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

August 1, 1959

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The rapid growth of local communities and suburban areas in recent years has been a phenomenal development on the American scene. The successful arrangement of school systems, health facilities, road projects, shopping centers, and other conveniences to serve as integral parts of the expansion program is indeed a credit to American planning and ingenuity. Yet, in many instances, a most vital factor--safeguards for the well-being of citizens--has been sadly neglected.

At present, when serious crimes are being committed with greater frequency than ever before in our history, strong local law enforcement is assuredly a prime requisite in the daily living and annual budgets of every community in the land. The all-time record total of major crimes in 1958, an increase of more than 8 per cent over the previous year, is more than a warning--it is a brazen challenge from the criminal world.

Success in the battle against crime can come only from intelligent cooperation between police and public. Homeowners who pay utility bills, businessmen who negotiate contracts, individuals who purchase goods and commodities, and investors who risk their earnings take an interest in the services and wares they obtain. Today the annual cost of crime amounts to approximately \$128 for every person in the Nation or \$506 for every family. For every \$1 expended on education, crime costs \$1.11; for every \$1 contributed to churches, crime costs \$12. Assuredly, the citizens of the United States who are paying the annual 22 billion dollar crime bill should be personally concerned with guaranteeing good and sound local law enforcement.

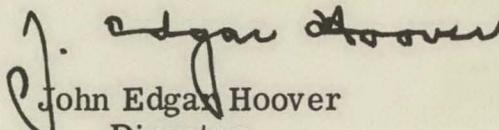
Positive action is the only practical expression of citizen interest and cooperation. Recognizing the mutual advantages, local government officials and citizen groups in many localities in the past few years have provided their police organizations with modern headquarters, facilities, and equipment. Another encouraging sign is the frequency of police officers being honored by citations such as "Man of the Year" or "Citizen of the Month" by the grateful residents of their neighborhoods. More and more the topics of crime prevention and local police problems are being discussed in civic and community group meetings. Oftentimes this concerted attention produces needed aid to local police, especially in such seasonal peaks of

crime as the occurrence of personal assault and rape at this particular time of the year.

In this era of growing communities, annexation programs, and development projects, the necessity for adequate and efficient law enforcement merits public attention. Police protection in a community can be only as effective as the residents demand and support. The duties of apprehending dangerous criminals, initiating crime prevention measures, and solving offenses rightly belong to law enforcement agencies. The responsibility of keeping the local police agency strong enough to discharge these obligations, however, certainly falls upon each citizen, civic leader, local government official, businessman, and individual concerned with the welfare of his community.

America is one of the relatively few places left on the face of the earth where law enforcement serves the people--protecting their interests and responding to their will. Only the continuous attention and cooperation of the citizenry combined with the best efforts of law enforcement can maintain and preserve this cherished tradition.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Citizenship—A Call to Duty

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

Address at the Biennial Convention of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, at Morris Harvey College, Charleston, W. Va., on June 16, 1959.

The American Citizenship Award I have received here today from the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the honorary degree conferred upon me by Morris Harvey College fill me with humility, gratitude, and a deep sense of responsibility. Humility, because I am fully aware of the extent to which the achievements of my associates in the FBI have contributed to my presence here. Gratitude, because I have been chosen to receive these signal honors as well as this unique sculpture. A deep sense of responsibility, because of the need that exists to alert everyone to the dangers which threaten to destroy everything American citizenship represents.

Our Nation is faced today with a dual menace—the Communist conspiracy attacking from within and from abroad, and a criminal conspiracy made up of the lowest dregs of the lawless who are attacking our statutory and constitutional safeguards. Only by reevaluating and assuming the full obligations of citizenship can we hope to achieve the maximum protection for our Nation from these threats which crime and communism represent.

Our forefathers fought to gain liberty; our struggle in this, the nuclear age, is to maintain and perpetuate it. The international conspiracy of atheistic communism threatens us with total extinction through the deadly destruction wrought by the devastating weapons of this era.

While blatantly repeating the "Big Lie" of peaceful coexistence, the Communist enemy, aided by followers working from within, has already subjugated 17 countries with a population of over 900 million people or about one-third of those on the face of the globe. One hundred years ago, communism was regarded as an impractical theory. Some 40 years ago, at the time of the Bolshevik revolution, communism commanded 80,000 followers. Today, it claims a total world

membership of more than 33 million, with active party units located in 83 nations.

Soviet history is replete with instances of the treachery which made these gains possible. A United States Senate report of the study of nearly 1,000 treaties showed that in 38 years the Soviet Union had violated agreements with practically every nation to which it had given its solemn, written pledge. With such a record as this before us, we must not relax our vigilance for one instant.

As the No. 1 target of worldwide communism, the United States is the prime objective of Soviet espionage. Soviet defectors are unanimous in stating that between 70 and 80 percent of Russian officials in the United States are members of the Red intelligence services. The importance that the USSR is currently attaching to the value of these intelligence agents is vividly borne out by the sharp increase in the number of Soviet diplomatic personnel assigned to the United States. In May 1954, there were 212 Soviet officials in the United States. Five years later, that number has increased to 313—or an increase of almost 50 percent!

Soviet espionage activities in this country expose the fallacy of so-called "peaceful coexistence." In recent years, pseudo appeals for peace by Communists have been more than matched by intensified Communist espionage efforts in the United States. Using blackmail, bribery, and similar techniques, Communist agents, many with diplomatic immunity, are stepping up their efforts to obtain our military, scientific, and industrial secrets for use against us.

The Communist Party, USA, today is an integral part of the international Communist conspiracy and represents a very real danger to our freedom. It is composed of the true believers—the disciples, the hardcore militants for the

Soviet Union—who stand by Communist Russia and sing its praise despite the terrible “inhumanity to man” which has been inflicted in various parts of the world by the Soviets and their satellites.

These are the people so blinded by faith in the Soviet Union and hatred of the United States that they still give allegiance to the Communist Party despite the Soviet brutalities in Hungary, the herding of countless millions into communes in China, the rape of Tibet and the imprisonment and degradation of the consecrated men of the clergy whose only “crime” was teaching the word of God.

Foremost in the present battle plans of the Communist Party, USA, are well-calculated efforts to embarrass the American economic system; to infiltrate and gain control in our labor organizations; and to secure footholds in basic American industries, such as transportation, manufacturing, communications, and chemicals. Success of these Red objectives will be destruction for our way of life.

One tried and proven weapon the Communists have used in the past has been ruthless “smear.” Congressional committees, patriotic organizations, the FBI and all those who attack subversion and defend American concepts are primary targets. The FBI is proud to have earned from Communists and their fellow travelers the title of arch enemy. The best yardstick of the effectiveness of the fight against communism is the fury of the smear attacks against the fighter—launched and conducted by the Reds. The smear of the FBI is not a new thing, having been a continuing part of Communist effort in America for many years. It would be a sorry day if the FBI should cease to be the target of Communist attacks. We may well be judged by the enemies we make.

Many former Communist Party members, awakened to the fallacies of communism, have given the FBI and congressional committees invaluable aid in the fight against subversion. By doing so, they have fulfilled a major obligation of citizenship. Until those former Communists who still maintain silence are willing to cooperate, they must be considered as on the side of our enemies.

I have made numerous appeals, asking former Communists to aid the FBI in exposing the true menace of communism. I realize that very real, human and personal sacrifices are involved. However, there is also a moral duty involved which

transcends these sacrifices. It is a duty to the country to which they have sworn allegiance and to future generations who would live in peace.

While godless communism stalks a peace-loving America, yet another force—the criminal underworld—is subverting our democratic processes. It is not the purpose of the FBI to shock Americans with its compilation of crime statistics each year, but the figures for 1958, unfortunately, are exactly that—shocking. Crime in 1958 reached an all-time high, an appalling increase of more than 8 percent over 1957. The total cost of crime for the entire Nation has now reached the alarming figure of \$22 billion a year—or nearly one-third of the cost of running the entire Federal Government for a year!

We look back with horror upon the days of Capone, Dillinger, and a host of others whose names are synonymous with crime; but what of today? Scum from the lowest levels of society have gained riches and respect in some quarters after they have drawn the very lifeblood from honest American institutions.

A few leeches masquerading as legitimate labor leaders are casting a shadow of public distrust on thousands of labor men who have directed their unions with integrity and dignity over the years. Is it not time that the rank and file join hands with the many honest and conscientious labor leaders to rid themselves of these parasites?

The deeply entrenched forces of the underworld encompass, of course, many facets of organized crime beyond those connected with the labor movement. Many notorious hoodlums of the prohibition era, for example, now wear the “mantle of respectability.” With their ill-gotten gains some have bought into legitimate businesses. Others have simply strong-armed their way to the same objective. In this manner, these racketeers have succeeded in gaining social prominence and a measure of community acceptance. From this foundation of apparent legitimacy, they are spreading criminal control over many segments of the business world. Evidence of the spread of this despotism has been publicly revealed in the garment industry, juke box and vending machine businesses and others.

In addition, there are those tyrants of the underworld dealing in narcotics, prostitution, and gambling who continue to inflict an immeasurable degree of suffering and sorrow on our citizenry through their increasing defiance for law and order.

In our zeal to effectively combat these sinister forces, we must not lose sight of the fact that the responsibility is first and foremost that of the State and local law enforcement agencies. Local police power is one of the cornerstones of local government and should remain so.

This is not the time to reorganize law enforcement—it is the time for a vigorous activation and application of existing crime-fighting techniques. A strong and united law enforcement profession remains America's most effective weapon against the professional hoodlums who dominate the underworld.

The strength of law enforcement can be maintained only through a scrupulous observance of the rights of all our citizens. Law enforcement operates only for the protection of the people. It must operate within prescribed limitations as the servant of the people. Its duties must be performed within the strict meaning of the law, with full consciousness that the law represents a mandate from the people. These responsibilities must be met objectively, with a determination to maintain the maximum of individual rights which our citizens now enjoy. Supporting this basic premise, the FBI rigidly adheres to the principle of liberty for all but license for none. In this manner, law enforcement can curb our current wave of lawlessness while still protecting the rights of the community as well as the rights of its members. It is not an attitude that makes headlines, but it is one that is profoundly American.

Righteousness, honesty and obedience to the law have no meaning whatsoever to many American youths. A tragically high percentage of crime in 1958 was committed by our young people. During that year, the arrests of persons under 21 years of age constituted 20 percent of the total arrests.

The significance of this situation is that we as adults have failed the younger generation. It means that the forces of the underworld have stained the lives of these thousands of boys and girls. It is time for us to wage an all-out war on our antagonists. If not now, it will be too late. Juvenile crime in the past few years has never declined—it is constantly increasing.

There are those who say that law enforcement officers are too strict in their interpretation of juvenile crime, that what we today call crimes were in prior years merely pranks. This is not true. In 1958 persons 17 years of age or less ac-

counted for over 22 percent of the arrests for robbery, over 48 percent of the arrests for larceny, 50 percent of the arrests for burglary and 64 percent of all auto theft arrests. We are no longer dealing with delinquent children—we are dealing with vicious young criminals. They should be treated as such.

We cannot evade the combined challenge of communism and lawlessness. As the criminal takes advantage of every weakness in our social structure, so the Communist too often is able to exploit social, economic, racial, and other problems which arise in our communities. We must join together to wage war on crime and subversion. It is not the problem of law enforcement alone. Neither is it the problem of the people alone. Citizens cannot stand by themselves in the fight against the organized forces of tyranny. They must have the help and protection that honest law enforcement provides. Neither can law enforcement successfully protect the people against the ravages of crime and subversion without the full support of an alert and aroused citizenry.

