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

February 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

America today is threatened by a sinister, unholy alliance which saps the strength of our Nation and besmirches our country's dignity.

To the profession of law enforcement, this dark force is known as "organized crime"--a "lawless legion" of extortionists, strong-arm hoodlums and professional racketeers whose greed reaches into every community of our land. Their lust for power and profit costs American citizens an astounding \$22 billion a year. No longer are their victims necessarily rich individuals of position who were the targets of the so-called "syndicates" of the 1920's and 1930's. Professional hoodlums have turned to looting every class. Their prey is the small businessman; the legitimate industry; and the unwary community which leaves its door open to supposedly "minor" vices.

Organized crime exists by exploiting weaknesses throughout our society whether they be city ordinances, county codes, state statutes or Federal laws. The "lawless legion" infiltrates through every loophole, its booty flowing into underworld coffers whether it be nickels and dimes from a jukebox in a bar in the smallest town or from a multimillion-dollar stranglehold on large metropolitan centers obtained through the domination of a few dishonest labor officials. Their depredations are an endless shame to the countless honest, law-abiding labor leaders and businessmen across the Nation.

Organized crime must be met head on now by organized law enforcement--no city, county, state, or Federal agency can stand alone. If we must, let us learn a lesson from the barons of the underworld who have shown that cooperative crime is profitable--cooperative law enforcement can be twice as effective.

America has the law enforcement tools with which to do the job; we need but to use them together and with more vigor than ever before. It is encouraging that this country's citizens and governing bodies are becoming more and more concerned over organized crime and interested in providing methods of successfully fighting it. But some, in their zeal to achieve this objective, have called for Federal domination over the investigation and prosecution of racketeers. Nothing could be more harmful to the tradition of American law enforcement.

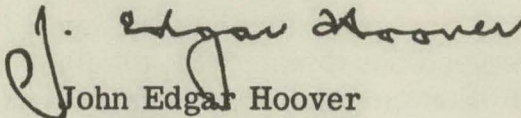
The answer to nationwide crime is nationwide law enforcement, with each agency--local, state and Federal--forming a united, cooperative front against professional criminals. At the same time, local prosecutors must back up this campaign with the same vigorous, unrelenting prosecution which U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers has ordered in Federal cases.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower graphically described the need for concerted action rather than the creation of a Federal commission or police force when he spoke on November 8, 1957, before the FBI National Academy, a training school for local officers.

Mr. Eisenhower said, "In 1935 when there seemed to be a wave of lawlessness in the land, when kidnapping seemed to be the favorite sport among the criminal element, there were those who--as usual seeking the easy way--said the Federal Government will establish a police force. Had they succeeded in doing so, I believe it would have been a very great step toward the loss of the kind of America that was founded by our Fathers and handed to us." Our President then endorsed the idea of cooperation between the Federal, the local, and the state governments, as well as the individual citizens of our country, in order to bring about needed law enforcement. Mr. Eisenhower continued, "You, as police officers in our cities and our States, our counties, our sheriffs, our heads of institutions, are certainly on the first line of defense, for the simple reason that all defensive power that is applied to protecting us from without has its source, its founding, its strength, in the people of our land."

Certainly, there can be no more eloquent challenge to the law enforcement profession than this charge from the President that we perform our respective duties and that we do the job together.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Hunters in Alaska File Travel Plans for Added Safety

by LT. WILLIAM W. TRAFTON, *Commanding Officer, Northern Section, Alaska State Police, Fairbanks, Alaska*

On September 3, 1957, two well-qualified hunters began another season of hunting, hoping to bring home caribou and moose to supplement their winter's supply of food. Their choice of hunting areas encompassed the Tangle Lakes area of Alaska, approximately 190 miles south of Fairbanks, headquarters of the northern section. Both men were well equipped with warm clothing, food, good weapons, sleeping bags, and the other paraphernalia hunters must have on such a trip. This year they were going to travel "in style." They planned to ride over the tundra and clump grass in a surplus army "weasel," towing a two-wheeled trailer with which to haul their meat back to the highway and their waiting truck.

Tragedy Strikes

On that morning the men were last seen heading over a rolling hill into the hundreds of square miles of uninhabited brush, swamp, muskeg, and tundra country. On September 24, 1957, 21 days later, distraught families and friends reported the hunters missing to the Territorial Police Headquarters in Fairbanks, Alaska. A search was immediately organized using private aircraft and automobiles to canvass the highways for all the additional information which could be obtained. Snow had fallen in the area since the day the men had left, and the wind had whipped it into drifts 4 and 5 feet deep. On September 30 weather conditions permitted army helicopter flights into the area, and in the late afternoon the overturned "weasel" was spotted at the base of a hill, almost obscured by the drifting snow. A rescue party flown to the scene discovered the body of the "weasel" driver pinned under the vehicle. His companion was not found, and hours were spent in probing and digging through the drifts in the hillside without success. The following spring, hundreds of military personnel were organized,

and a mass search of the surrounding country was made without a trace of the missing hunter. This hunter is still missing, and a bereaved family will always wonder about his fate.

This unfortunate incident, as well as a score of others similar in nature, some ending more happily, has resulted in hundreds of man-hours of effort, personal hardship and danger, plus thousands of dollars in expense to volunteer searchers. Private, military and Civil Air Patrol planes and helicopters have spent fruitless hour-after-hour searching for signs of hunters who have become lost, injured, and overdue. Riverboats and rescue crews have also coursed countless streams and rivers searching for hunters who have failed to return.

Alaska's 585,000 square miles of territory represent an unending source of hunting grounds for the hunter, whether it is for polar bear, brown bear, moose, caribou, sheep or goat, wolves, or the



Lt. William W. Trafton.

lowly snowshoe rabbit. With the game being driven farther away from the populated areas, the hunters are ranging farther and farther in their search for big game. With this ever-spreading "area of hunt," the problems of locating and returning lost or injured hunters have become increasingly difficult.

Safety Plan Devised

With this thought in mind, a hunter "flight plan" was devised, similar to a plan a pilot would file on a cross-country flight. Through the newspapers, radio, and television, hunters were requested to file their "flight plan" with the newly organized State Police which for several years was known as the Territorial Police. For 3 days the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner displayed conspicuously the "Hunters' Flight Plan" in an easy-to-clip and mail fashion. The hunters were to mail these forms to State Police Headquarters. An additional supply was printed and is kept on hand at State Police Headquarters.

In the future, hunters will be reminded by radio, television, and the newspapers that they may obtain forms at state and Federal wildlife agencies, sporting goods stores (which also sell hunting and fishing licenses), sportsmen's associations, and certain automobile service stations.

Only the simplest of information is requested on the form. It asks for the names of the hunters, date of departure, date of return, area and alternate area of hunt, type of transportation, and the

name of the person to check with on the date of return. As the "flight plans" are received, they will be filed on a clipboard in the order of the date of estimated return. Names and addresses of citizens who file the "flight plan" and the names of the individuals with whom the hunters are to check in on return will be placed in the master indices. Each plan will be numbered and the number will be recorded on the master index card. On the date of return the person to check with is contacted and it is determined if the hunter has returned. If the hunter has failed to return, rescue units are alerted and placed on standby. If the hunter or hunters have not checked in within a reasonable time—generally 24 hours—a search is begun with the knowledge that the search can be pinned down to a certain area.

With the hunting season so near the beginning of winter and the possibility of having snow and below-freezing temperatures, the time spent in organizing the search parties and getting them into the hunting area is of the utmost importance. An injured hunter or an insufficiently dressed hunter can suffer much unnecessary hardship simply because no one knows exactly where he is or because the search party has been sent in an opposite direction.

Sportsmen Respond

During the 1959 fall hunting season, many sportmen took advantage of this offer to "keep track of them." Some old-timers, of course, claimed they needed no "nursemaid" to watch over them, and others disliked the idea of letting anyone know where their favorite hunting spots were located. It is interesting to note that many experienced and capable hunters in the area wisely filed the "flight plan." When asked why they used the plan, they stated that anything could happen on a hunt and it was good to know that someone would start looking for them "just in case." So far this season, all of the hunters who filed the "flight plan" have checked in on time. Every inquiry received by the State Police Headquarters concerning missing hunters this fall has come from worried wives, friends, or neighbors of hunters who have not filed "flight plans."

