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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

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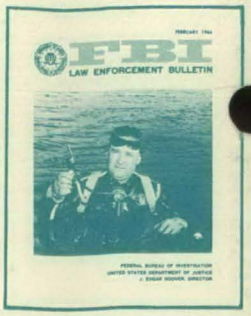

THE COVER—*Diving for evidence. See "Underwater Investigation" on page 2.*

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENT today is being subjected to a bewildering and dangerous conspiracy perhaps unlike any social challenge ever before encountered by our youth. On many campuses he faces a turbulence built on unrestrained individualism, repulsive dress and speech, outright obscenity, disdain for moral and spiritual values, and disrespect for law and order. This movement, commonly referred to as the "New Left," is complex in its deceitful absurdity and characterized by its lack of commonsense.

Fortunately, a high percentage of the more than 3 million full-time college students are dedicated, hardworking, and serious-minded young people; however, their good deeds and achievements are greatly overshadowed by those who are doing a tremendous amount of talking but very little thinking.

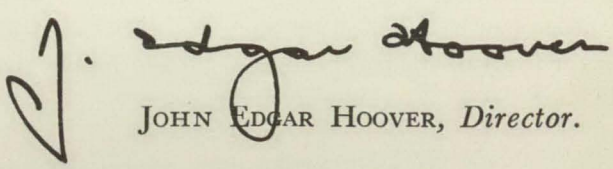
Much of this turmoil has been connected with a feigned concern for the vital rights of free speech, dissent, and petition. Hard-core fanatics have used these basic rights of our democratic society to distort the issues and betray the public. However, millions of Americans, who know from experience that freedom and rights also mean duties and responsibilities, are becoming alarmed over the anarchistic and seditious ring of these campus disturbances. They know liberty and justice are not possible without law and order.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., as well as other subversive groups, is jubilant over these new rebellious activities. The unvarnished truth is that the communist conspiracy is seizing this insurrectionary climate to captivate the thinking of rebellious-minded youth and coax them into the communist movement itself or at least agitate them into serving the communist cause. This is being accomplished primarily by a two-pronged offensive—a much-publicized college speaking program and the campus-oriented communist W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America. Therefore, the communist influence is cleverly injected into civil disobedience and reprisals against our economic, political, and social system.

There are those who scoff at the significance of these student flareups, but let us make no mistake: the Communist Party does not consider them insignificant. The participants of the New Left are part of the 100,000 "state of mind" members Gus Hall, the Party's General Secretary, refers to when he talks of Party strength. He recently stated the Party is experiencing the greatest upsurge in its history with a "one to two thousand" increase in membership in the last year.

For the first time since 1959, the Party plans a national convention this spring. We can be sure that high on the agenda will be strategy and plans to win the New Left and other new members. A communist student, writing in an official Party organ, recently stated, "There is no question but that the New Left will be won."

Thus, the communists' intentions are abundantly clear. We have already seen the effects of some of their stepped-up activities, and I firmly believe a vast majority of the American public is disgusted and sickened by such social orgies. One recourse is to support and encourage the millions of youth who refuse to swallow the communist bait. Another is to let it be known far and wide that we do not intend to stand idly by and let demagogues make a mockery of our laws and demolish the foundation of our Republic.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1966

DADE COUNTY, FLA., has approximately 1,500 miles of waterfront area, and a large portion of this terrain is located in Hialeah, the second largest city in the county. It is composed of natural and manmade lakes, rockpits, canals, and rivers. Hialeah, because it lies inland, is fortunate that the deepest known water depth within its boundaries is only 35 feet.

The need for properly trained law enforcement personnel for diving purposes is becoming increasingly evident every day, particularly in those areas of the country where swift-flowing rivers, bays, and ocean shorelines are involved.

The tasks to which the law enforcement diver may be assigned are numerous and varied. He may be called upon to locate and recover the body of an accidental or suicide drowning victim; a discarded weapon; a submerged vehicle—with or without victims; or retrieve stolen property that has been thrown into the water. He may be asked to survey the water areas within his jurisdiction. It is also possible that he may be requested to assist other municipal, county, State, or Federal agencies in a coordinated search and water recovery activity.

Diving Program

The Hialeah Police Department does not have officers assigned as divers. This phase of activity is accomplished by the divers of the Hialeah Fire Department. When Chief of Police David I. Maynard was placed in command of the department, the fire department divers were already trained and available to meet this need, and he preferred to have his men perform regular police functions rather than have a duplication of effort.

Through close cooperation of Hialeah Fire Chief Norman Thomson, there are 17 certified diving firemen on call at all times to assist the police department. These men were trained in a 100-hour course, Water Rescue and Recovery, which is approved by the Dade County Board of Public Instruction and the National Association of Underwater Instructors (NAUI). I prepared the materi

UNDERWATER INVESTIGATION

ARTHUR E. NELSON*
Hialeah, Fla., Police Department

used in this course and supervised the training given at the Dade County Police Academy. A constant inservice training program is maintained to retain peak performance.

Qualifications

What type of man is he who will risk his life to enter an alien and frightening world to perform the necessary function of the enforcement diver?

He should be a well-trained diver who is also cognizant of the problems of enforcement agencies. He may be a police officer, a fireman, a member of a rescue squad, or a professional diver. He may be paid a regular salary, with or without extrahazardous incentive bonus; be employed on a contractual basis; or dive only as a person who merely wishes to perform a civic function.

The man who plans to engage in this type of diving should undergo a periodic physical examination by a physician who is aware of the specific problems related to diving to determine if he can perform under the demanding requirements of his tasks. This physical examination must include the cardiovascular and respiratory systems—these are of prime importance—the sinuses, Eustachian tubes, a check for motion sickness and any other physical defects, and a review of past diseases.

It must be determined if he suffers from claustrophobia, which would eliminate him immediately, and if he would panic when confronted with the unexpected in the silent world of the water. A check must be made of his adaptability to using only his sense of touch in black water, where his eyes are of no use to him and all he can hear is the pounding of his own blood in his ears.

Swimming Ability

Anyone who dives, and the enforcement diver especially, should be a better-than-average swimmer. Many people think that it is a simple task to don the regulator and cylinder, flippers, and face mask, and be a "frogman." This is definitely not the case. A diver should, at the very least, hold the American Red Cross Senior Lifesaving Certificate to indicate basic swimming ability.

The need for swimming ability is twofold: First, it gives the diver a feeling of confidence in the water that will help him to avoid panic in a dangerous situation; secondly, the physical ability is present to overcome the dangers. Currents, tides, and great physical exertion can easily tax the ability of the strongest of swimmers.

Proficiency Tests

In a recently proposed workshop on Search and Recovery for this department, the following water proficiency tests were established for active participation:

Test—Phase No. 1—Swimming

The swimmer will tow a fully equipped diver a distance of 50 yards. The towed diver will *not* assist the swimmer in any way. The swimmer may use any stroke he wishes. When the swimmer has completed his tow, he will then don full equipment and be towed by another swimmer. The towed diver will *not* use the air in his tank; no flotation device will be inflated.

Three taps on the body of the swimmer by the towed diver or the right arm of the swimmer raised out of the water will signify an emergency, and the test will stop immediately.

**Officer Nelson has been with the Hialeah Police Department for 8 years and a professional diver for 12 years. He is a certified diving instructor and has been a staff instructor at the Dade County Police Academy since 1960. He has authored a handbook on "Underwater Search Patterns" and has written several articles and courses of study in the diving field.*

Test—Phase No. 2—SCUBA

Each diver will enter the pool at the deep section wearing all of his equipment; the air will be turned *on*. The equipment will include mask, flippers, snorkel, weight belt, tank and regulator, and flotation device.

