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

February 1, 1959

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The plague of fraudulent check passers who day to day amass a fortune in illegal profits from American business and citizens is assuming proportions of a national pestilence. Based on available data and police experience, employment in the criminal occupation of "bad check passing" is at a new high level, with no recession in sight. Continued financial success for this type of criminal--considered the elite in the crime world--can only enlarge the problem and further victimize the public.

A survey of law enforcement agencies by an American industrial firm in 1957 reflected that the annual loss due to fraudulent checks amounted to \$535 million. In the fiscal year of 1957 there were 30,903 bad checks having a face value of \$5,053,846 submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Our services in this field mounted in the fiscal year of 1958 when 33,027 fraudulent checks totaling \$7,933,827 were examined. Recently, a police official asserted that the estimated annual loss from worthless checks in his State was \$20 million. Even these stark statistics reveal only a partial view of the enormity of the problem, as there is no way to tabulate the countless worthless checks which go unreported by indifferent individuals.

In the battle against fraudulent check passing, the "victim" represents the principal hope for success. The bad check passer does not have to contend with the danger of physical violence confronting the armed robber. His major obstacle lies in alertness and good judgment on the part of his "victim." Although these unscrupulous criminals rely on skill and cunning, a fundamental factor in their prosperity is the carelessness of shopkeepers and business concern employees in requiring adequate identification. Numerous recorded instances of checks cashed, such as one signed "U. R. Stuck" and one drawn on the "East Bank of the Mississippi," serve to illustrate the extent of this negligence.

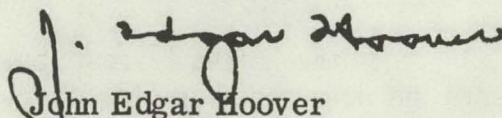
In addition, there is certainly a need to re-examine the all too prevalent theory that acceptance of checks without demanding sufficient identification is a necessary business gamble. A nationwide chain-store organization recently estimated that it loses nearly \$700,000 a year on bad

checks, a loss amounting to the profit on \$25 million worth of sales. Another frequent advantage enjoyed by the bad check passer is the reluctance of many merchants and other victims to prosecute the known offender if restitution is made. This common practice is nothing but a form of license to steal for the violator with no fear of penalty.

In many localities, business and civic groups have joined with law enforcement in countermeasures against the bad check passer. The organization of bogus check squads in local police agencies, the establishment of telephone warning nets and interstore communication systems in local communities, the use of crime laboratory facilities and the utilization of hidden cameras and other scientific techniques are commendable efforts.

To cope with the far-ranging activities of this class of criminals, however, the counterattack must be intensified on a nationwide scale. Carelessness of the victims themselves--which keeps bad check passers in business--must be a primary target. The united efforts of merchants, the public, and law enforcement authorities are essential. Only when the work becomes difficult, the profits small, and the risks great will the nefarious trade of worthless check passing cease to flourish.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Law Enforcement Training for a Rural Community

by SHERIFF CHARLES C. McCLOSKEY, JR.,
Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Professionalism in modern law enforcement service is a necessity regardless of the size or nature of the community served. While crimes vary in volume between urban and suburban areas, the seriousness of the crime itself remains the same.

Homicide victims are just as dead, assault victims are equally injured, criminal property losses are just as damaging to the property owners whether the area where they occur is country or city. The criminal himself varies little in the setting of a small community or a large city. He has made himself an enemy of society without distinction as to the nature or location of that society.

In the past the professional racketeer was strictly a city problem in his operations and residence. Evidence now proves otherwise. Today, in assuming his disguise of "respectability," he often resides in areas remote from the city. His operations, in some instances, have moved proportionately with the population into suburban areas.

Training Needed

Public safety problems, too, demand the same degree of professionalism in rural areas as in the city. The main difference again is that the metropolitan areas just have more of them. The child who gets his head stuck in an aluminum pan, the expectant mother who doesn't have time for transportation to a hospital, the death-defying drag racer who wants to be a dead or mutilated human rather than a live "chicken," or the school bus that drops into a river are all rural area problems too, and demand prompt, professional handling.

If anything less than professional service is rendered, or mistakes through ignorance occur, the public and the press pounce upon the head of law enforcement and clamor that "something be done." That "something" usually is a change in politics, in personnel, or a loud noise that eventually decreases to nothingness. Too seldom does that "something" amount to a solution of the prob-

lem, such as being practical and providing the necessary professional training.

The soul of professionalism is a good basic formal education plus intelligently planned and frequent inservice training. It would be wonderful to say that a law enforcement agency without a classroom or a training program is obsolete. However, such a statement is unrealistic.

There are thousands of town and village police departments in the United States whose total personnel numbers from 1 to 10 men. A classroom in their headquarters would probably represent more space than they already have for their total operation. The turnover of personnel in such departments would hardly justify the organization of a police training school for that department alone.

Consequently, it must be concluded that basic and inservice training for departments such as these must be regional in character in order to take in several such departments simultaneously,



Sheriff Charles C. McCloskey, Jr.

and to service their training needs on a regular, planned basis. Furthermore, the geographical location of this training center must be near enough to be available to the officer-students without the expenses of excessive travel and subsistence away from their homes.

Academy Facilities

Many years ago, early settlers picked Mayville as the county seat of Chautauqua County, N. Y., because of its central location. Again in 1953, for this same reason, it seemed to be an ideal location for a law enforcement training center. A modern classroom was, therefore, constructed in some unused basement space of the combination Chautauqua County sheriff's office and jail. The location of the Chautauqua County Law Enforcement Academy was thus established. In this location, even though the county covers 1,069 square miles, no police agency is more than a 40-minute drive from the training school.

The classroom was furnished modestly, from a budget standpoint, but well suited for the purposes of teaching and practical demonstration. The room will accommodate 35 students comfortably, and classes are limited to that number. Particular attention was given to a modern overall fluorescent lighting system to eliminate distracting shadows. Movable, arm-table chairs were obtained so that the methods of teaching—lecture, demonstration and seminar—could be utilized. A large mat was eventually purchased for defensive tactics instruction. Additions of moving-picture and still-slide projection equipment were also made.



Practical problem in auto accident investigation.

The front of the classroom was planned so that it could be used by the Identification Division. Most of the identification work is performed in the daytime, and the training classes are held in the evening, which causes little or no conflict. Also, instruction in identification matters was made more practical and graphic by this arrangement. A photographic darkroom is immediately adjacent to the classroom and was made extra large so that instruction in the chemistry of photography—which is essential to good picture-taking—could be done in groups. Actual participation in the process of developing, printing and enlarging became feasible and practical.

Departmental and staff conferences, basic and advanced inservice schools, as well as specialized schools are now being conducted on a regular basis in the academy classroom. Considering its further use as an Identification Division, general conference room, and ample space for the preparation of charts, graphs, and the exhibits pertaining to law enforcement in Chautauqua County, the room has paid for itself many times over, much to the satisfaction of the county's board of supervisors, the governing board of the budget.

To be effective and to accomplish the precise purpose for which it is intended, law enforcement training must be tailored exactly to the needs of the departments it is to benefit. To accomplish this, the FBI, the Chautauqua County Chiefs of Police Association and the sheriff's office spent a great deal of time, effort and research in devising a practical, basic training syllabus for the course of instructions. After this syllabus was developed, the task of locating well-qualified instructors to implement the program was started.

Instructors

In New York State, locating and arranging for well-qualified law enforcement instruction has been greatly simplified. In 1946, representatives of the FBI, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, and the New York State Sheriffs' Association met jointly and formulated a program which became known as New York State Long Range Police Training Program. The program has been increasingly successful for the past 12 years and has, among its many other benefits, furnished a pool of highly qualified instructors available to all regular Law Enforcement Training Schools. The majority of these in-

structors are Special Agents of the FBI who have been qualified as instructors and are made available by the FBI. The remainder of the instruction is furnished on a local basis by persons who are professionals in the particular field in which they instruct. For instance, in our basic school, a physician teaches first aid; an assistant district attorney teaches criminal law; and public relations is taught by a professional in that field—in our case, the program director of a local radio station.

Of major importance to the budgets of departments participating is the fact that all of these instructors serve without fees or expenses. This results in training at no additional cost to the communities being benefited by the training. As a token of appreciation, each instructor is presented with a small gold badge identifying him as an instructor in the Chautauqua County Law Enforcement Academy. In addition, a "Dutch treat" party is held at the end of each training period, at which all of the instructors are guests of the students.

