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

April 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

America, historically an impregnable fortress against tyranny, is engaged in a mortal struggle with world communism. It is time for both citizens and governmental authorities to confront this threat in a calm, realistic, rational, law-abiding manner.

The ingredients for communist coups in nations which have fallen under its spell always include a populace shaken with fear, hysteria, and confusion. Above all, however, is the danger of irresponsible counteraction by citizens who lend impetus to communism through inept attempts to fight this insidious menace.

The leaders of worldwide communism proclaim that even America can succumb to the "rules of revolution" conceived by Karl Marx and galvanized into the first successful communist revolution by V. I. Lenin.

Lenin said, "The more powerful enemy can be conquered only by exerting the utmost effort, and by necessarily, thoroughly, carefully, attentively and skillfully taking advantage of every, even the smallest, 'rift' among the enemies...."

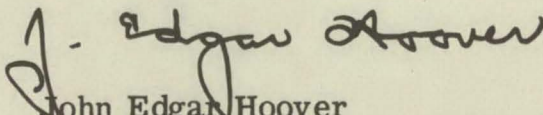
There exists today in our land a vital "rift" which the communists are exploiting. Unfortunately, this involves certain people across the country who engage in reckless charges against one another. The label of "communist" is too often indiscriminately attached to those whose views differ from the majority. Those whose lives are not led according to what one segment of society might decree to be the "norm" are too frequently challenged as "Reds."

Attributing every adversity to communism is not only irrational, but contributes to hysteria and fosters groundless fears. Communism is, indeed, our paramount adversary, and it leans on its credo of invincibility and a concept of historical inevitability to accomplish its ends. The way to fight it is to study it, understand it, and discover what can be

done about it. This cannot be achieved by dawdling at the spring of knowledge; it can only be accomplished by dipping deeply into thoughtful, reliable, and authoritative sources of information.

The job of curtailing and containing communism is one for legally constituted authorities with the steadfast cooperation of every loyal citizen. This is neither the time for inaction nor vigilante action. We must unite as a people, we must understand our basic American heritage under law, and we must face the communist menace with deliberation, quiet courage, and knowledge. These are the qualities which communism shrinks from-- these are the qualities against which communism can never succeed.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Officers in France Get Broad Training From Police School

by ROGER LaFontaine, Assistant Director of
L'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police, Saint-Cyr-au-Mont d'Or (Rhône), France

The *Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police* is located in the picturesque setting of the *Monts-d'Or* (Golden Mountains) at Saint-Cyr, a Lyon suburb, which should not be confused with the Paris suburb of the same name where the military academy is located. The school is in a modern building, in keeping with the architecture of the area, yet in perfect harmony with the still preserved, ancient building of the Ursuline Sisters, who chose this eminent spot in the *Monts-d'Or* for their profound and serene meditations.

Since it is necessary to board the students, nothing was overlooked in making their stay as pleasant as possible. During their leisure time, they can roam through a park of natural beauty where they can use athletic and firing facilities. On the ground floor of the school there are a recreation room, a reading room, a television set, etc. The classrooms, a projection room, and the crime

museum are on the second floor. On the third floor are the living quarters plus the laboratories, the radio room, and a well-known exhibit, prepared by two members of the *Sûreté Nationale* (assigned to the Dijon Detachment of the *Compagnie Républicaine de Sécurité*), which is not only a scale-model reproduction of the downtown section of the city of Lyon but a portrayal of traffic rules as well. It is a real aid in practical exercises as well as a work of art.

The school is headed by a director, a high official of the *Sûreté Nationale*, assisted by a staff which consists of an assistant director, professors permanently assigned, and an administrative official who looks after all matters of an administrative nature, including supervision of the school's regulations. Qualified instructors teach matters of a physical nature, such as firearms training, self-defense, and first aid.

The *Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police* differs from more specialized schools abroad in that its function is to train all elements of the *Sûreté Nationale*. Who, then, are its students?

Student Recruitment

In the first place, the school trains the *commissaires de police*, who, in France, are not only chiefs in the sense of having authority over their subordinates but also magistrates having certain powers of an administrative and judicial nature as defined by law. They are recruited by competitive examination, either from among university graduates or, under certain conditions, from among officers of



Mr. Roger LaFontaine, assistant director of the National Police School.

NEW COVER

In keeping with the FBI's desire to constantly improve upon the appearance as well as the contents of the Law Enforcement Bulletin, it will be noted that this issue institutes the use of a new cover.



Mr. François Chavalor, director of the National Police School.

the *Sûreté Nationale*. Their usual attire is civilian dress, although they wear a uniform on formal occasions. After a period of instruction which lasts about a year, they become "Graduates of the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police*."

The school also trains those members of the uniformed force, the *officiers de paix* (peace officers), whose rank, for purposes of comparison, would correspond to that of an officer in the army. They are recruited either directly from among young college graduates or, under certain circumstances, from among the members of the *Sûreté Nationale*. It is the only uniformed force which is trained at the school. Regular patrolmen receive their training at the *Centre d'Instruction Pratique* at Sens (Department of l'Yonne).

Their training, generally speaking, also lasts a year. After that they are assigned among the *Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité* (CRS), a national force which is responsible for maintaining order throughout the nation. The CRS provides personnel to the uniformed forces in the great urban centers where the *Sûreté Nationale* is represented.

The school also trains *officiers de police adjoints*, who are subordinate to the *commissaires de police*. Their training lasts approximately 6 months.

They are, for the most part, investigators who conduct investigations of a judicial or administrative nature, but they may handle any of the numerous tasks associated with the *commissariat*.

Inservice Training Valuable

There are also inservice courses which bring together for several weeks various officers of the *Sûreté Nationale*, including those of high rank. They are given the latest developments in technical and legal matters, but the inservice training is of particular value because it brings together officers from all parts of the country, giving them the opportunity to exchange opinions and to develop or renew the close association which must exist among the law enforcement profession no matter how widely separated, geographically, the individual members might be.

In order to mold its students into a well-rounded, professional corps, the school's curriculum endeavors to combine matters of a general cultural nature with those of a practical nature. To accomplish this, the subjects taught fall within three categories: Those of a cultural nature; those of a professional nature; and those of a practical nature.

Cultural Subjects Taught

These are taught by lecturers who are university professors, government officials, businessmen, industrialists, etc. The subjects are designed to broaden the future officers of the *Sûreté Nationale* by exposing them not only to the current of ideas which comes from philosophy and literature but also to the problems inherent in the modern economy, whether of France, of Europe, or of the world. These would be difficult to understand without a general knowledge of historical principles and geographic concepts which brought them about.

This aspect of the training is based upon the premise that the *commissaire de police* or *officier de paix* must, in addition to being skilled in the techniques of his profession, command the respect of society, which will not then be misled by uninformed cartoonists, writers, script-writers, etc. The students, therefore, have had the opportunity to hear a professor specializing in literature who discussed such renowned French writers as Anouilh, Malraux, Camus, and Saint-Exupéry; the *Directeur du Centre de Documentation Pédagogique*.

gogique, who explored France and the world in a series of enlightening lectures; a professor of history from the *Institut d'Etudes Politiques*, who traced the development of France and the influence of France upon the history of Europe; the *Directeur de la Compagnie Nationale du Rhône*, who made even statistics interesting; assistants to the *Directeur General des Houillères de la Loire*, who discussed economic and legal problems related to mining coal, etc.

The field covered is all-inclusive. It even includes lectures on union matters as well as atomic matters. In the atomic field it is, obviously, elementary. The lectures are designed to make the students aware of the atomic basic principles and language, in order to allow them better understanding of protection against atomic dangers, as well as available reading materials, such as the crossing of the North Pole by the submarine *Nautilus*.

Rounding out this aspect of the training are lectures of a professional nature, those designed

to give the students an overall perspective of the field in which they will work. These are given by judges, professors of law, experts in the field of criminology, government officials, and representatives of the *Sûreté Nationale*. In 1959, for example, there was initiated a course in clinical criminology directed by a professor of medicine who occupies the Chair of Legal Medicine at the University of Lyon. He gathered together a highly competent group of professors, doctors, and psychologists, each of whom was well informed in the field of psychiatry and, by the nature of his profession, in contact with judicial authorities. The purpose of this novel course was to analyze the behavior of the offender so that to the future investigator of the *Sûreté Nationale* he would be more than just an enemy to be judged by society; he would be a man to be understood. Why "to be understood"? So that the investigator would be able to give to the judge or to the jury every element of interest about the offender in order to assist them in their judgment of him.



National Police School. Aerial view of the old building and the new one being built (at left).

The *Sûreté Nationale*, indeed, does not want to "judge." That solemn responsibility belongs to the judge and to the jury. Nor does the *Sûreté Nationale* want to influence the judgment in any way. It wants only to fulfill its responsibility, which is to establish the facts; and in order to establish the facts, an understanding of all factors is necessary. In that way, one can aspire to achieving justice based not only on evidence; that is, the material and visible factors, but also on the motivating elements behind these factors.

This is not something new. Officials of the *Sûreté Nationale* have, for a long time, lectured the school's students in a manner designed to achieve this objective. The broadening of their cultural base, in a general and in a professional sense, is directed specifically, however, to equipping the school's alumni to take their place in society, confident in the knowledge that they are sufficiently well equipped to discharge the vital responsibility which is theirs, especially in the social field.

The students are given the opportunity to use this training in a practical manner. At a movie clinic presided over by the administrative officer of the school, the students judge the films shown to them. Thereafter they discuss the merits of the film or lack of them, whether from a technical, an artistic, a historical, or a social viewpoint. This experience has a dual purpose: To expose them to matters which might not have been included in the curriculum and to develop their ability in the art of conversation.



Mr. Jean Verdier, director general, *Sûreté Nationale*, Paris, France, was greeted by Director Hoover during a visit to FBI Headquarters.

This field has been covered by the school since its inception. It is presented by four regularly assigned members of the *Sûreté Nationale* who teach subjects related to national security, general intelligence, and legal as well as technical matters of interest to the profession. Since 1956 the instruction has been supplemented by practical illustrations given by appropriate officials of the *Sûreté Nationale* accompanied by one or more of their assistants. The instructors are faced with the problem of keeping abreast of developments in their subjects, which requires a great deal of reading, particularly since 1958. (The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was promulgated in October 1958.) It also requires that they keep in touch with the working members of the profession. Added to these demands is the need to address their lectures to three levels of students, which affects not so much the material taught as the manner in which it is presented.

The instruction is necessarily of a theoretical nature because it is an exposition of legislative, administrative, and judicial enactments. Supplementary lectures of a practical nature by *Sûreté Nationale* department heads and other officials, however, make the students aware of the fact that law enforcement is not a mere automatic application of formulas and systems; that it requires flexibility and realism.

Finally, under the direction of the professor of medicine who occupies the Chair of Occupational Medicine at Lyon and is the director of the police laboratory, criminology is taught as a transition between professional subjects, theory and practice. It consists of classwork and laboratory work presented by an officer from the Lyon Laboratory whose fame spreads beyond our borders and even across the Atlantic. The course perfects technical training developed either in the class or in the laboratory.

Practical Subjects Included

It is recognized, however, that all this training would be relatively worthless to the impartial observer if the training in the humanities and in the professional field were not accompanied by training in practical subjects. "They don't know how to write a report" or "They don't even know how to prepare an official document" are observations which have become equally obsolete—thanks to the school—because training in the practical field is included in the school's curriculum. The students

must not only prepare reports which conform to the new requirements of the Penal Code, they must know how to use a typewriter.