The diver will descend to the pool bottom, doff his equipment, and leave it on the bottom of the pool. He will swim underwater for 10 yards to where another diver with full equipment awaits him. He will "Buddy breathe" with this second diver for 3 minutes, and then swim 10 yards underwater to a station where there will be a full set of equipment awaiting him. He will don this equipment, surface, and leave the water. This exercise will be completely underwater from the time of entry to the time of exit. Assistants will be utilized as the "Buddy."

This test was designed to ascertain the swimming and diving abilities of the participating students. It could also be used as a periodic refresher exercise for actively employed divers.

Equipment

The diver must be completely familiar with the equipment he uses. This should not be misconstrued to mean that he must be able to make all valve or regulator repairs, but he should know when they are necessary. He should know that it is exceedingly dangerous to strike the cylinder valve against anything, because, if the valve breaks off, the cylinder becomes a deadly projectile. Improper maintenance and storage will reduce the life of all of the equipment used. The Interstate Commerce Commission regulation relative to the 5-year hydrostatic testing of the cylinder must be enforced.

Swimming Skills

Once a man has been selected as an enforcement diver, he should constantly practice his skills so that he will enjoy a greater proficiency in his work. This practice should include both swimming and diving skills. The needs of the department will determine how much time may be allotted to this practice, but the administrators must recognize that this practice is vital to the survival as well as the proficiency of their divers.

Chief David I. Maynard.

The swimming practice should include increasing the diver's ability to use both the different swimming strokes and the lifesaving skills. The American crawl, sidestroke, backstroke, breaststroke, and the modifications of each used in diving should be perfected. The lifesaving approaches, evasion tactics, releasing of the different holds, and carries should be letter perfect. While it is important to rescue a potential drowning victim, it is also very important that the would-be rescuer survive his effort.

He must know and obey all safety rules!

Diving Skills

The practice of diving skills should cover: (1) blind diving—in which the face mask has cardboard or some other material inside the mask to make the diver completely sightless under water; (2) doff and don—the diver goes to the bottom, removes all of his equipment, surfaces, surface dives to the bottom, replaces his equipment, and resurfaces; (3) exchange of equipment under water by two or more divers; (4) underwater communications—hand, line, sight, and audil (5) search patterns; (6) recovery procedures; and (7) practical practice problems.

A thorough knowledge of diving physiology is a must for every enforcement diver. He must be cognizant of the diving diseases: air embolism, the "bends," squeeze, nitrogen narcosis, and others. He must know Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, Dalton's Law, and Archimedes' Principle, and how the foregoing apply to the diving field.

Police Duties

The diver who is a law enforcement officer is fully aware of the need for the very careful collection, preservation, and presentation of evidence. He knows that crime scene search, rules of evidence, reports and records, and courtroom procedure are important for the successful completion of each of his assignments. This man knows what to look for to ascertain if foul play is indicated and how to

Officer Nelson.

Shoulder patch worn by Hialeah diving unit.

low through with his portion of the particular investigation.

The most advantageous arrangement for a department is to have trained police officers as divers. If nonenforcement divers are utilized, it behooves the department to stress the aforementioned departmental needs of police training for the successful closing of its cases. One important phase of training for nonenforcement divers is in the public relations category. They must be informed that the department has a public relations officer who dispenses all information to news media and the public and that irresponsible statements may cause the loss of cases in court or cause unnecessary embarrassment to the police agency for which they work.

Court Testimony

Whether or not the diver is actively employed as a police officer, he must be prepared to go to court in each case in the event there is resulting prosecution. He must expect to testify and, therefore, he must have a concise and complete report from which he can fully present his evidence to the court and/or jury. Legal technicalities make convictions more difficult to obtain, and the enforcement diver, as an integral part in the chain of evidence, becomes particularly vulnerable if he is not well prepared for this phase of his work.

Summary

In summary, it can easily be seen that the need for the law enforcement diver exists. Any department having jurisdiction over lakes, rivers, etc. will probably need a law enforcement diver to recover bodies, vehicles, and stolen property. It must also be recognized that, with the growing interest in the field of sports diving, there are many potential law enforcement divers available. If a department has no qualified personnel, a diver can be obtained from the ranks of the professional or sports divers. These latter divers need only be made cognizant of the requirements of the department relative to police procedures.

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Mr. Nelson simulates the recovery of a drowned victim.

In Ohio—

IT'S THE LAW

—HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS MUST REGISTER

HON. JOHN ROSSETTI*
Judge, Stark County Common Pleas Court, Canton, Ohio

On February 18, 1949, in Canton, Ohio, a 6-year-old girl on her way home from school was picked up by a man, taken to a lonely woods, and ravished to such an extent that an emergency operation was necessary to save her life.

Thereafter, the man was apprehended, indicted, and convicted of the crime of rape of a female under 12 years of age. I was an assistant county prosecutor at the time and was assigned the preparation, investigation, and trial of this case. During this period, a committee of women representing the PTA organization from the grade school the 6-year-old girl attended visited my office and offered its help in the investigation of the case.

This PTA committee was of considerable help to me by maintaining daily contact and rendering valuable assistance in many ways in the investigation. Feelings ran high in the Canton area over the incident, and various organizations urged and demanded that the General Assembly of Ohio consider a proposal making life imprisonment mandatory for anyone convicted of assaulting children and women.

Subsequent to the conviction of the offender in this case, the PTA committee called at my office, and a conference was held. The committee was interested in knowing what could be done in the future to prevent the same type of crime happening to other children in the community and in the State.

As a result of the conference, in September of 1950, an organization known as the Stark County Council

**Judge John Rossetti has been judge of the Common Pleas Court, Stark County, Ohio, since Jan. 1, 1957. Previous to this appointment, he was prosecuting attorney of Stark County. He began his public career as assistant attorney general of Ohio. Judge Rossetti has worked to reduce sex crimes in Ohio for years and has been a vigorous leader in alerting the public to this problem. In this article he tells of a campaign which resulted in the State Legislature's enacting a law requiring habitual sex offenders to regist*

for Prevention of Sex Crimes Against Children came into being. One of the aims and purposes of the council was to fully discuss the problem and to encourage legislation which would be helpful in the apprehension, control, and treatment of sex offenders. Numerous meetings were held throughout the city and the county for the purpose of bringing this problem to the attention of the citizens. Discussions were also held on the subject of sex crimes not only in Stark County but also in various other counties throughout the State.

In January 1953 the council requested the Stark County legislators at the General Assembly of Ohio to introduce certain bills dealing with sex crimes. Representatives of the council appeared and testified before a legislative committee in Columbus, Ohio, but no action was forthcoming at that time. Then, in January 1955, the Stark County Council through my office recommended that the following six points be considered by the Ohio State Legislature:

1. Registration of convicted sex crime offenders.
2. A complete study of sex crime laws.
3. Establishment of a State hospital to treat and quarantine sex deviates.
4. Development of a realistic program of physical and physiological treatment of persons classed as sex deviates.
5. Strengthening of the control features of present legislation with respect to such persons.
6. Increased penalties for certain types of crimes.

Each time the General Assembly was in session (specifically every 2 years), a bill was introduced in the State Legislature to require the registration of convicted sex offenders. I appeared before the Ohio Legislature each time it was in session for the years 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, and 1961. Finally, in 1963 the bill requiring the registration of convicted sex offenders was enacted into law and became effective October 4, 1963.

The Law

Revised Code, section 2950.01 to 2950.08, is known as the Habitual Sex Offender Law. Below are some excerpts.

