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

December 1, 1959

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

As America's most joyous season approaches, the specter of potential disaster in the form of traffic deaths stands in the wings of each scene of family merriment everywhere in our Nation.

Certainly, nothing is so dreadful at this time of year as the shocking, cold statistics which show that at Christmastime, when joy should reign second only to reverence, traffic accidents kill, injure and maim more persons than during any other holiday period.

The National Safety Council, which compiles the tragic account of man's inhumanity to man on the highways, reported that during the four-day Christmas Holiday in 1958, 594 persons were killed by motor vehicles and another 146 died later of injuries incurred in that period. While traffic deaths reach their peak in December, motorists year after year, day after day continue to strew our streets and highways with horribly mangled human bodies. It is an appalling thought, too, to realize that more than twice as many Americans have been killed by automobiles since 1900 as lost their lives in battle during all of the wars in which this Nation has been engaged.

Aside from the terrible toll in human lives, the cost of motor vehicle accidents to the country each year amounts to more than five and one-half billion dollars.

The traffic accident demon is the most bloodthirsty and greedy "highway robber" in the history of civilization. It lusts to rob us of the lives of our loved ones. It has an insatiable hunger for loot. It thrives on the misery such as was brought into thousands of homes last year when it snuffed out the lives of some 37,000 victims and caused serious injuries to another estimated 1,350,000 persons.

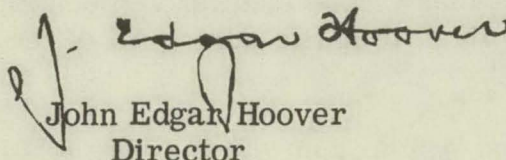
Last year did not set a record for traffic fatalities, but its gruesome tally of more than 100 persons killed each day was truly a national disgrace. Latest available traffic death figures indicate that by the end of 1959 we will witness yet another shameful score of slaughter.

In less than a month's time, with seemingly enthusiastic zeal, American motorists will be throwing themselves into murderous jousting bouts with one of the deadliest weapons in our history--the automobile. Negligent and reckless drivers and pedestrians, despite the pleas of law enforcement, newspapers, and national and local safety organizations, will again put the red stain of death on our roads.

I would most assuredly like to see, beginning now, a tough, unapologetic campaign launched in each community by law enforcement agencies and courts against those who would bring Death to our greatest celebration.

In the approaching Holiday Season, law enforcement officers and the courts are expected to have "good will toward all men." This Christmastime spirit must not extend to our potential highway killers--let us instead remove them and their death-dealing traffic habits from society so that this year there will be highway "peace on earth" throughout our Nation.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Saturation Attack Proves To Be Good Traffic Controller

by TOM SCARBROUGH, *Commissioner, Mississippi
Department of Public Safety*

Saturation or "selective" enforcement in limited periodic doses can be an effective traffic control weapon, especially to the small, low budget enforcement agency which needs to occasionally flex its biceps and show its strength.

The psychological effect of a single month-long concentration enforcement crackdown in Mississippi three years ago still lingers today, proving that a "get tough" policy, if planned and executed with purposefulness and firmness, remains a deterring agent to traffic violations long after the actual show of muscle has ceased.

In the case of the Mississippi Highway Patrol with only 220 uniformed officers engaged in actual traffic law enforcement, and with nearly 9,000 miles of State and Federal highways to be patrolled, enforcement, by necessity, is spread rather thinly—too thinly. To offset this enforcement deficiency which admittedly exists and to utilize the maximum potential of available personnel, the Mississippi Highway Patrol periodically adopts selective enforcement techniques, striking areas with high accident rates. A sustained selective enforcement program would be too costly, but our budget can stand small doses of selective remedy—and these well-planned crackdowns are what I recommend for small traffic enforcement agencies.

Widely scattered enforcement units cannot be everywhere at once, and motorists soon become familiar with enforcement patterns in a given area, even to the extent of knowing the resident patrolman's usual lunch and dinner hours and coffee breaks. A patrolman or trooper observed parked at a roadside restaurant—or spotted anywhere, for that matter—poses no threat to the motorist leaving the immediate vicinity of the officer. The chronic traffic offender, secure in the knowledge that Patrolman So-and-So is the only officer patrolling the next 20 or 30 miles, gets the green light to drive as he pleases.

To remedy this situation, which is especially true in sparsely populated rural areas, and to increase the enforcement potential of existing facil-

ities, units and personnel, Mississippi holds periodic, well-publicized "crackdowns." There is nothing unique about selective or "saturation" enforcement. Many fine State highway patrol and police organizations, as well as large municipal police forces, regularly use selective enforcement techniques in one form or another in their safety programs.

As I have already stated, in Mississippi's case a sustained selective enforcement program would be much too costly. Our crackdowns must be of short duration, carefully planned, and executed with a maximum of fanfare and drumbeating. For the benefit of any other small-budget State patrol organization which may not already have tried selective enforcement, I shall attempt to out-



Tom Scarbrough.

line the steps taken by this department in establishing a feasible selective enforcement program.

The initial "crackdown" by our department came in the fall of 1956, and I can possibly best illustrate our method of selective enforcement by giving a complete description of this first project. Subsequent crackdowns have been held and are being used at this time; however, the initial 1956 program set the stage.

Enforcement activity should be determined by accident experience; this is the basic principle of effective traffic administration. It is essential to effective enforcement. When we saw that routine enforcement measures were failing that year (1956) and our fatality rate appeared to be climbing to an all-time high, we began reviewing the statistics regularly supplied by our Accident Records Sections.

Patrol Chief Bill Hood and staff personnel studied the charts, graphs, and general accident information supplied by Accident Records until a related picture of both problem and available manpower and equipment was brought into sharp focus.

We decided to pass up a scatter-gun blast approach in favor of one clear rifle shot at this particular problem. Our records showed that most Mississippi traffic fatalities were occurring in one-car accidents—the old story of the "lost control driver."

The predominant contributing factor to these accidents, we all agreed, was speed coupled with driver carelessness—the one-two punch behind our

worst mishaps. We found other causes, of course, but speed contributed to accident severity and our multiple death rate, the nemesis of the atomic age traffic administrator.

For two weeks in advance of the concentrated enforcement crackdown which I ordered, the Patrol's public information section issued repeated warnings to state motorists, using all possible media: press, radio, television, and public address. Detailed explanations of the program, its purpose and how it would be instrumented, were thoroughly aired in the press and over radio and television. No punches were pulled. News media cooperated 100 percent in this advance "educational" and most important phase of "Operation—Attack." The picture presented of "things to come" in traffic law enforcement appeared none too pleasant for the chronic law violator. Throwing an intentional scare into the speeder or otherwise careless driver was the express motive behind "Operation—Attack."

Preliminary stages of the crackdown were: (1) Designating of areas to be concentrated upon; (2) Systematic selection and utilization of personnel, allowing a reasonable degree of enforcement and protection in areas not directly affected by the saturation strikes; (3) Screening enforcement techniques and procedures most effective for a short-duration concentrated attack; (4) Providing of adequate briefing of administrative personnel; and (5) Publicizing of the program to the limit.

On the surface, the above five major steps appear simple. Actually, each step, particularly steps 2 and 5, required painstaking consideration and planning. Neither time nor funds permitted the hiring and training of additional personnel. "Operation—Attack" was carried out with the existing force, approximately 207 officers, covering the entire State.

The principal working tool of "Operation—Attack" was radar; all nine machines (since then additional radar units have been placed in operation) which the State had at that time were concentrated in each area under attack.

The initial strike was in Lauderdale County (county seat: Meridian) October 11, 1956. Lauderdale County, with the highest death rate in the state, normally has about three resident law enforcement units. For two days, 47 veteran State Highway Patrolmen plied back and forth along highways within the county checking drivers' licenses and equipment while other teams



Mississippi Highway Patrolmen checking drivers' licenses.

manned radar machines and personally escorted speeders to the Justice of Peace court. Traffic tickets were given to all violators; no warnings were issued. By nightfall of the first day, the word was out that the patrol meant business. The crackdown was being discussed in cafes, at service stations, and at truck stops.

After two days at Meridian (patrolmen were quartered away from home only once during the entire operation), the "wolf pack" moved to other strike areas, but wrote progressively fewer traffic citations. By the time the operation was dropped, we found that only a few violators were being netted.