Courses in typewriting are included in the school's curriculum. The school, of course, is not in the business of training expert typists. Even if the students do not exceed 40 words per minute at the end of the course, they will have picked up some useful pointers, such as how to avoid putting carbon in backwards or having copies rolled up with the original; and certainly it is more economical to entrust the service's various pieces of expensive equipment to hands already experienced. Besides, it is good discipline!

Also in the realm of practical subjects are courses in driver training, to satisfy statutory requirements as well as to perfect the driving ability of those already licensed who desire it, and courses in photography. The courses in photography are designed to acquaint the students with the principles of photography so that they can use a camera with facility. Training in radio transmitting, of course, is not neglected. There are courses and practical exercises geared to the needs of the various elements of the student body.

Finally, and I include it among practical training because it is done daily or almost daily, physical training is not forgotten. Far from it, because professional and intellectual training must be accompanied by development of the body. At Saint-Cyr, physical training is designed to improve resistance and endurance through participation in competitive sports. It has the added effect of contributing to the spirit of teamwork and self-denial, which brings me to another subject, first aid.

First aid! That is a subject which was met with reluctance in the past. This is difficult to believe because such disparagement is like denying that the police forces were instituted, above all, to protect the public. To come to the assistance of their fellow men, menaced by no matter what, isn't that their essential mission? Consequently, the students at the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police* are not to be outdone in this training by factory workers, office workers, and salesclerks who, more and more, are being trained to respond in an emergency. We need no further proof of this than the observation of one of our graduates who, while having endured this supplementary training not without pain, recognized the need for it later when saving a life demanded immediate and proper responses. A comprehensive

course of study, including theory and practice, illustrated by lectures on atomic danger and protection against gas, qualifies the students in first aid.

This, then, is the rich and active existence of the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police* with its current enrollment of four sections of *officiers de police adjoints*, its three sections of *officiers de paix*, its two sections of *commissaires*, and with students detailed from Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Senegal. Naturally, it is difficult to give a precise idea of this existence. The curriculum of the school, extensive as it is, is adapted to the needs of the various elements of the student body. *Commissaires*, for example, are given time to more deeply explore some matters; the *officiers de paix* have practical problems outdoors, some of which last more than 24 hours, others simply night problems; and the *officiers de police adjoints*, numerous though they are, all receive practical police training to allow them to achieve the executive duties which are their own. The fact that all these different students attend the school at the same time leads to close planning. All the lectures and activities are listed on a bulletin board showing a 6-month schedule by means of polychrome indices. These color patches are mobile and can be easily shifted in case of unexpected occurrences.

Thus, gathered together at our great national police college, our students receive instruction adapted to their field. But, living together, they learn to know each other and to prepare themselves to conscientiously assume their role in a spirit of teamwork and with a sense of honor guided by understanding and benevolence for the welfare of the public; this is our ambition and the motivating principle of our general conception of the training.



QUOTABLE QUOTE

"By all means let us have an inquiry into cases, such as the two on which the Economist based its demands for a general inquiry, where there is a prima facie case to investigate, but do not let us brand some 75,000 police officers and men with a reputation for using the techniques of a 'police state,' when all the evidence for so doing is based on a few isolated cases and all the rest is mud slung at the police by criminals who have nothing to lose and everything to gain if they can make some of it stick." The Criminal Law Review, London (1958), page 568.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONALITIES

Assistant Director J. J. McGuire, Jr., Retires From FBI

After more than 25 years of loyal service to the FBI, Assistant Director John J. McGuire, Jr., retired on March 3, 1961.

Mr. McGuire, a native of New York City, was born March 23, 1909. He attended Fordham and Brooklyn Preparatory Schools and received his A.B. degree from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., in June 1931. He was awarded an LL.B. degree from the Fordham University School of Law in June 1934, and in March of the following year was admitted to the New York State Bar. Mr. McGuire entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on October 7, 1935.

After completing Special Agent training, his first office of assignment was in Los Angeles. In April 1937, he was transferred to Roanoke, Va., as a Resident Agent. A few months later, he was designated Number One Man of the Richmond Division. Following a brief stay in Richmond,

he was assigned to what was then the Research Division at the Seat of Government. In 1939, he was designated Special Agent in Charge of the Buffalo Office and subsequently served in this capacity in New Haven and Omaha until early in 1942, at which time he was recalled to Headquarters. In 1943, he became the Number One Man of the Records and Communications Division. In January 1959, this division was split to form the Crime Records Division and the Files and Communications Division, and he was named Inspector in Charge of the latter. In April 1959, he was designated to be its first Assistant Director.

Mr. McGuire has been a competent and dedicated employee and has made many contributions to the achievements of the Bureau over the years. His vast knowledge and experience in records management have been of inestimable value in the efficient operation of the FBI.

Mr. McGuire has also contributed a great deal of his time to an organization for teenage boys affiliated with the National Rifle Association, the Fairlington Junior Rifle Club, of which he is past president and a member of the board of directors. This group has participated in varied competition and has an enviable record of victories. Mr. McGuire is currently a member of the advisory board of the Holy Cross College Alumni Association and a member of the Fordham University Law Alumni Association. He is a charter member of the Crusader Council 2706 of the Knights of Columbus, Worcester, Mass., a charter member of the Commodore John Barry Assembly, Fourth Degree, of the Knights of Columbus of Arlington, Va., and a life member of the Connecticut State Association of Chiefs of Police.

The McGuires have three children, two boys and a girl. The older boy, John, is finishing his sophomore year at Holy Cross, his father's alma mater. They make their home in Arlington, Va.

Mr. William S. Tavel was named by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to replace Mr. McGuire as Assistant Director in charge of the Files and Communications Division.



John J. McGuire, Jr.



Michigan Lawmen Devise Effective Blockade System

by MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCKADE COMMITTEE

(This article has been prepared with the cooperation of the following members of the Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade Committee: Chief Fred Castenholz, Muskegon Police Department; Capt. Claude Cook, Michigan State Police; Chief Orie Clark, Fenton Police Department; Lt. Volney W. Caukin, Michigan State Police; Capt. Paul Gaboury, Michigan State Police; Sheriff Frank Irons, Oakland County; Ferris E. Lucas, Michigan Sheriffs' Association; Chief Arthur Pears, Niles Police Department; and Sheriff Robert Russell, Gratiot County.)

The crime spree of two criminals triggered the creation in 1957 of the new Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade System.

The incident came as a climax to frustrating efforts in the past to apprehend criminals who, because of faster transportation and improved highways, outpaced the old network and were beyond the blockade points before there was time to effectively set them up.

On September 30, 1957, two Michigan State Police officers were shot near Clinton, Mich., while attempting to apprehend two subjects who were both badly wanted by police agencies in other States. Trooper Dugald Pellot was killed instantly and Trooper Douglas Vogel was critically wounded. The killers made their escape from Michigan into Indiana despite the establishment of a blockade by both Michigan and Indiana authorities. The chase ended with one dead and the other captured near Auburn, Ind., but not before they had kidnaped a citizen in Michigan, killed Indiana State Trooper Ray Kallem and wounded Indiana State Trooper Robert Pond and North Vernon, Ind., Patrolman Lester Kenens. The score—two officers dead and three wounded, citizens kidnaped and terrorized, one criminal dead, one sentenced to life in prison.

Review of the crime spree by aroused Michigan law enforcement officers pointed out the weak points in the then existing blockade system and the need for improvement.

The two killers did not make their escape from Michigan and deep into Indiana because of lack of cooperation and interest on the part of any law enforcement agency in Michigan or the bordering States of Indiana and Ohio. Officers of State, county, and city law enforcement agencies of the three States banded together as one striving to apprehend the killers, many staying at their posts from the time the alarm was first spread until the word was received that the manhunt had ended.

The final analysis disclosed with glaring clarity the one weakness—the length of time necessary to complete the establishment of the blockade. The speed of the modern automobile on superhighways had enabled the criminals to get beyond the blockade before the net was closed.

Solution Sought

Resolved to seek a solution, a group of Michigan law enforcement officials of State, county, and city departments met at the State Police Headquarters in East Lansing to discuss this common problem. The group recommended that a committee be formed to devise some plan that would accomplish three things: (1) speed the establishment of a blockade, (2) create greater uniformity among all police agencies in the State, and (3) reduce the confusion in the communications system of all departments at such a time.

In compliance with this recommendation, three members each of the Michigan State Police, the Michigan Sheriffs' Association, and the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police were appointed by their respective heads as members of the Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade Committee. After discussing many plans and ideas which had been submitted, it was agreed that a plan of predetermined locations which would make it possible to establish a blockade with a minimum of time and communications should be utilized. The present plan was devised and named the Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade System.

The Blockade Committee realized that the metropolitan area of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties, of which Detroit is the center, could not be blocked off in the same manner as other sections of the State. These counties, therefore, devised a blockade system which can be operated independently or, when necessary, coordinated with the State plan. The blockade problem is not as great in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan due mainly to the fewer avenues of escape; therefore, the plan did not include this portion.

Representatives of the Blockade Committee contacted each law enforcement agency in the Lower Peninsula, an area of 41,250 square miles, and determined what locations were the most effective blockade points in their respective areas. With the full agreement of each department involved, the locations were assigned to the various agencies, with the number of locations assigned to each agency being determined by the number of officers each would have available for immediate blockade duty at any time during the day or night and their proximity to such locations.



Coordination of agencies is shown in this composite photograph of officers from (bottom to top) Charlotte, Mich., Police Department; Michigan State Police; and Berrien County Sheriff's Department on blockade stations.

Two hundred fifty-three law enforcement agencies, including city, village, township, sheriff departments, and State police posts, have predetermined blockade points to cover in the blockade plan. Over 100 other police agencies whose limited manpower prohibits specific blockade points are included and freelance in their areas of jurisdiction.

Counties Divided in Sections

Each county was equally divided in sections or areas by the committee, each of which was designated alphabetically as A-B-C-D-E, and in some of the larger counties an additional section was set up and lettered F. Separate blockades were then set up for each location so designated, a total of 296 blockades for the State. This means that a crime happening in any part of any county will be only a short distance from any one of the locations from which a predetermined blockade was established. This short distance is operational and practical because of the speed with which the plan can be executed and the blockade locations covered.

The plan is so devised as to establish a secure perimeter around any point in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, using a certain radius of miles for planning purposes. In coordinating the efforts of all law enforcement agencies in this manner, the blockade requires fewer officers per department, gives better coverage than before, and insures a higher degree of success.

All information was compiled and each sheriff's department, State police post, and municipal police department with radio facilities for dispatching information to its own and other police units was given the information on the locations for which it is responsible on each blockade and what other police agencies, if any, it should notify. The information is compiled in such a manner that any of the police agencies with this information can determine which locations they cover and to whom they relay information, as quickly and easily as they could locate a number in a telephone directory.

Communications Centralized

The Operations and Communications Bureau of the Michigan State Police at East Lansing is designated by the Blockade Committee as the Blockade Communications Center because of the state-

wide communications facilities available. It is the responsibility of the Blockade Communications Center to immediately, upon request of an investigating law enforcement agency, disseminate the information which will place a blockade in effect. This communications center has no authority in the investigation of the crime, but is merely the central dissemination point for placing a blockade in effect and disseminating information. For security reasons, the only location which has all blockade points on any one blockade is the Blockade Communications Center.