Who Must Register

Any person convicted two or more times in separate criminal actions of any of the following offenses:

2901.24 Assault with intent to commit rape.
2901.31 Abducting for immoral purposes.
2903.01 Assault upon child under 16 years.
2905.01 Rape.
2905.02 Rape of daughter, sister, or female under 12 years.
2905.03 Carnal knowledge of female under 16 years.
2905.031 Rape of person under 14 years of age.
2905.04 Attempt to have carnal knowledge.
2905.041 Attempted rape; person under 14 years of age.
2905.06 Carnal knowledge of insane woman.
2905.07 Incest.
2905.13 Sexual intercourse with female pupil.
2905.30 Indecent exposure. Solicitation of unnatural act.
2905.44 Sodomy.

Or any similar offense committed under provisions of law in any other State which if committed in this State would be punishable as one of the above offenses.

Registration

No habitual sex offender shall be or remain in any county for more than 30 days without registering either with the chief of police of the city in which he resides or the sheriff of the county if he resides in an area other than a city.

Duty to Inform

The official in charge of an institution where a habitual sex offender is confined shall inform such person of his duty to register upon release, discharge, or parole. Such person or offender should be given pertinent forms to read and fill out. The official shall obtain the person or offender's address where he expects to reside upon termination of his sentence.

Any habitual sex offender who is released on probation, discharged upon payment of a fine, or given a suspended sentence, shall be informed by the court in which he has been convicted of his duty to register.

Change of Address

If a person required to register changes his address, he shall provide his new address in writing, within 10 days, to the law enforcement agency with which he last registered. Duration of registration shall be for 10 years after release from prison or 10 years from conviction if not imprisoned.

Registration Requirements

The offender shall make a statement in writing giving such information as required by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. The fingerprints and photograph of such an offender shall also be included.

Penalty

A violator shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than 6 months for a first offense; for each subsequent offense he shall be imprisoned not less than 1 nor more than 5 years.

There shall be no public inspection of the registration data other than by a regularly employed peace or law enforcement officer.

Purpose of the Law

No crime stirs the ire of the average man or woman like the despoiling of a little child. Unfortunately, nearly every American city has a name or two on its roster of sex-murdered boys, girls, and women.

Few criminals are regarded with greater fear and contempt, or dealt with more harshly, than sex offenders. Yet, they are a part of our criminal population, and the public has every right to expect that proper measures are taken to provide a maximum of protection for potential victims.

Sex crimes constitute a sizable portion of those crimes directed against a person; they gravely interfere with personal rights and seriously disturb the sensibilities of decent law-abiding citizens.

In recent years the enactment and administration of laws known as criminal registration laws have introduced an important development in the control of criminal activity. These laws require certain persons who have been convicted of specified crimes to register with the local law enforcement authorities and to furnish them certain data regarding their criminal history and present activities. The laws are separate and distinguishable from probation and parole laws.

There are a number of States that have the criminal registration laws, but only a very few which require persons who have been convicted of sex crimes to register with the police or sheriff.

The Ohio law requires a person convicted of two or more of the listed sex crimes to register. In this connection the law enforcement authorities and the public generally are greatly concerned about anyone who would be a repeater. In recent years there seems to have developed a trend toward the habitual repetition of sex offenses by persons previously convicted for these violations.

Police Weapon

There is no question that the registration act is an important weapon for the police in the investigation of crimes, even though it places a burden upon the individual. A person once convicted of a crime who either desires to travel for pleasure or is required to move from place to place might well abandon his criminal activity. Because of the requirements of the law which affect such an individual, he must take the time and trouble to comply with its demands wherever he goes.

It would seem that with these requirements the task of law enforcement officers would become a little easier in their attempt to protect society from this type of criminal. These people would be known to the police, and this knowledge would be helpful to the police in preventing criminal activities and apprehending the perpetrators of crimes.

This law provides police with valuable information which can be of great assistance when crimes of this nature occur. On the other hand, it has a built-in preventive factor since a person who knows that his past activities are known to authorities is more likely to keep out of trouble.

Practical Uses

The registration law enables the police to secure recent photographs of sex offenders in the locality, and these can be useful for identification purposes in the event sex offenders engage in other criminal acts.

It is possible, under the law, to hold temporarily for questioning individuals who have not registered. There can be no doubt that the law is useful to law enforcement agencies in locating and following the activities of probable repeaters. Another factor to be considered is that the modus operandi is reported, and this in itself is of great help to law enforcement authorities.

The theory of the habitual sex offender law, therefore, must of necessity rest upon the assumption that persons who have been convicted of two or more specified crimes are sufficiently dangerous to warrant imposition of the registration burden for the protection of the community.

Reasons for Passage

In appearing before the Ohio State Legislature, I advanced the following and other reasons urging the passage of the registration law:

1. To aid investigation.
2. To maintain control of habitual sex offenders.
3. To maintain coordination with other States insofar as convicted sex offenders are concerned.
4. To decrease the number of sex crimes committed.

Rehabilitation

Another factor to be considered in the compulsory registration of convicted sex offenders is the possibility that it may have some rehabilitative effect upon the offender. Many authorities have indicated an active interest in the effect such a law may have upon the modern trend of penology to stress rehabilitation rather than punishment of criminals. The registration law should be consistent with the rehabilitative efforts of persons on parole, probation, or suspended sentence.

Medical experts have stated that the successful rehabilitation of some sex offenders who have been classed as psychopathic or sociopaths may be doubtful or even impossible. Nevertheless, it is felt by many that a program of confinement and treatment can rehabilitate certain common types of sex offenders.

There are many sex offenders who have been sent to institutions, have undergone certain treatment, and were subsequently paroled. Such a person upon release will be required to register. The offender should continue taking treatments while he is out on parole. Registration is but one method to make sure that the offender will follow up his treatment, knowing that he will be under some police observation.

Since some sex offenders are mentally ill, efforts should be made to control, confine, and treat them. This registration law is only a part of the procedure necessary for the full protection of the offender, his possible rehabilitation, the protection of the public and society, and the protection of the lives of innocent people.

JOHN C. WATKINS
Warden, Draper Correctional Center, Elmore, Ala.

Education and Rehabilitation of Youthful Offenders

How to control and rehabilitate the supposedly incorrigible youthful offender is one of the most perplexing problems shared by law enforcement and correctional personnel today. The incorrigibles are the boys who get into trouble early in life, sometimes even before their 10th year. They join a boy-gang, accept its value system fully, and become intensely loyal to it. Almost invariably, they prove to be unmanageable to both their families and the local probation officers. When finally incarcerated, they often become leaders within the inmate society. In Alabama they refer to themselves as "solid convicts" or "solids."

Notwithstanding the normally slight hope of success in rehabilitating such individuals, the approach developed at Draper Correctional Center has achieved remarkably good results. Over a 3-year period, the rate of recidivism among these youths has been less than 10 percent—a gratifying statistic. Elements of this approach can, we believe, be adopted not only by other correctional people, but, with some modification, by law enforcement officers as well.

The Draper approach consists of two closely related phases. The first is directed toward effecting a change of personal values and attitudes in the individual inmate, primarily through a modification of the inmate society to which he has chosen to belong. The second phase consists of an academic and vocational training program which has been specially designed to prepare these particular individuals for life in a free society.

First Phase

Operating within most, if not all, correctional institutions is an inmate social system which provides its members a value system, a way of life, a design for living, and a complex code of things to be done and not to be done. We call this system the "convict culture."