While their motives are different, Communists and criminals have many things in common—basically their actions spring from an utter contempt for the true principles of citizenship as expressed in a society based on law and order.

This contempt is nourished in America by the moral and physical weakness of some of our citizens. There are all too many in the United States who believe in surrendering a principle of morality to the illusions of expediency. Where weakness prevails—fear takes over—and fear can cause a citizen to evade his duty.

The rule of fear is the rule of tyrants. This is true whether it be a Communist dictator or a criminal overlord. There is no basic moral difference in the tactics they use. The iron fist of the Communist tyrant is often concealed by the velvet glove of so-called "peaceful coexistence." The machine gun of the criminal overlord is also frequently hidden by the cloak of apparent respectability.

It is the seed of fear that Nikita Khrushchev hopes to plant in our minds when he threatens to unleash on us what he terms "the most devastating war ever known by mankind." In the criminal sense, this is blackmail—ballistic blackmail. It is the same seed of fear the hoodlum hopes to plant in the minds of prospective victims of a protection racket.

The ultimate results of this utter contempt for the rights of others—both by Communists and criminals—are tragic consequences. Today, for example, in Communist China over 500 million persons have been herded into communes. In this completely regimented existence, families have been broken up; private property confiscated; work militarized; and the individual robbed of practically all freedom of choice in his personal life.

Recently Communists in Poland boasted that they had taken over the Boy Scouts there and turned them into a Red youth group. Could there be a better example of how the Communists use even the most noble of organizations to further their insidious aims?

The same denial of personal rights occurs when murderers, robbers, and extortionists ply their evil trades against innocent citizens.

These combined threats call for a new awareness of what citizenship actually means.

Good citizenship can best be described as a debt to the past and an obligation to the future. It is a solemn contract between the individual and his government.

The strength of our Nation lies in the hearts, minds, and souls of all of us. As the nuclear age progresses, we will be faced with problems even greater than those that confront us today. We must firmly resolve to inspire, especially in our youth, a strong faith in the moral and spiritual foundations of our Nation.

If we can instill into our young people the spirit of patriotism—respect for the rights of others, interest in our Government, love of decency—then and not until then will we see juvenile crime decline. And the best way to teach these principles to our sons and daughters is to lead the way ourselves and to remember that young people will emulate that which impresses them most.

We must teach our youth that although a man may be wealthy in the world's goods, he may be a pauper in integrity.

As a youth I was taught basic beliefs. Cynics, perhaps, may regard them with derision. For instance, I was taught that no book was ever to be placed above the Bible. Children in my youth were taught the code of the American flag and to defend it against any manner of desecration, as a symbol of life, liberty and justice. We would do well to reactivate this spirit of patriotism.

If we imbue our youth with reverence for their

country and for freedom's symbols and if we teach them through our own actions that their Nation should be in their hearts second only to God, then—and only then—we will have developed citizens who will never be engulfed in the quicksands of crime and communism.

Communism is a materialistic, enslaving atheistic evil. It is impossible to compromise with that evil or with those who knowingly support it, directly or indirectly.

Communism and belief in God cannot peacefully coexist because God's truth is communism's mortal enemy. Communists and communism are hostile to God. It is a battle between the forces of God and the forces of evil in which there can be no truce.

In the battle for the life of our Nation, to paraphrase one of our great presidents, we must look to those who enter the arena of active struggle; whose faces are stained by dust and sweat and blood; who strive valiantly to overcome temporary obstacles; who, supported by faith, enthusiasm and devotion, assault the enemy stronghold with the sword of patriotism.

Here are seven basic points which should be part of our everyday lives: We must:

1. Be alert and learn the true nature and tactics of the Communist and criminal enemy.
2. Make civic programs for social improvement our business.
3. Exercise our right to vote; elect representatives of integrity.
4. Respect human dignity—individual rights cannot coexist with crime and communism.
5. Be informed—know the history, traditions, and heritage of our country.
6. Combat public apathy—indifference can be fatal when national survival is at stake.
7. Attack bigotry and prejudice wherever they appear; justice for all is the bulwark of democracy.

These points—in all their simplicity—mean *America*—the land we love and cherish. This is the America we must all work to protect against those enemies who seek to destroy her historic freedoms. This is the America which merits our entire devotion and support. This is the America which is the hope of free men everywhere.

Some years ago I was in a small southern city and decided in the late afternoon to take a short walk. I passed a little church whose white steeple

(Continued on page 27)

FEATURE ARTICLE

Fort Lauderdale Obtains Modern Police Building

by J. LESTER HOLT, *Chief of Police, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Police Department*

On January 19, 1959, we moved into a new, two-story police station which was completed and equipped at a total cost of \$650,000. Its 41,660 square feet was a welcome change from the 6,000 square feet of working space in our former building. That the word "welcome" is an understatement is pointed up by the fact that our former police building was 11 years old when we moved and that in those 11 years our department's total personnel had increased from 37 in 1948 to a total strength of 187.

No realistic planning could have anticipated the rapid growth of this city when our former police station was completed in 1947. The 1950 census set our population at 36,328. A special census was taken in 1955, however, and the residents were numbered at approximately 62,906. At the close of 1958, our permanent population was conservatively estimated at 90,000! And, of course, we must add to those figures the uncounted number of vacationers attracted to our resort city.

Although our need for new facilities was acute, 3 years ensued from the date of decision until the date of completion. More than 2 of those years were spent in planning, research and the drawing of the plans by the architects. Prior to reaching the drawing-board stage, many meetings were held to discuss the facets of every function and office. The actual construction of the building took 11 months. The official dedication was held on March 21, 1959, followed by an "open house" for the general public. The succeeding day was set aside for law enforcement officials. The site chosen was a city-owned ball park, formerly used by both major and minor leagues for winter training. Its 375-foot frontage by 370-foot depth provided ample room. The location itself would pinpoint the approximate future center of the city, allowing for expansion by annexation of adjacent communities.

Nor was the future overlooked in the building itself. Our new two-story station is structurally

designed to become, eventually, a five-story building. Rough plumbing and floor conduit have already been installed in our poured concrete roof for the future third floor.

Concerning entry and exit, and the location of various functions and offices, the architects followed a basic premise that demanded the separation of various categories of persons—the public, police personnel, and prisoners. The separation continues to a large degree after any of the three categories have entered the building.

The public enters only through the front main lobby, which provides immediate access to the complaint desk; an open counter of the records bureau; and a corridor leading to the offices of the heads of the administration division, uniformed



Chief J. Lester Holt.

division, traffic bureau, and traffic engineer. Another corridor leading off the main lobby provides access to the public rest rooms, court clerk's office, office of the prosecutor of the court, and the judge's chambers. A stairway from the main lobby leads to the second floor on which are located the offices of the chief of police, administrative assistant to the chief, detective division, juvenile aid bureau, and the press room.

All police and civilian employees enter through a rear door in the west wing. Entry provides immediate access to the rollcall room, officers' write-up office, uniform issue, women's lounge, and men's locker room and showers.

Prisoner entry is through a rear door in the east wing. The entrance is electronically controlled, permitting entry without exit, as the prisoners are brought into a booking area.

General Features

The building consists of two wings, one of which runs in an east-west direction, while the other runs north-south through the front wing. In order to tie the two wings together visually, and not give the impression of two separate masses, the architects engaged a prominent local artist to create a tile mosaic on a front mural wall, situated between the two wings. The resultant flowing design of colorful mosaic tiles achieves that purpose.

The front wing is 242 feet 8 inches long by 58 feet 8 inches wide, while the rear wing is 196 feet 8 inches long by 40 feet 8 inches wide. A separate motorcycle shed in the rear courtyard is 48 by 48 feet.

Heating and cooling are supplied by seven reverse-cycle air-conditioning units ranging from 5-



Fort Lauderdale's new police building.

to 20-ton capacity. These units supply all but the jail proper. The jail is heated by thermostatically controlled gas heat. Cooling is provided by orientation—by taking advantage of the prevailing east winds.

Key personnel, when away from their offices or function, are located by a paging bell system which is controlled at the telephone switchboard.

Police frequency radio monitors in the offices of the chief of police, commanding officer of the uniformed division, commanding officer of the detective division, and the shift supervisor's office provide continuous contact with outside operations. Sound-amplified intercoms supply contact between the complaint desk, booking area, jail area and prisoner workroom.

A security-type elevator, requiring the use of two separate keys, runs from the basement through the booking area on the first floor to the second floor jail. Its size permits the carrying of a standard ambulance stretcher. An inner security cage in the elevator separates the operator from the prisoners.

The basement contains three caged security areas. One encloses the utilities, another the radio base station, and the last is a storage area for large articles of property and evidence. The utility section includes a 252-ampere auxiliary generator, vapor gas operated, which will provide sufficient emergency power to provide ample lighting and also operate the elevator at low speed. This area also contains the power unit for the elevator, the well and pump for the air conditioners' water supply, the hot water heater unit, and a 1,000-gallon hot-water storage tank.

The radio section contains the base station and an auxiliary. It also contains the receiving stations of the fire department and the public works department, thus providing a source of contact with those separate departments in case of emergency or disaster. The antenna tower, positioned at the front of the building, is of monotube construction. Its overall height is 137 feet. Below the high gain vertical antenna at the top are positioned three horizontal yardarms, with the police auxiliary antenna at the top arm, the fire department antenna in the center, and the public works antenna at the bottom.

Other unrelated incidentals in our new building include: empty conduit for future closed-circuit television; an automatic reset clock system; identical first and second floor lobby directories; chalkboards and tack boards in the shift briefing

room, classrooms, and detective division; a master and submaster key system.

Communications

Communications personnel operate in a sound-proof room immediately adjacent to the complaint desk. The room contains two 1-position consoles and four emergency positions. Since the department has a separate phone book listing of an emergency number, such a call bypasses the switchboard personnel and terminates directly in communications. As a result, the emergency is immediately handled without intervening time loss.

The consoles face a wall on which a map of the city is suspended. The map is an aerial photograph of the city, 6½ feet wide by 9 feet long, and is scaled 600 feet to the inch. A sheet of clear plexiglass covering the aerial photo serves two purposes. Not only does it protect the photo, but it also provides a surface on which the police zones can be outlined and changed from time to time without damaging the surface of the photo map.

Police units are shown on the map board by flush-mount lights. The lights are colored to designate the type of mobile unit. Personnel at the consoles operate the 3-position switches to designate whether a unit is in service, out of service, or busy on a call.

The communications room can be viewed by the public attending the complaint desk. On guided tours of the public, an amplifier can be turned on so that they may hear part of the radio dispatch operation.

The complaint desk supervisor has a complete view of the map board. His desk has a radio mike and monitor. He also has a 10-line phone key box with all lines common to those in communications. With those facilities, he may elect to take over the entire operation.

A 6-position switchboard services calls for not only the police department, but also all municipal functions. All city departments and functions are connected on a 3-digit dial system, both internal and external.

The installation is the largest in the city. Over \$50,000 worth of equipment was installed and put into operation in the telephone battery and breaker room alone.

All in all, there are 55 phones in the police station, including eighteen 10-line key boxes in



Shift briefing in rollcall room.

the detective division which also serve as an internal intercom in that office.

Space Arrangement

The records bureau office, 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, has open counters for the use of the public in the main lobby. It also has open counters off of a main corridor for the use of internal personnel. It is accessible to the complaint desk and communications personnel, to the uniformed personnel via the write-up room, and to the detective division by means of a mechanical correspondence lift to that second-floor function.