According to statistics, there can be no doubt "Operation—Attack" saved lives and is still having a lingering effect here. October fatalities dropped from 77 in 1955 to 43 in 1956, and from 65 in November of 1955 down to 47 the November following "Operation—Attack." The decreasing highway death rate continued into 1957.

Although there were actually only about 18 "attacks," directed first at county areas, then at specific thru-state highways, the impressive show of force had a profound psychological effect and did not tax our budget to any great extent, as only available manpower and equipment were utilized. Subsequent "crackdowns" have kept "selective" enforcement in the minds of Mississippi motorists.

Some crackdowns have taken the form of giant roadblock drivers' license checks. Nightlong, sustained use of radar along major arterial highways last spring curbed truck speeding and, we feel, has decreased our night-accident rate. A few months ago, we made a thorough check of safety equipment carried in trucks and prescribed by Mississippi law.

In summary, each department must recognize its enforcement problem and approach this particular problem realistically. Enforcement activity should be determined by accident experience, and all available accident information should be utilized. Then, using every news medium available (the word-of-mouth reports will come naturally), inform the public of your determination to stamp out traffic violations. Last and most important, show the violator that you really mean business.

Education may be the final answer in safety, but in the meantime, the "big-stick policy" is a practical, short-range approach to having safer highways.

Handwriting Testimony Convicts Three

Over a period of a few weeks the local police authorities at Ocala, Fla., submitted fraudulent checks in connection with three different cases, along with the known handwriting of the suspects, to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. The FBI Laboratory made identifications in each of the three cases, with two suspects being men and the third being a woman.

In February of 1959, in State court in Ocala, Fla., an FBI Laboratory handwriting examiner was present for the trials of the three suspects. In connection with one of the men charged with uttering a fraudulent check, the FBI examiner testified that the defendant had prepared the handwriting on the face of the fraudulent check. The defendant was found guilty of forgery and was sentenced to 10 years in the State prison. Following the trial, the defendant, a well-known forger, admitted the offense.

In the second trial the FBI examiner testified that the handwriting on the face of the fraudulent check in question had been prepared by the defendant. In this case, the examiner underwent extensive cross-examination and was on the stand for about 21½ hours. He answered many questions on the subject of handwriting as a means of identification, the fallibility of an examiner's testimony, and points relating to individual handwriting characteristics and their variations. The defendant was found guilty of forgery as charged and was sentenced to 6 months to 10 years in the State prison.

In regard to the female defendant, it was determined that the fraudulent check in question had been torn from the victim's checkbook. The FBI Laboratory examiner was ready to testify to this information. Learning of the presence of the examiner in court, the female suspect pleaded guilty in court and was sentenced to 6 months in the county jail.

In these cases, the FBI Laboratory was able to be of material assistance to the Marion County sheriff's office and the Ocala Police Department, at Ocala, Fla.

ASHES

Various woods, dynamite and other materials leave characteristic ash which frequently can be analyzed.

FBI HONORS CHIEF HANSSON OF DALLAS



On October 16, 1959, Chief of Police Carl F. Hansson of Dallas, Tex., addressed members of the 64th Session of the FBI National Academy, and at that time completed a 10-year period of service as a lecturer. On the same day, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI presented to Chief Hansson a certificate honoring him for his 10 years as a visiting lecturer.



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ARREST

When it is known to a law enforcement agency that an arrested subject is an employee of the U.S. Government, this fact should be recorded on the back of the fingerprint card upon submission to the FBI Identification Division. This notation should be made at the bottom of the space reserved for the photograph and should set forth the name of the government department or agency and the position occupied.



REVERSE PRINTS

It should be remembered that a print lifted on rubber tape is in a reverse position. Consequently, in preparing a photograph of a print on such a lift, it will be necessary to print the negative from the reverse side in order for the print to appear in its correct position for comparison. Preparation of such photographs should not be attempted by persons of inadequate knowledge and experience.

CRIME PREVENTION

The handling of juvenile matters is an extremely important phase of any law enforcement agency's overall operations. This is true not only because juvenile matters deal with one of the country's most important assets—its youth—but also because the press, movies, and television have made the public acutely aware of the problems involved. As a result, our citizens judge the efficiency of local law enforcement more and more on the results achieved in handling juveniles. The purpose of this article is to show what has been done by the Juvenile Division of the Harris County Sheriff's Office.

The Harris County Sheriff's Office is one of the largest in the United States, with Houston, Tex., its principal city. Houston is not only the largest city in the South, but one of the fastest-growing cities in the Nation, and this combination compounds the problems ordinarily encountered in handling juveniles. We in Harris County feel we have worthwhile programs for minimizing juvenile delinquency.

To show the accomplishments of the sheriff's department in their true light, it is necessary to revert more than 10 years to January 1, 1949, when C. V. "Buster" Kern took the oath of office as sheriff of Harris County. Ten years ago the department consisted of fewer than 100 employees, working for the most part in a single room of the old courthouse. There were fewer than a dozen cars, including a few with radio receivers tuned to the Houston police radio. Few records were kept and there was no juvenile division, nor, for that matter, any breakdown or organization within the department.

It would have been impossible to accomplish alone what has been done in this relatively short period of 10 years. Shortly after Sheriff Kern took office, the department gained the services of a number of experienced law enforcement officers, the principal ones being Bryan E. "Ug" Williams, Chief Deputy Sheriff, and Lloyd Frazier, Assistant Chief Deputy Sheriff. When these two offi-

Sheriff's Office **Supports Varied** **Youth Activities**

by CAPT. GUS GEORGE, Juvenile Division, Sheriff's Office, Harris County, Tex.

cers and Sheriff Kern assumed their duties with the department, they had a combined total of 86 years' experience in law enforcement. One of the first steps was the creation of a juvenile division.

Juvenile Division

The juvenile division is one of the seven operating divisions of the department. It began on February 1, 1949, with the author being employed as an investigator to specialize in juvenile matters. Since this was a new field for the sheriff's department, surveys were made of departments on the east and west coasts, and thereafter a records system for juvenile matters was established, main-



Capt. Gus George.

tained separate and apart from the general records of the sheriff's department. The records are tailored to the needs of Harris County and are set up so that the investigator can obtain a fast check on known offenders in the county.

The setting up of a records system was merely the beginning, and it was soon followed by a program of education among the 20 cities in the county which had no juvenile departments or employees specializing in juvenile matters. At that time only the city of Houston had a juvenile division, and it was necessary that the cities in the county be informed as to the services which the county could perform. They in turn were requested to regularly exchange information on juvenile matters.

The next logical step was to delineate the work of the sheriff's department from that of the Harris County Probation Department. The sheriff's department had the responsibility for investigating, apprehending, and recovering property in juvenile matters, and thereafter preparing offense reports for the county probational department. The primary responsibility of the county probational department during the past ten years has been to do the social work, make social studies, adjudicate juvenile matters, and rehabilitate juveniles.

Before a year had passed a second man was added on a part-time basis to handle juvenile matters. Shortly afterwards a third deputy was assigned on a full-time basis. The juvenile division was barely on its feet when it began getting cases which required a woman investigator, particularly

in those instances where very young girls were involved. The deputies assigned to the juvenile division became fully cognizant of an attitude of belligerency toward authorities which many juveniles harbored. This attitude was strongly manifested toward any authority, law enforcement or other, and it made the juvenile division realize the urgent need for an organization which would break down this attitude and convert it to one of cooperation. The result was "junior deputies."

Junior Deputies

The junior deputy sheriff's organization was established with membership open to all juveniles, ages 7 through 15, with the primary purpose of indoctrinating these children and young people with the idea of cooperating with authorities. Membership is attained by applying to the sheriff's department. When a juvenile is accepted, he is issued a badge and identification card. In this connection, much thought was given to the badge before it was decided that it would be a quality replica of the badge carried by the sheriff's deputies. The junior deputy idea caught on very fast, and within a few months there were several hundred members. As the organization grew in membership, there had to be a channeling of energies of these young people. During the first year there were organized the junior deputy school patrols for the primary purpose of maintaining safety in the vicinity of our schools. This activity continues to function in almost all schools in the county, and it has been instrumental in keeping the accident rate to a minimum.

Beginning in 1950, the junior deputies' organization held its first annual picnic at a large amusement park in the city. Every year since then this picnic has drawn thousands of young people to the free rides, free food, prizes, and entertainment. Employees of the sheriff's department work the rides, dispense the food, handle the parking, and do a multitude of other jobs in connection with this picnic. In addition to the Harris County Sheriff's Department, officers of both city and State law enforcement agencies are encouraged to attend, to clearly show the unity and cooperation existing among various law enforcement agencies in the county. This picnic is also a living example of cooperation from Harris County merchants, since over 100 merchants contribute food, services and prizes to make this picnic the tremendous success it is each year.



