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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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





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

April 1, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The growing menace of youthful depredation is the core of the crime cancer in America. The avalanche of juvenile crimes, increasing not only in numbers but also in viciousness, has brought misery and destruction to communities throughout the land. Almost 46% of the persons arrested for major crimes are under 18 years of age. Since 1952, while population in the 10-17 age group has increased only 14%, arrests in those same age brackets have mounted 42%.

Children are not born bad. Lacking spiritual guidance and moral training in the home during early years, youngsters generally develop badness and mature into teen-age terrors through parental negligence. Such irresponsibility on the part of parents is a crime against society. Certainly, it is only sensible to hold the parents of youthful vandals and hoodlums legally and financially accountable for the crimes of their offspring.

The vast majority of our youngsters are upright, wholesome citizens. Unfortunately, the public reputation of the entire group of American youth is too frequently jeopardized by the vicious acts of the relatively small percentage of youthful hoodlums. Individually and in gangs, however, these teen-age criminals commit some of the most violent crimes of the day.

The recent scourge of street "mugging," sex attacks, bodily assaults, murder, and other carnage by young criminals across the country demands a reappraisal of the ugly reality which is juvenile crime.

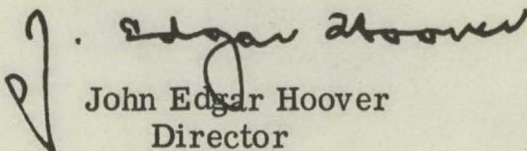
What a fanciful flight of imagination it takes to label such crimes "juvenile delinquency"! The present youth problem does not involve child pranksters and mischief-makers. The real terror today comes from the vicious juvenile criminal. Soft justice and unwarranted leniency merely encourage these young thugs in disdain for lawful authority.

We can no longer afford to let "tender age" make plunder into a trifling prank, reduce mayhem to a mischievous act, and pass off murder as a boyish misdemeanor. This distorted notion of justice has

even permeated our court system. In all too many instances the law has been bent to favor the criminal at the expense of the rights of his innocent victims.

The battle against juvenile violence must be waged by the mothers, fathers, and all adult citizens of America who share responsibilities for youth. The time for theories and test-tube treatment is past. Only fair but stern action against delinquent parents and snarling young thugs can bring a halt to the present plague of youthful lawlessness.

Very truly yours,

 J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Vast in area and huge in population, California has few peers, if any, in the fertility and productivity of its valleys, the extent of its natural resources, the fineness of its climate, and the beauty of its scenery. All these factors have combined to act as a giant magnet irresistibly attracting people from all over the United States and the world.

Ever since the feverish days of the "Gold Rush," new residents have continued to arrive in a constantly expanding stream. A current estimate of approximately 14 million people represents a four-fold increase since 1920. Since 1940 the population has more than doubled.

This tremendous influx of people in such a short span of years, coupled with a corresponding growth and expansion in agricultural and industrial activity, intensified the complex problems besetting our 20th century society. It became evident to all thinking men, no matter what their profession or field of endeavor, that an emergency situation was rapidly approaching which would quickly reach the proportions of a disaster if immediate steps were not taken to meet the needs and demands of the times.

In California, the law enforcement profession was among the leaders in perceiving the explosive crisis on the horizon, in acknowledging its responsibilities and in shouldering its full share of the burden in attempting to untangle and solve the numerous problems brought about by this relatively sudden and almost overwhelming expansion. There was a crystal-clear realization that a constant and unceasing effort must be made to raise the operating standards of law enforcement in California to the highest possible peak of efficiency and effectiveness.

In order to meet the challenge, the law enforcement profession very early recognized the need for a statewide organization composed of full-time peace officers representing all branches of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers. This need was expressed in concrete terms at the 1921 California Sheriffs' Association meeting at Sacra-

Peace Officers' Association Raises Police Standards

by SHERIFF JAMES A. MUSICK,
Orange County, Calif.

mento. This resulted in the appointment of a committee of police officials to draft a constitution and bylaws for an organization to be known as "The Peace Officers' Association of the State of California."

Objectives

Just 1 month later, on October 27, 1921, the Constitutional Convention composed of 13 chiefs of police and 6 sheriffs met in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium and formally established the new association. Its stated objectives were:

To secure a closer official and personal relationship among peace officers of the State of California; to secure cooperation and coordination in all police matters; to elevate the standards of police institutions. . . .

Chief of Police Daniel J. O'Brien of San Francisco was elected president of the new organization and C. S. Morrill, the first superintendent of



Sheriff James A. Musick.

the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, was elected secretary.

Only chiefs of police or sheriffs are eligible to head the State association. This stipulation was made in the original bylaws, not because of a desire to establish an aristocracy of law enforcement, but because it was considered that top administrators were in a better position to travel to committee meetings and to spend the time and energy entailed in completely fulfilling the duties of the office. Rank and file members invariably head some of the most important committees.

In recent years the progress of the association essentially involves the work of its committees, and a constantly increasing emphasis has been placed on the committees and their activities. There was a time when only a few of the association's committees ever held a meeting or submitted a report. In 1955, however, the executive committee decreed that whenever the chairman of a committee obtained the approval of the president he could call a meeting of his committee and the association would defray the expenses of each member.

As an added impetus, in 1955, Sheriff Carlos Sousa, San Joaquin County, midway in his term as president, called a 1-day meeting of all committees in Fresno, located in the central part of the State. Each succeeding president has customarily called a midyear meeting of all committees.

Attorney General Edmund G. Brown has cooperated by designating the midyear meeting as an all-zone conference of police chiefs and sheriffs. Under sections 12524 and 24058 of the State Government Code, chiefs and sheriffs and district attorneys can collect their expenses from their jurisdictions for law enforcement meetings called by the Attorney General.

The executive committee consists of the president, two vice presidents, the secretary-treasurer, and nine other association members. Executive committee terms are for 3 years, staggered to allow each incoming president to make three appointments. The committee convenes four or five times annually and it is very infrequent that these meetings are not represented by 100 percent attendance.

Membership

In 1955, the association's membership committee, under the chairmanship of Chief of Police Donald T. Wood, San Anselmo, was reconstituted to form a membership-legislative liaison committee. Sub-

chairmen were named in each of the State's 40 senatorial districts. They not only direct a continuous membership recruiting campaign in their districts, but they marshal law enforcement support in their areas for association-sponsored legislative proposals.

Chiefly as a result of this accelerated membership-recruiting program, the association has quadrupled in size in the past 5 years. Last year more than 1,400 members were added to bring total membership over the 5,000 mark. However, the impetus imparted to membership recruiting has not resulted in any relaxation of eligibility requirements. Only persons having peace officer powers under the law are eligible for active membership and part-time law enforcement officers seeking admission as associate members must prove that they receive some pay from public funds.

There is still a field for expansion. A statewide survey conducted last year by the Attorney General revealed 14,283 sworn personnel employed by 394 police departments and approximately 5,000 employed in the 58 sheriffs' offices. On June 24, 1957, the California Highway Patrol had 2,136 men on its roster.

In 1956, the association cooperated with the Peace Officers' Research Association of California in formulating and adopting a law enforcement code of ethics which has since been adopted by scores of law enforcement agencies throughout the country. This code was the outgrowth of work inaugurated by the association's standards and qualifications committee, headed by Lt. Gene Muehleisen, San Diego Police Department. Three thousand copies of the code have been printed by the association and distributed to law enforcement agencies and individuals. Favorable publicity concerning the code appeared in 128 California newspapers with a combined circulation of 2,358,403.

This committee also was responsible for studies which led to the introduction of a bill in the legislature last year which would have required counties and municipalities to set up minimum standards and qualifications governing the employment of new recruits. The bill was defeated but the legislature ordered an interim committee study of the proposal.

An enviable 1957 legislative record was the result of close cooperation between the law and legislative committees of the association, the State District Attorneys' Association and the State Sheriffs' Association. California's laws of arrest were re-

defined last year, marking the first revision of these statutes since they were originally enacted in 1872. The California legislators, at the same time, modernized laws governing search and seizure. Both reforms were keystones of the legislative program of the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California. The results culminated years of study and vigorous legislative interest by committees of the 37-year-old statewide association of law enforcement officers.

Immediately following the first session of the legislature, the period during which bills are introduced, committees of the three associations convene under the leadership of Alameda County's District Attorney Frank Coakley to study all proposed bills affecting law enforcement. In 1957, a total of 850 bills were studied and the combined committees approved or disapproved 444 of them. The recommendations were published in an 84-page booklet distributed to all members of the three associations.

The Peace Officers' Association and the Sheriffs' Association jointly pay the salary of a lawyer who acts as a legislative advocate. His efforts are augmented by those of deputies from the office of District Attorney Coakley, a custom inaugurated by the present Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, while he was serving as Alameda County District Attorney prior to his election as Governor of California.