Experimenting with various hours for the schools in an effort to make them most available and convenient to all involved, the hours of 6:30 to 10:30 p. m. on Monday through Thursday were found to be the best. This timing avoided taking men off their assigned patrols and duties on weekends or peak periods, as well as being a more convenient time for most of the instructors.

Curriculum

The Basic Inservice School of the Chautauqua County Law Enforcement Training Academy includes 80 clock hours of study and preparation. The hours are broken down as follows:

	Hours
Classroom Work-----	40
Firearms Training-----	16
Research Reading-----	12
Police Experience-----	12
	—
Total -----	80

The classroom curriculum, or course content for The Basic Inservice School of the Chautauqua County Law Enforcement Academy, includes the following topics for a total of 40 classroom hours: course orientation; note taking; handling of complaints and complainants; public relations; traffic control; techniques and mechanics of arrest; firearms; first aid; foot patrols; vehicle patrols;

authority of a peace officer; communications; introduction to code of criminal procedure; introduction to New York State Penal Law; introduction to fingerprinting; jurisdiction and cooperative functions of Federal agencies; description of persons and vehicles; introduction to vehicle and traffic code; hit-and-run investigations; handling children's court act cases; introduction to probation services; driving while intoxicated cases; investigation and handling of sex offenses; transportation of prisoners; introduction to photography in law enforcement; criminal investigative techniques; preparation of cases for court; testifying in court; collection, preservation, identification of evidence; Crime Scene Search—a film; general examination.

Firearms Training

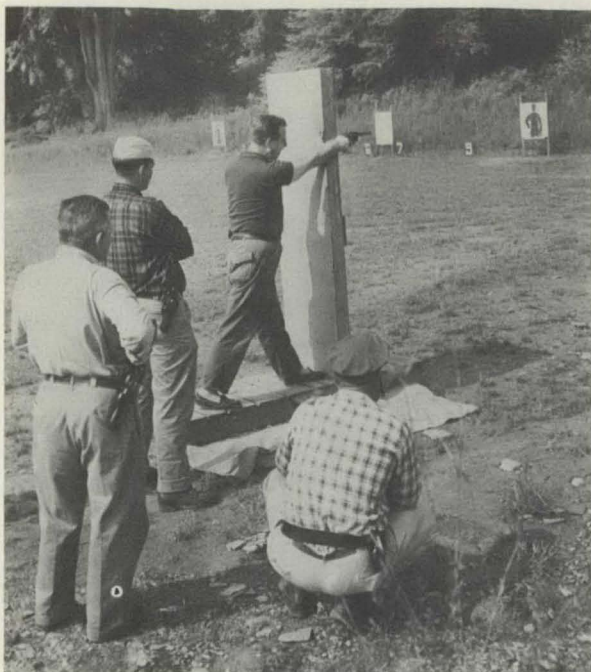
An essential part of any basic police course is firearms training. Sixteen hours of this type of training are given at the outdoor range of the Chautauqua County sheriff's office. This is the only time in the basic course that there is a deviation from the evening training schedule. The FBI again graciously furnishes firearms instructors for this basic course in firearms and the students or their municipalities furnish the ammunition fired by them. The basic firearms course usually consists of 250 rounds of .38 caliber ammunition. The course utilized is the FBI practical pistol course, and a score of 60 is required for satisfactory completion of the course.

Research

The research reading can be done by the students through their own departmental reference libraries, a public library, or books on police science may be borrowed by student officers from the library of the sheriff's office. In order to supplement the training afforded by the academy, the sheriff's office maintains a current, up-to-date reference library for its own use and for students attending the academy. The staff of the sheriff's office is always ready to help trainees in obtaining and selecting pertinent reading material.

Practical Experience

The required police experience must be practical and actual police work. It must have been per-



Firearms Training.

formed by the new officer together with an experienced officer of his department. The head of the department certifies to the academy that the student officer has had such supervised experience. A maximum of 12 hours credit is given for this experience.

Value of Notes

In the basic course, strong emphasis is placed on the taking of comprehensive notes and the assembly of a neat, indexed notebook. The notebook serves a dual purpose: (1) It is an assurance that the student has a good grasp of the material presented; and (2) the student leaves the school with a comprehensive record ready for immediate reference and utilization. This latter purpose increases in importance when it is realized that an all-inclusive "manual for police officers" does not exist.

The notebook is, therefore, the start of an officer's personal manual, to which he can add with further schooling or research, or delete therefrom other changes throughout his career in law enforcement. To add further incentive to the keeping of an excellent notebook, it is twice graded during the course. It can be used for reference during the final written examination; and it constitutes 60 percent of the final grade earned by a student.

During the basic course two written examinations are given. A passing grade of 75 percent is required, and one make-up examination is allowed in the event of a failure. The written examinations constitute 40 percent of the final grade. Failure to pass either of the examinations, attain a satisfactory notebook grade, obtain qualifying scores in firearms, or complete attendance requirements makes a student ineligible to receive a certificate.

At the conclusion of the course, and after final grading, the student is issued a certificate and a form reporting his grades. A copy of this form goes to the chief of police, sheriff, or other executive officer employing the student, as well as the student.

Advanced and Specialized Training

There are about 200 full-time law enforcement officers in Chautauqua County. In order to afford training to all, the basic schools were operated on a semiannual basis running for approximately 3 weeks, 4 nights a week. To date, the basic training program has been furnished to 82 men, and now it appears feasible to put the basic program on an annual basis and provide advanced training and specialized schools for those men who hold basic training certificates. Plans are presently being formulated for the advanced and specialized schools.

Progression from one type of school to another is absolutely necessary to both the efficiency as well as the sustained interest of any training program. Before taking an advanced inservice course, a man has to be certified as having completed the basic course. The procedure makes the class more uniformly ready for the material of the advanced and specialized courses. A detailed course in latent fingerprints would be wasted on a student who does not fully understand their many uses and importance, or who has no preliminary knowledge of fingerprint classification.

Evaluation

While the planned basic training program has been in existence in Chautauqua County only since early 1956, it is interesting to note some of its results.

Of the 82 students who have completed the course, only five failed to pass it. Of these five, only one still remains in law enforcement work.

This apparent "weeding out," or screening, was not planned by the sheriff's office nor was it anticipated, since all attending the school had been already sworn in as paid officers. Neither the sponsors of the academy nor any of the instructors make any recommendations along these lines. While it is early to reach any conclusions, the potential of such a training program as a selector of personnel is an important element to be considered.

Absenteeism averaged less than one percent. The rule regarding this was simple—only two excused absences were allowed. The rule is not the reason for low absenteeism because if half the class had taken the absences allowed, absenteeism would have been over 10 percent. Nor is compulsory attendance on the part of the student's employer the answer. The majority of students attend this school on their own time, on their own volition and defray their own transportation expenses. The real reason for the excellent attendance record is, without a doubt, a definite and positive desire for professional "how-to-do-it" information plus a school and instructors to help to satisfy that desire.

Other statistics, such as the percentage of offenses cleared by arrests against those reported and the percentage of trial verdicts, depend upon too many factors to attribute directly to recent training. However, the salutary effect of such training programs is inevitable advancement of professionalism in law enforcement.

The Red Cross Act

The Red Cross Act prohibits the display of any sign or insignia of the American Red Cross to induce belief fraudulently that the party is a member or agent of the Red Cross. The penalty for this violation is a \$250 fine or 6 months' imprisonment, or both.

The Red Cross Act further prohibits fraudulent representation as a member or agent of the Red Cross to solicit, collect or receive money or material. The penalty for this offense is not more than \$500 or 1 year's imprisonment, or both.

Violations of the Red Cross Act come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI and such offenses should be reported to the FBI.

The Federal statute pertaining to unauthorized display of the Red Cross emblem and fraudulent representation as a member or agent of the Red

Cross can be illustrated by a case in which two brothers received jail sentences for such activities.

Two brothers, using assumed names, had had printed identification cards, expense vouchers, salary vouchers, and other materials bearing the well-known insignia of the American Red Cross. With these they succeeded in cashing numerous worthless checks drawn on a Red Cross account on the West Coast.

In interviews with prospective assistants obtained through advertising in the "want ad" column of a local newspaper, they were evasive regarding the organization they represented, but stated that information obtained during the survey they were making was for the American Red Cross.

Unsuspecting people, believing they were being employed as agents of the Red Cross for the purpose of making the survey, were drawn into the plot. One brother, however, working in the southwest area, was reported to the local police department by a couple he had hired who had become suspicious of his use of fictitious names and refusal to give them receipts. The matter was referred to the FBI. Arrested and subsequently convicted on Federal charges in connection with representations he had made to the effect that he was connected with the Red Cross, this man was sentenced to serve 6 months in a Federal prison on one charge and given 5 years' probation after his prison term on a second charge.