Considering that the plan is filed on a voluntary basis, the response has been remarkable. It is contemplated that the publicity program will be increased during the next hunting season so that

CLIP AND MAIL	
HUNTERS' "FLIGHT PLAN" Date _____, 19____	
Name _____	Age _____ Address _____ Phone _____
Number of Party _____ Names of Others _____	
Date of Departure _____ Date of Return _____	
Area of Hunt _____	
Alternate Area of Hunt _____	
Type of Transportation (Describe) _____	
Check Return with (Name, Phone, Address) _____	
Emergency Equipment _____	
MAIL TO:	
ALASKA STATE POLICE	
Fairbanks, Alaska	Signature _____

"Hunters' Flight Plan" Form.



Alaska State Police and U.S. Army personnel at scene of missing hunters' wrecked vehicle.

more hunters will take advantage of this added safety factor.

Use may also be made of this form by persons on vacation who leave their homes unattended for long periods of time. It alerts the department to the possibility that looters may break into the premises and affords a readily available means of contacting the vacationers in an emergency.

In summary, the strongest reasons why the Alaska State Police adopted this "Hunters' Flight Plan" may be stated as follows:

- (1) It causes hunters to think about their personal safety and, therefore, to prepare better for hunting.
- (2) It reduces wasted time and motion in search activity.
- (3) It reduces the possibility of "wild goose chases" resulting from calls for assistance from nervous relatives or friends who were not aware of the hunter's actual plans.
- (4) Hunters in an area strange to them will have assurance that somebody will check on them, thereby alleviating panic in the event of accident on their part.
- (5) The excellent public relations value in offering such a service to the public is not to be overlooked.

Throughout Alaska and in some other parts of the United States, trappers and prospectors could file a similar "flight plan" when they go out into the bush. Possibly such a plan could have prevented the loss of a 21-year-old Pennsylvania man.

On June 25, 1955, the young man was flown into the Sheenjek River area about 200 miles northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska. He had purchased a good supply of camping gear, food and equipment, and had told the bush pilot who took him into the

area, "Don't worry about me, I'm going to stay here." Two years later, on July 22, 1957, the distraught parents requested a search for their son. After several weeks of questioning pilots in this area, the bush pilot who had flown the man to the Sheenjek was located, and he pinpointed the area for the Territorial Police officers. The officers flew to the area and searched for hours until they spotted the remains of a camp in which they found the equipment and supplies still in the original wrappings which the young Pennsylvanian had purchased 2 years earlier in Fairbanks. Several miles away, leaning against the trunk of a tree, was a duffle bag containing a sleeping bag, and on the ground nearby was a handkerchief. No further trace was found of the unfortunate man in spite of the fact that many additional hours were flown by police officers and military aircraft.

Two years is a long time to wait before beginning a search.

FALSE ADVERTISING

On September 21, 1959, the President signed Public Law 86-291, to be effective 60 days from its enactment.

This law amends chapter 33 of Title 18, U.S. Code, by adding section 712 which prohibits anyone engaged in the business of collecting private debts or obligations, or anyone engaged in furnishing private police or detective service from using in the firm name, or in any form of written matter, any term, name, title, insignia or emblem for the purpose of falsely conveying that such a business is a Federal agency or represents the United States.

Anyone engaged in such a business thus falsely advertising shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Violations of this new law come within the jurisdiction of the FBI and should be reported to the nearest FBI office.

DECEASED CRIMINALS

Contributors of fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division should submit names and fingerprints of deceased criminals when such information comes to their attention so that the records of such individuals may be removed from active files.



Statistical Charts Play Vital Part in Fighting Crime

by RONALD W. ORIN, *Chief of Police,
Concord, Calif.*

Our police department in Concord is one of the many in California, and in other States as well, which, due to the rapid population increases, has been forced to expand in order to meet the increasing law enforcement needs of the community.

In 8 years our police agency has advanced from a complement of 5 employees, 2 vehicles and a typewriter, to our present (1959) staff of 50 employees, 14 vehicles and every modern police aid in the equipment field.

In directing the course of this development, our most effective aid has been our method of compiling, as well as the practical interpretation and application of, police activity statistics. This guide toward equipment needs, budget requirements, personnel needs and assignments, and con-

centration of effort, is known in Concord as a "law enforcement calendar in relation to crime."

The annual statistics visual form chart enables us also to conform to the requirements for specific statistical information requested by, and of importance to, other agencies. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State of California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation are interested in felonies and other offenses which are committed or reported in our jurisdiction. The California Youth Authority requires certain information which pertains to offenses involving juveniles. There are also the various safety councils and other organizations whose primary interest is in traffic problems such as accident frequency, location, and enforcement emphasis. Statistical reports concerning the activities of our department are also rendered on a monthly and annual basis to our own city manager and city council, whose interest is all-inclusive.

The compilation, effective presentation, and use of our statistics and chart were not an overnight achievement. There was a period in the early development of our department when it seemed that a useless burden and waste of clerical man-hours were being imposed upon us. As a result, a serious study of the situation was undertaken in an effort to determine how the entire area of statistical reporting could be used to the greatest advantage.

Setting Up the Basic Pattern

In preparation for setting up our form to maintain the necessary statistics, all agencies and organizations requiring any portion of the information were first taken into consideration. A list of these was made, each followed by a breakdown of the special information needed by that particular agency. Among the items specifically requested were the total number of offenses reported, outside offenses, unfounded offenses,



Chief Ronald W. Orin.

actual known offenses which had occurred in our jurisdiction, the number of cases cleared by arrest, cases otherwise cleared, the number of pending cases, and the number of persons arrested.

A visual chart was prepared to break down activities such as felonies, misdemeanors, and traffic accidents. Provided for also were miscellaneous items such as missing persons, personnel training hours, mileage of vehicles, warrant service, and man-hours donated by our reserve police unit. A form covering all of this varied information was then set up and maintained on a daily basis, and the information was transferred to the annual statistics chart on a monthly basis.

Interpreting Felony Statistics

We observed from our visual charts after the second year that with a population increase of only 7 percent we had a 34 percent increase of felonies with a 3 percent decrease in the rate of clearance of these crimes. We were, of course, disturbed at these figures and determined to take corrective action. Additional assistants were, therefore, assigned to the investigation bureau. With the cooperation of the city government, we were also enabled to increase our training budget. As a result of these moves, we observed on our charts the following year a 3 percent decrease of felony crimes, with a continuous rise of population of 9 percent during the year. At the same time, we achieved a 6 percent increase in the rate of felony crime clearance.

These results were good, but not entirely satisfactory. Our statistics showed, as might have been expected, the majority of our felony crimes occurred during the nighttime, with business establishments as the chief objects of attack. Our corrective action taken was to assign men with portable two-way radios to foot-beat patrol at nighttime to check business establishments for security. One thing we discovered was that our citizens themselves were often unwittingly being a little too helpful to the criminal element in our city. It was not at all uncommon in the first weeks to find a dozen or more places of business which had been left unlocked. Safes were even found wide open with large sums of money readily available to any dishonest person. We also found that doctors' offices quite often were left unlocked or with windows open—a great attraction to the narcotics addict. With the inclusion of this patrol

assignment, we were able to continue decreasing the rate of our felony crimes.

The Juvenile Problem

Our "law enforcement calendar in relation to crime" has shown us that in recent years offenses in the categories of malicious mischief, vandalism, petty thefts, vehicle tampering, and, to a great extent, auto thefts, have been increasingly attributable to juveniles. To meet this rapidly growing problem, night juvenile officers have been assigned to work in plain clothes and to frequent bowling alleys and other establishments and locations where juveniles congregate.

In residential areas where home parties are being held, the officer on routine patrol will alert the night juvenile officer as to the location and the estimated number of juveniles who have congregated. These parties are then checked out by the juvenile officer, and, if found to be legitimate and properly chaperoned occasions, officers are assigned to stay in the areas to discourage any interlopers and uninvited guests who have on previous occasions been a source of considerable nuisance.

Traffic Enforcement Improved

Our charts revealed a serious problem developing in the field of traffic in our rapidly growing city. Three spot maps were then utilized to determine the locations of accidents, enforcement performance, and locations of traffic regulatory device installations. We immediately realized that selective enforcement must be introduced to Concord. The problem was brought to the attention of our city government, and the purchase of a radar unit for selective traffic enforcement and surveys was authorized.

The city council appointed a citizens safety commission to study the question and to work toward a solution with the police department, school authorities, city engineer's office, and the municipal court judge. Volunteer road safety checks were made, with the assistance of several civic organizations, to inspect mechanical equipment for unsafe conditions. A survey of the entire city was made to determine if our traffic regulatory sign installations had been kept up to date and adequately maintained. Traffic counts were made on all major streets. With the aid of our statistical chart and the maps and other measures

taken as a result of the problem revealed, we were able to engage the interest and aid of both our city government and our civic-minded citizens in meeting a situation which could have become increasingly more serious.

