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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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





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

August 1, 1957

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

On the highways of America in 1956, human lives were sacrificed on the average of one every 13 minutes. The day-to-day senseless slaughter of an estimated 40,000 persons in traffic accidents last year--a new peak in motor fatalities--is indeed a blotch on our modern civilized society. Assuredly, the major blame for this shameful record must be attributed to the carelessness, negligence, and indifference to traffic laws on the part of motor vehicle operators.

No longer can we allow speeders and reckless drivers the false cloak of "petty offenders." The cold statistics of accident losses in life and property stamp these road menaces as serious threats to community welfare. To a grieving parent, is the loss of a child crushed by an automobile more bearable than the death of the loved one at the hands of a kidnaper? Is the plight of a victim crippled for life under the wheels of a speeding car less pitiable than the predicament of a person permanently maimed by a robber's gun?

Respectable citizens who would never think of violating other laws disregard traffic regulations repeatedly. Citizens who cherish their reputations, parents who devote time and attention to their children, and individuals who hold or strive for important positions in our society seemingly take an intermission from integrity when they get behind the wheel of a motor vehicle. The consequences frequently appear as black headlines concerning holiday tragedies and daily carnage on the highways.

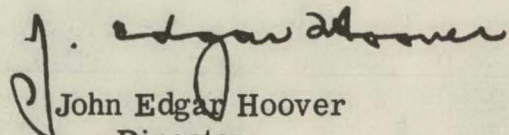
Furthermore, the juvenile disrespect for law which so marks the present youth problem can be traced in many instances to the miserable examples of adult motorists who "beat the law" on the road or brag of outwitting a traffic officer. In this respect, a good example for every motoring parent in the land occurred in a father and son episode in a midwestern city court earlier this year. In response to the son's boast that his father could beat a traffic charge in court, the sensible

parent voluntarily forfeited his driving privileges and paid a \$100 fine. This action he considered more reasonable than having his 13-year-old grow up thinking he could disobey the law.

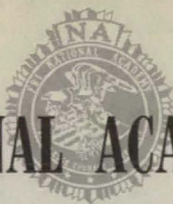
It is certainly a travesty on law and order when so often the very traffic regulations enacted for the safety of citizens are held in public scorn as hindrances to freedom, restrictions on everyday life, and interference in the fast tempo of today's pattern of living. Indicative of this perplexing but dangerous public attitude are the wails of guilty motorists against the use of radar, unmarked patrol cars, and other police techniques designed to prevent drivers from destroying themselves and their fellow men.

Too frequently the praiseworthy efforts of the Nation's police, traffic engineers and safety organizations are met with public indifference. Only the full support of the motoring public, aroused through educational campaigns or exacted by rigid enforcement of traffic laws, can stem the mechanized massacre on our highways.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



During exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 6, 1957, the 59th class of law enforcement officers to attend the FBI National Academy was graduated. The 98 graduates, representing law enforcement agencies in 37 States and in Puerto Rico, bring the total number of FBI National Academy alumni to 3,360.

Following the addresses and a program of music by the United States Marine Band, Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented diplomas to the graduates.

Class President Clifford E. Roos, of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, expressed appreciation on behalf of the entire class for the opportunity of furthering their professional training and stated that he and the other members of the class would demonstrate their appreciation "by dedicating our time, energy and attention toward providing our communities with the highest possible standard of law enforcement."

The principal addresses were delivered by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York City, and by Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Dr. J. Warren Hastings, of The National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., gave the invocation and the benediction.

The remarks of Judge Kaufman follow:

Members of the Graduating Class, Director Hoover, Distinguished Guests:

Perhaps it is not in accordance with strict protocol that I mention those who are about to become graduates of this Academy before addressing the noted personages who have made this occasion possible and honored it by their presence. But it is to congratulate the members of this, the 59th graduating class of the FBI National Academy, that we are gathered here today—to congratulate them, and to thank them for the splendid spirit of dedication which brought them to this Academy.

To you graduates, perhaps the most important message I can bring is a reminder that you are the successors to a proud tradition of efficiency and integrity—a tradition, I must add, that has its roots in the vision, the courage,

Fifty-ninth Class Graduates From FBI National Academy

and the devotion of one man—the distinguished Director of the FBI who has led his organization to its present position of international eminence, and who has provided the law enforcement agencies of the entire Nation with the tools, the techniques, and the training which are vital in modern society's constant war against crime. In a very real way, Director Hoover is a part of this graduating class, as he has been a part of each and every class before it, and before addressing myself to you graduates whom we have gathered to honor today, I would like to pay tribute to the man who paved the way for this symbolic moment, and to the devoted members of his staff who enable him to translate his ideals and ideas into reality. Their road has not been an easy one. You have but to read Don Whitehead's book on the FBI to appreciate the difficulties which the Director and the Bureau had to overcome. Less dedicated men would have been snowed under by the avalanche of propaganda thrown at them. America owes Mr. Hoover a debt of gratitude.

Were I just the ordinary man on the street whose only contact with the FBI has been through the newspapers, and whose only benefit was that indirect but so vital benefit of knowing that my country, my community and my family are safer because of its existence, I would cherish this opportunity to publicly express my thanks. My contacts with Director Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, however, have been much closer than have those of most of us fortunate people who call ourselves Americans. During the long trying months of the Rosenberg case, as many of you know, there were deliberate attempts to intimidate the Court—personal threats to me and my family unprecedented in the history of our nation's judiciary. And during those interminable months when I feared for the safety of my wife and my three boys during my every waking hour, my chief solace was the protection of the FBI, and the kindness and concern of the various members of the Bureau who were assigned to protect my family. I have never before had the opportunity to publicly say to those men—"I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

Turning my attention from the FBI as a whole to this National Academy which it sponsors and to this specific graduating class representing police officers from 37 States and one Territory, I am compelled to state that as a Federal judge, probably more familiar than most laymen with the work of certain of our law enforcement agencies, I was most astounded and frankly tremendously impressed when I scanned the list of subjects offered at this Academy. They run the gamut from firearms to fugitive investigations, from spectrography to sociology, and from training techniques to traffic control with numerous courses in the sciences—chemical, physical, biological, and even mathematical.



Hon. Irving R. Kaufman.

I find in this unique training program a startling reminder of how far we have come from the time, not too long ago, when the typical community provided its law officers with a shield, a gun and a club, but no training.

A shield, a gun and a club—that this is not enough for efficient police performance is, of course, an axiom to all of us who are gathered here today—but I would remind you that a prime reason that this is not enough is because ours is a society of free men, and of government under law. The Nazis' Gestapo, Soviet Russia's MVD, the puppet Hungarian Government's hated AVO, the thought police, and secret police who function today in all the totalitarian countries which compose the Soviet sphere of influence—they can operate with a gun and a club. But in America this is not enough.

The men and women who fled the old world to establish this country had had their fill of the physical anguish of the torture chamber and the refined mental pressures of star chamber inquisitions; they had learned that the coerced confession is often false; they had fought against the indignity of a man's being forced to bear witness against himself, and they had rebelled against the presumption of guilt and the capricious search and seizure. Thus they wrote into our Constitution safeguards against all these abuses—safeguards which can only be preserved by being punctiliously obeyed.

It is sometimes a temptation to the most scrupulous law enforcement officer to bypass one or more of these safeguards when he just "knows" a man is guilty or that

valuable evidence will otherwise be lost. And I would be the last to deny that to operate under law sometimes seems harder than to operate outside it, but it has been demonstrated time and again that, in the long run, police operations within the framework of these restrictions can be just as effective, and the results much more enduring.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, for example, has achieved a worldwide reputation for high standards and for operating strictly within the framework of our democracy. Yet when matched up with the Nazi intelligence machine at the outset of World War II, it proved its superiority by breaking the leading Nazi spy ring in this country, and it is noteworthy that not one single major act of enemy sabotage was committed within the United States throughout the war years. And in more recent times, the work of the FBI has led to evidence of the Communist conspiracy in America, and we have every reason to believe that the Bureau has today's major internal espionage problem well in hand.

Furthermore, the FBI's outstanding record in the fight against the ordinary criminal has proved time and again that police brutality and procedural shortcuts are not a necessary corollary to effective law enforcement. Indeed, I would venture to say that the wise criminal of today fears the net which is closed about him by the scientifically trained FBI Agent or police officer far more than he fears the third degree.

In this latter pragmatic vein, as a judge, I could regale you for hours with stories of criminals who could never be brought to justice because the evidence against them was illegally seized, and of convictions which were reversed or set aside because key confessions and evidence had been illegally obtained. Indeed, one of the best possible ways to insure that a probably guilty man will go unpunished is to deprive him of the basic safeguards which our Constitution affords him.

But there is yet another argument for consistent observance of these constitutional rights, an argument which is, to me, much more fundamental, for it goes to the roots of the American concept of law enforcement. In our society, a man is presumed innocent until proven guilty—and this presumption has special meaning for you law enforcement officers who must face the seemingly guilty every day. First, it means that you must work to find evidence that may avert the pointing finger of suspicion even as you try to find evidence pointing to guilt.

I said to you earlier that I appreciated the temptation to ignore certain constitutional requirements when dealing with a man who you just "know" is guilty—and, of course, that word "know" must be in quotes. Neither you nor I nor any man can "know" that a person is guilty until a duly appointed jury has rendered its verdict or until a plea of guilty has been accepted by the proper court. Thus, when you trammel the rights of a man you think guilty, no matter how odious his character or record, you are trammeling upon all our rights—setting yourself up as judge and jury, and proclaiming to the world that our vaunted constitutional safeguards are mere privileges to be dispensed to the worthy. This you may not do, and I say again, you need not do.