Sheriff C. V. Kern, left, and Chief Deputy Bryan E. Williams.

During its first year, extensive favorable publicity came to the junior deputy sheriffs' organization. Numerous civic, charitable and religious organizations began to see in the junior deputies a ready supply of eager assistants for making collections and door-to-door campaigns of various kinds. We were flooded by requests and calls of all kinds. The juvenile division was swamped—its personnel and budget were too limited to cope with the activities of the junior deputies and do our regularly assigned work as well.

Auxiliary

The sheriff's department had previously discussed the possibilities of organizing a deputy sheriffs' auxiliary—now it was impossible to proceed without one. Within the department the primary responsibility of organizing a sheriffs' auxiliary was given to the juvenile division, believing that much of the work of the auxiliary deputies would concern the junior deputies. To begin with, it was hoped that the sheriffs' auxiliary would be a working, productive aid to the sheriff's department, and not a mere designation for the convenience of citizens who had been issued "courtesy cards."

The first group of auxiliary deputies began training in 1950, 3 nights a week for 6 weeks, in basic police techniques. Upon completion of the first group's training, another class was started, and today the auxiliary consists of 500 uniformed active auxiliary deputy sheriffs.

The auxiliary deputies are formed into seven companies, which include one mounted posse. Each of these companies has from 5 to 10 radio-equipped automobiles. The cars, radio equipment, and uniforms are all privately purchased. The auxiliary deputies soon started taking over the various programs of the junior deputies' organization, and in recent years it has been these men who have been primarily responsible for running the band, baseball teams, rifle teams, drill teams and junior deputy posse.

The extent of these activities and the work involved are more readily realized when it is considered that in excess of 12,000 junior deputy sheriffs have been appointed and given identification cards and badges—school patrols have been organized and special school patrol badges have been designed and issued. The work has been carried forward to include boys and girls who are underprivileged and are in various charity schools.



Junior mounted posse drill team.

At the Clear Lake Home for boys who have been guilty of various infractions and sent to this school for rehabilitation and schooling, the county has endeavored to give the boys the atmosphere of a wholesome home life and the benefit of a counseling program. This includes membership in a "Little League" baseball team which participates in Little League play with all uniforms and equipment furnished at no cost to the home itself. Following league play, an awards dinner is put on each year, at which time trophies are awarded.

The band, drill team, and the junior posse must have auxiliary deputies go with them on their travels through the Southwest. Further, it is the auxiliary which keeps the equipment and uniforms in repair and, most important, assists in financing of the junior deputies.

As the junior deputy program developed to its present membership of approximately 12,000



Junior Deputies' band.

members, so the financial problems grew. Various means were tried during these past 10 years to support this organization and its activities. We started by selling tickets for other organizations on a commission basis, but this was unsatisfactory. We tried commercially sponsored shows where the profit was split, but it did not work. In 1953 we tried a junior deputy rodeo which was fairly successful. Our next effort was "The Night of Stars," a show put on by the sheriff's department, auxiliary deputies, and junior deputies with entertainers from New York City and Hollywood. This proved to be the most successful. In recent years it has netted approximately \$15,000 yearly and is the primary source of revenue for the junior deputy organization.

With all the activities of the junior deputies, it might seem that very little actual police work was done on juvenile matters; however, the juvenile division has been primarily guiding and counseling while the auxiliary deputies have carried the burden of the day-to-day activities.

During the past 10 years, the juvenile division has encountered its share of problems. One of the more serious problems was the lack of appropriate personnel and facilities to adjudicate juvenile matters and rehabilitate juveniles. Until 1954, Harris County did not even have a juvenile judge, and State district judges handled the juvenile docket on a 30-day rotating basis. Obviously, this system led to inconsistent handling and was vulnerable to abuse, since judges adjudicated cases without knowing the histories of the offenders. The judges themselves viewed the system unfavorably. Today, we have a juvenile judge, a referee, and modern detention facilities for juveniles. The juvenile division feels it was partially responsible for bringing about the appointment of a juvenile judge, since its officers were active in enlightening the public to the need.

With the tremendous development of the junior deputies, there was a need for a central meeting place outside the city of Houston. Five acres of land were obtained at no cost in Channelview, Tex., in a part of town where there was a definite need for junior deputy activities. On this land a building with hall, meeting rooms, showers, kitchen facilities, and quarters for a resident caretaker was erected at no cost. This facility services many activities of the junior deputies' organization, including motion pictures and dances.

No one in Harris County can deny that the junior deputies' organization and the deputy

sheriffs' auxiliary are valuable assets to Harris County. Besides the value of the individual activities to the juveniles of the county, they have served to bind together the employees of the sheriff's department and have opened to members of the sheriffs' auxiliary an outside interest which provides visible, satisfying results.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that we here in Harris County, Tex., have a wonderful spirit of law enforcement in helping each other. The FBI, State police, city officers, and sheriff's deputies work as one unit—we are proud of this fact. In helping the children of this community we help each other at the same time. The juvenile division, with its current strength of seven employees, could not have had such programs without the wholehearted and voluntary cooperation of other law enforcement officers, the auxiliary deputies, the Houston newspapers, and the citizens of Harris County.

Illegible Fingerprint Cards

Time and attention devoted to legibility of the fingerprint cards submitted to the FBI Identification Division increase the effectiveness of the service provided to the fingerprint contributor.

In this connection recently, one of these resubmitted items, a civil fingerprint card for personal identification, contained an attached note reading:

Police officer says these are the best fingerprints he can get,

As Father Time, that relentless Nemesis of us all,
In pursuing me down the corridors of time,
Has erased, not only all of my curls,
But also most of my whorls.

In another case, a civil fingerprint card resubmitted after being returned because of illegible prints contained the following attached note:

Here are the fingerprints of the lady again. I have taken thousands of prints and I have never seen but one set that are as hard to get as hers. If there ever was a case of dishpan hands, she has it. Her husband says, "Al Capone would give a million dollars for those fingers."

Hope that you can classify them. It is impossible to get them any better.

The above cases illustrate unusual as well as humorous incidents. It is requested that all fingerprint contributors make every effort to submit legible fingerprint cards in order to assure the maximum efficient service available through the fingerprint identification program.



Modern Facilities Are Provided for Belleville Police

by SGT. RICHARD J. MERCURIO, Belleville, Ill.,
Police Department

Although primarily a residential community, the City of Belleville, Ill., with a population approaching 42,000, has several thriving industries. It is located in southern Illinois, 14 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo., and is included in the greater metropolitan St. Louis area. It is also the county seat of St. Clair County.

Awarded first place as the "Cleanest City in America" of its size for 1958 by the National Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up Bureau in Washington, D.C., Belleville has also enjoyed a good reputation for its low crime rate index, which has been jointly maintained by a cooperative public and vigorous enforcement of the law by police.

In 1956, the Citizens of Belleville overwhelmingly approved a bond issue in referendum to provide a million dollars for the construction of a city hall at a cost of \$825,000 and a central fire station for \$125,000. The old city hall, which housed the police department, was razed and the municipal offices and police department moved into temporary quarters in a nearby building in May of 1957, while the new city hall building was being constructed on the old site, one block from the center of town.

The new city hall was completed and the building occupied on February 6, 1959. The exterior surfaces of the structure are principally brick, glass and marble, enclosing 33,000 square feet of efficiently planned space designed to meet the functional demands of municipal administration for many years to come. The north wing of the structure has been designed to accommodate two additional floors, allowing a future growth of 10,300 square feet as the community expands and more municipal services are required.

The building consists of two main two-story structures joined centrally by a glass-enclosed main lobby which serves as a focal point from which all municipal departments may be reached. The police department occupies both floors and basement of the south wing of the building and is accessible from the main lobby, having a corri-

dor which extends the length of the wing to a rear entrance from the municipal parking lot. The entire building is ventilated by air-conditioning equipment of 85 tons capacity.

Radio Room

On the main floor, the 17- x 16-foot, three-quarters glass-enclosed radio room commands a view of the department's rear entrance, reception desk area, corridor and stairways. The dispatcher can view traffic approaching in the parking lot through a 5½- x 12-foot window protected from the rays of the western sun by adjustable metal louvres.