As a result, some speed limits were changed, new regulatory signs were installed in certain locations, and several traffic islands were constructed. Emphasis was placed on enforcement at selective locations where there had been high accident frequency rates. The local court cooperated by meting out strict penalties for violators. The ensuing 6 months showed fewer accidents with injuries, fewer minor accidents, and, in consequence, allowed more time for the traffic officers to devote to educational and other activities. Most important of all—there were no fatalities.

Fictitious Check Cases Reduced

Undoubtedly, one of the most time-consuming activities of our department in the past has been in the field of fictitious checks and forgeries. Our law enforcement calendar indicated that in 1954 the investigators had processed 107 fictitious check cases. It appeared that more positive action should be taken or a system devised whereby this type of offense would not require so much of our investigators' time. With the city growing in size, we found ourselves faced with the problem of increased burglaries, armed robberies, and other more serious offenses.

A program to educate the businessmen and their employees, therefore, was begun. Films were shown to various groups, and we requested their cooperation by requiring their employees to obtain the description of anyone cashing a check in their establishments. After the first year of this program we found that our fictitious check cases had been reduced to 79. However, we were aware that we had not found the complete solution as many of the merchants, as well as their employees, were reluctant to obtain this information.

In 1956 our statistics revealed that the offenses took an upswing to 88. It was time for some other plan of action to be taken by our department. The officer in charge of our investigation bureau was assigned to inform all the merchants in the city that in the future we would not accept any checks unless a form were signed indicating

willingness to prosecute should the city attorney, district attorney, or this office recommend such action. We also refused to handle any merchant's check that was of a civil nature rather than criminal.

At the end of the first year of this program, we were of the opinion, after again reviewing the statistics charts, that we had at least part of the solution to this time-consuming activity. There had been only 32 such offenses during the year. Offenses the following year had been reduced to only 19 cases. During this time fictitious checks in amounts of less than \$50 were reclassified as misdemeanors by state law.

Personnel Assignment Revised

The population of the city of Concord has risen in the past 8 years within the incorporated city limits from 4,200 in 1951 to nearly 35,000 at the present time. It is easy to understand the fairly frequent necessity for organizational expansions in the police department.

The method of assignment of personnel to certain positions must be flexible under such conditions, and, of necessity, continue to be so until the growth of the area reaches a maximum plateau. Our aim has been to develop men who are experienced in all phases of law enforcement so that at any time our law enforcement calendar indicates a necessity for concentration of effort in any specific area of operation, we will have available experienced and trained men to divert to the point of immediate need. In this way we hope to be able to obtain what we believe to be an ultimate under such conditions in crime prevention, detection, apprehension, and law enforcement service to our community.

A few years ago, with only a handful of men to service a small village, it was, of course, necessary for each officer to handle any situation which might arise during his tour of duty. Now, however, times have changed considerably. With an increase in staff, the utilization of modern police equipment, more services being required of the law enforcement employees, and an increase in felony crimes committed in our jurisdiction, the assignment of personnel is most important.

Through the use of our annual statistics chart we devised a method of assigning personnel to various duties which has worked out very satisfactorily in our community. Assignments to our

various divisions are made for a specific period of time. As an example, officers assigned to working with the Juvenile Division will rotate from those duties after one year of service. The same length of service time is required with the Traffic Division and also with the Investigation Bureau. The Identification Bureau has a 6 months' rotation system for the dispatchers. Thus, with the return to a year of duty with the Patrol Division after assignment to duty with each of the other divisions, it would be 7½ years before an officer would have completed his various duties within all the divisions of the department.

There are several marked advantages to this rotation system of assignment in addition to the knowledge and experience gained on actual duty with the various divisions. The most important of these, in my opinion, is the free flow of information between each individual officer and all the divisions within the department. Morale and esprit de corps are always at a high level. There is an overall understanding of the problems inherent in each division, and an officer who has information which he feels may be of assistance to his brother officer, no matter to which bureau or division he may be assigned, will voluntarily furnish such information. He can also confidently expect that similar aid will be given to him.

Charts Justify Department Requests

Visual charts have played a vital part in selling the needs of this office to the city administration. Photographs of the statistical charts were provided for each councilman and for the city manager for perusal at their convenience. We graphically showed the need for more personnel to counteract the increase in crimes in which juveniles were involved, and to investigate and prosecute felony offenses which had been on the increase. Manpower has been requested and approval given for appointment of additional officers to the Juvenile Bureau for the night assignment and to the Investigation Bureau. The city administrators were impressed with this graphic display, and it is believed the charts were largely responsible for their granting the additional manpower and justifying the budget requests.

With our continued maintenance of, and daily reference to the visual statistical charts, this department will continue to improve its services to the community.

Yale University Offers Traffic Fellowships

The Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University has announced the availability of fellowships for the 1960-61 academic year to be awarded to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and would like to enter the interesting profession of traffic engineering as a career.

The fellowships cover a full academic year of graduate study, starting in September 1960, and terminating the following May. They provide a living stipend of \$1,400 disbursed at the rate of \$175 per month for a period of 8 months, while a student is enrolled. The fellowships also provide the tuition of \$800, which amounts to a total value of \$2,200 for each fellowship.

The Bureau of Highway Traffic also offers tuition scholarships to qualified municipal and State highway engineers who will receive financial aid from their employers while undertaking the graduate work. This arrangement is considered by many employers to be a form of inservice training.

The Bureau of Highway Traffic has trained 511 men. Most of these graduates hold responsible traffic engineering positions in city government and State highway departments as well as commercial agencies. The academic year of traffic engineering study consists of two full semesters of classroom work, laboratory and individual research, required reading, field problems, and seminars. The courses include: (1) Traffic characteristics and measurements, (2) traffic regulations and control devices, (3) highway planning, (4) highway location and geometric design, and (5) highway administration and finance. Experts in traffic and related fields from all over the country are invited to speak as guest lecturers at frequent intervals.

Applications for admission and further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred W. Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Strathecona Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded to those applicants with highest qualifications. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1960. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a successful candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated.



Circumstantial Case Proved by Findings of FBI Laboratory

by CAPT. LAWRENCE A. HARTNETT, *Homicide Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.*

About 5 p.m., Monday, September 8, 1958, the unidentified body of a 38-year-old woman was recovered from the water of the Anacostia River at the east end of the East Capitol Street Bridge, Southeast, Washington, D.C., after being hooked with makeshift fishing tackle by three young boys. The Harbor Patrol and Homicide Squad removed the body from the water. This body, clad in figured two-piece pajamas, had been weighted down by a 26-pound section of concrete which was attached to one leg by means of baling wire. On the subject's third finger, left hand, was an inexpensive white metal ring with a small chip stone in the center. There were no initials or other identifying marks on the ring.

The body was removed to the District Morgue where it was fingerprinted and photographed. The files of the Metropolitan Police Department, the District Jail and the FBI were checked without results. There was no person of similar description on the reports of the Missing Persons Bureau. The deceased had presumably never been fingerprinted.

Body Identified

Eighteen hours elapsed before an identification was made. It was not until a friend, worried about her absence, saw a brief account in the press of the finding of the body and came to the morgue to identify the remains that it became known who she was. Positive identification was made about 11 a.m., Tuesday, September 9, 1958.

An autopsy disclosed that death was due to manual strangulation and that the victim was dead at the time her body was placed in the water.

After her identification was established, the dead woman's apartment was checked by investigators from the Homicide Squad and later examined by personnel of the Identification Bureau. There was no indication of any violence in

the premises, and no evidence of any apparent value was discovered. Several snapshots and two studio portraits of the deceased with male companions were taken for possible future use. An evening newspaper, dated Monday, September 8, 1958, was found on the front doorway. Her automobile, securely locked, was parked in front of the apartment.

It was established that the deceased lived alone and worked on two jobs, one at a cafeteria in Virginia, and the second as an elevator operator in Washington, D.C. At both places of employment she had the reputation of being an efficient and dependable worker. Although well liked, she had but few close friends. It was learned that she was married but had been separated from her husband for several years, also that she had two boy friends, one a government clerk and part-time "disc jockey," the other a carpenter whose first name was believed to be "Phil."

A canvass of the dead woman's neighbors revealed that she had been last seen alive just before noon, Sunday, September 7, 1958. No unusual disturbance had been heard. No one was seen entering or leaving the premises. The neighbors did not know anything of her personal life and could furnish only a very general description of the men seen entering the apartment from time to time.