With the help of an anthropologist, a depth study of the Draper convict culture was instituted. The study revealed that the culture was dominated and perpetuated primarily by a number of solids, each of whom had gathered around himself a circle of followers. These groups resembled the boy-gangs in the outside world, and they carried on illegal and antiadministration activities. Continuity of customs and mores was carried over from "generation to generation," largely through the personal influence and example of the leaders.

The study, in short, indicated that any modification in the culture would also have to be sanctioned by the

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solids. If the solids could be induced to switch values and loyalties while yet retaining their leadership, the result would be reflected by a concomitant change in their followers.

Identifying the Solids

Identification of the influential solids is not always easy, for they often prefer to be quiet men in the background. We have found it helpful to talk to the custodial force and selected inmates, asking questions of the following type: Who is important? Who counts with the others? To whom do the prisoners go for advice when they are in trouble? Who associates with other already-known solids? Who is always in some kind of racket or antiadministration activity, such as gambling or money lending? Who frequently *almost* gets into trouble, but always manages to get out? For whom will the others take a rap? To whom do the prisoners give their cigarettes and chewing gum?

The solid is frequently athletic of build. He is not afraid to fight. He has at least normal intelligence. And, most significant of all indications, he will not inform. The only moral value in the convict culture is, "Thou shalt not tell," and this commandment he refuses to break.

Similar Histories

We have found that the solids who are leaders within the convict culture have similar family histories. Many solid convicts come from female-dominated, fatherless homes in which there was no significant male figure with whom the boy could identify himself. To escape "Mamma" and find his maleness, he joined the antisocial, antiauthority, aggressive boy-gang.

When you have located the leaders—and, for maximum effectiveness, you must work with all or nearly all—let the men who count with the other inmates count with you. Concentrate your efforts on them, treating each individually.

There are many techniques which may be considered in approaching the leaders. I will describe one plan with which we have had success.

First, curtail or modify the solid's convict culture activities by such means as changing his working and sleeping arrangements, or perhaps by placing him under stricter custodial control. Also, be sure to let him know that you are aware of his role in the convict culture. This will tend to make him wonder whether he has been informed upon and perhaps thereby weaken his faith in the system.

Private Talk

Next, spend some time talking privately with him about the convict culture. Show him that you know about his home life and background and how he escaped it to the boy-gang, seeking recognition. Continue to discuss how he learned to take on the values of the gang, how and when he tattooed himself, and how acting tough was supposed to demonstrate masculinity.

As he hears this, he will be surprised, perhaps even overwhelmed, by your knowledge and by your concern for him as an individual. He will listen more attentively as you explain to him how the boy-gang is related to the convict culture, how it controls and affects his institutional life, and how adherence to the convict culture assures that he will continue returning to prison as long as he clings to it. Prove this to him from his own record of repeated incarcerations, showing him that he has not been able to stay out of prison. Convince him that until he does change, he will not be able to succeed in free society. Do not preach or moralize; just give him the facts and let him draw his own conclusions.

The most essential element of the whole process is that of providing him with an adequate, strong male image—an ideal after whom he can pattern his behavior. The importance of the quality of this relationship cannot be overstressd. Ordinarily, if this approach is skillfully used and if all other factors are handled properly, he will give up his identification with the antiadministration aspects of the convict culture.

As the solid switches his identification, remarkable changes occur in his behavior. His aggressiveness and hostility turn to friendliness. He stops getting into trouble. He stops associating with the other solids and begins to seek association with free people. He wants to remove his tattoos. He will cooperate and do whatever is necessary for the betterment of the institution. In short, he adopts an entirely new value system.

The change is not, at this stage, absolute. He cannot be left alone at this time and be expected to carry on the conversion process on his own. You must give him strong support as he learns to change his loyalties. Reward him for his good behavior. The rewards you choose, however, should not be things he will have any reason to expect. Under no circumstances must he be able to manipulate you, for, as nearly as possible, your relationship with him must be one of mutual understanding, a "man-to-man" approach. Recognize backsliding if it occurs, and be prepared to deal with it by even stronger emphasis on his good behavior.

Conversion

You will not, of course, have the time to give such personal attention to all inmates. However, your success in converting the accepted inmate leaders will be projected through the institution by the leaders' influence over their followers.

Once the conversion has become relatively stable in an individual, preparation must be made for his successful living upon release from prison. If the inmate has truly adopted the new value system offered him, he will develop for the first time long-term goals. The second phase of the program offers him the means of achieving these goals.

Second Phase

A change of values is accompanied by a new interest in education. In almost every case, these men have little education and no trade. In addition, they are lacking in many of the social skills most necessary for successful living in a free society, such as personal grooming, etiquette, accepting responsibility, and budgeting of time and money.

Accordingly, we have secured two Federal grants to support experimental-demonstration projects in academic and vocational training for these inmates.

Academic Training

The first of these is the Self-Instructional School. Now in its fourth year, this project, supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, has made significant advances in educating youthful offenders. By the use of programed instructional materials (a recent development in educational technology), Draper students have progressed at a tremendous rate. These programed materials are particularly beneficial with a population composed so fully of school dropouts as is Draper's.

The design of the programs assures the student a measure of academic success never before realized; also, he can proceed at a rate that is appropriate and comfortable to himself. He is thereby protected from the disheartening pressure of competition, which, in most cases, was a prime factor in his withdrawal from school. Also, students using programed instruction need only a minimum of supervision and academic guidance; hence, the name "self-instructional." A service corps composed of selected inmates studying on the college level has been set up to assist the slower students.

Success of School

The success of the Self-Instructional School has been twofold. More immediately observable are the concrete educational gains made by the students. Six former inmates are enrolled in college; more than 60 have received high school equivalency diplomas; and scores of others have advanced their education by several grade levels. Another area of success has been the personal-social development exhibited by inmates associated with the project. A college corps, composed of college students employed on a co-op basis, has made a meaningful contribution in this area. Their position as educational research assistants has an important byproduct—that of serving as informal behavior models for the inmates. By associating with the college students, inmates become more aware of acceptable social behavior.

Under a grant from the Manpower Development Training Act, a new experimental vocational school was instituted this past year. One hundred twenty inmates are being given from 6 months to a year of training in seven trade areas—welding, bricklaying, auto repair, barbering, radio and TV repair, small electrical appliance repair, and technical writing. The unusual feature of this venture is that programed materials are being written by the inmates themselves for use in the vocational shops and classrooms.

In addition to the vocational training, the students will receive help in correcting academic weaknesses. A full-time instructor has been employed to work with the students in developing personal-social skills and graces.

Inschool counseling services will be available. The students will be given assistance in obtaining jobs in the fields for which they have been trained. Moreover, committees are being formed in communities throughout the State to assist in a followup program to aid the graduates through the difficult transition period following release.

St. Louis Crimdel 7-23-65

PHONY FEE

Bufi#66-4296-42

With an eye for easy money, a confidence man in a midwestern city began running ads in a local newspaper for help wanted at a cafeteria. When aspiring employees answered the ad at an office the man had rented for the purpose, they were promised employment and asked to pay a fee of $9.60 for uniforms.

Investigation by the police soon revealed the setup to be a hoax. The cafeteria was nonexistent.

The man was charged with operating a confidence game.