On the other hand, I deem it only fair to state that a judge who places unnecessary and hypertechnical road-

blocks, with no foundation in law or the Constitution, in the path of lawful prosecution, because of an antagonism which the judge harbors toward law enforcement officers, has rendered as great a disservice to the American people as the overreaching police officer.

For the past 12 weeks, you have been intensively studying the latest techniques in all phases of law enforcement—if you apply what you have learned here, if you teach it to the other members of your respective agencies, if you constantly improve upon what you have learned, and pass that information on also, the rising tide of crime in this country will be arrested.

For you graduates, dedicated as you are to your career of community service, seeing your efforts succeed will probably be thanks enough. As for myself, I strongly believe that you and the thousands like you should also be thanked by a grateful citizenry with increases in pay and in prestige, and it is gratifying to me to be able to note that when a citizenry is alerted to the splendid job a topnotch police force can do, it will often respond with the vital financial assistance which will enable you to attract, to train and to keep the high caliber of men which society needs for its own protection. As a native New Yorker, it is natural that I should single out the work of Academy alumnus Stephen P. Kennedy as a prime example. His success in making New York City a safer place in which to live has recently led to success in his plea for more and better-paid policemen.

I have talked to you today of several aspects of your many faceted roles as law enforcement officers—of your duty to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the several States in which you serve, and of your constant job as scientific detectors and efficient deterrents of crime.

Before concluding, I would like to remind you of yet another responsibility which you must shoulder. As law enforcement officers in your communities, you are often the only point of personal contact between the ordinary citizen and his government. Your bearing, your conduct and your professional skill will have a subtle but strong impact upon the confidence your citizenry has in its government, and our Nation is only as strong as its people's faith in it. In an era of conflicting world ideologies, at a time when our youth has never known world peace and stability, the survival of the free world may well depend upon the maintenance of our faith in free government, and the depth of that faith will depend in large part upon how we who are in public service conduct ourselves.

Were this a unified world and a peaceful world in which all countries adhered to the same moral values, I would still say to you that the manner in which you conduct yourselves in the performance of your daily duties will have an important bearing on the strength of our democracy. But in today's divided world, with the communist press ready to seize the slightest opportunity to proclaim that America's boasted freedom is a fraud—every time you violate the safeguards of due process or perform any act unworthy of an officer sworn to uphold our laws, you undermine the very foundations not only of our democracy but of our security. Soviet-sponsored communism today has enveloped half the world

in slavery, and it is seeking to ensnare the rest of the world by every means available to a highly mobilized totalitarian and Machiavellian government.

The Soviets ignore their depredations in Hungary, the riots in Poland, and the slave labor camps spread throughout the Iron Curtain countries like dark blots of corruption—the Communist press slurs over these events or denies their existence. And then to take the heat off, so to speak, the Communists will point to asserted deprivations of liberty in America. Any slight incident of police brutality or venality will be enlarged upon and utilized skillfully as propaganda in the underdeveloped, uncommitted countries of the world.

A free nation cannot hide its officials' misdeeds behind a veil of censorship as can a dictatorship and, of course, none of us would have it otherwise. But this freedom and this world spotlight impose upon those in positions of authority a tremendous responsibility—a responsibility of enforcing our laws in such a manner that there are no untoward incidents to report. This is a challenge we must never forget and I know that all of us will meet it with wisdom and courage. Indeed this is a challenge which that dedicated public servant, J. Edgar Hoover and his men have met with wisdom and courage. I thank you.

The address of Admiral Radford follows:

Mr. Hoover, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On scores of platforms across the Nation today, young men are receiving diplomas evidencing their fitness to render constructive service to their generation. But unless they have learned that their training has been to prepare them for service, these diplomas may become parchments that will crumble into nothing.

It is because you already are dedicated to the concept of service to your community that graduation from the FBI Academy differs from completion of a study course in most institutions. Those who enter here are sifted men, and this Academy is the sieve through which you now emerge to spread this vital training among others, to the end that other peace officers also can give greater service to their country.

Today you receive your diplomas. Tomorrow you re-enter a life work already established. You have paused here to learn more about what is good for your community and good for your country. You have acquired additional training and expert knowledge.

And now you return to your communities better equipped to shoulder responsibilities that await you. You carry back home not only better professional techniques, but also a deeper appreciation of the interdependence of Federal, State and local law enforcement. As a consequence, your value, both as officers and as citizens, has been greatly increased.

A Little Academy

In particular, I would emphasize that you can help teach and train others in some of the methods, practices, and attitudes you have learned here. I think training others is invariably an experience of infinite value—to you who will give the training as well as to those who are taught.

The needs of training have long been recognized in the history of matters affecting a nation's security. When General Washington took command of the young American Army, his first task was to see to its training. When Capt. John Paul Jones took command of the sloop *Ranger* and hoisted the new flag of the United States with its 13 stars on the blue union, his first task was training his crew—even before getting underway.

Later, Captain Jones favored making each man-of-war of his day "a little academy." From Philadelphia in 1783, he wrote:

"My plan for forming a proper corps of sea officers is by teaching them the naval tactics. . . . To lessen the expense as much as possible, I would compose the fleet of frigates . . . on board of each I would have a little academy, where the officers should be taught the principles of mathematics and mechanics, when off duty. When in port, the young officers should be obliged to attend the academies established at each dockyard, where they should be taught the principles of every art and science that is necessary."

Captain Jones' idea was to teach those for whom there was no formal training school.

Conditions have vastly changed since his day. But the idea of a school on board your community ship is equally pertinent and valuable today. Each police center becomes a small academy where other officers can learn new methods, and where they can learn more about the interrelation of law enforcement agencies at every level of government.



Admiral Arthur W. Radford.

We seem to live in an era of interdependence. The Armed Forces, for example, rely upon you for many security services across the Nation. And certainly you have long been conscious of your dependence upon the Armed Forces for protection from external aggression.

In my business no one man, one unit, or even one nation is completely self-sufficient. No one form of military action can be considered enough to fulfill all the various requirements which confront us.

In your business, too, no one law enforcement unit, no matter how well staffed, is capable of handling all its problems without some assistance from other agencies. There is a two-way street involved. Local agencies could never go their way successfully under modern conditions without help from the FBI. At the same time, it would be difficult indeed for the FBI to function without willing help from local agencies.

This is a matter of training and teamwork. The qualified law officer in these days appreciates the capabilities of other law enforcement agencies. Indeed, he can no more perform his mission in high positions of responsibility without this knowledge than could a baseball player play his position without an appreciation for the assignments of the other eight players on the team. It is by mutual cooperation and team play that the collective effect of law enforcement is directed against wrongdoers.

The graduates of this Academy, I am advised, already total over 3,000. And they in turn have helped train over 100,000 others in every State of the Union. To grasp the real meaning of these figures, we probably should translate them into the thousands of American communities which have been made more secure. The Nation can be thankful for an FBI which stands so prominently as a training center for some of our sentinels of freedom.

Communist Threat

I need not underline for this group the fact that law enforcement has assumed a tremendous importance in our lives today. If such were not the case, why would so many good, able-bodied men train and dedicate themselves to service in the protection of others?

The answer, of course, is rooted in our desire to perpetuate the American system of freedoms within the framework of our historic Constitution.

It is rooted also in recognition of the fact that today our Nation is confronted by the world's most dangerous menace to freedom—namely, international communism. I know of no one to whom America owes a greater debt of gratitude for identifying the communist threat and forging a viable program of action against it than the distinguished Director of the FBI, Mr. Hoover.

Communism maintains a vast military power. That power includes the world's largest army, the world's largest submarine force, and also a growing air strength equipped with atomic weapons and missiles; and it is in the hands of a dictatorship unrestrained by moral principles. Free nations should not fail to recognize the communist objectives which communists themselves have blueprinted for all to hear and read.

Some people probably are bone-tired of the sounds and actions of communists, even tired of the sounds and



Shown following the graduation exercises of the 59th Session of the FBI National Academy are, from left to right: Clifford E. Roos, graduating class president; Director J. Edgar Hoover; Dr. J. Warren Hastings; Adm. Arthur W. Radford; the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman; and the Honorable William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General of the United States.

actions of those who interpret the sounds and actions of communists. But in that fatigue lurks danger—the great danger of apathy and wishful thinking which might cause us to be willing to rest on our oars, or to rely on some ostensibly magic shortcut to world stability.

There can be no resting on our oars. I can find no magic shortcut, and I fear none exists. International communism is a continuing threat to our security.

Perhaps the threat is more subtle than before. Certainly, it is many sided. For communism by its own admission espouses the philosophy of using any means to achieve its ends. It spreads throughout the world an unscrupulous apparatus of international agitators to exploit every discontent. Their forces of lawlessness challenge the law-abiding everywhere.

In fact, I would say that communism is the biggest organized force I know of that is directly opposed to the FBI and to the principles of freedom. Keeping this in mind can sometimes be difficult in the face of their changing tactics. The gyrations of Communist Parties around the world are sometimes as baffling as they are devious.

The important thing to remember, of course, is that although there are changes in communist procedures

from time to time, there so far has been no repudiation of the basic principles and objectives of communist doctrine. That doctrine still professes the ascendancy of the state over the individual, the subjugation of human liberties, the coming world triumph of communism, and the justification of any means to achieve that end.