"Phil" Identified

Investigation at the place of employment of one of her boy friends disclosed that among their employees was a carpenter named Philmore Clarke, who had been with them for 12 years and who was highly esteemed by his employers. Information was elicited that Clarke was a "ladies' man" and currently had at his disposal a two-tone, hard-top type automobile with Virginia license tags, belonging to a woman friend. He was not at work

at the time of the investigation, having started on a 2-week vacation on Saturday, September 6, 1958, and he was believed to be going out of town.

A canvass to contact persons not at home at the time of the first interviews resulted in finding one occupant of the apartment above that of the deceased who recalled hearing a thumping sound during the day on Sunday, September 7.

A recheck with the dead woman's neighbors developed a witness who had seen a car like Clarke's with Virginia tags parked in the block on several occasions; however, he was not certain when he last saw it and could not furnish the tag numbers.

Interviews with friends of the deceased brought additional verification that her friend Phil drove such an automobile and also that the deceased had recently stated that she had a new boy friend and was no longer interested in Phil. On a previous occasion when she had attempted to break off with Phil, he had threatened to kill her.

The address of Phil Clarke proved to be a red brick house with a sizable yard on the front and side.

When approaching this location for the purpose of ascertaining if Philmore Clarke did live there, investigators noticed that bordering the yard at the public sidewalk were a concrete coping and a wire strand fence, both in need of repair. Casual observation indicated a similarity in the concrete coping of the yard with the piece of concrete which had been secured to the body; also, the fence wire appeared to be the same type as that used to attach the weight to the body.

In response to a knock, the door was opened. The police officers identified themselves and were admitted to the premises by a young man.

Subsequent conversation established that he was Clarke's son. The son was unable to supply much information about his father, stating that he stayed there occasionally; that his mother and father had been separated; that he knew his father had a couple of girl friends, none of whom he had ever seen; he wasn't sure that his father had ever mentioned the name of the dead woman; that his father had recently been driving a hard-top auto; that on Saturday his father told him he was starting on a vacation, and he was going out of town. He did not know where his father could presently be located. While in the house, officers noticed a quantity of wire and tools piled in the rear hallway.

The young man was requested to accompany the police to look at some photographs which had been brought from the woman's apartment. Upon examining the pictures, he identified the man in a studio portrait with the deceased as his father, Philmore Clarke, Sr.

In the meantime, the identification of the "river victim" had been publicized in the early afternoon press and on television and radio newscasts.

A check at the homes of Clarke's relatives was begun, and it was learned that he had either phoned or visited several of them. It was also learned that he had been in touch with an attorney. A "stake out" was set up at his home.

Suspect Arrested

About 10:50 p.m., Tuesday, September 9, 1958, Philmore Clarke, Sr., returned to his home and was immediately arrested and taken to Homicide Headquarters. He denied any knowledge of how his former girl friend came to her death and denied having made any previous threats on her life. He stated he had talked to her on the phone Sunday morning, September 7, and around noon the same day he had stopped at her apartment for about 5 minutes to leave some groceries for her.



Capt. Lawrence A. Hartnett.

He claimed she was alive and well when he left her. He stated he had heard that her body had been found in the river but denied having been in the vicinity of the river at any point.

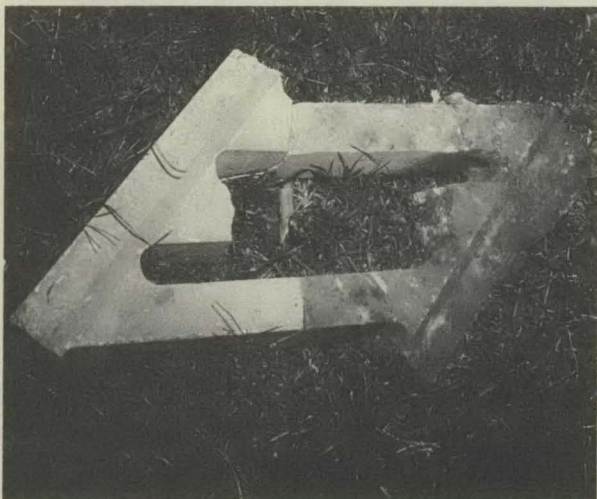
Clarke admitted having the use of a 1955 Oldsmobile owned by a serviceman who had been shipped out and who had left the car with his girl friend. It was developed that this friend was the sister of one of Clarke's girl friends. Clarke had, in turn, been allowed to use the car.

At the time Clarke approached his home before his arrest, he was on foot. When questioned about the whereabouts of the car, he stated that he had parked it in front of his girl friend's house.

The slab of concrete and the wire with which it was attached to the body were shown to Clarke. He stated that they looked the same as that around his yard, but disclaimed any connection with them in relation to the death of the woman. He suggested that she was probably killed by another boy friend or her estranged husband, either of whom could have easily secured the concrete and wire from his property in order to throw suspicion on him. He refused to make any further statements, admitting that he had been in touch with an attorney and advised of all his rights.

Philmore Clarke was charged with homicide, processed through the Identification Bureau and placed in the Central Cell Block.

A check was made in an effort to locate the automobile, but without success. It was obvious Clarke had either concealed the car or turned it over to someone else. Teletype and radio lookouts were issued for the location of the car.



Matching pieces of concrete.

Buildup of Case Begun

It was now quite apparent that successful prosecution would depend entirely upon such circumstantial evidence as would conclusively connect Philmore Clarke, Sr., with the deceased and, likewise, show that he had committed the crime. Bearing in mind that the degree of proof required to convince a judge (and especially a jury) of the guilt of the defendant beyond all reasonable doubt is far greater than that which will satisfy the investigators, police officers set out to secure such evidence.

About 7 a.m. Wednesday, the Oldsmobile was found parked a block from Clarke's home, a location that had been checked previously but without success. The car was impounded and brought to Police Headquarters. Knowing that this automobile had been seen at the residence of the deceased, that the body was recovered some distance from where she lived, that a certain sound was heard emanating from the premises by an upstairs neighbor, it was realized that a vehicle must have been used to transport the deceased from her home—the last place she was seen alive—to her ultimate placement in the river. An affidavit to search this automobile was prepared.

Philmore Clarke was arraigned in Municipal Court on the morning of September 10 on a charge of first degree murder. He was held without bond for the action of the Grand Jury and remanded to the District Jail.

About 9 a.m. Wednesday, application was made to the Court for a warrant to search Philmore Clarke's home premises, the 1955 Oldsmobile, and the area in the rear of the place where he was employed. The affidavit was approved and the search warrant issued. In executing the search warrant, a broken section of the concrete coping, cuttings from the broken ends of the wire fence and from the rolls of wire in the rear hallway, as well as four tools that could have been used as cutters were seized from the suspect's home premises. Vacuumed debris and floor mats, seat cushions and covers, five pairs of pliers and one pair of tin snips were taken from the automobile; other tools and a complete section of a concrete grillwork were taken from Clarke's place of employment.

Since it was not definitely known which clothes Clarke might have been wearing at the time this murder was believed to have been committed, but knowing he did not have an extensive wardrobe,

an affidavit for a search warrant was made to the U.S. Commissioner to recover the clothing of the defendant from the District Jail (a necessary process in the District of Columbia). The clothing was surrendered on the strength of the search warrant issued.

In addition to the articles obtained under the search warrants, the following materials were collected: soil samples from the river bank area where the body was recovered and from various distances adjacent thereto, soil samples from the area where Clarke worked, from the yard of Clarke's home and from the victim's yard, the pajamas from the body of the deceased, blood, hair and fingernail scrapings of the deceased.

(At the time the weight was removed from the body, and when cutting the samples from the fence wire and from the rolls of wire at the defendant's house, the ends cut by the officers were taped in order that the laboratory technicians would know that these ends need not be examined.)

This evidence was carefully marked, labeled, packaged, and submitted to the FBI Laboratory for blood, fiber, toolmark and soil analysis and other chemical and microscopic examinations.

FBI Lab Reports

On October 7, 1958, the FBI Laboratory technicians reported the following findings:

1. Decedent belonged to International Blood Group "O".
2. Human blood of the "A" or "O" Group was found on the rear floor mat of the automobile.
3. A piece of human skin tissue was present in the debris from the rear floor of the automobile. (This was too limited in amount for grouping tests or further identification.)
4. The broken end of the concrete slab taken from the body perfectly matched the piece recovered from the defendant's yard, and the parts were originally one piece. (Eighteen points of identification made.)
5. The mineral content of the concrete grill seized at the defendant's place of employment and the pieces from the body and the defendant's yard had probably originated from the same source.
6. The wire from the victim's leg was similar to the wire from the rolls found in the defendant's house, but different from the fence wire. (It was discovered that the free ends of the wire which attached the weight to the body had been broken rather than cut. Hence, no toolmarks were present for comparison purposes.)
7. A black silica slag substance was found in the soil samples from the location where the body was re-

covered and this substance was completely foreign to all the soil samples from other locations.

