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FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
Feature Article:	
Police Duties and Operations on Ohio Turnpike, by Lt. John L. Bishop, Commanding Officer, Ohio Turnpike Patrol, Ohio State Highway Patrol	3
Facilities:	
New Headquarters Building Aids Police Work, by Chief James J. Salerno, Port Washington, N. Y., Police Department	9
Firearms Training:	
Training Courses in Double Action Police Shooting	12
Firearms Training Pays Dividend	17
Police Units:	
Sheriff's Mounted Posse Increases Police Strength, by Glenn T. Job, Benton Harbor, Mich., "News Palladium"	18
Identification:	
Interesting Pattern	back cover
Other Topics:	
Rebuilding a Small Department for More Efficiency, by Chief Floyd E. Davis, Bennettsville, S. C., Police Department	21
Traffic Engineering Courses	11
Fraudulent Securities	23
Wanted by the FBI	24
Uniform Crime Reporting Change Announced	inside back cover



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





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

February 1, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One year ago this month, the Communist Party of the United States at its 16th National Convention at New York City laid down a smokescreen designed to lull the American public into complacency. In order to regain public acceptance, thwart further prosecutions of its members, and disable the efforts of Americans fighting communist treachery, the Party sought to foist itself upon the Nation as a new and independent political organization, free from Soviet domination. This tactic is indicative of the hypocrisy perpetrated by these masters of deceit.

Now as before, the Communist Party of the United States functions as an outlet of the Soviet fountainhead of international communism. These traitors in our midst are complete slaves of the Kremlin. To lose sight of these stark realities is to invite national disaster. Already the Red propaganda mills have beguiled many unthinking people into a false sense of security. The communist cause is indeed well served by these individuals and the pseudoliberals engaged in attacking patriotic measures to expose the Red conspiracy.

How can the individual American citizen best fight communism? Know this enemy, realize its objectives, recognize its tactics! Communism is a false religion, an evil philosophy which desecrates human personality and enslaves the body and soul of the human being. Since September of 1919, the Party has continuously maintained a foothold in this Nation, under the protection of the very liberties which it strives to destroy. The present hard-core Party, purged of the faint-hearted and battle-trained in the underground movement following World War II, is still dedicated to the objectives of international communism.

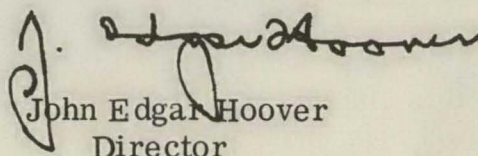
In the evaluation of the communist threat all too often basic and historical facts are overlooked. The blueprints of Red enslavement in many of the countries under the Soviet yoke bear witness to the time-proven capacity of the Party for swift growth and seizure of power whenever economic and political opportunities occur. For those not blinded by duplicity, the communist press highlighted this fact last

November during the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with a quotation from Lenin: "...certain fundamental features of our revolution have a significance which is not local, not peculiarly national, not Russian only, but international." History records that the "fundamental features" of the Revolution included the forceful seizure of power by the Russian communist apparatus which, like its American counterpart today, represented only a small minority of the population of the country.

A slogan adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the time of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution proclaimed: "Militant international proletarian solidarity is the guarantee of the invincibility of socialism. Long live proletarian internationalism." Translated into the words and conviction of the dedicated communist followers in America and other lands, this high-sounding phraseology means, "We do not stand alone in the world." Regardless of temporary rebuffs or unpopularity, each of the individual Parties scattered around the globe is nourished by the strength and materialistic accomplishments of the world-wide conspiracy directed by Moscow. Steeped in this feeling of "belonging" in the plan for world conquest, the hard-core communist has no place for despair and no thought for surrender.

Public awareness of and continuous vigilance against the many-pronged attacks of the communist menace are the major weapons in defense of American national security. The stakes are too high, the danger too real for us to stand unarmed before an unknown foe.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEATURE ARTICLE

Police Duties and Operations on Ohio Turnpike

by LT. JOHN L. BISHOP, *Commanding Officer, Ohio Turnpike Patrol, Ohio State Highway Patrol*

The members of the Ohio Turnpike Police find their duties neither monotonous nor easy. We have discovered in nearly 2 years of turnpike duty that it is rewarding, interesting and, in most instances, very similar to other police work.

The Ohio Turnpike extends 241 miles across the extreme northern part of the State and links with the Pennsylvania Turnpike and Indiana Turnpike to form a complete toll route from New York to Chicago.

The cooperation of the Turnpike Commission and complete reliance placed upon the Ohio State Highway Patrol in matters of policing and law enforcement have made our job immensely easier.

The turnpike patrol is under the direct supervision of Col. Fred Moritz, superintendent of the Ohio State Highway Patrol. It is designated as Highway Patrol District 10 and is subject to the same regulations as the other nine patrol districts in the State. The patrol's complement includes a lieutenant in command, a first sergeant as executive officer, 4 field sergeants, 3 corporals and 50 patrolmen. The men are assigned so that there will be ten 1-man cruisers on duty around the clock.

The primary duty is, of course, traffic. However, the patrol also is responsible for investigation of all crimes which occur on turnpike property.

The road itself would seem to be a traffic officer's dream. There are no traffic lights and no intersecting roadways. Access roads number 15 with 2 other entrances at the State lines. Entrance and exit are via the traditional interchange with traffic blending. The roadway itself consists of two 12-foot travel lanes in each direction. These are abutted by a paved 8-foot inside shoulder and a 10-foot paved outer shoulder. East and west traffic is separated by a planted, depressed medial strip, a minimum of 40 feet in width and with a minimum depression of 5 feet. Even on bridges the 40-foot minimum separation is maintained. Speed limit is 65 miles per hour for cars and 55 miles per hour for commercial vehicles.

It would seem that about all Ohio Turnpike officers need do is keep the speed within reason and sit back and watch the cars go by. This is good in theory, but unfortunately actual operation is not that simple.

Although more than 80 percent of arrests made on the Ohio Turnpike are for speeding, selected radar tests show that 93 percent of traffic is operating at or below the speed limits and less than 0.6 percent exceeding the speed limits by more than 5 miles per hour. Of the estimated number of deliberate violators, the Turnpike Patrol apprehends approximately 40 percent.

In view of this obvious voluntary compliance, radar has not been used in making speed arrests, as it is felt that an officer on the move is of more value than one stationary at a radar site. Entrance and exit time is not used as evidence of speeding. It is purely a matter of pacing.

Probably the most flagrant example of disregard for speed regulations was a driver in a new, high-powered car, who brought it to the turnpike to



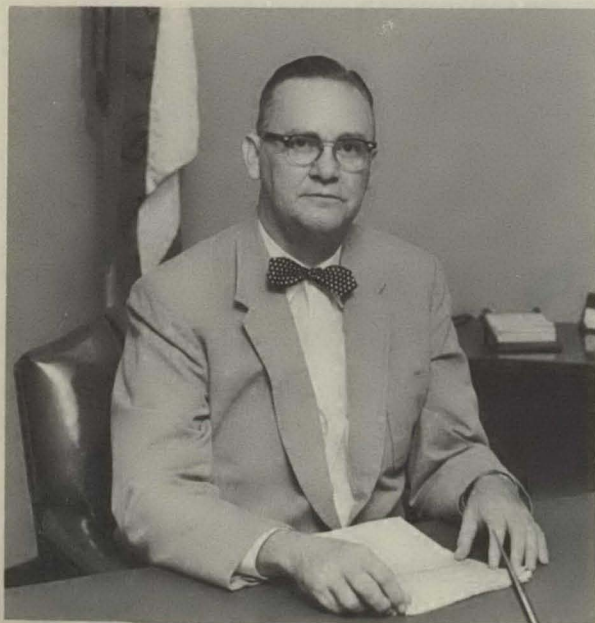
Lt. John L. Bishop.

open it up. He was quickly spotted by a patrolman who went in pursuit and was clocking more than 100 miles per hour while losing ground rapidly. Patrols on the road were notified and went into position to make the apprehension as the speeding car was already out of sight of the pursuit cruiser. The alert was canceled, however, when the driver was found parked along the road, the tires of his car smoking. He was not so much piqued at being arrested as discovering that the tires on his expensive car could not withstand its speed. He admitted traveling 135 miles per hour.

Our most serious fatal accident occurred in the spring of this year when a bus crashed into the rear of a passenger car, killing a family of four and injuring several bus passengers. After completion of our investigation, charges were pressed against the bus operator for traffic violations indicated.

One hazard that the Ohio Turnpike engineering seems to have overcome about as thoroughly as humanly possible is the head-on collision. The depressed medial strip has been so effective that only a very few vehicles have hurtled it in nearly 2 years. Fortunately, at those times there was no approaching vehicle in the other roadway and collision was avoided.

A hazard which is out of the realm of the engineer is human fatigue. During one period, as high as 45 percent of accidents occurred during the first 8 hours of the day (midnight to 8 a. m.).



Col. Fred Moritz.

Our two leading accident causes—rear-end collision and collision with a fixed object—probably could generally be traced to fatigue, sleepiness, or other driver inattention factors.

