

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1960

AUGUST

Vol. 29 No. 8

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director



# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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AUGUST 1960

Vol. 29, No. 8

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

August 1, 1960

**TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:**

Fear is one of man's strongest emotions. Its causes can be both real and imagined. Often it results from events over which man has not yet discovered a control, such as storms, but there are causes which can and must be prevented.

In recent months, we have witnessed a grave onslaught of bomb threats directed against some of our principal modes of transportation, as well as places of worship, schools, business establishments, and private homes. Admittedly, most of these threats have been false, but the several disastrous bombings which have occurred in the last several years generated an atmosphere in which even the so-called "joke" threats attain drastic proportions.

Since July, 1956, when the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute was approved, the FBI has investigated approximately 1,000 hoax bomb threats directed against transportation concerns, with airlines bearing the brunt of these senseless and lawless acts. Not only do these fake reports of bombs on planes seriously disrupt the orderly operations of air carriers, but they cause unnecessary fear, concern, and delay for persons using the airlines.

Why do these outrages occur? They have no sane motivation and defy explanation. They are without mercy or reason and are both morally and legally wrong.

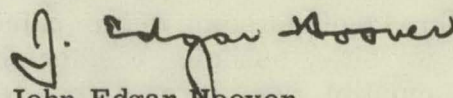
One of the most tragic plane crashes in recent months was the one near Tell City, Indiana, on March 17, 1960, in which 63 persons were killed. Initially, there were some thoughts that the catastrophe was caused by a bomb. Five days later relatives of victims, en route to a memorial service, were delayed at the Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport by an anonymous telephone caller who alleged a bomb had been placed on a plane there. Several flights were held up for an extensive, though fruitless, search.

Most of the hoaxes have been perpetrated by anonymous callers, but there have been a shocking number of supposedly reputable and intelligent individuals who have set off bomb scares by ill-advised and unthinking remarks to airline employees. Their acts are just as senseless, malicious, and childlike

as those of a juvenile who turns in a false fire alarm or a person who shouts, "Fire!" in a crowded theater. It is the duty of law enforcement agencies to combat these man-made threats of violence which strike terror into the hearts and minds of law-abiding citizens.

The FBI has made a number of arrests as a result of bomb hoaxes, and the Department of Justice has indicated that each case will be vigorously prosecuted. We must make every effort to eradicate these and all other baseless causes of fear.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

John Edgar Hoover  
Director





## FEATURE ARTICLE

# ***Role of Lawyer Is Important in Law Enforcement***

by JOHN D. RANDALL, *President, American Bar Association*

When one thinks of law, he must necessarily think of law enforcement for it is clear that where there is no law enforcement, there is no law. The lawyer is dedicated to upholding the law, and he therefore is intimately concerned with law enforcement. In reality, he seeks the enforcement of two types of laws. The first type consists of the specific prohibitions promulgated by the State and directed to the individual, commanding him to act or refrain from acting in a certain manner. The second type directs the State to act toward its citizens in a certain manner.

Now, it is clear that these two facets of law enforcement may—and often do—come in conflict with one another. The overly zealous attempt to enforce the criminal code might lead to the neglect of the second type of law. Conversely, the overly sensitive interpretation of the protections afforded the offender might nullify the penal statutes. The never-ending effort to strike the proper balance is the overriding task of the lawyer.

I hasten to add that the field of criminal law is not the only one which finds the lawyer attempting to enforce two sets of laws. During the early years of this century, the lawyer was trying to reconcile the principle of freedom of contract with the principle that the law should protect those who are not strong enough to protect themselves. The conflict was momentarily resolved with the approval of legislation permitting States to regulate the number of hours that women and children might work in industry. It is through the resolution of such apparent conflicts in the law that the law grows.

### ***Lawyer's Function***

Let us now turn to the enforcement of these two types of law and determine how the lawyer functions in relation to each one. We shall first discuss his work as it affects the substantive criminal law and, second, as it concerns our civil liberties.

Of course, my remarks concern the activities of the ethical attorney only. The few individuals who from time to time advise lawbreakers on how to commit a crime while maintaining the appearance of legality have, by their conduct, cut themselves off from the legal profession. This *de facto* severance should be formalized by their exclusion from the bar.

One of the most important roles played by the lawyer in the enforcement of the criminal law is that of legislative draftsman. Crimes are offenses because there is a statute which states that persons acting in a certain manner should be punished. It is often the lawyer—serving in the legislature—who gives form to the will of the people that this should be the law. The correct



***John D. Randall.***



identification of the will of the people is an important role of the lawyer and it is, I fear, all too often overlooked by the public. I am certain that law enforcement officers who prepare an excellent case under the statute, see it prosecuted with diligence, and hear the jury foreman announce an acquittal, understand the importance of framing legislation which reflects accurately the will of the community. The first role of the lawyer in law enforcement is to give the enforcement officials enforceable laws.

Because of the prominence of lawyers in our legislative bodies, the task of providing suitable legislation is a particular responsibility of the legal profession. A study published in 1949 revealed that 22 percent of the members of the 48 State legislatures were lawyers. Of the 100 United States Senators, 62 are lawyers and 241 of the 437 members of the House of Representatives are lawyers. Other studies indicate that the lawyer-legislator authors more legislation than his nonlawyer counterpart.

### *Clarity Necessary*

Of course, providing the community with enforceable legislation entails more than sensing the will of the people. That will must be given concrete expression. It must be put into the legal language which will permit the judge and jury to interpret correctly the desires of the legislature. This precision in language, the hallmark of the lawyer, is of the utmost importance for it exactly informs the citizen of the nature of the prohibited activity.

The identification of new crimes is a continuing matter today. New legislation in the fields of civil rights, labor-management relations, and control of monopoly has extended the list of offenses. Lawyers have contributed importantly to the drafting of this legislation, as well as to its subsequent elaboration through the judicial and administrative process.

Parenthetically, we should note that the already overworked facilities of the investigative agencies have suffered a further strain as these new offenses are created and require enforcement.

After the legislature has defined the crime, it is for the judicial system to determine whether a given person falls within its purview. A preliminary selection is first made by the apprehending agency. Those charged with the responsibility of arresting law violators must use discretion in the

exercise of the power. Surprising as this statement might appear, its truth is apparent on examination. Certainly, not all laws are enforced literally. To do so would clog the enforcement system with unimportant matters. The broad antigambling statutes found in several States would probably permit the prosecution of those who flip coins to determine who should pay for a cup of coffee. It would be absurd to waste our enforcement manpower on such minor matters.

### *Use of Discretion*

While discretion, properly used, is necessary to permit our system to function, it is apparent that the abuse of discretion is the first step leading to the breakdown of law enforcement. The decision not to arrest participants in the nickel-flipping episode referred to above would be within the proper limits of discretion. The decision not to arrest participants in a large-scale gambling operation would be an abuse of discretion. Where is the line to be drawn? Fixing the limits of discretion is extremely difficult. The assistance and support of the public prosecutor should be furnished to the other enforcement agencies in their efforts to define its proper scope. This problem deserves the study and consideration of all lawyers. The legal profession should help provide guides for the law enforcement personnel in the exercise of their functions.

Aided by the investigative arm of the community, the prosecutor collects information which would tend to indicate that the person before him falls within the statutory provisions. With this information in hand, the prosecuting attorney seeks to convince the court and the jury that the provisions of the law should be invoked against the accused. Here, of course, the role of the lawyer is well known. The motion picture, television, and other mass media, as well as real life experience, have made familiar the picture of the prosecutor in action.

What is often overlooked is the ingenuity of the prosecutor. As has been pointed out, the prosecutor attempts to convince the judicial system that the accused is the person contemplated by the statute. Often obvious proof of that identity is lacking. In violations of the income tax law, for example, it is often not possible to present to the court the payroll stubs showing how much money was earned. To meet this problem, the ingenuity of the lawyer-law enforcers developed the net



worth theory, based on the logic that to spend a given amount, one must have earned at least that much. Through this device, the imaginative prosecuting agencies were able to secure the convictions of persons who otherwise may have been able to evade the rigors of justice.

An additional burden carried by the prosecutor is that of enforcing the law only against those who fall within the limits set out by the statute. Therefore, if at any time he becomes convinced that an injustice would result through the conviction of the accused, the prosecutor is required by rules of law, as well as the principles of ethics, to terminate the proceedings. The prosecutor must evaluate the case against the accused.

To be sure, discretion is shown by the prosecuting agencies as well as the apprehending agencies. Whereas the decision made by the law enforcement officials is based on questions of policy (e.g., the decision by a police department head to overlook parking meter violations in order to utilize his manpower more fully for the repression of crimes of violence), the decision made by the prosecutor is based also on the consideration of justice. Put more simply, he asks himself if the conviction of the accused would constitute an injustice. This is not to say that the prosecutor should prosecute only those cases where he is personally persuaded of the accused's guilt. He should not prosecute, however, if he believes the accused to be innocent.

The prosecutor must make a policy choice also. He realizes that one of the purposes of a court trial is to inform the members of the community that a certain activity will be suppressed vigorously. It indicates that such conduct will not be tolerated by the enforcement agency. The result is that the trial serves as an education in law enforcement, informing the public that such conduct does constitute a crime and, further, that it will be punished.

### ***New Techniques***

If there should be a conviction, the prosecuting legal agencies may be called on to defend the theory of the case on appeal. Here they will be called on to enforce the law—the new law which they perhaps created in arguing a new theory before the lower courts. It may consist also of a new type of evidence or a novel method of proof. Two of the best examples of this development are the blood-alcohol test used in prosecutions for drunkenness and the radar evidence offered in speeding

violation cases. Here, the lawyer, to make effective the new tools of law enforcement, had to urge new theories and win the cases in the appellate courts.

In the post-conviction hearings, aimed at determining the value of clemency or the effect of rehabilitation, the lawyer representing the State enforces the law in making certain that all relevant facts are brought before the appropriate body for its consideration.

The second type of law that is enforced consists largely of our common law traditions, such as that a man is presumed innocent until proved guilty; procedural safeguards, such as the rules of evidence; and our civil liberties, such as the right to a speedy and fair trial. The primary responsibility for enforcing these rules falls on the defense counsel; however, the prosecutor, as a servant of justice, shares this responsibility in that he is charged with the enforcement of all law.