A large 10- by 13-foot adjustable map of the State of Michigan with the counties outlined and each lettered location clearly indicated is in the Blockade Communications Center. When a blockade is now desired by any police agency in Lower Michigan, this agency merely advises the Blockade Communications Center of the crime, giving brief details and the location. The officer in charge of the center quickly checks his large map and determines the alphabetical location nearest to the scene of the crime. He then broadcasts a terse message, giving the brief details of the crime and stating the blockade for such section is in effect. The information is relayed to all police agencies, and those involved move to their respective blockade points without further instructions from the Blockade Communications Center. Thus, the blockade is established with a minimum of radio traffic and with a fraction of the time formerly necessary. This also frees the communications system of all the agencies' radio traffic so that they may receive additional details of the crime as the investigating agency relays them to the Blockade Communications Center.

When a blockade is established, the officer in charge immediately marks all blockade locations on this map showing which police agencies are covering each location. Circumstances of the crime may indicate that certain other locations should be covered, which had not been deemed necessary at the time it was originally considered. In that case, the officer will immediately direct the most logical police agency or agencies to cover the location.

The seriousness of the crime may indicate that the original perimeter should be bolstered or backed up with additional personnel. The Blockade Communications Center would then plot the locations for an outer perimeter on the map and direct the various police agencies to these locations. The extra distance that these points would



Agencies relay blockade information to the Blockade Communications Center officer standing before map. Shown around the blockade map are (bottom to top) communications officers of Kent County Sheriff's Department; Michigan State Police; and East Lansing Police Department.

be from the scene of the crime would give ample time for such action and for the officers to man their points before the criminals reached the outer perimeter.

Blockade Reports Studied

Termination of a blockade is made through the combined agreement of the Blockade Communications Center and the investigating agency, and this information is disseminated through the same channels as the original information. Upon termination of a blockade, each law enforcement agency involved completes and forwards a blockade report to the Blockade Committee. This report reflects the time they received the information, time it was canceled, time their cars reported on location, the number of cars and men used, other departments notified, and remarks or problems encountered. The blockade reports are then reviewed by the Blockade Committee and studied

in a continuing attempt to improve upon the blockade system. A criminal who is not apprehended on a blockade but later arrested is interrogated by the investigating department as to how he eluded the blockade, route he used in effecting his escape, and all pertinent information which would aid the Blockade Committee in improving the system and in eliminating future errors.

System Given First Test

The Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade System was placed in effect June 25, 1959. Less than a week later it received its first test when a robbery and murder occurred in the city of Battle Creek, Mich. A subject held up a drugstore and during the robbery shot the proprietor, who died a short time later. Upon receiving the information, the Battle Creek Police immediately contacted the Blockade Communications Center and requested a blockade. The Blockade Communications Center promptly placed the blockade for Calhoun County A (the designated location for Battle Creek) into effect. All law enforcement agencies swung into action with a minimum of confusion and loss of time. Three hours later, officers from the Kent County Sheriff's Department arrested a suspect at a blockade point at Caledonia, Mich., a location which had been predetermined months before. The suspect confessed to the crime and was eventually sentenced to serve 50 to 70 years at State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson.

Since that time, the Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade System has been used on all major crimes and has proved to be much faster and more effective with much better coverage of blockade locations than any previous blockade system used.

Challenge of System Faced

Michigan law enforcement officials are not content, however, to merely continue with the system as presently set up. As this article is being written, a representative of the Blockade Committee is reviewing each of the separate blockades with each chief of police, each sheriff, and the commanding officer of each State police post involved in each separate blockade. Changes necessitated by additional highways, additional manpower in some locations, changes in radio frequencies, and from experiences on past blockades are being inaugurated in order to strengthen the blockade system.

The Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade Committee realizes that the plan will not operate flawlessly each time, that no plan can be devised which will be successful every time, and that it is impossible for law enforcement officials to block off every avenue of escape with the limited manpower available in all of their departments. But as everyone knows, blockades are at least as important a part in the apprehension of the person who has committed a crime against society as the use of fingerprints, photography, and other methods of police investigation, and that if blockades are to be successful in playing their role in assisting the law enforcement officer, careful planning, coordination, and supervision are vitally necessary.

Experience in Michigan has demonstrated that crime cannot be localized, but affects all surrounding cities, counties, and even States. Therefore, every effort and means of apprehension must be used to reach out and include all areas affected. As the fleeing criminal improves his chance of escape through the development of rapid transportation and improved highways, so must the law increase the range of its methods to meet the challenge and keep at least one step ahead of the law violator.

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FINGERPRINTS UNITE FAMILY

On January 7, 1958, a letter was received from a woman in Minneapolis, Minn., requesting the assistance of the FBI in locating members of her family.

She stated that at the time of her birth in 1915, her mother had died and she had been adopted when only 3 months old, a fact she did not learn until she was 18 years old.

The only one of her relatives for whom it was possible to conduct a file search in the Identification Division of the FBI was a brother. On the basis of the available data, it was disclosed that a man with a name similar to that of her brother had been fingerprinted on June 1, 1942, by a New England police department in connection with employment with a local concern.

The address given by this individual was furnished to the woman on January 15, 1958.

By letter dated January 30, 1958, the missing brother thanked the FBI for bringing his family together and stated that, due to the FBI's efforts, he and his sister had enjoyed a happy reunion in Minneapolis.

Unusual Technique Used To Make Identification

Slipping the skin tissue of a dead person's hand over your own like the fingers of a glove is not the most pleasant method of effecting an identification, but such was the technique used by a deputy sheriff in a southern State.

The deputy was formerly a Special Agent of the Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Force, and, while still in OSI School, was instructed by an Agent of the FBI in the method of obtaining fingerprints from deceased persons. He endeavored to use this technique in the following case:

On September 30, 1960, the body of an unknown female was found floating in a river. The body was badly deteriorated and gave the appearance of having been in the water for at least a week.

The deputy, upon examination of the body at the morgue, noted the victim's hands were devoid of the outer layer of skin. These tissues were found in the disposal pouch (a rubber bag used for transporting the remains of the deceased) almost completely intact, including the fingernails, the outer layer of the fingers and hands, and a portion of skin tissue extending slightly above the wrist. Apparently, these tissues had come off the hands when the body was placed in the disposal pouch by ambulance personnel.

The recovered tissues were placed in a jar and taken to the sheriff's office where the deputy then cut off the tissue between the second and third joint of each finger and slightly above the base of each thumb. He then put on rubber surgeon's

gloves and carefully slipped these tissues over the corresponding fingers of his own hands and inked and printed them as if they were his own fingers. However, because of the badly decomposed condition of the skin tissue on the right hand, only poor impressions were obtained. They were not identified with any record in the files of the sheriff's office.

All tissues from each hand were then placed in separate bottles of formaldehyde, properly identified, and forwarded—along with the fingerprints obtained by the deputy—to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division.

An examination of the fingerprint card submitted by the deputy sheriff showed them to be unsuitable for identification. However, the fingerprint examiner was able to obtain much clearer prints by printing the fingers from the under side of the skin. These were photographed and—reversing the position of the prints thus obtained—searched in the main FBI fingerprint files, where they were identified. The identity of the dead woman and a record showing she had been previously arrested were forwarded to the sheriff's office.

Following up this information with further investigation, the deputy learned that the deceased had been an alcoholic, was on the verge of losing her mind, and had frequently disappeared for long periods of time when on a drinking spree.

No evidence of foul play could be determined, and the case was marked closed.

POLICE PLAN SNARES BANDIT

All-night self-service laundromats seem to have been the main target for one bandit's criminal activities in Elyria, Ohio. He would enter these laundries and, when unobserved, would force open coin changers as well as coinboxes on cigarette, music, and soft drink machines. The monetary loss coupled with property damage totaled several thousand dollars.

The Elyria Police Department instituted a program of unscheduled checks at short intervals at the various laundries about the city. On the occasion of checking one of them, it was discovered that a cigarette machine had been broken into although it had been checked 30 minutes before.

In accordance with a prearranged plan, an alert to all police units was made. Within a short period of time, the culprit was caught in the act of breaking open another coin changer in a laundry on the other side of the city. Following his apprehension, it was determined he was a parolee from the Illinois State Penitentiary where he had served a sentence for armed robbery.

His tools in the laundromat robberies were a basket of laundry, which he carried to allay any possible suspicion, as well as a large wrecking bar which he used to open the coinboxes.

The Elyria Police feel that in having a prearranged plan for emergencies, they have saved taxpayers and property owners thousands of dollars by apprehending the "laundry bandit."

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

It has been said that one photograph is worth a thousand words. There is no better meaning of this than in the application of photography to law enforcement where it has been a most valuable tool for many years. Now, with the advent of color, it is becoming more valuable each day.

Color photographs describe and record a crime scene allowing important items to be depicted which may not normally be distinguished in a black-and-white picture. At a crime scene, whether it be homicide, robbery, rape, or fatal accident, color will establish a dimension that cannot be found in black and white. For example, a photograph in black and white, used as an exhibit in a court of law, generally draws questions from both defense and prosecution concerning any fluids shown. These questions, directed to the witness, are sometimes difficult to answer, especially in a case where several different fluids are present and take on the same appearance, such as oil and blood. In a color photograph, these difficult questions are explained with the viewing of the exhibit.

Other Evidence Highlighted

In one instance, on a quiet June night, police officers on normal patrol in their cruiser heard shouting and someone calling for help as they approached a motel located on a main highway. As they turned into the motel grounds, a woman came running out crying she had been assaulted by a large man who fled the scene. The officers gave chase and apprehended the man a few minutes later. After talking to the suspect, the man claimed that he had broken into the room to commit burglary and nothing else, and that he had not assaulted the woman.

Color photographs were taken of the scene and of the victim immediately after the alleged attack took place. In court, the suspect continued his claim that he had gone into the room only to commit burglary. When the color photographs were

Color Photography Has Important Role in Law Enforcement

by SGT. E. G. COLUMBUS, *Identification Officer,
Fairfax County (Va.) Police*

shown, the defense objected vehemently, stating that the photographs inflamed the jury and that they were not relevant to the issue of breaking and entering.

The photographs were admitted into evidence, however, and clearly showed that the victim had been strangled manually and that fingermarks were left imprinted on her neck. They also showed that she had been struck on both ears and about the head. With these photographs clearly showing that the suspect had assaulted the woman, he was convicted and sentenced to 50 years in the penitentiary for attempted rape.

With a black-and-white photograph, these marks would not have been as clearly defined, and the criminal may have escaped the sentence he



Sgt. E. G. Columbus.

received. There are many other examples that can be called to mind in dealing with the value of color photography, and each has proved that it is a worthwhile investment for any law enforcement agency.

Using Color for Mug Shots

The most common type of photograph used by police departments is the mug shot. In many cases, black-and-white mug shots have not been satisfactory. They have been known to confuse a victim in making an accurate identification because of the similarity in many persons who are not clearly defined in black-and-white photography. Color mug shots will show many things that black and white cannot show, such as the color of the hair, eyes, skin tones, and many other characteristics a person may have.