A Good Cause

When you return to your community, you may encounter some who feel that we live in a world which could be destroyed without notice. Such people may liken our civilization to Rome in its declining years. They may even try to tell you that our national values have decayed, that we have no great cause to guide our future, and that it would be futile to sacrifice one's personal comfort for patriotic reasons.

This leads, of course, to a newer version of an old saying: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

But this line of thinking is not valid. I suggest that if any of you find anyone who considers betting his future on the destruction of the world, you better get him to take a long look at the odds. End-of-the-world predic-

(Continued on page 23)

FEATURE ARTICLE

Specialized Police Work in Handling Mental Patients

by DEPUTY SHERIFF COPE HARTLEY, *Stanislaus County, Calif., Sheriff's Office*

Stanislaus County, Calif., located in the rich and productive San Joaquin Valley in the geographic center of the State, is essentially an agricultural-type area of 1,450 square miles with a population of approximately 150,000 people. The population is considerably augmented each year by the large influx of migrant workers who pour into the county during the May-to-November harvest season.

An area of this size, population and character presents the usual varied and often complex problems which face law enforcement agencies everywhere. Not the least among these problems is that of the mental patient. While perhaps not a major or everyday problem, it is certainly an important and extremely sensitive one often in-

volving the personal safety of relatives, citizens, the officer assigned to the case and, of course, the patient.

To afford such cases proper handling is demanded primarily by the dictates of common decency and the fundamental principles of humanity. Not to be disregarded, however, are the tremendous public relations factor which surrounds these cases and the possibility of severe adverse criticism brought about by improper or inexperienced handling.

This is definitely a specialized branch of the field of law enforcement and should be recognized as such. Every law enforcement agency should have available an officer or a detail trained in all phases of handling mental patients. Naturally, the volume and the complexity of those cases being investigated and processed will govern the number of personnel assigned to this specialized work.

In Stanislaus County, Sheriff Dan Kelsay has designated me to handle this detail, and I receive as much assistance from other deputies as needed. Departmental regulations require that all reports involving mental patients be channeled to me for processing. In the calendar year 1956, I conducted 876 investigations of this type, resulting in 173 commitments to State institutions.

The peace officer generally contacts the mentally ill person in one of two ways: through the service of a court petition and warrant of apprehension or in response to an emergency call by terrified relatives or citizens subjected to the strange reactions of a deranged mind.

In either case, the officer's understanding of the problem, manner of approach and overall demeanor can often avert what threatens to develop into a serious and dangerous incident.

The Approach

The peace officer must realize that insane persons, including both males and females, are sick and not



Deputy Sheriff Cope Hartley.

responsible for what they believe or do. It is almost impossible to convince a psychopath that his ideas or actions are wrong or bizarre and any effort to do so often throws the patient into a frenzy. Application of certain methods of approach on the part of the officer can avert this frenzy, and create understanding and cooperation on the part of the patient.

A most important thing is to be casual in the approach. Unless it is a situation where the officer or others are endangered, the patient should not be given the idea he is being hurried or rushed. Never threaten, argue, or frighten the patient. Most patients become wildly excited or resentful when contacted. A calm and friendly attitude generally will cause the outburst to subside. The officer should then attempt to gain the person's confidence and through persuasion induce him to go along to the hospital.

The patients should not be told they are wrong, regardless of what wild assertions they make and how unreasonable they become. Threats, insulting remarks, and cursing by such individuals should be overlooked. Sympathy toward their imagined problems or ideas can gain confidence. Agree with them but, if at all possible, never lie to them. Lying might ease the immediate "pickup" problem, but the patient is bound to learn the truth later and then lose confidence in all authority, and those empowered with his care later will find the task much more difficult.

When necessary, the officer should temper his friendly attitude and meet the patient's unreasonable actions with firm, direct orders to shock him into cooperation. An authoritative tone demanding unquestioned obedience often "gets through" to a mental patient, causing him to cooperate.

No set rule applies in the initial handling of all mental cases. I have evolved three ways of approaching and taking patients into custody. First, there is the pleasant and sympathetic approach, wherein I identify myself as an officer, explain why the petition was issued, and advise that relatives and others are concerned with the sickness of the person. I tell him what is facing him; namely, examination, court hearing and possible commitment to a hospital. I try never to hurry and sometimes I go over and over the same story. The majority of patients respect the law and will go with the officer, maybe not willingly, but at least more or less calmly.

Then there is the situation where neither persuasion nor explanation convinces the person that he is in custody and must leave with the officer. Under these circumstances firmness becomes necessary. Such firmness should still be shown only verbally. An approach which has often proved successful at this point is letting the patient know that if he fails to adopt a reasonable attitude, you can only assume that he is mentally ill and unless he changes his attitude it will be necessary to take him in restraint. It is surprising how many patients will calm down and become most cooperative in an effort to prove to you that they are not insane.

Then there is the difficult situation. The patient has not reacted to kindness, explanations, or verbal coercion and he is building up to a definite repulsion toward everyone opposing him. There is only one thing to do: move in quickly, restrain him and get him to the "lock ward" immediately.

The Pickup

No officer should try to "pick up" a mentally ill person alone. Even senile cases can become dangerous and combative. In the case of a known "difficult" patient, if possible, take two or three



Sheriff Dan Kelsay.

assistants. The mere preponderance of numbers may well avoid trouble.

The officers must be constantly alert during the pickup phase. Objects such as bookends, lamps, canes, vases, shears, or knives should be casually removed from the reach of the patient. Patients should be searched for weapons and should be watched for any sudden move in an effort to escape or attack. If the patient becomes violent, he should be restrained with handcuffs, safety locked, or restraint straps.

It is a good idea to ask members of the family or friends who are present to leave the scene if it becomes apparent that it will be necessary to use force. Also, many mental cases have strong and often violent reactions to those closest to them, and they will calm down if such persons leave the immediate room or area. However, if the patient is fearful unless a relative accompanies him to the hospital, ask the relative to ride with the officers to the hospital.

Regardless of the fact that it sometimes takes the combined efforts of several officers to restrain a mental patient, there is always the probability that some relative will cry "police brutality." It is therefore imperative that the officers be so trained that the task, whenever physical contact becomes necessary, can be accomplished as quickly, expertly, and humanely as possible.

The foregoing applies generally to contact with a patient in his home or other similar surroundings. The pickup in public is somewhat more complicated due to the presence of spectators. On these occasions the same techniques apply but the officer should endeavor to move the patient quickly from public gaze. If physical contact in the form of restraint is needed, an effort should be made to avoid using strong-arm methods associated with arresting combative drunks and the like.

Types

Fortunately, most mental cases will listen to some form of reasoning. However, there are types who have reached the stage of complete and unreasoning violence. With such cases the only thing to do is to move quickly and subdue them.

The homicidal maniac on a killing spree should be handled as just that and should be eliminated if it is not feasible to capture him alive. That is an on-the-spot problem, as is the suicide preparing to jump from a building or bridge. Some

"suicides" are faking for sympathy, but in most instances these are genuine threats or efforts. It is then up to the officer and what people he can summon for help to work out an on-the-spot means of capturing the person or dissuading him from his objective.

After subduing a violent mental case and securing his hands, it is a good idea to remove his shoes and secure his ankles before placing him in a car or ambulance. During transportation the patient can be placed on the right side of the back seat of a sedan with an officer riding next to him. It is even better to place him in the back seat between two officers. The restraining officers should remove their sidearms to eliminate any possibility of the patient's obtaining these weapons.

The female mental patient is a far more difficult case to handle than the male. The officer should not hesitate to handcuff a woman patient, being even more alert than when handling a man. Women mental patients will bite, scratch, and kick, and one of their favorite tricks is to spit in the officer's face. One of the first things which should be taken from a woman patient is her purse, for it may and often does conceal a weapon. Many times the purse is used as a defensive weapon.

An officer is not a psychiatrist, but should be trained to recognize a few of the more common forms of mental illness and by recognizing them know just about what to expect from the patient.

One of the most common types is the paranoid, manifesting himself by delusions of persecution, and frequently by delusions of grandeur. The paranoid can become extremely dangerous. The type is familiar in police stations and sheriffs' offices. He comes in or phones, making complaints that the next-door neighbor is blowing poison gas on him, the wife is putting poison in the food, electric rays have addled his brain, etc. These complaints are not to be just passed off by law agencies, but an effort should be made to contact relatives for medical aid or court commitment action for the person. If there are no relatives, the person should be placed under observation for medical diagnosis. Many of these mental patients, who consider their imaginary troubles as real, finally tire of making complaints to peace officers and take matters into their own hands with the result that someone is killed or badly hurt.

Then there are the maniacs who become quite violent, hyperactive, and very talkative; the

schizophrenics who are withdrawn and depressed; the catatonics who freeze into statue-like rigidity and suddenly erupt into violence; and the hebephrenics, who are silly and childish.

The alcoholic suffering from delirium tremens is another problem. Although this type has all the actions of a mental case, actually he is suffering from a temporary condition brought on generally from being deprived of alcohol. The condition appears a day or so after a heavy drinking bout and becomes acute in 4 or 5 days. The sufferer is highly delusional, sees things, has auditory hallucinations, talks to imaginary people and objects, and is afraid someone is following him to kill him. The patient sweats profusely. He can be dangerous because of his ideas of persecution. He should be taken to the nearest medical facility, where use of modern drugs can snap him out of his mental condition in a few hours.