Our Anglo-Saxon tradition includes a series of common law principles which, through the passage of time, have acquired the status of being legally enforceable. The defense counsel, when he urges their proper consideration, is doing no more than urging that they have a rightful place in the court, and that they, too, deserve to be enforced. These rules (presumption of innocence, the requirement that guilt be established beyond a reasonable doubt, and the like) are essential attributes of our civilization. To destroy them, or neglect them, would alter forever our concept of liberty. Because of their importance, they must always be enforced.

### ***Law of Evidence***

The formal rules of evidence and the procedural safeguards constitute another area in which the lawyer serves as a law enforcer. Over a period of centuries, our rules of evidence have been developed to permit the reception in evidence of that information which by reason of its source or nature is determined to be of sufficient value or credibility as to warrant its consideration by the court. On the other hand, there is a large mass of evidence which, although it may appear persuasive, instructive and reliable, is excluded by law. The counsel who urges that this information be excluded is enforcing the law of evidence, both in the present and for the future, for he is maintaining intact the principles which have, by and large, well served the ends of justice in the past. However, the rules of evidence are not static; they



are in a continual state of flux. Here, the lawyer-law enforcer and the law innovator may clash as they both serve their concepts of justice.

Our civil liberties also constitute enforceable law. The burden of enforcement is shared by lawyers on both sides of the courtroom. Together they must make certain that the rights of the accused are respected scrupulously. Here, as everywhere else, a balance is required.

It is often quite debatable whether a certain act or omission constitutes a violation of civil rights. I think that it is a tribute to the law enforcement officials—and the lawyers—that the civil liberties arguments of today concern such matters as what constitutes a speedy arraignment, or the validity of a search. Our courts hear comparatively few defendants argue that they were beaten, that their confessions were extracted through torture, or that the missing link in evidence against them was supplied through the expedient of the rubber hose. Without a doubt, this change is a positive accomplishment of our professionalized law enforcement agencies. They rely more and more on the persuasive effects of scientific evidence rather than the brute force used in other places and in other times.

There is another area in which all lawyers participate in the enforcement of the law, whether or not they are directly associated with a criminal trial in court. Through the counsel which they give every day, they shape the conduct of our citizens. When approached by the client with a sharp scheme, or the person seeking to claim all of his legitimate tax deductions—and a few more—the lawyer counsels him in the legal course of conduct. In this manner, he engages in what might be called preventive enforcement of the law. By counseling his client as to the provisions of the law, and the possible consequences for violation of these provisions, he probably will deter the potential violator. The role of counseling is extremely important in a modern civilization which is controlled by laws so complicated that the vast majority of persons are completely unaware of all but the most basic provisions.

### ***Support Is Imperative***

The last, but undoubtedly one of the most important aspects of the lawyer's contribution to law enforcement, is the support owed by every attorney to the law enforcement agencies. This must be more effective than occasional praise or

a pat on the back. It must be continued cooperation and support for the law enforcement agencies as they accomplish their tasks. Lawyers should support every attempt to professionalize the law enforcement agencies. They should speak up during the budget meetings before local political units and support requests for the funds needed for modern equipment. They should support movements to provide adequate compensation for the members of the professional law enforcement agencies. When called upon to give vocational guidance, lawyers should not hesitate to encourage intelligent young men to consider a career in law enforcement. It goes almost without saying that lawyers, who have an opportunity not given to most to watch our agencies in action, must stand ready to correct the occasional unkind remark—usually made in ignorance—about our law enforcement agencies. Lawyers are better positioned than most to correct immediately these false statements.

Another concrete manner in which the lawyers can—and should—aid the operative agencies is that of providing instruction to the members of the agency in the law as it touches their field of activity. As our law of search and seizure, of arrest and interrogation becomes more refined, it also becomes more difficult to apply during the pressure of an investigation. Obviously, it is one thing to balance delicately fine points of law in the cool atmosphere of a courtroom and quite another to ask an officer, risking his life at the time, to comply fully with what a court, 6 months later, might determine to be due process of law. Yet, none of us would have it any other way, for we realize that those who seek order at all costs, often pay for it with injustice. Certainly, the difficult decision that the enforcement officer has to make would be much simpler if beforehand he had been advised by a team of attorneys as to what the law is on the points affecting him. Once well trained, he perhaps might develop legal reflexes similar to the self-defense reflexes which stand him in such good stead. One of the most important benefits of such a measure would be to make certain the law of civil liberties is enforced from the beginning of the incident, without the necessity of waiting until trial when it can be enforced only through the admittedly harsh method of reversing the conviction of one who is guilty at a tremendous cost to society.

While this training should be rather detailed when it relates to specific problems encountered by



a given agency, a general explanation of the problems faced by other branches of law enforcement should be included. Too often the policeman has no knowledge of the prosecutor's problem and wonders why a seemingly good case is dropped. The judge sometimes is not familiar with the problems faced by the police, and this lack of information can lead to unrealistic decisions. The prosecutor, too, must have a full understanding of police, prison, and judicial problems. The Bar of America could contribute greatly to law enforcement by offering its services, on the local level, to facilitate the creation and operation of such a program.

These are a few of the ways in which the lawyer functions as a member of the law enforcement agencies used by society. Because the various roles are often seen separately and not as part of a unified system, it is not as apparent as it should be that the lawyer is active in law enforcement in many ways. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated it well when he observed that:

Law enforcement arises from law; its sacred responsibility is to uphold the basic laws of the land and to give meaning to the democratic tradition of America. In a government where men, not law, are all-powerful, law enforcement, as we understand it, does not exist--there is no need for it. Law enforcement is a protecting arm of civil liberties. Civil liberties cannot exist without law enforcement; law enforcement without civil liberties is a hollow mockery. They are parts of the same whole--one without the other becomes a dead letter.

The sum and substance of the lawyer's work is to build and enforce a structure of law. As we have seen, that structure has several sides to it, and often, because the lawyer is enforcing one set of laws, he is mistakenly viewed as attempting to destroy the other set. Rather, he is seeking the proper middle ground for the mutual growth of both systems, through enforcement.

The law grows through enforcement and withers through neglect. By the same token, the agencies of law enforcement grow through encouragement, assistance, and financial support.

And every lawyer should recall that the first step toward effective law enforcement is the respect for law enforcement agencies.

(Mr. Randall, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a practicing attorney in Iowa for more than 35 years, became the 83d president of the American Bar Association on August 28, 1959. A native of Lisbon, Iowa, he received his bachelor of law degree in 1923 from the University of Iowa Law School and was admitted to the Bar of Iowa the same year.)

## Female Bank Teller Foils Female Bank Robber

On April 27, 1960, at approximately 1 o'clock, a young female teller in the Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., looked up at her next customer, a short, stocky, bespectacled woman, to be presented with a slip of paper on which the following words were hand-printed: "Hurry. Do not talk. Take money, stick in bag, or I will drop this bomb."

The teller, recalling instructions she had been given in the event of such an emergency, calmly handed over three separate packages of money—one at a time—to the waiting woman on the other side of the counter, at the same time pressing with her knee the button which sounded the burglar alarm at police headquarters. She was about to hand over a package containing bills, the serial numbers of which had been recorded, when the female bandit impatiently departed with what loot she already had, a total of \$3,000.

In accordance with instructions, the teller followed, keeping a safe and discreet distance behind the fast-walking thief. She solicited the aid of two pedestrians on the way, and they continued the walking pursuit until a few minutes later and about two blocks from the bank, officers of the Poughkeepsie Police Department arrived and took the robber into custody.

Upon interview, the woman admitted, in a signed statement, obtaining the \$3,000 in her possession from the bank using a note with the threat to drop a bomb. Also in her possession at the time of her apprehension was a letter from a State hospital, which revealed she had been discharged from the institution in 1954.

The courageous young teller related that she had attended a bank robbery conference scarcely a year before, and at that time, Chief John L. Martin, Jr., of the Poughkeepsie Police Department, an FBI National Academy graduate, had counseled bank employees to stall for time, press the alarm, observe the subject, notify fellow employees if possible, and follow at a safe distance. She had simply followed instructions. Bufile 91-13322  
FBI # 483 878 ID Subj: - Mary Stephanie Tesch  
Teller: - Marian Brouthers

### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

The FBI participates in the exchange of fingerprint data with law enforcement agencies in 77 foreign non-Communist countries.



# FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



## ***Diplomas Awarded to 59 Graduates of National Academy***

The 65th class of the FBI National Academy was graduated on June 8, 1960, with exercises in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D.C. The 59 law enforcement officers in the class represented 33 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Dominion of Canada. They brought the number of graduates from the Academy to 3,878.

Principal addresses during the graduation ceremony were delivered by the Honorable Styles Bridges, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and the Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court.



*The Honorable Styles Bridges.*

Dr. O. Ammon Bartley, minister of the Hamline Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., gave the invocation and benediction. Music for the occasion was provided by the United States Marine Band.

The president of the graduating class, Police Captain Glen D. King, of the Dallas, Tex., Police Department, spoke on behalf of the class and expressed appreciation for the opportunity of attending the National Academy and receiving the valuable training. Diplomas were presented by Assistant Attorney General Perry W. Morton and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

The address of Mr. Bridges follows:

It was just 14 years ago when I had the privilege of giving a commencement address here once before. It's good to be back. This year marks the 25th anniversary of this Academy, one of the very unique institutions in this Nation. Director J. Edgar Hoover is universally recognized today as one of our greatest living Americans—a man whose entire life has been devoted to the single ideal of service to his country without thought of self-interest or politics. His numerous contributions to more effective law enforcement are well known to all of you, but I regard the creation of this Academy, 25 years ago, almost as a stroke of genius and great credit must go to all his associates in the FBI organization and in the hard-working staff that conducts this Academy, who have prepared this course and who have made this Academy world renowned.

I am particularly proud of my own State of New Hampshire, which now has 25 graduates from this Academy, and of Chief of Police Richard Flynn of Dover, N. H., who is a member of this graduating class.