Lounges and vast parking areas in the 16 service plazas, which include service stations and restaurants, encourage drivers to rest. Our officers also urge that a driver showing obvious signs of fatigue move into the service areas to rest and often accompany him there to make certain that he complies. Additional studies are under way to further combat this menace.

As to the mechanics of patrolling the turnpike, the men are assigned to three posts approximately equal distance apart and District Headquarters operates from the turnpike headquarters in Berea. Traffic has proved to be heavier on the eastern end of the road, hence more men are stationed there than at the other locations.

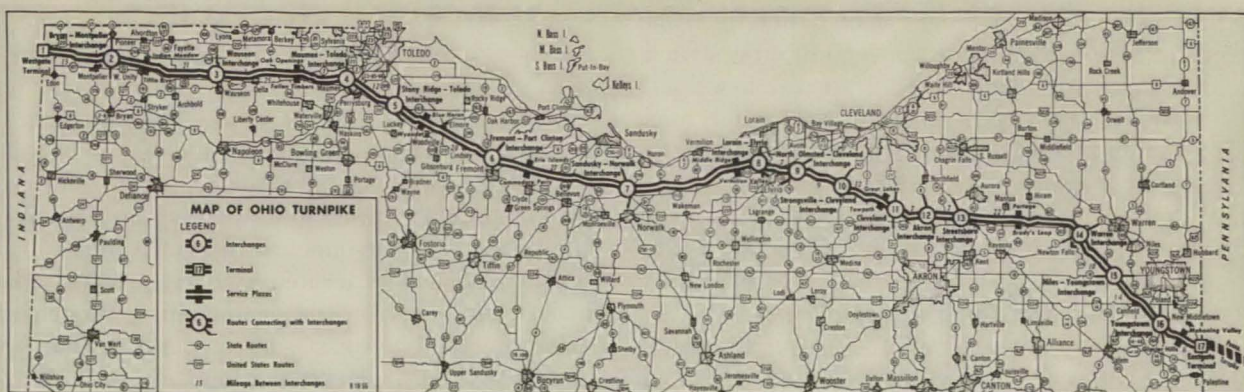
Patrolling

Basically, the same standards or methods of patrolling are applied on the turnpike as are applied to routine traffic supervision of the State's public highways. Generally, there is little need for any stationary traffic supervision or observation because, by the nature of the roadway, there are no intersecting traffic ways or congested areas. Routine patrols are at a speed of 50 to 55 miles per hour, and consist of traffic supervision on the traffic lanes, including acceleration and deceleration ramps at interchanges and service plazas.

Since the responsibilities of the turnpike patrolmen extend beyond traffic enforcement to include total policing duties, patrolmen make routine security checks through the interchange areas, the service plaza areas and the maintenance centers. They make casual contacts with the toll collectors, restaurant and service station personnel and maintenance men.

Their responsibilities extend not only to arrests but also to assistance to motorists. In cases of mechanical difficulty, the patrolmen make certain that assistance is en route.

Patrolmen found that cases of illness, including heart attacks, were showing up frequently in the isolated turnpike sections and the patrol cars are now equipped with oxygen administering equipment to render emergency assistance until an ambulance can be summoned. (Ambulance service is contracted from surrounding areas as are service cars and wreckers.)



The Ohio Turnpike.

During a typical month, patrolmen assisted 404 motorists who had motor trouble, 246 who ran out of gas, 231 who had flat tires, 83 whose cars stalled because of other equipment defects, and 46 others who needed assistance for various reasons.

Fortunately, patrons of the Ohio Turnpike have been very law-abiding. Serious crimes of a violent nature occurring on the toll road have been very few. Our investigations and apprehensions have been largely in connection with auto theft and larcenies from cars or service areas. We have received a few notices from other agencies to be on the alert for persons suspected of transporting contraband. It is, of course, our policy to cooperate fully with other police agencies which might have information on such traffic, and policemen on duty have free access to the turnpike.

Since the turnpike bisects four regular State highway patrol districts and turnpike patrol headquarters is in contact with these districts by radio and teletype, we can be alerted in a few moments if criminals are known to be seeking to use the road as an escape route. Turnpike communications include 2 microwave radio channels, 1 for use of maintenance crews and the other by the patrol.

Patrol headquarters monitors both these channels, permitting immediate contact with every patrol car on duty as well as all connections with public highways and maintenance vehicles. Thus it is very difficult for a known fugitive to slip through so tight a net and so far, to our knowledge, no one has.

Although possible at any time, we have not found it necessary to establish complete roadblocks—that is, halt all traffic. In cases of this nature, we have found that our tight communications system, plus the limited number of exits, pretty well “bottles

up” any wanted car. One system we used in apprehending a driver who was demented and refused to stop at the command of a patrolman, was to move 2 cars onto the highway ahead, traveling in the same direction. The patrol cars moved side by side in the 2 lanes, slowing as the fleeing car approached from the rear to force it to a halt.

One of the problems we experienced would most likely be found only on a turnpike. From the first day the turnpike was opened, our officers were beset with complaints from motorists of objects being thrown or dropped on their cars from above as they passed under bridges carrying public highway traffic over the turnpike. Many cars were severely damaged. Windshields and headlights were broken; tops, fenders and hoods dented, and in many instances, passengers were injured by fragments of glass from a broken windshield or the object itself. The objects ranged from stones, bottles, cabbages, apples, tomatoes, corn and squash, to a piece of an auto brake shoe which dangled from a piece of string.

Juveniles were responsible in every instance in which identity was possible. The offenses are greatest during Halloween season and spring, when schools are dismissed. As the novelty of the turnpike wears off, the frequency of the incidents declines. The efforts of our officers to identify and apprehend persons responsible are usually in vain because they must park a patrol car and scramble over a fence and up the embankment. By the time they reach the public road, the party responsible has fled. The cooperation of the courts in dealing severely with those captured and the resulting publicity in news media have aided materially in reducing the hazard.

Another turnpike problem, which might seem unusual in a State such as Ohio with highly

industrialized areas surrounded by bountiful farm land, is deer crossing the road and being struck by vehicles. Although the right of way is fenced, the deer killed on the eastern section number as many as eight to a dozen per month during the mating and small game hunting seasons in the fall. Other game is killed frequently by cars in that area, and some of our officers have become adept in recognizing animals for which a bounty is paid and others which might have a valuable pelt. Dead animals, as well as other litter such as tire treads, etc., are removed to the outer edge of emergency shoulders where they are picked up daily by maintenance personnel or debris patrols.

Turnpike officers work five 8-hour days each week. Duty schedules are prepared 4 weeks in advance by the post commanders and tours of duty are divided into three 8-hour shifts beginning at midnight. Shift assignments are rotated about every month.

Some split-shift assignments are utilized as available manpower permits to add to the basic patrol coverage during holiday peak traffic periods. For example, a post commander may assign an additional car to his post area during peak traffic periods on a split-shift basis, such as on duty for 4 hours, off duty for 4 hours, then back on duty for another 4 hours. Some other variations or combinations of on and off duty hours may be employed.

Coverage

If traffic conditions or other emergency circumstances warrant, an officer is continued on duty in



Ohio Turnpike Patrol Headquarters.

excess of the normal 8 hours and given compensatory time at a later date. There are 3 patrol posts on the turnpike—Swanton, Castalia, and Hiram. Each of these posts has 15 to 20 patrolmen and a corporal assigned and is responsible for patrol and police coverage of one-third or approximately 80 miles of the 241-mile toll road. No operational personnel are assigned to the District Headquarters located at Berea. This is the operations base for the commanding lieutenant and his aides—the first sergeant and 4 field sergeants. Also assigned to the Berea District Headquarters are 5 radio operators who maintain 24-hour service 7 days a week.

With the manpower assigned to the pike, an individual patrolman travels 50 to 60 miles to make one complete coverage of his assigned area. He averages a maximum of about six (6) complete patrols of his area in each 8-hour tour of duty—a distance of about 250 to 300 miles per day.

Of course it would be most desirable for each officer to remain on the turnpike in his assigned patrol zone for his entire tour of duty, but, unfortunately, this is not possible. The proper performance of duties requires some temporary absences which cannot be avoided.

Every arrest requires an average minimum of an hour to follow through. This is because of the necessity for taking the driver off the turnpike to court in the respective political subdivision in which the offense occurred. Courts in areas around the road have been very cooperative in considering the officers' problems and have often taken steps for the convenience of both the officer and the arrested person by establishing branches close to the turnpike and making it possible to post bail at any time through an authorized bailiff.

The prosecution of arrests made when court is not in session is handled with one designated patrolman appearing in court with the arresting officer's statement. In event of a not guilty plea, the case is continued until the arresting officer can appear in person. Charges may be filed under State law or under sections of the Turnpike Act. Fines and bond forfeitures are disbursed in the ratio of 45 percent to the State and 55 percent to the political subdivision concerned. The Turnpike Commission receives nothing from this source.

Investigations of accidents also take the patrolman off the road, but these cases are generally handled by one officer. If more officers are necessary,

adjustment is made with adjoining patrols to keep protection more or less evenly spaced.

The techniques and procedures followed in the investigation of accidents on the turnpike do not differ from those in an accident investigation on any other highway. Differences which do exist deal primarily with the nature of the roadway and movement of the traffic.