The law enforcement officer is concerned more with actual handling of mental cases than he is with the legal machinery for processing them.

Briefly, in California, in most cases, the district attorney's office issues petitions for mentally ill persons. As far as the sheriff's office is concerned, it is charged with apprehending the patient, bringing him to court, and transporting him to a mental hospital, as provided in section 5050 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

The most significant provision in the code, so far as the peace officer is concerned, is section 5050.3, which provides for a temporary commitment for observation and treatment of a mentally ill person. This section gives the officer a ready solution for disposition of a patient picked up without benefit of petition on an emergency basis. It states that the person can be admitted to a State hospital or county hospital psychopathic facility for 72 hours, exclusive of legal holidays. Only a peace officer or a health officer can sign the commitment. This 3-day period gives the officer a chance to locate relatives, determine background and, if necessary, start legal procedures for commitment. If no legal action is taken or the patient recovers, he is to be discharged after 72 hours.

As for the petition, the State of California provides that if no relative or friend can be found who is willing or able to sign the petition, any person with sufficient grounds to believe the person to be mentally ill can sign it.

Following apprehension, the patient is usually held for 5 days before appearing for a hearing. The mentally ill, drug addicts (both habit-form-

ing and narcotic), the feeble-minded and alcoholics appear for a hearing before an insanity commission consisting of a superior court judge and two doctors. The patient is informed of his right to have witnesses and the services of an attorney. If at the time of the hearing the doctors agree and recommend that the patient would benefit by hospitalization, the judge then makes the order of commitment. If committed, the patient has the right to make a written demand for a jury trial within 10 days and the court must set the hearing within 5 days after receiving the demand.

A sexual psychopath can be processed only following conviction of a crime, not necessarily a sex offense. The defendant is examined by two psychiatrists who report their findings in a hearing before a superior court judge. If suspected of being a sexual psychopath, the defendant is sent to Atascadero State Hospital for 90 days' observation, after which the defendant either is committed to the hospital for an indefinite period or returned to court for conclusion of the criminal trial. A sex psychopath, by law, is a person who is affected, in a form predisposing to the commission of sexual offenses and in a degree making the person a menace to the public, with any of the following conditions: mental disease or disorder, psychopathic personality, or marked departures from normal mentality.

The criminally insane person comes under provisions of the penal code. If found insane after examination by psychiatrists, male patients are committed to Atascadero State Hospital, and women patients to Mendocino State Hospital, until they recover sanity and are either released or returned to trial.

Juvenile mental cases come under the jurisdiction of the probation officer and the provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to juveniles. Both psychopathic and defective delinquents generally are committed by the juvenile court for 90 days' observation before further processing.

In addition to involuntary commitments, any person can volunteer into a State hospital for treatment. Unfortunately, the person can also volunteer out, and few complete the treatment.

Besides the court commitment, there is the health officer's commitment proceeding. Briefly, the patient is taken before a health officer and two doctors, who can commit him to a State hospital after examination. Any protest to the proceed-

ings by the patient or relatives or friends halts the action and a court case must then be held.

A patient, on his or her own consent and accompanied by letters from two physicians, can enter a hospital on a 90-day observational and treatment period.

The court can commit a mentally ill person to a veteran's facility and a private sanitarium, providing all arrangements have been made with the latter for receiving the patient. Many times officers are asked to escort a patient to a private sanitarium by relatives who are unable to handle the individual. An officer can remove a patient against his will and deliver him to a hospital if a doctor who has no financial connection with the hospital writes a letter in which he states he has examined the person and believes the person to be a menace to himself and others and should be confined for treatment.

Many patients can be referred to outpatient clinics, private psychiatrists, and other agencies, such as county hospital psychiatric wards set up for the treatment of the mentally ill.

A sizeable percentage of those committed are senile persons. As the Welfare and Institutions Code specifically states no case of chronic harmless mental unsoundness shall be committed, the State department has set a yardstick for the aged psychotic. Persons who suffer loss of memory, are irritable and mildly delusional, incontinent and merely nursing problems should not be committed. However, the person who is agitated, combative, paranoid and a danger to himself or others can be considered for commitment.

Some of the more populous counties have a separate agency charged with processing the mentally ill. Stanislaus County, on a smaller scale, has evolved a system by which we believe we move cases faster and with less trouble. Through the cooperation of the courts, the district attorney's office, the county hospital medical staff and private physicians, the entire program falls under my jurisdiction in the sheriff's office.

From the onset, all cases are referred directly to my office. I investigate the complaints, request the issuance of the petitions through the district attorney's office, set the hearing time, arrange for the two doctors from the sanity commission, testify as to the findings during the hearing, and transport the patients to the various hospitals.

All mental cases picked up on emergency basis by other police agencies in the county are taken to the county hospital for a 72-hour observation.

The agency notifies the sheriff's office of the action and refers relatives, if any, to me. If there are no relatives, I am given a report from the county psychiatrist and, if necessary, I file the petition myself.

In the majority of cases, relatives who can handle the patient at home come to the sheriff's office with their problem. If justified, the petition is issued, as are an order of detention and a demand for an immediate hearing signed by a superior court judge. The doctors on the commission are notified and the hearing is set. There are nine doctors associated with the commission, all of whom have received commissions from the State department of mental hygiene.

I then go to the home of the patient and bring him directly to court. If the patient agrees to the immediate hearing and waives his right to an attorney and witnesses, which happens in 90 percent of the cases, the hearing is conducted. If commitment is made, the patient is delivered immediately to the designated hospital.

Desk sergeants and patrol deputies, when faced with a mental case, are instructed to contact me, regardless of the time, for personal assistance or instructions as to preliminary disposition.

Placing this work under one trained person makes for good public relations. People rarely turn to a police officer about a mental problem except as a last resort. To have their problem taken care of quickly and with a minimum of effort on their part is appreciated.

One other problem is the "visitor" who comes into the county and is picked up as a mental case. If he is dangerous, he should be committed. If harmless, every effort should be made to locate relatives or friends who will return him to his legal residence.

Should it be established that the "visitor" is an escapee from a mental institution, the subject should be locked up and the State hospital notified to call for him.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that it is important for all police and sheriffs' departments to have a man or a detail trained in all phases of handling mental cases. This arrangement is just as necessary as special personnel for handling such problems as juvenile delinquency, bad checks, and robberies. Such provision is to the advantage of the patients and all people concerned with them and also improves the efficiency of the department and increases the protection of the community.



Birmingham's City Hall Gives Police Modern Facilities

by the HONORABLE JAMES W. MORGAN, City Commission President and Mayor, City of Birmingham, Ala.

The Birmingham City Hall is not only designed to meet the needs of a growing city, but it is also one of the most beautiful municipal buildings in this country.

More than 25 years ago a civic center was proposed around Woodrow Wilson Park. Carrying out the civic center idea, the courthouse and auditorium were built on the east and north sides and the city hall now occupies the west side of the park. Other public buildings are grouped around the center—such as the Central Public Library, Birmingham Board of Education administration building, and the chamber of commerce. An art museum is now under construction at a cost of \$1,200,000 and the auditorium is being renovated for another \$1,600,000.

After the city hall fire in 1944, the city commission realized that the old city hall had become unsafe and unsightly because of two fires and, recognizing the need for a new municipal building, called a referendum. In compliance with this call an election was held on November 7, 1944, in which the citizens voted by a majority of 3 to 1 to construct a new city hall.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the city hall were held on March 17, 1947. The cornerstone was laid on August 3, 1950, with appropriate ceremonies. The city government moved into its new home on December 2, 1950.

Eighty-five percent of materials used in this building were Alabama products. All steel used in the foundation was rolled in the Birmingham district, and the concrete, tile, and iron and aluminum stair rails were also obtained from Alabama concerns.

The limestone facing on the outside of the building is Alabama limestone. Georgia gray granite was used for the base course and also for the entrance steps. Virginia green stone was used for the window spandrels on the outside of the building and on inside stairways for treads, as well as for the counters in the Comptroller Department

and the Police Record and Complaint Department. The black granite on the outside of the 19th and 20th Street entrances is Cold Springs granite from Minnesota. The walls in the courtrooms and corridors are faced with white Alabama marble.

On the first floor entrance the corridor wall facing the elevator lobby is Cardiff green marble from Virginia. The orange-colored marble in the elevator lobbies on the first, second and third floors is colorossa travertine from Colorado. The gray marble in the elevator lobbies on the other floors is St. Michaels marble from France. The marble from out of the State was shipped in rough blocks to Alabama, where the finishing and erection of all stone and marble was done by Alabama labor.

Local Labor Used

All labor used in the construction of the building was union labor. With very few exceptions, the



Mayor James W. Morgan.

men who worked on the building were men who made their homes in Jefferson County. A Birmingham architect, Charles H. McCauley, designed the building, which is fully air conditioned.

The furniture and equipment were bought from Birmingham dealers and were selected to fit the needs of the different departments. The building contains 172,229 square feet of floor. It cost approximately \$4,500,000 and is fully paid for.