At the time the examination was requested, eight soil samples from various distances were submitted. When the test revealed the odd type mineral content, the Laboratory technicians requested additional specimens from within the same area and at still greater distances than those previously obtained. Eight more samples were submitted.

Black silica slag particles were found in all these samples in various percentages. The concentration was greatest in the specimens taken from directly under the bridge. There were no such particles in the soil samples taken from the deceased's yard, the defendant's yard, or the area around the defendant's place of employment.

Examination of the debris from the front of the defendant's automobile revealed the presence of 17 particles of black silica slag, 3 particles were found on the defendant's socks, and 350 particles were found on the pajamas of the deceased.

This black silica slag was described as a type of residue such as would come from an industrial furnace. The closest high-temperature furnace to the scene was that of the Potomac Electric Power Co., about 2 miles away on the opposite side of the river. This plant was checked and it was learned that the type of furnace installed there produced a different and heavier residue than that found by the FBI Laboratory technicians. However, a sample of this substance was obtained for analysis in the Laboratory. A further check was made at the Buzzard's Point Plant of the electric company located about 10 miles from the scene. Here it was learned that the residue cleaned from their furnaces and stacks was trucked away under contract and its disposition unknown.

The records of the trucking contractor indicated that the roadway passing under the east end of the East Capitol Street Bridge was the only location where they had dumped the material. The remainder was being disposed of on private property.

A sample of this residue was taken from the furnace, submitted to the Laboratory, and found to be identical with that at the scene. This conclusively placed the defendant and the automobile, which he had at his disposal, at the location immediately adjacent to where the body was discovered.

Suspect Indicted

On September 29, 1958, the case was presented to the Grand Jury, and Philmore Clarke was indicted for first-degree murder.

Defense counsel filed motions to suppress evidence. Hearings on these motions resulted in approval of the issuance of the search warrants and approval of the material seized for evidence. Particularly, the procedure was sustained for obtaining search warrants for the premises occupied by the defendant, as well as for the automobile, and the defendant was ordered to stand trial.

On December 9, 1958, Philmore Clarke entered a plea of guilty to second-degree murder before the Judge in the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., and, following a policy of the Judge, was called to the witness stand to give testimony under oath in which he said that he had strangled the woman in her apartment on the afternoon of Sunday, September 7, 1958. He later returned in the early morning hours of Monday, September 8, 1958, and placed her body in the automobile, then dumped her weighted remains in the river.

Having in mind the possibility that the defendant, at some later date, might attempt to change his guilty plea to one of not guilty and demand a trial, the investigators talked to the defendant in the Court Cell Block, and at that time he recounted in greater detail the facts of the murder.

The investigative procedure followed throughout this case reflected clear and concise recognition of the evidentiary problems involved and a minute study of details. A careful application of fundamental police work combined with the highly skilled examinations by painstaking FBI Laboratory technicians resulted in a completely successful conclusion to the case.

On February 6, 1959, Philmore Clarke, Sr., was sentenced to 5 to 25 years in the penitentiary.

FBI LAB SERVICES

The FBI Laboratory facilities are as freely and fully available to an investigating officer in the smallest department in the most remote village of the land as they are to an FBI Agent. The Laboratory acts as a national clearinghouse for information pertaining to scientific law enforcement, and its technicians are available for expert testimony in state courts as well as in Federal courts at no cost to the local agencies.

Roadblock Device in Portable Kits Proves Effective

The California Highway Patrol has recently conducted extensive tests in the use of a portable roadblock. According to Capt. Robert C. Blossom, Research and Development Section, California Highway Patrol, Sacramento, Calif., the tests show that the portable roadblock is a highly efficient and effective device.

The complete kit, consisting of two belts and a carrying box, weighs 32 pounds, can be carried easily in a car and handled by one man. The roadblock can readily be put into use merely by taking the end of the belt and placing it across the road (fig. 1). Tests show that the device is not readily visible in daylight on a roadway at a distance of over 150 feet.

Tests Are Successful

Captain Blossom stated that experiments were made using all types of passenger vehicle tires which were run over the roadblock at various speeds. All tires went completely flat within a short distance. The tires on a vehicle going 100 miles per hour were completely flat in 400 feet. In a test on a vehicle which passed squarely over the device, only the front tires were deflated, but by passing over the device at an angle, all four tires would be deflated.



Figure 1.—Patrolman John Pedri and Bruce Bernard, civilian employee, California Highway Patrol Academy, show ease with which roadblock device is handled.

When a tire passes over the roadblock, it will pick up at least three of the spikes (fig. 2). The spikes are about 3 inches long, made of cast iron with slits in the three sides and hollow on the inside. The spikes are mounted on 4- by 4-inch metal clamps which are fastened to a heavy canvas webbed belt (fig. 3). Spikes pulled from the belt are easily replaced with new ones by tightening the holders with a pair of pliers.

The tests showed that even at high rates of speed a vehicle would not be thrown out of control on passing over the roadblock because the tires were deflated simultaneously, allowing the driver to make a controlled stop.

Captain Blossom advised that the belt was broken by a vehicle passing over the block at approximately 100 miles per hour with locked brakes (fig. 4). The belt was turned over by the skidding tires, which did not pick up any of the spikes. He pointed out that this was the only instance in which a car successfully passed over the device. He further pointed out that this was accomplished under ideal conditions with the driver of the vehicle, a California Highway Patrol officer, having complete knowledge of the road conditions and the location of the device.

The California Highway Patrol has not yet obtained any of the portable roadblocks for official use but is desirous of doing so when the budget will allow.

The portable roadblock was invented and patented by a Swiss policeman and is used extensively in Europe; however, none are known to be in use in this country.



Figure 2.—Spikes imbedded in tire.

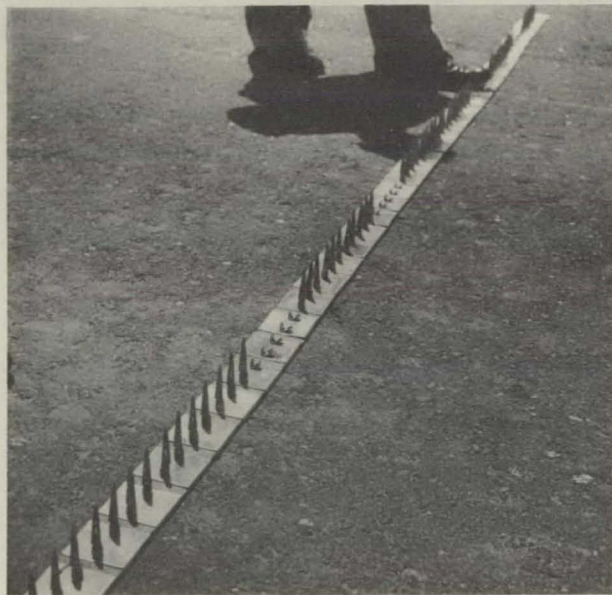


Figure 3.—Belt showing blank spots where spikes were picked up by tires.

The cost of the roadblock has not been established at the present time, but a California distributor of police equipment is negotiating with the patent holder and hopes to obtain a license to manufacture the roadblock in this country. If the license is obtained, he will be able to mass produce this item at a much more reasonable cost than by importing it.

Under the import process, availability takes about 60 days, but if, as planned, the license is granted to produce the device in this country, it will be available in quantity almost immediately.



Figure 4.—Damage caused by car speeding over device with locked brakes.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Stolen, Forged and Counterfeit Traveler's Checks

The traveler's check has become a symbol of the traveler in America. The use of traveler's checks by the American tourist is as common as the use of the \$10 bill, thus creating opportunities for the forger and check artist.

Traveler's check swindlers can be roughly classified into four groups. There is the criminal who steals the traveler's check after it has been purchased by an unsuspecting tourist. Another type is the one who burglarizes an establishment which sells traveler's checks and steals the blank check forms. There is also the swindler who purchases the traveler's check, cashes it, and then claims that his traveler's check has been lost or stolen and subsequently receives a refund from the company originally issuing the traveler's check. Finally, there is the ring of counterfeiters who print fictitious and counterfeit traveler's checks and pass them throughout the country. Each of these types of swindlers poses a different problem—both for the investigator and for the document examiner.