The other brother continued to operate, representing himself as an area director of the American Red Cross and cashing fictitious checks in various States in the Midwest.

Four years after the arrest of the one brother, the other one was arrested in Utah under an assumed name on a charge of drunkenness and creating a disturbance. He was then fingerprinted and identified as the man so long sought by police authorities for cashing fictitious checks while fraudulently posing as a Red Cross worker.

Although he had used various aliases in cashing fraudulent checks, all of his handiwork was correlated through examinations conducted by experts in the FBI Laboratory. Upon conviction he was sentenced to serve 14 months in prison.

WRITING INK

Ordinary writing ink, or stamp-pad ink, is too light or too thin for use in taking acceptable finger impressions.

B'NAI B'RITH HEAD COMMENDS FBI AID IN BOMBING CASES

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's assistance to local police in probing the recent wave of synagogue and school bombings is "reducing the threat of continued bigot-inspired violence," B'nai B'rith, the Jewish service organization, said in a news release on January 4, 1959.

A statement by Philip M. Klutznick of Park Forest, Ill., president of the 400,000-member organization, cited the FBI and its director, J. Edgar Hoover, for their "deep concern" with the bombings and threats of bombings. "Through the availability of the FBI's cooperative services, State and local law enforcement agencies have received strong support in meeting their responsibilities," it said.

Reference to the Federal law enforcement agency was embodied in Mr. Klutznick's year-end report to B'nai B'rith's board of governors.

In recognizing the FBI's "resolute measures to safeguard the rights and privileges of all people," Mr. Klutznick said that B'nai B'rith and others in the Jewish community "have cause to appreciate that in troubled times such as these the Nation possesses an effective public servant in Mr. Hoover and the agency he heads, the FBI."

The full statement from Mr. Klutznick's report follows:

"Since its founding 115 years ago, and as a natural parallel to its concern for the freedoms and the cultural and spiritual advancement of its members and their co-religionists, B'nai B'rith has been actively dedicated to the welfare of the general American community.

"One continuing issue of transcendent importance to the common welfare that has been dominant these past 12 months is that of law enforcement—the challenge of domestic and foreign forces to the American concept of the rule of law as distinguished from the arbitrary rule of man.

"In the strengthening of our democratic processes nothing is more important than to support unreservedly the forces of law and order. Our way of life depends on justice which must rest on an adequate appreciation of law and the orderly process of enforcing law within the meaning of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"In this connection, we have reviewed with interest the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as set forth in the report of its

distinguished director, J. Edgar Hoover, to Attorney General William P. Rogers. It presents in detail the accomplishments and resolute measures of the FBI to safeguard the rights and privileges of all people.

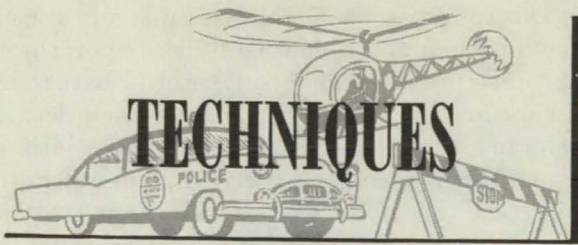
"Over the years B'nai B'rith has carefully followed the work of this Federal law enforcement agency. Invariably, in our contacts with it, we have noted the steadfastness of Mr. Hoover and his associates to protect the liberties of all individuals, without distinctions of race or creed. Nothing can be more representative of the institutions of democratic government at work.

"Of particular interest to B'nai B'rith is the deep concern of the FBI with the recent wave of bombings and threats of bombings involving religious and educational institutions. Mr. Hoover, typical of the skillful leadership he has brought to the law enforcement profession, took the initiative in having the FBI sponsor a series of law enforcement conferences to explain to police officials throughout the Nation how to meet these assaults upon our free way of life.

"Through the availability of the FBI's cooperative services, State and local law enforcement agencies have received strong support in meeting their responsibilities. The investigative efforts, training assistance and scientific services of the FBI have been a tremendous value in improving the efficiency and performance of law enforcement agencies in all parts of the country. These activities helped to promote the traditions of democratic justice by protecting the innocent while safeguarding the interest of the citizenry against the criminal and subversive.

"In an area of special concern to B'nai B'rith, they have had the salutary effect of strengthening law enforcement and reducing the threat of continued bigot-inspired violence that in recent months had intruded on good community relations in several parts of the Nation.

"B'nai B'rith and others in the Jewish community therefore have cause to appreciate that in troubled times such as these the Nation possesses an effective public servant in Mr. Hoover, and the agency he heads, the FBI. Their proven record is a guarantee that those civil liberties which have made our Nation great will continue to command respect and observance in the years to come."



Photography in Small Police Departments

by CAPT. ALVIN E. BARTELS *and* LT. ROBERT J. FULKS, *Miles City, Mont., Police Department*

It is well to remember the familiar axiom, "A photograph is worth a thousand words." Photography is one of the most useful tools available to efficient law enforcement. It is as important to the one-man force as it is to the large metropolitan department.

A photograph of a crime scene is a permanent record of the conditions existing at the time investigating officers arrive at the scene. Frequently, upon examining a photograph of a crime scene, details that may have been thought insignificant during the crime scene search become paramount upon developing the circumstances leading to the commission of the crime. Lucid impressions are left upon jurors by photographs, which may mean the difference between conviction and acquittal.

Equipment

Our department, as most others, has a budget problem. Until recently, our department relied upon one or two of the officers and an amateur photographer to accomplish the requirements in this field because of lack of equipment, funds, and trained personnel. The difficulties encountered are obvious. Our problem was ably presented to Mayor Herbert D. Crone, and the city council by Chief Chester F. Laney. Funds were thereafter appropriated to purchase the necessary equipment.

Cameras are comparable to firearms. Each type is designed for a specific purpose. No single camera is adequate to serve in all capacities. With this in mind, photographic equipment was selected with an eye for economy, versatility, and adaptability. A Century Graphic (2¼ x 3¼) camera was our choice because it met these requirements. Although a smaller negative is obtained from this camera, as compared with those generally in use by law enforcement agencies, the fine grain film and the quality of developers preclude the need

for large negatives, formerly required for good enlargements.

The camera we located was a used camera in excellent condition. The total cost of the camera, equipped with an f4.5 lens, including a roll film adapter, film pack adapter, and six cut-film holders, was \$80. The camera was shipped to the manufacturer for inspection and installation of a split-image range finder at an additional cost of \$35. The retail cost of this equipment would have been approximately \$210. The saving effected made funds available for the purchase of a Heiland Strobolar, model 61-A; a Weston direct reading exposure meter; a set of three polaroid closeup lenses; a tripod; two floodlights and stands; and a carrying case.



Lt. Robert J. Fulks.

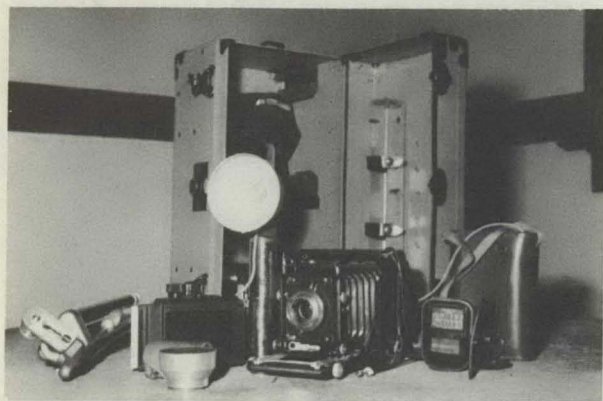
Selection of electronic flash equipment, in preference to the standard flash bulb equipment, was made solely on the basis of economy. A cost study establishing a saving of approximately 14½ cents per flash exposure would be effected by the use of electronic flash equipment as compared to the use of the standard flash bulb equipment. For our purposes, in the use of the latter equipment there is also the disadvantage of running out of flash bulbs at a critical time. The combined use of roll film and electronic flash equipment has reduced the cost of the initial photograph from approximately 25 cents to 5 cents.

Improvising Equipment

The types of equipment which can be improvised for use in photography are limited only by the imagination. With this article is a photograph of a copying stand made from a 2-foot square of plywood, several short lengths of ¾-inch pipe, ¾-inch pipe fittings, two lightbulb sockets, a sufficient length of electric wire, two reflectors which were improvised from the metal backs found on some types of seal-beam headlights, and two photo flood lamps. Most materials are available in the city shops.