WFO Crimdel 7-8-65

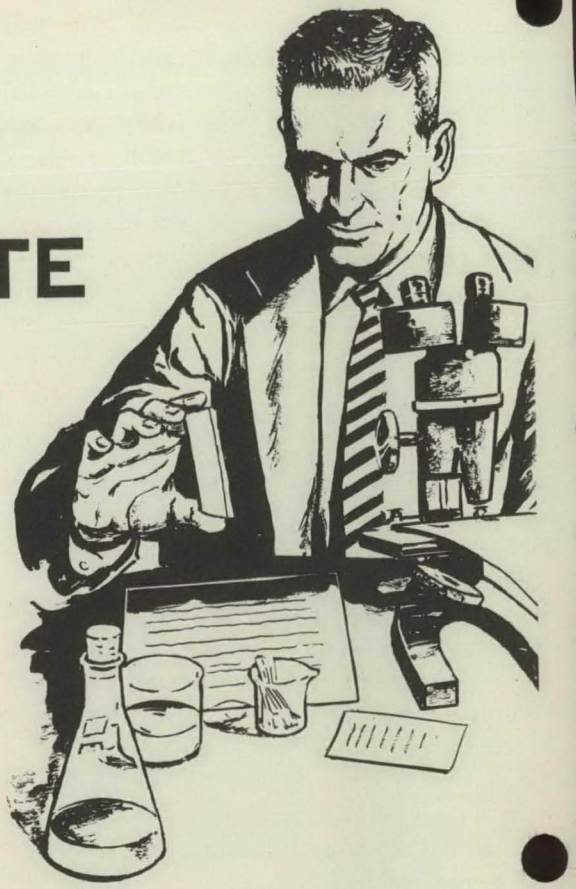
A REWARDING COURTESY

Bufi#63-4296-Sub 53

A man and a woman were arrested by a police officer when he observed the woman pass capsules believed to contain narcotics to the man. A search of the man produced the capsules and related paraphernalia, but a cursory search of the woman failed to uncover any further evidence.

En route to police headquarters, the woman dropped a glove she had been carrying. When the officer picked it up to return it to her, he found narcotics capsules in the tip of each finger of the glove.

THE APPROXIMATE AGE OF A DOCUMENT



*Fraudulent documents, purportedly older than they actually are, frequently make their appearance during the course of an investigation or trial. Their importance is such that failure to prove them false or to otherwise challenge their validity may be crucial.

Documents of this type may be encountered in bankruptcy cases where false entries are made in books of account to support claims for fictitious losses, in minutes of meetings where the proponents may seek to extricate themselves from untenable positions, in contested will cases in which suspicious papers suddenly seem to spring to life from musty trunks or from beneath bed mattresses, or they may be introduced by the defendant in support of his otherwise unsupported claim that he was at some distant point at the time the crime was committed. Whatever the purpose, fraudulent documents may come as a complete surprise to the prosecution and may accomplish their desired purpose unless the veil of mystery surrounding them can be lifted and their true purpose established.

In creating a document premature in age, the forger must depend to a large extent upon his own experience relating to the effects of the passing of time on documents similar in nature to the spurious one he wishes to fabricate.

Often he has never seen such a document, or he has an erroneous concept of how it would actually appear if it were genuine. He may have no special knowledge of the changes which paper, inks, typewriting, handwriting, watermarks, and other components of the document normally undergo, or he may not know how to simulate effectively those conditions even if he has a clear view of the end he is seeking. Artificial or accelerated aging to which he sometimes resorts in some instances only partially changes the appearance of the document, leaving unchanged certain basic features which may result in his undoing.

Age of Ink

Although there are other ways by which the approximate age of a document may be determined, most law enforcement officers turn to the age of ink for the solution of their problem. This may be so because they have c

**This is a paper delivered by Special Agent Fred M. Miller, Ph. D., of the FBI Laboratory at a joint seminar of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Crime Detection Laboratories and the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners on Aug. 19, 1965. Permission has been granted for its reproduction in the Bulletin.*

served the faded ink on old letters and her papers, but more than likely it is because they are unaware of the existence of other methods. Still another reason for this may be that more has been said and published on the age of ink than on the age of typewriting, paper, and other elements of a document which to date have received lesser attention.

Many of the earlier tests for the age of ink writing, except in those instances where the color is black, were based on the observation that within a short time the writing becomes perceptibly darker because the dye contained therein is influenced by the light in the room, the oxygen in the air, and the acidity or alkalinity of the paper. If the writing was done with a record ink containing iron gallotannate, the color undergoes an orderly series of changes, first reaching a maximum darkness within a few weeks or months, then gradually fading out over a period of many years until only a rust-colored deposit remains.

Permanent writing inks are diminishing in popularity. Replacing them in the rapidly dwindling conventional writing-ink market are the dye inks which enjoy better flowing properties and greater eye appeal. Dye inks in turn are yielding at a rapid pace to the increasingly popular ballpoint pen inks. This trend substantially reduces the chances of determining the approximate age of ink writing.

While some permanent writing inks contain enough chlorides to respond to chemical tests, competition and economic pressures have forced the substitution by the cheaper sulfates, thus eliminating almost completely the last remaining vestige for the determination of the approximate age of such liquid ink writings.

The presence of limited quantities of mineral acids is acknowledged as a factor which enhances the color of dye inks, but economic pressures likewise have made themselves felt. Ballpoint pen inks thus far have not yielded to any methods by means of which the age of such writing may be determined.

Chloride Migration

The chloride migration test has for years been one of the most reliable testing methods for the age of ink writing.

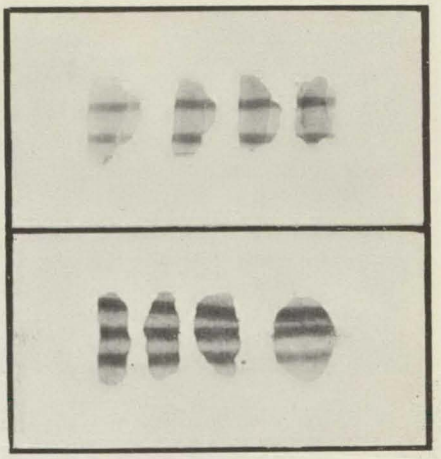
The theory on which this test is based is that the chlorides in the ink writing move away from the ink stroke at a steady rate, and the distance they have traveled is a measure of the time since the writing was produced. Being invisible, the chlorides must be converted into a visible form before the extent of their migration can be measured.

In order to conduct these tests, it has been necessary to cut out a number of test pieces from among the ink writing, each about 1/4-inch square. These pieces are then subjected to the action of chemical reagents which first bleach out the ink writing and then stain the background. Upon completion, the test pieces can be replaced.

The extent of the migration when compared to known standards provides a means of determining the approximate age of the questioned ink writing.

In recent years it has been found that spot tests applied to the reverse side of the paper bearing the ink writing eliminate the need for cutting out the test pieces without sacrificing the quality of the results. After evaluating the extent of the migration, the stains may be removed quickly and completely. If applied properly, this technique leaves no significant evidence of any change or alteration in the tested area.

Although the chloride migration test is the best currently available for the determination of the age of ink writing, it is not without serious limitations. This is so because very few



The top section of the above photograph shows chloride migration on ink strokes 2 weeks old. The lower section depicts chloride migration on ink strokes 10 months old. Note the difference in the width of the dark lines. This increases with the age of the ink writing. When compared with known standards, the approximate age of the ink writing may be determined.

inks on the market today contain enough chlorides to respond to this test. Conditions of storage, the humidity of the air, and other factors seriously affect the rate of migration. Its most favorable application can be found in those instances involving a questioned insert on an otherwise genuine document.

A companion test, the sulfate migration test, has been found to be of no value.