When an individual purchases a series of traveler's checks, he is required to sign each check at the

time of the purchase. The check must then be countersigned upon cashing. When these checks are stolen, they are signed but not countersigned and it is necessary for the thief or his accomplice to countersign the check upon cashing. It thus becomes necessary for the criminal to prepare a forged countersignature. This is usually done by copying or tracing the signature already on the traveler's check.

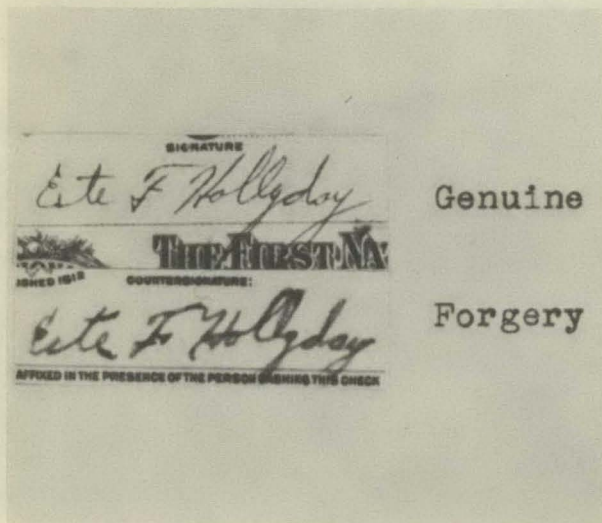
The services of the FBI Laboratory are often requested in these cases to assist the investigator in determining whether the countersignature is, in fact, a forgery or whether it is genuine. If the countersignature is a forgery, the investigator has the problem of determining the identity of the forger and in some cases the FBI Laboratory may be of help in this respect.

In other cases, if a good simulation has been made or a tracing has been made, it may not be possible to identify the handwriting of a suspect with the questioned countersignatures. In these instances, many of the normal handwriting characteristics of the writer have been lost in the adoption of the handwriting characteristics of the victim of the forgery.

Many cases of this first type come to the attention of the FBI Laboratory. The accompanying photograph illustrates one such case in which it was found that the countersignature on the traveler's check was a forgery of the signature on this check.

Theft of Blank Checks

An entirely different problem is faced when the case involves the theft of blank traveler's checks. In these cases, the problem of forgery is not present since the criminal must both sign and countersign the traveler's check before it is cashed. It is generally easier for the criminal to negotiate such a check since he does not have the problem of forging the countersignature.



Forged countersignature.

As far as the document examiner is concerned, it becomes a problem of identifying both the signature and countersignature with the handwriting of the subject. If the subject uses his own name on the traveler's checks and has a prior criminal record, it is sometimes possible to identify the signatures and countersignatures on the traveler's checks with signatures on fingerprint cards.

On the other hand, if the subject does not use his own name, it is necessary for the investigator to locate logical suspects, obtain samples of their handwriting, including the names on the traveler's checks, and submit these samples to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned signatures and countersignatures. The possibility of developing latent fingerprints on the checks should not be overlooked.

Refund Swindle

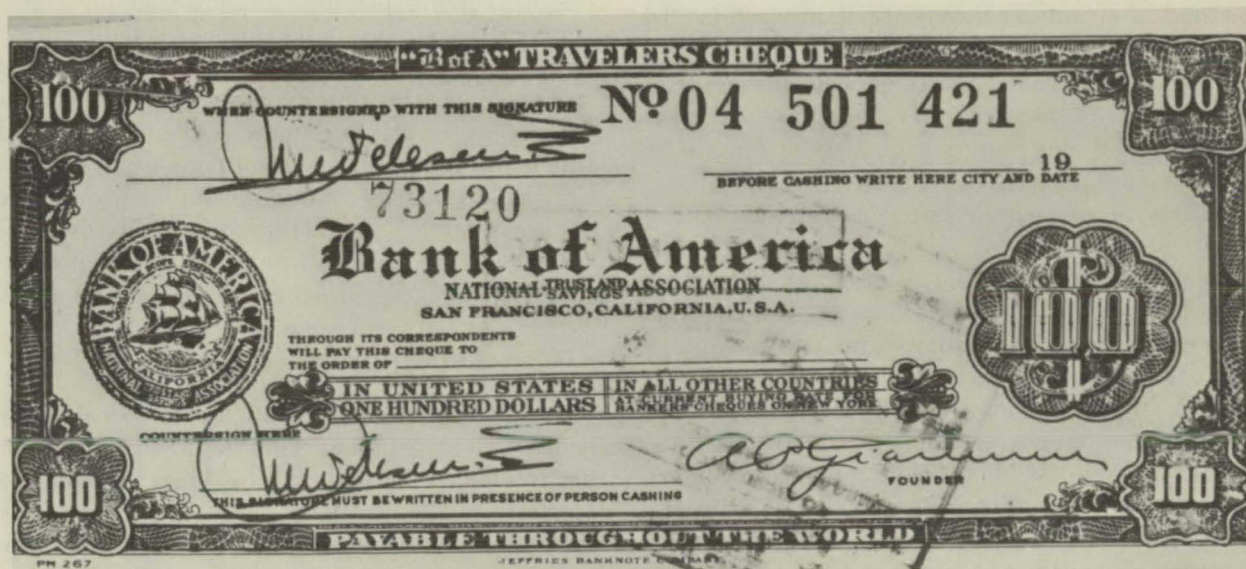
The third type of traveler's check case consists of a swindle of the issuing agency. In these cases, fraud is not involved in the passing of the traveler's check but rather in the claim for refund made by the purchaser. This type of case usually grows out of a claim by an individual that his traveler's checks have either been stolen or lost. He then requests the issuing agency to give him a refund on the strength of an affidavit that he neither cashed the traveler's checks nor received the money from the cashing of these checks.

Now the investigator must first determine that

the countersignatures on the traveler's checks are not forgeries and for this purpose he can submit them to the FBI Laboratory for examination. If it is determined that the signatures and countersignatures on the traveler's checks were all written by one person, it becomes apparent that a fraudulent claim has been made.

On July 9, 1957, Wayne Leroy Peters (real name) appeared at the local office of one of the traveler's check agencies, claiming that he had lost three traveler's checks in the total amount of \$150. He signed an affidavit of refund on the same date before a notary public. Since the checks had been cashed out of numerical order, the manager of the local issuing agency requested a few days to check the details of the story. Peters became abusive and demanded the name and address of the president of the company. He then sent a telegram to the headquarters office, demanding an immediate refund and claiming that he had been mistreated by the local manager. A telephone call was subsequently made to Peters by the headquarters of the issuing agency. As a result of this conversation, a telegram was sent to the local office, authorizing an immediate refund which was made to Peters on July 10, 1957.

Because of the unusual circumstances surrounding this case, an investigation was instituted. The 3 traveler's checks were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory together with 15 other traveler's checks purchased by Peters and some specimens of his known handwriting. The FBI Laboratory



Counterfeit traveler's check.



Genuine traveler's check

found that the signatures and countersignatures on all traveler's checks, including the three upon which the refund was made, were written by the subject, Wayne Leroy Peters. The document examiner so testified at a subsequent Federal court trial in which Peters was charged with the Federal offense of fraud by wire. Peters was convicted on November 21, 1958.

Counterfeit Checks

Finally, counterfeit traveler's checks, wherein the entire check form is fictitious, are used as a fourth method of swindling the unsuspecting public. In these instances the swindler or ring of swindlers arranges to have a group of traveler's checks printed. These are generally made in such a manner that to the average person they appear to be genuine and are readily cashed.

This type of swindle is not as common as the others mentioned above. However, the FBI Laboratory is frequently requested to examine this type of check to determine whether the check is counterfeit, and the identity of the person signing and countersigning a fictitious traveler's check.

Generally it is not too difficult to determine that a suspected traveler's check is fictitious since it is almost impossible to make a perfect counterfeit check. Differences in the method of printing, the paper used, and the style and quality of type used are generally apparent to a document expert. Accompanying this article there is an illustration

of a counterfeit traveler's check as compared with a genuine traveler's check.

After it has been determined that the traveler's check is counterfeit, handwriting comparisons may be made to assist in identifying the person passing the counterfeit traveler's checks.

In each of the four types of swindles outlined above the document examiner plays an important role. Considerable assistance can be rendered to the investigator in these cases. If such examinations are requested, the investigator should make available suitable standards for comparison. In cases involving possible forgery, genuine signatures of the victim of the forgery should always be submitted. In all other cases, handwriting specimens obtained from suspects should include the names on the questioned traveler's check, if this is possible. If this is not possible, it is essential that specimens containing similar wording be made available. The facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available to all duly authorized law enforcement agencies in criminal cases of this nature.