The Belleville Department, which has maintained radio communications since 1938, pioneered in establishing point-to-point radio facilities in



Sgt. Richard J. Mercurio.

this Illinois area which have grown from 3 stations in 1945 to the present-day contact with about 45 State, county, and municipal police agencies in Missouri and Illinois.

The department operates a 60-watt base station with operating frequency for mobile units of 155.49 megacycles and operating frequency for systems operation of 155.37 megacycles, the system operating simplex. A 150-foot radio tower is located in the rear of the police wing of the building and has a 5½ DB high-gain antenna. This same tower also carries the fire department antenna and houses the main fire department base station at police headquarters, which enables the police to operate both stations in an emergency. Normally, the fire department station is operated from the central firehouse, three blocks distant from the city hall. In an emergency, there are power generators and facilities to maintain the light, heat, and radio operations.

The dispatcher operates from a controls console, designed for the department's needs and built to specifications. It contains a Conelrad Alert radio system. A bank and merchants' burglar alarm system is also observed by the dispatcher. A unique feature of the department's radio operation is the direct dispatching of patrol cars in 2 municipalities, 8 and 15 miles distant. When a complainant from either of these towns—O'Fallon, population of 10,000, and Lebanon, population of 5,000—dials his telephone for the local police, the telephone actually rings in the Belleville station. The dispatcher obtains the necessary information and dispatches the O'Fallon or

Lebanon patrol car to the scene. About 60 calls a month are handled in this manner.

Reception Desk Area

The reception desk area borders the corridor and is flanked by the radio room and the record room. A wide counter, 20 feet long, provides ample space for receiving of reports or collecting of fines from the public. A large closet contains the department's riot guns and accessories. Within this area, the shift supervisor is available to the public and radio room, and here prisoners are booked and then transferred to other facilities or rooms.

Across the corridor from the radio room, near the main entrance, is the detective room. This room is used primarily for interrogation, and here detectives maintain their special files and have two desks and a large closet containing special cabinets to retain evidence.

Located across from the reception desk area on the first floor are two cells designed to accommodate prisoners between interrogation and identification or for other short periods of time in maximum security, without the necessity of returning prisoners to the second-floor main cellblock after each transfer. The cells are furnished with metal benches attached to the walls and porcelain water and toilet units.

The 7- x 12-foot identification room is compact and contains a mounted mugging camera, a counter with an inset marble slab for fingerprinting, a small desk and lamp, fingerprint card file, and wash basin with towel dispenser. This room may be entered from the department corridor or



Belleville City Hall.



Reception desk area.

from a short hallway connecting the temporary cellblock and identification room, allowing the fingerprinting, photographing, and personal history of each prisoner to be taken in one operation.

Photo Laboratory

The role of photography within the department has greatly increased in importance with the modern facilities now provided. Measuring 7 x 15 feet, the photo laboratory is equipped with automatic enlarger and timer, print washer, print dryer, stainless steel developing sink, negative viewer, and print mounter. In addition to a large amount of cabinet and drawer space, a drafting table for preparation of charts and drawings is also provided. Here the department photographer can develop, print and enlarge photos in a matter of minutes with professional results. This was demonstrated recently when the need arose to obtain State warrants for burglary and larceny on a suspect under arrest for investigation, based solely upon fingerprint evidence. A latent print had been developed at the burglary scene several months before and appeared to have points of identification similar to the rolled ink impression of the suspect's left little finger. The comparable enlargements prepared by the department photographer allowed the charting of 32 points of identification; based on this evidence, a warrant was issued. When confronted with these photos, the suspect confessed to the burglary. Following interrogation, he implicated 4 other members of the ring. This eventually solved 39 burglaries and larcenies in the Belleville and St. Louis area.

A spacious 23½- x 15½-foot room is occupied by the secretary to the chief and the sergeant in charge of investigations. The department's main records and files are also maintained in this room. Master index cards are available in a moment for reports dating back to 1937 and totaling over 32,000. For the years subsequent to 1949, cross-file indices have been maintained on accident, burglary, larceny, confidence game, juvenile, and "wanted" reports. The record room is accessible to the public from the corridor and is flanked by the reception desk area and the chief's office.

This new setting greatly facilitates the ever-increasing workload of checking records and providing copies of various reports at the request of law enforcement, insurance, private, and governmental agencies.

Imparting an aura of economical efficiency is the modernistic design of furniture within the spacious office of the chief of police. From here the head of the department is in constant contact with the radio room, detectives' room, and photo lab by a voice-control radio system, in addition to the telephone intercommunications system which links all offices. Lounge chairs and sofa are available to guests, and cabinets for special subject files are included, as well as a large closet.

Second Floor

Leading off of the stairway landing on the second floor is the department's main "holdover," consisting of two separated cellblocks for men and women. Prisoners may be held here for 24 hours and are then transferred to the St. Clair County Jail located across the street from the police department. The women's cellblock has two cells for a capacity of four women; the men's cellblock has four cells for a capacity of eight men. These cells are furnished with metal bunks fixed to the rear walls, metal mirrors, and porcelain toilet and washbowl units. Although they are not air conditioned, a blower system automatically supplies fresh air. These cellblocks, as well as other rooms on the second floor, are supplied with natural light from bubble-type skylight windows in the ceiling.



Chief Reese G. Dobson.



Photo laboratory.

In the showup room, about 12 persons can be comfortably seated to view the prisoner lineup. An elevated stage is screened by black gauze material and multicolored floodlights face the prisoners, providing a well-lighted view of the suspects, while victims cannot be observed from the stage. It has been our experience that victims or witnesses are much more cooperative in making identifications in this manner. This room is located at the end of the cellblock hallway on the second floor, affording maximum security while prisoners are transferred to and from the lineup.

At the other side of the stairway landing is located the assembly room, where officers gather to receive instructions and shift assignments and may also eat their meals. Leading from the assembly room, which is furnished with tables,

lounge chairs, sofa, a refrigerator, and cigarette and soda vending machines, is a locker and shower room where each officer has an individual locker.

Other rooms on the second floor are the police commissioner's room, which can also be used for conferences or classroom purposes; the police magistrate's room, where court is held by the justice of the peace on duty; and the department stockroom, where supplies and police reports dated prior to 1949 are kept.

Basement

In addition to the department's garage, entering off the basement is the parking meter office and repair room. Also located here is the indoor police pistol range, a 50-foot range with three firing lanes and a gunroom for reloading ammunition.

The Belleville Police Department presently has a 41-man force, with one woman full-time civilian employee. The force is dispersed into three patrol shifts, a traffic and meter division, and an investigation squad, working a 40-hour week.

The modern surroundings of our new building provide an attractive setting for the general public. While some of the equipment and details are yet to be installed, immeasurable benefits to the efficiency of the department's operation have already been obtained. Although crime index statistics reflect an increasing trend on a national level, a feeling of confidence is held not only by the members but by the public in the capabilities of our police department to locally meet this challenge, aided by the modern facilities afforded us in this new building.

FINGERPRINT REJECTS

Many fingerprint cards received in the Identification Division from law enforcement agencies are frequently rejected because the fingerprints have not been printed in proper sequence.

Care should be exercised in printing each finger in its appropriate block, beginning with the thumb of each hand. Fingerprint cards received in the Identification Division with one or more fingers not printed, and no reason given for not being printed, are returned to the contributor requesting a notation indicating the reason for not printing.

Fingerprint cards cannot be properly processed without this necessary information.



Record room.

FIREARMS TRAINING

Firearms Training Is Given Emphasis at Corpus Christi

by JAMES H. AVANT, *Assistant Chief of Police,
Corpus Christi, Tex.*

The training of each and every officer concerning the use of firearms is one of the most intricate and all-important facets of the educational program within the field of law enforcement today.

An individual wearing the badge of a law enforcement officer assumes many responsibilities and, in conjunction with these responsibilities, it is necessary for him to be skilled in the art of firearms, since he is charged with the protection of the life and property of the public.

The officer must be skilled in the safety and the use of his firearm to the extent that, when the occasion arises to defend himself through the use of his weapon, his actions are automatic and he does not have to stop to think what his next move will be. The proper utilization of his firearm may mean the difference between life and death of not only himself but, possibly, a fellow officer also.