There are several ways color can be used in mugging. Color transparencies or slides can be made and projected onto a screen. This method has several advantages: The transparencies may be processed commercially, shown to large groups, and easily stored or filed, and they are inexpensive. Another method is the use of color negative material. This method is probably the best although it is more elaborate and slightly more expensive. With a color negative, it is possible to have a color print, a black-and-white print, and a slide for projection from one negative. This allows any department to make duplicate photographs of a subject, either in color or black and white, for other jurisdictions. If other police agencies request photographs of a subject on which color transparencies are made, it requires a great deal more time and expense to make duplicates; therefore, it is recommended that negative material be used.

Color Used at Crime Scene

The use of color at a crime scene where colors may be important to the issue has also been found to be very effective. Most homicides, assaults, robberies, and allied cases should be photographed in color, as the photographs will aid in the investigation as well as the prosecution of cases. It has been found that the best method would be to employ color negative material. Usually the film can be purchased so that no filtering is necessary, and it may be exposed with flash lamps as easily as black-and-white film. The one weakness of this technique, at this time, is that the emulsion speed of the ma-

terial is relatively slow, thus shortening the distance that may be covered in one picture. If 35-millimeter camera equipment is used, the lens is usually fast enough to allow for greater distance but depth of field must be observed with a great deal of care.

The method found to be most effective is the use of a press-type camera, 4 by 5 color material, and clear flash lamps, and by overlapping those areas that cannot be covered by one picture. In a case of personal assault, closeups of the victim are recommended so that the actual cuts, abrasions, or other injuries may be shown clearly and accurately. At homicides, it has been proved of value to photograph the actual wound, to show powder burns, and other relevant data. This is also true at the autopsy, because at a later date the attending physician and medical examiner can more easily testify to the exact cause of death, and the jury can easily view exactly what the doctor is referring to. Black-and-white photography cannot show internal wounds and hemorrhages as clearly because many times the tonal quality will be the same for the wound as for the adjacent areas.

A few years ago, a conference was held by Maj. William L. Durrer, chief of the Fairfax County Police; Capt. A. Harry Crosen, administrative division commander; and the writer on the possible use of color on an experimental basis. After a great deal of investigation into the costs, both financial and in man-hours, it was decided to go ahead on a limited scale.

The initial outlay was approximately \$75 for the necessary equipment and supplies. At first, all black-and-white photographs of homicides, personal assaults, and fatal accidents were duplicated in color, using a color negative material. After many months, it was decided to eliminate black and white in these cases. All mug work was continued and is now completely done on color negative material using a 35-millimeter camera and two fixed electronic speed lights. This technique has been used for over 2 years and has been found to be extremely effective. The cost is very little more than for a black-and-white photograph. Normally, all mugs are printed on black-and-white photographic paper and filed, but if the occasion arises in which more pictures are needed, either by this department or another jurisdiction, the reprints are printed on color paper, using a 4 by 5 format, thus allowing four prints per 8 by 10 sheet of color paper.

The introduction of a color photograph into evidence is no more difficult than the introduction of a black-and-white photograph. A discussion was held with the Commonwealth Attorney's Office and it was decided that the questions: "Does this photograph represent the scene as you saw it at the time of the event?" and "Do the colors as shown represent the colors as you saw them at the time of the photograph?" will usually allow the photographs to be introduced. After testing this in court, it has been found that there are very few counter-arguments against these statements. The photograph must be relevant to the issue no matter if it be black and white or color.

It has been said that color photographs will inflame a jury. If the photograph is relevant, the defense may claim it will inflame a jury, but usually the stark realism of the picture itself will be the main objection and it cannot be opposed on this basis. Both color slides and prints fall into this category.

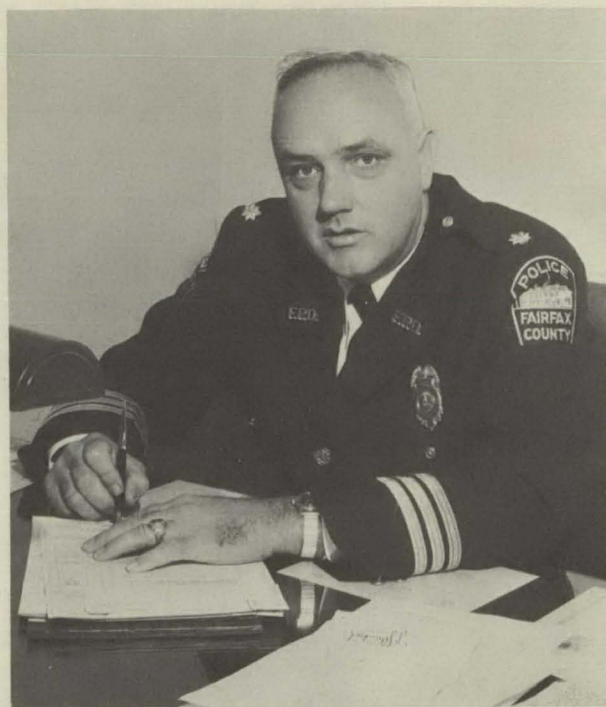
Background Necessary

The police department or law enforcement agency that is presently using black-and-white photography can easily adapt itself to color with little or no additional expense. The officer who will do the actual work should have a good background in black-and-white photography and should understand the principles of color as seen and photographed. He should familiarize himself with textbooks on the actual methods of making color negatives, prints, and transparencies. Temperature control equipment, although it will assist in the actual work, is not necessary as long as the first developer is maintained at a constant and accurate temperature. The remainder of the solutions used may vary from 5 to 10 degrees from the recommended temperatures. Simple water jackets may be utilized by having the water circulate around the developing tank to maintain the proper

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CRIME STATISTICS

While crime statistics hold the greatest significance for police agencies and are collected and produced for the use of such agencies, the FBI is striving to make the information more meaningful to those with specialized interests outside the immediate field of law enforcement and to the general public as well.



Maj. William L. Durrer.

temperature control. Negative material may be processed in a stainless steel, roll film tank, with the water striking it directly, keeping the required temperatures as the processing progresses.

Testing and experimenting should be utilized until the officer can easily make a test print. From the test print he can, by using his knowledge of color, make his final print which will truly show the scene and the colors as they were when the photograph was made. Directions from the manufacturer should be followed as closely as possible, thus insuring very little or no waste.

In a few years, many more police departments will be using color photography in all phases of law enforcement and someday it will be standard procedure. This is merely another step in the successful fight against crime and in effecting the solutions of crimes against persons and property.

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NEW FAD REVEALED

A recent disclosure in drug fads indicates that the drink you may order in some "expresso" houses may not always be coffee—instant, or otherwise. The use of a narcotic, known to the patrons of Greenwich Village expresso houses as either "spumoni" or "instant marijuana," comes in capsule form and is drunk in a cup of hot coffee.

IDENTIFICATION

FBI Disaster Squad Stands Ever Ready To Give Assistance

The worst disaster in aviation history occurred on December 16, 1960, shortly after 10:30 a.m. when the first passenger-carrying U.S. jet plane to be involved in a fatal crash collided with a four-engine airliner over New York City. All of the 128 persons aboard the 2 planes, plus 6 persons on the ground, were killed. The tops of several buildings were sheared off by the jet aircraft which plummeted into Brooklyn, and a church building was demolished. Flames from the jet fuel enveloped the plane and surrounding area, resulting in a seven-alarm fire. Panicky tenants fled from their homes in the midst of sleet and snow.

While the fire was still raging at the scene of the crash, assistance of the FBI Disaster Squad was requested. Arriving on the scene, the Disaster Squad found the impact damage to the victims of both crashes was extensive. The job was a gruesome one. There were times when the work necessitated the shifting of FBI personnel in order to provide some rest. Bodies were badly dismembered and skull and facial damage was severe, and, at the jet crash scene, incineration was a major problem. Due to the large number of casualties, two separate morgue headquarters were set up. The Disaster Squad was divided into two teams and, along with members of the New York City Police Department, began work to identify the victims of this tragic accident.

There were instances when a small piece of charred skin from one finger provided the one clue to the identity of a particular victim. This had to be carefully removed, soaked, and softened, in order to detect ridge detail. Of the 134 victims, the FBI Disaster Squad was able to obtain fingerprints from 88. Sixty-eight of these were positively identified by their fingerprints.

Before the FBI disaster group had completed its work on the aircraft disaster, fire broke out on board an aircraft carrier in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, causing the death of 50 more persons. On the scene, fingerprint identification service was again supplied by the FBI Disaster Squad. Of the 50 who lost their lives, 43 could be finger-

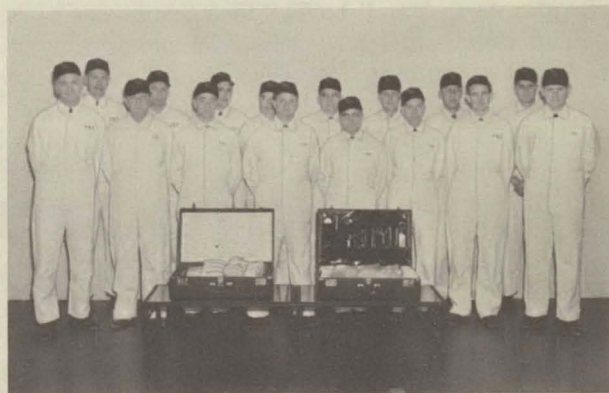
printed, and all 43 of these were identified by their fingerprints.

How Disaster Squad Began

It was a plane crash which brought the FBI Disaster Squad into existence 20 years ago. In 1940, in a small town about 30 miles from Washington, D.C., a regularly scheduled plane en route to Pittsburgh crashed in a cornfield. On the plane were 25 passengers, including a Special Agent of the FBI, who had just completed training school, and a stenographer on annual leave. FBI representatives were dispatched to the scene to assist in the identification, primarily of the FBI personnel. Upon arrival, they found that little identification work was being done. No one knew exactly how to proceed, and, for the first time, FBI assistance was offered to handle various identification problems which arise in a disaster of this type.

Record Examined

Since being organized in 1940, the Disaster Squad has identified victims in 31 major disasters, 16 of them in the last 2 years. The latter included 14 plane crashes and 2 ship disasters. In 15 of these most recent disasters, the Squad was able to secure one or more fingerprints from 439 adult victims. From this number, positive identifica-



FBI Disaster Squad.

tions were made by fingerprints of 343, representing a 78.13 percentage. In one disaster, a plane crash near Tell City, Ind., in March 1960, the victims were given a mass burial, the remains being in an extreme state of disintegration. In spite of this, parts of the remains of 17 victims were identified, 12 by fingerprints and 5 by other means.

The effectiveness of the Disaster Squad is based on the fact that the FBI Identification Division is the world's largest repository of fingerprints, currently containing over 158 million sets. These fingerprints are secured from over 13,000 contributors, who during the last year furnished an average of over 20,000 fingerprints daily. Contributors include law enforcement agencies, other Federal agencies, the Armed Services, and individuals who voluntarily furnish their fingerprints for identification purposes.

Assistance Offered

The FBI stands ever ready to be of assistance in identifying disaster victims. In addition to making available the full facilities of the Identification Division in Washington, the FBI is prepared to send its Disaster Squad directly to the scene of an accident to assist in identifying the dead. A request for such aid should originate from the ranking law enforcement officer or from an official of any public transportation facility involved. In the past, the Squad has assisted in identifying victims of plane crashes, train wrecks, steamship accidents, hurricanes, and other disasters.