Training

Training and education is another key committee currently headed by William E. South, Chief Special Agent, Southern California Edison Co. This committee annually plans and presents a 3-day Administrative Institute in Los Angeles in May, which is duplicated in San Francisco in December. More than 500 California law enforcement administrators, or their aids, attended the two institutes last year. Outstanding lecturers are recruited from business and industry as well as law enforcement and their expenses are paid by the association.

Training films are purchased by the association and made available for loan, without charge, to any California law enforcement agency. In addition, the training and education committee, in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Peace Officers' Training division of the State department of education, sponsors many training schools. In the past 3 years the

association has reprinted and supplied at cost 111,436 training bulletins originally compiled by the Los Angeles, Calif., Police Department. Ninety California police departments have used this material in in-service training.

Last year a subcommittee of the association's executive committee devised a uniform press identification card which the association supplies free of charge to all California police and sheriffs' departments. Purpose of the project is to curb the use of false press cards by unauthorized persons posing as news gatherers. This procedure has the endorsement of the California Press Photographers' Association and the California Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Other key association committees include: motor vehicle legislation advisory; communications coordination; corrections and rehabilitation; crime reporting and criminal statistics; and welfare, disability, and pensions.

Publications

The association's annual dues were increased for the first time last year, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Principal source of revenue is from the advertising receipts of *The California Peace Officer*, the association's bimonthly official magazine which is received by all members.

Recognizing some of the pitfalls that have confronted similar law enforcement publications, the association's 7-man publications committee exercises constant and strict supervision over operation of the magazine. Average percentage of advertising to editorial copy last year was 58.05. Advertising solicitors are fingerprinted and their backgrounds thoroughly investigated before they are hired. They carry credentials issued by the association secretary-treasurer and police chiefs and sheriffs of the areas in which they work. No telephone solicitation is permitted. Salesmen's activities are arranged so as not to conflict with other local police fund-raising projects.

In addition to educational articles on modern law enforcement problems and techniques, the magazine carries in each issue regular columns on the activities of the State Sheriffs' Association, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, California Youth Authority, State Department of Corrections, and State Department of Education.

(Continued on page 22)

President Presents Distinguished Federal Civilian Service Award to FBI Director Hoover

In a ceremony at the White House, Washington, D. C., on January 27, 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower presented to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and four other outstanding leaders in the Federal Government the "President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service." FBI officials accompanying Mr. Hoover for the presentation included Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson and Assistant Directors John P. Mohr and Alan Belmont.

The other Federal career employees to whom this award was presented were: Loy W. Hender-

son, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration; Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks, Chief Chemist, Pioneering Research Laboratory for Mineral Nutrition of Plants, Department of Agriculture; Roger W. Jones, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, Bureau of the Budget; and Dr. William B. McLean, Technical Director, U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif.

This marked the first time that the award had been presented, and it represents the highest honor that the United States Government can bestow upon its career civilian employees. The



President Eisenhower presents award to Director Hoover.

Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act, approved on September 1, 1954, was the authority for the establishment of the award. A board composed of five members, appointed by the President, reviews recommendations and decides which of them might warrant presentation to the President. Recipients of the award are then selected by the President. The award consists of a gold medal suitably inscribed and is accompanied by an appropriate citation.

The citation in connection with the award to Mr. Hoover reads as follows:

"The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service is given to John Edgar Hoover with profound appreciation—highest esteem and great personal satisfaction.

"His distinguished career as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the finest tradition of selfless and dedicated service to the Nation.

"By personal example and through the institution his brilliant leadership has fashioned, he has contributed immeasurably to the preservation and strength of the Nation, its Constitution, and laws; and to the welfare, peace of mind, and security of our people."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

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FAINT RIDGES CAN BE PRINTED

In fingerprinting persons of advanced age the officer will often find that the ridges are very faint. In the majority of such cases, satisfactory prints can be obtained by using a small amount of ink and only a little pressure in rolling the fingers.

Misfires Can Be Deadly

Whenever a law enforcement officer sets out on a raid or other dangerous mission, among his first considerations are determining that his weapon is functioning properly and insuring that he has a sufficient supply of ammunition. Still another matter of vital concern is the condition of that ammunition. Obviously a faulty cartridge is worse than none at all when the policeman stakes his life on it in the face of criminal gunfire.

Any number of conditions may contribute to the malfunctioning of ammunition. The chief one encountered in law enforcement work, however, is excessive age. Not long ago an officer in one department went to the firing range to practice. His first shot misfired. So did his second one. Still trying, he tested the other cartridges in his service revolver and then those in his ammunition belt. He informed his superior who, upon checking the ammunition of other officers, found that their ammunition was worthless, too! He reasoned that the ammunition, which was old, had been rendered inoperative when oil from the cylinders, over an extended period of time, had seeped into the powder. Luckily, this hazardous situation had come to light in practice and not at a time when a single misfire might have resulted in tragedy.

The danger of faulty ammunition due to age is easily avoided by those departments fortunate enough to have regular firearms training with service weapons. On reporting to the range, each officer can be instructed to fire first the ammunition which he has been carrying in his gun and belt. After the session, new service ammunition can be issued.

Inspection

In other departments, economy factors sometimes make it necessary that training and practice be conducted with small-caliber, rather than regular service, weapons and ammunition. In such organizations, as in those having only infrequent firearms training or none at all, another solution will have to be found. One possible remedy is to make the condition of ammunition a regular item for consideration during the department's inspections.

Not to be overlooked is the ammunition carried in patrol cars or cartridges stored on precinct or substation premises, or any place away from the regular storage facilities of the department. Such ammunition should also be considered during regular inspection periods.

Under ideal storage conditions, ammunition may be expected to remain in good condition for several years. The officer's cartridge belt and the revolver in his hip holster do not, however, constitute ideal storage conditions. Only by giving adequate consideration to this problem can responsible police officials insure that the policeman has a fighting chance when he draws his weapon in the face of immediate danger.



Centralized System of Communications for a Municipality

by CHIEF CHARLES E. SIMPSON, *Monterey, Calif.,
Police Department*

The city of Monterey is one of California's most historic cities. Once known as the Pacific Capital, it was the seat of government during the eras of Spanish and Mexican rule and was the social and cultural as well as the commercial center of California. As the site of California's Constitutional Convention, it also bears the distinction of being the birthplace of California as a sovereign state.

Monterey fronts on the Pacific Ocean and is situated on the scenic and world-famous Monterey Peninsula about 120 miles south of San Francisco. Today it is a busy, progressive community of about 23,000 residents surrounded by an additional population of some 60,000 distributed among adjacent cities and unincorporated areas.

To these figures we might add the thousands of tourists who visit the area throughout the year, especially in the summertime, to enjoy the uniqueness of the cypress, the pine forests and the numerous ocean beaches. In addition, the U. S. Army supplies a varying military population of many thousands at nearby Fort Ord, Calif.

Like all modern communities, the city of Monterey demands community services which perform and function at high levels of efficiency. All community services, especially those whose operations are frequently emergency in nature, are essentially dependent upon the efficiency of their communications systems.

Integrated System

In Monterey we believe that we have evolved a communications system which meets a high standard of performance. While it is undoubtedly true that it might not be applicable to all communities in its entirety, we feel that many communities might find it workable with modifications.

In essence this plan visualizes an integrated communications system for the entire community, encompassing all of the various departments and municipal activities. Ideally this plan should lead to a completely separate and independent communications department. In no way should it be construed as representing an integration of any of the existing departments. Actually it represents further departmentalization with the purpose of securing a higher degree of coordination as well as a faster and more dependable communications system for the entire municipal operation.

Prior to 1952 the telephonic communications of Monterey were handled, as in most cities of its size, with one switchboard at the city hall, another at the fire department headquarters and yet another at the police department. Outlying telephones such as those at the library, the city



Chief Charles E. Simpson.

yard, the cemetery and the museum were not attached to any switchboard but were reached with separate numbers.

The police radio transmitter was operated from the police switchboard and a remote control from this transmitter was operated from the fire switchboard. This system, although operational, had several drawbacks. For instance, after the business day was over and on holidays, all of the telephones except the police and fire boards were unanswered. It was also necessary in times of emergency to tie up badly needed personnel to man the phones and radios in case another emergency might be reported.

In 1952 during a general program of improving the various municipal operations, the city's communications system came under inspection. There followed a series of discussions in which the city manager, the fire chief, and I, along with our respective assistants, participated. These discussions brought about the development and implementation of the present system which was placed in operation on September 20, 1952, and which has served the city ever since.

The initial step when contemplating the adoption of any new system is, of course, the planning stage. The employment of research teams to go into the field and explore the possibilities and the setting up of close liaison with telephone company engineers were two major avenues of activity. While researching the problem, Monterey drew heavily upon the experience of San Jose, Calif., and the departments of communication in Santa Clara and Kern Counties. Needless to say, the telephone company engineers were most cooperative and their assistance was invaluable in determining what equipment was necessary and in adapting and rewiring this equipment so that it would do the required job.

The Objective

The objective, as we have mentioned, was to establish for Monterey a centralized location at which the entire communication task with all of its ramifications might be performed. In essence, the center would:

1. Answer all incoming phone calls for all municipal departments, maintaining a priority of answering all requests for emergency services.
2. Route incoming calls to proper extensions.
3. Dial all outgoing phone calls, keeping a proper record of all long-distance transactions.