The Corpus Christi Police Department has had intermittent firearms training since 1941. Former Chief of Police Earl C. Dunn, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, was instrumental in instituting the firearms program within the Corpus Christi Police Department. The first firing range was an improvised course located on nearby salt flats. The officers fired each month; however, they were requested to attend firearms training on their own time. In 1942 through the efforts of Chief Dunn, an indoor range with a firing distance of 25 yards was included in the central fire station building. The firing was concentrated on a bull's-eye target.

As an added incentive to the officers to perfect their marksmanship, in 1947, a revolver and a \$5 raise in salary were offered to any officer who could qualify as an expert.

In view of the excellent results obtained during the course of firearms training, as well as the increased interest on the part of the officers assigned to this department, the director of police training, in 1955, obtained permission to use a local pistol and rifle association's outdoor range.

Recruit Training

At the present time the department possesses its own outdoor range located at Cuddihy Field, a former naval auxiliary air station which was declared surplus by the U.S. Government and was obtained by the city of Corpus Christi. This range is modeled to meet the qualifications of the FBI in regard to the practical pistol course.

Prior to the time that a new police officer is permitted to fire on the range, he must not only familiarize himself with the safety rules but is also given a course in the fundamentals of revolver shooting. In this training course, the



Assistant Chief of Police James H. Avant.

training section of the department has developed a complete set of colored slides for use as visual aids in classroom discussion. The slides assist in familiarizing the recruit with the practical pistol course by showing the proper grip, stance, sighting, loading, unloading and the trigger squeeze. Each and every firing position taken in the practical pistol course is thoroughly explained and demonstrated through the use of these slides.

Subsequent to the recruit's fulfilling the requirements of this classroom discussion, he is permitted to proceed to the range where this instruction is reiterated in detail prior to the time that his weapon is actually loaded. The recruit's score on the practical pistol course is maintained and his progress is checked against his monthly score in an effort to constantly improve his ability in the use of his weapon.

Our firearms range is manned by a range officer, Patrolman Joe Busker, an expert with firearms who is credited with having won hundreds of medals in competitive matches throughout the State of Texas.

The Corpus Christi Police Department utilizes several effective methods to spark competition and

encourage the attractiveness of firearms training. Two of these are the merit badge system and the granting of civil service credit to men who regularly attend and show ability in the use of firearms. Credit or discredit can always be shown where officers receive a civil service grade. This may be an excellent lever for raising efficiency and participation in firearms training.

During 1958, by using the combination of the civil service credit system and the merit badge system, 71 officers of the department fired an average score of 80 percent or better, 37 officers scored 75 to 85 percent, and 36 officers fired less than 75 percent.

In order to maintain the keen interest in firearms training which we now possess, each improvement and change placed into effect by the FBI are included in our program. The future plans of our firearms program will encompass the double-action firing at night—a procedure which cannot be overlooked by any department.

Juvenile Firearms Training

Chief of Police R. T. Runyan, who like myself is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, after being confronted with an increased number of juvenile firearm violators, has offered the services of qualified police officers to train these youngsters in the proper use of firearms. The department is utilizing some 15 officers who are outstanding marksmen to assist in instructing these boys and girls in the laws of safety regulations, as well as the methods and procedures of becoming well versed in the handling and firing of a weapon.

Chief Runyan has been instrumental in having these teenagers participate in public exhibitions at our firearms range. The businessmen of the city of Corpus Christi have contributed their support to the program by furnishing food and drink for the participants. In addition, radio, television, and newspapers have cooperated in promoting this training. The results have been most gratifying and, last but not least, we have experienced—much to our satisfaction—fewer violations and fewer accidents among juveniles with firearms.

The Corpus Christi Police Department, without the wholehearted support of all its officers as well as the local press, the citizens and officials of our city and the FBI, would have been unable to reach the goal that it has attained today in its firearms training.



Chief of Police R. T. Runyan.

Reaction Pistol

Course Simulates

Real Situations

by DET. CAPT. ROBERT L. NELSON, *Austin, Minn., Police Department*

The experience which Chief George Roope and the writer had with the Reaction Pistol Course while attending the FBI National Academy gave us an idea for our department. We realize that this type of training is very valuable for all officers. Accordingly, such a course has been set up for the members of our department.

After the course had been completed by our officers, it was given publicity in the local press. The headline for this story was: "Police Kill a Fellow Officer, Two Taxpayers, and a Minister During Police School." The story went on to tell about the course and to explain that the "deaths" were on paper and that such training would prevent mistakes of this type from happening in the city of Austin.

To realize the value of such a course, I suggest that you remove from this headline the words "During Police School," and try to visualize what such a disaster and such a headline would mean to one of your officers and to your department as a whole.

The course was set up as shown in figure 1:

A—Screen.

B—Magazine-type slide projector.



Figure 1.

C—Tape recorder.

D—Firing line for officers taking course.

E and F—Simulated barricades.

With this setup in mind, we went out into the streets, buildings, and homes of the city of Austin and recruited volunteers to pose in these locations as "wanted" persons for different shoot situation problems.

Twelve such problem situations were photographed. The correct decision in six of these problems required the officer to shoot instinctively. The other six required the officer to weigh the facts carefully before making a decision. At the same time, closeups of these "wanted" persons were photographed for identification purposes.

After the photography had been completed, the identification slides were placed in the magazine of the projector, followed by the 12 shoot situation slides. A suitable verbal description of the circumstances surrounding each slide was then tape recorded.

The following is the situation created by the recorder for the problem shown in figure 2:

You, as a police officer, have been sent to an address in your city to apprehend felon James Joseph Doe. You gain admittance to this address, and you are confronted with this problem: Doe has you covered with a knife and says, "Don't come near me, flatfoot, or I'll kill you." What are you going to do?

The image in figure 2 was then flashed on the screen.

Some of our officers shot this man without hesitation. Others thought they would try to talk him out of the knife while keeping him covered. The latter proved to be the right answer. How-



Figure 2.

ever, it was agreed by all members of the department that if the subject made an offensive move which called for self-defense, they would shoot without question.

Other illustrated problems involved a hostage, proper identifications, protection of bystanders, and cross fire. The number of situations that may be created under these circumstances is limited only by the officers' imagination.

As accuracy is an important factor in combat shooting, we had to devise a way of recording hits on the screen. This was accomplished by draping a strip of white wrapping paper 3 feet wide over the center of the screen (see letter G in fig. 2). In photographing the subjects, they were centered in the view-finder of the camera, which resulted in the projected image being centered on the screen and falling on the paper. We then placed the 7-by 9-foot canvas screen a sufficient distance from the projector to project the image on the screen in life-size.

When the situation called for shooting, the officers were allowed only one shot. This rule conserved ammunition, speeded up grading, and increased the accuracy of the shooter.

As time is an important factor in reaching a decision during a gun battle, we allowed the image to stay on the screen for 3 seconds. At the end of the 3 seconds, the image was removed from the screen by merely placing a hand over the lens of the projector. If an officer did not react within the 3-second time limit, he was considered "dead" and his score indicated the same.

If the officer's decision was to shoot, he was instructed to holster his gun after shooting and go forward with the instructor to check the location of his hit on the body of the projected image.

After the hit was recorded, it was patched with white target patching, and the officer returned to the firing line with the instructor. If the officer made some decision other than to shoot, notes were made of his reaction for future study. At this point a second situation was created for the officer's reaction by the tape recording and the slide projector.

Some of these slide situations were photographed in such a manner that firing positions in the FBI Practical Pistol Course were required to be assumed before shooting. For example, if a protective stone wall appeared on the left side of the screen, the officer firing moved to the simulated left barricade. If a stone wall appeared

on the right of the screen, he would fire from the right barricade. If the trunk of an automobile appeared in the foreground, the shooter took a kneeling position to simulate firing from behind the protective covering of the automobile. If caught in the open and at long range, he had to take a prone position.

Service revolvers were used for the most part, but riot guns and dummy tear-gas grenades were used on occasion. It was obvious that the firing of a riot gun into the screen would cause considerable damage. Therefore, we removed the shot from the ammunition and fired without any effort to measure the accuracy.

After all officers had completed the course, another session was called, at which time the complete course was played back. Each situation was discussed by the class, and the correct solution to each problem was given. The solutions to the problems were based upon existing laws, departmental policy, police experiences, class discussion, and common sense.

As a result of the intense interest created by this course among our officers and supervisory personnel, we are now making an effort to create night firing situations through the use of black-and-white film.