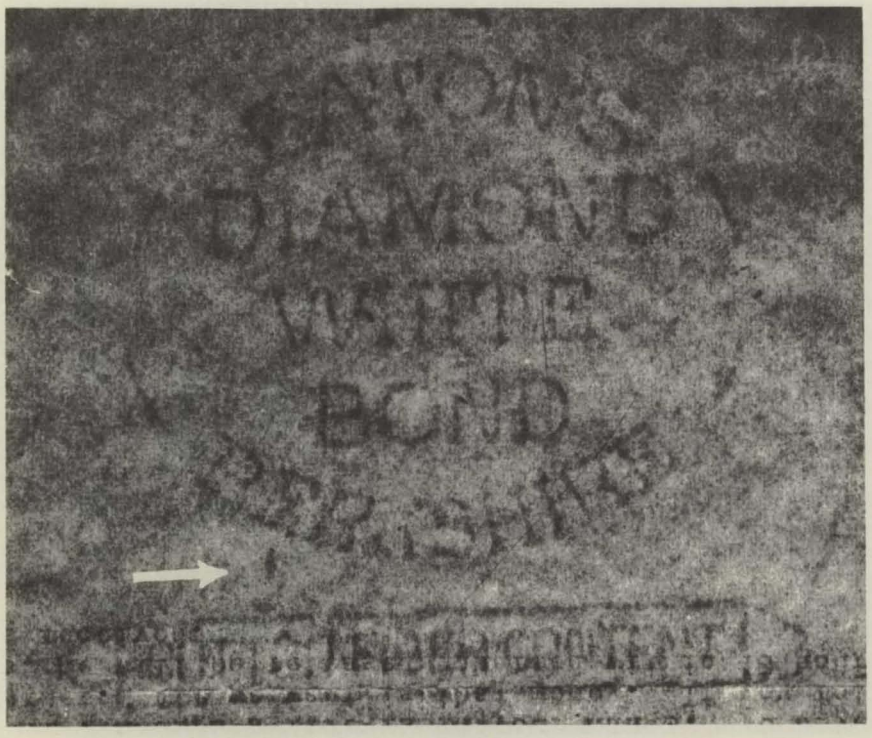
The Watermark

The watermark is a distinctive mark or design placed in the paper at the time of its manufacture by a roll, usually covered with wire cloth and known as a dandy roll, and serves as a means whereby the paper can be identified as the product of a particular manufacturer.

The watermark, if present, is one of the most reliable methods for the determination of whether a document is as old as it purports to be, but unfortunately not all paper contains a watermark.

First of all, it is necessary to ascertain the manufacturer or the own-

Note the star in the watermark to the right of the letters "USA." This star may also appear either above or below the letters "USA," depending upon the specific paper manufacturers. Envelopes containing these watermarks were first sold in post offices throughout the United States during the week ending January 9, 1965.



Note small mark under first "E" in word "BERKSHIRE." This illustrates the manner in which some paper manufacturers date their watermarks. Paper containing this special mark incorporated in the watermark was first shipped to customers by the Eaton Paper Corporation, Pittsfield, Mass., on April 13, 1959.

er of the watermark in question. In the FBI Laboratory this is done through the medium of an extensive watermark reference file.

Changes in design are made by the manufacturer from time to time either because replacements for worn-out dandy rolls of the style previously used are no longer readily available or because he desires a new design for one reason or another. From his records the manufacturer can readily determine when these changes were made.

In recent years some large manufacturers have cleverly incorporated inconspicuous changes in their watermark design in order to date their product. Obviously, a document is fraudulent if it contains a watermark which was not in existence at the time the document purports to have been prepared.

Defects in the individual design may be considered in those instances where no changes in design were made over a long period of time. The individual parts of a dandy roll are subject to wear just as any other moving parts of a papermaking machine, becoming progressively more and more damaged. By reference to samples retained by the manufacturer of various production runs, it may be possible to establish the approximate date on which the paper comprising the questioned document was made.

Also included in the watermark file maintained in the FBI Laboratory are brand names of paper products.

Ballpoint Pens

Utilizing a small rotating ball in a socket and an ink somewhat similar to printing ink, the modern ballpoint pen is essentially a printing device because it presses a thin layer of ink against the paper.

The origin of ballpoint pens can be traced to the year 1880.[1] They were made as early as 1895, and a patent on the ink was issued a few years later. Between 1935 and 1939 some 25,000 ballpoint pens were produced in Europe, but it was not until 1943 when they were produced in quantity in Argentina that they came to the attention of the American consumer to a significant extent.

The functioning of the writing mechanism and the fugitive nature of the inks left much to be desired in the earlier ballpoint pens, but marked improvements in both areas have done much to lift this type of writing instrument to a premier position in the marketplace.

Ballpoint pen ink may consist of lampblack ground in a mineral oil vehicle, but proper functioning calls for a dye of high tinctorial value compatible with a vehicle such as carbitols,[2] glycols, or oleic acid.

In January 1955 the Parker Pen Co. announced the introduction of a ballpoint pencil.[3] Also in January 1955 the Scripto Co. introduced a similar writing instrument.[4] The writing substance is known as liquid lead. Although difficult, the writing can be erased in much the same way as ordinary lead-pencil writing.

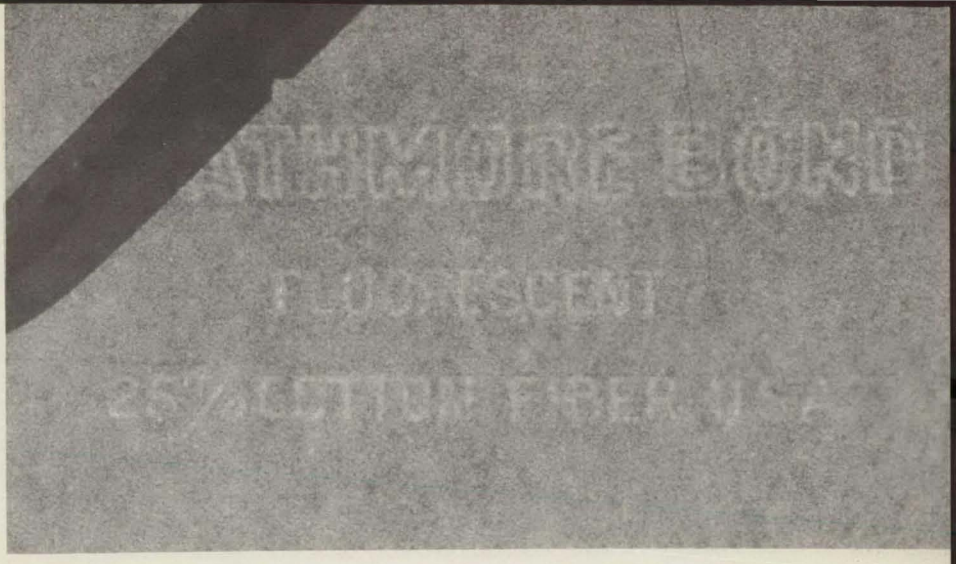
With rare exceptions, ballpoint pen inks consist exclusively of organic dyes and organic vehicles, neither of which affords a potential means for measuring the approximate age of the writing.

The Paper

Generally speaking, ordinary bond or writing paper is a thin sheet of matted or felted vegetable fiber [5] with a filler, such as clay, and a sizing such as casein, rosin, or starch. These constituents, along with the physical structure itself, form the basis for the examination of paper.

Much progress has been made by the paper industry in recent years to aid in the testing and analysis of paper by scientific methods. Unfortunately, not all of these methods can be used in law enforcement largely because the amount of paper in question is often very limited; sometimes there is but a single sheet and many times there is even less. Of even greater importance is the fact that in most instances the law enforcement officer must carefully preserve the document in its original condition as nearly as possible so as not to jeopardize its value as evidence at subsequent legal proceedings.

As a matter of practice, the FBI Laboratory applies only those tests which do not perceptibly alter or change the original appearance of the document. Exhaustive tests of the type which change its appearance appreciably are applied only with prior authorization.