Since all traffic lanes on the turnpike are one way, the officer's attention in protecting the scene from approaching traffic to prevent further injury or damage need be directed only to traffic approaching from the rear.

To accomplish this, he uses the flashing red light atop the patrol car; the railroad-type 30-minute fusee; 24-inch traffic cones; moving vehicles around the scene; and a sign warning "caution, accident ahead." If the accident is on one of the acceleration-deceleration ramps to an interchange or service plaza, all these precautions are not exercised. If the accident is of minor property damage and all units involved can be quickly removed to the outside 10-foot emergency shoulder, extensive precautionary measures are neither justified nor employed.

In the event any portion of either of the two driving lanes on the main line is obstructed because of the accident, all precautions are taken. In extreme cases, when the volume of traffic is of such density as to render it difficult to channel two lanes of heavy traffic into one, maintenance personnel are summoned to bring additional, larger caution signs and additional traffic cones to the scene. This is especially true of a fatal accident which blocks any portion of the two main traffic lanes to keep the scene intact until the county coroner visits the scene, if he so elects.

In case both traffic lanes on the main line are temporarily blocked to traffic, all vehicles are diverted to the opposing roadway through the use of emergency medial crossings in each direction from the scene. This has rarely been the case, since the 10-foot outside emergency shoulder and the 8-foot inside shoulder can be utilized.

The most common reason for diverting traffic to the opposing lane is when an accident occurs on a bridge.

Accidents are designated by roadway (east or west) and milepost location.

If the original report indicates the accident is not too severe, the closest car is dispatched. If the accident appears serious, possibly blocking one of

the traffic lanes, several nearby cars may be directed to move toward the accident. The investigating officer, upon arriving at the scene, makes a quick appraisal and then notifies the district radio operator as to whether additional assistance is required. Through instruction and field training toward that end, the mutual aid at the scene of an accident is an automatic operation.

For wrecker service, the turnpike is divided into 10 districts. The wreckers are contracted from private concerns in the area through which the turnpike passes. These concerns are required to have one wrecker on duty and another on standby 24 hours a day. All carry radios on the turnpike network. A motorist may, however, request another outside wrecker service. The same system applies to ambulances.

Statistics

Turning to statistics, the fatality rate on the turnpike per 100 million vehicle miles was 1.91 in 1956 (15 killed in 14 accidents) and during the first 6 months of 1957, it was 4.44 (17 killed in 11 accidents). The State's rate for rural travel was 8.8 during 1956 and 8.1 for the first 6 months of 1957.

The number of patron vehicles in 1956 was 9,980,954 with an additional 84,255 nonrevenue vehicles totaling 786,396,845 miles of travel. In the first 6 months of 1957 the figure was 4,903,482 patrons and 40,052 others with 383,173,439 miles traveled.

In the first 6 months this year, other accidents included 137 involving personal injury; 236 with



A tollgate on the turnpike.

property damage of more than \$100; and 198 minor incidents or accidents of less than \$100 damage. In 1956 there were 262 injury accidents, 530 damages of more than \$100, and 291 minor accidents.

Trucks using the turnpike in 1956 numbered 1,793,021. They traveled 121,630,859 miles with 333 accidents for a ratio of 0.27 per 100,000 truck miles. In the first 6-month period this year, 913,694 trucks used the turnpike for 69,550,781 miles with 175 accidents and a ratio of 0.25.

With 755 vehicles involved in accidents in the first 6 months of this year, here are the vehicular and movement factors contributing in order of occurrence:

Unsafe speed for roadway condition, 116; lost control, 103; improper passing or failure to yield, 85; mechanical failures, 62; exceeding lawful speed, 61; improper parking or starting, 31; defective tires, 30; unsafe speed for traffic condition, 26; unsafe speed for driver condition, 21; unsafe speed for weather condition, 19; fire only, 16; improper signal or failure to signal, 4; unsafe speed for vehicle condition, 4; disregarding sign, 1.

In 171 cases no unsafe action was found and in 5 others factors were undetermined.

Driver condition factors in the same survey showed 32 cases of intoxication and 81 of going to sleep. Other factors were negligible. It might be noted that no beer or liquor is sold on the turnpike.

A summary of 1 month's arrests indicates how a patrolman spends his time. The arrests break down as follows:

Speeding, 589; unsafe operation, 61; insufficient lights, 33; following too close, 15; no operator's license, 12; illegal parking or stopping, 10; operating under influence of liquor, 10; failure to stop in assured clear distance, 5; improper passing, 5; failing to keep right, 6; driving wrong way, 8; crossing medial, 9; no safety equipment, 4; public intoxication, 4; all others with less than 4 arrests per type, 34.

When the Ohio State Highway Patrol took over policing the Ohio Turnpike, it was anticipated there would be some dissatisfaction among the men assigned, due to the possible monotony suggested in being confined to a single section of roadway. This has proved to be untrue, however. Since the turnpike opened, only one officer has requested transfer with a stated dislike for turnpike duty.

Although the esprit de corps of the Ohio State Highway Patrol is high in nearly every station, it is especially apparent on the turnpike. This may be explained in part by the fact that the officers are so often in a position to lend direct assistance to persons and in return receive considerable respect and admiration from the public for their efforts.

Another factor is the nature of the patrols and the work which make it less likely that a turnpike patrolman will be called back to duty, so that hours are more fixed and easily predictable and he can adjust his living to a more definite pattern than is possible for most of the rest of the patrol officers.

Our men are proud of their work and we are proud of the manner in which they perform. We like to feel we are one of the finest segments of a great police organization which started with a force of 60 men in 1933, and now has an authorized strength of 759. We intend to continue to improve and grow with the reputation the Ohio State Highway Patrol has established in its 24 years of service.



TIME TO NOMINATE

Police officers in all law enforcement agencies are requested to be alert for boys and girls in their communities who may be logical candidates for either the Young American Medal for Bravery or the Young American Medal for Service. These medals are awarded annually by the United States Department of Justice and presented by the President. Their purpose is to extend recognition for outstanding bravery and service by the youth of the country.

The rules and regulations governing nominations were published in the January 1957 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Additional copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.

Articles describing the awards made in previous years can be found in the September 1952, October 1953, March 1955, June 1956, and June 1957, issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

As indicated more fully in the rules and regulations, nominations of candidates for the calendar year of 1957 must be submitted not later than June 30, 1958.



New Headquarters Building Aids Police Work

by CHIEF JAMES J. SALERNO, *Port Washington,
N. Y., Police Department*

When the building which had housed the Port Washington Police Department for 34 years was declared unfit for repair because of extensive damage caused by termites and flood waters, the Board of Police Commissioners readily agreed that a new building should be constructed which would more adequately meet the needs of our growing department and community.

Authority for a bond issue of \$100,000 was obtained to cover the purchase of land, construction and furnishings. During 1957 additional land adjoining the completed building was purchased at a cost of \$4,500. On this land will be built garages, with an indoor pistol range in the basement.

In planning our new building, we found articles written by other police officers and published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin of great help. By studying the ways in which other departments had handled problems similar to ours, we were able to outline to the architect some of the features which we wanted and were thus able to incorporate many suggestions and ideas which other departments had already tried and found successful. For example, our main desk was patterned after one described by Chief Edgar D. Coffin of Verona, N. J., in the February 1955 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. In addition, experts in the fields of furnishings and equipment were called in for consultation in order to make our new headquarters as up to date and efficient as possible.

When our plans were drawn, bids were solicited and awarded in the amounts of \$55,874 for general construction; \$4,965 for electrical work; \$9,310 for heating and air conditioning and \$6,790 for plumbing. Equipment, landscaping and miscellaneous supplies brought the total cost of the building to \$88,450.56. The expenditure of \$16,019.44 for land made the total cost of our new headquarters \$104,470.

Construction was begun during November 1955,

and our dedication ceremonies were held on the first day of occupancy, June 21, 1956.

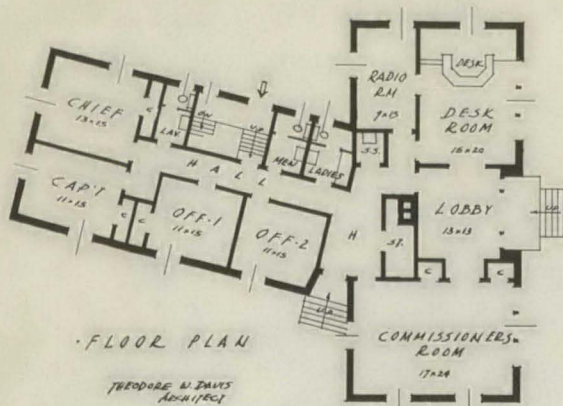
Our building is located on a plot of ground 109 feet wide and 225 feet long and is on the main highway leading into Port Washington. It is on the site of an ancient schoolhouse which was the headquarters for George III's Hessian Mercenaries during the Revolutionary War.