As the police budget is always an important consideration in creating new projects, we set about this problem with the idea of keeping expenses to a minimum. The following is a list of items, together with their cost to the city of Austin, necessary to operate the course properly:

Item	Source	Cost
Indoor pistol range-----	We took advantage of the National Guard Armory Pistol Range.	None.
Tape recorder-----	Police equipment available at the present time.	No additional cost.
35-mm. slide projector----	Rented at \$1 per day.	\$2.
Projector screen (which was nothing more than a piece of white canvas hung on a framework, letter "H" in fig. 2).	Donated -----	None.
Approximately 10 rounds of ammunition per man.	This department reloads its own ammunition.	About 40 cents per man.
1 roll 35 mm. colored film (36 exposures).	Purchased -----	\$5.75 (including processing).
35-mm. camera-----	Owned by a member of the police department.	None.
1 roll white wrapping paper, 3 feet wide.	Purchased -----	\$5.75.
1 shotgun shell per man (blank, shot removed).	Reloaded -----	\$1.50 per box.

IDENTIFICATION

An identifiable latent fingerprint developed at the scene of a crime is an excellent piece of evidence with which to effect the solution of a crime. The latent fingerprint is also of great aid in prosecuting the wrongdoer when the case is solved. Unfortunately, however, many of these latent prints remain unidentified.

Latent fingerprints, in many cases, are not identified because the investigator is unable to develop names of possible suspects whose prints may be compared with the latents, or the local identification bureau does not have facilities for making a practical and expeditious search and comparison of the latents with the 10-fingerprint files. It is impractical and, in many cases, almost impossible to conduct a search and comparison of these latent prints in the regular fingerprint files. The manpower and time necessary to conduct searches of this nature have discouraged even the smaller departments from attempting them. Law enforcement has long recognized these facts and has attempted to establish methods of identifying these latent impressions.

Identification bureaus were established and the fingerprint system adopted in many police departments in this country early in the present century. Subsequently, a large number of these departments established single fingerprint files in an effort to take full advantage of latent fingerprint evidence. Many principal police departments in this country maintain files of the fingerprints of arrested persons. In addition to these files, there have been established excellent county and state bureaus which maintain up-to-date files of the prints of persons arrested in their jurisdictions.

Various systems of classifying and filing single fingerprints have been devised, but they have not always proved practicable. In some systems, the task of classifying and filing requires so much time that it makes the establishment and maintenance of the file impractical. Other systems require a complete fingerprint pattern for proper

Newark Develops Workable Latent Fingerprint File

by DIRECTOR JOSEPH F. WELDON, Newark, N.J.,
Police Department

classification and searching. This is a serious handicap, because it is rarely possible to obtain the complete fingerprint pattern at the scene of a crime. An article published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for November of 1951 carried the results of a survey illustrating this fact.

Satisfactory System

A system recently adopted by the Newark, N.J., Police Department seems to provide a most satisfactory answer to the problem. The system, which has been in use for a number of years in the Identification Division of the FBI, was described to identification officers of the Newark Department and other New Jersey departments during



Director Joseph F. Weldon.

a school in advanced fingerprinting at the Newark Police Academy during the spring of 1956. Fingerprint experts from the Identification Division of the FBI served as instructors at this school, which was sponsored by the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police and the New Jersey State Identification Association.

In order that a latent fingerprint searching file may be practical and feasible, the size of the file must be limited so that a minimum of time will be used in conducting searches. The filing sequence used must also minimize the number of reference searches in the interest of time consumed. The results from the file must justify the time and expense of its operation.

To be most effective, we believe this type of fingerprint file should be established to serve the immediate area in which it is located. This does not mean that a file located on a National, State, or county level is not effective. The FBI file at Washington includes the fingerprints of persons known to engage in bank robbery, bank burglary, extortion, kidnapping, and other serious crimes. Since these persons frequently operate on a national scale, it is recognized that a file of this type can be of considerable value.

On the same basis, a file established within a State bureau or a county bureau may serve a very useful purpose when it is set up to include the fingerprints of persons known to engage in certain criminal activities in the area covered by the file.

The idea here is that it would not be practical for the FBI to include the sneak thief or house burglar in the file at Washington because to do so would make the file too large and cumbersome to serve its best purpose. This is the strongest argument in favor of setting up the file in local departments. In the local police department, the

file will contain fingerprints of persons who are known or expected to engage in criminal activities peculiar to the confines of the immediate locality. It does not necessarily concern itself with national or statewide operators, except for those who reside or may be expected to operate within the area.

Setting Up the File

In establishing the file at the Newark Police Department, it was determined to make it a quality rather than a quantity file. Therefore, only the prints of persistent offenders who seemed to follow a certain *modus operandi* were to be included. It was obvious that the inclusion of infrequent offenders would make the file unwieldy and reduce its effectiveness; therefore, a general rule was established at Newark whereby persons having two or more convictions for any one type of crime would be included.

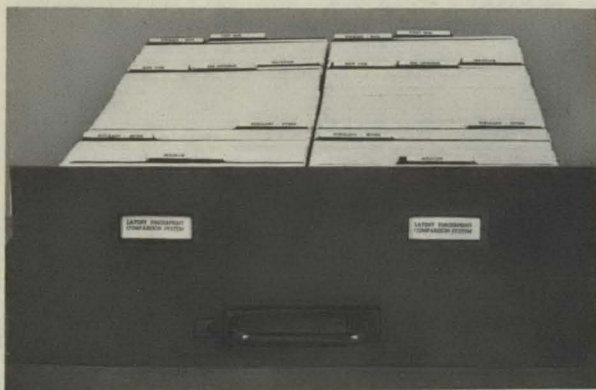
The breakdown by types of crimes will be governed by the conditions existing in the area. At Newark, the following criminal categories are being used:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Holdups | 5. Sex offenses |
| 2. Burglary (house) | 6. Narcotics |
| 3. Burglary (others) | 7. Safe burglaries |
| 4. Bore jobs | |

In making a determination of the types of crimes to be included in the file, it is recognized that many persons may pursue more than one type of criminal activity, and the prints of these persons may be filed in more than one of the crime groups. It is also recognized that narcotics violators may be responsible for the commission of various types of crimes, and latent prints developed where these persons may be suspects are searched under various categories. The same may apply in the case of sex offenders and other criminal types.

The Fingerprint Card

The fingerprints of each hand are filed separately; therefore, the first division in the file consists of the two main categories—right hand and left hand. The fingerprints are taken on 5" x 8" cards which were especially prepared for this purpose in the Newark file. A plain 5" x 8" card may be used, however, if the printing cost becomes a controlling factor.



Latent fingerprint comparison system file.

Since many of the prints for the file will be taken from the main fingerprint files, photographs of the prints may be made, and strips containing the five fingers of each hand may be mounted on the latent print file cards. The cards will bear the designation of right or left hand and will also indicate the type of crime category under which they are to be filed. It should be emphasized that the fingers are not separated but are mounted on the card only as strips bearing all of the fingers of each hand. When selecting prints for the file, the best prints available will be chosen.

In addition to the information as to the hand and type of crime, the cards in the Newark file contain the name, sex, race, and department number for the individual. This information facilitates the handling of the cards.

Each person whose prints are placed in the file is assigned an "S" number which is the designation for the single fingerprint file. This number is placed on each of the cards in the file and is cross-indexed to the alphabetical index cards in the main card file of the Records and Identification Bureau. It may also be desirable to place the number on the fingerprint card for this individual in the main fingerprint files. The larger bureaus may also find that it is desirable to prepare a 3" x 5" card for each person who is included in the file. These procedures are followed by the FBI. The 3" x 5" card will bear the "S" number and latent file classification formula in addition to the person's name and number. These cards will then provide a method of locating cards in the latent file through an alphabetical search and will also provide a ready count of the number of persons in the file.

The "S" numbers used for the file will begin with S-1 for the first entry in the file and will continue in regular numerical sequence.