Organization Important

When a disaster occurs, it plunges numerous people into helplessness and suffering. Obviously, handling such events is both an unpleasant and a regrettable task. A tremendous responsibility is immediately vested in the law enforcement officials. It is an opportunity for them to show that this work can be performed in an organized, efficient, yet sympathetic manner.

Experience has taught law enforcement officials that disasters are inevitable and that cooperation and teamwork are a must. When such catastrophes do occur, law enforcement officials should immediately organize a disaster identification team. One person or a small group of persons must be responsible and coordinate all activity in order to minimize confusion.



FBI Disaster Squad identification kit.

Expert assistance may be required in a number of fields, including morticians, doctors, dentists, pathologists, and identification specialists able to employ special fingerprint techniques.

Blockade the Area

One of the first things to be done at the scene of a disaster is to block off the area so that only authorized personnel may be allowed access. This is of primary importance because a disaster always attracts the interested and curious, souvenir hunters, and potential looters. The carefulness with which the area is sealed off can have a very definite bearing on the speed and accuracy of the identification of victims, as well as the degree of property loss which invariably follows in the wake of disaster. In some disasters, especially those involving airplanes, each piece of the wreckage which can be located is picked up in an effort to reconstruct the plane. In a calamity of this type, it is necessary to block off a very large area.

Recovery Work

A recovery team will be needed which will sometimes employ special equipment, such as helicopters, bulldozers, boats, diving equipment, and gear for mountain climbing.

The utmost caution and care should be used in the recovery of bodies. When a victim is found, the exact location should be indicated and the body appropriately tagged and given a number corresponding with the number on the container used for transmission of the body. The type of

container needed will depend on the problem faced. It has been found that some type of wrapping, such as canvas, rubber pouches, even tablecloths or sheets, may be used so that the body can be wrapped, properly tagged, and identified.

Personal effects are equally important, and great care should be taken by the recovery team in picking up objects lying around the body. Jewelry and pocketbook contents are most important. Many times the first lead as to the ultimate positive identification of a victim has been obtained from initials and dates within wedding rings, class rings, and watches. An itemized list of all clothing and personal property with the body should be made.

The Morgue

It is of early primary importance that a single receiving morgue be established. This should be centrally located and should have a large floor area, good lighting, and proper working equipment. Upon arrival of a body at the morgue, a master numerical log should be established, and a preliminary examination of the body may be made to compile at least some of the following information: Observation of the teeth for dental work; operation and other scars; physical deformities; amputations; color of hair and eyes; race; approximate height and weight; age; tattoos; the clothing for laundry marks and manufacturers' labels; and any other identifying characteristics.

Identification

It is most important to identify the dead and injured for numerous reasons. Families desire to recover the remains of deceased relatives at the earliest possible moment in order to afford them proper burial, and, for insurance and settlement of estate purposes, positive identification must be established.

There are many and varied means of establishing the identity of bodies in disasters, the best of which is by fingerprints. Identification by fingerprints is possible from only fragments of skin as small as one-fourth of an inch square, even though badly burned.

Next to fingerprints, the best means of identifying disaster victims is a dental chart. Copies of dental X-rays of the victims compared directly with teeth in the remains can establish identity.

It is an excellent aid, but trained dental technicians are required.

The next most valuable means of establishing identity is by personal effects including jewelry, such as wedding rings, class rings, engagement rings, and watches.

Too often, reliance is placed on visual inspection as a means of positive identification. The inaccuracy of this method is attested to by the numerous recorded instances of erroneous identifications.

Service Available

This cost-free cooperative service rendered by the FBI is but one more of many aids that Director J. Edgar Hoover has inaugurated to assist local law enforcement agencies. Any agency requiring the services of the FBI Disaster Squad may get in touch with the nearest field office or resident agency of the FBI.

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LATENT SOLVES THEFT

During 1959 the chief of police in a small Arizona town attended a fingerprint school conducted by the FBI. The knowledge he gained proved of vital importance a short time later.

Early in 1960, the chief received a complaint that a diamond ring, valued at \$2,000, had been stolen from the apartment of the leader of a visiting group of entertainers. On the same date, a member of the troupe told the chief that his wallet had been rifled, possibly by the same individuals who took the ring, as the apartments were in the same building.

A careful search of the apartment where the ring was stolen revealed several papers had been disturbed, and these the chief processed for latent fingerprints. One clear latent print was found on an invoice slip. He then took elimination prints of all the visiting entertainers, and a comparison of these with the latent showed the print on the invoice had been made by the second complainant.

The chief later confided in the suspect, explaining he believed the burglary had been committed by a member of the troupe and that he planned to search each of them after the evening performance. The suspect thereafter was surveilled to the local Post Office where he mailed a package addressed to himself in New Mexico. Questioned a short time later and asked to withdraw the package, the suspect confessed taking the ring.



Long Range Plan of Police Training Is Called a Success

On July 1, 1959, the New York State Municipal Police Training Council Act went into effect. A council consisting of eight members and an executive director commenced operations to establish minimum basic training requirements for local police and to encourage advanced inservice training programs for law enforcement personnel.

Municipal Police Training Council

The basic philosophy, which is guiding and governing the council in its activities, was enunciated in the preamble to the act when it was introduced into the New York State Assembly on March 12, 1959. It reads in part as follows:

Section 1. Legislative findings and declaration of policy. The legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(a) The State, from among its sovereign powers, has delegated police authority to local government units;

(b) The primary responsibility for the day-to-day enforcement of the law throughout the State rests upon local police forces;

(c) Effective law enforcement today involves a knowledge of the highly specialized techniques of crime prevention and crime detection and of the principles of modern police science;

(d) Law enforcement officers throughout the State are actively promoting police training and have developed a structure of police training programs which is being constantly improved and expanded by local effort;

(e) Law enforcement officers would be aided in their efforts to promote police training and the utilization of the present structure of police training programs if the State required basic training as a condition of permanent appointment to a local police force; and

(f) The State has a responsibility to help insure effective law enforcement by establishing minimum basic training requirements for local police, and also by encouraging advance inservice training programs.

Predating the enactment of this law and the philosophy outlined above are 16 years of planned police training—better known as the New York State Long Range Police Training Program. The program was initiated by the joint efforts of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the New York State Sheriffs' Association, with the cooperation of the FBI. Today,

this Long Range Police Training Program constitutes "the present structure of police training programs" upon which the Municipal Police Training Council operates.

Long Range Training Program

The first steps in the development of the Long Range Police Training Program were taken in the spring of 1945 when representatives from the aforementioned three groups met to discuss police responsibilities in the field of youthful criminality. From this initial meeting the professional educational needs of law enforcement officers in the State began to take shape, grow, develop, and mature. The Municipal Police Training Council Act is a natural fruition of the program.

The Long Range Program was nurtured by training committees from the Chiefs of Police Association and the Sheriffs' Association meeting with the FBI as a joint body to survey, analyze, and determine the professional training needs of law enforcement personnel on a statewide basis. From these efforts, mostly on a yearly schedule, basic and progressively advanced training programs were drawn up and designed to meet the determined needs. The programs were presented annually under the sponsorship and direction of law enforcement officials who were eager and anxious to elevate professional standards in their field of work. The officers who attended the training programs did so for the most part voluntarily and on their own time.

The effectiveness of the planning which has gone into the Long Range Training Program is recognized in the provisions of the Municipal Police Training Act, which relates to the selection of members of the council. It reads:

There is hereby created within the executive department a municipal police training council composed of eight members, who shall be selected as follows:

(a) three shall be appointed by the Governor;

(b) two shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of at least six nominees submitted by the New York

State Sheriffs' Association, who shall be incumbent sheriffs in the State having at least 2 years of service on the law enforcement training committee of such association or having other specialized experience in connection with police training which, in the opinion of the chairman of such law enforcement training committee, provides the sheriff with at least an equivalent background in the field of police training; and

(c) two shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of at least six nominees submitted by the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, who shall be incumbent chiefs of police or commissioners of police of a municipality in the State having at least 2 years of service on the police training committee of such association or having other specialized experience in connection with police training which, in the opinion of the chairman of such training committee, provides the chief of police or commissioner of police with at least an equivalent background in the field of police training; and

(d) one shall be the commissioner of police of the city of New York or a member of his department, designated by such commissioner and approved by the Governor.

An examination of the Long Range Police Training Program discloses two rather distinct phases of development. The first phase covers a 5-year period, from 1945 to 1950. This period might be described as "demonstrative," inasmuch as the same uniform curriculum was presented for all interested police agencies throughout the entire State during a particular year.

These programs reached out to serve all levels of police agencies operating in the State. Some sessions were virtually departmental, while the majority were regional in nature, bringing together police officers from several or more counties into a common classroom. From these sessions grew a mutual interest, closer cooperation, and greater understanding among the police officers from the various areas. In one instance, a regional law enforcement officers' association developed, with one of its principal objectives being the professional advancement of law enforcement work in the particular region which embraces four counties.

During the initial 5-year period, the annual training programs advanced in the following sequence with the curriculum or subject matter having been defined by the joint meeting of the training committees:

1. Basic inservice
2. Advanced inservice
3. Advanced secondary inservice (major case)
4. Traffic control problems
5. Specialized schools (planned apprehension, fingerprint, photography, defensive tactics, firearms, etc.).

The second phase, which began, roughly, in 1951, might be described as "self-determinative,"

inasmuch as law enforcement agencies were encouraged by the joint committee to hold and sponsor those types of training schools which would best suit the immediate needs of individual agencies or areas. The several different patterns of curricula which were carried on during the first phase had served to demonstrate what was available in the field of police training. In the second stage, the agencies could select and choose that particular program or programs which were most suitable to their individual needs.

The advisory body went on record strongly recommending that basic inservice or recruit training be considered as essential to every agency. The committee described it as a "must" for each and every new law enforcement officer entering upon duty. The members also wholeheartedly endorsed and strongly encouraged advanced inservice training programs for all police officers. Their recommendations also included that specialized training be afforded whenever and wherever needed.

Curricula Brochure

In order to further implement the aims of the joint training committee, suggested curricula for the several types of training schools which had been presented to police groups were sent out in January 1952 by the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police to all its members.

In 1958 a brochure on "Police Training Topics and Visual Aids" was prepared and circulated among all law enforcement agencies in the State. This brochure served to bring the 1952 suggested curricula up to date and to include data on visual aids which were currently available.



Practical training in photography is given to officers.

The manner in which the training program has been received during the two phases of development over the 16-year period is reflected in the attendance statistics. These include:

PHASE I			
	Total schools held—all types	Total law enforcement agencies represented	Total law enforcement representatives receiving training
1-1-45-6-30-46-----	23	224	1, 514
7-1-46-6-30-47-----	30	270	1, 775
7-1-47-6-30-48-----	34	251	1, 844
7-1-48-6-30-49-----	43	224	2, 108
7-1-49-6-30-50-----	62	261	2, 999
7-1-50-6-30-51-----	76	201	5, 566
PHASE II			
7-1-51-6-30-52-----	122	381	10, 891
7-1-52-6-30-53-----	115	1, 223	7, 559
7-1-53-6-30-54-----	175	869	8, 145
7-1-54-6-30-55-----	128	585	8, 663
7-1-55-6-30-56-----	294	1, 206	13, 914
7-1-56-6-30-57-----	238	461	9, 487
7-1-57-6-30-58-----	231	817	7, 059
7-1-58-12-31-58-----	89	307	2, 473
1-1-59-6-30-59-----	134	515	4, 376
7-1-59-12-31-59-----	82	311	2, 844
1-1-60-6-30-60-----	121	509	4, 449
7-1-60-12-31-60-----	79	257	1, 875
Grand total....	2, 076	8, 872	97, 541

Highlights in Program

The second phase of the program was not without unique highlights. A number of specialized training courses were sponsored in various sections of the State to meet demands on a regional basis. Firearms, defensive tactics, fingerprint



The importance of a minute search of an automobile is learned by officers in training.

identification, traffic, and photography training schools were offered and were well attended. The laboratory method employed in these specialized training schools proved to be especially attractive to police officers. It brought realism to the training by giving them the opportunity to participate actively in the teaching process—as opposed to the lecture method. They knew that their immediate needs for their jobs were being met.