Operation of switchboards and other apparatus.

4. Dispatch all radio-equipped mobile units and receive all radio transmissions, keeping a proper log as required by law.

5. Receive all alarms of fire and dispatch appropriate equipment according to prearrangement.

For practical considerations and because of availability of space at the police department, it was decided to attach the center administratively to the police department, despite the fact that ideally such a center would be an independent department. This action has proved, however, that the system is sufficiently elastic to allow for modification and adaptation. The next problem was the employment of civilian personnel to operate the center. This required properly selected and trained people who would take over assigned duties the moment the new system went into operation.

The civilian personnel are selected by means of examination and interview. The examination includes a "clerical test," the same which is required for the top clerical positions in the other municipal departments, and a mechanical "hand-eye" coordination test, which is considered of extreme importance.

Upon surviving the screening process, the selected employees are placed into an intensive program of on-the-job training for a period of 2 to 3 months depending upon progress. This includes among other things frequent field trips to explore the operations of all the municipal departments and to acquaint the new personnel thoroughly with the procedures, physical plants and equipment employed by these departments. Thereafter periodic examinations are held on a continuing basis to test

the employees on their knowledge of the Manual of Instructions devised for their use and guidance.

With the personnel preliminaries handled, the construction of the center was completed. The system was then ready for operation.

At 6 a. m. on the target date of completion the necessary switches were thrown, the telephone circuit changes were made and in a matter of 4 minutes the new communications center was operating. This is a matter of utmost importance because it proves that at no time does the adoption of this system involve any lengthy or dangerous interruption of communications.

The center revolves around a pair of Western Electric No. 555 switchboards. These boards use a switch which permits the flat portion of the board to be used as a desk for writing space. One board has 4 trunks on the police number, 2 trunks on the emergency fire number, and 1 trunk on the nonemergency fire number. This board has 21 extensions which service the police and fire department systems, including 8 police call boxes.

The adjacent board has 9 trunks on the city office number and 27 extensions which service the remainder of the city offices including those in other buildings such as the library, the cemetery and the wharf. The operator of this board should have telephone company training.

The boards are arranged so that any cord on either board may be used on any trunk or extension on either board. Thus the two operators are able to assist each other in handling all switchboard transactions. In a month the operators handle about 40,000 telephone transactions, 27,500 radio transmissions, and 35 fire alarms.

A radio microphone is centrally mounted on a gooseneck swivel and available for either operator. A pushbutton and a foot switch are connected in parallel to turn the radio transmitter on and the operators may use whichever is the more convenient. An apparatus status board and the radio log sheet assist the operators in keeping track of the 36 radio-equipped vehicles used in the city.

Assignment and dispatch of fire apparatus are accomplished by a voice announcement made over the public address system wire lines from the center to the three fire stations. The voice announcement is followed by a code transmission over the telegraph system also installed in the center. It is of interest that the center operators can get the fire trucks on the road in 45 seconds from the time of receipt of an alarm. Another interesting and extremely important fact is that fol-

lowing the adoption of this system of communications the city's underwriters' rating dropped from a 7 to a 3. Naturally the new system was not the only factor causing this noticeable drop, but it was certainly one of the governing factors.

A series of burglar alarms, the civil defense radio transmitter, the civil defense bell and lights warning system and a card file of general information and preplanning data complete the communications center. By means of this card file the operator can immediately determine what action to take in regard to any emergency situation such as broken water mains or power failures.

Since Monterey's communications center has been in operation, it has successfully handled several situations and amply proved its effectiveness and efficiency. One dramatic situation which occurred involved a hysterical mother and her suffocating child. In this instance the mother in seeking help dialed "0" and was connected with the telephone operator. The operator was unable to calm the mother sufficiently to ascertain her address. She quickly began to trace the call and at the same time contacted the communications center. While one of the center's operators was taking down the information, the center's other operator was taking the necessary action. Within 1½ minutes the telephone company operator had located the address and the communications center had dispatched a fire department resuscitator, an ambulance, a doctor, and a police unit. All of this was accomplished before the mother hung up. Following the incident, the doctor advised that he had had exactly 45 seconds leeway and credited the fast work of the communications center with saving the child's life.

In addition to the fact that the communications center has proved itself operationally superior to the system it replaced, it is also noteworthy that its operation has resulted in a yearly savings to the city of \$10,000. In other words, Monterey now has a greatly improved communications system at less cost.

Monterey now has 24-hour answering service for all city departments; monitoring and control of all long-distance calls; maximum manpower response to fires, storms, floods and other emergencies; and the maximum degree of coordination between all departments which have responsibilities of an emergency nature. This system, a proven one, is elastic and can be modified and easily adapted and as such may merit consideration and study by other municipalities.

POLICE TRAINING

How can a small-town law-enforcement agency train new recruits to handle the complex duties which face a policeman in the present era? This is a question that has plagued the chiefs of small departments throughout the years. The chiefs of Fairfield County, Conn., believe they have the answer.

One of their members, Chief Henry Keller of New Canaan, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, was given a grant by the Connecticut Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates to visit the law-enforcement agencies in England. On Chief Keller's return he reported that he was most impressed by the well-trained police personnel in the small communities of England. As a result, a meeting of the education committee of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association was called to discuss recruit training for departments not having proper facilities.

Many of the departments reported that they were recruiting men singly or in numbers so small that it presented a most difficult training problem. Attempts had been made to use members of the staff to give the recruit the basic fundamentals of police work, and then to assign the new men to work with seasoned officers. This system never proved satisfactory as it was impossible to cover all subjects in this informal manner. In many cases, the new recruits picked up from the experienced men undesirable traits in addition to good practices.

Departments in several of the large cities, such as New Haven and Hartford, and the Connecticut State Police, which have their own training academies, agreed to accept a limited number of recruits in their training schools. Due to the limitations of facilities, manpower, and the difficulties imposed by travel, it was discovered that less than one-third of the needed recruits could be trained in this manner. Consequently, a suggestion was made that the chiefs of Fairfield County band together to conduct their own training program on a countywide basis. This suggestion met with a most favorable reaction and the committee con-

Training Program for Police in a Small Community

by CHIEF DAVID W. ROBBINS, *Greenwich, Conn.,
Police Department*

sisting of Chiefs Henry Keller, Joseph Kinsella, and David W. Robbins agreed to accept the responsibility of setting up a program.

Facilities were immediately made available to the committee by the town of Westport, which had a room in the new police headquarters ideally suited for training purposes. Westport, being centrally located in the county, made an excellent location. The cooperation of the Connecticut State Police and the FBI was assured. Counselors for the classes were furnished by most of the cities, large and small, in the county. Most of the instructors had received special training at the FBI National Academy, Northwestern Traffic Institute, and other recognized training schools. These men were selected for their ability to teach subjects in which each was specially qualified.



Chief David W. Robbins.

The services of these instructors were readily offered by the chiefs of the county, the FBI, the Connecticut State Police, the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department, the Liquor Control Commission, the Association for Mental Health, the State health department, the coroner's office, the Fairfield County State's Attorney, and the Westport court officials. All of these agencies cooperated with the committee in providing instruction.

There was no cost to the officers designated for the Fairfield County School and in each instance the local police departments paid the salaries of the officers in attendance as well as the actual expenses incurred by them for lunches and transportation to and from their homes. There were no boarding expenses inasmuch as the attendees were from the immediate vicinity and returned to their homes each night.

The initial session of the school was held in May of 1957 and lasted 4 weeks. The school was conducted on an 8-hour day and 5-day week schedule, with attendance limited to regular accredited police officers with less than 1 year's police service. The officers recommended for training by their respective chiefs were accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Twenty-eight applicants attended the opening session—more than three times as many as it had been possible to adequately train by previous methods. Class supervisors were provided by the city of Stamford and the towns of New Canaan and Greenwich. Greenwich and New Canaan each assigned a supervisor for 1 week, and Stamford 2 men for 1 week each. The supervisors were charged with the actual operation of the school, which included keeping records, introductions of guest speakers, and providing visual aids (obtained from the FBI, the

State Police Academy, and the New Haven Police Training School).

Firearms training was included in the course and was conducted at the firearms range at Westport Police headquarters and the excellent outdoor range of the Trumbull Police Department.

Graduation exercises, at which diplomas were presented, were held in the Westport Town Court with many police officials in attendance. A class dinner followed at a local restaurant.

The results have surpassed our fondest expectations, and this new method of training appears to be so eminently successful that it will be continued. In fact, the second session of the school, with an enrollment of 33 students from 14 small departments, has been completed.

The curriculum for the second session included, among other topics: foot patrol and car patrol methods, local statutes, laws of arrest, first aid, discipline and courtesy, rules of evidence, juvenile control, court proceedings, police records, firearms, civil rights, and public relations.

Demands have been received to extend this training program to older officers but at the present time this does not seem feasible as the backlog is too large. Some thought is being given to the possibility of expanding the Fairfield County Police Training School to provide in-service training for all officers.