Classification and Filing

The classification system assigns numerical designations to the various types of fingerprint patterns as follows:

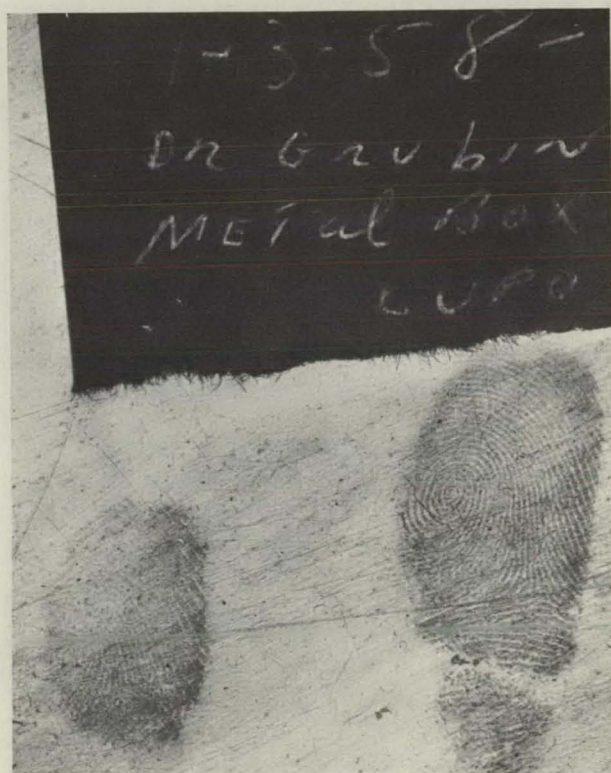
Amputated fingers.....	0
Plain arches.....	1
Tented arches.....	2
Right slanting loops.....	3
Left slanting loops.....	4
Plain whorl and central pocket loops.....	5
Double loop.....	6
Accidental.....	7
Scarred or mutilated patterns.....	8

Each finger, beginning with the thumb, is classified according to this system and the classification is placed in the upper right corner of the card.

The classification formula will be made up of numerical combinations of the numerals from 0 to 8, according to the types of patterns appearing on each finger; thus, we find that when all five fingers on either hand are plain arches, the formula will be 1-1-1-1-1. We also find that if all fingers are right-slanted loops (ulnar loops in the right hand and radial loops in the left hand), the classification formula will be 3-3-3-3-3.

The cards are first segregated according to right and left hands and then according to types of crimes. The breakdown within these groups is strictly numerical, with the first group being 0-0-0-0-0. The next group would be 0-0-0-0-1 and would continue through 8-8-8-8-8.

The classifying and filing of the prints under this system are its greatest advantages. With five fingers on one card, the task of classifying them is considerably less than a system in which a single fingerprint is placed on separate cards. It may also be apparent that preparing the cards requires much less time under this system.



Latents from cash box in dentist's office.



Tested by

Inked prints from file with which latents were identified.

There are many advantages in using this type of file when latents are received for search and comparison. With five fingers of one hand on a single card, latents, where two or more fingers are developed, may be searched through the file and compared in much less time than in other systems. This system also has the advantage of requiring very little time to classify and file any new cards which are to be added.

When latents are to be searched through the file, they need only be compared with those prints having the same numerical designation, and it can readily be seen that the search is considerably shortened when two or more adjacent fingers with different classifications are located.

In many instances when the latent impressions of two or more adjacent fingers are located, the search is narrowed to the comparison of prints with but one card in the file. In other instances, the search will include but a very few cards.

Results

The Newark Police Department found that, although the file was still in its formative stages, three burglaries were cleared up in one month and the perpetrators arrested as a direct result of latent fingerprint searches in the file. These were cases in which the police had no suspects or evidence of any kind prior to identification through this process.

One of these occurred on July 11, 1957, when a local business office was burglarized. Identification Officer John Wagenbach processed the scene

and developed latent fingerprints on a filing cabinet in the office where the burglary had occurred.

The latents were searched through the latent fingerprint comparison file by Identification Officer Roger O. Meekins without effecting an identification at that time. Inasmuch as the file was then rather new, the latents were retained for search at a future date.

On December 31, 1957, the latents were again searched by Identification Officer Meekins and were identified with the prints of a subject, bearing a Newark Police Department number, who was at that time incarcerated in the New Jersey State Prison.

The subject was brought to trial at Newark and charged with unlawful breaking and entering. After testimony by the Newark Police Department fingerprint experts, he was convicted of the burglary and sentenced on February 18, 1958, to a term of from ten to 12 years at the New Jersey State Prison.

Another case solved through the use of this file occurred on January 3, 1958, when a dentist reported that his office in Newark had been entered and ransacked during the previous night.

Identification Officer Alexander C. Lupo was dispatched to the scene and processed the premises for latent fingerprints. Latents of value for comparison purposes were located on the bottom of a metal cash box which had been located on the dentist's desk.

On January 7, 1958, Identification Officer Meekins searched these latents through the latent print comparison file and identified them with the impressions of a subject who had been fingerprinted previously. The subject entered a plea of guilty and on November 20, 1958, received a sentence of 12 months at the Essex County Penitentiary.

This latent fingerprint searching file, like our main fingerprint files, cannot furnish its full benefits to law enforcement until it has been given a fair trial by a representative number of departments. We feel, however, that it offers a promising approach to the problem of identifying latent prints.

BOMBS

The Laboratory maintains a file containing vital information on the construction of various types of bombs.



OTHER TOPICS

Jewelry Scratch Mark File Helps in Jewel Thefts

by RICHARD C. MURPHY, *Executive Secretary and Counsel, Jewelers Security Alliance of the United States, New York, N.Y.*

The Jewelers Security Alliance of the United States is a mutual, nonprofit association organized in 1883 by jewelers for the protection of the jewelry industry. The functions of the Alliance are to assist local police agencies in the arrest and conviction of persons who have committed criminal actions against the members of the association, as well as to prevent losses to its members.

Over the years, our organization has worked in close cooperation with local police, sheriffs, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies and prosecutors of the various jurisdictions.

The Alliance has prepared a booklet entitled "Policemen's Primer" concerning jewelry, furnished free to any law enforcement agency desiring copies. The Primer explains in detail the various terms used in describing jewelry and gems.

Members of the Alliance are provided with an encyclopedia of methods used by thieves and an outline of precautions to be taken by jewelers in the interest of crime prevention. They are also provided with a membership certificate, door and reward signs. A reward of \$100 is paid for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing crimes against members. The Executive Committee of the Alliance may offer a reward up to \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of criminals committing murder or robbery of a member or an employee or representative of a member.

A few years ago the Alliance established a scratch mark system and file in which are recorded the various scratch marks used by jewelers in identifying their products. A file index is maintained at the office of the Jewelers Security Alliance, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., consisting of more than 4,000 scratch marks used by members of this association.

Scratch marks are usually made by jewelers in the shank of rings, clasps of bracelets and necklaces, on the inside cover of watchcases, and hinges

of the pins on brooches. These marks are usually so small they cannot be seen by the naked eye without the use of a jeweler's glass.

Jewelers were probably the first tradesmen to use scratch marks as a method of identification. Originally these marks were the private symbols of the artisan, patterned along similar lines as hallmarks on silver fashioned by members of the guilds of medieval times.

Material which has been stolen cannot provide good evidence against the thief unless it can be identified as having been in the possession of the victim. Accordingly, scratch marks can be an important link in establishing the chain of evidence to prove that a certain jeweler sold the stolen article to the victim of the theft. Upon examination of a scratch mark on a piece of unidentified jewelry after a sketch of it has been forwarded to the Alliance office by any police agency it is possible for an identification to be made and the information will be forwarded to the inquiring police agency.

Another service that the scratch mark file can perform is illustrated by an incident which occurred a few years ago. A skeleton which was found deep in the woods of Vermont wore a wrist watch. An examination of the watch revealed a scratch mark which was forwarded to the Alliance for identification. The information in our files indicated that the scratch mark had been issued to a jeweler in New Jersey. Following up this information it was learned that the jeweler had given the watch to a maid employed by his family and the body was identified. Further investigation led to the killer of the maid and to his conviction for the crime of murder.

This information and service are available to all law enforcement authorities and may be obtained by merely communicating with the Jewelers Security Alliance of the United States, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

66th IACP CONFERENCE HELD AT NEW YORK CITY

The New York City Police Department was host this year to the International Association of Chiefs of Police at their 66th annual conference held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel September 26 through October 1. The total registration was slightly in excess of 2,000.

The general session was called to order by President Alfred T. Smalley, and the invocation was given by Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York. Greetings and remarks of welcome were given by conference host Comm. Stephen P. Ken-

nedy, Hon. Robert Wagner, Mayor of New York City, and Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York.

The 67th annual conference of the IACP is scheduled for Washington, D.C., during the fall of 1960. Montreal, Canada, was selected as the site for 1961.

At the close of the 1959 conference, Col. James R. Smith, Commanding Officer, N.C. State Highway Patrol, was reelected general chairman of the IACP State and Provincial Section.