The Main Floor

The front entrance opens into a foyer. To the left is the commissioner's room and to the right is the desk room. The main desk is made completely of metal and has removable panels so that any necessary repairs may be made without disturbing police routine. One man can operate this

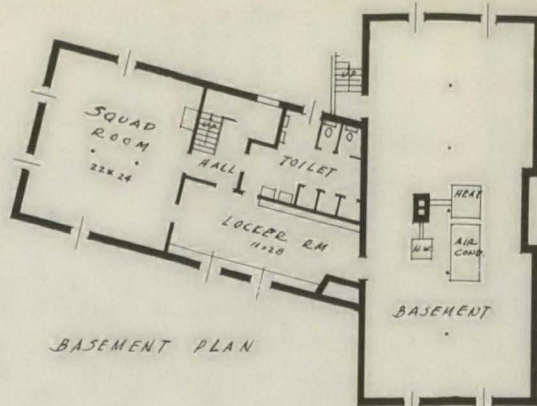


Chief James J. Salerno.



• PORT WASHINGTON POLICE DISTRICT •

Main floor plan.



Basement floor plan.

compact desk very smoothly in all emergencies by merely turning slightly in the swivel chair. In easy reach are a modern switchboard with 3 trunk lines, 6 office extensions, and 22 police and fire boxes; a fire alarm system through which the 3 fire houses may be alerted either individually or collectively; a bank burglary alarm system; and a 3-way radio.

Off the desk room is located the records room, which also contains radio equipment and the teletype machine. Behind these rooms is a wing con-



Headquarters building.

sisting of a central hall flanked by four spacious offices, including the chief's office and the captain's office. In addition, rest rooms for men and women, several closets and additional storage space are also located on this floor.

The commissioner's room is conveniently located off the main lobby and is tastefully decorated with mahogany-paneled walls. A hall connects the main lobby, the desk room, the radio room and the commissioner's room with the office wing and has an entrance from the parking area surrounding the building.

The walls of the main floor are painted a soft pastel green and the ceilings are covered with a soundproof material. Indirect fluorescent lighting is employed throughout and all floors are of tile for easy maintenance.

The Basement

A large squad room, a locker room, additional toilet facilities and the air-conditioning, heating, and hot water units are located in the basement. The squad room is a spacious 22 by 24 feet. It is furnished with comfortable chairs, and is adaptable for use in training both regular and auxiliary police. One corner is equipped with a compact sink, stove, and refrigerator combination for the use of officers on late duty. Adjoining this room is the locker room with lockers for every man and an attractively tiled shower and washroom.

The basement utility room has ample space for the repair and maintenance of stop signs, school

signs, warning lights, traffic lights, as well as ammunition reloading equipment, unclaimed recovered articles, and the emergency generator.

Dedication

When completed, our headquarters was dedicated on June 21, 1956. In his talk, Police Commissioner Harold Steuer stated that he "dedicated the building to the police department for the service of the community." Despite inclement weather, over 200 dignitaries of Federal, State, city, county, town and local governmental agencies, including most of the police chiefs of Nassau County, attended the event. Civic and service clubs and various local youth groups were also represented at the dedication.

An open house was conducted during the 3-day weekend after the dedication, and over 450 citizens of Port Washington were conducted on guided tours of the building by officers of the police department.

The size of our department has increased steadily in proportion to the growth of the community. At the time of this writing, our force consists of 17 patrolmen, 5 sergeants, 5 lieutenants, 1 captain, and the chief. We have 1 clerk and 7 school crossing guards, all of whom are women. Our department is extremely active, covering all phases of police work. We have found that our new building, in addition to providing more comfortable and more attractive quarters, has been of immeasurable benefit in enabling us to perform our duties more efficiently.



SHOE PRINTS AND TIRE TREADS

The task of tracking criminals has become more difficult as the criminal has learned to avoid leaving evidence that can implicate him. In haste to enter and leave the scene of a crime, the criminal frequently overlooks the prints of his shoes or the tire impressions of his car. In cases where impressions are found on paper, floor mats, chair coverings, or other material which can be removed from the crime scene, the investigator can furnish such evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination. In cases where the shoe prints or tire tracks are in mud, snow, or otherwise impressed, the impression can be reproduced by casting and the casts submitted to the Laboratory for examination.

Traffic Engineering Courses

The Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has announced the availability of fellowships to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and desire to enter the profession of traffic engineering as a career. The fellowships, covering a full academic year from September 1958 to May 1959, have a total value of \$2,000 each, providing the tuition of \$600 and a living stipend of \$1,400 which is disbursed at the rate of \$175 per month during the 8 months' enrollment. These fellowships are made available through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Esso Safety Foundation, the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., and the James S. Kemper Foundation.

Also offered by the Bureau of Highway Traffic are tuition scholarships for qualified municipal and State highway engineers whose salaries will be paid by their employers during the graduate course. This arrangement is considered by many employers as a form of in-service personnel training.

The courses in the academic year of study offered include: Traffic characteristics and measurements; traffic regulations and control devices; highway planning; highway location and geometric design; and highway administration and finance.

Previous experience in traffic work is not essential when high academic qualifications are indicated. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1958. Additional information and applications for admission and fellowships may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred W. Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Strathecona Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAUDS

Photographs submitted for examination in immigration matters are often found to be fraudulent. A foreigner obtains a family group photograph of naturalized American citizens and then he inserts his picture in the group. The resultant composite is submitted to substantiate his claim to citizenship. The eyes of the photographic expert in the FBI Laboratory can detect inconsistencies in lighting and shadows and the presence of retouching around the portion of the picture that was added.

FIREARMS TRAINING



The revolver today is almost as much a symbol of American law enforcement as the familiar shield, badge, or five-pointed star. Plain or fancy, the revolver is no mere ornament or decoration. It is a most important part of the official police equipment.

Revolver shooting may be divided into two general categories: Single-action and double-action shooting. Single-action shooting is often referred to as deliberate or slow-fire shooting, while double-action shooting is classified as defensive or snap shooting. Defensive-type revolver shooting is receiving continued emphasis in the FBI's firearms training program, and many law enforcement agencies have incorporated the principles of double-action shooting in their own training schedules.

When firing single-action, the shooter usually has time to cock the weapon, line up the sights, and squeeze the trigger on each shot. In double-action shooting, the shooter sacrifices sight alignment and trigger squeeze to some extent in favor of speed. An officer's life often depends upon the speed with which he draws and fires his weapon.

We do not suggest that training in single-action, slow-fire shooting be eliminated and replaced with double-action shooting. Double-action shooting

Training Courses in Double Action Police Shooting

should supplement, not supplant, single-action shooting. The October 1956 edition of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin carried an article entitled "Techniques and Training Aids With Handgun" which contains basic fundamentals for both single-action and double-action shooting.

Double-Action Shooting

In double-action shooting, the weapon is cocked and fired in one smooth, continuous motion of the trigger finger on the trigger. A tight grip with the thumb locked down is essential. The trigger finger should be placed on the trigger up to or past the first joint for proper trigger control. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to roll the stock of the gun around in the palm of the hand farther than in single-action shooting.

There are two principal ways of firing double-action. A long, steady pull or stroke until the shot is fired is preferable. This will permit accurate shooting with the least amount of practice. If the officer is familiar with the weapon he is using, the "pull-squeeze" method may be employed. Here, the trigger is pulled until the cylinder turns and locks into place. With the accompanying "click," the trigger is squeezed as in single-action shooting. This latter method of double-action shooting requires much practice to avoid the firing of premature shots and, when time is taken to squeeze the trigger, little speed is gained over single-action shooting.

One of the common errors in double-action shooting is a tendency to relax the grip when the trigger is released after the shot is fired. This results in "milking" the weapon. Pulling the trigger with a quick motion or "slap," as well as anticipating the shot, will also result in poorly directed shots. The finest double-action revolvers in the world are available to American law enforcement. The split-second ability to use this weapon as it was intended should be insured by proper instruction and training.

The police officer should carry his holster in the same position at all times. He must know instinc-



Proper grip for double-action shooting.

tively where his revolver is located so there will be no hesitation when the time arrives to use it. The type of holster to be selected will depend largely upon the individual. Whether the weapon is to be carried exposed or concealed will often dictate the holster to be used. Safety and security, rather than speed in drawing, must be considered in any holster selected by law enforcement.

The revolver should be carried where it is most easily accessible to the officer's gun hand. Taking into consideration that the officer's hand normally hangs at his side, the hip holster would seem to have decided advantages over both the crossdraw and shoulder holsters. Each of the latter holsters, however, has a definite place in law enforcement.

The officer's weapon should be protected either by a coat, a strap, or a flap on his holster. While the use of a flap or strap will somewhat reduce accessibility and speed of drawing in time of emergency, it must be remembered that the unprotected weapon is as easily available to the criminal or to the curious citizen as it is to the officer carrying it. Those officers using the hip holster with flap or strap attached should practice drawing the weapon from the holster until a reasonable degree of speed and proficiency is attained. This means just another step to master; that is, unbuttoning the flap or strap preparatory to drawing the weapon.

The FBI Agent carries his revolver in a quick-draw hip holster concealed under his coat. Whenever gunplay is anticipated, the coat is unbuttoned. The Agent steps to his left and slightly forward as he reaches for his weapon with his right hand. (A left-handed shooter would step to his right.) Body movement swings the coat aside and away from the gun. As the Agent goes to a crouch, the holster tips forward, allowing the gun to slide out easily and in line with the target. By facilitating the draw, this holster contributes to safety, speed, and accuracy.