In those instances where the laboratory method was used in the teaching of investigative techniques, the results were most satisfying, whether on a short-period basis, such as a day, or during longer periods, over several days. During the 1953-54 season, a series of major case schools of this type was presented involving a rape-homicide. Instruction in these schools covered all logical steps in handling such a case, from receipt of the complaint through preparation for trial, and included such unusual topics as Identification of Deceased Persons, Autopsies and Coroner's Inquests, and Psychology of Sex Offenders.

During the 1956-57 season, a number of schools on the subject matter of civil rights were planned and presented. It was a timely subject and attracted considerable interest. Although the training was presented primarily as a lecture-seminar, it was exceptionally well received by the police officers. Similar presentations on civil rights are still in demand in many police school curricula.

In 1957-58, three regional advanced criminal investigative schools were held at Geneseo, Syracuse, and White Plains, N.Y. Each school was identical in subject matter and continued daily



Officers in training at a simulated hit-and-run scene learn techniques.



Paint specimens are collected in connection with a simulated automobile accident.

over a 2-week period. Classes were small and limited to experienced investigators who were anxious to obtain additional training in their everyday work. A syllabus was prepared so that each instructor would know what he was expected to teach. Students were graded on regularity of attendance, two weekly tests, and the notebook developed by them during the training course.

During 1958-59, firearms instructors schools were held at Camp Smith, N.Y. These were designed to equip local police departments throughout the State with qualified officers to supervise their firearms training programs in their respective agencies.

Outgrowths

The gradual organization and growth of several training academies in New York State for law enforcement officers at the county level under the sponsorship and direction of the respective sheriffs appear to be significant developments of the Long Range Police Training Program. The momentum toward these academies was initiated during the first phase of the program. The value of a county-level training facility at a certain point and still at a local level, with adequate facilities and students to make the training endeavor practical, appears to have been recognized in several areas.

The county or regional level training facility on a permanent basis began to take shape with the Long Range Training Program. It developed naturally that the sheriff would take the initiative

along police training lines. As the top law enforcement officer of the county, he accepts the responsibilities for good law enforcement in his county upon taking his oath of office. Training qualified law enforcement personnel in his own department and at the same time extending the opportunity for training to all other law enforcement personnel working in the political subdivisions of his county became a practical way in which the sheriff could discharge his responsibilities for good police work. A number of the sheriffs in New York State recognized this fact and went ahead to insure better law enforcement in their counties by their sponsorship of training schools at the county level. In those instances where size and number—as in rural areas—made it impractical to train at the county level, the sheriffs and chiefs of police worked cooperatively on a regional basis in order to include several counties in a training program.

In a brochure on the facilities of his training academy, one sheriff has published the following concerning his program, which reads in part as follows:

In January 1956 the Erie County Law Enforcement Training Academy was founded. It has been sponsored by the Erie County Sheriff's Department, in cooperation with the Erie County Chiefs of Police Association and the FBI, since its inception.

The Erie County Law Enforcement Training Academy has the full-time services of the Erie County Sheriff's Department training director. Physical facilities for the training are located in the Erie County Courthouse, where a formal and courtlike atmosphere prevails for the train-



Officers observe a simulated coroner's examination at a staged hit-and-run scene.

ing program. Training aids have been acquired and developed by the sheriff's department to augment the effectiveness of the program. Homework assignments are given to make the training more effective and to encourage self-education on the part of trainees. Training memoranda and bulletins have been prepared and issued to the students in order to further their course of studies. Notebooks are an essential part of the training. Field problems have been made a regular part of the program in order to put classroom instruction to practical use.

The Erie County Law Enforcement Training Academy is continuing to promote and advance the Long Range Police Training Program. It is actually making a further step beyond the present-day status of the Long Range Program, while still keeping within the framework of the latter. Officers who have completed courses in the local academy will receive recognition in the form of college credits for courses completed. The Erie County Technical Institute, which is under the sponsorship of Erie County and the supervision of the State University of New York, is now granting credits for courses completed and will apply these credits to a 2-year college course leading to an Associate in Applied Science (A.A.S.) degree.

College Level Training

As noted in the above reference, the Long Range Police Training Program took an additional step forward through the initiative of one sheriff by integration of his training program into a college level of study. The objective of college credits for courses completed in the Long Range Training Program had been an ever-present aim of the planning groups behind the program, but its implementation was not an easy objective to accomplish. The establishment of a law enforcement training academy by the sheriff and the in-

tegration of the program of the academy with the facilities of a county-supported college level institute made it possible to achieve and maintain academic recognition of his police training program. Similar endeavors toward integration of police training under the sponsorship and control of local law enforcement agencies into college level programs of colleges are at present underway.

Evaluation

The Long Range Police Training Program has continued to grow and expand since its inception in 1945. With constructive comments from observers, the Long Range Police Training Program proceeded to develop and flourish as reflected in the aforementioned statistics. Any criticisms of it on the whole were accepted as constructive and undoubtedly helped the program as a long range endeavor. They indicated that attention was being given to the program by others than those who were guiding it. This healthy spirit of competition most assuredly aided the program in its development over the years.

From the Long Range Program, certain intangibles have also come about. A professional attitude toward law enforcement work on the part of officers has been developing. A wholesome respect for the value of training in police work has become quite evident. Training school memoirs are a part of many police officers' backgrounds upon which they look with respect and appreciation. Cooperation between departments has increased to a decided degree with the roots being in training school experiences. Mutual interest groups with professional objectives have been organized. Training as a continuing thing is being accepted by experienced officers as well as the new recruit. The bringing of training data to his fellow officers by a man designated as a training officer in a small department is a growing practice.

Conclusions

The cooperation between the two law enforcement associations as exemplified by the program over the years has filtered down to the day-to-day work levels of the representatives of the respective groups and has had a very wholesome effect upon all police work throughout the State. The feeling that there is sufficient work for each and every law enforcement agency throughout the State is recog-



Officers learn by watching a simulated coroner's autopsy.

nized. Each agency now feels more than ever that it has a job cut out for it and that law enforcement and crime prevention require the mutual efforts of all.

Police training in New York State has reached a level of maturity under the Long Range Police Training Program.

(Editor's Note: New York State Executive Law, Article 19-F, defines July 1, 1960, as the effective date for mandated Basic Training of Police Officers in New York State.)

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Police Training in Westchester County, New York, by John E. Hoy, undersheriff, Westchester County, White Plains, N.Y., FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, December 1950, vol. 19, No. 12.

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BEEF SNATCHED AND HOOKED

A unique shoplifting technique recently came to light when police in the Nation's Capital arrested a man and a woman for shoplifting. According to the police report, a supermarket manager became suspicious of the couple standing at the meat counter for much longer than it seemed necessary to select a cut or two of meat. Upon closer observation, the manager noted that the man was handling the woman choice cuts of steaks, which were disappearing under the woman's very full skirt. The couple left the store after paying for about \$3 worth of groceries and were arrested by the police. A search of the female disclosed that under her skirt she had a leather belt containing approximately 20 metal hooks, from which were hanging about \$25 worth of the market's choicest steaks.

Con Man Works Rental Service Swindle

An auto rental service in New York City, which caters to an exclusive clientele, received a telephone call on May 30, 1959, from a man stating he was calling on behalf of the president of a publishing firm who wanted a chauffeur-driven limousine to take him to Canada. He requested that the driver call for the president of the firm at an address in Greenwich Village.

A chauffeur-driven limousine was promptly dispatched to the Greenwich Village address to pick up the important fare. On the following evening, the auto rental service received a collect call from their passenger in Quebec City requesting that \$200 be wired to him; he was without funds and had been unable to cash a check. Since this was not an unusual request to the rental service, they simply added the item to the customer's bill and promptly sent him the \$200 by wire.

In the meantime, the manager of the auto rental service telephoned the publishing house involved and learned that the man masquerading as the "president of the firm" was a fraud. A short time later, the chauffeur who had been sent on the trip called from Canada to advise that his passenger had disappeared—with the \$200. The total amount of the bill was \$1,600.

About 2 months later, the same auto rental service received another call from a man who claimed to be a prominent grocery executive requesting a limousine that afternoon to call for him at a New York restaurant.

The same chauffeur was dispatched to the address and immediately recognized the "grocery executive" as his erstwhile passenger to Canada. At the first opportunity that presented itself, the chauffeur notified the police, and the fake executive was soon apprehended.

A complaint charging the subject with violation of the Fraud by Wire Statute was eventually dismissed because of legal technicalities.

An interesting sidelight to this account is the fact that the chauffeur was arrested a few months later by the New York City Police Department on a local forgery charge.

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CAR STOLEN?

A soiled license plate on a clean car may be an indication that the car was stolen.



OTHER TOPICS

Young American Medals Awarded for Brave Deeds

A California girl and a Georgia boy were selected early this year to be the recipients of the Young American Medals for Bravery in 1959.

On May 7, 1959, Shirley Frances O'Neill, a student at San Francisco State College, was swimming off Baker's Beach at the entrance to San Francisco Bay with Albert Kogler, a fellow student. Kogler saw a shark when they were about 150 feet from the beach and warned Shirley to swim for shore. She turned and immediately began swimming toward the beach but looked back to discover that Kogler had been attacked by the shark and was floating helplessly in the water.

Completely disregarding her own safety, she immediately swam back to Kogler, in spite of his warning that the shark had injured him, and towed him toward shore. Shirley, who was 18 at the time, brought her severely injured companion ashore and assisted in giving him what comfort she could until an ambulance arrived. His arm had been nearly ripped off at the shoulder by the shark, and deep gashes inflicted on his neck, right arm, and back. He was taken to a hospital but died a few hours later from shock and loss of blood.

Miss O'Neill's act of bravery was the subject of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, commending her for her courageous deed. On June 16, 1959, she was awarded the Carnegie Silver Medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Donald McGregor of Brunswick, Ga., was 15 years old when his act of bravery occurred on July 20, 1959, on Pelican Spit, a sandbar approximately 3 miles seaward in the Atlantic Ocean from the northerly tip of Little Cumberland Island, Ga.

As the *Zoemar*, a charter fishing boat of which he was first mate, headed toward St. Andrew's Sound, an auxiliary cabin sloop was sighted which had gone aground on Pelican Spit in 2 feet of water with Mr. Harold R. Clark, a Jacksonville, Fla., attorney, his wife, and their two small children aboard. The *Zoemar's* attempt to pull the sloop into deeper water was unsuccessful. It

was agreed that the sloop would probably float off the spit with the incoming tide, but Donald offered to stay aboard to render assistance while the charter vessel proceeded out to sea.