From left: Leroy E. Wike, IACP Headquarters, Washington, D.C., executive secretary; Alfred T. Smalley, Chief of Police, Highland Park, N.J., immediate past president; Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent, State Police, Richmond, Va., incoming president; Robert V. Murray, Chief, Metropolitan Police, Washington, D.C., first vice president; Frank A. Sweeney, Chief of Police, Jenkintown, Pa., second vice president; Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio, third vice president; Daniel S. C. Liu, Chief of Police, Honolulu, fourth vice president; Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga., fifth vice president; Philip Purcell, Chief of Police, Newton, Mass., sixth vice president; William J. Roach, Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., treasurer; and Stanley G. Haukedahl, Chief of Police, Kenosha, Wis., sergeant at arms.

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TRAFFIC

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Wood Fragment Helps Identify Dynamiters

In the investigation of certain types of crimes, consideration should be given to the possibility of linking a suspect with a crime scene through a comparison of wood and other items found at the scene with similar evidence from the person or in the possession of the suspect. Even though the specimens may be fragmentary, this possibility should not be discounted.

In connection with the dynamiting of property of a telephone company, numerous articles of evidence were personally delivered to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Two suspects were named. Toolmark, microscopic analysis, spectrographic, and fingerprint examinations were conducted by FBI Laboratory technicians.

Among the 14 questioned specimens of evidence and 17 known specimens of evidence submitted were a small piece of leather taken from a telephone pole, shoes taken from one of the suspects, a section of the telephone pole, and the jeans of one of the suspects.

The jeans proved to be the source of a valuable bit of conclusive evidence. A small piece of wood found in them was similar to the wood from the telephone pole in color, texture, and wood characteristics. The examinations also identified the small piece of leather with the left shoe of one of the suspects.

Examiners of the FBI Laboratory were made available to testify in court as to their findings. Both defendants were found guilty and sentenced to prison.

EXTORTION

A threat to injure property coupled with an intent to extort is a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ROBERT SCHMIDT, with aliases:

Erving Clark, Herbert Lawrence Joiner, Robert Lewis, Robert Rutka, Robert Lewis Schmidt, Robert Louis Schmidt, Robert Sherwood, Herbert Smith, Robert Wayne Stewart, Robert Walters, and others.



Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

On September 30, 1955, two individuals hid themselves in the rear of a panel truck belonging to the owner of a business establishment in Chicopee, Mass. His frequent practice of going to the bank for \$400 or \$500 worth of small bills for use in his business had become known to this pair. When their victim returned to the truck, they mercilessly struck him over the head several times with a lead pipe and robbed him. Their loot consisted of only \$1, since on this particular day he had deposited the money.

One of the assailants was later apprehended and subsequently received a lengthy prison sentence. His accomplice in this crime was allegedly identified as Robert Schmidt.

Process

A Federal warrant was issued on October 14, 1955, at Boston, Mass., charging Schmidt with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

The Criminal

Schmidt reportedly considers himself a "ladies' man" and has been known to be associated with

"lonely hearts" clubs. Schmidt is reputedly well groomed and a neat dresser. This fugitive from justice has been convicted for breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny, burglary, military desertion and auto theft, sodomy, and adultery. He suffers from sinus trouble and has been infected with malaria and relapses are expected.

Caution

Schmidt reportedly has carried a gun in the past. He should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Robert Schmidt's description is as follows:

Age	42, born July 1, 1917, Milford, Conn.
Height	5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet.
Weight	179 to 189 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Light brown, wavy.
Eyes	Blue-hazel.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Automobile mechanic, radio technician, seaman, assembler.
Scars and marks	Two small pock marks above left eye, small faint horizontal scar left side of forehead, small vertical scar left index finger, 1¼-inch scar first joint left middle finger.
FBI Number	2,520,080.
Fingerprint Classification	17 L 5 R IOI 11 I 1 U III

Notify FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating 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 Division, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

FINGERPRINTING

"Rolled" impressions are obtained by rolling the fingers from one side to the other, from nail to nail. "Simultaneous" impressions are taken by printing all the fingers of each hand at one time, then the thumbs, without rolling.

Hat Tricks Fugitive

A recent subject of an FBI case involving obstruction of justice and conspiracy to defraud the Government, for which charges against him were still pending, decided that he could get by with anything.

One day while in Chicago, the subject nonchalantly strolled into one of that city's large department stores. He was soon browsing through the men's hat department, and after a short time he spotted a hat which appealed to him. He picked up the hat, which was priced at \$7.95, placed it on his head, placed his own hat beneath his coat and headed for the nearest exit. Just as he walked out into the street, he was arrested by a store detective who had witnessed his entire sleight-of-hand performance. The detective returned the suspect to the store for an interview, and it was there that the man offered the detective \$200 to "forget the whole thing." The store detective declined and, upon inspecting the man's wallet, was amazed to find seven \$100 bills, and nine \$20 bills, and another loose \$80 composed of \$1, \$5, and \$10 bills. He had a total of \$960 on his person, yet he attempted to steal a hat valued at \$7.95.

He was turned over to the confidence detail of the Chicago Police Department, identified

through fingerprints in the Chicago Bureau of Identification, and released to the U.S. marshal.

Subsequently indicted on charges of income tax evasion, the subject was convicted of conspiracy to evade income tax and was sentenced to serve 3 years in the U.S. penitentiary and fined \$2,500.

LAB PROVES INNOCENCE

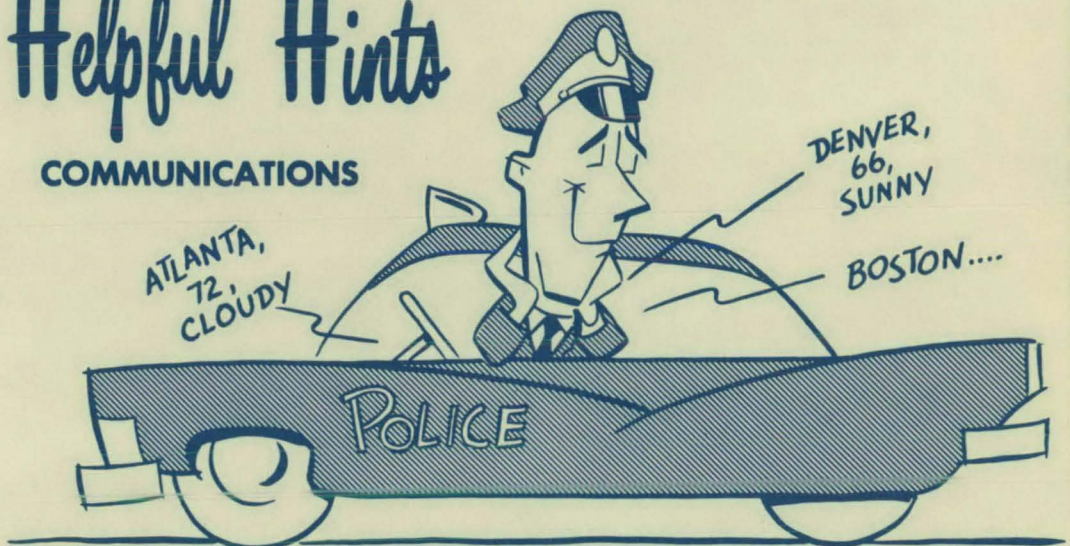
In a letter to the FBI Laboratory, a chief of police from a Southern State submitted a questioned check and the known handwriting of a suspect. The letter stated that the date of the suspect's trial had been set.

Examination in the Laboratory disclosed that the questioned check had not been written by this person. Furthermore, a comparison with signatures on fingerprint cards in the Identification Division of the FBI disclosed that the signature had been prepared by an individual who was an inmate of the U.S. Penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga. This person had already begun serving a sentence of 2 years and 4 months in the penitentiary for stealing an automobile.

The findings of the Laboratory examiner were effective in preventing the miscarriage of justice by proving the innocence of the man originally under suspicion.

Helpful Hints

COMMUNICATIONS



KEEP POLICE RADIO FACILITIES CLEAR OF NON-OFFICIAL CHATTER SO THAT IMPORTANT AND EMERGENCY MESSAGES CAN GET THROUGH.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern shown above is classified as a loop with 22 counts. The delta is located at point D and the core at C. There is a delta formation at point A; however, the only possible recurve above point A is too pointed to be considered sufficient. This pattern is referenced to a central pocket loop type whorl, since heavy inking or pressure might cause the pointed formation to appear as a sufficient recurve.

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