Note the word "FLUORESCENT" in the watermark. This indicates a fluorescent material was added to the paper to make it appear whiter.

Aside from the watermark, there are usually no measurable characteristics by means of which it is possible to ascertain whether ordinary paper is as old as the document purports to be. As previously noted, paper is made up for the most part of vegetable fibers, filler, and sizing. Of these, only the sizing shows any significant effect of age. Only in instances involving old letters or manuscripts of possible historical value would the composition of the paper warrant an analysis, but even then there are more often other features of much greater value and significance by means of which the genuineness of a document may be established.

The production of good paper is a complex job. In order to produce a quality product, the papermaker must add pigments, binders, and/or sizings.

Pigments

Pigments are usually inorganic materials which make paper whiter, more opaque, and smoother.[6] China clay is the pigment most commonly used, but calcium carbonate, diatomaceous earth, talc, and precipitated calcium or barium sulfate are also used for this purpose. Although they are the same materials, these are known as "filler pigments" when added before the paper is formed, and "coated pigments" when applied after it is formed.

In recent years titanium dioxide has been used to overcome some of the objections raised to clay and the older pigments. On the horizon are amorphous silica and fine particle-sized alumina.[6]

Casein and starches have long dominated the field as binders for paper coatings, but synthetic binders are beginning to show strength in this field.

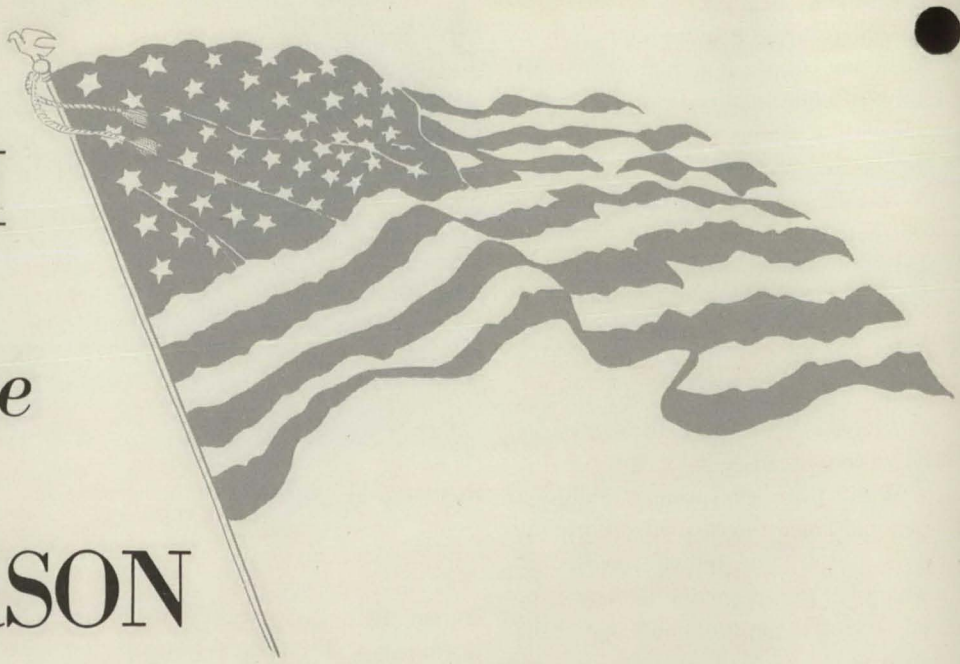
Sizings have long been added to paper to impart resistance to the spread of ink or oil, but their efficiency leaves something to be desired. New fluorocarbon sizings seem to answer this purpose. The use of silicones [6] also shows promise in this field.

Brighteners

Much time and money have been expended by the papermaking indus-

(*Continued on page 23*)

SEARCH *of the* PERSON



***". . . when you realize that you are dealing with a matter of degree you must realize that reasonable men may differ widely as to the place where the line should fall."*—Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court in *Schlesinger* v. *Wisconsin*, 270 U.S. 230, 241 (1925).**

This is the second in a series of articles discussing the Federal law on "search of the person."

II. Search Incidental to Arrest

G. *Scope of Reasonable Search*

1. In General

Assuming that an officer has made an arrest that is legal and bona fide, and which requires that the person arrested be taken into full physical custody (rather than issuance of a summons), where and for what may the officer search as a search of *the person* and what may he seize?

The area of search allowed to the officer as a search of the person for instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of crime and weapons of attack or escape extends from the inner recesses of the person's body (under limited circumstances discussed later) outward to a point somewhat *beyond* the physical body of the person arrested. For example, in an arrest in which the writer participated, the person was arrested as he sat at his office desk. At the forward right-hand corner of the desk top was a loaded revolver, slightly beyond the defendant's reach while sitting down but easily within his grasp if he stood up. The revolver was seized incidental to the arrest as a thing *on the person* of the man arrested. It was on his person, in the legal sense, because it was within his physical control—within his reach.

A moment's reflection will show why the law allows a reasonable search of *the person* to extend somewhat beyond the physical body of the person arrested. As stated earlier, the purpose of the law in allowing the search of the person is to (1) protect the officer, (2) prevent escape, and (3) prevent destruction of evidence. If these objectives are to be accomplished, the officer's search must be allowed to go a bit farther than the defendant's toes and fingertips. A gun which the defendant can reach by taking one step and stretching out his arm is as dangerous to the officers as one carried in his pocket. Recognizing this fact, the law allows the officers to take both guns. They are both on his person as a matter of law even though one of them is off his person in the physical sense of the concept.

The practical question is just exactly how *far* beyond the physical body of the defendant may the officer

search and still stay within the legal bounds of a reasonable *search of the person?* At what point does the search cease to be one of the person and begin to be one of the place of arrest? In what is probably the best description of the area of *the person* given by any jurist, Mr. Justice Frankfurter said that the officers "may search and seize not only the things physically on the person, but those within his immediate physical control . . . those immediate physical surroundings which may fairly be deemed to be an extension of his person," and that a lawful arrest "carries with it authority to seize all that is on the person, or in such immediate physical relation to the one arrested as to be in a fair sense a projection of his person . . . the very restricted area that may fairly be deemed part of the person . . . that which his body can immediately control." *Rabinowitz* v. *U.S.*, 339 U.S. 56 at 72, 73, 78, 79, 83 (1950). From this language it would appear that the area of "the person" takes in everything within the defendant's "wingspread," covered by his outstretched arms, and anything else so close that he might reach it by taking a step or two. Anything within this limited circumference is "on the person" of the accused, i.e., in his actual possession, and subject to search.

Within the circumscribed area discussed above, the arresting officers may search the person completely. They may examine all things in actual possession of the accused, things in his constructive possession, things in his body cavities (under appropriate limitations discussed later), things which he has momentarily abandoned, and any apparently pertinent thing in open view. As will be explained later, this includes items which are purely evidentiary as well as those which are the instrumentalities or fruits or contraband of crime or weapons. It includes the instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of crime, *different* from the crime for which the arrest is made. As Mr. Justice Frankfurter said in a quotation shown earlier, it includes "*all* that is on the person" (emphasis added) understanding the person to be not only the physical body of the accused but also that which is within his immediate control.