A sudden squall blew up, and, as the tide came in, seas rose high and cascaded over the stranded boat, turned it over on its side, and began breaking it up. The Clark family and Donald decided to abandon the sloop and try to reach shore. Donald assisted in assembling a raft utilizing a small plastic float. He placed the small boy on the float and tied the float to his jacket. With all the Clarks holding on to the float and clinging to an assortment of life preservers, Donald swam and pulled in the direction of Little Cumberland Island, about 3 miles away.

Approximately 3 hours later, the group had reached a point about 200 feet from the beach of Little Cumberland, but further progress became impossible because of the current. Donald, his arms rubbed raw from the tow rope, freed himself and swam ashore for help. Running and swimming along the shore for several miles, he came upon a shrimp boat which radioed for help. The Coast Guard and a Navy blimp on patrol were brought into the search.

In the meantime, Donald went back to the area where he had left the Clarks. As the tide changed, the family had been able to make the shore but was faced with a new menace—mosquitoes. At Donald's instructions, they dug holes in the sand and covered themselves up as much as possible to protect themselves against the mosquitoes. Donald then proceeded to mark the spot where they were by breaking marsh grass and spelling out the word "HELP" with it on the beach.

The Navy blimp located them, dropped food, and directed a Coast Guard boat to the scene. The rescue was completed about 12 hours after the sloop ran aground.

On July 21, 1960, Donald was notified that he had been selected to receive a bronze hero medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for his bravery.

Shirley O'Neill and Donald McGregor were selected from a list of 26 nominees recommended for acts of bravery in 1959. William P. Rogers, before relinquishing his office as Attorney General, approved the selection of Shirley and Donald for the honor by the Young American Medals Committee. The committee was then composed of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, chairman; J. Lee Rankin, former Solicitor General of the United States; and Luther A. Huston, former Director of Public Information, Department of Justice, executive secretary.

The medals will be presented to Shirley and Donald at White House ceremonies to be arranged at a future date.

There were 10 nominees for the service award, but no recommendations were made by the committee for this award—for the fourth year in a row.

The regulations existing for the Young American Medal for Service point out that the "service accomplished by a candidate for this medal must have been such as to make his or her achievement

worthy of public report . . . been acknowledged by the chief executive officer or officers of a State, county . . . civic, educational or religious institutions . . . and must have been prominently mentioned in the public press or on the radio or television in the community wherein the candidate habitually resides."

Frequently in the past, an individual who has performed an outstanding service to his community did not receive favorable consideration from the Young American Medals Committee because of insufficient supporting documents submitted with the nomination.

The attention of all law enforcement officers and other interested citizens is directed to the method of making nominations for these awards and the rules by which the boys or girls receiving each award will be selected. These are set forth in the January 1957 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Law enforcement officers should be alert for any outstanding acts by youth in their respective territories which would be worthy of nomination for either award by the Governors of their States.

Photographic Equipment Object of RCMP Search

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada, is attempting to recover photographic equipment stolen from the victim of a murder.

In June 1959, an American on his way back home from Alaska was murdered in Canada. His body was found the following month about 82 miles north of Prince George, British Columbia, on the Alcan Highway.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police established that, at the time of the murder, photographic equipment was stolen from the victim and has not been recovered. Also, three traveler's checks known to have been in the victim's possession were cashed in Canada after his death, and the FBI Laboratory has concluded that the signatures and the countersignatures were not written by the same person.

The following photographic equipment was stolen at the time of the murder and has not been recovered:

Century Graphic Camera, 2¼ by 3¼, Serial Number 522771

Kodak Ektar Lens, 105 mm. #RN-121

Kalart Range Finder

Optical View Finder

Roll Film Holder

Film Pack Adapter

Graflarger

Perrin Camera Bag, Model 702

Kodak Bantam, Serial Number 5967903

Leica Camera, Serial Number 236034

Nikkor Lens, Serial Number 428498-W

Weston Master II Meter, Serial Number 933376

Grafmatic Sheet Film Holder

Pola Screen

Telek Lens

Porta Lens

Eight-inch Focal Length Lens

Four Filter Sun Shade Camera

Kodak Series Six Adapter Ring

Kodak Series Six Wratten-A Filter

Kodak Series Wratten-K-Z Filter

One of the last persons known to associate with the victim made the following comment regarding the photographic equipment: "He had a very old shutter from the original days of photography with F stops to F 128."

Anyone having information concerning this equipment should immediately notify the nearest office of the FBI or the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada.

It is hoped that a clue may be obtained from locating this equipment which could lead to the identity of the murderer.

Some Ideas To Aid in Making Bulletin Valuable Reference

A police department is only as strong and effective in the performance of its duties as its members are trained and informed in all aspects of their work. The constant need of keeping abreast of the changing demands made upon them is apparent, and, faced daily with new problems, they must be trained and kept informed accordingly concerning the most modern and scientific means to meet those demands.

The limited dissemination of the Law Enforcement Bulletin (LEB) is a drawback the FBI would like to overcome by suggesting ways in which it can be made available to all the members of departments already receiving it, thus giving everyone—from the chief to the patrolman on the beat and the new recruit—the opportunity to acquire a wealth of valuable information to which they may not have access otherwise.

Suggestions Made

Following are a few suggestions concerning ways and means by which the LEB may be used to the best advantage:

1. Index all major subject matter which will aid in professionalizing law enforcement. LEB introductory statements (page 1 of the Bulletin) and speeches by Director Hoover are excellent sources. These may be indexed under such subject matter headings as Traffic, Obscene Literature, Seasonal Crime, etc.

2. Index all subjects included in the Bulletin under their proper headings. Among these would be:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Scientific Aids | e. Facilities |
| b. Firearms | f. Training |
| c. Photography | g. Records |
| d. Fingerprints | h. Personnel |

If further breakdown is needed, this may be done by cross-referencing under other categories such as Hairs and Fibers, Night Firing, Latent Fingerprints, etc.

Someone may be delegated to perform this work for the interested department on a regular basis, keeping the material up to date.

A simple but effective method of indexing is to indicate on 3- by 5-inch cards the title of the article, its author, and the issue in which it can be found. A brief statement—and some key words—describing the contents of the item may be included on the same card (see photo). The cards may then be filed behind the proper category indicated on a guide card of corresponding size. The sample cards shown in the photo would fall into the "Training" category. A cross-reference of the index card bearing the legend "Training Schools" may be filed under the heading of "Schools," as indicated in the photo.

3. List or index each month, on a continuing basis, all short filler items indicating *modus operandi*, techniques, laboratory aids, or fingerprint identification, etc. (Good source of "for example" incidents for speech material.) If a list is used, it can be kept in a folder with binders; if indexed, the same method may be used as for the articles.

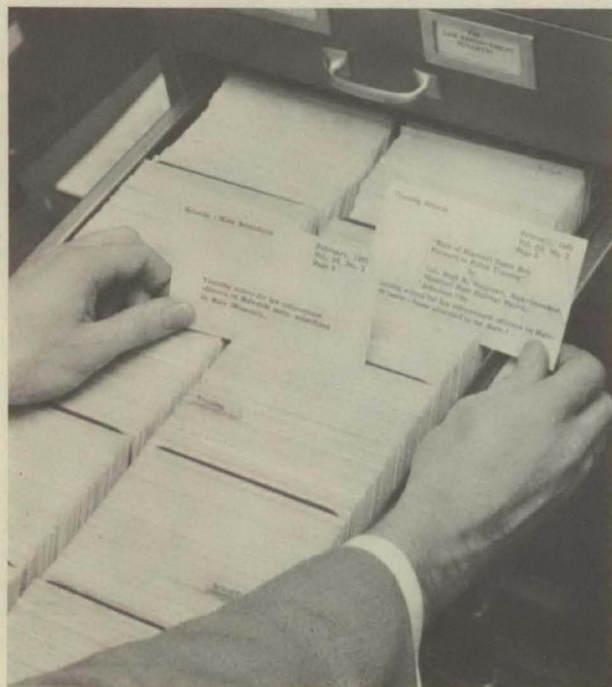
4. Place the Bulletin in a hardback cover in the squad room or department library for everyone to use—each officer may initial a sheet prepared for this purpose to indicate he has read pertinent items in the issue then current.

5. File the Bulletin as a permanent reference for all members of the department and encourage its use. As each year is terminated, the 12 issues may be bound into 1 volume.

6. The December issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin each year contains a complete index of all articles published in the Bulletin, January through December. Reference may be made to this index for material needed for speeches.

Good Source Material

When called upon to act as instructors or speakers on police affairs in their communities, heads of law enforcement agencies and administrative officers may refer to current and past issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin to seek the material they wish to incorporate in their remarks. Reprints of articles published in the Bulletin, as well



Index card filing system for FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



Capt. Mark H. Ortelee with bound volumes of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

as other reprints of Bureau material, may be obtained upon request. The FBI is always happy to supply such items.

As an example of how the LEB has been handled in one department, Chief William A. Winfield, while commanding officer of the Identifi-

cation Division of the Rochester, N.Y., Police Department in 1932, started a collection of the Law Enforcement Bulletins and at the end of each year had the 12 issues for the year bound in a leather cover containing the gold inscription "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," and showing the volume number and year.

When Mr. Winfield was appointed chief several years ago, Capt. Mark H. Ortelee, presently the commanding officer of the Identification Division, continued the practice begun by his superior officer, and he now has on hand all volumes from 1932 to the present time.

Also maintained in the collection is a ready reference for identification matters appearing in all of these volumes, and each officer newly assigned to the division is instructed to review this information.

Capt. Ortelee states that these Law Enforcement Bulletins have proven to be a very valuable reference for his division.

The cost of binding is approximately \$8 per year.

FBI Bulletin Insert Nets Fugitive

Included in the December 1959 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin was a wanted notice insert for the apprehension of an individual who was wanted by the FBI for interstate transportation of stolen property. His fugitive status resulted from his activities as a used car dealer in which he repeatedly paid for cars he purchased with worthless checks drawn on various banking institutions.

As an indication of the success with which he conducted his illegal activities, he had purchased four cars with worthless checks during a 5-day period in July 1959. The cars had been advertised in local (northeastern Pennsylvania) newspapers by their owners, and the classified columns were used as the criminal's "directory."

His modus operandi was to contact the car owner after working hours, and, after a brief examination of the vehicle, during which he would appear to dicker over the price, he would give the owner a bad check on either a Dover, N.J., or Scranton, Pa., bank. He had used this modus operandi on various dates since 1947, and it took him into most of the States throughout the country.

On May 2, 1960, an identification technician in the Milwaukee, Wis., Police Department routinely classified a set of fingerprints of an individual being held in custody on local charges by the county sheriff's office, Milwaukee. In checking the records of his department, he found the wanted notice which had been inserted in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Comparing the subject's prints with the single fingerprint contained on the insert, the alert technician determined that they were identical.

Inspector Rudolph Glaser, head of the Milwaukee Police Department Detective Bureau, promptly notified the FBI Office, and a Federal detainer was placed against the fugitive.

Following a sentence imposed on the prisoner in the State of Wisconsin for two terms of 1 year, concurrent, for passing bad checks, he was also sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for a one-count violation of the Fraud by Wire Statute in connection with a "cooling off" telegram sent interstate for the purpose of furthering a scheme to obtain a car with worthless checks. The 5-year sentence was to begin upon completion of his sentence in the State of Wisconsin.