Hundreds of thousands of young men and women are graduating at this time of year from colleges and universities. The great service academies at Annapolis, Colorado Springs, and West Point this month will graduate our future naval and military leaders in colorful and impressive ceremonies. The leaders of this country's continuous war against crime graduate from the FBI Academy twice a year. Actually, of course, this is really a sort of postgraduate course for all of you in forms of police administration and law enforcement, as you are already qualified and trained professionals or you wouldn't be enrolled here. According to Director Hoover, our annual tribute to crime has now reached the incredible total of 22 billion dollars per year. In this sense, crime does pay as it snatches 9 dollars from our pockets for



every dollar we donate to churches and religious work. In 1958 our population had increased a trifle less than 2 percent over 1957—but crime in this Nation jumped 9 percent!

According to the FBI figures, we now have a murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill committed in the United States every 4 minutes. Last year, some 271,000 automobiles were stolen and, as you have to deal with the problem of mounting crime, I am sure you are as deeply disturbed with the problem as I am.

We used to believe, you know, that crime was largely the product of poverty, of ignorance, of lack of schooling, of bad companions, and "bad home influence." Now some of our most shocking and senseless crimes are committed by youngsters from fairly good homes, some the very best homes, and the products of the best and most expensive educational system in the world. Some 800,000 youngsters under 18 years of age were arrested in 1958 for crimes other than traffic violations.

Obviously, 800,000 juveniles involved in crimes in 1 year could not all have come from "broken homes" or "underprivileged families." Most professional men in police work, I think, recognize that that source, at least, is not wholly the cause.

Testifying last February before a congressional subcommittee, Mr. Hoover stated that lewd films, indecent magazines, sensational yellow journalism, and lurid, crime-inciting TV shows were in part responsible. Particularly those books, magazines, TV shows, films, and other media which glamorized and glorified criminals rather than the old-fashioned virtues which most of us knew in growing up in this country.

Adolescents naturally like to think they are grown up. So, it is not hard to understand why some of them should ape the manners and morals of what they conceive to be the sophisticated and the "smart" people. They little realize that these ultrasophisticates actually represent the wormy and rotten fruit on the tree of culture.

Just as sex deviates often fancy themselves a third and superior sex, so the intellectual decadent feels quite sure that he represents a new and sparkling elite. I draw a sharp line, of course, between the sex degenerate, who is a psychopathic problem, and the intellectual degenerate, who is harder to detect and expose. This whole problem, menacing our culture and our way of life, has been inadequately studied and reported.

Instead, we have seen that whole new development in this country of the so-called "social scientists" who tend to blame everything on society or the "system" instead of the individual responsible for the criminal or anti-social activity. Indeed, there is even a small segment of this new school of behavioral science, perhaps we should call them, prepared to argue there is no such thing as the criminal type. There are only misunderstood "problem people."

Today, of course, everything is a "problem"—even such simple things as lawbreaking or gross breaches of the accepted moral codes. And needless to say, "problems" can only be studied and treated by specialists and experts. To these "problem" experts there are no criminals or bad actors—just maladjusted people. Their maladjustment, they say, is never the responsibility of the individual concerned or those who failed to bring him up

properly—it is all the fault of organized society! It is as simple as that.

We often tend to go from one extreme to the other in our attempts to solve all the problems of life. Up to 60 or 70 years ago, it was believed that severe punishment was the only answer to crime. Until recent times, savage prison terms and often brutal treatment in many countries of the world were the answer to the punishment of crime. Today, the concept of crime has had a change. It is probably well known to most of you, but I want to observe that many of us feel that in dealing with crime the pendulum has swung too far the other way.

The Chessman case is probably a good example of the other extreme in giving a condemned, hardened criminal every advantage to be squeezed out of the law.

I am sure you are all familiar with the Mallory case. This was an extraordinary example of stretching the law to the breaking point through the use of a needle's eye technicality. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered the conviction of Mallory thrown out—even though he had admitted his guilt—on the technicality that he had been held for questioning a few hours longer than was considered proper before arraignment. Here we have a case where the court was more concerned with correcting what it believed to be a minor abuse of police power than it was in seeing that justice was done in a major crime. So Mallory was freed and went on to Philadelphia where you know by the papers he recently allegedly committed the same crime.

Now, in 1958 all forms of murder in the United States took 8,182 lives. There were 75,347 armed robberies and 679,000 burglaries. These are disturbing figures. But they are small indeed in comparison with the toll taken by the worldwide criminal conspiracy known as communism.

No accurate figure exists for the total number of human lives taken by communists all over the world since the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia in 1917. But it is generally estimated, and in my judgment the estimates are correct, as between 30 and 40 million human lives. Five million people perished alone in 1931 and 1932 as a result of Stalin's "liquidation" made possible by a man-made famine.

The horrible part of these communist mass murders, dwarfing any others in history, is that they were ordered and carried out with complete detachment and in a spirit of absolute righteousness. These communist massacres were not based on anger, hatred, or even blood lust—the most common reason for most murders. Communists murder entire classes of people and entire social groups solely on the grounds of what they believe to be "socialist hygiene." Their reasons are as impersonal as that of a cattleman or a farmer who reluctantly kills off some diseased cattle lest they infect and destroy the whole valuable herd.

As for the not-so-gentle art of robbery, here, too, the communists make ordinary criminals appear softhearted. They never settle for just part of their belongings—they want to take everything, as Mikoyan boasted to Castro recently in Cuba. Only in communist terminology they use the word "expropriate"—it's nicer sounding than stealing or robbery because it comes from Latin.

I did not come here today to deliver another speech



against communism. We've been denouncing communism and communists in this country now over 40 years, and I'm sorry to say, in many instances, we still have an apathetic public. I mention communism today for two reasons. One, because communism and internal subversion will continue to be a big problem for law enforcement officials for some time to come in the future. This means your profession will have to devote considerable time and study to the ramifications of communism.

Let me remind you that some of the most authoritative information available on communism will be found in the congressional committee reports and hearings which you can obtain by writing your Senator or your Congressman or to the committees directly. You can also turn to Mr. Hoover's book, "Masters of Deceit," which should be a handbook for every well-informed police officer. May I also call your attention to a book written by the former chief of police of Salt Lake City, who has published one of the best books on the subject entitled "The Naked Communist."

Almost everybody is against communism, but all too few of us fully understand the nature of the beast, and even fewer of us are prepared to do anything practical to expose and retard it from making further inroads in our society. Merely being "against" leprosy is not going

to do much to stop the spread of that dread disease or to prevent others from contracting it. Communism has been aptly described as leprosy of the human soul. Or, if you prefer, the syphilis of the human intellect. It is most positively not the result of poverty and ignorance as so many well-meaning but badly informed people will still try to tell you today.

During 1947 and 1948 when the House Committee on Un-American Activities Committee was holding its sensational hearings exposing Soviet atomic espionage in this country, a long list of witnesses took the Fifth Amendment, not only on the question of whether they were communists, but also whether they had engaged in espionage. You can look the list over and you will find, with a few exceptions, that most of them were native-born Americans with exceptional scholastic records in some of the best schools and colleges in this country. That's a shocking thing.

One could also very easily draw up a long list of Americans of considerable wealth and fine educations who have been deeply involved in various other aspects of communist subversive activity in this country.

Secondly, many leaders of the West still make the mistake of assuming that communists think and act like normal human beings. They are bent on world domina-



*Class officers of the 63th Session of the FBI National Academy on June 7, 1960, presented FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a silver bowl. This was the 25th anniversary class of the National Academy, being graduated a short time before the Academy observed its Silver Anniversary in July. Left to right are Deputy Inspector Sanford D. Garelik of the New York City Police Department (vice president); Chief of Police J. Byers Schlichter of Chambersburg, Pa. (secretary-treasurer); Police Captain Glen D. King of the Dallas, Tex., Police Department (president); Mr. Hoover; Assistant Chief of Police Frank T. Rubesha of the East Chicago, Ind., Police Department; and Chief of Police Richard M. Flynn of Dover, N.H. (class committee members).*



tion and the creation of a world Soviet state, and anything they do is predicated solely on the single question—does this advance the world revolution?

That is why I firmly believe that we are permitting ourselves to be boobytrapped over the so-called "summit situation,"—fiasco, some people call it. Khrushchev knew in advance that Western unity could not be split at Paris. He knew he would get very little or nothing in the way of concessions. Why, then, go to Paris and waste time negotiating with people he despises anyway and have to come back and report to his people and the satellites over the world that he came back empty-handed?

He also knew that President Eisenhower had less than 8 more months to serve and that any agreements worked out with him might be rejected by his successor or the next administration. That is why he torpedoed the conference and said he would be ready to talk again in 6 to 8 months. The U-2 plane incident was made to order for his scuttling act, but had it not occurred, believe me, he would have forced a showdown over some other issue, and charged the West with bad faith anyway.

The lesson of history has been all too plainly written—you can't do business with communists. It is high time we stopped kidding ourselves that through endless talks with communist leaders we may be able to find mutual agreement and accommodation that they will keep. We may be able to find areas of mutual agreement sometimes, but if a maniac in your community threatens to kill you and your family and has demonstrated that he means what he says, having killed several people prior to that, what in the name of common sense would the object be of negotiating with him? You might be able to negotiate for a little more time. You might be able to negotiate the choice of the cemetery where you are going to be buried, but if he persists in threatening to kill you, the real area of any possible negotiation is practically nil.

You would be better advised to have him locked up and put out of circulation, or, failing that, to defend yourself to the utmost against any surprise or treacherous attack.

We learned to our cost that one could not do business with Hitler and the Nazis. Millions lost their lives, their countries, and their freedom as the result of chasing the will-o'-the-wisp hope that if only we tried hard enough and talked long enough, we might persuade that madman from his openly announced designs. Why anybody in his right mind and knowing the facts of history in this late day still believes and asks others to believe that somehow we can work out things with Khrushchev and the communists is beyond me.

I understand that this Academy has graduated close to 4,000 law enforcement officers in the past 25 years. I congratulate Director Hoover and his able staff on the fine work they have done. This postgraduate academy has been very effective. A Federal police force which some people advocate in this country would be a direct contradiction of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution reserving to the States all rights and functions of government not spelled out in the Constitution. It would also create a most undesirable precedent for further expansion and extension of Federal power into every community and village in this country. The manner and the way in which the FBI has conducted itself during the

years of its existence are probably the best argument we have against some of the people in this country who have been trying from time to time to create a national police system.