The Fairfield County Police Training School is providing uniformity of instruction on a high level as well as more complete training for individual officers than has previously been possible. The success of this training school has proved conclusively that it has a place in the police training programs of small law enforcement departments on a nationwide basis.

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IN AND OUT

In one case, a bad check and the known handwriting of a suspect were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for a handwriting comparison. The document examiner concluded that the questioned handwriting on the fraudulent check was prepared by the suspect. The individual who had passed the check turned out to be a man who had served one sentence for forgery, and upon being released from the county jail, had proceeded to the nearest department store. Here, 2 hours out of prison, he had passed the check which, after examination, was the basis for sending him to the State Penitentiary to serve a 2-year sentence.



Chief Henry Keller, second from left, conducts a class session.

Some results ☆
from the 1957
conferences on ☆

Law Enforcement and the Fleeing Felon

The annual series of FBI-sponsored law enforcement conferences during 1957 concerned the problem of fugitive investigations. The series consisted of 179 conferences attended by 13,370 persons, representing 4,993 agencies. These meetings, held in localities throughout the country, were conducted on an open-forum basis featuring audience participation. Those in attendance at the various gatherings included all levels of law enforcement in city, county, municipal, State, and Federal jurisdictions. Joining with the law-enforcing personnel were representatives of banking institutions, local administrative officials, and other individuals concerned with the topic of fugitives.

The panel forums and the discussions at the conferences afforded opportunities to discuss mutual problems and to obtain new ideas and valuable information. This article is intended to set forth some of the pertinent observations and suggestions made at the conferences. It must be noted that in many instances the suggestions represent the ideas of individuals in connection with specific problems in their own communities and within their own jurisdiction. All of the observations will not, of course, be applicable to every jurisdiction. The thinking and analysis of the various points considered, however, can be of interest to all persons and agencies concerned with the overall problem of fugitives. Each point included in the article should not be regarded as carrying the expressed or implied recommendation of the FBI.

A frequent comment of those attending the meetings concerned the need for a clear understanding of the wide scope of a fugitive investigation. Such cases, it was pointed out repeatedly, require close liaison, wholehearted and ready cooperation between law enforcement agencies. As an aid to achieving this mutual assistance, many individuals cited the value of having a good knowledge of the jurisdiction, services, available

equipment and functions of neighboring police agencies and organizations on a local, State, and Federal level.

In many cases, police agency heads afforded new members of their departments the opportunity to attend the conferences. As another means of gaining the fullest educational value out of the program, several organizations arranged to have their representatives present résumés of the happenings of the meetings to the other members of the force.

A number of articles dealing with fugitives and related matters have previously appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. At some of the conferences, reprints of these articles were distributed to those in attendance and were found useful for reference purposes.

One interesting highlight of the conferences was the surrender of a fugitive in Nevada. Wanted for embezzlement in the State of Washington, the man stated that the widespread newspaper publicity given to the conferences on the "fleeing felon" had prompted him to turn himself in at this time. He had been in a "wanted status" for 5 years.

The provisions of the Federal statute dealing with "unlawful flight" were explained and discussed at practically all of the conferences. It was pointed out that this law is a valuable aid in fugitive investigations where there is an indication that a criminal, after committing one of the crimes cited in the statute, has fled to another state. One county prosecutor stated that in a single year, 18 such cases had been referred to the FBI by his office, and 13 of the fugitives had been apprehended. A chief of police brought out the fact that from 15 to 20 fugitives had been apprehended outside the State for his department in the past year. He felt that this not only saved his department time and effort, but the fact that violators were quickly caught and brought to trial served as a psychological deterrent to other would-

be fugitive felons. An article concerning the Fugitive Felon Act appeared in the February 1956 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Identification

The use of fingerprints as an aid in apprehending the fugitive was an important topic of discussion at the conferences. Since in the past fugitives have been identified when they were fingerprinted for some other offense, it was suggested that prints be taken of all persons arrested. One police official noted that his department fingerprints all individuals arrested except traffic violators.

Another point brought out was the feasibility of adding a remark on fingerprint cards to show whether the person being fingerprinted was right or left handed. The belief was expressed that such a notation, coupled with the signature of the fingerprinted person, might be of assistance in conducting future handwriting examinations. A technique used by another department is that of regularly displaying to its personnel an enlarged photograph of an unidentified latent fingerprint found at the scene of a local burglary. This enlarged photo is posted in an area adjacent to the fingerprint stand. In this manner, officers, when fingerprinting a person, can be alerted to the print being displayed. On one occasion, this method caused the identification of a burglar who was being printed on a minor offense charge.

An allied topic discussed was the desirability of getting complete descriptive data on persons taken into custody. Such descriptive information will be of inestimable value in the event the individual later becomes a fugitive.

Discussions at the conferences also included such topics as the cooperative services offered by the FBI. Participants were afforded an opportunity to become more familiar with the effective use of "stop" and "wanted" notices placed against fingerprint records in the Identification Division.

Communications

In the search for a dangerous fugitive, communications can spell success or failure for law enforcement and this topic was given considerable attention. In particular, discussion centered on the need for a system of quick relay messages to pinpoint the location and changing route of the escaping criminal and to aid in the establishment of roadblocks, slow down areas and observation points at the most logical sites.

In almost all instances the importance of a quick relay of information in "hot pursuit" of a fugitive was stressed. Accuracy of descriptions was cited in particular. Some conferees mentioned that occasionally in the excitement of the chase the license number of a getaway vehicle might be relayed without data regarding color, make, or model of the car. Such characteristics are of special value inasmuch as they can aid in identifying a vehicle from some distance, whereas it may not be possible to get close enough to read the license number.

One police official stated that as a result of the conference, he was taking steps to put into effect the use of a "warning tone" over the radio system of his department. This warning tone will attract the attention of listening police officers, who will immediately know that the transmission of an emergency text will soon follow. In the conferences conducted in Kentucky, it was suggested that in the event of bank robberies and fugitive hunts, law enforcing authorities consider seeking the use of the mobile short-wave radio units operated by forest service stations, highway departments, rural electrification associations, and public utility companies. By this means it is possible to disseminate descriptions of subjects and getaway vehicles expeditiously over a wide area.

An example of another use of the radio was presented at one of the conferences in the West. Through a directed radio beam, a device installed in police patrol cars of the Ogden, Utah, Police Department can immediately turn corner semaphore lights to stop all traffic on a red light, allowing emergency police cars to proceed uninhibited. The officer who presented the demonstration stated that the device eliminated some of the dangers involved in chasing fugitive automobiles through intersections.

On several occasions discussions regarding communications resulted in plans for effectively coordinating and utilizing the various teletype systems of police agencies in a particular locality.

Conferees attending a meeting in the State of Utah were reminded of the possibilities in connection with the radio networks of taxicab systems. An incident was related at this particular meeting concerning the broadcast of the description of a fleeing felon on the radio net of a taxicab firm. About 5 minutes later a taxi driver contacted the police department and advised that he had seen the fugitive standing on a street corner. The fugitive was soon taken into custody.

Roadblocks

Of vital importance in hemming in the fugitive is the technique of the roadblock. This subject received much attention at the conferences. Some police associations at state and regional levels recognized the desirability of improving existing programs regarding roadblocks and the use of related facilities in fugitive problems. As a result of these conferences, these agencies planned on having regional conferences of their own in which they would take forward steps along this line. Law enforcement officers in one Southern State decided that the ideas presented at the conferences should be put to use, and at subsequent meetings plans were laid for cooperative efforts toward more efficient roadblocks. Some law enforcement officials in the Far West suggested that roadblocks as such could not successfully be employed on the heavily traveled highways in metropolitan areas. They believed that the technique of slowdowns and observation points should be used instead. At another conference, an officer pointed out the possibility of destroying good public relations through the haphazard use of firearms at the roadblock site.

The participants at a majority of the conferences agreed that cooperative measures should be taken to develop emergency roadblock plans for the future.

Use of Publicity

The necessity for enlisting citizen cooperation through publicizing fugitive data was emphasized. It was brought out that the practice of getting appropriate information before the public promptly is an excellent means of assisting in the early apprehension of the fugitive felon.

An individual who has been the "victim" of publicity twice is Albertus Reed Bollacker. At one time, Bollacker was wanted on Federal charges of fraud against the Government and crime on a Government reservation. He first gained notoriety when his photograph was shown over television station WGAL in Lancaster, Pa. An alert citizen watching the program notified the FBI's Philadelphia Office and Bollacker was apprehended at a Lancaster supermarket, where he was employed as a butcher.

Bollacker's television "debut" occurred in 1952. In 1957, he was again wanted, this time as a conditional release violator. In the October 1957 issue

of *The Minnesota Police Journal*, a photograph of Bollacker caught the attention of a Minneapolis police officer. The policeman recalled having seen a man matching Bollacker's description employed in a Minneapolis market. The FBI was notified, and Bollacker, a "two-time loser" to publicity, was again taken into custody.