Juvenile Court Judge Takes Decisive Action

Determined that something should be done to alert the citizen—and especially the car owner—to his individual responsibilities in curbing the rising trend of auto thefts by juveniles, the Honorable Benjamin S. Schwartz of the Juvenile Court, Hamilton County, Ohio, took decisive steps to take care of this situation in his community.

In early July 1960, Judge Schwartz requested that representatives of law enforcement agencies, various community agencies, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce meet for the purpose of coordinating efforts to drive hard on preventive measures the general public can take to reduce car thefts and how, as car owners, they can cooperate to assist law enforcement.

This group agreed that, under the direction of Judge Schwartz, the Junior Chamber of Commerce would spearhead a campaign to accomplish this purpose.

Designating September as "Lock Your Car Month" in Hamilton County, Ohio (Cincinnati and suburbs), was one phase of the campaign. Safety stickers carrying a warning to drivers about forgetting keys and signs posted throughout the city to publicize the drive were another phase.

William J. Krueger, Amberley Village police chief and head of the Hamilton County Police Association, said his group wanted every city and village in the county to adopt a uniform ordinance fining autoists \$6 when they leave keys in unattended cars.

Judge Schwartz reported that he would begin his program immediately by sentencing first offender auto thieves to washing and waxing public vehicles at District 1 Police Station.

Auto thefts, among all other types of crimes, continue to be one of the greatest violations of both State and Federal laws. The worst aspect of this difficult problem is the continuing huge toll it takes in juvenile offenders. The unprotected car seems to have an overpowering attraction to the juvenile and, more regrettably, involvement in a car theft, perhaps taken on impulse if given the opportunity, frequently serves as the starting point to more serious crimes for these youthful offenders.

Law enforcement is making every effort to cut down this most complex, costly and widespread

problem, but, without the cooperation of the car owner and a general public awakened to its responsibilities in the matter, the number of auto thefts will continue to increase.

In order to more vividly illustrate the seriousness of this crime, a special study was made of data in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports. These figures, furnished by police and sheriffs, show that at the end of 1959, auto thefts had climbed to an astounding 85 percent above the post-World War II low noted in 1949. This represents a jump of almost 9 percent each year.

During 1959, a total of 288,300 motor vehicles were stolen, representing a loss of over \$239 million. Preliminary data for 1960 holds no promise of a decline in auto thefts, and, if the rise continues at the indicated annual rate, we will have 707,000 auto thefts representing a loss of \$586 million in the year 1970.

Simple precautions taken each day by the car owner can be a real contribution in aiding law enforcement to curb the growing trend of this major crime. Listed below are some of the basic rules suggested by the FBI which citizens should follow to safeguard against auto thefts:

1. Do not leave keys in an unattended car. Keys left in cars invite thefts.
2. Lock the doors of the car whenever possible. When locking, make sure that all windows are secured.
3. Do not leave valuable articles lying in the car where they can be readily seen; their presence may attract a thief.
4. Be able to identify your car at all times even if the motor number has been changed and the car has been painted. A mark should be placed by the owner on some part of the car which serves as identification to him in the event it is stolen.
5. Know your current license number. Law enforcement officers upon receiving this data can often spot the stolen car on the street within minutes after it is stolen. A written record of identification should be readily available, including the motor number and serial number, as well as serial numbers of accessories in the car. Often the accessories are removed and sold separately by the thief, and identification numbers make them easier to trace.
6. Immediately notify your local police department if your car has been stolen. If you have information that the car has been transported interstate, call the nearest FBI office without delay.

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RECOVERING EVIDENCE

An officer charged with conducting investigations should be well supplied with proper facilities for preserving bits of evidence found on crime scenes.

For the Want of a Tool, Evidence May Be Lost

Instantly ready for use—and especially necessary to have at the scene of a crime—is a kit containing equipment and tools which would meet the anticipated needs for any and all types of practical and major investigations.

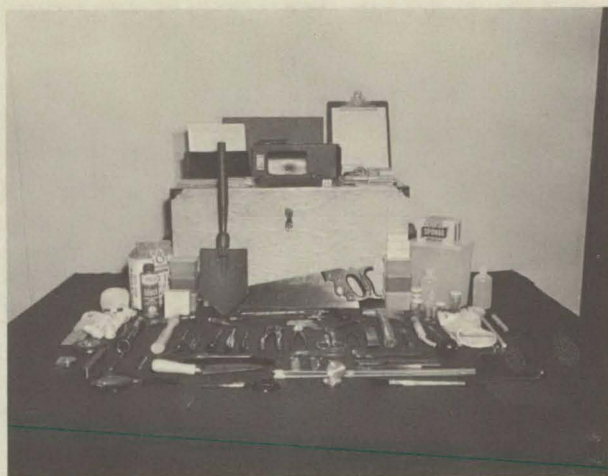
The crime scene kit, in the accompanying photograph, was constructed of plywood and is approximately 30 inches long, 16 inches deep, and 15 inches wide with several compartments. However, the kit can be designed and equipped to meet the particular needs of each agency.

The following is a list of practical articles and tools which have been useful in FBI investigations:

Clip board	Punches
Note paper and pads	Small paint brushes
Graph paper	Stillson wrench
Evidence labels (handle with care, fragile, etc.)	Nickel spatula and matching spoons
Chalk	Maps of States and major cities
Scotch tape	Reinforcements for plaster casts
Pencils—assorted colors	Collapsible shovel
Eraser	Hatchet
Magnifying glass	Saw
Fingerprint camera	Hammer
Fingerprint powder kit	Hacksaw
Portable fingerprint stand	Glasscutter
Fingerprint cards	Side cutters
Fingerprint lifting tape	Tin snips
Plastic mixing bowl (for mixing plaster of paris)	Compass
Plastic bags	Plumb bob
Polyethylene containers	Files
Cellophane envelopes	Tweezers
String tags	7-foot metal collapsible rod with mirror attachment
Containers for soil samples	Wooden mixing spoon
Rubber bands	Portable iodine fumer
Twine and rope	Chisel
Sponges	Scraper
Flashlight	Keyhole saw
50-foot steel measuring tape	Screwdrivers
6-foot steel portable ruler	Wirecutters
6-foot folding ruler	Penknife
Pill boxes	Crowbar
Unbreakable glass test tubes	
Rubber gloves	

The metal collapsible rod with mirror attachment can be used in conjunction with a flashlight for searching rafters and other inaccessible crevices.

The crime scene kit can be easily enlarged by assembling other compartments.



Crime scene kit.

MINOR FACT MAY BE VITAL

It is axiomatic that every police officer should record for future reference any pertinent information concerning known criminals in his territory. Even facts which appear insignificant at the moment may prove of vital importance at some future date.

Chief Jacob J. Novak of North Chicago, Ill., a graduate of the FBI National Academy, cites a good example of the value of recording information. In January 1958, he was contacted by an FBI Agent investigating a kidnaping case. The Agent was inquiring about an individual who had been convicted of molesting two small girls in an eastern city and placed on probation. He had moved to North Chicago only recently. The chief recorded this information and placed it in file.

Two years later the North Chicago Police Department received two complaints within a short period of time regarding an unknown man who had molested young children. The investigating officer got his first break when his wife alertly jotted down the license number of an automobile she observed aimlessly driving around the area where the latest attack occurred. A check of motor vehicle registration records revealed the man's identity, and when his name was searched through police department files the data recorded by Chief Novak in 1958 was found.

Located and questioned, the suspect admitted attacks on three small children. On April 8, 1960, he was admitted to the State Hospital in Elgin, Ill.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ROBERT PERKINS, also known as "Bud"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

The Crime

Robert Perkins allegedly shot and killed a man on March 6, 1952, when he became involved in an argument with the victim over Perkins' common-law wife. When the argument reached a fever pitch, Perkins reportedly pulled a pistol and mortally shot the victim at the home of Perkins' common-law wife in Milwaukee, Wis. Shortly after being taken to the hospital, the victim died. Subsequent to the brutal slaying, Perkins allegedly fled from the State of Wisconsin.

On December 22, 1952, a complaint was filed before a U.S. commissioner at Milwaukee, Wis., charging Perkins with fleeing from the State of Wisconsin to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

The Fugitive

The subject has been arrested and convicted for lewd and lascivious behavior in Wisconsin. It is reported that he may occasionally wear a mustache and glasses.

Caution

Because the fugitive is believed to be in possession of a .38-caliber revolver, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Robert Perkins is described as follows:

Age	49, born October 26, 1911, Alligator, Miss.
Height	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight	160 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Black, curly.
Eyes	Dark green.
Complexion	Brown.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Laborer, ironworker.
FBI Number	259, 381 B.
Fingerprint classification	18 O 32 W OOM M 24 W OIM



Robert Perkins.

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

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SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

"Justice and due process are two-way streets and while, as the decisions have many times stated, the right of a citizen to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected and preserved, so must the right of the agents and officers of the United States to make reasonable searches and seizures in the proper enforcement of its laws." *Hutcheson*, Chief Judge, Fifth Circuit, in *Clay v. United States*, 246 F2d 298 (1957), certiorari denied 78 S. Ct. 96.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY HOLDS ARSON SEMINAR

The 17th International Arson Investigators' Seminar will be held at Purdue University from April 24 to 28, 1961. This 5-day intensive training program will be conducted in cooperation with the International Association of Arson Investigators and other fire and enforcement agencies interested in the recognition, investigation, prosecution, and prevention of the crime of arson.

The seminar will present the Nation's outstanding investigators, authorities, lecturers, and moderators. The program will include essential basic information for the lesser experienced arson investigator as well as advanced specialized techniques of fire investigation necessary to provide more effective detection, apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of the arsonist.

This specialized training course is for official members of fire departments, law enforcement officers, industrial protection and security personnel, and local, State, and Federal governmental agency investigators actively engaged in fire investigation, arson control and prevention.

For additional information concerning the seminar please address: Professor Shelby Gallien, Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

CURIOSITY AND ILL-TIMED REMARK TRIP THIEF

Following the arrest by a private detective in Cleveland, Ohio, of a man and a female accomplice on May 4, 1960, FBI Agents were immediately notified and appeared on the scene to gather evidence and to interview the subjects.

In spite of the subjects' being caught in the act of stealing from a trailer moving in interstate shipment, they steadfastly denied any knowledge of the theft and refused to admit their guilt in any way.

After the interviews were concluded, the FBI Agents carried out the cartons which had been stolen and in doing so passed in front of the male suspect who absent-mindedly called out, "Can I see what I stole?"

Prosecution of both suspects was authorized for violating the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute. In view of the man's ill-considered admission of guilt, he pleaded guilty at the trial. He was sentenced to 1 year on one count and 2 years on a second count—sentences to be served concurrently. His female accomplice received a sentence of 8 months.

The three cartons contained various stove and refrigerator parts which were valued at approximately \$250.

Helpful Hints

CRIME SCENE SEARCH

IN CONDUCTING CRIME SCENE SEARCHES IN SAFE BURGLARY CASES, GATHER ALL DEBRIS SUCH AS BROKEN DRILL BITS, PORTIONS OF KNIFE BLADES, SCREW DRIVER TIPS, SAMPLES OF PAINT, INSULATION, ETC.



FBI

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable and interesting pattern presented here is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl with meeting tracing. Due to the questionable nature of the recurve in front of the right delta, a loop reference is necessary.