Officers' writeup room near records bureau.

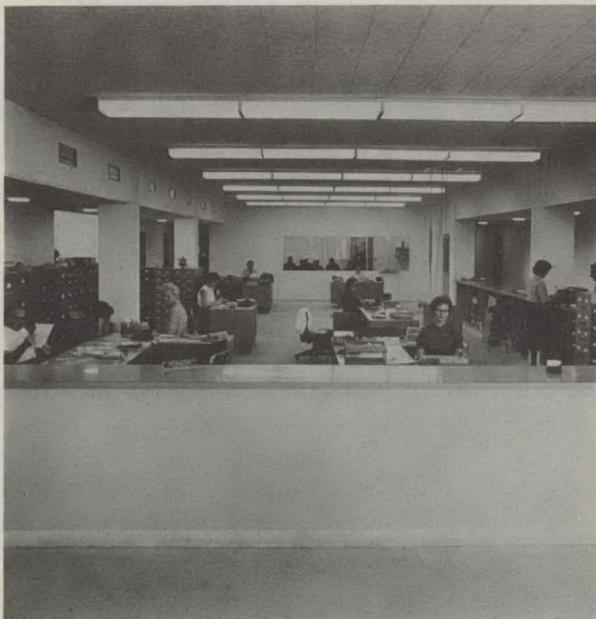
The records bureau also contains the evidence vault, a stationery supply room, and an equipment room for the future location of mechanical tabulation machines.

The shift briefing room, close to the personnel entrance, is 20 feet wide by 27 feet long and contains classroom-type chairs with writing armrests. Offices adjacent to the shift briefing room are the armory, uniform issue, training officer, shift supervisor, and the commanding officer of the uniformed division.

In addition, the officers' write-up is across the hall. The write-up room where officers type all their reports has a glass-panelled wall, with an opening into the records bureau through which reports can be handed.

Individual lockers are provided for all personnel, both uniformed and plainclothes, in a common locker room. Ample shower facilities are also available. A departmental regulation requires all uniformed personnel to travel to and from work in civilian clothes.

Three classrooms have been provided. Classroom No. 1 is 15 by 16 feet, classroom No. 2 is 15 by 21 feet, and classroom No. 3 is 21 by 26 feet. Soundproof, accordion-type folding doors separate each and, of course, permit the entire classroom area to be utilized as one room for a larger meeting. Classroom chairs are of the folding, writing-armrest type. The classrooms have their own separate storage room.



Records bureau with officers' writeup room in rear.

Staff and supervisory conferences are held in the staff conference room, which is immediately adjacent to the office of the chief of police. The conference table is 6 feet wide by 18 feet long, and the chairs are of the bucket-lounge type. Two of the walls have vertical metal strips every 40 inches. Brackets can be inserted in the metal strips at will to hold the portable chalkboards and tack boards provided. A third wall bears an aerial photo identical to that suspended in the communications room below. The wall separating the chief's office from the conference room is glass panelled for viewing mobile operations as depicted on the map.

A further purpose of the conference room is its anticipated use in case of disaster, in which event all municipal department heads would use it for centralized control.

Offices

The chief's office has no direct entry from the corridor except through the executive secretary's office. Entry and exit may also be made, however, through the doors of the conference room. The secretary's office has doors common to both the chief's office and that of his administrative assistant, so that visitors can be conducted to either.

An office has been furnished for the exclusive use of the press, close to the executive offices on the second floor, with phones directly to the newspapers.

With the exception of the juvenile aid bureau, all of the functions of the detective division are contained in an area 75 feet long by 42 feet wide. The large inner room is surrounded by six interview offices, a prisoner showup room, laboratory, and a storage room. The commanding officer and his assistant have individual offices facing the entire function, which they can view through a glass-panelled wall. They can also monitor and evaluate the interrogation techniques of their personnel using the interview offices.

A mechanical letter lift running between the records bureau and the detective division provides quiet and efficient movement of records and papers between the two functions. The prisoner showup room is constructed so that persons being viewed cannot see their viewers. The lighting is controlled by rheostat switches for raising or lowering light brilliance.

The juvenile aid bureau is a separate office close to juvenile detention and adjacent to the detective

division proper. Its location insures segregation of the juvenile violator from the possibility of coming in contact with the adult criminal after arrest.

Prisoner Areas

The entire booking area is a secured room. It contains smaller offices for photographing and printing, a prisoner search room, a drunkometer room and two separate detention cells to hold prisoners in a mass arrest while they are booked individually. Complaint desk personnel receive the prisoner's property and secure it in a property room adjacent to the complaint desk. Pay phones are available for the prisoners in both the booking area and the second-floor jail.

Although built according to U.S. Bureau of Prisons standards for medium security of prisoners, the jail also contains maximum security cells. The rated capacity is for 146 prisoners. The jailors' and matrons' area separates the male from the female wings. Controls in that area permit jail cell doors to be opened or closed individually or collectively.

Prisoners serving time are processed through a "prisoner workroom," which contains showers and delousing equipment. Jail uniforms are issued from this room after processing. Prisoners scheduled for court exit through electronically controlled doors that lead to a detention cell on the first floor adjacent to the court.



Male section of jail.

Interview Technique

The courtroom on the extreme east end of the building is 60 feet long by 42 feet wide. It has its own separate entrance and lobby. Besides the prisoner detention room, the court clerk's office also opens into the courtroom. The court clerk can view the court proceedings through a glass-panelled wall and can also hear through the use of a monitoring system. Fines are paid in this office, outside of the hearing of those in court. Other offices adjacent to the court are the prosecutor's office and the judge's chambers.

The vehicle maintenance shop, 70 feet long by 40 feet wide, has double overhang doors on both sides. In addition to a vehicle parts issue office and a radio parts office, it also has a separate paint-spray room to accommodate a vehicle.

The motorcycle shed is a separate building, 48 feet wide by 48 feet long, adjacent to vehicle maintenance. The shed provides for the parking of all two- and three-wheel motors and also the motor scooters used by the women parking meter checkers. Each motor is provided with a separate battery charger in the shed.

The kitchen, located directly below the second-floor jail, contains \$16,000 worth of equipment. In addition, there are a walk-in refrigerator, a dry storage room and two rest rooms. A security-type dumbwaiter permits carts of food to be readily delivered to the jail above. The carts are pre-heated electrically and maintain hot food temperatures for 1 hour after the meals have been placed in them.

Ample parking for the public, police vehicles, and the private vehicles of personnel is provided for in the paved areas of the grounds. Outside lighting is initiated by automatic time switches. The grounds are fully landscaped and include a fenced-in patio for personnel to utilize.

Space limitations in this article prevent us from adequately expressing our gratitude to the many individuals in all levels of law enforcement whose aid and advice contributed greatly to the realization of our new building. To name some would be but to slight many. Much was learned from previous descriptions of police facilities in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.

Not only has our new police building given us an opportunity to serve the public more efficiently, but we have a sense of pride in that our profession has been enhanced by our surroundings.

(Photos courtesy Staff Photographer Bill Bates, Fort Lauderdale Daily News.)

To be aware of the habits and operations of an individual at the time of interviewing him as a suspect can frequently pay dividends to the law enforcement investigator. In one case, Deputy John H. Kerkeles, Davidson County Sheriff's Office, Nashville, Tenn., successfully concluded a burglary investigation through this technique.

In August 1958, a teen-ager was arrested in the act of burglarizing a business house in the suburbs of Nashville, Tenn. The arrest was made by an officer of a private protection agency, and Deputy Kerkeles was requested to interview the youth. As preliminary preparation for the interview, Kerkeles checked all available records concerning the suspect, determining that he had a previous record for housebreaking and larceny. Police records revealed that the teen-age suspect in a previous instance had burned a garage because he had been unsuccessful in starting an automobile stored in the garage. His angry reaction in this previous offense was specifically noted by the alert investigator.

On the following day Deputy Kerkeles interviewed the suspect and obtained admissions concerning 18 automobile thefts and 30 separate housebreaking and larceny violations, as well as involvement in a \$56,000 arson case. In one of these cases, previous investigation had reflected that a burglar had set fire to a local appliance store. During the questioning the teen-ager admitted this violation, explaining that he had become angered when he was unsuccessful in locating any money and had thereupon set fire to the store. Deputy Kerkeles believes that knowledge of this particular habit played an important part in the successful interviewing of the youth. Subsequently, in August 1958, the teen-age burglar pleaded guilty to four separate charges in the criminal courts of Davidson County and received an imprisonment term in the Davidson County, Tenn., workhouse.

TOOTH IMPRESSIONS

Tooth impressions sometimes left at crime scenes in edible materials such as fruits, cheese, etc., can be preserved by the FBI Laboratory, can be compared with dental impressions of a suspect's teeth, and can constitute valuable evidence in the solution of a crime.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



National Academy Graduates 86 Men in 63d Session

The 63d session of the FBI National Academy was graduated on Wednesday, June 3, 1959, at exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D.C. The 86 law enforcement officers in the class represented 39 States and Hawaii. They brought to 3,722 the total number of FBI National Academy alumni.

His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, and the Honorable Preston J. Moore, National Commander of The American Legion, delivered the principal addresses. Distinguished guests included Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Congressmen John W. McCormack, Massachusetts, and John J. Rooney, New York. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., gave the invocation and benediction for the exercises, which also featured a musical program by the U.S. Marine Band.

Mr. Daniel S. C. Liu, Chief of Police, Honolulu, Hawaii, and president of the graduating class, also spoke. On behalf of the class, he expressed the members' appreciation for the opportunity they had been given to advance themselves in the pursuit of professional law enforcement knowledge and training. A list of the class members will be found at the end of this article.

The address of Mr. Moore follows:

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God."

As law enforcement officers, you gentlemen and your colleagues qualify in a very practical way for this Scriptural tribute. Peacemaking is your purpose. Few men devote their daily labor to a higher one.

So I extend to you today The American Legion's sincere congratulations on two counts: first, on your choice of the peace officer's profession; and secondly, on your completion of a training course that will enable you to better serve your communities and States.

Here in the Academy you have studied the latest theories and techniques of crime detection. As valuable as this knowledge will prove to be, I suggest that you are returning home with something of even greater value—and that is a personal sense of the dedication and standards of excellence which characterize the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Several weeks ago the founder of the Academy, Director J. Edgar Hoover, completed his 35th year of service in the Bureau. It may be another 35 years before the quality of his work can be assessed and appreciated in its full dimension. He has helped a nation understand what is meant by a government of law. He has built a magnificent investigative force and imbued it with his own zeal for honesty and efficiency. Perhaps even more important, he and his organization have proved that it is possible to wage total war against crime and subversion while at the same time protecting the civil rights of every citizen.

I sometimes think we are sent men like Mr. Hoover to save us from ourselves.

The public mind, as you know very well, is a fickle, unstable thing. Its concern for right and wrong fluctuates between indignation and indifference. We tend to switch our attention from one problem to another with the same ease—and often for the same reason—that we switch TV channels.

Unfortunately, some of the problems we face are the persistent kind that do not fade away when we lose interest in them. I want to discuss with you today certain aspects of two such problems which are related rather closely to your line of duty.

You will recall that Communist subversion, in the late 1940's and early 1950's, was the focal point of public opinion. Through the efforts of a comparatively few individuals and organizations—and The American Legion was one of them—it was finally exposed and identified as a tremendous threat to our national institutions and individual liberties. The Congress and a number of State legislatures tightened up security laws, there were steps toward barring traitors from sensitive positions in Government and elsewhere—and then the subject pretty much disappeared from public view.