Thus, it was seen that in addition to the cooperative effort of radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, magazines, and other news media, police agencies and law enforcement officer associations can utilize their own police publications for distributing "wanted" items in connection with fugitives.

In this respect, last February a discussion of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin by an FBI agent and an identification officer of an Alabama police department resulted in the location of a fugitive. The policeman noticed the picture and description of Lemuel Trotter, wanted for the murder of a Cincinnati, Ohio, police officer, in the October 1956 issue of the Bulletin. He noted a similarity between Trotter and a man arrested by his department under the name of Reco Glover earlier in the week. The fingerprints of the prisoner matched those of the wanted man and, upon questioning, the man admitted that he was Lemuel Trotter.

Other Techniques

Various techniques used in the apprehension of wanted criminals were presented to those attending the conferences. The use of the airplane was cited as being particularly effective, and one officer has volunteered his own plane and services on occasion to other law enforcement agencies in his state. The helicopter has also been used successfully in effecting the arrest of wanted persons in otherwise inaccessible places, such as mountainous or thickly wooded areas.

An unusual technique was employed in a Florida case when the subject fled on foot down a railroad track. A pursuing police captain was recognized by the crew of a switch engine who, realizing that the captain was attempting to catch the felon, picked up the officer, overtook the subject, and deposited the officer within easy reach of his quarry.

Another technique of considerable use in fugitive investigations is photography. Good photographs, like complete descriptive data, are valuable when it becomes necessary to locate and identify an individual. Other discussions brought

out the advantages of color photography for "mugging" of criminals and suspects. The opinion was expressed that this process is not as expensive as commonly expected, and it was pointed out that in some instances color photography is rapidly replacing black and white photography, giving more natural and recognizable likenesses.

The use of dogs in apprehending fleeing criminals was also advanced as effective in these investigations. Conferences in one state were attended by the officer in command of the "police dog corps" of a metropolitan police department. He was accompanied to each conference by three officers and three dogs, and gave demonstrations of the use of the dogs which were highly instructive and interesting.

The proper filing and indexing of warning traffic tickets were pointed out as good sources of information in fugitive cases. Such data, it was stated, has assisted in the apprehension of a number of wanted individuals.

Conclusion

The 1957 conferences on the fleeing felon were enthusiastically received throughout the Nation. One highway patrol captain considered the conferences of such importance that he required all of the officers in his command to attend. Some officers traveled as far as 200 miles to participate. In addition to law enforcement officers, the conferences were attended by a number of state attorneys general, prosecuting attorneys, parole officers, prison wardens, and others who share the interests of law enforcement in fugitive cases. Thus, the prosecutive and related aspects of these matters were prominent topics, and such discussions served to increase the knowledge and understanding of the fugitive problem for all concerned.

In summing up the results of the conferences, one sheriff stated, "You can't miss getting something out of these meetings and it's a good thing for law enforcement." A prosecuting attorney expressed the opinion that "information obtained concerning unlawful flight to avoid prosecution procedures and state extradition will be of invaluable assistance to county attorneys and local law enforcement agencies." Ultimately, the most important result of the conferences will be found in the increased cooperation and mutual aid among law enforcement personnel on all levels which meetings on a nationwide scale such as these serve to achieve.

FUGITIVE BOOKLET AVAILABLE

During 1957 the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin carried a series of five articles dealing with the fugitive problem. These articles, as well as others dealing with the Fugitive Felon Act and "Stop" and "Wanted" notices, have been reprinted in one booklet entitled "Law Enforcement and the Fleeing Felon." Copies of the booklet are available in limited quantities to the heads of law enforcement agencies. Requests should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., and should be on the letterhead of the requesting agency.

LABORATORY AID

Two women in a Southern State pleaded guilty to passing checks and after they were sentenced, one of them admitted throwing the typewriter and checkwriter that they had used in preparing the checks into a canal. A dredging crew later recovered the two machines. Although both machines were inoperative, the FBI Laboratory was able to identify most of the checks as having been prepared on the two machines.

ARSON SEMINAR SCHEDULED

Prof. Shelby Gallien, director of Purdue University's Public Safety Institute, has announced that the 14th annual International Arson Investigator's Seminar will be held at Purdue University, April 28-May 2, 1958. This training program is conducted by the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University, with the cooperation of the International Association of Arson Investigators and many other interested national and State agencies.

According to Professor Gallien, the seminar "will provide the Nation's most outstanding lecturers on the subject of arson. There will be training for the new enrollee, advanced investigative techniques, review of latest laboratory aids and specific training that will lead to more effective detection, apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the arsonist."

Additional information concerning the seminar may be obtained by writing to Prof. Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.



CRIME PREVENTION

Essay Program— A New Approach to Youth Problem

by CHIEF VAUL E. ROUZER, *Altoona, Pa.,
Police Department*

Police officers of the city of Altoona, Pa., concerned with local juvenile problems discussed this matter at a meeting of the Fraternal Order of Police in March 1957. It was the unanimous opinion of the membership assembled at this meeting that the Altoona City Police Department should take additional steps to abate juvenile delinquency in our city.

It was agreed that the long-sought solution for the correction and abatement of this alarming avalanche of youth delinquency was still in the offing. Those interested knew that the present-day problem reaches out into many categories: the home, the church, the school, the varied places of association and environment. Accordingly, the members of our association realized that we should approach this matter in such a way as to secure information from youth and at the same time try to ascertain the thinking of youth.

It was resolved by the Mountain City Lodge, No. 8, Fraternal Order of Police, that a committee be formed in connection with annual awards for youth achievements. The objective of this program is to encourage the members of the senior classes of the Altoona High School and Altoona Catholic High School to prepare essays embodying ideas for the betterment of the community. For 1957, an award of \$50 was set for the author of the best essay from each of the high schools and an additional \$50 to the author of the essay selected as the superior of the two winning entries. The following were members of the committee for 1957: Chief Vaul E. Rouzer, chairman; Sgt. Fred Marshall; Patrolman Arthur Turnbaugh; and Patrolman Charles Marshall.

A spokesman for the committee stated: "As police officers, we have been informed by a recent news item that the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, announced the startling data that in the past 4 years, while population in the 10- to 17-age group has gone up approximately 10 percent, the arrests of individuals in these same age brackets have increased at twice that rate. With this

thought in mind, we fully agreed that the time had come for the Altoona City Police to try and do more to abate the juvenile delinquency problem that existed in our city."

The committee decided that the topic for the 1957 essay would be, "My Plan for the Prevention of Youth Delinquency in the City of Altoona." The committee then met with Dr. Bruce Denniston, supervisor of the Altoona Schools, and Rev. Father Vincent Luther, principal of Altoona Catholic High, and explained this plan in its entirety. It was decided that this essay contest would be extended only to the seniors of Altoona High School and Altoona Catholic High School. In this manner, the invitation to participate would be made to approximately 700 boys and girls in the graduating classes.

During the month of April a form letter was submitted to each of the English teachers in the respective schools with the request that they advise their students of the essay contest, its importance and the eligibility required for entering the contest.

During the month of May essays were written, completed, and submitted to the Fraternal Order of Police and immediately placed in the hands of the judges, who were: Hon. Robert W. Anthony, mayor of the city of Altoona; Joseph Maddocks, principal of Altoona High School; Rev. Father Vincent Luther, principal of Altoona Catholic High School; Park Loose, district attorney, Blair County, Pa.; and Harvey Hyle, probation officer, Blair County, Pa., court. It was the duty of these judges to select the winning essay for each high school.

The board for the final selection of the winning essay for 1957 was composed of: Hon. John Klepser, present judge of the Blair County court; Robert Boyer, editor of the Altoona Tribune; J. E. Holtzinger, president-general manager of the Altoona Mirror; Robert E. Eiche, administrator-director of the Pennsylvania State University; and Chief Vaul E. Rouzer of the Altoona Police

Department. All precautions were taken so that the identity of the essayists would not be revealed in any manner to the judges.