Inexpensive Equipment

A point to be emphasized is that expensive equipment is not required to take photographs. Everything described in this article can be accomplished with the average box or folding camera. With such equipment, it will be difficult to operate in many instances and the desired results more difficult to obtain, but it can be done.



Equipment which, less tripod, fits into carrying case.

Due to the fact that the box camera is a fixed-focus camera and cannot be focused upon objects at a distance less than 3 feet, you will have to use a closeup lens. After fitting the closeup lens on the camera, remove the back and place a piece of ground or frosted glass over the plane where the film would be if the camera were loaded. Place the shutter in the "open" position by setting the camera for a time or bulb exposure. Aim the camera at the object to be brought into focus, move the camera back and forth, with respect to the object, until it is viewed in sharp focus on the ground glass. Now measure the lens-to-object distance and permanently record that distance for use with that closeup lens. Load the camera and take your photograph.

You now have equipment for photographing objects within a distance of 3 feet. This can be used to photograph small objects as well as fingerprints. Remember to use a scale in taking photographs of fingerprints in this manner.

Training

Training in police photography was incorporated in the general police training which is under the supervision of Capt. Alvin E. Bartels, and the actual training was conducted by Lt. Robert J. Fulks, photographer.

The training in photography consisted of a series of lectures, demonstrations, and practical applications for a total of 12 hours (2 hours daily for 6 days during 2 successive weeks). The general material covered included the following:

1. Nomenclature and functioning of equipment and cautions in its use.
2. Theory of photography, including black and white, color, infrared.
3. Demonstrations in photography of: the crime scene, including faraway and closeup shots; documents, including as-is photographs, reductions and enlargements; fingerprints; mug shots.
4. Identification of photographs from the evidentiary standpoint.
5. Maintenance of records.
6. Preservation of chain of evidence.
7. Practical application of photography by student patrolmen.

Before proceeding further, I should state that our chief and instructors urge all patrolmen to use the equipment available as frequently as possible so that each may become more proficient in its use.

Most individuals have more than a superficial knowledge of photography and all exhibit an interest in it. Thus the treatment of the theory of photography usually falls upon interested ears. The absolute necessity for the proper identification of each photograph taken and the maintenance of correct records, with a view of preserving the chain of evidence, does not have the same appeal. Yet these duties must be understood by all law enforcement officers and accomplished by each man assigned a photographic mission. To overcome this lack of appeal, the system employed was made as simple as possible, both from the identification and administrative aspects.

The various methods by which photographs are identified by the photographer and the necessity for delivering the film to the developer by the photographer were discussed; the identification of the negatives as well as the prints by the photographer and their retention in the case file were items of specific instruction. Our department, by employing its own developing facilities, has not only reduced the cost of operation but also has eliminated one link in the chain of evidence—the commercial developer. Developing, printing, and enlarging are done by the department.

Another advantage in the employment of departmental facilities for developing is that of speed. A commercial developer, particularly one serving a small community in which you will necessarily find a small department, may not be able to provide less than 24- to 48-hour service without great inconvenience.

Practical Applications

A recent case required the production of a quantity of enlargements of the photograph of an individual in a group photograph for immediate distribution to law enforcement agencies in the vicinity. Because of the departmental facilities available, such enlargement and reproduction were accomplished in approximately 2 hours, and the original group photograph was available to the department in a few minutes.

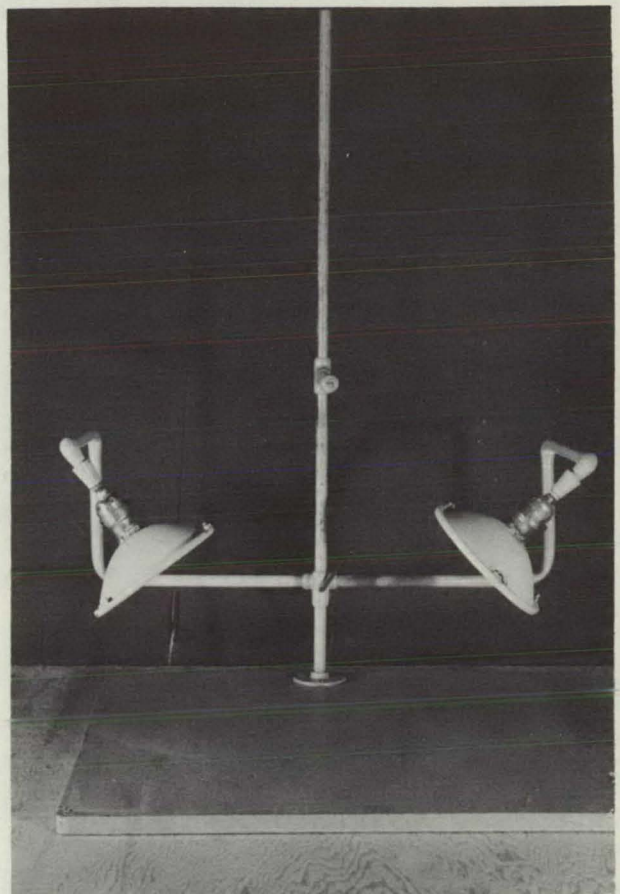
The essential piece of equipment used in this copying procedure was a set of closeup lenses adapted for use with our department camera. The results were excellent. This same equipment is also used efficiently as a copying lens and for use in the photographing of fingerprints.

Another recent case is cited to demonstrate the use of the closeup lens in obtaining enlargements

of both fingerprints and latent fingerprints. The author, Lieutenant Fulks, conducted a crime scene search of a local cafe which had been burglarized, and established that a butcher knife, recovered at the crime scene, had been used to pry open a cash drawer. Two youthful suspects were interviewed after they attempted to purchase an automobile at a local establishment, offering as a downpayment a quantity of currency and silver similar in amount and assortment to the loot. Both suspects denied their guilt and the interviews were terminated.

An examination by Capt. Alvin E. Bartels, identification officer, developed several latent fingerprints partially overlapping each other on the butcher knife recovered at the crime scene. A closeup enlargement was made of the latents developed. An examination of the enlarged photograph of these latents and the fingerprints of both suspects gave indication that one latent was that of the thumbprint of one of the suspects.

An examination of the latent fingerprints by the FBI conclusively established one latent to be that of the thumbprint of one of the suspects. The



Improved copying stand.

result was the solution of the case, reimbursement of the victim, and one conviction.

The employment of this equipment and lens makes it possible to obtain enlargements which might favorably compare with the views obtained under low-power microscopic examinations. This system can be used effectively in photographing toolmark impressions, the torn edges of documents or other material for comparison with known specimens, and many similar uses.

Traffic accidents are frequent subjects of photography for all departments. Familiarity with equipment available, the recollection of the principles of photography, and particularly those concerned with the "depth of field" are essential, as well as the type of photographs to cover the scene.

Color Photography

Color photography is becoming more widely used by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Although more expensive, the results obtained are well worth the greater investment. A color photograph of the crime scene may present a more valuable representation of the crime scene in the eyes of the jurors. Until about 2 years ago it was practically impossible to maintain the chain of evidence when using color photography, as the development processes necessitated the shipment of the negative to a laboratory for processing, which required handling by a great number of persons to complete the developing and printing processes. This is no longer the case.

With the use of Ektachrome film it is possible to develop your own color slides. No darkroom or expensive equipment is necessary. All that is now required are a film developing tank, a thermometer, a photo floodlight, and a few bottles of re-agents. Your dealer will gladly furnish the information and simple details regarding the developing process.

Infrared Photography

The use of infrared photography has been overlooked by many departments, particularly the smaller ones, possibly because it is believed to be too complicated for employment by the officer or too mysterious for him to understand. Neither is the case. Practically any camera can be adapted for the use of infrared film. The only requirement, other than the infrared film, is the employment of a red filter.

It will amaze the average person to observe the results obtained by the use of infrared photography, particularly if a comparative photograph in black and white is made of the same subject. No special lighting is required for this type of photography—the regular photo floodlight will suffice. The cost of film is approximately the same and processing is accomplished in the same manner used in processing the black-and-white film. The uses of infrared photography are numerous: detection and deciphering of erasures; deciphering charred documents and overwriting; differentiation between dyes and stains which appear similar on fibers and cloths; detection of bloodstains on cloth; and innumerable others. Surveillance photographs may be made in complete darkness by the employment of the infrared flash bulb without alerting the subject.