Combat Training

A basic principle in defensive combat shooting is to make yourself as small a target as possible for return fire. The officer in a crouched position is a much smaller target than if he were standing upright. Whether hip shooting or point-shoulder shooting, the FBI Agent shoots from a crouch.

When hip shooting, the Agent steps forward with the left foot, his right shoulder drops, a firm

grip is taken on the revolver, and it is then dragged from the holster and pointed toward the target. In the "on target" position, the shooter's forearm is rigid and almost parallel to the ground. His weight is equally distributed on both feet. He is balanced, mobile; his primary vision is on his target, his secondary vision sees his weapon and lines it up with his objective. The Agent's other hand is held near the revolver, as it must be readily available to take the weapon should the shooter be hit in the gun hand or arm. Firing can thus be continued with the weak hand without changing the position of the body.

For close-range combat shooting, firing from hip level is faster than firing from shoulder level. The effectiveness of hip-level shooting decreases as the target becomes more distant. At ranges of more than 10 yards, the revolver should be brought to eye level (point-shoulder shooting).

In point-shoulder shooting, the fundamentals are the same as in hip shooting. The crouch, the draw, the grip, and trigger control do not vary. It is important that the shooter not change his method of drawing when point-shoulder shooting.



Hip-shooting stance.

Instead of stopping at the hip, the shooter merely brings his weapon on up to shoulder level. The gun is pointed at the target in the same way that the shooter would point his finger.

If the distance increases 25 yards or so, the shooter may make himself a smaller target by adopting a kneeling position. To assume this position, he takes a short step forward and to the left. The knee under his hip holster goes to the ground and the weapon is drawn as for hip or point-shoulder shooting. When kneeling, the shooter has adopted a steady but mobile position.

Combat Courses

Hip-shooting course.—A basic hip-shooting course used by the FBI is fired at a distance of 7 yards at an Army "E" bobber target. Seven yards approximates the size of the average room where an officer might have to use his revolver unexpectedly. The 50-round course is fired as follows:

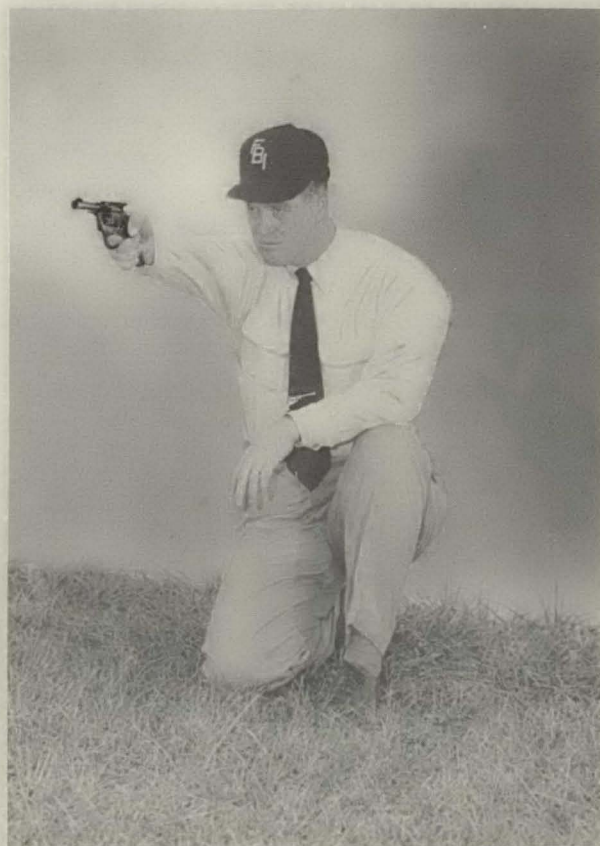
The Agent loads 6 rounds and fires 1 shot on command. After all 6 rounds have been fired, he unloads and reloads 6 rounds on command. He then fires 1 shot on command until the cylinder is

empty. He unloads and reloads 6 rounds on command. This phase consists of 2 shots being fired on command until the ammunition is exhausted. The Agent unloads and reloads 6 rounds on command and fires 2 shots on command until the ammunition is exhausted. He unloads and reloads 6 rounds on command. He then fires 1 shot on command until the cylinder is empty. The Agent unloads and reloads 4 rounds. (As the cylinders of revolvers of different makes revolve in opposite direction, this gives training in closing the cylinder in order that each shooter will know in which direction the cylinder of his revolver turns.) He fires 2 rounds on command until the cylinder is empty. In the final phase of this hip-shooting course, the Agent fires 10 shots in 25 seconds. He begins with 5 rounds loaded on command. He draws on command and fires all 5 shots. Without changing the position of his feet, the Agent unloads, reloads, and fires the remaining 5 rounds. The shooter is allowed 2 points for each hit on the target, with a possible score of 100.

Double-Action Course.—The FBI double-action course consists of a total of 50 rounds, of which 30



Point-shoulder stance.



Shooting from the kneeling position.

are fired from hip level at 7 yards, 10 rounds from a semicrouched point-shoulder shooting position at 15 yards, and 10 from a kneeling position at 25 yards. This 50-round course, like the basic hip-shooting course, is fired on an Army "E" bobber-type target.

At the 7-yard line, the Agent loads 6 rounds on command. He draws and fires 1 round on command, hip level with the strong hand, until his ammunition is exhausted. He unloads and reloads 4 rounds on command. The 4 rounds are fired 2 shots at a time on command, strong-hand, hip-level shooting.

After the first 10 shots have been fired, the same sequence of firing is repeated, except that 10 rounds are fired with the weak hand. The shooter draws his revolver with the strong hand and shifts it to his weak hand before firing the shots. The next 10 rounds of the course are fired in 25 seconds as in the hip-shooting course. The first 5 rounds are fired with the strong hand, hip-level shooting. The last 5 rounds are fired with the weak hand. This completes the 30 rounds fired at the 7-yard line.

The Agent then moves to the 15-yard line, where the next step is to load 6 rounds on command. He then fires 1 round at a time on command with a 3-second time limit for each shot. This includes drawing the weapon from the holster. Unless such a time limit were imposed, the purpose of the course would be defeated. The Agent unloads on command and reloads 4 rounds. All 4 rounds are fired from the 15-yard line within 6 seconds, including drawing the revolver from the holster.

The Agent then proceeds to the 25-yard line, where he loads 5 rounds on command. These 5 rounds are fired from a kneeling position in 10 seconds. The 10-second time limit includes the Agent's getting into a kneeling position and drawing his revolver. This course is concluded with the last 5 rounds being fired from a kneeling position in the same manner. Weak-hand shooting is stressed at the 7-yard line so that the Agent will be trained to use his weak hand in the event the strong hand should be disabled. By firing shots both single and in multiples, the shooter is trained to control the number of shots fired as well as to count the shots. He knows at all times the number of shots remaining in his revolver and when it will be necessary to reload.

Night firing.—The FBI night-firing course was devised to illustrate the accuracy of a sidearm at close range with or without a light and to point out the necessity of a light for accurate shooting at

long range. All shooting in the night-firing course is done from defensive positions, guaranteed to make the shooter as small a target as possible for return fire. The 50-round course is fired on an Army "E" bobber-type target with the regulation service revolver. Twenty-five rounds are fired with a flashlight and 25 rounds in total darkness. The first phase of the course is hip shooting at the 7-yard line. The first 6 rounds are fired one shot on command from hip-level position, using a flashlight. The shooter extends the light as far from his body as possible. A right-handed shooter keeps the light extended at arm's length to the side in his left hand, while a left-handed shooter extends the flashlight at arm's length to the side in his right hand.

After the first 6 rounds are exhausted, the shooter unloads on command and reloads 4 rounds. He then fires two shots on command, using the flashlight. It is noted that the shooter assumes the defensive position—in this instance, hip-level shooting—before he turns the flashlight on. He fires the shot and immediately turns the flashlight off. After the first 10 rounds are fired, targets are



The proper use of the flashlight for night firing.

Advanced Double-Action Shooting

Electronic courses.—Electronic courses have great value for advanced training in double-action shooting. Each hit on the target is recorded and scored electronically.

On the electronic dueling course, two shooters are in direct competition. Two targets (one for each shooter) are side by side at the end of a 25-yard range. The shooters begin by approaching the targets from the 25-yard line, walking toward the 7-yard line. On signal, each man draws and fires at his target. A horn blows when either target is hit, and a flashing light indicates the target on which the first hit has been scored. The targets are then reset, the shooters reholster and resume walking toward the targets. The shooting is repeated when the next command is given. The dueling continues for five series of shots. The first four positions are at various distances under 25 yards and are fired from a crouched point-shoulder shooting position. The last position is fired at approximately 7 yards, hip-level shooting. Here, essential speed and accuracy are developed under conditions similar to actual gun battles.

The running-man target provides practice in firing at a moving target. It points out the necessity for shooting where the target will be when the bullet arrives rather than where the target is at the moment the gun is fired. Here, the shooter is allowed three shots at a target moving to his right and three shots at the target as it moves to his left and returns to its starting position. The number of hits scored on the running-man target is marked both electrically in the control tower as well as by signal lights beneath the target which are visible to the shooter.