About the only thing we've heard lately concerning our internal defenses against communism has come from the Supreme Court, and the accent in that quarter seems to be on knocking down what was built up.

Yet, as of this moment, there is strong evidence that the agents of the Kremlin are well on the way to capturing a major base of operations 90 miles from the United States. The place is Cuba. The time is much later than most Americans think.

Fidel Castro came out of the hills with the announced purpose of liberating Cuba from the tyranny of Batista. The American people by and large looked upon him as a hero—fighter for freedom who beat big odds. Now, 6 months later, what does Castro's Cuba look like?

The form of government is the same—dictatorship.

The Communist Party, previously outlawed, now enjoys Government recognition and encouragement.

The Army is peppered with Communists. An ardent Communist commands it. Another has directed the execution of more than 600 Batista henchmen and "enemies of the revolution," as the charge was sometimes phrased.

Communists and fellow-travelers dominate a number of national labor unions. Known Communists control some of the largest newspapers. In the communications field—radio and television—and in education at every level, there is active Red penetration. History textbooks for use in the schools are to be rewritten—under the guidance of a commission headed by a fellow-traveler.

This is not hearsay. It is a boiled-down, composite picture of the present situation in Cuba as reported by veteran American newsmen and others on the scene.

How did it happen? The record so far indicates that in Fidel Castro the Red missionaries have found a made-to-order helpmate.

Whether Castro himself is a Communist may prove to be immaterial in the long run. He has said repeatedly that he is not. He also has demonstrated an incredibly naive view of what communism is. Visiting Washington last April, he stated that he had no knowledge of Communists in his government and if there were any, "their influence is nothing."

Apparently, the Prime Minister of Cuba is unaware that the Kremlin has laid away many a national leader whose headstones bear the same epitaph.

In a speech on May 8 Castro described his government as the "model and hope" for other nations of the Americas. So far, only the Communist faithful in those nations have seconded the motion. On May 10 the Secretary General of the Chilean Communist Party said the Castro movement is a big step toward the "inevitable liberation of our countries from the Yankee yoke" and the kind of group with which all Latin-American reds should collaborate. The boss of Cuba's 24,000 Communists during the same week pledged "all backing and sympathy" to the Castro regime.

Perhaps it was mere coincidence that the United States ambassadors serving in 10 South American countries issued a joint statement on May 9, warning of "intensified effort by international communism to undermine the unity of the hemisphere." Or perhaps that was the striped-pants way of serving notice that the commies mean to put their Cuban show on the continental road.

What would a Communist Cuba mean to us? It would mean, at least, a massive staging center in our front yard from which Moscow could direct economic and political broadsides against the Americas. It would place an intolerable pressure upon our military defenses in the Caribbean and Panama Canal areas. It would lead inevitably, I believe, to the active commitment of our Armed Forces.

Pray that the power of our Government and of an aroused public opinion will be asserted to head off these eventualities. When the Red Chinese threatened to take over a couple of islands half a world away from us, we stood up and were counted. We shouldn't need a Communist gun in our ribs to remind us that Cuba is less than half an hour away.

The other current problem which seems to me to be receiving less than its share of real public concern is a

relative newcomer on the national scene. I refer to racketeering—specifically, the high-powered, free-wheeling brand of racketeering that infests vital segments of the organized labor movement.

The nature and scope of it are no secret. For more than 2 years, Senator McClellan's investigating committee has paraded the whole sordid story before the American people. It's a documented story of thievery, extortion, defiance of legal authority, and sustained abuse of the rights of millions of citizens.

Such practices are as old as society. But when they occur on a grand scale and are used openly and successfully as means to personal power and profit, the society itself is in danger of decay.

Senator McClellan declared in the Senate recently that his committee "has barely scratched the surface" of what he termed "the invasion of unionism by thugs and hoodlums." He added: "No doubt the great majority of unions and union leaders are honest and dedicated, but the largest and most powerful union in the country today, the one which is seeking more and more power—power paramount over that of the Government itself—is beyond all doubt corrupt."

He referred, of course, to the Teamsters Union, headed by Mr. James Hoffa. In a relatively short time this man, Hoffa, has managed to establish himself as one of the Nation's most expendable burdens. His union was kicked out of the joint AFL-CIO federation for refusing to clean house. He, himself, has faced Federal juries on charges of bribery and wiretapping. According to the McClellan Committee counsel, Robert Kennedy, he and his top aides are in touch with every important gangster in the United States.

Recently, Hoffa was reported as threatening a nationwide transport strike if the Congress were to apply the antitrust law against unions. Later, he denied the threat. As a matter of fact, he long ago made it clear that one of his ambitions is to bring about a superalliance of unions in the transportation field; namely, the Teamsters, National Maritime Union, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and International Longshoremen's Association.

These four organizations combined control the flow of commerce from the Gulf to the Great Lakes and from the east coast to Hawaii. As far back as December of 1958, the Senate Internal Security Committee—after analyzing the implications of such an alliance—stated as follows:

"The alliance constitutes a monopoly in the transportation industry which threatens the economic life of the Nation and which could be employed to strangle the military forces of the Nation in the event of war * * * Well-trained Communist conspirators have infiltrated longshoremen's unions on both east and west coasts, and have acted as the spearhead of the alliance * * * The racketeering leaders of the Teamsters Union have displayed an utter lack of concern about the Communist records and activities of dominant officials of the ILWU."

Hoffa has been heard to boast, "I'm boss of an outfit that wins." The trouble is—when he wins, the rest of us lose.

We are told it is impossible to legislate morals or individual responsibility. I sincerely believe that, sooner or later, the people are going to insist it is both possible

and necessary to legislate protection against the Hoffas of the country.

In terms of public expectations, the two problems I have touched on here present a striking—and sad—similarity. The people of Cuba traded Batista for Castro, and there's very little chance that they improved their lot. The members of the Teamsters swapped Beck for Hoffa, and there's no chance at all for improvement there. Despite this threat of racketeering and gangsterism, I feel that law enforcement agencies, as presently constituted, can adequately take care of the situation.

These developments serve to point up characteristics of the public mind that are important to all of us. Your achievements in law enforcement are influenced greatly by the understanding and attitudes and concerns of the people you serve. I hope you will make it part of your job to inform yourself and others to the end that the public mind may be alert and attuned to reality. We ought to remember that public opinion is not infallible. Given time and the facts, it winds up on target but it often gets there by way of Robin's Barn. Group opinion is important—a factor to be reckoned with. We can respect it—shape it—and at the same time keep our first reliance on those unchanging principles of human dignity and responsibility which light the way to really important service for our God and our Country.

The text of Cardinal Cushing's address follows:

A few years ago a capable but somewhat bewildered public servant published his campaign speeches and other addresses under the title: *The Century of the Common Man*. He meant by the title that we are now living in a century in which the average citizen, the ordinary person, has entered into the full enjoyment of his rights and dignity not by privilege of birth, class or talent, but simply as a man, a creature composed of body and soul and made in the image and likeness of God. His further meaning, at least by implication, was that the coming of this happy day had been and would be further hastened by the ultra-liberal principles and "progressive" programs set forth in his speeches and his book.

Both contentions were naive and misleading. It is absurd to describe as the "century of the common man" a period of history which finds the average citizen of countries in almost two-thirds of the inhabited globe living under communism and its despotic restraints once considered the wretched lot of slaves, and which finds the ordinary person not merely despoiled of his privileges as a "common man," but forbidden to proclaim himself, publicly at least, as the child, the image or even the creature of our mighty God. To style such a period of history the "century of the common man" was indeed confusing rhetoric; not less so was the suggestion that the way out of the 20th century plight of the common man lies in the empty pretensions of those who shared the political views of the author of *The Century of the Common Man*.

And yet, you and I, and Americans generally, should face the disturbing fact that we are living in the "century of the common man" in an unfortunate, embarrassing sense not intended by the title of the book in question. Ours sometimes seems to be the "century of the common man" in a pathetic and perilous sense, a sense pathetic

for mankind, perilous for America, partly because of our apathy and indifference to those twins of iniquity—communism and crime; partly because of a prevailing *standardization* which tends to level all values, accomplishments and interests in our civilization; partly because of an emphasis on *least common denominators* of belief and of worth which tends to discount those differences which impel to greater virtue and more lofty vision; partly because of some of the less attractive byproducts of our honest democratic effort to lift the level of the inferior and the underprivileged, sometimes with the unnecessary but frequent reduction of the superior to a common general average, ours has become the century of the common man in a sense which no one who loves faith or freedom would possibly wish.

It is good when common men are given every means and opportunity to rise to greater heights of excellence and achievement. But it is not good when the *common* becomes the norm of excellence and accomplishment, when the man of uncommon ability is resented and the person of uncommon performance is perpetually cut down to size. It is best for our traditions of faith and our institutions of freedom when citizens are inspired to seek *uncommon* heroism and *uncommon* stature, to avoid the merely common and to aspire after that which is more noble, more truly humane and more nearly divine.

A century of literally "common men" would be a disaster for civilization; our need, our urgent, compelling need at the moment is for *uncommon* men, men of uncommon devotion to the highest and best, the *uncommon* spiritual ideals and civic objectives.

When did Americans have it for their ambition to be "common men?" Which of the Hebrew prophets held out to their hearers the dull dream of becoming a "common people" among the nations of the earth? What Christian, mindful of the heroism of his Christ, the magnificence of his saints, the hopes of his martyrs, would settle for the mediocre dignity of a merely "common man?" Everything authentic and of value in our tradition, religious and political, spiritual and democratic, impels us to covet the tribute "*he nothing common did or mean*"; everything truly human in us prompts even the least gifted of us to seek to excel—to attain to uncommon excellence, however common the means at hand to accomplish our noblest aspirations.

We Americans would find depressing the prospect of a century of common men. However poor, however handicapped, however limited in nature or grace we may sometimes be, our ideal has always been, must always be, to achieve uncommon excellence and to lift to uncommon well-being those less fortunate than we. The common must always leave us unsatisfied, particularly in what pertains to the service and perfection of the human person; *the need is for uncommon men, not common men, and our every emphasis in religion, civil life and education must be on how to meet that need.*

Our need for uncommon men—men of uncommon vision, uncommon integrity, uncommon loyalty—arises from circumstances within the national community and without the national community. Within the national community, crime and communism are on the march and it is time for uncommon men to do something about them. The

trend toward *standardization* in education and *socialism* in economic and social theory has been accompanied by a leveling away from uncommon initiative, uncommon zeal and uncommon pride in the job uncommonly well done. This has not been good for civilization; it has not been good for democracy, especially when it has all but turned mediocrity, apathy and common standards of performance into the norms of worth. It will call for uncommon courage, extraordinary boldness on the part of the generation coming up to dispel the civic indifference and moral neutralism which are comfortable enough for the common, but which prevent the uncommon greatness that America needs so badly—and expects of each of us.

But our need for uncommon men is dictated even more definitely and imperatively by circumstances outside our national community, though with dangerous influences reaching deep into our national life. The dangers which threaten faith and freedom, as Americans cherish these blessings, are by no means ordinary; our perils are uncommonly powerful and uncommonly great. They require much more than ordinary alertness to recognize them, much more than common courage to face them and to vanquish them. World communism even more than communism in America is no common nuisance, no ordinary menace. It is uncommon in the magnitude of its evil; it demands uncommon men, not men of common intelligence and loyalty, men of heroic stature and resolution to penetrate and overcome its threats.