It was said above that almost any camera can be used for infrared photography. This is generally true except in the case of cameras made of wood and certain plastics, which permit passage of infrared rays through the body of the camera, thus affecting the film. Cut-film holders for use with infrared film are usually marked as such and made of material that infrared rays will not penetrate. Infrared film is also sensitive to heat and prolonged exposure will fog the film.

Laboratory

It is obvious that many applications of the use of infrared photography come within the realm of the crime laboratory and it is recommended that the scientific examination of evidence be left to the laboratory examiner.

Our role as the photographer is to record in a photograph the evidence at the scene of the crime at the time of arrival of the investigating officers so as to have available for a jury months or years later the situation as it then existed.

When submitting evidence for examination to the FBI Laboratory, it is suggested that photographs of evidence collected and of crime scenes be included, as they frequently are valuable aids in conducting the examinations.

Police training in photography and the resulting proficiency in this technique can be accomplished by the small police department. In the Miles City, Mont., Police Department we feel that our efforts in this program have been amply rewarded.



Institute for Police Training Officers

by INSPECTOR ROBERT R. J. GALLATI, Commanding Officer, Police Academy, New York City Police Department

During the period from September 8 through 19, 1958, the New York Police Department sponsored an "Institute for Police Training Officers," comprising law enforcement officers from all over the world.

On September 19, 1958, at the final session, a luncheon meeting held in the Hotel Astor ballroom on Times Square in New York City, a commemorative plaque was presented to New York City Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy by Deputy Inspector Raymond A. Dahl, Milwaukee, Wis., Police Department, on behalf of the 170 participants in the institute. The plaque read:

For displaying foresight and dedication in the furtherance of law enforcement as a profession and towards the ultimate rendering of the best in police services to all mankind, by conducting the first worldwide "Institute for Police Training Officers," September 8-19, 1958.

The response of law enforcement agencies to the announcement of the institute was most encouraging. Chiefs and training officers from 20 States, Puerto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and from Canada, Turkey, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Peru participated in the institute. Among those who attended were 22 graduates of the FBI National Academy.

The "students" were welcomed at the opening session by Police Commissioner Kennedy, who stated, in part:

To win the professional status we desire, we must grow in professional stature at a rate greater than that of our increasing responsibilities. This will require more attention to training. For, the development which stems from good training is essential, if we are to do the kind of work that will build up community confidence and the respect of other professions.

The institute was conducted from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and was divided into four successive phases: orientation, teaching techniques, course content, and administrative considerations related to police training. Visits to police headquarters,

the Police Academy, and city jails were arranged, in addition to the daily academic program.

The orientation phase during the first day included a speech by the chairman of the training committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Director Arthur F. Brandstatter, Department of Public Safety, Michigan State University. This was followed by an address delivered by Inspector Jephtha S. Rogers of the FBI National Academy, which outlined the role of the National Academy in American law enforcement.

Since it was appropriate that a discussion of police training needs should be part of the first day of the institute, a panel discussed the requirements of police training. Chief Francis V. McManus, New Haven, Conn., Police Department; Sheriff Charles C. McCloskey, Jr., Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Inspector Michael J. Murphy, Executive Director, Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor; and the author were members of the panel.

Seriousness of purpose prevailed throughout the duration of the institute. The second and third days were devoted to lectures and workshops related to training techniques and teaching skills. Each member of the institute was given an opportunity to apply the techniques of the lecture approach and to discuss them with the remainder of the group. Methods of evaluating the development of the instructor and methods of testing student progress were also considered. Role playing for tactical training and the use of audiovisual aids were emphasized.

The remainder of the first week of the institute, and Monday and Tuesday of the second week, consisted primarily of discussions of the content of the various training courses appropriately included in the curriculum of a police training facility.

Recruit training, physical training for recruit and veteran, training for traffic control and acci-

dent prevention, and criminal investigation training were among the subjects discussed during the latter part of the first week. The teaching of human relations and tactical training, as well as training for youth work, were included in the program which began the second week of the institute. The institute also discussed training conducted by the line forces, refresher training, training for vice and gambling investigators, and methods for teaching criminal law and combat shooting.

The final days of the institute were devoted to the career development and administrative aspects of training. Capt. William P. Brown, officer in charge of the research, development, and graduate unit of the Police Academy, and coordinator of the institute, detailed the managerial develop-

ment process. He pointed out that managerial development began even before recruit training and continued until retirement. Other Police Academy instructors discussed pre-civil-service examination training, the training of newly promoted officers, and the executive development course conducted by the Police Academy. There followed a seminar on administrative problems relating to police training as experienced by the smaller, medium-sized, and larger police departments, and a training problems clinic.

Finally, the unique college and graduate program jointly conducted by the Police Academy and the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration of the City College of New York was outlined. It was emphasized that the Police Academy and the City College



Shown at presentation of commemorative plaque, left to right: Capt. William P. Brown, Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati, and Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, all of New York City Police Department; and Deputy Inspector Raymond A. Dahl, Milwaukee, Wis., Police Department.

operate as joint partners on an equal basis in the police science program. In this program, all police science subjects are taught by active members of the New York Police Department who are on the staff of the Police Academy.

The presentation of certificates of attendance and addresses by Police Commissioner Kennedy and Col. Raymond R. Ramsey, First Deputy Provost Marshal General, United States Army, provided a climax to the proceedings of the first worldwide "Institute for Police Training Officers."

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy aspects of the institute was that it was conducted by a law enforcement agency for police personnel. Participation by other than active law enforcement personnel was held to a minimum. It was not intended to minimize in any manner the contribution that other professions can offer to our own. However, we are firmly convinced that the time has come for police departments to assume the initiative in matters relating to police training and education. If we are to soundly develop full professional stature, it is admitted that the thrust toward achievement of our aspirations must be self-propelled. It must arise from within our own ranks.

The validity of instruction in the police science discipline by those who wear the badge is greater than that which emanates from the ivy-covered halls of learning. A police instructor should be a policeman before all else. The character and ability of the training officers who participated with us in the institute are convincing evidence of the magnificent potential which exists throughout the world to spark our drive toward professionalization.

Police Training Pays Off

On the night of July 6, 1958, the inestimable worth of police training was proved by two members of the Madera County, Calif., sheriff's office.

On that date, two officers of the sheriff's office received over their patrol car radio a report of an armed robbery of a nearby motel. A few minutes later they observed and pursued the suspected getaway car. The patrol car, equipped with an electronic siren and public address unit, overtook the suspect car and when it was brought to a halt its

driver started to get out. One of the officers, however, immediately utilized his loudspeaker to instruct the suspect to remain in the car. This precaution reflected the training given a few months previously to members of the Madera County sheriff's office in an FBI school on the subject of techniques and mechanics of arrest. One session of this school, fortunately, dealt directly with the "pullover and shakedown" of cars.

Hearing the booming instructions coming over the loudspeaker, the suspect regained his position in the car. Using the public address system, the officer directed the suspect, step by step, out of the car and into a secure searching position. The officer then got out of the patrol car and proceeded to search and handcuff the suspect. His automobile was then searched and a fully loaded .45 automatic pistol, with the hammer cocked, was found on the floor. The suspect later admitted that when he originally started to leave his car he had the pistol in his hand but, upon hearing the voice of a "20-foot tall" deputy, he immediately got back into his car, throwing the gun to the floor.

In this case, the value of regular, up-to-date police training was once again clearly demonstrated and possibly accounted for saving the life of an officer.

Training Saves Lives

According to a letter received from the chief of police, Medford, Mass., FBI training was responsible for saving the lives of two inspectors in his department on October 16, 1957. On the previous day these two men had attended firearms instruction conducted by the FBI at Wakefield, Mass.

At 10:30 p. m. on October 16, the 2 inspectors, while on duty in plain clothes and an unmarked automobile, became suspicious of 3 men whom they saw enter a liquor store. The officers pulled up in front of the store. As they did, they were ordered from the car by one of the men standing in the doorway with gun in hand.

As the officers got out of the car, the holdup man pointed his gun at one of the inspectors as though intending to use it. The officers could see that a holdup was in progress. In one swift movement, as they had been taught the previous day, the officers crouched, drew and fired into the holdup man's body, killing him. It was sub-

sequently learned that he had a long criminal record.

The other two men ran from the store firing their guns, but because of civilians in the line of fire, the officers were unable to get an accurate shot at them as they dashed to their getaway car, which had a man behind the wheel.

One of the inspectors later told the chief, "When I found out what was going on, I remembered what the Agent had said: 'When you take your gun out, be prepared to shoot to kill.' I also did as he instructed me. * * * Only, it wasn't a silhouette this time, but the real thing. The Agent's instructions stayed with me and enabled me to handle the situation as well as I did and may have saved my life."