A multiple-type target, whereon the Agent fires 6 shots on 6 separate targets in 7 seconds, is also employed to train shooters. Once again, the targets possess visible scoring for the shooter as well as electrical scoring available to the instructor in the control tower. The Agent instructor may vary the sequence of multiple targets with the individual shooter.

On electronic ranges, the shooter learns that at first his accuracy goes down as his speed increases. Before long he has learned the maximum speed at which he is able to shoot accurately. The price which must be paid for this experience is thorough training, constant practice, and the will to learn. In no other way can you buy and maintain the art and skill of fine combat marksmanship.



Dueling with electronic targets.

scored and pasted. One point is given for each hit on a target, for a possible score of 10.

The next 10 rounds are fired from the 7-yard line in the same manner and sequence but in total darkness, without the use of the flashlight. The scoring is the same. The Agent moves to the 15-yard line, where another 20 rounds are fired in the point-shoulder shooting phase of the course. At the 15-yard line, starting with the gun loaded with 6 rounds, the Agent fires 1 round on command in 4 seconds from a crouched or point-shoulder shooting position, using a flashlight. After the 6 rounds have been fired, the shooter unloads and reloads 4 rounds on command. All 4 rounds are fired from the same point-shoulder shooting position in 8 seconds, using the flashlight extended at arm's length from the shooter. The target is then scored and pasted, with one point given the shooter for each hit on the target.

The next 10 rounds are fired from the 15-yard line in the same manner and sequence without the use of the flashlight, shooting in total darkness again. The scoring is the same.

The remaining 10 shots are fired from the 25-yard line. Five shots are fired from a kneeling position with the use of a flashlight and 5 shots are fired in total darkness. The 10 rounds fired from the 25-yard line are scored as above. We have found that the Army "E" bobber target can be hit at 7 to 10 yards away as well without the flashlight as with the flashlight. Correct hip-shooting form is of prime importance in this type of shooting. The shooter's accuracy diminishes in direct proportion to his distance from the target. When the target is illuminated, accuracy is good up to 25 yards.

Firearms Training Pays Dividend

Chief Ralph W. Moxley of the Birmingham, Mich., Police Department recently advised that the firearms training programs conducted for his personnel by the FBI had been directly responsible for the saving of a Birmingham police officer's life.

Called to answer what appeared to be a routine call, the officer arrived at a home, and knocked on the partially opened front door. Receiving no reply, he walked into the living room. At this point, a masked man was observed descending rapidly down the stairs from the second floor but the officer was unaware that he had come upon the scene of a holdup. The masked man turned and started firing at the policeman. Automatically, the police officer assumed the hip-firing position, stepping slightly to the left as he did so. One shot fired by the gunman crashed into the officer's shoulder, passed through his body and out under his shoulder blade. The second shot passed harmlessly over the policeman's head. Even as the criminal fired, the officer, shooting from the hip position, fired five times. Four of the bullets struck the burglar in the chest. The masked gunman, identified as a man having a criminal record extending over a 26-year period, died 40 minutes after the gun battle. The police officer was back on duty 2 weeks after the incident occurred.

Chief Moxley stated in a letter to Director J. Edgar Hoover, "it is our feeling" that the police officer's "quick action in automatically assuming the hip-firing position resulted in the criminal's bullet missing the lungs or possibly the heart. Since he stepped slightly to the left as he assumed the hip-firing position, we feel that the shot had been aimed for his heart. Needless to say, all of us in law enforcement as well as our citizens are very thankful for this training and the results obtained."

DISARMING METHODS

"Disarming Methods" is the title of a booklet available to law enforcement agencies through the FBI. This booklet describes and illustrates the basic principles and fundamentals of disarming. Individual copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

TOOLMARKS

By employing the same principles used in firearms identification, the FBI Laboratory experts can identify with the tools that made them the telltale marks left by punches, chisels, axes, hammers, pry bars, drills, saws, wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers, and a host of other objects used by criminals at the scene of a crime. It has even been possible to identify the marks on the shaft of a broken drill bit left at the site of a safe burglary as having been produced by the chuck jaws of an electric drill taken from a suspect.

The theft of wheels from a truck resulted in the identification of the subject through Laboratory examination. The subject had to use a block of wood under the jack to raise the truck a sufficient height to remove the wheels. He took the wheels and the jack but left the block of wood on which the jack had been placed. The Laboratory examiner found that the block contained the markings of the subject's jack and thus assisted in placing the subject at the scene of the crime.

MURDER VICTIM IDENTIFIED

The murderers of a man brutally killed in gangland style and abandoned in Vancouver, Wash., in May of last year obviously had tried to conceal the identity of their victim. The body had been stripped of all clothing except for a broadcloth shirt, from which the collar had been torn off.

The efforts to conceal the man's identity, however, were nullified when the local police sent his fingerprints to the Identification Division of the FBI, where 18 fingerprint charts were found—12 of a criminal nature and 6 of a civil nature—furnishing the identity of the victim.

MURDERER IDENTIFIED

In May 1957, a man killed a police officer in an Illinois town near Chicago and then committed suicide. In an effort to learn the identity of the dead murderer, local officers sent his fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division via a speed-photo transceiver maintained by the Chicago Police Department. This was at 8:10 p. m.

No record was found for the deceased man in the criminal files of the FBI, but four fingerprint charts were found in the civil files. At 12:55 a. m., the Chicago Police Department was telephonically advised of the gunman's identity.



Sheriff's Mounted Posse Increases Police Strength

by GLENN T. JOB, *Benton Harbor, Mich., "News
Palladium"*

Locating a lost child, handling parking problems at public events, patrolling a restricted area after a disaster, or riding full dress in a parade are jobs which fall to the Berrien County, Mich., sheriff's posse.

These possemen, comprising one of the most unusual volunteer law enforcement agencies in Michigan, have demonstrated that they handle the tasks well. Their services can be activated by the Berrien County sheriff by telephone.

These auxiliary policemen come armed and mounted if the situation demands. They leave all sorts of occupations and professions to serve the citizens of Berrien County without direct or indirect compensation. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, factory workers, and farmers wear the silver and gold badge of a Berrien County deputy sheriff.



Author Glenn T. Job.

The posse will observe its 10th anniversary in 1958. Its history dates back to a nucleus of seven horsemen who formed the group. Today, 52 special deputy sheriffs are available for service in the auxiliary unit.

Capt. Dale Longacre, a contractor, who is senior officer in the posse, states, "We don't care how high the number grows but we insist that each member remain active."

Initial Requirements

Initial requirements have kept the posse limited in size. Each man must own his own horse and must have a trailer to transport his mount to the scene of operations quickly. This expense, which comes to several hundred dollars annually, must be borne by the deputy.

If he can produce the horse and transportation, his application is accepted and processed. The posse must register its approval first. Then the applicant is sent to the sheriff who treats his application exactly like the ones submitted by men who apply for regular deputy sheriff positions.

After the sheriff approves the application, the candidate is sworn in as a deputy. He then files a bond and purchases his uniform and pistol, both at his expense.

Organization

The captain is elected to head the posse for a 1-year term. His principal aides include two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants. Together, through a semimilitary command system, they coordinate the posse with the regular 30-man department of the sheriff's office when it is necessary to do so.

The posse meets monthly to handle routine business. Sessions are held in a barn owned by the posse at the Youth Fair grounds in Berrien Springs, Mich. Money to purchase the building was raised through an annual horse show sponsored by the posse.

The barn serves as headquarters each year when the posse turns out to direct traffic at the Youth Fair. Some 60,000 persons come annually to view the exhibits of Berrien's young farmers. Mounted possemen are stationed at the fair's entrances and key points in the parking lots to guide visitors into place. This service greatly eases the huge parking problem.

Captain Longacre believes that his trained horsemen are superior to attendants on foot because of their view from the saddle which enables them to coordinate work more smoothly and move around faster.

The posse mounts, which are in many cases expensive riding horses with costly equipment, respond well. The horses learn to accept glaring headlights and accompanying traffic noises as routine. It does, however, take long hours of patient training to bring the horses to peak condition.

Functions

Berrien County's terrain lends itself to posse duty. The county of about 125,000 inhabitants is lo-

cated on the shores of Lake Michigan where frontal sand dunes, webbed with trees and underbrush, make foot travel difficult. Behind the sand hills lie Berrien's vast fruit and horticultural fields. Rural areas, which contain a number of small villages and hamlets, have planted acreages separated by woodlands, thickets, and streams. One comparatively large river wends its way from the Indiana State line to the city of St. Joseph where it empties into Lake Michigan. There are four principal cities in the territory covered by Berrien County.

Besides agriculture, the county has an industrial complex and has considerable resort business. Resorters, on occasion, provide work for the posse in hunting for lost children, in dragging bodies of water for drowning victims, and performing other rescue operations.

One of the posse's most recent activities was to assist the sheriff's office in shattering the threat of a series of teen-age gang "rumbles" which threatened to explode near Benton Harbor, Mich., and some nearby rural communities. The sheriff's office was plagued with several hundred telephone



Mounted posse members.

"tips" on two successive days saying "gang battles" were going to occur.