The Communist Party in the United States is so small in its present numbers that it seems hardly visible to the naked eye. But only a fool supposes that it is merely a commonplace menace to our security. It is the greatest threat to our survival as a nation of free men. Fortunately for America and the world, the Federal Bureau of Investigation functions on the realistic premise that the danger of Communist intrigue is greater than ever, precisely because of the uncommon dedication, cunning and capacity for damage of the hardcore Communists who remain at work in America—and fortunately the FBI is prepared to offer uncommon qualities of the intellectual, moral, personal and organized kind needed to give America not ordinary, but uncommon protection against those who would destroy her.

Such uncommon devotion, in men of uncommon loyalty and discipline, is in the tradition of the FBI since the days of its reorganization in 1924. This Federal Bureau has met with uncommon diligence the uncommon might of the underworld on the front of crime within our borders; it has met with uncommon, resolute daring the extraordinary resources and ruthlessness of communism during the evil days before, during and since World War II. It has been frankly selective, unashamedly discriminating and exclusive in its selection and training of candidates for its service. It has been impatient with common motivation or common moral character in its personnel, because of an intense awareness that none but the *best* are adequate to defend faith and freedom against the *worst*, that none but the uncommonly strong can be trusted against the uncommonly brutal. The FBI represents America's uncommon response to the need for uncommon men to meet the uncommon menace of communism and crime to the national security.

The Bureau has achieved its uncommon prestige because of the uncommon character of the disciplined, dedicated, devoted Director who has just completed 35 years of uncommon service to a Nation he deeply loves and the gratitude of which he so greatly deserves. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was no common man of common promise when, at the age of 29, he took charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under President Calvin Coolidge. With uncommon speed and efficiency, he cleaned out the incompetent, the men of common capacity and character—and staffed this supremely important branch of government service with men who stood out as *uncommon* in that "good moral character" which he made the essential qualification for his department. His career of uncommon trust under five presidents of both parties is no common achievement, and his contribution to the good order of his country and its secure stability has been made with uncommon dignity and uncommon devotion to duty. He has given living proof that a Government agency can be run with uncommon probity and results, despite the smears of a few very common people—if an uncommon man of his calibre is given the chance to run it.

You, the latest graduates of the FBI National Academy, to whom I am privileged to speak under these solemn circumstances today, have the high vocation—the uncommon calling—of perpetuating the uncommon standards of resolute righteousness which have become the proud tradition of the FBI. As students of this Academy, you have gained added knowledge of the crimes and criminals of our Nation, costing us more than \$22 billion a year and constantly increasing at the appalling rate of about 8 percent annually. You have been trained to crack the stone walls that have protected organized gangsters and created an underworld of evil that seems at times to be more powerful than the Government itself. Fortified with a knowledge and training similar to that given the agents of the FBI, you are now equipped to train others, as well as to cope with the subtle methods and modern techniques of professional lawbreakers. While congratulating you on the successful completion of your courses at the National Academy, I salute you as law-enforcing officers of uncommon promise, uncommon importance to the American people.

Let others be content with common love for America, ordinary interest in its well-being, mediocre pride in its institutions, commonplace contributions to its goodness and its greatness. But you are not members of the age of the common man; you are the guardians, uncommon in your courage and competence, of all that our heroes, refusing to be common men, made possible—all that our sons and younger brothers need to make them not *common* men, but men in your pattern of *uncommon manliness, patriotism and integrity*. My dear graduates, may our Almighty God, the Supreme Lawyer, with uncommon grace, blessings, and favors bless you and all near and dear to you and be with you amid all the dangers of your uncommon vocation as you rededicate yourselves to God, to neighbor, to fellow men.

The members of the graduating class of the 63d session of the National Academy are:

John J. Amend, Amarillo, Tex., Police Department.
 Russell W. Barber, Duluth, Minn., Police Department.
 George Winston Barron, Bessemer, Ala., Police Department.
 David A. Bell, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Police Department.
 Richard Lee Boone, U.S. Marine Corps.
 John J. Bradt, New York City Police Department.
 Woodrow William Breig, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Division.
 Carl E. Brink, Hannibal, Mo., Police Department.
 Thomas Bradley Brown, North Carolina State Highway Patrol, Raleigh, N.C.
 Albert Louis Bryant, Bloomington, Ind., Police Department.
 James W. Buchanan, Chippewa Falls, Wis., Police Department.
 Donald A. Byrd, Dallas, Tex., Police Department.
 Maynard Edward Colley, Portland, Maine, Police Department.
 James Francis Corr, Jr., Lexington, Mass., Police Department.
 Willard Augustus Couch, Tumwater, Wash., Police Department.
 E. A. Cox, Galena Park, Tex., Police Department.
 Russell Joseph Cunningham, San Bruno, Calif., Police Department.
 Hugh F. Dakin, Town of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Police Department.
 Silas E. Dennis, Jr., Hyattsville, Md., Police Department.
 George J. Doeppe, Sr., Henrico County, Va., Police Department.
 N. G. Dudley, Darlington, S.C., Police Department.
 John L. Duels, Westfield, N.J., Police Department.
 Max Arthur Durbin, Kirkwood, Mo., Police Department.
 J. Charles Dutrieux, South Bend, Ind., Police Department.
 George A. Edwards, Flint, Mich., Police Department.
 Dehardt Martin Erickson, Bellingham, Wash., Police Department.
 Clarence D. Evans, Salt Lake County, Utah, Sheriff's Office.
 William G. Fawver, Arlington County, Va., Police Department.
 Don G. Ferguson, Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department.
 Fred F. Gallegos, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department.
 George Gregowich, Jr., Monroeville, Pa., Police Department.
 Russell Winfield Harrison, Howard County, Md., Police Department.
 Robert John Heim, Swatara Township Police Department, Harrisburg, Pa.
 John J. Hess, Paterson, N.J., Police Department.
 Arthur Fredrick Hintz, Des Plaines, Ill., Police Department.
 Charles A. Howard, Klamath Falls, Oreg., Police Department.
 Kenneth L. Ice, Tucson, Ariz., Police Department.
 Norman L. Jackson, Arizona Highway Patrol, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Daniel W. Johnson, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Sidney Allen Jones, Rialto, Calif., Police Department.
 David T. Keegan, Little Rock, Ark., Police Department.
 Charles Leslie Keenum, Clarksdale, Miss., Police Department.
 Christopher Michael Kelly, Clifton, N.J., Police Department.
 James R. Koog, Del Rio, Tex., Police Department.
 Stewart Edward LeBarron, Irondequoit, N.Y., Police Department.
 James G. Littleton, Tampa, Fla., Police Department.
 Daniel S. C. Liu, Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department.
 Charles R. Lugo, Culver City, Calif., Police Department.
 Arthur Joseph Mantone, Ellenville, N.Y., Police Department.
 George F. Massey, Billings, Mont., Police Department.
 John James Mazzeo, Easton, Pa., Bureau of Police.
 V. Dean McAllister, Wyandot County, Ohio, Sheriff's Office.
 R. P. McClellan, Greenwood, S.C., Police Department.
 Marco M. Melovich, Marin County, Calif., Sheriff's Office.
 Robert L. Milke, Mequon, Wis., Police Department.
 Basil Byron Minton, Sr., Greenville, Miss., Police Department.
 Philip Joseph Moss, Chicago, Ill., Police Department.
 Lloyd Henry Muirhead, North Platte, Nebr., Police Department.
 Nicholas Nohach, Butler, Pa., Police Department.
 Joseph L. O'Donnell, Colorado Springs, Colo., Police Department.
 Albert L. Pasquan, El Dorado, Kans., Police Department.
 Carl V. Pearson, Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department.
 Paul Robert Peevey, Saint Francis County, Ark., Sheriff's Department.
 John T. Petro, Indiana State Police, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Henry M. Pigott, Jr., New York City Police Department.
 Charles L. Prowse, Wichita, Kans., Police Department.
 Leo J. Rafferty, Jr., Fort Fairfield, Maine, Police Department.
 Hugh J. Rath, Fairfax County, Va., Police Department.
 Rupert Alvin Raymer, Geneva, N.Y., Police Department.
 Stanton George Remick, Portsmouth, N.H., Police Department.
 Carl E. Rose, Lawrence County, Ohio., Sheriff's Office.
 Martin A. Seryak, Barberton, Ohio, Police Department.
 Wallace A. Seymour, Tacoma, Wash., Police Department.
 Arnold J. Smith, New Mexico State Police, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 Thomas J. Smith, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Melvin J. Sonnenfeld, South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation, Pierre, S. Dak.
 James F. Sullivan, New London, Conn., Police Department.
 LaRay O. Talbot, Franklin County, Idaho, Sheriff's Office.
 Royal M. Tangye, Denver, Colo., Police Department.
 Loran Ellington Taylor, Savannah, Ga., Police Department.

Herman A. Thompson, East Baton Rouge Parish, La., Sheriff's Office.

Theodore R. Thompson, U.S. National Park Service, Boulder City., Nev.

Walter G. Tipton, Saint Petersburg, Fla., Police Department.

Emil J. Toffant, Illinois State Police, Springfield, Ill.

Robert J. Turner, Livonia, Mich., Police Department.

Malcolm W. Upchurch, Chattanooga, Tenn., Police Department.

Louis C. Viehl, New York State Police, Albany, N.Y.

Martin D. Viullermet, Willimantic, Conn., Police Department.

FENCE SNAGS SUSPECT

In June of 1958, a Richmond, Ky., farmer, alerted by reports of numerous local gasoline thefts, surprised a man in the act of breaking the lock on the farmer's private tank. Scrambling over a barbed wire fence, the thwarted thief escaped into the darkness. A car, strange to the neighborhood and apparently abandoned on a nearby country road, was quickly traced to a suspect who denied any knowledge of the attempted theft or of the previous gasoline thefts.

The following day, a scrap of cloth was found on the fence at the place where the would-be thief



Heel found at crime scene.

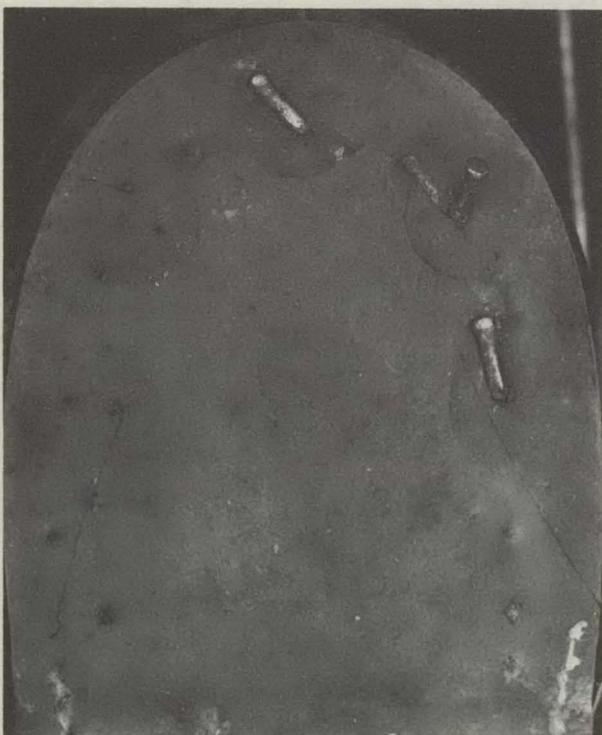
had crossed, and nearby there was found a shoe heel. Both of these items along with the suspect's trousers and shoes were submitted to the FBI Laboratory. It was determined that the scrap of cloth had been torn from the suspect's trousers and that the heel had been attached to his left shoe. Laboratory examiners testified to these findings at the trial.