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 1959 to May 1960, have a total value of \$2,200 each, providing the tuition of \$800 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.

Tuition scholarships are also offered by the Bureau of Highway Traffic to 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 inservice personnel training.

The courses offered in the academic year of study 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 indi-

cated. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1959. Additional information and applications for admission and fellowships may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred W. Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Conn.

Swindlers in Disguise

It is a Federal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI for anyone without authority to wear the uniform or any distinctive part thereof of any of the Armed Forces of the United States, Public Health Service, or any auxiliary of such organizations. Conviction for such offense can result in a fine of \$250, imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

An example of this violation occurred on a military base where two men, with prior criminal records including grand theft and possession of narcotics, attempted to obtain some "easy money." The two individuals donned military fatigue uniforms and combat boots and began frequenting the base. Once on the base, they had little difficulty in being accepted into various games of chance among the military personnel. Equipped with crooked dice, one of the men would actually gamble while his accomplice would act as a lookout. Soon they were winning all of the funds in the games. However, unknown to these confidence men, word had been circulated around the post that all of the troops were to be on guard for two individuals such as these. As the two were participating in a dice game, one of their victims observed that the man acting as the lookout would often pass a pair of dice to his friend who was playing in the game. His suspicions aroused, this soldier called the military police who apprehended the 2 con men, 1 after a short chase. The two men were then turned over to local FBI agents in view of the fact that illegal wearing of the military uniform is a Federal offense. When it was learned that one of the individuals had been arrested for the same offense previously, he was asked why he had deliberately repeated the crime. He stated that he was gambling in an attempt to raise the money to pay the fine of his previous offense.

In subsequent trials in Federal court the two con men were convicted of illegal wearing of the uniform and crime on a Government reservation.

IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

With the establishment of the FBI Identification Division in 1924, there came into being what is today the largest and most uniform fingerprint file in existence. With over 150 million sets of prints in file, it furnishes information, as reflected by records, to more than 13,000 contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States and to numerous foreign countries.

For the expeditious and efficient handling of prints received for search, it was found necessary to separate criminal from civil files. Extended subdivisions in each of these categories were also adopted as needed.

Criminal File

The criminal file, as the name implies, is composed of fingerprint cards submitted by duly authorized agencies concerning individuals charged or convicted of criminal activity. With an approximate 12½ million separate individuals classified in these files, segregation as to age, sex, and in "dead" and "amputation" files, provides a means of rapid classification and search.

In the criminal file, subdivided as to male and female, fingerprints are classified, sequenced, and filed by a direct application of the Henry System with modifications. Appropriate SML, WCDX, and numerical superextensions are used to break down further the groups of prints when they become too large for efficient handling. Position breakup of all small letters appearing in the subsecondary also facilitates small groupings and rapid searching.

Master Stamp and FBI Number

When a current print is received and subsequent searching shows it to be identical with one already in file, it is not practical to retain both prints in the active file. In these instances, the better print based on legibility is stamped "master," assigned

Separate Identification Files of FBI

an FBI number, and filed according to fingerprint classification. The other fingerprint card is placed in a folder which henceforth will contain all fingerprint cards and correspondence on the particular individual. Whenever the FBI number is known to a contributor, he should note it on current prints and any correspondence being submitted to the FBI. This will make possible the location of the subject's record by number, without the necessity of a search by fingerprint classification and will assure the fastest possible answer.

Charge-out Cards

The use of charge-out cards has been of utmost benefit in the Identification Division. When a fingerprint card is taken out of its regular file for any reason, a substitute card is put in its place, to remain until the return of the print to file. The substitute or charge-out card is of a different color from the fingerprint card (pink in the male file—blue in the female file) and slightly longer. On it are recorded the name, classification formula, and at least two outstanding characteristics, such as scars and unusual pattern formations appearing



Employees classifying and searching in the FBI criminal fingerprint file.

on the original card. By indicating the date of removal, searcher's initials, and reason for charging out the print, it is possible to keep an accurate check of the whereabouts of all prints at all times. If, while conducting a search, the employee finds a charge-out card possibly identical with the current print, he makes a possible identification and an immediate check is made for the original print so that a comparison may be made.

Wanted Tabs

As an aid to the rapid handling of all fugitives and wanted persons identified in the fingerprint files, small red metal tabs clipped to the tops of prints of these individuals have proved beneficial. They serve as a warning to the person making the search that an active "want" is posted, signifying that priority handling is mandatory throughout the rest of the processing for answer. Over 15,000 persons whose fingerprints were searched through FBI fingerprint files during the 1958 fiscal year were identified as fugitives or wanted persons. The need for alert and expeditious handling is apparent.

Age Divisions

Segregation by age divides the files into three sections: the regular file containing fingerprint cards on all individuals in the age group of 54 years and under; the reference file, stamped "REF," with an age range of 55 through 74 years; and the presumptive dead file, stamped "PD," which contains the fingerprints of all those 75 years and over.

Automatic cross-searching among these files overcomes any discrepancies in age that may appear on fingerprint cards.

Dead File

The fingerprint cards in this file, as distinguished from the presumptive dead file, are limited to those of individuals known to be deceased. Before any set of fingerprints can be transferred to this file, the FBI must either receive a set of prints taken after death or a death notice sheet from a recognized agency attesting to the individual's demise.

Amputation Group

In this group are placed all prints on which there appears a notation by the contributor to the effect that the subject has one or more fingers amputated or missing at birth. If the impression is not printed because the finger is bandaged, crippled, paralyzed, or diseased, it will in most instances be returned to the contributor. In addition, if a finger is unprinted and no notation is made by the contributor as to the reason, this fingerprint card will also be returned since it is necessary to have the complete impressions of all 10 fingers for correct classification unless amputations appear. It is imperative that the contributor make every effort to obtain these fingerprints or definitely note each amputation. In cases of injured or paralyzed fingers, a spoon or similar instrument should be employed to obtain the impression of each finger separately. These individual impressions may then be mounted in the correct blocks.



Applying classification formula to a fingerprint card bearing amputations.



Sorting fingerprint cards by classification formula for filing.

It has not been found necessary to use other than a modified Henry System of classification in this grouping.

Old Armed Forces Identification

The Old Armed Forces file was initiated in 1942. It consists of fingerprints of Army personnel who had service prior to 1939. The Marine Corps and Navy section of the file consists of fingerprints of personnel who had service prior to July 1, 1940. The primary function of the old Armed Forces unit is furnishing information regarding dates and places of enlistments, service in various military branches, and all data relevant to this particular unit.

Civil Files

The civil files include service (military personnel), personal identification, alien, civil service, and national defense prints. The civil files have the primary function of aiding in the identification and location of missing persons, unknown deceased and amnesia victims.

Unidentified Deceased

On October 15, 1958, at approximately 2:15 a. m., the body of an unidentified woman was taken from Niagara River below the American Falls, Niagara, N. Y., and is believed to be identical with a woman seen going over the falls the preceding day.

On October 15, 1958, the Salvation Army in Niagara Falls, N. Y., received a letter postmarked October 14, 1958, in Niagara Falls, N. Y. This letter contained a key to a locker located at the railroad station in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and a short, unsigned note donating the belongings in the locker to the Salvation Army.

This locker contained a woman's small traveling bag, and in this bag there was some woman's clothing with all labels and identification marks removed therefrom. The clothing in the bag appeared to be new. There were also two pairs of eyeglasses in the traveling bag, along with a thin gold ring, the setting of which consisted of two greenish-blue opals and two small chip diamonds on either side of the opals. What appears to be the initials "HB" are on the inside of this ring. It could not be definitely established whether the clothing and traveling bag found in the locker

were the personal belongings of the suicide victim, but the size of the clothing found in the traveling bag appeared to be the size that would have been worn by the suicide victim.

Following is a description of the unidentified suicide victim:

Sex.....	Female
Race.....	White
Age.....	Approximately 50 years of age
Height.....	5 feet 4 inches
Weight.....	140 pounds
Complexion.....	Light
Eyes.....	Hazel
Build.....	Medium
Hair.....	Gray
Teeth.....	Three gold-capped teeth and two gold teeth in upper left jaw
Scars and marks.	Small scar on left abdomen—may be appendectomy scar.
Fingerprint classification.	<u>10 M 15 U 00 M 12</u> I 18 U 011

The photograph of the unidentified suicide victim accompanies this article.

The fingerprints of the victim were not identifiable in the fingerprint files of the FBI Identification Division.