Miss Barbara Bennett, No. 5 Union Avenue, Altoona, Pa., a senior student who submitted the winning theme from the Altoona Catholic High School, was selected as having the outstanding essay in the contest. Miss Peggy Boyles, 1112 Third Street, Juniata, Altoona, Pa., was the winning essayist in the Altoona High School. The text of Miss Bennett's essay follows:

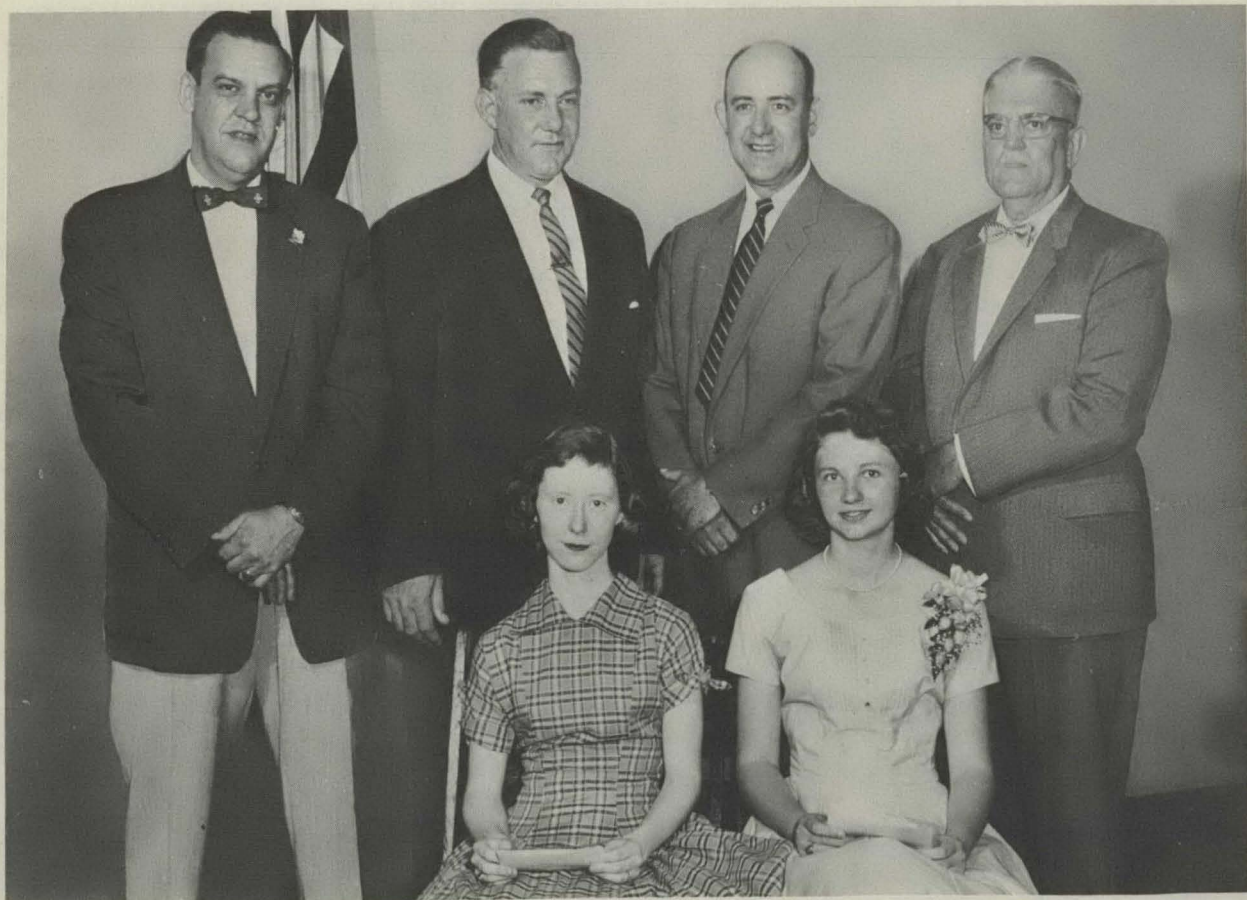
The problem of juvenile delinquency is complex. Its prevention lies in various fields—the home, church, school, recreation, etc. General statements about delinquency are dangerous since there are so many exceptions. But as a rule, *delinquents do not come from happy, sound homes.*

History abounds in proofs of the family's importance. Greece and Rome fell when corruption sapped family life. In our own times, France is humbling itself through disregard of the family's sacredness. The strength of the home is the strength of nations, of States, and of cities.

Father Flanagan, the famous founder of Boys' Town, said, "There is no such thing as a bad boy." A feeling that nobody cares is one of the most disintegrating feelings that anyone can have. It is real to many boys and girls who pass through juvenile courts, probation systems, reformatories. Vandalism often results from a feeling of hostility toward everyone and everything. A home where love and consideration for others is daily life cannot possibly foster such an attitude. In the opposite direction, the youngster, spoiled by overaffection, overprotected, projected into a world for which he is unprepared, many times winds up in trouble.

And what of broken homes? How many times can delinquency be counted the product of separation and divorce! Father Flanagan later enlarged his statement to say, "There is no such thing as a juvenile delinquent, but there are delinquent parents."

The value of religion cannot be underemphasized in prevention of youth delinquency. It can be the most potent force for good. How can one possibly model his life after the 10 Commandments and become delinquent? How can truly religious parents raise delinquent children? It is impossible. And where is the first school where children learn religious truths, morality, respect for lawful authority? Again we return to the home.



Committee for 1957 Awards for Youth Achievements, standing left to right: Patrolman C. R. Marshall; Chief Vaul E. Rouzer, author; Patrolman A. R. Turnbaugh; Sgt. Fred Marshall. Seated left to right are 1957 essay winners: Peggy Boyles and Barbara Bennett.

A child's education does not begin when he shyly appears at the classroom at six. A happy family life teaches by daily example lessons of unselfishness, adjustment to others, discipline, respect for authority, willing sacrifice of individual interests of the group. Love and personal concern bring to each member a sense of belonging, of security. The give-and-take of family life fosters the unfolding of social abilities and personality emerges straight and strong. Normal family life is a healthy balance between the rights of self and others; it is a solution, *at the source* of conflict between the person and the groups, of juvenile delinquency.

Msgr. Irving A. DeBlanc of Washington, D. C., has said that "Christian homelife breaks down as children are born in hospitals, educated in colleges, court in automobiles, live in apartments, eat in cafeterias, play golf in the forenoon and bridge in the afternoon, and go to the movies at night."

One of the primary factors in maintaining the solidarity of the family is that the mother should be with her children at home. By her very nature a woman is suited to caring for her children and making their house a real home. In many cases the mother must work to make ends meet. But many times, is not this work merely preference, an escape from housework, a desire for unnecessary luxuries, a way of keeping up with the Joneses?

What can be more disconcerting to a child than to get himself off to school and return again to an empty house? Youngsters roaming the streets, allowed to come and go as they please, cannot be balanced by a later model car or a new living-room suite. Children without the affection and guidance only a mother can supply may easily get into difficulty.

Within Altoona what can be done so that the mother will remain at home? Many industries in the city hire women for work which could possibly be done by men. If a job is suitable to both men and women, the father of a family should be given preference. The chamber of commerce has made marvelous improvements in the last 10 years with its Jobs for Joe. This program should not be allowed to degenerate into Jobs for Josephine. I think a committee should be organized and a meeting of personnel directors of local industries called to discuss male versus female workers. To hire men in preference to women, whenever possible and practicable, should be incorporated as a policy of local manufacturing concerns. Not only would this help alleviate male unemployment, but mothers could be full-time parents to their children.

Also, in bringing new industry to the area, the chamber of commerce can open opportunities for teen-agers to find work during summer vacations or part time after school. Boys and girls without time on their hands seldom get into trouble.

The school can be of assistance in the prevention of delinquency. It cannot substitute for the family; it is only its supplement. When the home ceases to be the first educational agency, it loses one of its basic reasons for existence. Instead of constantly expanding its curriculum to include functions that rightly belong to the family, the school should use its influence to encourage the family to assume these responsibilities itself. A closer home-school relationship can be effected through parent-teacher associations, discussion groups, etc. At regular

meetings problems of youth could be talked over between civic leaders and student representatives of Altoona schools. Opportunities to develop responsibility and leadership should be offered within the schools through more powerful student government, organizations, and projects.

While I think more recreational opportunities should be provided, the city should begin by improving those which now exist. Better planned and better supervised activities would aid in prevention of delinquency.

There are other elements to consider in this problem. Horror and crime comics, magazines and pocketbooks with obscene pictures and other trash can easily have an evil influence on impressionable youth. City officials' aid should be enlisted in a vigorous campaign to eliminate such "literature" from Altoona. Private citizens, especially parents, should express their feelings in personal calls to dealers. Managers of our local theaters should be pressured by the public not to show objectional movies condemned by the Hollywood Producer's Code or the Legion of Decency. The press should present articles about crime, if these must be printed, in such a light as to show "crime doesn't pay." Citizens of this city have many ways to express their opinions about such matters—through letters to the editors of our local papers, "Altoona Speaks," letters and visits to those responsible for keeping our city morally clean.

The problem of delinquency in Altoona is not so acute that it cannot be prevented. Any community, working in concert, can cure any local problem.

The entries in this essay contest reassured us that our young people today seriously feel that the building of character for good citizenship in America has its origin in our homes, our churches, and our schools. The majority of the contestants stated that boys and girls must have the proper environment in the home, that they must have a greater interest in and attendance at the churches of their choice, and that good education is a vital necessity for their security in the years ahead.

To me and to my fellow workers in law enforcement, it is important to secure such information from so many boys and girls of our city, and it certainly would agree with the thoughts expressed years ago as well as recently by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover describing the home as "... the first and foremost classroom—a place of learning how to live as well as a place of living."

We believe that the contest which we have the privilege of sponsoring in Altoona has created positive thinking in the minds of the youth who participated and that the benefits of the essay contest will be that fewer youths will be involved in actions considered to be delinquent.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The contents of the essay cited in this article have been published as submitted by the contest entrant and do not necessarily represent the view of the FBI.)