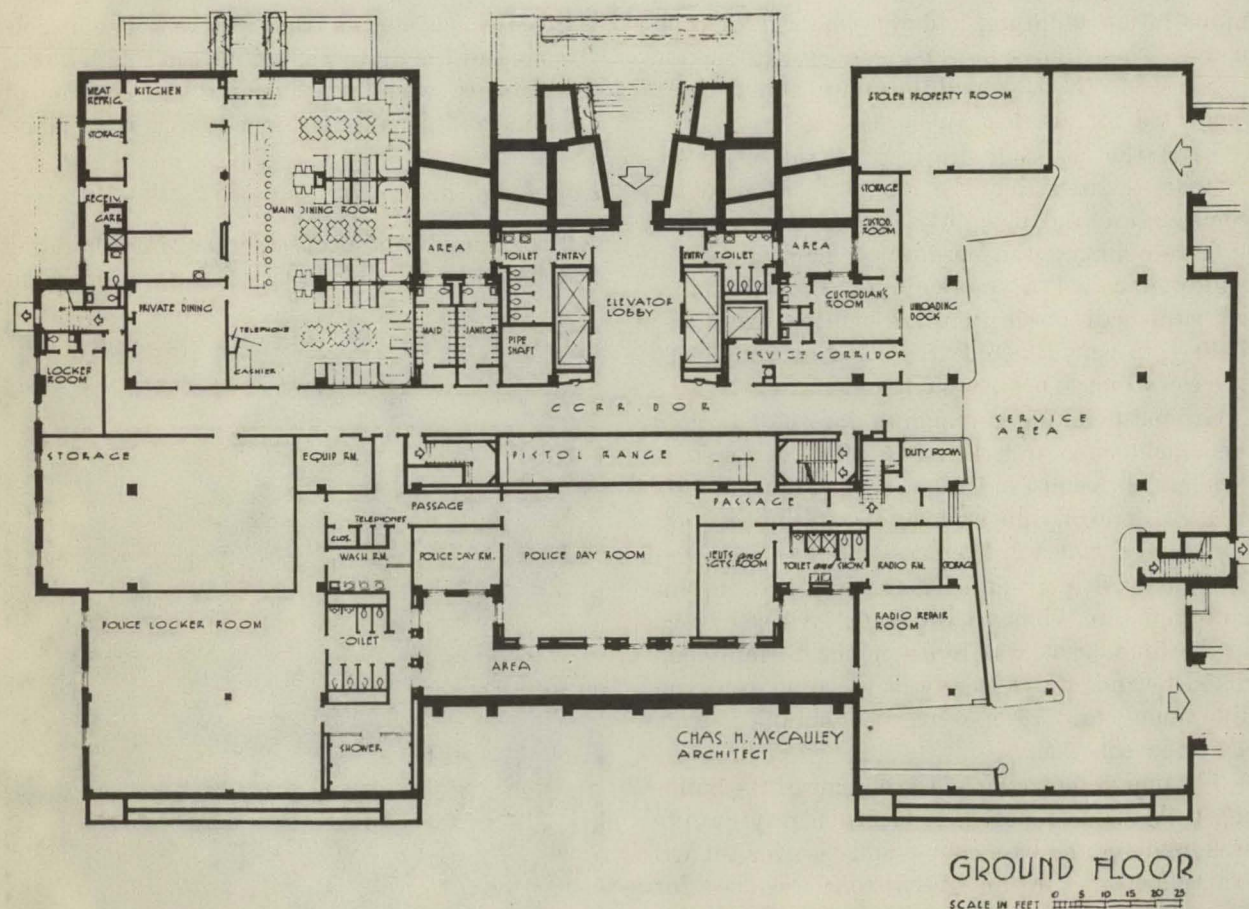
Each of the departmental functions of the city was considered in the construction of the building. The architect, along with the several department heads, worked for the complete and proper utilization of space for the separate functions.

The building is a 10-story structure with a subbasement and penthouse and is so constructed as to permit additions on each wing to the complete 10-story height. All of the major machinery is in the subbasement and the penthouse,

with particular attention being given to accessibility for maintenance.

Ample Space for Police

The ground floor, with the exception of an employee-operated snack bar, is taken up by the Police Department operated under the Department of Public Safety with Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh as its head. He is ably assisted by two veteran officers, Chief Jamie Moore and Assistant Chief J. C. Lance. The ground floor has individual locker facilities for each officer, shower baths, rest rooms, rollcall room, and dayrooms with recreational equipment for the men awaiting or coming off duty. There is also a sound-proof pistol range where target practice is conducted and the radio and repair shops are located here. The Police Department is fortunate in having a "turnaround" located on this floor with electric-beam actuated automatic doors to



Plan of the ground floor.

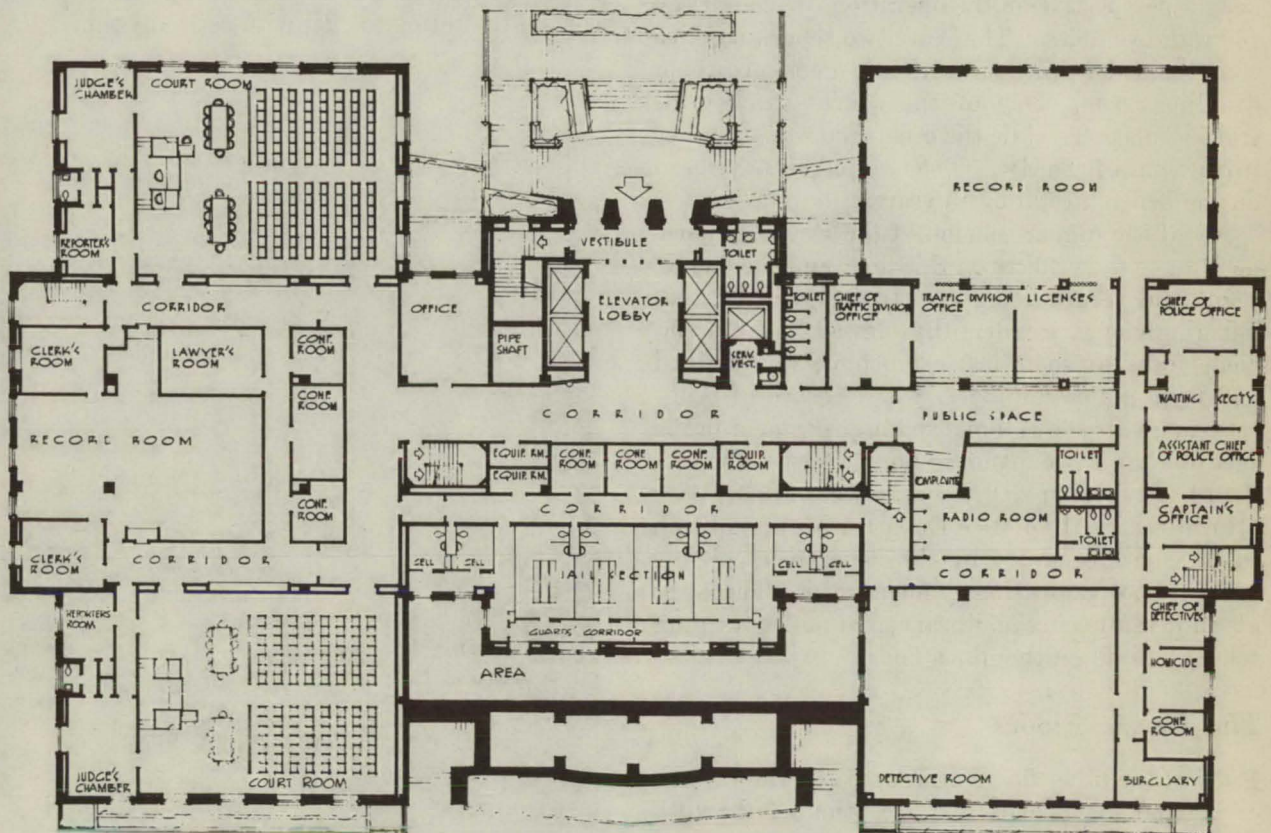
permit safer delivery of court cases from our jail to court sessions. Over 20,000 square feet of floor space on this floor is thus devoted to police functions.

As can be seen in the accompanying diagrams, the handling of prisoners is greatly facilitated by the manner in which the space has been arranged. On the ground floor, police cars and patrol wagons containing prisoners enter one steel door in the space marked "service area" which is completely enclosed. The doors of the entrance and exit are operated by depressing the button on the microphone on the police vehicle. After the vehicle gets into the service area, prisoners may be removed from the vehicle in a completely enclosed area. Prisoners being taken to the jail section are escorted from the service area through the passage between the duty room and the storage room and up the steps to the first floor. These stairs are marked with an arrow just past the duty room. After arriving on the first floor, the prisoners are

escorted down the corridor flanked by conference rooms on one side and the jail section on the other and they may be placed in the jail section or escorted on down the corridor and then to either of the two courtrooms at the end of the building. In this way prisoners are handled with a minimum possibility of their escape since they are completely indoors after they arrive in the service area.

Two Courtrooms

Leading up from the "turnaround" on the lower level are stairs which connect to jail cells where prisoners are detained until called into court. This modern jail detention area comprises 2,717 square feet of space. The detective bureau is set up on this floor and an intricate system of signal lights operated through the detective administration room spells out the location, assignment and availability of each detective. The two-way radio call board and the separate switchboard are on this



CHAS. H. MCCAULEY
ARCHITECT

FIRST FLOOR

SCALE IN FEET 0 5 10 15 20 25

Plan of the first floor.