After some 300 years of local self-government, I think Americans have more than amply proven they can also police their own communities without Federal intervention, and I would be similarly doubtful about any other device directly trying to set up a Federal clearinghouse for local police information and records. I am not so sure that the Federal Government under the Tenth Amendment should be asked to act in this capacity for States and communities.

I know you have all profited from this course. I know you will go back to your own communities better equipped to face the mounting problems of crime and subversion. We face dark and uncertain days ahead as long as the men of the Kremlin and Peking continue their plotting against the free world. This is a long-time proposition I point out to you, and may last during your entire lifetime. You may face this problem of outside and inside threats. You will be in the front lines on the home front, and you will need all the courage, all the intelligence, and all the fortitude you can muster. I am delighted to be with you on the occasion of this graduation, and I extend each and every one of you my best wishes and good luck in your chosen profession.

Following is the text of Mr. Clark's address:

You know, Mr. Director, this is not only a great pleasure but a distinct privilege to be here today to harken to the beautiful strains of this distinguished Marine Band, to join in this beautiful prayer that the Reverend Bartley gave us, to hear the message of Class President King, to listen to the hard-hitting speech of my distinguished friend of many years, Senator Bridges, and to look into the eyes of these graduates of this great FBI National Academy and to also see the sea of people, hundreds of them, gathered here today, many, many standing in the aisles so that they might partake of this ceremony. As for Academy graduations, Senator, this too is my second offense.

This morning as I entered the auditorium and met the Director, I felt like an old grad just coming back for a homecoming weekend. You know, I used to meet often with the classes. Sometimes it was in the gym; sometimes it was on the roof during pretty weather; and many times it was with Mr. Meyers, who I am sure has led you in your physical training work on many occasions, a most excellent servant of the people there in the Department of Justice. While I was Attorney General, over 1,000 men graduated from this same FBI National Academy from which you graduate today. For me, I believe, the fondest memory of these ceremonies is the inspiring sight of each of the officers coming up here to this platform, one by one, and receiving his diploma—I understand today from the Assistant Attorney General. Your diplomas are your insignia that you are now members of that distinguished and select company of the FBI National Academy. This is indeed an hour of great distinction for you. That is evidenced the more by the presence of all of these hundreds of people here today to witness your graduation. I am sure, too, that your



communities, as they should be, are each proud of your accomplishments. Today you carry home with you a great tradition—the tradition of loyalty, of justice, and of integrity. I know that you will keep that faith.

In fact, Mr. Director, seeing the graduates this morning convinces me, although I have seen many classes, that this is perhaps the most intelligent class that I have had the privilege of meeting with. Now I know you immediately wonder why I say that. Well, I say that because they have elected my fellow Dallasite, Captain King, as their president. What more evidence do you wish? All Texas is proud of you, Captain King, and of the three other Texans who are here in this class. Now, Mr. Director, there are a total of 105 graduates—Senator, I don't want to make you feel bad—all actively engaged in the enforcement of the law in the great State of Texas. Now I ask you, what other State has 105?

This is the Silver Anniversary of the founding of your Academy. Many of us can remember back in July 1935, when the first class assembled here. The Nation at that time was still in the grip of dangerous hoodlum gangs which roamed the country, virtually at will, robbing and kidnaping, and killing. John Dillinger, you may remember, had gone to his death in a blazing gun battle in Chicago just a year before that meeting. About the time of the graduation of the first FBI National Academy class, FBI Agents brought to an end the infamous careers of "Ma" Barker and her son, Fred. Alvin Karpis, the leering criminal and the gang leader, was still at large back there in 1935.



*The Honorable Tom C. Clark.*

Now these were dark, tension-filled days, when FBI Agents literally lived in their automobiles with their guns in their hands searching out these hoodlums. They faced danger straight in the eye, unhesitatingly laid their lives right down on the line, and held the banner of law enforcement high at a time when in some areas of Government there was corruption. The roll call of FBI Agents and of the fearless and hard-working local officers back there during those days is indeed a tribute to the valor and the fearless dedication of the profession of law enforcement. Now since those dark days American law enforcement has molded itself—and I hope the Director will not be abashed, as I speak only the truth when I say—it has molded itself in his image and in the image of the FBI. Now I think history can write its own verdict with reference to what accomplishments have been made. Today, thanks to the efficiency, the dedication, and the integrity of police officers everywhere, law enforcement, the profession, is a respected one, and it deserves the accolades of all citizens everywhere.

As we view this quarter of a century of progress, we can be proud of its past accomplishments, and we can be optimistic as to those of the future. But some ask why has law enforcement achieved such monumental progress in the short span of 25 years? The answer, I think, lies in the cooperative techniques now used in combating the criminal, the scientific crime detection programs, the fingerprints, the officer training which, Senator, I was happy to hear you put at the top of the list, and the purposeful determination of officers to see to it that law enforcement is done and done well.

We hear today some talk about the establishment of a National Police Agency—a single, all-inclusive law enforcement group, they say, to bring an end to all inefficiency, to all red tape, and to all conflicting jurisdictions. Well, frankly, I heard that same song way before there was an FBI National Academy. In my humble judgment it is a mistake, and it is also contrary to all of our concepts of the dual-Federalism that we have created here in the United States. It likewise violates the philosophy upon which our law enforcement system is founded. Let me add, if I might, and I know that I tread on rather, you might say, slippery ground when a Justice makes some little remark, particularly of advice or an innocent answer to a question; but I believe that the real answer to the crime problem as it faces us today is not so much the establishment of a National Police Agency or, for that matter, an overall commission, but I believe that it is the intelligent, the energetic, the enthusiastic support that communities and people should give to the present law enforcement agencies that we have here in the United States. Specifically, I point out, by providing the present officers of the law with the tools—the most efficient ones that are available—in order that they may get their job done. Now this includes not only better-trained personnel, which I put at the top of the list, but also better equipment, more respect for officers of the law, firmer community support, and, I mention it last—although in the list of necessities it also should be at the top—more pay for law enforcement officers. I hope that no one will forget that last one—Government officials, too, deserve a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

As one who has spent almost a lifetime in law enforce-



ment work, I know that in the final analysis good law enforcement rests on the attitudes, on the opinions, on the mores of each of our communities here in America. In our system of free government, the local citizens themselves determine the quality of their law enforcement. If they want good law enforcement, they can get it. But they must work for it. They must encourage civic interest in it. They must teach respect, as I said, not only for law but for men and women who enforce the law. Every man, I believe, and every woman, yes, and every child in America should be brought to the realization that they cannot enjoy or maintain their rights, their dignity, their freedom, except for the loyal and devoted police officers who protect them in every community of our country. Yes, we have come a long way as I have said, but we have a long way yet to go.

In fact, the little pamphlet, Mr. Director, that you issued only 2 days ago—I think the title of it was "Cooperation—The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement"—symbolizes, I believe, the challenge that I put to you today. It points out that the FBI has a vast storehouse of information which, at this very minute while we sit here, is being put to work and is actually working throughout the Nation. Take, for example, the 155,000,000 sets of fingerprints that are housed in the FBI's Identification Division. They are truly soldiers of service. They identify the guilty; they protect the innocent; and they render also many humanitarian services. Those black little ridges that you see on small pieces of cardboard, if you go over to the FBI and have the privilege of going through their Fingerprint Division, day after day are unmasking the man who travels under aliases; the criminal who puts on the false fronts; and the swindler, too, who has that phony smile that most of them have. What is encouraging to me is the number of law enforcement agencies—over 13,000 in the United States today—which are utilizing the services of the Fingerprint Division. I think that is evidence of its great contribution to law enforcement. Last year, in fact, almost 17,000 fugitive criminals—45 every day—were identified by fingerprint searches in the FBI, and, since the system began, over 270,000 fugitives from justice have been identified through its facilities.

Another of the FBI's numerous accomplishments, I think, is its scientific work. You, I am sure, were given an opportunity to study and appraise the latest techniques of the FBI's Laboratory. I am sure you know much more about it than I do. But, I remember back a quarter of a century ago, perhaps longer, because of my age, than most of you can recollect, that there were some who "poked fun" at the role of science in crime detection. What, they asked, does a piece of paint or a little hair, or maybe a blob of dirt, or a broken saucer, or something like that have to do with a murder case? Well, science taught us differently. We now know that it is a strong right arm of every law enforcement officer. Wherever he goes, he knows that the Laboratory at the FBI is working to perform scientific miracles that will make even this smallest little bit of evidence—this hair—tell its true story in the courtroom. During last year it made almost 185,000 scientific examinations, an increase of some 12 percent, and its services—remember this because this is so true of the service of the FBI—are free of charge to law enforcement agencies anywhere in this Nation of ours.

Surely this is the real spirit of cooperative law enforcement when a local sheriff or chief of police or an officer like yourselves needs only invest in the cost of one of Uncle Sam's airmail stamps, or if you don't think it's that important, a four-center, and you will secure, without any additional cost, the complete scientific advice of this great organization. Your FBI National Academy, also, is a splendid example, as the Senator has pointed out, of the value of knowledge, experience, and esprit de corps—and there is nothing like it anywhere except in the United States Marines. It and the FBI are just two peas in a pod when it comes to esprit de corps. Now all of this, my friends, can be transmitted into the flesh and blood of men like you who are giving your lives to the profession of law enforcement.

In your weeks here in Washington, you have accomplished much more than just earn this diploma that the Assistant Attorney General will award you today. You are taking back with you the wisdom gained by an organization—by thousands of its Agents—throughout the country working against the criminal. Yes, and against the subversive, too. This storehouse of FBI information, this accumulated experience of law enforcement over years and years is a repository of the highest of ideals and most practical of everyday experiences. We in America, I deem it, are indeed fortunate to have this storehouse working for us on a 24-hour-day basis for the welfare of all of our people.