OTHER TOPICS

With the knowledge that the idle mind of a teen-ager can be a source of juvenile delinquency, and that juvenile delinquency in the Midvale, Utah, area could be reduced only if the youth were kept from idleness and boredom, we in Midvale, Utah, early in the spring of 1957 searched for a way to give teen-agers employment opportunities. In mulling the problem over, the thought occurred to me that modern-day civilization has not provided to youth the opportunities for work which once existed, particularly during the summer months of the vacation period from school. This fact became quite apparent in the increasing number of curfew violations in Midvale as well as the number of local teen-agers I readily observed "hanging around" the city park.

During the course of my duties in talking to teen-agers in trouble, I heard many explain their

Police Department Sponsors Youth Job Program

by CHIEF OF POLICE JOSEPH MAZURAN, *Midvale,
Utah, Police Department*

position by stating that if they only had something to do with their leisure time, they would not turn their minds to mischievous deeds. Many have stated to me on occasion that they are willing and able to work but are unable to obtain employment because of adult indifference toward a teen-ager and employment. The young people point out that most adult employers do not want part-time employees and have openly stated to the young employment applicants that teen-agers in the past have been somewhat unreliable in fulfilling the job duties.

In spite of the questions raised many times, I felt that a teen-age employment club might work, if given a fair chance and full support. The organization of such an employment club by the Midvale Police Department offered at the outset at least three challenges. First, every Midvale adult and businessman had to offer as much employment to the teen-agers of the area as economically possible. Second, the teen-agers had to do a good job, that is, an honest day's work on every job offered them during the summer months. Third, other communities surrounding Midvale had to see if they could not profit by also organizing teen-age employment clubs.

We realized that the full cooperation and support of local business would be necessary for success in the program. Early in April of last year I began scheduling talks as chief of police before all civic groups in the area, such as the Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Parent-Teacher Associations, and church organizations. In each talk I endeavored to outline the plans for organizing a teen-age employment club to provide opportunities for employment to young people between the ages of 13 and 19 in Midvale.

In each of the talks to the groups throughout the town it was pointed out that on the basis of my experience I had learned most teen-agers welcome the opportunity to learn to do something for which the world will pay hard cash and to learn something of discipline that work entails, namely, a



Chief Joseph Mazuran.

sense of responsibility, punctuality, dependability, and above all, a feeling of accomplishment. As an additional selling point in the campaign to get the ball rolling and enlist the support of the local citizens, I quoted the teen-agers who had told me that they wanted a chance to see what earning their own money could do for them rather than expecting a handout.

Committees

The initial contacts were with business leaders, representatives of civic clubs and school and church officials. Thus, we aroused the interest of presidents of companies, State employment agencies, agricultural employment agencies, and others to support the program to the fullest extent. From the support volunteered it was necessary that a committee be appointed to assist in handling the project. With the aid of the mayor a committee representing school, church, business, and local government officials was named. The first meeting of the committee was held in the police department offices and served to emphasize the need for citizen cooperation in continually combating the problem of juvenile delinquency.

The local newspaper aided in publicizing the fact that teen-agers desiring summer employment could register at the Midvale Police Department. The response from the small town of Midvale was tremendous. Within a matter of days, more than 250 teen-agers had called at the police department, filled out the registration form, and personally learned that the police department was anxious to help them in their everyday problems.

From my observation point as chief of police it was interesting to note that some of the boys and girls who had been a source of trouble were now most enthusiastic supporters in making this program successful.

When the registrations were completed, it was necessary to organize various citizen committees to handle the contact work in lining up the employment opportunities. One selected group of citizens handled the applications for agricultural work while another group familiar with grocery store employment opportunities for young people handled the contacts with such stores within the area. One group of mothers volunteered to act as a committee for a group of girls who desired employment as baby sitters. A few of the jobs the committees considered were: employment with fur breeders; renovating of the city swimming pool;

harvesting fruits; planting agricultural products; baby sitting; and work as service station attendants, drug, department and grocery store clerks, landscaping laborers, lawn cutters, etc. Each committee consisted of 20 members and handled every application in a particular category.

In order that I might keep my finger on the entire situation I screened the job opportunities and the candidates lest there be serious future problems. In addition to the screening, each employer was given full information regarding the teen-ager he was hiring. After interview with the applicant, I sent my personal written recommendation in the hand of the teen-ager to the employer with the understanding that if the applicant was a source of trouble in any way or was the subject of an act of delinquency, dismissal from the job would result, and that the erring applicant would receive a mark of dishonor and his name would go to the bottom of the list for future jobs.

Effect

One of the most interesting phases of the project has been the good psychological effect on the local youth. Not one youth from the Midvale area has been sent to the State Detention Home. During the summer months, no Midvale teen-agers were questioned regarding any serious offenses. Vandalism was practically stamped out overnight.

Typical of the teen-agers' attitude toward the program are the comments of one young man who stated: "That help Joe gave me kept me off the streets and I found out I could earn my own money without bothering my parents. I now pay cash for tires and gas which I used to charge. I feel secure in taking my girl friend to nice places because I have money in my pocket. My job was a stepping stone which has helped me in realizing and understanding my responsibilities better. I have been in trouble periodically since I was 15 years of age and I should have listened to the advice the police department wanted to give me on many occasions. The youth program in Midvale has kept me out of trouble and I consider the members of the police department as among my best friends in Midvale."

Prior to the inauguration of the police department's program of assisting the local teen-agers, it was necessary for me to send out letters to parents of young people in trouble in Midvale. Generally, at least 5 or 6 letters each week were sent to parents to advise them of their teen-age children's activi-

ties and violations of the law, and to request the parents' cooperation.

Since the youth employment program, I am proud to note that it has not been necessary to send a single letter to a parent in the community. I believe that the youth assistance program is responsible for the turnabout in the number of violations previously committed by the youth of Midvale, Utah.

Another sample of the value of the program has been that with the beginning of school in September, a large group of the teen-agers, in appreciation for the help given them by the police department, has held meetings in the police department and organized a group to discuss and promote road safety as a cooperative measure to law enforcement. The group has volunteered to assist at parades and celebrations and to direct traffic, and to be of general help to our department.

The effect on the parents of the youth can be told only in the many telephone calls of appreciation which I have received during the past few months. The Midvale teen-age employment club, while originally intended strictly for the Midvale area, has caught on and surrounding communities at the request of their youth have in some measure duplicated the program.

I believe that work is good for teen-agers, both boys and girls, as every parent, youth leader, and educator knows. The program has been successful in effectively combating juvenile delinquency and reducing the many traffic violations previously attributable to local teen-agers. It is now anticipated that the program will necessarily be, at the request of the young people, an annual police department endeavor.

PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 5)

The *California Peace Officer* magazine has provided a medium for furthering the cooperation among all law enforcement organizations in the State. The magazine has been a factor in influencing the State Sheriffs' Association to pay the false arrest insurance premium and membership dues of every sheriff and undersheriff in the State in the Peace Officers' Association.

Despite changing conditions, the guideposts set up by the State association's "founding fathers"

are as pertinent today as they were in 1921. Article III of the association's articles of incorporation list the organization's objectives as follows:

To advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention; to secure complete cooperation and coordination in all law enforcement matters; to encourage the enlistment, equipment and training of qualified persons in police work; to achieve the adherence of all peace officers to high professional standards of conduct; to provide adequate tenure of office for those engaged in the investigation and detection of crime; and generally to improve the administration of justice to the end that full protection may be secured to all law-abiding citizens of California.

I have viewed the association's accomplishments at close range for several years, and I am now charged, as 1957-58 president of the organization, with the responsibility of directing this organization's energies toward bringing California law enforcement closer to these objectives. I believe that the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California is providing a noteworthy example to law enforcement organizations everywhere in pressing toward professionalization of the police service.

PETROGRAPHY

Petrographic analysis is of aid to the investigator in giving him the information yielded by the study of mineral evidence, such as soil, safe insulation materials, concrete, plaster, brick, mortar, ceramics, glass, ores, abrasives, industrial dusts and similar substances.

Soil on a suspect's shoes is used as evidence to place him at the scene of a crime; safe insulation particles in his clothing further associate him with the burglarized safe; and brick, mortar and plaster fragments or dust connect him with the point of entry into the building in which the crime was committed. Hence, a petrographic examination of such materials can be of invaluable assistance to the investigator in linking a suspect with the crime scene.

METALLURGY

In hit-and-run cases, broken pieces of automobile trim, radiator grill fragments, and the like are often left behind by the fleeing driver. The metallurgical examiner can determine the make and model of the automobile on which these items were originally placed in the factory and thus make a substantial contribution toward the eventual solution of the crime.

Toolmark Impressions Preserved in Wax

In a recent investigation by the Charleston, W. Va., Police Department, the technique of employing dental wax in connection with taking impressions of toolmarks proved valuable.