At a subsequent trial, the suspect was found guilty of attempted storehouse breaking and, since this was his fourth felony conviction, he was sentenced to life imprisonment as an habitual criminal.

★

HAIRS AND FIBERS

Conclusions yielded in hair and fiber analyses are ordinarily not positive in their nature, because of the fact that, except in rare instances, there are insufficient microscopic, individualized characteristics present to positively identify their source. But it is possible to establish that they either match or do not match known samples from a given source. Therefore such examinations provide circumstantial evidence for the investigator.



Heel portion of suspect's shoe.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



The Winston-Salem, N.C., Police Department initially became interested in the use of color in police photography in 1954 as a possible major improvement in a service function of its records and identification division. It was felt that color photographs of crime scenes, accidents, and of individuals would serve as a more accurate and more vivid presentation of evidence and as a better means of identification. Limited experience over the past 4 years of actual use of color has more than confirmed our original theory and, moreover, it has proven to be practical in application and justifiable in cost.

Initially, we found that few departments with which we were in contact had any prior experience with the use of color in police work that we could use for a beginning. Therefore, we undertook a program of experimentation and kept records for justification of our anticipated requests for funds to continue the use of color photography. The summary of the results of our 4 years' experience might benefit other departments considering the use of color photography.

With the purchase of some experimental color supplies, a beginning was made. We first used an Argus C-3 35-mm. camera and the film was sent away for commercial processing. After several rolls of color films were shot and processed, the results were considered good. We then purchased some Nikor 35-mm. developing tanks and some chemicals, and began processing our own film, using the Ansco amateur developing kits. Our results again were very pleasing.

On the basis of the experience gained, approval was obtained to purchase an Exakta 35-mm. camera; Revere 888 slide projector and screen; additional processing tanks and a refrigeration unit which would provide a constant temperature of the chemicals, plus or minus one-half degree.

In December 1954, color photography was used for the first time in evidence in any court in Winston-Salem. Color slides were projected in

Use of Color

Photography in Police Work

by WILLIAM L. KEIGER, *Identification Technician,
Winston-Salem, N.C., Police Department*

the municipal court in a hit-and-run and drunken-driving case, for the purpose of helping the officer to illustrate and corroborate his testimony. The defendant was convicted of both charges and the judge made several complimentary remarks supporting the police department in its use of color photography.

Shortly thereafter color photography was used for the first time in superior court, our first court of record. The defendant was charged with murder and was convicted in the trial. The solicitor (prosecuting attorney) stated that he was sure that color slides had been of material assist-



William L. Keiger.

ance in presenting his case to the jury. Since then this department has had numerous cases in both municipal and superior court in which color slides have been used, and none of the slides has ever been rejected by the courts.

The slides are projected on a 60- by 60-inch screen which allows all interested persons to see the photograph in question simultaneously. There has not been a test case in the North Carolina Supreme Court on the question of the use of color photographs as distinguished from black-and-white photographs. Consequently, as a precaution, black-and-white prints as well as color slides are prepared in the more serious cases.

In May 1958, all of our "mug" photographs were made in color for a period of 3 weeks. We achieved very good results in this experiment. Officials of the police department decided, however, that this process needed further consideration due to the cost of equipment and materials required to produce these prints in quantity in a minimum of time. Chief James I. Waller did authorize the continuation of these color "mugs" of all check artists, sex offenders, persons charged with felonies, and any other person the officers thought should be "mugged" in color.

Six weeks after the experiment of making color "mugs," a witness identified a suspect from one of our color "mugs" under circumstances where the investigating officer thought that the identification might not have been made with the black-and-white reproduction. Since we are now "mugging" in color on a limited basis, we are not getting as many color "mugs" in our file as black-and-white "mugs." It is expected that as the color file is built up it will become more valuable and useful to the investigating officers.

Our officers and other agencies who have had occasions to use these color "mugs" consider them to be far superior to the black-and-white ones. Any visual comparison clearly demonstrates the superiority of color prints over the conventional black-and-white prints. Judging from the comments our officers have made concerning these color "mugs," it is believed that the extra cost of these prints is justified. It is a recognized fact that the "value" of color in police identification work is something which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The complexion, in most cases, is very near the actual color of a person's complexion when looking directly at the person. Complexion, of course, is a factor of prime importance for identification purposes.

While continuing to "mug" in color on this limited basis, notes have been kept on the cost involved (exclusive of a laboratory technician's time) and the necessary equipment needed in order to make all "mugs" in color. Our latest figures show that the color prints are costing the department approximately 42½ cents each. It is felt that the cost of these prints could be reduced somewhat if everyone were photographed in color, thus getting the maximum use of the chemicals before they become too aged for proper use. Black-and-white prints are costing approximately 15 cents each.

Supplies

The following technical account of our experiments may be helpful to the photography technician undertaking the task of processing color prints for a police department. For clarity we will mention equipment and supplies by their trade names or otherwise identify them. These references are not to be taken as an endorsement for products nor do we intend to infer that these products and supplies are superior to competitive items.

A list of necessary supplies was made up and the total cost of the material, exclusive of the film, paper, and chemicals, came to approximately \$41. This list included the following: one set of color compensating filters and a 2-B ultraviolet filter; Wratten No. 85 filter (for camera lens); 14-inch color separation guide and gray scale; series 10 safe light filter; color compensating data guide; 8- by 10-inch contact printing frame. In addition to the above supplies, several boxes of Ektacolor 4 by 5 Type S film and several 1-gallon sizes of C-22 and P-122 developing kits were also purchased.

The camera we used for color "mugs" is an Eastman 2-D, 5 by 7 View Camera adapted with a 4 by 5 split back. Exposure was made with two strob lights suspended from the ceiling approximately 5½ feet from the floor and about 15 inches on either side of the camera, which was the same arrangement used for black-and-white "mugs." After the camera was focused on the subject, a Wratten No. 85 filter was placed over the lens and exposure made at 1/100 second at f-11.

The 14-inch color guide and gray scale were photographed with the subject, on the first tests, in a manner that both the scale and subject received the same degree of light. The first series

of exposures was processed through the 1-gallon size of C-22 developing kit, which contains a developer, shortstop, hardener, bleach and fixer. The total time for this process was approximately 52 minutes. The processing of color negatives was carried out in much the same manner that black-and-white negatives had been handled. The first group of test shots were checked on a densitometer to determine which exposure was the best.

The C-22 chemicals were poured back into brown 1-gallon bottles after processing and stored in this manner until needed again. Through experience it has been learned that best results are obtained when the developer and shortstop are replenished with approximately 32 ounces of replenisher, which was packaged in the kit, before each succeeding processing. By replenishing at this rate it has been found that one kit normally will last approximately 10 days.

The P-122 developing kit was used to develop the color prints. This kit was also mixed according to instructions and stored in brown 1-gallon bottles until printing time. In order to print, four 11- by 14-inch hard rubber trays are set out in the sink and the first four chemicals poured into the pans; then while the temperature is being adjusted, the other materials needed are prepared for printing.

An Eastman precision enlarger equipped with a No. 302 enlarging lamp was the light source used. The enlarger was connected to a voltage regulator which was, in turn, connected to an electric timer. The lens diaphragm was set at f-8 and the 50 red color compensating filter and an ultraviolet 2-B filter were placed in front of the lens in the filter holder and the printing frame was placed on the easel. The package of Ektacolor paper, formerly type C, was removed from refrigeration about 20 minutes before printing. Rubber gloves are recommended for the protection of the hands. A small can of talcum powder was found helpful in putting on the gloves. A check was made on the temperature of the developer and the room lights then turned out.

Four negatives were selected which were as nearly equal in density as possible and they were placed in the 8- by 10-inch printing frame which has been fitted with a mask that allows four 3- by 5-inch color prints to be made simultaneously on one sheet of 8- by 10-inch paper.

For the first test print one sheet of Ektacolor paper was removed from the insulated package

and placed in the printing frame for the exposure through the 50 red filter and the 2-B ultraviolet filter. It would be desirable to bracket the first exposure. The remaining unexposed paper was rewrapped in its insulated package and sealed with masking tape to prevent moisture from getting at the paper and then returned to refrigeration as soon as possible. When exposing several sheets of paper during one printing session, it is desirable to have an empty 8- by 10-inch paper box on hand in order to hold the exposed paper until the final sheet has been exposed. The processing is conducted in accordance with the time and temperature specified in the instructions received with the developing kit.

The color prints may be dried on a warm ferrotype plate or a drum drier. They may also be allowed to dry at normal room temperature by hanging by film clips on a line or they may be placed on a flat surface, emulsion side up, for several hours at room temperature. Experience has shown that a drum-type drier makes a nice glossy print.

Evaluation of the color balance of the first print was not attempted until the print was thoroughly dry because the print had an opalescent appearance until that stage. To evaluate the color balance the print was viewed through a color compensating filter of the complementary color that the print appeared to be until the right filter or combination of filters had been found. When the filter or filters were found which made the test print appear balanced, then one-half of its complementary color was placed in the enlarger, along with the filters already present, thus creating a new filter pack for the next test print. The simplest combination of filters is always used and should not exceed three filters, exclusive of the ultraviolet 2-B filter, which always remains in the enlarger.

The fundamentals of this process are covered in detail in a new Kodak data book, "Printing Color Negatives." This book also contains a simplified table which will be a great help in determining the correct exposure and filter packs to be used for color negative printing.

In our department we are pleased with the results of our experiments in the use of color photography. We have found that color photographs give a more accurate presentation of evidence and afford a better means of identification, and we feel they are economically justified by the proportionately better results obtained in comparison to black-and-white photographs.



OTHER TOPICS

Uniform Handling of Evidence in a Small County

by THOMAS E. BROWNHILL, *District Attorney for
Clatsop County, Astoria, Oreg.*

One of the principal purposes of maintaining law enforcement organizations is to gather evidence which will lead to the conviction of persons guilty of crimes. Items of physical evidence are given great weight by the juries which sit on criminal cases. In fact, it is generally conceded among both prosecutors and defense counsel that more weight is given to physical evidence than any other, because it is not subject to the frailties of human memory but speaks for itself. The manner in which physical evidence is gathered, marked, preserved and presented in the trial of a case has a direct bearing on the weight that evidence will be given by the jury. In some instances, if the evidence is not properly handled, it will not be admitted into evidence by the court. My office concluded that it would have a direct effect upon the outcome of criminal trials in our jurisdiction if a uniform system of gathering and preserving physical evidence were adopted by all law enforcement agencies presenting cases to my office for prosecution.

Clatsop County, Oreg., covers an area of 820 square miles and is bordered on the north by the Columbia River and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It contains a total population of 30,760 people and has within its boundaries six incorporated cities. Five of the six cities maintain police forces. The county sheriff's office and the Oregon State Police exercise concurrent criminal investigative jurisdiction throughout the entire county. Hence, there are 7 departments consisting of between 50 and 60 officers who work cases which are presented to my office for prosecution.

Arrangements were made for individual instruction by sending to each department head the following notice:

My office is offering to the peace officers of this county special instruction in the gathering and preservation of physical evidence to be introduced in the trial of a criminal case. Duplicate sessions of instruction will be given on the nights of Wednesday, February 20, and Thursday, February 21, 1957. These periods will commence at 8

p.m. and terminate at approximately 10 p.m. The purpose of duplicate sessions is to enable departments to stagger shifts so that all members can attend a session.

The members of your department are invited to attend and it is requested that you arrange to have an approximately equal number of men attend each session. These sessions will be held in the justice courtroom in the Clatsop County Courthouse at Astoria. The purpose of the instruction is to establish a uniform system to be used throughout the county in handling physical evidence.