One of the police courts on the first floor.

floor with another system of lighting signals to keep a perspective on the operation of each of the 130 radio vehicles. There are two separate police courtrooms on this floor with a large record room dividing them. One of the courts handles all traffic violations while the other takes up all other infractions of the law. The two judges have been on the bench a total of 46 years.

All of the higher echelon of the Police Department have their offices on this floor and the fingerprint and record room are strategically located. Birmingham is wonderfully blessed with an efficient force of some 500 competent, well-trained and loyal police employees whose record of progress each year shows a marked improvement in the face of a rapidly expanding population. The first floor has a total of 25,923 square feet of floor space all utilized by the Police Department, in addition to the space occupied by the department on the ground floor as previously mentioned. There are also a juvenile bureau, library, and police training school located on the ninth floor.

The Upper Floors

Each of the other floors is occupied by the various city departments with the exception of the 10th floor, which is leased to the Federal Government for the FHA. This rental pays a substantial portion of the operating cost of the entire building and has proved most satisfactory, since the location on the 10th floor does not in any way inter-

fere with the operation of the municipal government.

Art Museum

A beautiful art museum, owned and operated by the city of Birmingham, is located on the second floor. Plans are already completed and construction will begin in the near future on a new million-dollar museum donated by a private philanthropy. As soon as it is completed, the area it now occupies will be used for all of the inspection services of the city.

The building is completely paid for and was financed by a joint tobacco tax of the city of Birmingham and Jefferson County which was put into operation in 1939. This tax is collected by the county and the city is given its share on a monthly basis. It took approximately 8 years to complete the financing of the building.

Birmingham is justly proud of its city hall, which was built without borrowing, and extends to all of our friends over the Nation a standing and cordial invitation to visit with us at any time.



Birmingham's City Hall.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Bloodstains or stains resembling blood must not be overlooked in the investigation of crimes of violence. Bloodstains, as illustrated in the following case, are, in a great many instances, of paramount importance in the successful prosecution of a crime.

Early one morning as the luxury passenger liner SS. *Quirigua* plied its way homeward from the warm ports of the Caribbean where it had been on a vacation cruise, its wireless tapped out a brief coded message, "Crew member lost at sea! Evidence of foul play."

The next day, the *Quirigua* docked at the port of New Orleans. Law enforcement officials quickly pushed through the throngs of well wishers and boarded the ship. In the captain's quarters, it was learned that a 60-year-old seaman by the name of Mike Nemarich had disappeared at sea between 1:15 and 2:30 a. m. when the ship was located in the Gulf of Mexico 300 miles south of New Orleans. A search for Nemarich had been fruitless. In the dining salon a bloody footprint had been found on a chair near a blood-smudged porthole. The captain had immediately ordered this area roped off and guarded.

The 57 passengers were interviewed. They satisfactorily accounted for their time between 1:15 and 2:30 a. m., and were questioned for information of value. None was forthcoming. They were then allowed to gather their baggage and leave the ship.

Additional Physical Evidence

Down in the dining salon, the crime scene was carefully examined. The examination revealed that someone had attempted to clean up blood. A closer look showed blood on the base of a dining table, on a felt pad, and even on the ceiling and walls. A groove at the bottom of the porthole was caked with dried blood. The curtains at the porthole were stained with blood. Scrapings were obtained from all bloodstains and from the porthole.

"Corpus Delicti" Is Established by Blood Evidence

Several hair fragments were found on the dining salon floor and on the porthole. The hairs and blood specimens were carefully wrapped and sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The second mate reported that he last saw Nemarich at 1:15 a. m. when Nemarich, one of two fire patrolmen, had punched his watchman's clock at the wheelhouse. Next, Nemarich's partner reported that he was to have relieved Nemarich at 2:30 a. m., but could not find him and so reported the matter to the second mate.

The chief steward had not seen Nemarich but had been in the galley at 11:30 p. m. and had remembered talking to Robert Roberts,¹ steward and night watchman. He told Roberts that he was going to occupy an empty stateroom rather than sleep in his regular quarters which adjoined the

¹ Fictitious.



Blood examination in FBI Laboratory.

section of the dining room where the murder had been committed. The chief steward also said that, of all crew members, only Roberts had occasion to frequent the dining salon at night.

The second baker said that he had been awakened by Roberts at 1:45 a. m. rather than the usual 1:30 a. m. He related that shortly after 2 a. m. he had seen Roberts emerge from the dining salon, and he immediately sensed that something was wrong inasmuch as Roberts was wet with perspiration and was not wearing his white coat and white cap.

Robert Roberts was interviewed. For 2½ hours he related in minute detail his movements from 9:30 p. m. to 6 a. m. Roberts stated that at 1 a. m. he had opened the bakery, and at 1:30 a. m. he had called the second baker. At 1:40 a. m. he had entered the dining salon and found the blood.

Roberts said that he had found bloody tablecloths and napkins which he had used to wipe up as much blood as possible. He stated that he then noticed the number four starboard porthole was open. Since this was unusual, he went over to it, put his foot on the chair near the porthole, and peered out into the sea. As he stepped down, he noticed that the well of the porthole was nearly filled with blood. He admitted attempting to clean the well and sides of the porthole with table linens and then throwing them out of the porthole. Roberts stated that he had noticed stains on his white cap. He explained that these were acquired when he looked out of the porthole. He admitted trying to wash the blood out of his cap with soap and water. When questioned about his white coat, he said that he had turned it in to the linen room. A search of the linen room, however, failed to produce the coat. Roberts said that he had gone to his room for cigarettes, helped search the ship for the missing crew member, and then returned to the dining salon where he reset several dining room tables and continued his routine duties until 6 a. m.

Roberts related that he had not reported his discovery because he was afraid of the captain, a man who, he conceded, had to his knowledge never hurt anyone. When asked why he had looked out of the porthole, his only answer was that he was curious. He consistently denied being responsible for Nemarich's murder. He could not explain the small specks of blood on his cap or the blood on his clothing.

Roberts willingly turned over his white cap, bloody shoes, bloody black pants and under-

clothing. These were submitted to the FBI Laboratory with other evidence. Hair specimens from the victim's clothing, as well as two caps worn by Nemarich, were also submitted.

The remaining crew members were interviewed and eliminated as possible suspects. These interviews and the investigation aboard the ship terminated exactly 34 continuous hours after the vessel was first boarded.

A warrant was obtained for the arrest of Robert Roberts, and he was reinterviewed after his arrest. At this time he stated that he wanted to correct the previous information that he had furnished. He said that at 1:05 a. m., while reading in the dining room, he had seen Nemarich punching his watchman's clock at the No. 3 station, located just outside the dining salon. He related that he had left his cap and coat on the portside of the dining room and when he found them at 1:25 a. m., the cap and coat had been mysteriously moved to the starboard side of the same room. The cap was located on the serving table. The coat was found on the deck with bloody linens. Roberts said he threw his coat, which was covered with blood, overboard with the table linens. He stated that he called the baker at 1:45 a. m., 15 minutes later than usual and secured a clean white coat from his room to replace the one which he had discarded.

Blood Classified

More than 40 exhibits were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The results were as follows: Blood scrapings from the deck, porthole, walls, chair, etc., were identified as human blood coming from a person belonging to international blood group "A"; an exhibit thought to be human skin, found under the dining room table, was identified as onion skin; bloodstains on Roberts' clothing were identified as human blood coming from a person belonging to blood group "A"; Roberts' blood was known to be group "O"; hair found at the porthole was human hair similar in characteristics to known hair specimens of the victim.

Based on the evidence available, a theory was evolved as to what had actually occurred during the early morning hours on the day of the murder. At 1:05 a. m., Nemarich, on schedule, punched his clock at the No. 3 station just outside the dining salon. He completed his first round of the vessel at the No. 11 station located in the wheelhouse and

was observed by the second mate. He then began his second round, arriving at the dining salon at about 1:25, or when Roberts stated that he was entering the dining room to locate his coat and cap. Nemerich was hit one blow with a 14-inch piece of pipe, normally used as a wrench. This pipe had been in place on the watertight door in the passageway between the dining room and the galley. Nemerich was then dragged into the dark alcove of the dining room where subsequent blows were delivered, thus producing the splattered blood on the ceiling and walls. The body was then stuffed through porthole No. 4. Roberts then proceeded to clean up the blood which had been spilled. Because the room in which the crime was committed was dimly lighted, the blood on the ceiling and in the groove of the porthole was unnoticed. The motive was presumably robbery. Nemerich was known to carry large sums of money on his person. The weapons used to commit the murder and the watchman's clock which would, if found, have established accurately the time of the murder were probably thrown overboard.

The records of all public Health Service hospitals, as well as a United States Army hospital in Germany, where Nemerich was known to have been a patient in 1945, were subsequently searched in an effort to determine Nemerich's blood group. However, no record was found.

The Trial

Robert Roberts went on trial for murder. The Government had only circumstantial evidence. There was no body, and the weapon had not been found. At this trial a special agent from the FBI Laboratory testified to the results of his examinations.

When Roberts was put on the stand, he gave still another version of what had happened.

The jury deliberated 5 hours, and 5 days after the trial began, returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Roberts was sentenced to serve 7 years in a Federal penitentiary.

This strange murder case without a corpse was brought to a close.

Laboratory Examinations

From a stain, the FBI Laboratory can determine if it is or is not blood. If the stain is ascertained to be blood, it can be classified as either animal or human blood. Blood which is determined as

being of animal origin can be further broken down into the animal family.