On October 17, 1957, Lt. Jesse G. Workman, Lt. D. C. Stover, and Detective Warren Warwick were investigating a breaking and entering of a local drug store in which a large safe, weighing approximately 500 pounds and containing \$600 and a quantity of narcotics, was hauled away. Very unusual toolmarkings were found on the door through which entrance was gained at the rear of the establishment. A very thorough search of the crime scene was conducted, but these toolmarks were the only points of interest meriting further attention. The marks appeared to have been made by a double-pronged pry bar.

A dairy bar a few blocks away from the victimized drug store also had been entered. An investigation there revealed the same unusual toolmarks.

The owner of the dairy bar agreed to save a part of the door sash which contained the toolmarks as soon as he could get a carpenter to repair the damage. The druggist did not desire to damage his door any further by cutting away the markings. For identification purposes, the toolmarks on the drug store door were much more visible and definite than the markings found at the dairy bar. Therefore, it was necessary to devise a method to obtain a cast of the toolmarks on the upright door of the drug store.

Lt. Karl V. Shanholtzer of the West Virginia Department of Public Safety was called upon for assistance in this case. It was decided that dental wax would probably be the most logical method of making an impression of the markings on the upright door.

The local officers then secured the cooperation and service of a local dentist who is highly interested in police work. By using materials commonly used in making teeth and gum impressions, the investigators gained a very good impression of the toolmarkings with dental base wax.

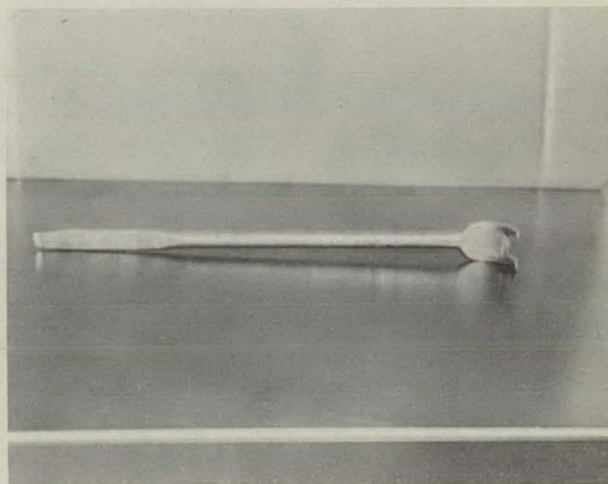
Several days later, information was received that a known safe man had in his possession several shotguns and rifles which he was trying to sell. The guns were determined to have come from a breaking and entering of a hardware store in a nearby community. The known safe man was arrested with these guns in his possession.

Search warrants were obtained for the garage of the subject's father and the home of a brother. Two hunting knives, which had also come from the victimized hardware store, were found at the home of the brother. An unusual 2-pronged tool was found at the father's garage and was confiscated for comparison with the marks found on the doors at the drug store and dairy bar. This proved to be the identical tool used on these breaking and enterings.

When confronted with this evidence, the subject confessed and implicated two associates. The unusual technique of using dental wax to preserve the toolmarks was instrumental in solving this case.



Toolmarks on door edge.



Two-pronged tool.

WANTED BY THE FBI

DANIEL WILLIAM O'CONNOR, with aliases: Bob Collins, James Garnie, Marcel Gelinas, Jacob Geres, H. A. Marceaux, Bill O'Brian, Jack O'Brien, Clarence William O'Connor, and others.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property; Deserter

Daniel William O'Connor was added to the FBI's list of Ten Most Wanted Fugitives on April 11, 1955, and he is also on the list of Canada's ten "most wanted" fugitives. Since May 6, 1946, when he deserted from the military service at Fort Campbell, Ky., O'Connor has become a fugitive wanted by both American and Canadian law enforcement officers. In 1948, O'Connor was arrested by the Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Police Department on a charge of breaking into a hotel, and he was sentenced to 2 years. During 1953, O'Connor started on a wave of check-passing activities through States along or near the Canadian border, utilizing money orders drawn on a Canadian bank.

An indictment was returned by a Federal grand jury at Butte, Mont., on November 9, 1954, charging O'Connor with violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute in connection with fraudulent checks.

In May of 1953, O'Connor was stopped in Keremeos, British Columbia, by a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman who recognized him as the individual who had raised a bank money order from \$8 to \$80. O'Connor drew a .32 caliber au-

tomatic, fired at the Canadian officer, beat him mercilessly into unconsciousness, tied him and threw him off the road. For this vicious act, O'Connor is wanted by Canadian authorities for attempted murder.

Remarks

O'Connor may be traveling with his wife and two small children as he has been known to travel with his family in the past.

This 29-year-old fugitive is believed to be armed, as he fired at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer and he was also identified as the man who on September 26, 1952, purchased a .25 caliber automatic pistol in Denver, Colo. A burly individual, O'Connor has worked as a lifeguard, wrestler, swimming instructor and truck driver. One of his hobbies is weight lifting, and he is customarily attired in a windbreaker jacket worn over a T-shirt.

Description

O'Connor is described as follows:

Age	29, born Sept. 14, 1928, Detroit, Mich.
Height	5 feet, 9 inches.
Weight	200 pounds.
Build	Muscular.
Hair	Blond.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Ruddy.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Lifeguard, wrestler, swimming instructor, truck driver.
Scars and marks	Has dimple on chin.
FBI Number	357,172B.
Fingerprint classification	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>O 31 Wt 19</div> <div>O 20 W</div> </div> </div>

Any person having information concerning the whereabouts of Daniel William O'Connor is requested to contact the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office nearest his city.

BRUSH LATENTS

In the development of latent fingerprints by the use of powder, too much powder and too little brushing are the chief faults of beginners.



Daniel William O'Connor.

Hit-and-Run Vehicle Identified

A young man was driving his automobile in a westerly direction in a southern State. At a point approximately 3 miles from the next town, he met a truck being driven at excessive speed in the opposite direction. As the truck and the automobile passed each other, the trailer of the truck bounced and slid across the road, striking the left side of the automobile. At the time of the collision, the young man was riding with his left arm resting outside the car. As the trailer struck the automobile, a metal projection crushed the young man's arm, making it necessary to amputate the limb.

An hour later that same date, a suspect was arrested at his home after a truck, parked in his yard, was found to have particles resembling hair, blood, and flesh adhering to the trailer. The suspect, who was intoxicated when arrested, stated then and subsequently that he was the driver of the truck, that no one else had driven the truck on that day and that he and the truck were at home at the time of the accident. Local investigating officers, however, developed witnesses placing the suspect at a point 4 miles west of the wreck scene 15 minutes before the wreck occurred.

The matter adhering to the left side of the trailer was sent to the FBI Laboratory, together with specimens of body hairs from the victim's other arm. When the case was called for trial, a technician of the FBI Laboratory testified that scrapings from the side of the suspect's truck consisted of human blood and tissue and human body hairs. He stated that these hairs were similar in all observable characteristics to the known arm hairs of the young victim. The suspect was found guilty and sentenced to serve from 2 to 3 years in the State penitentiary.

FINGERPRINT FILES

The fingerprint files of the FBI Identification Division, in addition to positively identifying fugitives and other lawbreakers, aid in apprising the police officer of prior arrests, guide the judiciary in imposing sentence, aid probation or parole authorities, assist in locating fugitives, aid in identifying unknown deceased individuals and amnesia victims.

IDENTIFYING DECEASED PERSONS

From time to time police departments throughout the country are confronted by the problem of identifying unknown persons, often transients, who have died as a result of natural causes, accidents, or criminal violence. In the first two instances, the motives for wishing to determine the identity of the dead person are humanitarian; in the last instance, added to the humanitarian motive is the need to establish identity as a starting point for investigating the crime. Sometimes the dead person can be identified through local files or the files of neighboring police departments. If this cannot be done, sending the fingerprints of the deceased to the FBI Identification Division may lead to his identity, as there are over 73,000,000 people represented in the civil and criminal identification files.

For example, in May 1957, the chief of police in a Colorado city sent to the Identification Division the fingerprints of an unknown deceased. The accompanying letter stated that the dead man had been found in an unlocked car which had been parked at a repair shop to await mechanical work. The chief surmised that the man, who appeared to be a vagrant, had crawled into the car to gain shelter and had subsequently died, probably of pneumonia.

The man was immediately identified in the identification files. His record showed that since 1950 he had been fingerprinted nine times by eight police departments in six States on charges which included drunkenness, public nuisance, and vagrancy.

An FBI employee made the final entry on the record, indicating that his fingerprints as an unidentified deceased had been received from the police department in Colorado, and the interested department was notified of the identity of the deceased man.

ACCIDENT SCENE EVIDENCE

In gathering loose soil at the scene of a hit-and-run accident, the investigating officer should not sweep the street to obtain loose soil. Original street dirt may become mixed with the soil dropped by a hit-and-run car. When gathering this dirt from the scene of the accident, the officer should pick up the soil specimens with the fingers, a spoon, knife blade, or similar item.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern presented here is classified as a double loop type whorl with a meeting tracing. The deltas are found at D-1 and D-2.