Cooperation from each department involved was excellent with every officer attending one of the two duplicate sessions. I obtained from the FBI a film entitled "The Collecting, Identifying, and Packaging of Evidence." First I explained to the group how to handle the different items of physical evidence which appeared in the film such as bullets, pistols, debris, etc., and told them what to look for in the film. The film was then shown. After the showing of the film the handling of the different items was again reviewed.

Containers and Tags

Containers purchased through local concerns and adopted for the use of the uniform system were shown and explained to those present. Round metal pillboxes containing cotton and with white paper on the top for labeling were adopted for bullets and other small metal objects. Cylindrical, heavy cardboard press-on type ice cream cartons were adopted for debris and other evidence of that type. Three different sizes of cellophane envelopes were adopted for the use of everything from bank checks to pistols. These were obtained through a police supply house. Each department was issued a supply of these items and requested to use them exclusively in the future. Each was also instructed in the manner of marking the containers when evidence was placed in them.

At this point a uniform multipurpose evidence card was presented to the group. The card is made of material of about the strength and consistency of a manila folder. It is 3 inches wide

and 3½ inches deep. It has a hole punched in the top so it can be used as a tag. Boldly printed upon its face is the word "Evidence." This card is to be filled out promptly by an officer upon receipt of any item of physical evidence and placed in a transparent container with the item. If the container is not transparent, the card is to be taped to the outside of the container or tied to the item by a string or wire.

The first space on the tag is "Date Received" and the second is "Time Received." The third space is "Received From." Here should be written the name of the person giving the item to the officer or, if the item was found unattended, this information should be entered. The next entry is "Received By." Here should be placed the name of the officer filling out the evidence tag. The next item is "To Be Held For." In some instances this is the district attorney's office and, in other instances, the state crime laboratory, the FBI Laboratory, or some other investigative agency. This must often be left blank at the time the evidence is received because it may be some time later that the determination is made as to where the evidence will be sent. The next item, "To Be Returned To," becomes important after the case is closed in order that the property may be sent back to its true owner. "Description of Item," which is all-important, is the last entry on the tag. Obviously, the evidence tag not only explains that the item is evidence in a criminal case, but contains the essential information which will be needed at the time of trial and which will bear on the chain of evidence. Every officer was provided with a supply of these tags and instructed to use them in every case no matter how trivial it appeared at the time the item was received.

Evidence Lockers

Each department which did not already have evidence lockers was requested to and did build them with a separate lock and key for each compartment. An officer who took possession of an item of physical evidence was instructed to keep it in his possession until he returned to his patrol office. He was then to place the item in a compartment of the evidence locker, lock the compartment and keep the key in his personal possession. There is only one key to each compartment, thereby making the holder of the key the

exclusive possessor of the item within that compartment.

It was explained that, if an officer were caught out in the field with many things to do and many people to talk to, he should lock the evidence in the trunk of his patrol car while he completed his other work, keeping the key to the trunk in his pocket and thus converting the trunk to an evidence locker during this temporary interval until return to the patrol office.

The overall purpose was to install a system which would preserve inviolate the chain of evidence, thus taking from the defense the age-old "hassle" over the identification by the officer of physical items offered into evidence. All the essential information is made available at the fingertips of both the prosecutor and the officer. Installing a uniform system throughout all agencies causes all persons working a case to follow the same procedure. The defense is deprived, in this way, of the opportunity of asking why one officer did it one way and another officer another, thus casting suspicion on one or both of the officers. It also makes the recruit's training much simpler by having each experienced officer give the same instructions concerning the handling of physical evidence.

The system has now been in operation for almost 2 years and has proved to be very effective. The



Thomas E. Brownhill.



Capt. R. E. Cunningham, Astoria, Oreg., Police Department, places evidence into an evidence locker.

departments have taken great pride in their evidence lockers and, from time to time, introduce improvements on them. Since the introduction of the system, there have been no problems encountered in tracing the chain of evidence of any item. An unexpected result has been the feeling of confidence in the investigating officer which the public acquires from watching the officer, upon receiving an item of physical evidence, pull from his pocket an impressive looking tag, fill it out and attach it to the item. He appears to know what he is doing. Another result is the importance physical evidence gains from being handled in such a precise manner. It is important, but if the handling of physical evidence is not treated importantly, its true value is sometimes forgotten.



Sgt. R. L. Elliott and Chief G. T. Arrington, Astoria, Oreg., Police Department, handle a weapon as evidence.

A short time ago a shooting took place on U.S. Highway 26 and the killer fled in a motor vehicle, leaving the victim lying beside the highway. A private of the Oregon State Police was one of the investigating officers at the crime scene. There he found two empty cartridge cases which, it later developed, came from the killer's weapon. He marked them, cased them, and tagged them in the uniform method and placed them in an evidence locker. The killer was apprehended a few hours later by a Clatsop County Deputy Sheriff, who found the death weapon on the person of the killer with an empty cartridge case in the chamber. The deputy marked, cased, and tagged the cartridge case in the uniform manner exactly as the police private had done the ones he found. Even though the cartridge cases were found in different parts of the county by different men from different departments, they were handled exactly the same, even to the type of container and evidence tag. Each of the empty cartridge cases was delivered to the Oregon State Police Crime Detection Laboratory, personally, by the officer who first took possession of it and marked it and packaged it. It was kept in his exclusive possession, either physically or by virtue of the locker compartment key, until delivered to the crime laboratory. There is no room for confusion, mistake, or suspicion of error when the uniform method is scrupulously followed by all investigating officers.

The evidence tag is popular with the officers because it acts as a check list. When it is filled out promptly and fully, the embarrassment of missing an essential fact pertaining to the item of physical evidence is avoided.

It is to be noted that the problem faced in Clatsop County, Oreg., was created principally as a result of having a small population with several different departments so that almost every case has more than one department involved in its investigation. In more densely populated counties which have one department exclusively working on a case, this problem is not quite so great.

Training

Another factor, however, in the small county is the lack of academy training given recruits before they are placed on regular duty. In the small municipal departments a new man who has had no previous police experience may be put on the force

and immediately given a regular assignment as a police officer. In order that this man may do a competent job his first day on duty, it is imperative that the system be kept very simple and almost self-executing. The material written on the evidence tag is designed to serve this purpose. Obviously, a small county or small city cannot afford to have a detective bureau. This results in all officers on the force carrying out all duties depending on where they are at the time something breaks. Hence, while it may not be necessary for patrolmen in some jurisdictions to know anything about handling physical evidence, it is imperative in a small county that all patrolmen know something about it because they cannot call a detective bureau and relieve themselves of all further responsibility. They become the detective bureau when a case breaks in their area during their shift.

The fact that the plan in this county was conceived and nurtured by the prosecutor's office made it more appealing to the department heads. Their efforts in gathering and preserving physical evidence are for the eventual use of the evidence by the prosecutor's office at the trial and there is no point in their using a system which is not completely acceptable to the prosecutor's office. When the prosecutor's office was the one to promote the system, there was left no question concerning its acceptability.

Police officers are often severely criticized by prosecutors for mistakes made in handling evidence. It is my firm conviction that the average policeman wants to do a top job and fails in this only because he has not been informed of the prosecutor's needs. A prosecutor's office should keep in contact with the different departments, become acquainted with their problems and clarify the prosecutor's office needs or wants in a given case.

Misunderstanding can be eliminated by the free interchange of ideas and a clear-cut expression of policy. In the small county the prosecutor is the law officer who is in contact with all other departments and can, by giving a little of his time and effort, assist in establishing uniform methods which make it easier for the different departments to work with each other. The establishment of a uniform system of gathering, marking, and preserving physical evidence is an excellent place to start in welding together the departments of the county into a unified group. In my county this has been followed up with fairly regular meetings of the heads of departments where all kinds of

common problems are discussed, including road-block plans. I believe every meeting we have held has resulted in the interchange of information which led directly to the solution of a case. We also exchange ideas on administration, communication, and have reached the point now where we have adopted a common policy in regard to specific problems of mutual concern. The different departments have pooled their efforts on schools and in-service training. This has all grown out of our first step toward uniformity; i.e., a uniform system of gathering, marking, and preserving physical evidence.

Unknown Deceased Identified by Fingerprints

On April 22, 1958, the body of an unidentified deceased male was found in the Baltimore City Harbor. Being unable to establish an identification, the office of the chief medical examiner, Baltimore, Md., submitted the victim's hands to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division.

The fingerprints were successfully printed with considerable legibility, retaining enough of the original detail to give an accurate classification. An immediate search in the fingerprint files was conducted.

The search in the criminal fingerprint files proved negative. The search was then continued in the civil files which culminated in a positive identification against the master fingerprint card of a man who was listed as having been born on May 12, 1908, in Baltimore, Md.

This man's fingerprint file contained two civil fingerprint cards. One was received from the United States Army, Baltimore, Md., indicating his induction into the Army on June 20, 1941. The second fingerprint card was received on February 13, 1942, from the Civil Service Commission in Baltimore, Md., at which time the victim was an applicant for a watchman's position.

A wire was immediately sent to the office of the chief medical examiner, Baltimore, Md., furnishing to that office the identity of the unknown deceased.

Again the fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI furnished proof of the value of submitting fingerprints in cases of unknown deceased.

Positive Program Against Juvenile Gang Activities

An intelligence operation in the field of juvenile gangs has been added to the functions of the Los Angeles, Calif., sheriff's office and has been very successful, Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess reports.

Juvenile gang activities in this area have been increasing in recent years and, at the same time, the identification of these youthful offenders has become more and more difficult. Gang members are frequently known to their associates only by nicknames, and generally victims can furnish little information or personal description concerning their assailants.

In January of 1954 a basic intelligence detail of two detective sergeants to handle only juvenile gang activities was set up in the headquarters juvenile unit of the sheriff's office. It was decided that this detail would maintain four basic files: (1) An alphabetical file of gang members by name and by gang name. (2) A similar file of nicknames. (3) A file of obvious tattoos, alphabetical by words or pictures, and the location of the tattoo. (4) An oddity file for obvious physical deformities and marks.

Recently, in view of the current fad of lettering sayings on the sides of automobiles, a fifth file has been set up to cover this matter. The information which goes into these files comes from screening all complaint reports, field interrogation reports, juvenile information forms, juvenile petitions, booking slips, data from other police agencies, and informant reports.

In addition to maintaining the basic files and a "mug" book, the special detail officers assist detectives assigned cases involving gang activities and on occasions accompany juvenile unit detectives on patrol in order to gain firsthand information concerning particular areas.

In view of the serious juvenile crime problem, it was felt that any gang affiliation of a juvenile who was before the juvenile court, for gang action or other juvenile crime, should be brought to the attention of the court. Accordingly, a conference was held among the judges of the juvenile court and the head of the Juvenile Bureau, Los Angeles County sheriff's office. It was agreed that juvenile gang information was perti-

nent and would assist the court in proper handling of juvenile cases.

The present policy of the Los Angeles County sheriff's office is to indicate, in the juvenile petition request, the juvenile's gang affiliation and whether he is a leader, active member, or associate member, thereby providing the court with additional facts to promote a better case disposition.

Due to the mobility and widespread operations of juvenile gangs, the Los Angeles sheriff's office encouraged full cooperation and exchange of information in this matter among police agencies. In this respect, the sheriff's office promoted the organization of the Peace Officers Conference on Gang Activities. This informal group, composed of investigators in the locality who handle juvenile gang cases, meets once a month for lunch and discussion of current activities in the field of youth gangs.