Bloodstains which are of human origin can be classified into one of the four international blood groups, A, B, AB, or O.

Submission of Evidence

When submitting garments to the FBI Laboratory which contain suspected bloodstains, care should be exercised in seeing that each garment is dry before wrapping and mailing. If a garment contains bloodstains and is in a damp condition when wrapped and mailed, putrefaction of the blood may occur, which would render the blood unsuitable for conclusive grouping. A wet or moist garment containing suspected bloodstains should be dried in a room under normal atmospheric conditions. The drying of a garment by the use of artificial heat or exposure to sunlight is not recommended inasmuch as these methods may render the bloodstain unsuitable for analysis. Each garment should be properly identified and wrapped separately.

When liquid blood samples are submitted to the FBI Laboratory, the sample, about 5 cubic centimeters, (one-sixth of a fluid ounce) should be placed in a sterile test tube, without preservative, and sealed securely. The name of the person from whom the blood was taken; the name of the doctor, nurse, or technician who took the blood; the date it was taken; and the initials of the officer who witnessed the taking of the blood, should be affixed to a sticker on the test tube. The liquid blood specimen should be well wrapped and a brief cover letter enclosed. This blood specimen should then be sent to the FBI Laboratory without refrigerants, via airmail special delivery.

It is recommended that dried blood scrapings, such as blood from walls, floors, et cetera, be placed in round pillboxes, sealed securely with cellulose tape and appropriately labeled.

Available Facilities

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available to all duly constituted State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies in connection with official criminal investigations.

Evidence should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: FBI Laboratory.

OTHER TOPICS

A "dream house" has become a happy reality for members of our department.

The Columbus officers' "dream come true" is a handsome, two-story clubhouse financed through contributions of local citizens and built by the officers themselves during off-duty periods. The "Policemen's Club," as it is known, serves a useful purpose and also gives officers a place of recreation during their leisure hours.

Land for the building was leased from the Lowndes County Board of Supervisors for a 20-year period at \$1 per year in July of 1952. The 1½ acres leased had once been a portion of the Lowndes County Penal Farm. By November, saw- and hammer-wielding policemen had finished their job—one of which any skilled craftsman might well be proud.

Resting on a concrete block foundation, the clubhouse has durable pine walls and hardwood floors. It is a spacious 52 feet long and 32 feet wide, with plenty of big windows. Downstairs are a concrete-floored dining room and storage

Policemen's Club Benefits Officers and Agency

by ASSISTANT CHIEF GARTH M. PALMER, *Columbus, Miss., Police Department*

area. A huge recreation room, completely equipped kitchen, bathrooms, and cloakroom are located on the second floor.

A big imitation fireplace adds to the coziness of the recreation room, which is furnished with comfortable chairs, a billiard table and even a "juke-box." Columbus officers spent approximately \$5,200 on the building, but it has been appraised by a local architect at approximately \$20,000.

In addition to the spacious clubhouse, Columbus policemen are proud of their modern firing range adjoining it. The first of its kind in the State, this three-lane range is built to FBI specifications. Its earthen abutment is 16 feet high and 120 feet long. Police use the range regularly for target practice and during the periodic FBI training schools held in Columbus. The range is open to the public, provided an officer is present to supervise shooting.

Built primarily for the pleasure of members, the clubhouse occasionally becomes a school when FBI instruction sessions or other special training



Chief Mahlon Vickery.



Assistant Chief Garth M. Palmer.



Police clubhouse.

programs are conducted. Law enforcement officers' organizations frequently use it as a meeting place. About once a month, all law enforcement officers of the county assemble there to exchange experiences, compare notes, and enjoy a barbecue, brunswick stew, or similar tasty meal.

"We feel that these meetings help maintain good public relations with other law enforcement agencies of the county," advises Chief of Police Mahlon Vickery.

On the purely social side, the clubhouse is made available to policemen's families and to local teenagers when club members are on hand to supervise activities. Business and civic groups may rent the building for a nominal sum for meetings and conferences.

Although the grounds of the clubhouse are already attractively landscaped with a variety of shrubs, plans are now afoot to plant a hedge across the front of the property and to train the hedge into twin arches above the two driveways leading to the clubhouse. Pecan, holly, silver leaf maple, and elm trees have been planted to provide shade in future years.

The Policemen's Club was chartered in 1952. Officers are elected annually and a complete set of bylaws governs the club's functions. Inaugurated with a membership of 20, the group now has 35 persons on its rolls. New members must be elected by a majority of the members. An annual New Year's Eve ball sponsored by the police department and a booth operated at the Lowndes County Fair yearly provide funds for operating the club.

It is felt that the club has been and will continue to be of great value for the morale and efficiency of the members of the Columbus, Miss., Police Department.

On May 14, 1957, the Veterans Administration announced that veterans imprisoned after conviction of a felony or a misdemeanor will not be entitled to Veterans Administration pensions for that part of their sentence which exceeds 60 days. This action is in accordance with Public Law 85-24 which became effective on June 1, 1957.

Pension payments are made only to wartime veterans or their eligible dependents for disability or death not connected with the veterans' service. Under the new law, compensation payments made to veterans or their survivors for disability or death incurred as a result of either wartime or peacetime service are not affected. In addition, pension payments will not be stopped because of imprisonment periods of less than 61 days or of any length before actual conviction.

To prevent hardships, the law provides that the Veterans Administration may pay pensions to the eligible wife or children of a veteran who forfeits his own pension during imprisonment.

A Veterans Administration pension being received by a veteran's widow is forfeited for her period of imprisonment greater than 60 days. If she has eligible children, however, payment may be made on their behalf, the Veterans Administration pointed out. The 60-day rule also applies to any part of a pension being paid on behalf of a child under similar circumstances. Resumption of payment of the pension may be made after the person's release from incarceration.

Enforcement

Enforcement of this new law will be carried out by the Veterans Administration with the cooperation of Federal, State, county and city law enforcement and penal authorities. The Veterans Administration has requested that such law-enforcement agencies furnish to the nearest Veterans Administration office the names of imprisoned Veterans Administration pensioners and their Veterans Administration claim numbers if known. This claim number is known as a "C" number and identifies the claims file of every individual receiving Veterans Administration benefits. If this claim number is not known, then the prisoner's full name, last known address, date of birth and, in the case of a veteran, his period of military or naval services should be furnished.

Police and Public Effort Builds Firearms Range

by CHIEF OF POLICE G. W. LIVINGSTON, *North
Kansas City, Mo., Police Department*

With a lot of hard work by police officers, together with the cooperation of civic officials and public-spirited businessmen, members of the North Kansas City, Mo., Police Department constructed a 5-position practical pistol course complete with asphalt runways, barricades, and ample target supplies, with the expenditure of less than one dollar.

Our first need was for a building site. Upon request, a local development company agreed to provide land for the range. The land chosen was in the outskirts of our city, a natural site isolated from the city by a dike approximately 30 feet high. The development company agreed to let the department use a plot of ground 200 feet square. The ground, being river bottom land, was overgrown with grass and weeds.



Chief G. W. Livingston.

Mayor R. D. Scharz of our city agreed to lend us the city mower. After the mowing was done, we discovered the ground was not level enough to provide proper drainage. We again called upon the development company and our city maintenance crew, and the ground was leveled.

Lt. Carl Koonce and I laid out the prescribed practical pistol course. Thereafter we contacted several local lumber dealers; and after the purpose and need for the range had been explained, these public-spirited businessmen donated all the necessary lumber for the barricades and target frames. A local manufacturer of fibreboard learned of our enterprise and contributed scrap pieces for backing the targets. Members of the police department donated their time in helping construct the barricades and target frames.

Since the ground was in a low spot and retained moisture, there was a definite need for some type of runway. After listening to our account of what had been done by other businessmen in the area and the effort already put forth by the department, the paving company built five macadam runways 180 feet in length with two end runways 200 feet in length.

Inasmuch as the above materials and labor were donated, the total cost of our range to date has been less than one dollar. This was spent for nails purchased to construct the barricades and target frames.

With the cooperation of several of the officers, the department reloads its own ammunition, curtailing the expenses of the range considerably. Over 200 officers from other departments have used our range for training purposes as our guests. We feel that the range is a very valuable addition to our police facilities and a worthwhile asset to our community.

CAPTURE PER CHANCE

When an employee of a hotel in South Carolina viewed the photograph of a fugitive displayed by a local television station, he immediately advised local authorities that he believed the individual publicized was a guest at the hotel. When questioned, the man was found to resemble the fugitive. When the suspect was fingerprinted, however, the case took an unusual turn. Fingerprints revealed that the individual was not the fugitive, but that he was a notorious check passer wanted in both Tennessee and North Carolina.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 7)

tions are not new. Archeologists find them chiseled on stone tablets thousands of years old. Even in our own country, men have been wringing their hands over the doom of freedom ever since the days of George Washington.

Perhaps such a feeling occurs when there is a lack of "can-do" spirit. Perhaps it comes from the communists who certainly would like us to think that communism is irresistible. But regardless of the origin of these timorous prophesies, I can tell you that communism is neither irresistible nor is it the way of the future.

Freedom is *the* most dynamic living force.

In this respect, we are truly fortunate—we have a good cause. Our free system is the complete antithesis of communist dictatorship. The United States, its institutions, its people, and its great progress are the strongest refutation of communist dogma. We are living proof that the assumptions on which communism is based are false.