Not having sufficient manpower in the regular force to cope with this problem, the sheriff put out a call for the posse. They responded in their own cars which were pressed into service. Teams, usually consisting of a regular uniformed deputy, a posseman, and a special deputy, traveled assigned areas. Cars containing teen-agers were halted and ordered off the road.

The watch continued for two straight nights. Some weapons were confiscated and some youths were temporarily detained and questioned. With the aid of the posse, the sheriff's department literally eliminated any chance of gang war before it began.

About 7 years ago, a giant airliner crashed into Lake Michigan, carrying more than 50 persons to their deaths. The exact location was not immediately known, so a patrol was established along the beach to pick up clues of the plane's fate. Sandy beaches and rolling hills easily tired a man on foot. But the mounted posse handled the task with ease and maintained the lake-front guard for 5 days.

In recent years, Southwestern Michigan has suddenly found itself in the midst of a number of tornado alerts each spring. None has slammed into Berrien County with sufficient force to cause death and heavy destruction but the posse has a standing order to be prepared for tornado duty. The current plan in such an instance calls for horsemen to throw a mounted patrol around any particular area to protect against looters. At the same time, they will keep away all but authorized personnel from restricted sites.

The posse is pledged to work closely with civil defense chiefs. On July 21, 1957, a group of 40 possemen, along with regular deputies, played key roles in a mass evacuation of the city of Buchanan in a civil defense test during which approximately 5,000 persons left their homes. Possemen were stationed at intersections along the planned route to direct traffic and to assist evacuees.

The posse showed that day that they were ready for any kind of emergency. They performed an important function which helped the drill come off without any difficulty.

Captain Longacre estimates it would take less than an hour to assemble the posse for action. In a well-worked-out plan, the sheriff calls the posse captain and gives instructions. The captain then makes several key calls to lieutenants and other

subordinates who in turn relay the alarm to other possemen. The full posse is summoned only in cases of serious emergency.

The assembly point is the posse's headquarters in Berrien Center. From there, the deputies, either mounted or in trailers and cars, move to designated posts for final assignment.

In affording additional manpower for the regular forces and in furnishing vitally needed assistance in emergency situations, the sheriff's posse has proved its usefulness to the Berrien County sheriff's office and the citizens in its locality.

(Photo of author by permission of Benton Harbor, Mich., "News Palladium.")

OBTAIN FOOTPRINTS OF DECEASED INFANTS

In handling identification problems at the scene of a common disaster, footprints of deceased infants should be taken whenever possible. The possibility that there is in existence a set of known fingerprints for an infant is remote, but many hospitals, as part of the general routine of recording birth, secure the footprints.

SECOND CHOICE

Some police cases are solved by small or seemingly insignificant bits of information. Sometimes the information which leads to the solution of a crime comes under strange or peculiar circumstances.

Last year a bandit's attempt to rob a bank in a Canadian town was thwarted by a fast-thinking teller who pretended to faint and, in falling to the floor, tripped the burglar alarm.

Several days later, the editor of the local newspaper received an anonymous telephone call. The unknown caller offered to give the editor the name of the unsuccessful bandit provided the editor would agree to pay for this "hot tip." After additional telephone calls, during which the editor and the caller discussed the price to be paid for the information, the caller agreed to accept \$10. They agreed upon a meeting place.

At the appointed time, a local police officer, disguised as the editor, met the man at the designated spot. The "editor," assisted by two other officers, took the "tipster" into custody. They soon learned that this man was indeed the unsuccessful bandit trying to salvage something out of his frustrated robbery.

OTHER TOPICS

In 1948, Bennettsville, S. C., county seat of Marlboro County, was a town of 5,000 population. Today, the population is an estimated 8,000.

In 1948, the Bennettsville Police Department consisted of a 7-man unit, working 12 hours per day, 7 days per week. There were 1 telephone, 1 automobile, 1 desk in a corner of the front hall of the county courthouse. There were no records system, no office space, and an absolute minimum of equipment, mostly old and outdated.

Today, the police department consists of 13 officers, working 8 hours per day, and 6 days per week. We have a complete, modern, up-to-date records system, a new office building, and a fully equipped photographic and fingerprint laboratory. There are now 3 radio-equipped automobiles and one 3-wheel service car. For special use there are two bloodhounds, owned jointly by the city and county.

Recruiting

The most important steps in the rebuilding of this small department into a modern, efficient, well-coordinated organization have been in the recruitment of new officers. Qualifications for eligibility have been established. An applicant must be between the ages of 21 and 35; must have at least a high-school education; must be between 5 feet 6 inches and 6 feet 2 inches; must have a good physique and be in good physical condition. In addition, he must pass a written mental examination, which is in reality an aptitude test.

If the applicant meets all these qualifications, he is then thoroughly investigated as to morals, integrity, character, reputation and loyalty. After these tests, only the best are selected.

Training

In a small department such as Bennettsville, it is not possible to afford new men extensive training prior to placing them out on the streets. Ac-

Rebuilding a Small Department for More Efficiency

by CHIEF FLOYD E. DAVIS, *Bennettsville,
S. C., Police Department*

cordingly, most of the recruits' training is "on-the-job training."

On entry on duty, the recruit is furnished a permanent notebook. Bulletins and other types of available information are kept in this notebook. Articles appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and in other law-enforcement publications are required to be studied and maintained in the notebook, as well as bulletins containing excerpts from various law-enforcement textbooks.

Each officer is held responsible for a knowledge of the contents of his notebook and periodic tests are held covering this material. Such tests are given at least twice a year. Question- and answer-type bulletins are issued periodically, covering practically every phase of law enforcement.

Regular monthly meetings of all the police officers are held for the purpose of general discussion of law-enforcement problems.



Chief Floyd E. Davis.

In addition to this training program, a semi-formal police school program is sponsored periodically with the cooperation of the FBI. For these classes qualified instructors are brought from various fields of law enforcement.

Selected qualified officers are chosen from time to time to attend certain specialized zone-type schools in conjunction with other surrounding departments, covering such topics as fingerprints, photography, and traffic.

Organization

The personnel of the department includes the chief of police, 1 lieutenant, and 2 sergeants. The officers are assigned to duty with one of these men in charge of each 8-hour shift. Every 30 days there is a shift in the hours each man works.

The officer in charge of each shift is held responsible for the operation of his men and he, in turn, is held directly responsible to the chief of police. In order to make a greater number of men available for patrolling, 2 female radio operators are employed, 1 for the day shift, and 1 for the evening shift.

Equipment

One of the more important factors in promoting good morale in any organization is the home of the



Bloodhounds for police work.

organization—the building in which it is located. Recognizing this fact, the city government of Bennettsville in 1949 authorized the construction of a new police station, which was completed the same year.

This station consists of two floors. The main floor, which is on the ground level of the street entrance, consists of a reception room in which the police radio and the complaint desk are located; the office of the chief of police, which is also used as an interview room; and a records room. Investigative reports are maintained in folders for all cases which require any degree of investigation and fingerprint cards of persons arrested are filed by fingerprint classification.

Also maintained in permanent record are all complaint and accident reports, parking and traffic violations, radio dispatchers' logs, daily reports of all officers, a lost and stolen property file, and a modus operandi file. In addition, as part of the records system, there is a file for registration of guns, or any other article of value in order that identifying data may be immediately available in the event of theft or loss.

Our bicycle registration file has been found most valuable in reducing bicycle thefts and losses. A blood bank file is maintained, listing the names of potential donors, their blood types, addresses, and telephone numbers.

In the basement of the police station, which is on the ground level at the rear of the police station, we have a completely modern photographic laboratory, a storage room for miscellaneous supplies, and a large locker room for the officers. This room is also used for fingerprinting prisoners. The fingerprinting stand is a source of particular pride, being "homemade" and of adjustable elevation for short or tall persons.

Each police car is equipped with a telephone directory and a street map is maintained at the radio dispatcher desk, along with a map of the rural routes going out of Bennettsville. An accident spot map is maintained and this is constantly checked to try to prevent additional future accidents.

The Bennettsville Police radio is on the same frequency as the Marlboro County sheriff's office, enabling a complete blanket of Marlboro County in a matter of minutes in the event of emergency.

Throughout every phase of our operations, crime prevention is stressed as of primary importance. Each officer is encouraged to take a

personal part in educating the public to the necessity of cooperating with the police in attaining this objective.

Responsibility

One of the more successful techniques in crime prevention has been the policy of designating responsibility to each individual officer—particularly the patrolman assigned to a beat. He is responsible for “shaking doors” and at the same time observing for evidence of any break-in. He must submit a daily report accounting for his activity. If a door is found open, or a place found broken into and such has not been reported by the officer, he is required to give an explanation of why he failed to observe the open door or break-in.

The Bennettsville Police Department has had considerable success in curbing crime. This success can be attributed to no one thing but to a combination of several things. Organization is a necessity even in a small department. Training is becoming more necessary every day. Equipment—the proper tools to do the work—is a vital requirement. Records to reflect the progress of any organization must be available. Cooperation—of the public and of officers with fellow officers in their own and other departments—is a keynote of success in police work.

Without the presence of these factors, police agencies cannot hope for success. With these necessary items, success of police work depends only upon industry and full application to duty by police departments.