And now, my fellow officers, because I feel too that I am sort of a member—I hope you don't object—there is just one more thing that I want to mention, and it's this training program that the Senator so eloquently spoke of. I take it from what little experience I've had in law enforcement, although it does cover a lifetime almost, that the most important duty of every officer—every police officer—in the United States is to inform himself of the latest and the most efficient police methods that are available. In this field, as the Senator says, the FBI has erected what, to my mind, is its most imposing and, I know, its most lasting monument. Last year alone it conducted over 2,500 police training schools—all at the request of local officers like yourselves. It sponsored nationwide law enforcement conferences. Its Special Agents—and I want to salute them, too, for they are the men who are really out on the front line—gave thousands of lectures in local communities throughout this country on modern crime detection. The Academy has graduated over 3,800 officers, and after graduation they have gone back home and now enjoy top rank in their profession. One out of every six—just imagine, one out of every six of the 3,800 who are graduates here—are chiefs of police in their communities. Ninety-four are sheriffs of a county, and almost a fourth of the States have as their top public safety director a graduate of this Academy from which you become a graduate today. I say that this is a most impressive record.

Now, my friends, Heaven's first law is peace and order. The first one in the administration of justice is a continued observance by police officers of all of those civilized, well-established, and fair rules of conduct that meet our standards of decency.

Upon this first duty every man's liberty not only depends, but the very strength of our country exists and



rests. While there is always a time for law, especially now with crime on the rise as it is, still there is never a time in my book which warrants the sacrifice of the inalienable constitutional rights of the individual. We have created courts to protect these rights. The courts, however, you must remember, can proceed only on a case-by-case basis. Because of this, results on a case-by-case basis often appear obscure and are often most disheartening. Courts of course know that. They fully appreciate the difficulties that face you law enforcement officers. But courts, remember, cannot wear blinders. It is the bad case—the Senator mentioned a couple of them, and I agree with the principles stated in those cases—it's the bad case on the facts that makes what we often call the bad law. But, I believe, bad cases teach that law enforcement does not need to cut corners on the law. The strict observance of the legal rules which the law lays down gets the best results, and that's why the FBI is great today—it has at all times honored and protected the rights of the individual. In carrying out this mandate of the law you too must see to it that every police establishment in the United States does likewise. And the most effective way to insure it is to require your officers to engage in what I call a continuous "in-service" training. In that way, you can carry home with you and there transmit the tradition of the FBI that you have learned so much about here in Washington. Through in-service training you can, with the continued cooperation of the FBI, keep your officers advised not only on the requirements of the law, but also the most modern techniques of crime detection.

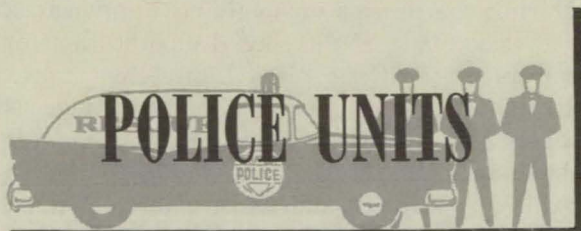
And so today I salute each and every one of you graduates. And a special one for my old friend and fellow Dallasite, the captain, too. I know that when you return to your respective communities you will take with you the lessons that have been taught you here in this Academy. Through them may you not only increase the efficiency of your organization, but likewise the security of every community in this great country of ours. And so I say: "Good morning, officers, and may God bless you."

The members of the graduating class of the 65th Session of the FBI National Academy are:

Robert David Bentley, Little Rock, Ark., Police Department.  
 Alden Richard Berry, Hialeah, Fla., Police Department.  
 Ray Emerson Blair, Monrovia, Calif., Police Department.  
 Joseph P. Bradley, Newark, N.J., Police Department.  
 Michael M. Broser, Clayton, Mo., Police Department.  
 Warren W. Campbell, Jr., Goldsboro, N.C., Police Department.  
 Patrick L. Carroll, Fairfield, Conn., Police Department.  
 Eugene Glen Cederlof, Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department.  
 Howard H. Chapman, U.S. National Park Service.  
 Carl William Cole, North Platte, Nebr., Police Department.  
 Lester J. Commings, Wyoming, Ohio, Police Department.  
 John Dennis Courtney, Jr., Williamstown, Mass., Police Department.  
 Howard D. Day, Irvington, N.J., Police Department.  
 Thomas W. Dixon, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department.

John A. Egan, New Brunswick, N.J., Police Department.  
 Emmett E. Evans, Iowa City, Iowa, Police Department.  
 Richard M. Flynn, Dover, N.H., Police Department.  
 Sylvester M. Gajewski, Wausau, Wis., Police Department.  
 Sanford D. Garelik, New York City Police Department.  
 J. Leon Gasque, Jr., South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.  
 Edward R. Gleason, Jr., Palisades Interstate Park Patrol, Bear Mountain, N.Y.  
 Charles L. Groesbeck, Warren, Mich., Police Department.  
 Calvin F. Hawkinson, Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department.  
 Daniel C. Henderson, Needham, Mass., Police Department.  
 Harold D. Hettrick, Law Enforcement Division, Wisconsin Conservation Department.  
 James Edward Hill, Glen Ellyn, Ill., Police Department.  
 Norman Harold Hobson, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
 Harry P. Jenkins, Kalamazoo, Mich., Police Department.  
 Robert Thomas Johnston, Wilson, N.C., Police Department.  
 Cecil Edward Kilroy, Stanislaus County, Calif., Sheriff's Department.  
 Glen D. King, Dallas, Tex., Police Department.  
 John Charles Krsul, Cascade County, Mont., Sheriff's Office.  
 Thomas L. Leffler, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.  
 Eugene J. Lessmeister, Florence, S.C., Police Department.  
 Arthur P. Lueckemann, Davis, Calif., Police Department.  
 Harry Madison Merritt, Yazoo City, Miss., Police Department.  
 Robert Mutch, Redondo Beach, Calif., Police Department.  
 Thomas Vincent O'Brien, Greenville, Miss., Police Department.  
 Emmett Paul, Louisville, Ky., Police Department.  
 Leslie J. Payne, Jr., Salisbury, Md., Police Department.  
 William L. Purse, Austin, Tex., Police Department.  
 Russell R. Richardson, Jr., Tacoma, Wash., Police Department.  
 Clarence R. Robinson, Marietta, Ga., Police Department.  
 Preston B. Rowland, Maryland State Police.  
 Frank Thomas Rubesha, East Chicago, Ind., Police Department.  
 J. Byers Schlichter, Chambersburg, Pa., Police Department.  
 Walfrid John Sjoblom, New York State Police.  
 Oscar N. Soderstrom, Yakima, Wash., Police Department.  
 Clyde A. Sorensen, St. Louis Park, Minn., Police Department.  
 Luis E. Torres-Colon, Police of Puerto Rico.  
 James Robert Vanderford, Alabama Highway Patrol.  
 John Rex Vencill, Virginia State Police.  
 Duke C. Vincent, Memphis, Tenn., Police Department.  
 J. Odell Wagner, San Angelo, Tex., Police Department.  
 William G. Ward, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., Bureau of Police.  
 John R. Williams, Orleans County, N.Y., Sheriff's Office.  
 Andrew Robert Wilson, El Paso, Tex., Police Department.  
 Joe B. Wilson, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department.  
 Herman W. Xander, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.  
 Class counselors were Special Agents Newell S. Irwin, Jr., and Robert Ross Reynolds.





## ***Specialized Unit Answers Calls of Search and Rescue***

by ARTHUR R. McKENZIE, *Chief of Police, Costa Mesa, Calif.*

The Costa Mesa, Calif., Police Department initially became interested in a specialized unit within the department to answer search and rescue calls when it became evident that much time and effort in the way of manpower and utilization of equipment were being wasted in dispatching personnel to an emergency scene when such persons were not needed.

The need was pinpointed by a tragedy in our immediate area when a 7-year-old boy disappeared on his way home from school. A search was undertaken by the combined officers of the Orange County Sheriff's Office and members of 20 municipal departments in Orange County. Tragically, the boy was found drowned in a drainage ditch approximately a mile from his home. But the ironic part was that many regularly equipped police sedans passed within 15 feet of where the boy was found. It is possible that if these vehicles had been equipped with the proper type of spotlights and floodlights, his life might have been saved. Again, in this situation, there were approximately 200 officers and also many civilians involved in the search, but because the terrain was undeveloped, the headquarters were established in a private residence approximately a mile from where the boy was found and not in the immediate search area.

The idea was then germinated for the establishment of a mobile command post equipped with communication systems, first-aid units and other equipment which would be essential to operate a field headquarters. The first step in obtaining the necessary equipment was a visit to the California Civil Defense warehouse where all types of surplus equipment that the Armed Forces had relinquished were available to municipalities for emergency utilization.

Two 4-wheel drive jeeps were purchased; also, one truck tractor; one 9-foot semitrailer and two portable generators (one of which can generate 10,000 kilowatts and the other 5,000 kilowatts of power); one jeep utility trailer; a 13-unit tele-

phone system; floodlights and spotlights which can be operated on both alternating and direct current; battery-operated portable hand lights; miscellaneous tools for fire and rescue work; stretchers, blankets, first aid kits and a public address system with a 3-mile range which includes a repeating recording device with which a 1-minute message can be recorded and repeatedly rebroadcast.