I can tell you all this but, in the final analysis, you must know it for yourself first. You, individually and collectively, must be strong in your determination to preserve this Nation. You must be stronger and more durable than the forces which would destroy us.

Now, you may say at this point that "that kind of strength sounds like the job of the Armed Forces." And if you do, you are not wrong. For the men and women in our Armed Forces do have an important role in this regard. There continues to be a definite requirement for strong military forces in being—forces which are organized, trained and equipped for prompt and sustained combat operations—land, sea and air—when such operations are directed by the President and the American people in accordance with our constitutional processes.

Your Role

But I would emphasize the responsibility of all American citizens, and especially your responsibility, in safeguarding the fundamental institutions of the United States. You share such objectives with us. You have an important job to do. It is part of our mutual interdependence.

Never for a moment underestimate the importance of your individual role in safeguarding the principles which have made our country great. We simply cannot afford the dry rot of moral laziness, the depredations of crime, or the invasions of subversion and sabotage. Success by any form of lawlessness would be detrimental to the security and well-being of our United States.

Gentlemen: The return you are to make as peace officers is not merely to be ready to risk your life for law enforcement, but more importantly to be ready day by day to live for it by exerting yourself in its betterment.

The Nation needs you to help maintain the standards and the vigor of our communities to meet the challenge of these times. Your training is for service. Your experience, your scientific knowledge, and your bravery will go far toward serving the cause of law and order. More

than ever before, you are now part of our larger pattern to protect and preserve the fundamental beliefs and institutions of the United States.

On behalf of the men and women in our Armed Forces, I congratulate Mr. Hoover and the faculty on having such an institution to help train officers and leaders of your caliber.

I congratulate each of you on the work you have accomplished during your weeks in the Academy.

And in a larger sense, I congratulate the American people on having such men as you to attend an institution like this, and to spread its spirit to others who can help serve the Nation—others who can help guard American lives, properties, and most of all—the American way of life.

OUT OF THE BLUE

Occasionally law enforcement gets assistance from unexpected sources. Likewise, citizens sometimes have unexpected opportunities to lend assistance. This was true earlier this year when a telephone lineman in Montana enabled a local sheriff to apprehend a car thief within a very short time after the theft had been committed.

In the course of his duties in checking telephone lines for needed repairs, the lineman had climbed a telephone pole in order to hook his test phone to the line to check with one of the operators. Before he could make his call, the lineman had to wait for a customer to get off the line. He heard a merchant in a nearby town reporting to the sheriff that his truck had just been stolen. The merchant described the truck in detail. This conversation occurred at 10:10 a. m. When the call was completed, the lineman proceeded with his work.

At 10:32 a. m., from his vantage point high on the pole overlooking the highway, the lineman saw speeding along this road a truck which fitted the description of the stolen vehicle. He immediately contacted a telephone operator, who connected him with the sheriff's office. Within 15 minutes from the time the alert lineman had reported to the sheriff, this officer had the automobile thief in custody.

FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

The presentation of false or fictitious claims against the Government, and the misrepresentation or concealment of facts concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Government, are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOHN LOUIS ROSSI, with aliases: John Balcastro, Mike B. Belacastro, John Cline, John P. Costello, John Louis Iadarosa, John Paul Lombardi, John Morgiani, Pete Pappas, Stephen Pappas, Steve Pappas, John L. Ross, William Sanchez, "Sam" and others.

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Extortion)

It is alleged that in May of 1952 John Louis Rossi made approximately four telephone calls from Oakland, Calif., to a man in Ogden, Utah, attempting to get \$450. When the man refused to give him the money, Rossi allegedly threatened the man and indicated that he would harm the man's children.

An indictment is outstanding for Rossi at the present time in Alameda County Superior Court, Oakland, Calif., charging him with one count of extortion, three counts of soliciting another to join in the offer of a bribe, and one count of attempted grand theft. His trial was set for March 8, 1954, at which time he failed to appear, forfeiting \$10,000 bail.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at San Francisco, Calif., on August 3, 1954, charging Rossi with fleeing from the State of California to avoid prosecution for the crime of extortion.

For a number of years prior to 1954, Rossi was well known to law enforcement officers in the Oakland, Calif., area as a hoodlum. At the time of his disappearance, he had no legitimate means of livelihood and it was believed that he was



John Louis Rossi.

making his living as a "shakedown" artist. In this connection, it is noted that as far back as 1940 Rossi was arrested by the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department for vagrancy in connection with an attempt as a vagrant to obtain money under false pretense from a clergyman. He was deported to the United States.

Rossi has been arrested many times on minor charges, beginning back in 1931, and he has been convicted for forgery.

Rossi reportedly is armed with a revolver and should be considered dangerous. He reportedly becomes emotionally upset when questioned by police officers.

Description

John Louis Rossi is described as follows:

Age-----	54, born June 30, 1903, Bradford, Pa. (not supported by birth records).
Height-----	5 feet, 10½ inches.
Weight-----	180 to 205 pounds.
Build-----	Heavy.
Hair-----	Black, graying.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Medium to dark.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Restaurant and tavern operator, rigger, salesman, seaman, trucker, laborer.
Scars and marks--	1½-inch scar center of forehead near hairline, scar right eyebrow, scar left cheek, scar right jaw, 3-inch vertical scar upper left arm, scar on palm of right hand, scar base of right little finger on inner side, and other body scars. The following tattoos: palm leaf and Japanese lady, upper right arm; shield, rose, head, liberty, upper left arm; ship on outer side right forearm; ship and girl on inner side left forearm.
Remarks-----	Subject is a frequent user of telephone booths in hotel lobbies. He reportedly suffers from migraine headaches.
FBI Number-----	307,375
Fingerprint classification--	$\frac{16\ M\ 26\ W\ 000}{M\ 31\ W\ MOO}$
Reference-----	$\frac{26}{32}$

Any person having information which may assist in locating John Louis Rossi is requested to notify immediately the Director of the FBI, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office.

"Surprise Party"

Some crimes are solved in the scientific laboratory, some are solved only by following one lead after another. There are still others which are solved by the combination of luck, ingenuity, and alertness. A sample of the latter type recently occurred and is recorded in the files of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department.

Police Lt. Paul Schirmer had dropped into the local supermarket to do some shopping when he happened to notice a man who did not look like a customary shopper. There had been rumors that a safe-cracking gang had been working a neighboring city, and the lieutenant suddenly realized that this individual in the store could easily be "casing" the store. In fact, the lieutenant recognized that this individual in the store had been in trouble with the law before.

Making his exit from the store before the suspect could observe him, the lieutenant went straight to his headquarters to report his suspicions to his superiors. It was decided that if the individual were "casing" the store, the approaching weekend, when the store's receipts were larger, would be the most logical time for the safe crackers to make their attempt. It was also decided that photographs of the suspect and other notorious gangsters were to be shown to the employees of the store and instructions were to be given to the employees that they should report the presence of any of these individuals. Only the manager and his assistants were told of the possible danger.

As an added precaution, the currency of larger denominations was removed from the safe and only enough money retained to serve change-making purposes. The lieutenant also decided that should the hoodlums visit the store at night, steps should be taken to allow for adequate lighting. The fluorescent lights which regularly lighted the store, it was decided, were too slow in coming on and special conventional lights were installed.

On Friday, the man whom the lieutenant had first seen was again observed in the store. It was concluded from this observation that Friday night would be the night that the safe crackers would make their attempt.

That evening the police officers began arriving at the supermarket about 2 hours before closing time. Some of the officers had their wives accompany them in order to avoid being conspicuous.

The machine guns and shotguns of the officers were carted into the store hidden under crates of fruits and vegetables. Once within the store, the officers assembled in the stockroom to the rear of the store. Here, under the supervision of Lieutenant Schirmer, a barricade of crates and boxes was built up. By closing time, all was in readiness. In addition to the officers located in the stockroom, additional police officers had been stationed in a garage to the rear of the store to prevent any possible escape once the anticipated safecrackers did appear.

At about midnight, the officers stationed in the garage observed two men slink up to the rear of the supermarket. The policemen within the store heard noises at the rear door. Then they observed two men pry open the door and inch their way under the small opening. As the men moved toward the front of the store, the signal was given for the lights to be flashed on. The men froze momentarily. All was silence. Then, one of the suspects brought a revolver from his clothing. He fired one wild shot. Both of the men started running, but in resisting arrest they ran into the police fire and both fell to the ground, mortally wounded. One of them had fallen just under a large drum of wax which had also been riddled with bullets in the firing and the wax poured over his body. This man was identified as the same man whom the lieutenant had first seen in the market.

In this case, police alertness, suspicion nurtured by intelligent investigation, and competent planning thwarted the efforts of two veteran criminals who sought to prosper outside the law.



NUMBER RESTORATION

The restoration of obliterated numbers and other markings is extremely important in the identification of stolen property and in tracing tools left at the scenes of burglaries. The FBI Laboratory has received numerous items for number restoration, including guns, tools, rings and, on one occasion, a Congressional Medal of Honor. The indexing by serial number and physical description of all items received for number restoration and items which are reported lost often results in one contributor being advised by the FBI Laboratory that his evidence has been reported stolen in another part of the country.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Interesting Pattern



This interesting pattern is classified as a loop with 23 ridge counts. The core is indicated by C and the delta by D. It should be noted that the appendage attached to the shoulder of the innermost recurving ridge does not touch the recurve at a right angle; thus the appendage does not affect the classification.