FINGERNAIL SCRAPINGS

In crimes of personal violence, the fingernails may be used as a weapon of defense. Debris from under the nails may include hair, fibers, or skin and blood from the assailant. Care must be used in removing this material so as not to include any tissue from the person whose nails are being checked.

Files in FBI Lab

Make Checkwriters

Valuable Evidence

The use of a checkwriter or check protector in the preparation of a check is one of the best safeguards against forgery and check alteration. It protects the public and the business world against individuals who wish to acquire money by altering or forging legitimate checks.

In addition to affording protection, the use of this instrument gives checks an authentic appearance and makes them more readily acceptable than those which are entirely handwritten. For this reason, a checkwriter is high on the list of equipment often used by the professional checkpasser, as he may easily obtain such a device by theft or legitimate purchase.

Possessing the instrument to inscribe the amount of the check by mechanical means to lessen suspicion, and having obtained identification for the different names to be used on the checks to be passed, the professional check artist is fully prepared to undertake his scheming operation with a feeling of confidence and security. Of course, other checkwriters may be obtained during this operation, but there have been many instances in which only one checkwriter has been used in the passing of hundreds of checks by a professional passer.

Checkwriter Standards File

The FBI Laboratory maintains a reference file of known checkwriter standards. This has been made possible with the cooperation of the various checkwriter manufacturing companies throughout the country. Samples of checkwriter impressions taken from the different models manufactured by these companies have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for inclusion in the Checkwriter Standards File. Samples are added to this file from time to time as new models are manufactured by these companies. Consequently, the manufacturer of the checkwriter and the model which made the checkwriter impressions on a fraudulent check can be determined by a comparison with samples in this file. Should the checkwriter impression have a registry number, it

may be possible to determine the original purchaser by contacting the company which manufactured this particular instrument.

Taking Impressions

When a suspect is located in an operation which employs a checkwriter, an effort should be made to find this device as it may be the only means of identifying the suspect with the check operation, particularly if different names have been used on the fraudulent checks. When taking specimens from a suspect checkwriter for comparison purposes, the impressions should be in the same amounts as those which appear on the questioned checks. Several samples of each amount should be taken on blank checks forms and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. An examination of these specimens may result in the solution of other cases, since they will be searched through the checkwriter section of the National Fraudulent Check File. Upon completion of this search a comparison will be made of these specimens with checkwriter impressions appearing on the checks involved in the operation. In making a checkwriter examination, it is highly desirable that the original evidence be made available, since many of the characteristics necessary for effecting an identification are microscopic and are not clearly reproduced on a photograph or Photostat.

Through the cooperation of law enforcement agencies throughout the country which submit for examination checks suspected of being the work of a professional checkpasser, the FBI Laboratory has been successful in identifying and tracing the activities of numerous check artists. The facilities of the FBI Laboratory in such matters are available without charge to all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs are an important adjunct to the fingerprint identification services rendered by the FBI. Wherever possible, photographs should be securely pasted to fingerprint cards at the time of their submission to the FBI Identification Division. Since they may become detached, photographs submitted in this manner or at a later date should contain on the reverse side the name of the subject, together with his FBI number and arrest number, for identification purposes.

OTHER TOPICS

Over 33,000 Visit at St. Paul, Minn., "Police-A-Rama"

The St. Paul Bureau of Police, St. Paul, Minn., conducted a "Police-A-Rama" last spring, a full-scale display of the physical plant of the police department with its newly arranged and modernized offices and divisions. The event was planned for the purpose of fully acquainting the citizens of St. Paul with the working functions of their police bureau and to show how crime prevention affects the people of a community in their daily lives, whether in business or in the home, as a parent or as a child.

It was the first such event in the 100-year history of the police department, and, from an attendance point of view, the undertaking was highly successful in that the "Police-A-Rama" was attended by over 33,000 citizens—young and old—of St. Paul. Most of the public and parochial schools sent entire classes to the event to give the children the opportunity to see their law enforcement agency "in action."

The "Police-A-Rama" was held at the Public Safety Building and consisted of a complete tour of the police department with guides to explain all the police operations. This included opportunities to inspect the Detective and Uniform Divisions, the Police Laboratory, the Identifica-

tion Division and a tour of the jail—a new experience of being "in jail" but not "locked up."

A large auditorium, situated on the third floor of the Public Safety Building, contained the main displays of equipment used in connection with the work of the various divisions.

Among the many interesting exhibits on display were "Historical Memories," which included exhibits of 100 years of St. Paul police history and displays by the Robbery, Auto Theft, and Police Laboratory Divisions.

The FBI was pleased to have the opportunity of taking part in the project through the contribution of photographs relating to training, laboratory, and identification matters which were used in the FBI exhibit as well as to form the nucleus of other displays. Genuine and counterfeit money was exhibited by the Check and Forgery Division.

The police garage on the first floor contained all the various police vehicles used by the Department, first aid equipment, police underwater recovery equipment, and the Harbor Patrol boat. The patrol boat was donated to the police department by civic-minded businessmen in the interest of boating and water safety on the Mississippi.



Robbery exhibit.



Auto theft display.



FBI Section.

(Within the city of St. Paul there are 15 navigable miles of the Mississippi River; one large lake which has extensive water-sport activities during the summer months; and several smaller bodies of water.)

The Underwater Rescue and Recovery Unit is composed of two patrolmen who have been members of the Bureau of Police for over five years. Not only have these officers volunteered their services as skindivers to their own department for specialized duty, but outside of their regular duty hours they have responded to calls by the authorities from some of the smaller communities throughout the State. They are fully equipped for diving in all types of weather, summer or winter. They own their own diving equipment and have at their disposal a 16-foot boat, trailer and 60-hp. outboard motor. This equipment is in



Check and forgery exhibit.

constant use throughout the summer months by the Harbor Patrol.

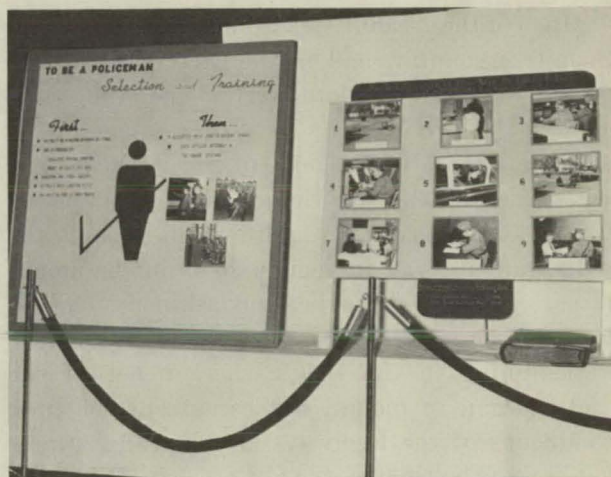
The public had free access to enter and examine the various vehicles and equipment on display. They also had the opportunity to visit the target range and watch demonstrations of the expert marksmanship of the members of their police force, as well as the manner in which the men make their own bullets.

The trained German Shepherd dogs, which form the K-9 Patrol of the police force and act as a full-time auxiliary aid in combating all types of criminals and hoodlums, drew wide and interested attention.

Near the exit a tape recorder was set up on which random comments from visitors were recorded. The average comments from the young people reflected that "crime does not pay."



Underwater diving equipment.



Personnel selection and training.

Retired Sheriff Compares Today's Job With Past

Former Park County Sheriff Frank Blackburn, Cody, Wyo., looking back at 32 years of service to law enforcement, can readily attest to the great strides forward which have been made during this period.

Mr. Blackburn, who retired from law enforcement in January 1959, said that in his opinion the profession has improved commensurate with the excellent training which is afforded police officers. Today's law enforcement officers have the benefit of scientific methods and equipment for tracking criminals and solving crimes which have truly outmoded yesteryear's methods of operation. Mr. Blackburn credits the various FBI police schools over the years with having accomplished much in solidifying the spirit of cooperation which is always evident among the officers of Wyoming. Local and Federal officers, working together, have brought about uniformity in the investigations of criminal activity and have made invaluable personal contacts at the various schools and conferences.

Mr. Blackburn recalls that in the "old days" the Wyoming Highway Patrol had only six men covering the entire State; at present, four counties—including Park County—are covered by seven highway patrolmen. Originally the highway patrol cars were the only radio-equipped cars in the State, but since World War II the majority of all officers are now using radio cars. Each of the towns in the area, which 25 years ago employed possibly only 1 night marshal, now has a police force of from 4 to 10 men.