The two jeeps were equipped with portable searchlights and floodlights which are powered by small portable generators mounted in the rear of the unit. The tractor and trailer unit (a former mobile machine shop) houses the mobile communications center which includes the mobile police frequency receiver and transmitter, field telephone station, public address system, conventional telephone, first aid and light gear and many other



*Chief Arthur R. McKenzie.*

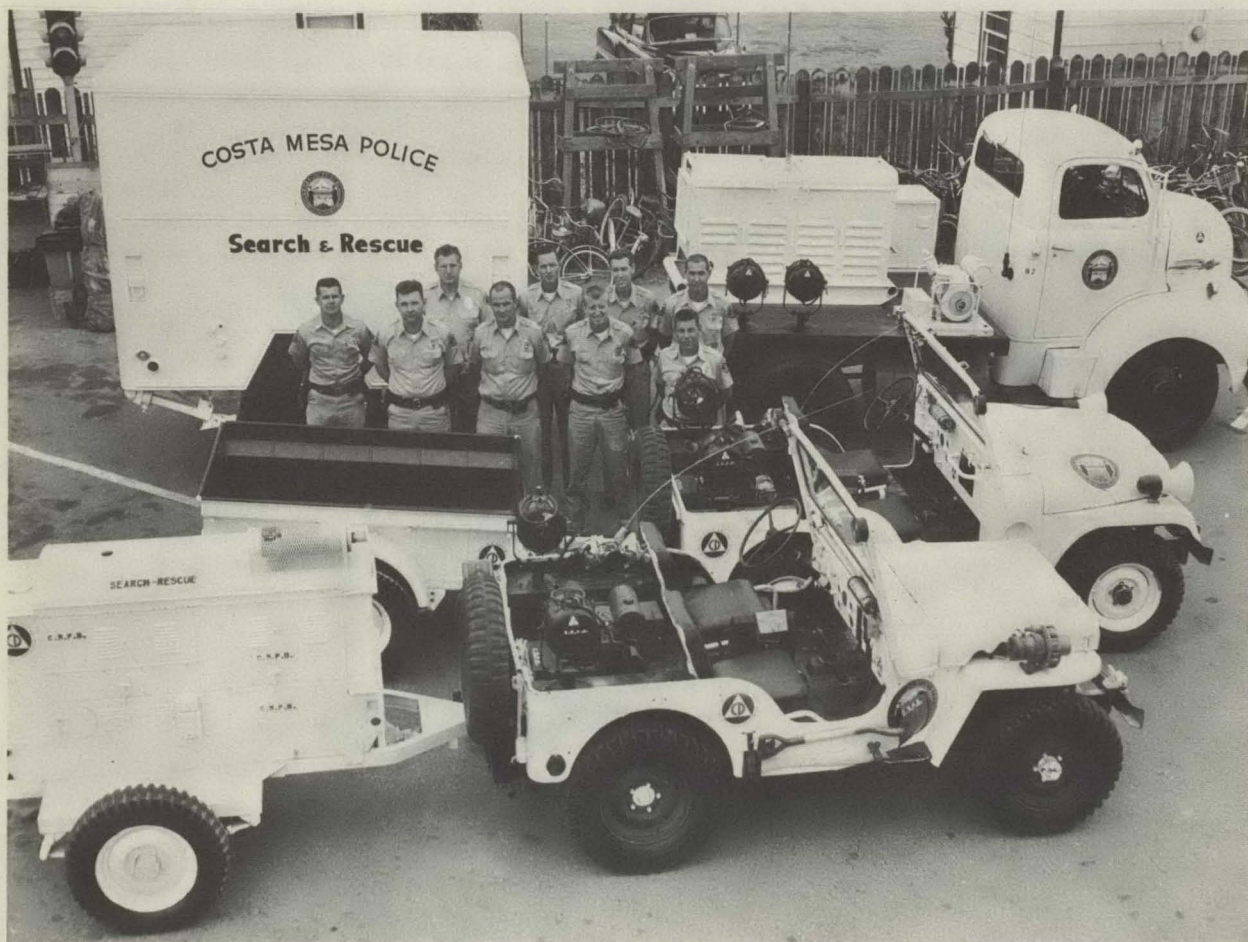


miscellaneous search and rescue items. Mounted on the rear of the truck tractor are the 5-kilowatt generator, a 110-volt generating plant for the public address system and a 32-volt generator for additional searchlights and floodlights. Provisions were made to obtain several hundred feet of electrical line with junction boxes at intervals to light large areas and to provide emergency power. Light and heavy line (rope) in various lengths is also carried in the mobile unit. The mobile equipment is police radio-equipped with dual frequency receivers and transmitters.

A fourth unit is currently being equipped as a carryall and field ambulance and will be added to the team.

This equipment was purchased at a cost of 10 percent of the fair trade value. It was then checked for mechanical defects and any repairs or alterations for our purposes were made. The cost of the surplus equipment was approximately \$2,000. The actual value was estimated at \$22,000 upon completion of painting and alterations.

During the process of obtaining equipment, a survey was made of the special qualifications of members of the Costa Mesa Police Department with the thought in mind of obtaining a nucleus to operate the specialized unit. Eight men were to be assigned to the team and would be used to organize, coordinate and assist police, civilian, and military agencies. Our investigation to select the eight men for this team disclosed one man with approximately 7 years' experience as a heavy equipment operator. He was qualified to handle all types of military equipment from tanks through jeeps including tractors and trucks. Two men were former medical corpsmen in the Armed Forces and had obtained American Red Cross advanced instructor's credentials. Another man had spent 4 years as a Navy photographer and was familiar with all types of photographic equipment and procedures. Two other officers had prior experience as telephone company linemen and installers and were familiar with most problems which would be encountered in a com-



*Search and rescue squad with equipment.*



munications system. These men were interviewed and all volunteered to become members of the unit.

They were then given an indoctrination course in the handling of all types of equipment, and, in addition, were given a 2-day course of instruction by the U.S. Marine Corps at El Toro in the procedures of air and sea rescue. This unit was outfitted with a special fatigue-type uniform including heavy foul-weather jackets and rain gear. The enthusiasm for the project was evidenced by the fact that the cost of these uniforms was borne individually by each of the volunteering officers.

In addition to the war surplus equipment, all of the vehicles were equipped with 3-way radios, camera equipment including a 16-millimeter motion picture camera and a 4- by 5-inch press camera, all of which is used in conjunction with the complete photographic laboratory at the police department. Oxygen equipment was also installed.

### ***Rescue Plan in Operation***

Since the inauguration of the plan, the specially equipped jeeps have been utilized in rescue operations and traffic control in three plane crashes, numerous searches for lost children—especially in rough and desolate terrain—and the successful search for and capture of the slayer of an Ontario, Calif., policeman in the Carbon Canyon area of Orange and San Bernardino Counties. This equipment was also used to warn and evacuate numerous residents in the Elsinore-San Juan Capistrano area during the disastrous Ortega Highway forest fire and also in the search for the armed robbery suspects in the Santa Ana riverbed area. Floodlights have been used in connection with a helicopter making an emergency landing at Hoag Hospital carrying a skin diver who had been seriously injured in a boat accident at Catalina.

The power, as provided by the portable generators, has been utilized to operate the Costa Mesa Police Department and Fire Department when major breakdowns of the local power company have occurred. In addition, the trailer command post unit has been utilized as a substation for the local police department for crowds and events such as a gathering of approximately 100,000 people for the annual Lions Club Fish Fry.

As a result of the formation of this organization and the obtaining of this equipment, the policy of the Costa Mesa Police Department has

been established that, in all requests for mutual aid from other organizations, this unit will be activated for the first call, and, upon request, the equipment and manpower will be dispatched to the emergency scene. If at this time additional help or equipment is needed, the senior officer in charge of our search and rescue team, at the request of the person in charge of the emergency scene, will order additional help from our local station.

Through this form of coordination, we have found that many man-hours have been saved because reserves and off-duty officers have not had to be called to mobilize and then sent home when it was not necessary for them to be dispatched to the emergency scene.

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### **DOCUMENT EXAMINATION**

Document examination plays an important part in the modern program of scientific crime detection.

In April of 1959, a document examiner from the FBI Laboratory testified in U.S. District Court, Carson City, Nev., at a bank robbery trial. The defendant was charged with having robbed the Keystone Branch of the First National Bank of Nevada, Reno, Nev., on December 19, 1958. At the time of the robbery the bank robber handed a note to a teller which warned him the bank was being robbed and he was to do as he was told and no one would get hurt. The bank robber obtained \$2,088.

The FBI Laboratory expert testified that the handwritten portion of the note used in this bank robbery was written by the subject on trial. One of the standards for comparison used by the Laboratory expert was a bank robbery note utilized by this suspect in a 1951 bank robbery to which the man had previously pleaded guilty and had been convicted.

The defendant took the stand in his own defense and alleged that the current bank robbery note actually pertained to the 1951 bank robbery and, therefore, was inadmissible against him in connection with the current robbery. This contention was overcome when it was quickly determined that the 1958 bank robbery note was written on the reverse side of a withdrawal slip bearing the print of "1956" under the form number. The verdict of the jury was "guilty" and the sentence was 10 years' imprisonment.

*Butler 91-11719  
FB# 373 702*



## OTHER TOPICS

One day in 1957 a nonresident of Amarillo, Tex., was issued an overtime parking citation. This painfully routine act of a police officer set in motion an unprecedented chain of events which will affect the Amarillo Police Department for an infinite number of years.

The man who responded to the citation presented it to the desk officer with an explanation that justified dismissal of the charge of overtime parking. The officer who handled the case was considerate and polite. The man who had the citation was reasonable and understanding. To the desk officer, it was just another part of his day-to-day duties, but the man was impressed with the manner in which the officer performed this particular job.

Some weeks later he returned and waited patiently in the outer office to see the chief of police. He introduced himself as Carl A. Nielsen of Gruver, Tex. When the chief asked what he could do for him, he came directly to the point by announcing that he wanted to give the police department a section (640 acres) of land! Needless to say, Mr. Nielsen's generous plan came as a sur-

## ***Parking Citation Brings Rare Reward to Amarillo Police***

*by WILEY C. ALEXANDER, Chief of Police,  
Amarillo, Tex.*

prise and prompted an inquiry concerning the motivation for such an act. The impressions left as a result of the citation were related and, in addition, Mr. Nielsen pointed out that he wanted to give the police something besides arguments.

Mr. Nielsen was born in Denmark over 80 years ago and came to the United States as a young man to pursue a career in agriculture. In spite of his age, he appears to be in his late 50's or early 60's and speaks with a delightful accent. He is well informed on the problems and progress of enforcement agencies and his regard for and interest in the law enforcement profession are vividly illustrated and demonstrated through his generosity.

The necessary legal arrangements in the form of a will and testament have been prepared which provide that preappointed executors of the estate of Mr. Nielsen shall monitor the manner in which the estate is used. He has specifically provided that the property, facilities and revenue therefrom shall be used for the "benefit of police officers, their wives and families." The Amarillo



*Chief Wiley C. Alexander with two muzzle-loading, flint-lock weapons.*



*Assistant Chief Amend with some of the many weapons displayed in the museum.*





*Assistant Chief Amend holds one of the collection of ancient pipes.*



*Sabre used in Civil War is shown by Assistant Chief Amend.*

Police Department, to the exclusion of all other divisions of the municipality, will be the owner of the property.