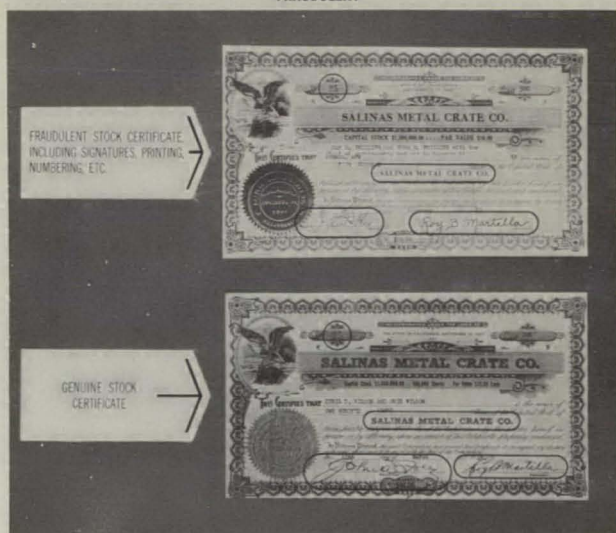


Fraudulent Securities

Recently, a man who was an employee of a now defunct west coast corporation and was one of the individuals licensed to sell stock for the corporation, was able to successfully duplicate the numbers on four of the stock certificates. He then forged the signatures of the owner of the corporation on the four certificates. The subject's wife then went to another State and sold 1,400 shares of stock valued at \$10 a share to four old-time friends. The stock certificates representing the individual shares of stock were subsequently mailed to the four purchasers.

An FBI Laboratory document examiner, testifying at the trial of the subject and his wife,

FBI LABORATORY PROVES STOCK CERTIFICATES FRAUDULENT



testified that the signatures on the certificates were forgeries, and that the forged certificates differed from the genuine certificates with respect to the style of printing, the numbering device, the name of the printer, the typewriting and the size of the paper.

The man was sentenced to a term of 1 year and 1 day and 2 years' probation while his wife was sentenced to 3 years' probation.

PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE LIFTING

Fingerprints developed by powder should always be photographed before being lifted. A small piece of paper bearing identifying data should be placed so that it will appear in the picture.

POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY

There are times when the FBI Laboratory services can assist law enforcement even if the requirement is not the establishment of guilt or innocence. Recently, a law enforcement official from the State of Wyoming had occasion to submit to the Laboratory a blood-stained document which had been found near the body of a man who appeared to have committed suicide. However, due to the document's being saturated with blood, the writing could not be distinguished. Photography with the use of a red filter disclosed the full text of the writing and established that it was a suicide note.

WANTED BY THE FBI

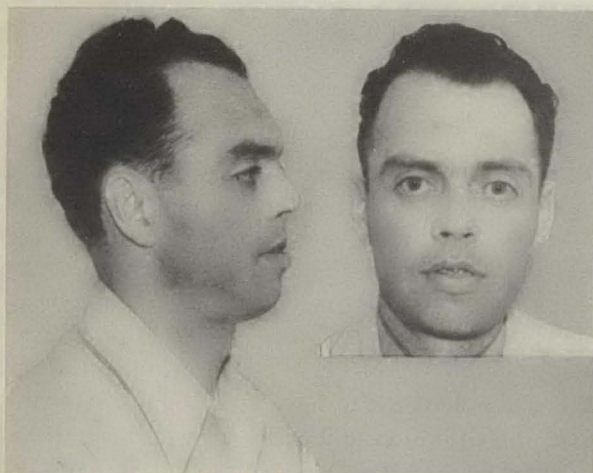
DAVID DANIEL KEEGAN, with aliases: David Danial Keegan, Burt Williams.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

David Daniel Keegan, one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," reportedly was the ring leader and trigger man of a trio of bandits charged with murdering a farmer during a robbery of the victim's home near Mondamin, Iowa, on February 22, 1954, and subsequently transporting their loot interstate.

Process

A Federal complaint was filed on February 24, 1954, before a U. S. Commissioner at Sioux City, Iowa, charging David Keegan with a violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute in connection with the transportation of the loot comprising approximately \$17,000 in currency and bonds from Iowa to South Dakota. A Federal indictment on this charge was returned at Dubuque, Iowa, on September 10, 1954. On February 26, 1954, a State warrant charging Keegan with murder was issued at Logan, Iowa. Subsequently, a Federal complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Des Moines, Iowa, on March 14, 1955, charging Keegan with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.



David Daniel Keegan.

Keegan reportedly is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, preferring whiskey but liking beer as well. He has in the past been known to enjoy going to large cities, spending money freely, and associating with members of dance bands. He smokes cigarettes moderately. He is known to dress neatly, usually in sports clothes. Due to a disease of the neck for which Keegan has been treated and which causes the glands of the neck to swell, Keegan reportedly has a tendency to wear his shirt collars open.

Keegan has expressed a fondness for hunting small game and is reportedly an expert pistol shot. He has in the past worn a hat and has the habit of tipping it toward the back of his head. He has been known to wear a black onyx ring with a small diamond on his right hand. Although not proficient, he enjoys gambling. He also enjoys baseball games, pocket book westerns, and crime thrillers. Reportedly, Keegan may be employed as a door-to-door salesman, and he may seek work with railroad section gangs as a laborer.

Keegan has been bothered continuously with dental trouble. A description of Keegan's teeth with dental work done may be of value in locating him. He has upper anterior missing teeth replaced by fixed bridge, probably upper right lateral and left central. He has a three surface filling MOD in upper left second bicuspid. In the lower arch six anterior teeth missing have been replaced by a partial with clasps on lower right and left first molars. Lower left first molar, badly decayed, may be missing. All third molars are missing. The following teeth, if present, are filled: upper right first and second bicuspid, upper left second bicuspid and second molar, and lower right second molar. Keegan had one or two upper front teeth lined with gold.

Caution

In view of the vicious crime with which he is charged, Keegan should be considered extremely dangerous. He may have suicidal tendencies.

Description

Keegan is described as follows:

Age	39, born September 28, 1918, Kingsley, Iowa.
Height	5 feet, 11 inches.
Weight	159 pounds.
Build	Medium.

Hair ----- Black, wavy ; reportedly combs hair frequently.
 Eyes ----- Blue, appear to be bulging out. Re-
 portedly rolls eyes while talking.
 Complexion ----- Ruddy.
 Race ----- White.
 Nationality ----- American.
 Occupations ----- Bartender, farmer, hardware store
 clerk, cab driver, has owned and
 operated cafes and bars, has sold
 candy and newspapers on trains.
 FBI Number ----- 359,837A
 Fingerprint classifi- 5 0 5 Ut 6
 cation ----- M 17 Tt
 Reference ----- 21
 17

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office.

HAZARDOUS COURSE

In publicizing information concerning fugitives, the FBI endeavors to place the information regarding these wanted persons in spots where it will be seen by persons who might logically be expected to come into contact with these fugitives. For this reason, investigators try to ascertain the habits and tastes of these wanted persons.

For example, investigation disclosed that a young fugitive was an avid golfer. Accordingly, this youth's picture, description, and a short narrative were run in a magazine devoted to golfing and widely distributed in this profession.

Soon after the issue containing this data had been distributed in May 1957, a call was received at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. The caller reported that a man who he thought was identical with the fugitive was employed as a caddy at a golf club in Pasadena, Calif. FBI Agents questioned the caddy. He readily admitted his identity and stated that he had worked there since May 1954, or shortly after fleeing from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had embezzled over \$25,000.

Incidentally, in the background material regarding this fugitive, the statement was made that he smoked cigars and pipes only. At the time of his apprehension, he was smoking a freshly lighted cigar.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING CHANGE ANNOUNCED

Beginning January 1, 1958, a change was effected in the procedure for the reporting of rapes under the Uniform Crime Reporting program. Henceforth, reports are to be limited to forcible rapes. This means that "offenses known" data for rapes will include only forcible rapes. The new rape classification (number two on the forms which are provided by the FBI) reads "FORCIBLE RAPE" on the forms being sent to contributors since January 1958.

Offenses of statutory rape will no longer be reported under the Uniform Crime Reporting program. However, *arrests for statutory rape* will be counted in classification 14, Sex Offenses, which appears on the "Return C" and "Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested" forms.

Contributors are requested to make a note of this change on their instructions, work papers, supplies and the like. It is particularly important that this change in classification be made by contributors on present supplies of the Consolidated Daily Report and Consolidated Monthly Report which are furnished free of charge by the FBI for local use.

Any inquiries should be addressed to: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SURVEY UNDER WAY

The FBI has appointed a consultant committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to make an overall study of the Uniform Crime Reporting program, including the type of data collected and the manner in which the information is published. Chairman of the committee is Dr. Peter P. Lejins, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland. The other two members are Dr. Charlton F. Chute, associate director of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City, and Chief of Police Stanley R. Schrotel, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The committee has been empowered to make a penetrating analysis of all phases of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The members have been at work on the project since late last year and expect to have it completed by the beginning of next month.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern above is classified as a loop. The core is located at point C and the delta is at point D, giving a ridge count of 13.