Through this program the Los Angeles County sheriff's office has been able to identify persons responsible for many crimes. Another important result of this program initiated by Sheriff Pitchess is the ability of the sheriff's office to prevent gang fights. Through the many contacts established in the program, advance information concerning possible disturbances is obtained by the juvenile gang detail, thus permitting the proper deployment of personnel and exercise of sufficient attention in a potentially dangerous area.

"PUSHER" CONVICTED THROUGH HANDWRITING

In October 1958, 11 prescriptions for narcotic drugs, believed to have been forged, were submitted by the district attorney at Keyser, W. Va., to the FBI Laboratory for examination. A notorious narcotics "pusher" was suspected of having stolen the prescription forms which were subsequently filled out for approximately 8,000 di-laudid tablets (a morphine derivative).

Examination of the handwriting in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that the forms had, in fact, been written by the suspect, and the signature of the prescribing physician had been forged. A document examiner from the Laboratory testified to that effect at the trial.

The suspect was found guilty and, in view of three previous convictions, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison and given a fine of \$5,000.

Be Careful With Handcuffs

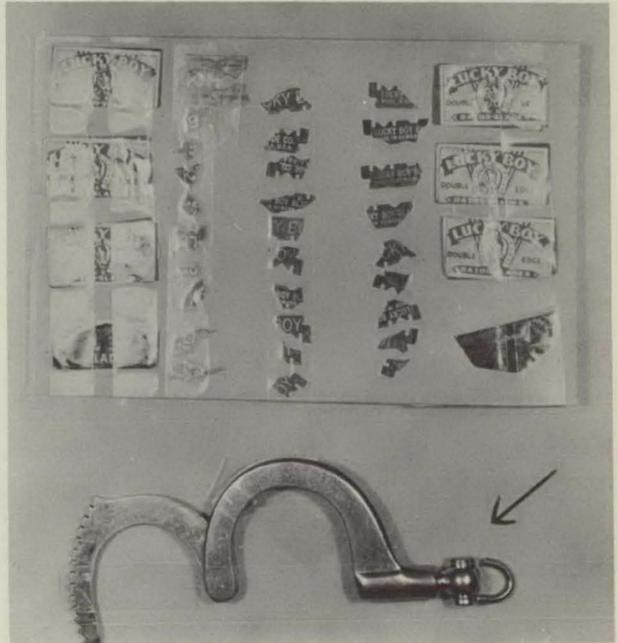
Past experiences in police work illustrate the temporary nature of handcuffs as restraining devices and the comparative ease with which their effectiveness can be reduced or eliminated. There have been incidents in which prison inmates or prisoners in transit have cut handcuffs or have mutilated them to the extent that they were not effective.

In one instance, a penitentiary inmate approximately 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighing 144 pounds, was secured by leg irons, handcuffs and a "belly chain." This inmate, who was at the time in a state of temporary insanity, bent, twisted and pried the handcuff portion of the handcuffs, leg irons and belly chain to the point that the locking devices on these restraining devices ceased to function. The accompanying photograph shows the results of this prisoner's manipulation which rendered the handcuffs ineffective.

In another case a prisoner was being moved via prison bus from one prison to another. It is customary for the inmates to be handcuffed together during this trip and for them to remain overnight in jails en route. On one such trip when the inmates were leaving the bus and their handcuffs were being removed, one pair of handcuffs fell apart. Subsequent examination and investigation revealed that the inmate had used double-edged razor blades to cut the joining link of the handcuffs, thereby eliminating their effectiveness as a restraining device. It is to be noted that the razor

blades were used to cut the link on the handcuffs while the bus was in motion, which was a handicap in this operation. A photograph of this set of handcuffs, together with the pieces of razor blades and the wrappers from the razor blades, accompanies this article.

These two illustrated examples emphasize the temporary nature of handcuffs as restraining devices. All law enforcement officers should remember that the use of handcuffs as restraining devices is a temporary measure and that prisoners wearing handcuffs must be watched closely.



Handcuffs link cut by razor blades.



Twisted handcuffs.

CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 6)

gleamed brightly in the rays of the setting sun. Drawn by its picturesque beauty, I saw on the announcement board near the door a phrase which I have remembered. It was the topic for the next Sunday's sermon, and it said simply: "Do what you can, with what you have, wherever you are, for God and America."

That is our call to duty. It is the tradition of free men—a tradition which we must carry on to ensure the future for those who take over our obligations.

WANTED BY THE FBI

RICHARD MARK THOMAS, with aliases:
Dick Thomas, Richard E. Thomas, Richard
Ervin Thomas, "Hillbilly"

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution *(Attempted Murder)*

Richard Mark Thomas is being sought by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of attempted murder. He is the subject of FBI Identification Order No. 3085.

Thomas is alleged to have brutally assaulted his wife on or about September 19, 1953, in the vicinity of Wilmington, Del. The victim of the assault disappeared on September 19, 1953, and her whereabouts has been unknown since that date. Thomas reportedly left the Wilmington, Del., area following the alleged assault. On July 11, 1956, the Delaware State Police requested the assistance of the FBI in locating him.

Process

A Federal complaint was filed on July 11, 1956, at Wilmington, Del., charging Thomas with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of assault with intent to kill.

Caution

Thomas has previously been convicted for assault and battery. He should be approached with caution inasmuch as he has engaged in physical violence in the past.



Richard Mark Thomas.

Description

In the past he has been employed as a trucker, automobile mechanic, salesman, and a junkyard operator.

Richard Mark Thomas is described as follows:

Age-----	38, born May 2, 1921, Gaffney, S.C.
Height-----	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight-----	150 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown.
Eyes-----	Hazel.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Scars and Marks----	May have warts on right thumb and on right index finger; cut scar top of head; scar outer side of right arm.

FBI Number-----	4,200,811.				
Fingerprint classi-	16	O	29	W	IIO
fication.		I	32	W	OOI 19

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the special agent in charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which is listed on the first page of local telephone directories.

GENERAL CHEMISTRY

General chemistry examinations in the FBI Laboratory consist of the analysis of any chemical material involved in a crime. The gasoline used by the arsonist, the explosive used by the saboteur or safecracker, and a wide assortment of substances susceptible of criminal misuse fall within the scope of this type of examination.

HAIR EXAMINATIONS

It is possible to determine whether hairs are of human or animal origin, and often the race, age, and sex of the person from whom they originated. Other facts, too, can be disclosed from hair examinations for the use of the investigator, such as whether or not the hairs were forcibly removed or fell out, as well as whether they were crushed, shattered, singed, broken, cut, dyed, bleached, artificially curled, and so on.

SAFE BURGLARS CAUGHT

In January 1958, safe burglars victimized a store in Louisville, Ky. It was determined that the thieves had entered the building by breaking a ribbed window glass and in the process had knocked over several fluorescent light tubes which were on top of a nearby cabinet. Inside the safe, investigators found the tip of a screwdriver. Beverage dispensing machines in the immediate vicinity of the safe were noticed to have been chipped.

Investigation obtained the license number of a car and the identities of three suspects known to have been near the crime scene at the time of the break-in. Officers investigating this crime submitted to the FBI Laboratory evidence specimens from the crime scene, including debris and samples of paint, wood and glass from the scene, as well as the dial of the burglarized safe. In addition, a screwdriver found in the suspect's car and the trousers of the three suspects were forwarded to the Laboratory for examination in connection with the crime scene evidence.

A scientific examination ascertained that glass fragments found in the trousers of each of the three suspects were similar to the glass from the broken fluorescent light tubes and ribbed window

glass at the victimized store. It was also determined that the tip of the screwdriver found in the safe had been broken from the screwdriver found in the suspect's car. Other Laboratory examinations disclosed that paint chips found in the clothing of the suspects were similar to the paint found on the chipped beverage dispensers at the crime scene.

In local court trials, 2 of the safecracking trio pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to 3-year terms in the State penitentiary. The third suspect elected to stand trial in local court. Although three FBI Laboratory experts conducted examinations of evidence in this case, it was necessary to use only one examiner at the trial. He testified that the glass fragments found in the suspect's trousers matched the glass at the crime scene and also that the screwdriver tip found in the safe was part of the screwdriver located in the suspect's car. In June 1958, the third safe burglar was found guilty and given a sentence of 3 years in the State penitentiary.

SHOE PRINTS

The FBI Shoe Print File contains photographs of all rubber and composition heels, half soles, and whole soles manufactured in this country.

Helpful Hints

BLOODSTAINED CLOTHING

WHOLE ARTICLES OF BLOODSTAINED CLOTHING SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION RATHER THAN A PIECE OF THE GARMENT AS A KNOWN SAMPLE.



FBI

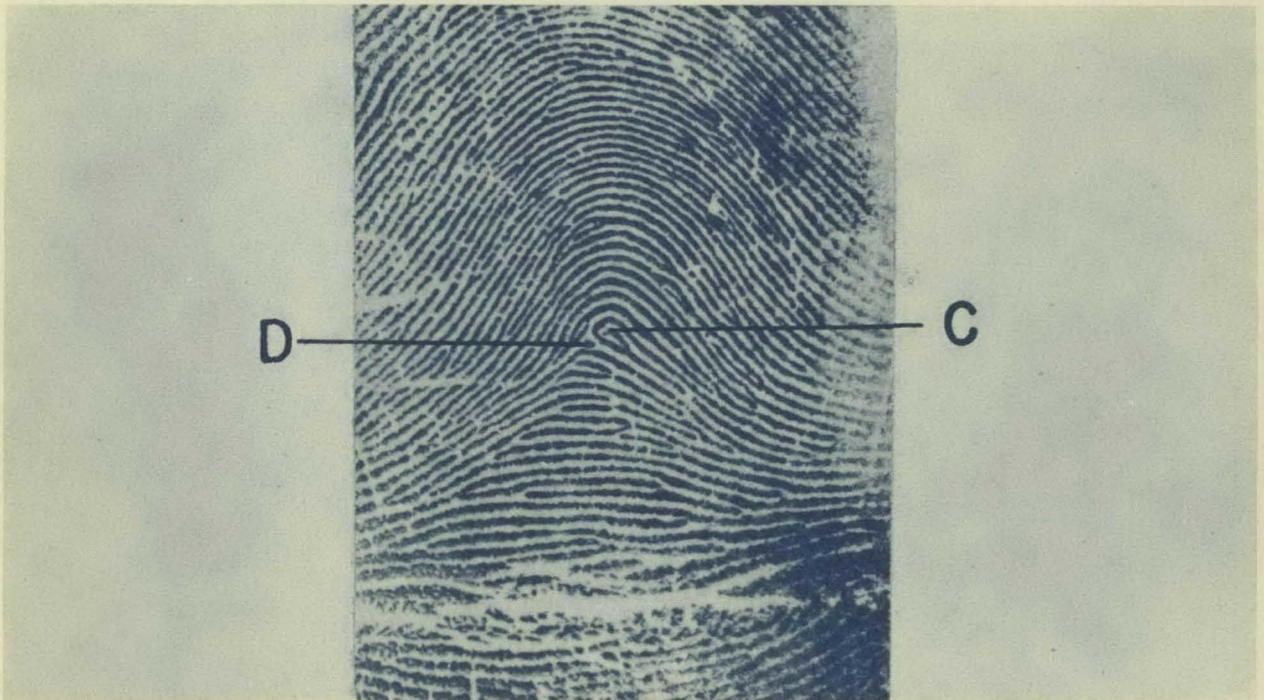
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern shown here is classified as a loop with one count. The delta is located at D and the core at C. Since this pattern contains a definite delta, ridge count, and sufficient recurve, no reference is necessary.