Included in the legacy is a collection of antique furniture, swords, and a wide variety of firearms. All these items are housed in a museum, displayed attractively for the pleasure of the viewing public. A number of the guns are several hundred years old as are other miscellaneous items of inter-

est. The oldest item is a helmet estimated to have been forged before the birth of Christ.

The museum has attracted the attention of hundreds of law enforcement officers from all over the Nation, and the guest register reflects the names of persons from all walks of life. The museum itself is a thing of beauty and interest; however, of more significance is the stimulus that motivated Mr. Nielsen to take such a deep and lasting interest in the department.

## INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE SOLVES MURDER

One night early in January 1959, the owner of an auto parts store, aged 79, was murdered in his store with a hunting knife having a 5-inch blade. D. L. Shook, identification officer of the North Little Rock, Ark., Police Department, advised that the elderly storekeeper had been stabbed in the back and chest 17 times with this knife.

Examination of the murder weapon revealed that it had an unusual handle with an old shoelace wrapped around the lower part.

Since there were no immediate suspects in the case, Officer Shook took photographs of the knife. The photographs were then exhibited at several well-known gathering places. However, this proved ineffective in obtaining any type of lead.

Officer Shook and Chief of Police Ray Vick then decided that, in view of its unusual appearance, the weapon should be given more publicity. Accordingly, in cooperation with the local editors

and television stations, photographs of the knife were printed in the newspapers and flashed on television screens.

A young boy, watching television at the time the photograph of the knife was broadcast, recognized the knife as his property. He immediately notified the police department, advised them that the knife belonged to him, and that he had loaned it a few days before to a young man of his acquaintance. This young man, aged 19, was soon contacted by the police and subsequently confessed to the murder.

The subject in this case was confined as a patient in a State mental hospital for mental examination. *Airtel from Little Rock 1/26/59 Crimdel - Little Rock file (94-210)*

## TRACE EVIDENCE

Clothing to be examined for the presence of trace evidence should be removed from the person or body taking care to cut or damage the garments as little as possible.



# ***History of Badge in Denver, Colo., Dates from 1800's***

by ROGER P. SMITH, *Secretary, Denver Police Department*

*(This is the last of a series of articles concerning the badges or identification cards of various police organizations.)*

The Denver Police Department was formally organized on December 1, 1874. Prior to that date the only law enforcement in Denver was that of city marshals and, so far as it is known, no type of badge was issued to these officers.

The first police badges were issued to officers of the department shortly after its formal organization and were of a shield type bearing only the officer's number.

In 1890, a badge in the shape of a 5-pointed star was adopted by the department, and 2 years

later this design was altered to effect an 8-pointed star. In 1899, a hat emblem in the form of a shield was also issued to the officers as a symbol of authority. In 1912, the star design was abandoned, and a new type of shield badge was adopted and issued to officers of the department.

In 1926, the present style of police badge was designed by the author, adopted by police officials, and issued to the officers. This badge is constructed in three pieces consisting of a chrome background in the shape of a combination star and shield surmounted by an eagle. A chrome insert bearing rank and number and a gold seal insert which is a replica of the official seal of the city and county of Denver complete the design. The entire badge measures approximately 3 inches in height by 2¾ inches in width and weighs 2½ ounces. It does not appear gaudy or large in size, yet is clearly visible and easy to maintain. The badges issued to policewomen are slightly smaller in size and weigh 1½ ounces.

Badges of the Denver Police Department vary somewhat as to the rank of the officers. The chief's, division chiefs', and captains' badges are of rolled gold with black enameled letters reflecting



*Chief James E. Childers and Secretary Roger P. Smith with display of badges used by the Denver Police Department from 1874 to present.*



rank. These badges have actually been in use without change since 1910. The lieutenants' and sergeants' badges have a chrome and gold background with blue enameled letters and a prominent gold seal in the center. Matching cap shields are also issued to these officers.

### **Badges Numbered by Ranks**

All police badges of the Denver Department below the rank of captain are numbered from one up within the various ranks. The badges are assigned to the men strictly on the basis of seniority in each specific rank with the highest seniority receiving badge number one. Reassignment of these numbers is made every 2 years in the ranks of lieutenant, sergeant, detective, secretary, radio engineer and operator, technician, dispatcher, patrolman, policewoman and matron. Any vacancy is filled by advancement of all officers holding numbers below the vacancy.

In a few instances, badges have been presented to relatives of deceased officers but these numbers have been duplicated by issuance of a new badge bearing the same number. When an officer retires from the department, he turns in the badge which he is carrying at that time and receives a new badge bearing the designation of "Retired" and numbered from 1,000 up in order of retirement.

### **Veteran Officers Honored**

At the present time, Officer E. E. Bryant, who entered on duty as a patrolman with the department May 18, 1927, holds patrolman badge Number 1. He has been assigned this badge since December 1955. Former Deputy Chief H. "Rugg" Williams had the distinction of serving the Denver Police Department longer than any other officer. He served as a member of the department from March 3, 1890, until his death April 6, 1952, for a total of 62 years, 1 month, and 3 days.

Only 35 badges have been lost by officers of the Denver Police Department since 1926, and the majority of these have been found or returned to the department. As an example, a detective lost his badge in 1915 while conducting a homicide investigation in prairie country east of Denver. Several years later two young boys found the badge while hunting and returned it to the department.

The Denver Police Department also issues badges to regularly certified police reporters and

has, in the past, issued a few badges to notable citizens on an honorary basis.

In 1937 a patrolman's badge was presented to Maj. Edward Bowes, conductor of the Bowes Amateur Hour, while visiting in Denver. In later years, Jack Webb was presented patrolman's badge No. 430 for inclusion in a badge collection which he maintains, and patrolman badge No. 444 was presented to a French Brigadier General and member of the Paris Police Commission as a memento of his visit to the Denver Department.

*(Photo courtesy of Denver Police Department Photo Lab.)*



### **Ingenious Reaction Course**

Police officers in the North Shore area of Milwaukee have been manifesting considerable interest in an unusual reaction course for firearms training created by Chief of Police Orval H. Meister of Whitefish Bay, Wis., a graduate of the FBI National Academy. With a tape recorder and a slide projector available for use, the only cash outlay Chief Meister required to complete his equipment was for a roll of 35 mm. film. The 8- by 8-foot screen he uses is constructed of salvaged lumber covered with unused newsprint paper made available by a local newspaper. All this is set up on an indoor range.

Three series of slides were prepared showing practical situations which an officer might run into at the scene of a gas station stickup, a bank hold-up, or a disturbance at a private residence. A narrative on the tape recorder sets the scene, and at the proper moment, a "situation" is flashed on the screen calling for the officer to draw and shoot, draw and give an order, take cover, or not to draw. Many an innocent bystander and some fellow officers have been "shot," along with the armed and dangerous criminals portrayed in the scenes. But, the officers are learning to react instinctively to situations and to realize that handling firearms is much more than shooting at bull's-eye targets in the deliberate and studied fashion often connected with indoor firearms training. *Newsletter 5-1-60*

### **EVIDENCE**

Call the nearest FBI office for information on the packaging and transmitting of evidentiary material to the FBI Laboratory.



# ***Cruising Police Guide Lost Plane to Safe Landing***

by CHIEF JOHN B. TRETHEWAY, *Stroudsburg, Pa.,  
Police Department*

One of the movie industry's most successful plots involves the lone airplane lost in swirling fog or driving rain. Tension is heightened by the frantic, desperate efforts of radio operators, ground crews, and other interested parties to bring the plane and its occupants to safety. This script was enacted in true life in the Pocono Mountain section of Pennsylvania during the last winter, and the real excitement and mental strain which surrounded the rescue of a lost plane certainly matched, if not surpassed, any movie variety.

The first episode in this drama occurred in the early winter evening of January 4, 1960, and was staged in the drizzling rain and foggy atmosphere of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, twin boroughs located at the gateway to the vast Pocono Mountain section. The first indication that anything was wrong was noted by Stroudsburg Patrolmen Russell Decker and Richard Wolbert, who

were patrolling in a squad car on the outskirts of town. As the squad car turned right from Route 611 onto Phillips Street, the officers saw a single-engine airplane flying extremely low.

## ***Pilot in Trouble***

The officers, immediately sensing that something was wrong, stopped their car, and stood watching the plane as it circled over the center of Stroudsburg and headed back toward the waiting policemen. Wolbert turned on the patrol car's red revolving light and pointed the car's spotlight directly at the plane. Decker contacted the control center by radio, explaining that a plane was flying very low, appeared to be lost, and requested any possible help.

The plane circled away and then came back again, and it appeared the pilot was unaware of the officers' frantic efforts to signal him. On the next crossover, the plane was flying so low that at first it was thought it would hit the patrol car. There was no doubt that the pilot was in trouble and needed help. A rapid consultation resulted in the decision that the best plan would be to attempt to guide the plane to the Hamlen Airport, located in East Stroudsburg.

The eerie ride started toward the airport, with Wolbert and Decker keeping the red light flashing and endeavoring to keep the spotlight on the circling plane. In the meantime, they were joined by East Stroudsburg Policemen Donald Quick and Clark Frailey, who also utilized the red dome emergency signal and the car's spotlight. As the cars slowly moved toward the landing field, help began arriving from all sides. The East Stroudsburg Fire Department, emergency ambulances, and many private cars converged upon the airport in order to use their headlights in illuminating the field, which did not have lighting facilities.

Many times during the tortuous journey, the officers were dismayed when it seemed that they had lost the plane. The cars would stop and the policemen, straining their eyes into the ever-thickening fog, waved their flashlights endeavoring to secure the pilot's attention again. This procedure was repeated time after time as the storm appeared to frustrate the rescuers' attempts.