Much of the area in Park County was considered primitive country, and in the early years of his administration—the late 1920's and the early 1930's—the problems of law enforcement in his area were largely violations of the Volstead Act, which necessitated day-long journeys on horseback and on foot over rough terrain to reach the stills hidden away in remote spots in the mountains. Then as now, the "moonshiners" had no love for the law or "revenooers."

Beginning in the 1930's, the number of car thefts began to mount, but because of the poor conditions of the highways at that time, apprehension of the thieves was less difficult. With the passage of time, the improvement of roads, faster

cars, and the present-day effectiveness of two-way police radio equipment, the criminal element has drifted away to the more populous areas to avoid detection and apprehension.

Typical of the problems of an officer of the law in this western country are those involving the theft and butchering of livestock and the unlawful killing of wildlife.

Mr. Blackburn recalls one occasion in 1934 when he participated in the investigation of the theft of four horses. The thieves were taken into custody after he and his deputy had tracked the stolen animals—one of which had a deformed hoof—15 miles on horseback into the mountains to an isolated corral where the horses had been taken.

Another incident, which Mr. Blackburn recalls as being his nearest approach to a violent death, occurred one night in 1943 during the pursuit of a deserter known to be armed and dangerous. Holding his flashlight at arm's length, a technique strongly advocated by the FBI, he and a deputy entered the barn in which the deserter was known to be hiding. The cornered fugitive fired at the flashlight and was then killed himself.



Frank Blackburn.

FBI Disaster Squad Achieves Perfect Record

The two-engine airplane, carrying 24 passengers and 3 crewmembers, departed from Washington, D.C., at 7:49 p.m., Friday, October 30, 1959, and was due to arrive at Charlottesville, Va., at approximately 8:30 the same evening. The plane was reported missing shortly after 11 p.m., at which time it was presumed down since its normal gas supply would have been exhausted. It was raining in the Charlottesville area, and the ceiling was estimated to be about 2,700 feet.

Ground and air search crews were organized, and for two nights and a day conducted a search for the missing plane. The wreckage of the plane was spotted by a helicopter shortly after 8 a.m. Sunday in a densely wooded area 300 feet from the top of a 3,200-foot peak in the Blue Ridge Mountains 12 miles northwest of Charlottesville.

The exact cause of the crash was not immediately determined. It had not run out of gas since one of the tanks which carried some 150 gallons was still intact. Because of the relatively low ceiling it was believed that the pilot, while circling to land at the Charlottesville airport, got too close to the mountain peak and plowed through the treetops.

The Virginia State Police requested FBI disaster identification assistance in identifying the crash victims. Only one passenger survived the crash. He was thrown out of the ship still strapped in his seat. After lying on the mountain-side for almost 40 hours, he was rescued in good condition, suffering only a dislocated hip in contrast to the mangled bodies of his less fortunate fellow passengers.

Of the 26 persons known to have perished in the disaster, 24 of them were fingerprinted by the FBI Disaster Squad and FBI Agents from the Richmond Office. The other two victims were released by State medical authorities to relatives who immediately had the remains placed in sealed caskets. They did not wish to have them fingerprinted as there was no question of identity.

All 24 persons fingerprinted were positively identified by FBI personnel. The condition of bodies in aircraft disasters makes identification extremely difficult, and the FBI Disaster Squad's success in identifying all of the unknown victims through fingerprints for the first time in a terrible crash is truly an identification feat of great significance.

FBI National Academy Requirements

At present, requirements for attendance at the FBI National Academy are:

1. The candidate must be at least 25 and not over 50 years of age.
2. He must be in excellent physical condition. A physical examination is required, and the examining physician must certify that the candidate is capable of sustained strenuous exertion and regular participation in firearms, physical, and defensive tactics training. His weight must not exceed the maximum for his height and build.
3. The candidate must possess an outstanding character and reputation and must have demonstrated unimpeachable moral conduct and integrity. The FBI will make an investigation of each officer nominated in order to determine his fitness. Each student is expected to abide by the rules of conduct governing his own agency.
4. He must be a regular full-time officer employed by a duly established law enforcement agency serving a municipality, county, or State. He must have at least 5 years of substantially continuous experience in law enforcement.
5. He must possess at least a high school diploma or Military Equivalency Certificate. The nominating official should consider which man is best able to grasp a tremendous amount of information in a minimum of time and later impart what he has learned to his fellow officers.
6. An application will be considered only when an officer is nominated by the head of his own agency. If the prospective candidate is the head of his agency, he may be nominated by his mayor, city manager, or other superior, or he may nominate himself. All applications should be submitted through the FBI field office covering the area in which the candidate is employed.

FINGERPRINT PROBLEMS

There are temporary disabilities affecting the individual's hand which are sometimes beyond the control of the identification officer. These can be fresh cuts, or wounds, bandaged fingers or finger, occupational (carpenters, bricklayers, etc.) blisters, and excessive perspiration. Children, whose ridges are small and fine, would also come under this heading. Extreme care should be exercised in fingerprinting persons in these categories.

WANTED BY THE FBI

WILLIE JAMES HARRIS, JR., with aliases: William James Henderson, William Jake Harris, William James Harris, Willis James Harris, Willie James, "Billy Boy," "Slick Bill," "Stone Crazy," and others.

White Slave Traffic Act and Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Burglary)

Willie James Harris, Jr., is being sought by the FBI for allegedly transporting a female interstate for immoral purposes and also on a charge of unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of burglary.

Harris is reported to have transported a minor girl from the State of Delaware to labor camps in the State of Pennsylvania in 1956 for the purpose of prostitution. In the previous December, he and a companion allegedly committed a burglary in Wilmington, Del., and both were subsequently arrested. Harris failed to appear for trial after being released on his own recognizance, but his accomplice pleaded guilty and was sentenced.

Federal complaints were filed at Wilmington, Del., on May 12, 1958, and June 16, 1958, charging Harris with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of burglary and transporting a female interstate for immoral purposes, respectively.

Caution

Harris has been convicted previously for malicious maiming and is reported to carry a .32 caliber revolver and a switchblade knife. He has said



Willie James Harris, Jr.

he will use his revolver if he has a chance when apprehended. He should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Among the offenses included in Harris' lengthy arrest record, which dates from 1942, are breaking and entering, gambling, larceny of a motor vehicle, burglary, keeping a disorderly house, and malicious maiming.

Harris writes left-handed and reportedly is an habitual gambler and braggart. He has worked as a laborer, waiter, farm worker, porter, short-order cook, bellhop, and janitor.

Harris is described as follows:

Age-----	35, born August 8, 1924, Homerville, Ga.
Height-----	5 feet 7½ inches to 5 feet 8¾ inches.
Weight-----	154 to 160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Scars and marks-----	½-inch scar center upper lip, scar outside left knee, scar right knee, gold open-face tooth and gold crown tooth upper right jaw.
FBI number-----	3,747,386.
Fingerprint classification--	<u>17</u> L 9 U OOI 3 M 1 R III

Notify FBI

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

POLICE OFFICERS' PLEDGE

On the opposite page there is a copy of a poster dealing with the responsibilities of those in the profession of law enforcement. Copies of this law enforcement officers' pledge may be obtained in 8. by 10½-inch and 20. by 24-inch sizes by sending requests to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

Law Enforcement Officer's Pledge

- 1- BE READY to serve the public faithfully and fearlessly 24 hours a day.
- 2- UPHOLD the rights of every individual within the law.
- 3- STRIVE diligently to secure the evidence to free the innocent as well as convict the guilty.
- 4- HONOR his badge--never tarnish it with personal misconduct, on or off duty.
- 5- BE COURTEOUS and FRIENDLY--for most citizens the only contact with law enforcement is to report or seek information.
- 6- AVOID favoritism-- race, creed, and influence have no place on the scales of justice.
- 7- ACT as a model to youth--help youngsters to be good citizens.
- 8- KEEP in good physical condition. A healthy body and mind mean better work.
- 9- LEARN MORE about the law enforcement profession--acquiring knowledge is a never-ending process.
- 10- BE LOYAL to self, organization, country and God.



J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



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 a very common type, yet is the source of much confusion insofar as its classification is concerned. The pattern consists of two ridges, ending on or about the same place, plus a delta formation. The impression lacks only a sufficient recurve to be classified as a loop. Accordingly, a pattern which possesses two of the three characteristics of a loop is classified as a tented arch. A reference search would be conducted in the plain arch group.