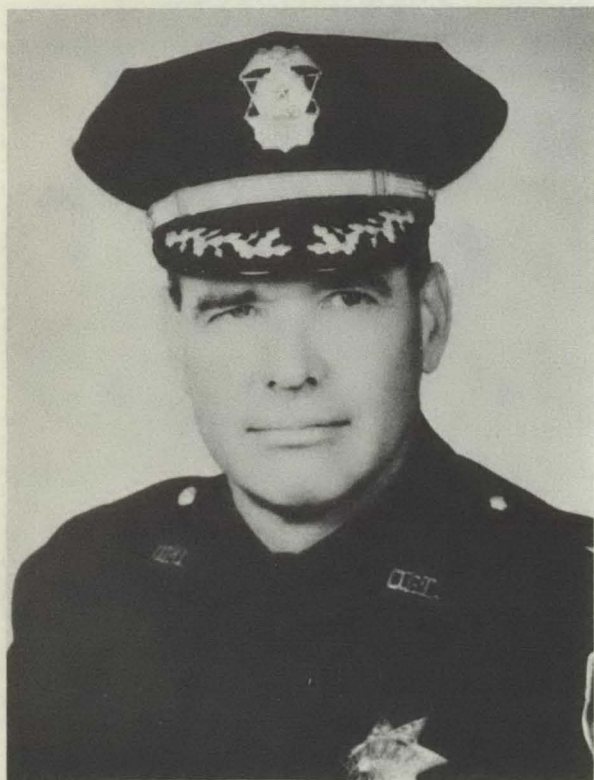
Extensive efforts to identify this woman have met with negative results. Any person having information bearing on this identity is requested to communicate with Lt. Joseph Musgrave, Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



OTHER TOPICS

Oakland, Calif., took cognizance of President Eisenhower's public proclamation on Know and Respect Your Police Officer Week. Mayor Clifford Rishell established the week of September 13-19, 1958, as Know Your Police Department Week in this city. Capt. John Sturm, Commanding Officer of the Oakland Police Juvenile Division, was placed in charge of preparations for the first all-out public relations effort in the department's history.

The program had two major purposes: to give as many people as possible a chance to observe the personnel, equipment, and techniques of their police department and, probably more important, to make the public aware of what they can do to assist the police in reducing the volume of specific types of crime.



Chief Wyman W. Vernon.

“Know Your Police Department Week” in Oakland, Calif.

by CHIEF OF POLICE WYMAN W. VERNON, *Oakland,
Calif., Police Department*

Know Your Police Department Week began on Saturday, September 13th. On that morning over 500 uniformed and plainclothes officers of the Department, who were not actually needed for duty, fell out for a full dress inspection in the huge parking lot of the City's Civic Auditorium. Following the inspection, Oakland's nationally known motorcycle drill team performed on the parade ground area.

This program was preceded by wide newspaper, radio, and television publicity, and the exhibition was well attended by the public. Moving pictures of the program were distributed to local television stations for release on regular news shows, thus bringing the program to thousands of persons who had not been able to attend.

Later reports indicated that this opening show of the “Week” had the desired effect. Many citizens expressed surprise at the sharp, smart, capable force to which they entrust the protection of their lives and property. Others expressed increased confidence and pride in “their” police department. These attitudes toward a police agency are invaluable, and of equal value is the effect of such public enthusiasm on the police force itself. Any successful military commander will testify to the importance of “esprit de corps,” and in the police service, it is vital.

Displays

Following the inspection and motorcycle demonstration, a “mobile display unit” began a week-long tour of the city, spending a half day at each of 14 locations. The display consisted of a police motorcycle; a radar unit; a technician's vehicle (a specially equipped panel truck manned by an officer specially trained in the collection and preservation of physical evidence); a flatbed truck on which the department's top marksman demonstrated shooting techniques; and a special display van borrowed from the local chapter of the National Safety Council.

The displays in the van were designed to cover as many aspects of police operation as possible. Equipment from the Crime Laboratory was assembled as well as actual exhibits developed by the criminologists for courtroom presentation. Members of the Juvenile Division displayed and explained weapons taken from youthful offenders. Vice squad personnel prepared exhibits of narcotics and the paraphernalia used by addicts. Methods of crime analysis and the techniques used in manpower distribution were demonstrated by the Planning and Research Section, and training methods and material were shown by the Training Division.

An estimated 45,000 persons attended the mobile displays during the 7-day period, and it was apparent that most of these were made aware of aspects of police work they had never seen before.

The vision of the "bumbling policeman" depicted in so many pulp fiction stories and television shows was displaced by a new concept of police officers as well-trained and well-equipped professionals in the business of crime-fighting. We are satisfied that the man-hours spent in the preparation of the displays and in manning the mobile unit were more than justified.

Citizen Cooperation

Any department which attempts an analysis of crime problems quickly discovers that in many cases the actions of the victim are contributing factors in the commission of criminal offenses. For example, one survey in Oakland indicated that 76 percent of commercial burglaries were committed against stores which had either inadequate night lighting—or no lighting at all. Most stolen



Interior of mobile display unit.

cars are unlocked at the time of the theft, and many have the keys in the ignition. Home owners go out for the evening, leaving all lights out, doors or windows unlocked, and the garage door open so the prospective burglar can see that the family car is gone.

In addition to these acts which lead to crimes, there are omissions which make it difficult or impossible for the police to apprehend the offender after the crime has been committed. Tires are frequently the object of a theft, but few automobile owners bother to record the serial numbers of their tires. There are facilities in this city, as in many others, for having license numbers etched on hub caps, but we have had trouble getting any substantial number of persons to take advantage of this opportunity.

For Know Your Police Department Week we prepared a number of short (30- and 60-second) film clips, with the generous assistance of a local television news cameraman. These clips were designed to portray the acts and omissions by the general public which add to the police burden. They were prepared in multiple copies and delivered to the four local television stations. The spots were shown numerous times during the "Week" by all stations and undoubtedly reached a large audience.

Prepared copy on these same problems was furnished to local newspapers and daily stories were run all during the "Week." Several pamphlets on the same subject matter were prepared and handed out at the mobile display unit, distributed through the city high schools, and were also distributed by members of the Department who gave talks to local social, professional, fraternal, and business groups.

During Know Your Police Department Week we made two significant discoveries which will serve to guide our activities in the future. These were: (1) that radio, television, and press coverage favorable to law enforcement is available if the enforcement agencies will supply the information in a form that is readily usable by those media; and (2) the general public is ready and willing to respect and support their police agencies if given the opportunity.

The Oakland Police Department has long recognized the need for greater understanding of police problems, and greater public cooperation with police efforts at crime suppression and prevention. When President Eisenhower proclaimed

a Know and Respect Your Police Officer Week, this presented a ready-made opportunity to take the police case before the people of our community, and immediate steps were taken to exploit this opportunity to the fullest.

Traditionally, the bulk of publicity given to police operations has concerned either sensational crimes, or acts of misconduct on the part of individual police officers. While the press is certainly justified, and even duty-bound, to report on these matters, emphasis on such subjects coupled with a complete disregard for police success or sincere police efforts toward improved law enforcement has had the effect of destroying public confidence in police agencies.

This situation is made doubly serious by the fact that over the years more and more of the responsibility for the protection of life and property has shifted from the individual to duly constituted law enforcement bodies. This shift in responsibility is a logical and necessary outgrowth of our highly urbanized and very complex society. If police agencies, however, are to be effective in meeting this increasing responsibility, they must have full public confidence and cooperation.

That the police do not have the degree of public confidence and support they need is undoubtedly an important factor in climbing national crime trends. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this situation will only be improved through the efforts of the police officers themselves.

The media of mass communication will continue to be primarily concerned with the spectacular and the sensational. Negative news will continue to outsell the positive unless police agencies aggressively seek to place their accomplishments before the public by every available means. Such opportunities as that presented by a presidential proclamation to Know and Respect Your Police Officer are tailored to order for police purposes.

WATERMARK FILE

The Paper Watermark File maintained in the FBI Laboratory helps to trace the manufacturer of a piece of paper based on the design of the watermark contained therein. This file also helps to establish fraud in those instances where a document containing a certain watermark purports to be older than the date on which it was first placed on the market.

Switchblade Knife Act

Public Law 85-623 concerning switchblade knives was signed by the President on August 12, 1958, and became effective on October 11, 1958.