## ***Tension Mounts***

At last the airport was reached, and the East Stroudsburg Police went down the west side of the field, laying flares, and stationed their car at the



*Chief John B. Tretheway.*



south end with headlights trained on the ground. The Stroudsburg Police went down the east side, also laying flares, and then drove the patrol car to the north side of the field. Now came the most thrilling part of the hair raiser.

The first pass made over the airport by the plane was crossfield, and everyone gave an involuntary cry of horror as it almost crashed into the fog-enshrouded mountain to the north of the field. Quickly recovering, the pilot turned his airship and approached from east to west, the direction in which the police had set the flares. The plane, however, did not land, but dipped and quickly climbed back into the fog. On the next circle, a safe landing was made, and everyone raced across the field as it came to a bumpy stop. Wolbert and Decker were the first to reach the plane, and as they opened its door, the pilot, ashen-faced and shaking, stumbled from his seat. Everyone was talking excitedly in relief.

### ***Mission Accomplished***

The pilot identified himself as Gerald W. Francis, 28 years old, of 218 Philadelphia Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. He explained he was flying his single-engine Cessna from Utica, N.Y. to Washington, D.C., when he became lost in the fog. The plane had a radio, but it had failed, and he had been unable to contact the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Airport. He knew there was an airfield somewhere in the vicinity and kept circling the town in the hope that someone would notice his predicament and give him help. He had no idea how that assistance was to come, and he praised the officers for their imaginative rescue.



*Officers Quick, Frailey, and Wolbert approach plane moments after it landed safely.*



*Patrolmen Wolbert and Decker, rescued pilot Gerald W. Francis, and Patrolman Frailey.*

The credit for this excellent police work belongs to Officers Decker and Wolbert of the Stroudsburg Police Department for their alertness and quick conception of the rescue plan and to East Stroudsburg Policemen Quick and Frailey, for their prompt cooperation and excellent participation. Much credit must also be given to Harold Hamlen and his son, Roy, who operate the airport. Another individual who proved the efficacy of the radio in police work was Jack Wyckoff, operator of the radio control center, who coordinated activities.

Wolbert and Decker, after the excitement, stated that this was one of the most memorable actions of their police career and made special mention of their fears when they thought they had lost the plane on several occasions. There is no doubt that their action in guiding the plane to safety was an outstanding police performance, and they were heartily congratulated before they turned their squad car back into the fog and rain to investigate a complaint on a barking dog at the other end of town. *(Photos courtesy of R. G. MacLeod, The Daily Record, Stroudsburg, Pa.)*



### **ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM**

Unauthorized wearing of an official uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States or parts thereof is a violation of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The act also covers the unauthorized wearing of decorations or insignia and their unauthorized manufacture and sale.



# WANTED BY THE FBI

**JAMES EDWARD WRIGHT, also known as Jimmie Smith Brown, Smith Brown, Jimmy Right, James Rite, "Jimmie," and "Jimmy"**

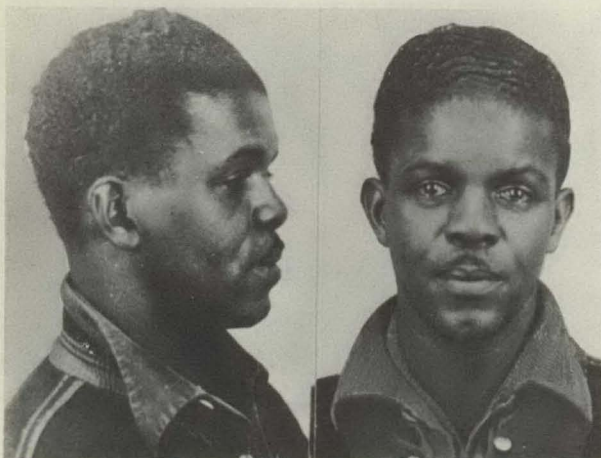
## Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

James Edward Wright is currently the object of a nationwide search by the FBI in connection with the murder of his Newark, N.J., female companion on July 23, 1958. A Federal warrant was issued on September 15, 1958, charging that Wright unlawfully fled the State of New Jersey to avoid prosecution for the slaying of his girl friend.

## Criminal Career

Wright's criminal biography is a portrayal of viciousness and unusual brutality. His first arrest came in February 1941, when he was found guilty of assault and sentenced to 10 days in the Baltimore, Md., County Jail. Later that year, Baltimore authorities confronted him with similar charges for which he received a 30-day jail sentence. He also has been convicted of lewdness and fornication in Newark, N.J.

Wright set about epitomizing his criminal career by the brutal slaying of a cellmate in the Newark City Jail. While serving a 30-day jail sentence, he reportedly went berserk and mauled his victim to death with a piece of a broken toilet bowl. Upon removal to the local medical center, this onetime slaughterhouse employee broke all



*James Edward Wright.*

physical restraints which had been placed about him. He was committed to the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane in May 1954, where he remained until July 1955, when he was released upon court order. The murder indictment against him was dismissed due to insanity in August 1955.

Wright has been described as a heavy drinker with a preference for beer and wine and is assertedly a quick-tempered individual. He allegedly has smoked "reefers." He is said to have been employed as a cattle truck driver and has also worked in slaughtering houses. He reportedly is familiar with the slaughtering process and may seek employment along this line.

## Caution

Wright has been charged with two murders, and inasmuch as he has been declared insane with vicious homicidal tendencies, he should be considered extremely dangerous.

## Description

James Edward Wright is described as follows:

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Age-----                        | 41, born May 3, 1919, at Sparrows Point, Md.  |
| Height-----                     | 6 feet 1 inch.  |
| Weight-----                     | 180 to 190 pounds.  |
| Build-----                      | Medium.   |
| Hair-----                       | Black.  |
| Eyes-----                       | Brown.  |
| Complexion-----                 | Dark brown.   |
| Race-----                       | Negro.  |
| Nationality-----                | American.   |
| Occupations-----                | Truck driver, laborer, refrigerator repairman, sandblast operator, porter.  |
| Identifying features----        | Scar on chest, burn scar left elbow, three small scars left wrist, burn scar upper right arm, feet slightly deformed, upper right front tooth said to be missing, dimple in center of chin. |
| FBI Number-----                 | 2,389,496.  |
| Fingerprint classification----- | 12 I 21 W OOO 14<br>O 17 U OOO  |

Anyone having information concerning the whereabouts of this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.



## Pennsylvania State Police Seek Deceased's Identity

On October 9, 1958, a badly decomposed body was located a few hundred yards from the Pennsylvania Turnpike in Bedford County, Pa., by the Pennsylvania State Police. Examination of the body disclosed that death apparently was caused by a bullet which entered the lower jaw and passed through the top of the head. A Remington .30-.06 Springfield rifle found at the scene had been fired and the casing was still in the chamber. No bullet was found. The body was clothed in blue denim dungarees, a black motorcycle-type jacket, a wide black leather belt, and black engineering boots.

In addition to the rifle and ammunition for it, other items found at the scene included one right plastic corneal contact lens, camping equipment, a key, and four books.

The rifle was traced to a distributor at Fort Wayne, Ind., where it was determined that the last record available indicated it was sold there in July 1939. The key bore the marking, "Active 195 Avenue A." An investigation by the State Police disclosed it could have been obtained only in New York City.

The books found are entitled "Reading Poems," "Introduction to Critical Study," "One Hundred Modern Poems," and "Science and the Modern World."

The right plastic corneal contact lens was determined to have the following prescription:

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Radius.....    | 7.64     |
| Diameter.....  | 9.5 mm.  |
| Bevel.....     | .4 mm.   |
| Thickness..... | .009 in. |
| Power.....     | 2.00     |

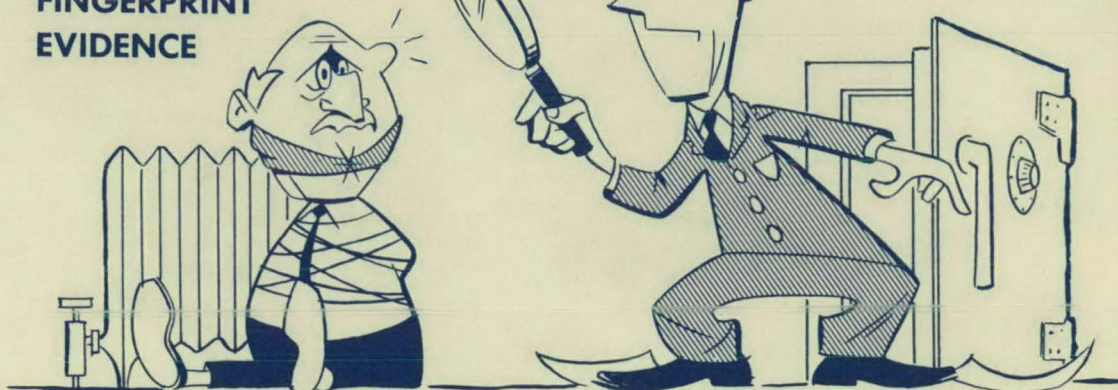
All teeth were accounted for except lower right number six on dental chart. The FBI Laboratory described the victim as follows:

|                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Race.....        | White.                              |
| Sex.....         | Male.                               |
| Hair.....        | Brown to dark brown.                |
| Height.....      | 6 feet 2 inches to 6 feet 6 inches. |
| Age.....         | 30-35.                              |
| Waist.....       | 33 inches.                          |
| Inseam.....      | 33 inches.                          |
| Neck size.....   | 18 inches.                          |
| Sleeve size..... | 34 inches.                          |

Any information regarding this unknown deceased man should be furnished to Capt. Singleton Shaeffer, Commanding Officer, Troop C, Pennsylvania State Police, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

## Helpful Hints

### FINGERPRINT EVIDENCE



WHEN SEARCHING FOR CLUES AT THE SCENE OF A CRIME  
ALWAYS CHECK FOR LATENT PRINTS.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## *Questionable Pattern*



The interesting and questionable pattern above has the appearance of a double loop type whorl with delta formations  $D^1$  and  $D^2$ . However, the appendages attached at right angles to and between the shoulders of the looping ridges in front of the delta formation  $D^1$  preclude the use of the looping ridge as one with sufficient recurve. Thus, the impression is classified as a loop with ten counts and is referenced to a whorl.