This law was enacted by Congress as a result of the recent findings of the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency. Congress had determined that the problem of the use of the switchblade knife and other quick-opening knives for criminal purposes had become acute during recent years, particularly by juvenile delinquents in large urban areas. Notwithstanding the fact that approximately 18 States had laws restricting or prohibiting the use of switchblade knives, Congress found that so long as the interstate channels of distribution remained open, the problem of enforcing the State laws was extremely difficult. Congress also felt that the purpose to be achieved by this statute went beyond merely aiding the States in local law enforcement because the switchblade knife is, by design and use, almost exclusively the weapon of the thug and the delinquent.

The Department of Justice has advised that the FBI has investigative jurisdiction over the following sections of this new statute:

Title 15, United States Code, Section 1241— Definitions

(a) The term "interstate commerce" means commerce between any State, Territory, possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof. (This includes foreign commerce.)

(b) The term "switchblade knife" means any knife having a blade which opens automatically—

- (1) by hand pressure applied to a button or other device in the handle of the knife, or
- (2) by operation of inertia, gravity, or both.

Title 15, United States Code, Section 1242— Interstate Commerce Violations

Whoever knowingly introduces, or manufactures for introduction, into interstate commerce, or transports or distributes in interstate commerce, any switchblade knife, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Title 15, United States Code, Section 1243— Government Reservation Violations

Whoever, within any Territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country (as defined in section 1151 of Title 18 of the United States Code), or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (as defined in section 7 of Title 18 of the United States Code), manufactures, sells, or pos-

sesses any switchblade knife, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Title 15, United States Code, Section 1244— Exceptions to Section 1242 and 1243

Sections 1242 and 1243 of this Act shall not apply to—

- (1) any common carrier or contract carrier, with respect to any switchblade knife shipped, transported, or delivered for shipment in interstate commerce in the ordinary course of business;
- (2) the manufacture, sale, transportation, distribution, possession, or introduction into interstate commerce, of switchblade knives pursuant to contract with the Armed Forces;
- (3) the Armed Forces or any member or employee thereof acting in the performance of his duty; or
- (4) the possession, and transportation upon his person, of any switchblade knife with a blade three inches or less in length by any individual who has only one arm.

This act also provides that Section 1716 of Title 18, United States Code, having to do with postal laws shall be amended to exclude these knives from the mails. Investigation of this part of the act will be conducted by the Inspection Division of the Post Office Department.

Regarding venue the Department of Justice has advised as follows:

In prosecutions under this Act against those who manufacture switchblade knives for the purpose of introducing them into interstate commerce venue would lie in the district of manufacture, or, as in prosecutions against a shipper who "introduces" such articles into commerce, at the place of their delivery to the common or contract carrier for shipment.

The offenses under this act involving transportation in interstate commerce being continuing offenses, they may be prosecuted pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, U. S. C., Section 3237 "in any district from, through, or into which such commerce * * * moves." Offenses under this act committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States should be prosecuted, as provided in Title 18, U. S. C., Section 3238, "in the district where the offender is found, or into which he is first brought."

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

Document examination is one of the oldest and most popular of the police sciences. It consists largely of a side-by-side comparison of questioned handwriting with known handwriting for the purpose of identifying the writer. It also includes the examination of handprinting, forgeries, typewriting, checkwriter impressions, inks, paper, obliterated and eradicated writing, indented writing, rubber stamps, charred paper, and a large variety of related items.

WANTED BY THE FBI

David James Tucker, with aliases: David Tucker, David J. Tucker, Edward Tucker, "D. J."

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On the night of August 17, 1957, two young girls alighted from a bus in Washington, D. C., and as they started to walk away they were approached by the rejected suitor of one of the pair. As the girls ran away, this man began firing a gun and a bullet fatally wounded one of the girls. The other girl fled into a nearby store and locked herself in a closet. The gunman, however, broke down the closet door, placed the gun to the girl's head, and attempted to fire the gun several times. Apparently due to faulty ammunition, the gun misfired. The assailant was disarmed by witnesses but he succeeded in escaping. He was identified as David James Tucker.

Process

On October 2, 1957, the U. S. Commissioner for the District of Columbia issued a warrant charging David James Tucker with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

The Criminal

Tucker has been convicted for robbery, statutory rape and selling whiskey without a license. He is described as a mean-tempered individual with few friends. The subject is reportedly in poor

health, suffering from asthma. When emotionally upset, he drinks and smokes heavily. Tucker is an avid gambler, preferring cards and dice.

Caution

Tucker has been in possession of firearms in the past. He should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

David James Tucker is described as follows:

Age	39, born April 15, 1919, Richmond, Va.
Height	5 feet, 10 inches
Weight	210 to 290 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark brown
Race	Negro
Nationality	American
Occupations	Laborer, porter, operator of shoeshine parlor, owner of variety store.
Scars and marks	Small dark mole under right eye, cut scar over right ear, scar left cheek, cut scar right index finger, appendectomy scar.
FBI No.	3,562,927
Fingerprint Classification	O 32 W IIO 22 O 32 W OII

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.

EXTORTION

An extortion letter delivered by mail is a matter for the attention of the FBI. If it is slipped under a door, or otherwise delivered by hand, it is a local violation. Some extortion attempts are handled by telephone. If the telephone call crosses State lines, the Federal extortion statutes are violated. If no State lines are crossed, the violation is of a local nature.



David James Tucker.

MURDERER CONVICTED

The problem of solving a vicious 1954 murder—a murder in which the victim's body had been dissected and the parts scattered—was solved by local officers in a Pennsylvania locality with the aid of scientific laboratory techniques.

The torso was found in a trunk which had been delivered to a trolley station by taxi. Other parts were found in a suitcase in the attic of the suspect's home. Still other parts were wrapped in a raincoat and dropped into a creek. Evidence showed that a blowtorch had been used in an effort to destroy additional body parts, and bone fragments were found in the furnace of the suspect's home.

Investigating officers submitted to the FBI over 100 items for examination. These included fingerprints taken from bottles and a glass in the living room of the suspect's home; a bullet taken from the living room mantel of the home; two Smith & Wesson guns from the suspect's home; a saw; a notebook; white powder from the containers in which body parts were found; a plastic raincoat in which body parts had been wrapped; body and head hairs; bone fragments from the furnace; and numerous other items. Examination of these items entailed microscopic and chemical analyses, and firearms, document, fingerprint, and anthropological examinations.

At the trial of the suspect, laboratory testimony played an important role. Four experts from the FBI Laboratory, one from the FBI Identification Division, and one—an anthropologist—from the Smithsonian Institution testified. A fingerprint examiner testified that fingerprints on the glass and bottles found in the suspect's living room were those of the suspect and of the murdered man. A firearms examiner testified that the bullet taken from the living room mantel was too battered for identification purposes beyond the fact that it was fired from a Smith & Wesson gun. Another expert testified that human tissue was present on a saw taken from the suspect's home, that human blood too limited for grouping was present on a plastic raincoat used to wrap the body parts, and that medium-brown head and body hairs of Caucasian origin (as well as brown and white canine hairs) were present on the saw and in the containers where body parts were found. The expert from the Smithsonian Institution testified that bone fragments taken from the furnace were of human origin. A chemist

testified that white powder taken from the containers in which body parts were found was of the same mixture as powder taken from the suspect's front porch.

The defendant in this murder case, found guilty of murder in the first degree in State court in 1955, was sentenced to the death penalty. The district attorney made the following statement regarding the testimony given by the experts: "The manner and form in which these men testified in court with the unquestioned integrity, knowledge and foresight applicable to the work was most impressive and beneficial in securing the undoubted truths on details."

A series of appeals based on the contention that the defendant was insane at the time of the crime followed. In November of 1958 the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor of Pennsylvania who reportedly stated that the defendant "committed a brutal crime for which he must pay, and he must not and will not be released into society. It is essential, however, that he pay the penalty in accordance with the civilized administration of criminal justice."

Prints Solve Personal Identification Problem

On April 29, 1958, the Identification Division of the FBI received from the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pa., the inked fingerprints and a letter written by an individual stating that he would like to prove his identity to the Social Security Agency.

He related that when inducted into the Army in 1918, he gave his true name but the inducting officer thought he said another name. An employer in 1936, having trouble with his true name, gave him still another name.

A search of the files in the Old Armed Forces Section resulted in positive identification against the fingerprints taken at the time of his induction in 1918, bearing the name used by the inducting officer.

In the civil files an identification was made against an Alien Registration print bearing the full name of this man and an applicant print bearing the name used by his employer in 1936.

Thus, in still another instance the science of fingerprinting assisted an individual in the quest to establish his own personal identification.

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 presented here is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an inner tracing. The deltas are found at D1 and D2. Since heavy inking or pressure might easily change the appearance of the recurve in front of D1, the pattern is referenced to a loop.