2. Things in Actual Possession

Anything in the actual physical possion of the person arrested may be searched. This point is now so clear in the Federal law that it need not be labored. A few examples, in all of which the courts upheld the officers, will suffice. Federal officers examined a carton being carried by the person arrested for a liquor violation, *U.S.* v. *Boston*, 330 F. 2d 937 (1964), the contents of a suitcase carried by the person arrested for deportation, *Abel* v. *U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960), and a purse carried by a woman arrested on a narcotics charge, *U.S.* v. *Smith*, 308 F. 2d 657 (1962). Officers who arrested the defendants for burglary took the clothes off the accused men and sent them to the FBI Laboratory for examination. *Robinson* v. *U.S.*, 283 F. 2d 508 (1960), *cert. denied* 364 U.S. 919. Searches like these have long been held reasonable, *Holloway* v. *U.S.*, 301 F. 2d 514 (1962) (narcotics in pocket); *Naples* v. *U.S.*, 307 F. 2d 618 (1962) (canvas bag); *Witt* v. *U.S.*, 287 F. 2d 389 (1961), *cert. denied* 366, U.S. 950; *Garske* v. *U.S.*, 1 F. 2d 620 (1924);

Kwong How v. *U.S.*, 71 F. 2d 71 (1934). See also *U.S.* v. *Pardo-Bolland*, 229 F. Supp. 473 (1964); *Moore* v. *U.S.*, 296 F. 2d 519 (1961). Things in actual possession include unidentified things which the accused is seen trying to hide. *Abel* v. *U.S.*, *supra*.

If a thing is just beyond the physical body of the person arrested, it is not clear whether that thing is in "actual possession" or not. The courts have not attempted to limit "actual possession" to any certain number of inches, feet, or yards away from the physical body of the person arrested, and the officer need not concern himself with this question, at least in close cases. For example, in *Christensen* v. *U.S.*, 259 F. 2d 192 (1958), an officer having probable cause to arrest a man for a narcotics offense went to a restaurant where informants said he could be found. Defendant was seen to carry a brown paper bag with him from place to place as he engaged patrons in whispered conversation. When he sat at a table, the bag was near his feet. Later defendant put the bag down while he put on his coat, and the officer arrested him before he picked the bag up again. When directed to pick up the bag, defendant denied ownership or knowledge of it. The officer's seizure of the bag was upheld. The trial jury found the bag to be "in the possession" of the defendant and the appellate court did not disturb that finding. A gun partially hidden in a bag on the front seat of an automobile was held presumptively in possession of the two occupants of the vehicle. *U.S.* v. *Paradise*, 334 F. 2d 748 (1964).

It seems unnecessary to precisely define the basis for seizing the bag in *Christensen*. The facts offer a reasonable basis for holding that it was in his actual possession, or at least in his constructive possession. It was also a thing in open view and reasonably associated with the crime. The result is that seizure would be proper under either of three different theories.

3. Things in Constructive Possession

Some courts have held that a search incident to an arrest may include things in constructive, as well as actual, possession of the accused. Thus, where the arrestee was found to have on his person at the time of arrest some receipt or other article showing his ownership or right to control an item of personal property from which he was temporarily separated, the search and seizure of such property have been upheld as reasonably incident to the arrest. In *Kernick* v. *U.S.*, 242 F. 2d 818 (1957), officers arrested the defendant on a narcotics charge in the Kansas City Union Station. A preliminary search of the person yielded a key to a luggage locker in the station. The locker contained a suitcase full of clothes. A more complete search of the person in the "police room" of the station revealed a Santa Fe baggage check. Using this check, the officers obtained another suitcase from the baggage room and opened it with a key found in a package of cigarettes taken from the person of the defendant. The suitcase contained heroin. The courts upheld the action of the officers, stating that "The suitcase containing the heroin was in his constructive possession and control."

The same principle was applied in *U.S.* v. *Zimmerman*, 326 F. 2d 1 (1963). Defendants in that case appealed from a conviction of violating the Federal Firearms Act which makes the interstate transportation of firearms by convicted felons a Federal offense. At the moment pertinent to the problem of search, the defendants were in the Chicago Airport waiting for their plane back to Cleveland, Ohio. The officers knew that defendants had flown in from Cleveland earlier that day and that they were convicted felons. The defendants had bought their tickets and checked their luggage with the airline. At this point the officers approached and asked the defendants if they had their guns with them. One defendant remained silent but the other said, "No, they're in our suitcases." The defendants were then arrested and a search of their persons disclosed the luggage checks. The luggage was retrieved from the airline, opened, and found to contain the guns. The courts upheld the arrest, made on probable cause, and the search. As to the search, the appellate court said, "The suitcases were on the premises where the search occurred. Although the defendants had relinquished physical possession to the airline personnel so the luggage could be placed on the departing flight, they retained a mea

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***"But the prevention and detection of crime is not a polite business and we see no need or justification for reading into the fourth amendment a standard of conduct for law enforcement officials which would leave society at the mercy of those dedicated to the destruction of the very freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. The 'pursuit of happiness' referred to by Justice Brandeis in Olmstead can be destroyed by idealistic theory that shuns the deadly realism of crime."*—Judge Lewis, U.S. Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, in *Anspach* v. *U.S.*, 305 F. 2d 48 (1962).**

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ure of control through the claim hecks. The trial judge likened the situation 'as not too different than if the man had the suitcase in his hands.' In such a case search of the suitcase would have been permissible."

For other decisions of this nature see *U.S.* v. *Wilson*, 163 Fed. 338 (1908); *U.S.* v. *Li Fat Tong*, 152 F. 2d 650 (1945); *U.S.* v. *Bianco*, 189 F. 2d 716 (1951) (facts in 94 F. Supp. 239); *Romero* v. *U.S.*, 318 F. 2d 530 (1963), *cert. denied* 375 U.S. 946.

However, the leading case, *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964), casts some doubt on the current validity of the above holdings. There the Supreme Court, in ruling unlawful the search of a motor vehicle stored in a police lot which was conducted subsequent to the arrest of the occupants, stated as follows:

> "The rule allowing contemporaneous searches is justified, for example, by the need to seize weapons and other things which might be used to assault an officer or effect an escape, as well as by the need o prevent the destruction of evidence of the crime—things which might easily happen where the weapon or evidence is on the accused's person or under his immediate control. *But these justifications are absent where a search is remote in time or place from the arrest.* Once an accused is under arrest and in custody, then a search made at another place, without a warrant, is simply not incident to the arrest." (Emphasis added.) *Preston* v. *U.S.*, *supra*, at 367. See also *Lucas* v. *Mayo*, 222 F. Supp. 513 (1963).

Arresting officers would be well advised to not extend this rule of constructive possession in traveler cases beyond the limits of the decisions shown above. It seems most certain, for example, that finding the key to the traveler's house would not allow a search of that place. *Agnello* v. *U.S.*, 269 U.S. 20 (1925). And if the circumstances in any case like *Kernick* or *Zimmerman* are such that a search warrant can be obtained, the opening and search of the bag would best be delayed until the warrant is had.

In any situation where the discovery of articles on the person of the arrestee leads the officer reasonably to believe that property outside of the immediate possession of the accused contains the fruits, instrumentalities, or contraband of a crime, the preferred procedure is to seize such property to prevent removal and to conduct a search under the authority of a warrant. See, for example, *U.S.* v. *Radford*, 240 F. Supp. 76 (1965). In that case, Federal agents observed the defendant park his car in a public garage. Shortly thereafter he was arrested at his office, and keys to the vehicle and a parking stub were found on his person. The vehicle was kept under surveillance by Federal agents following the arrest from 4:49 p.m., that afternoon, until shortly after noon of the following day when a search warrant was obtained from the U.S. Commissioner.

4. Things in Open View

Incidental to the lawful arrest the arresting officers have the right to *seize* "visible" instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of crime in the place where the arrest was made. *Marron* v. *U.S.*, 275 U.S. 192 (1927); *U.S.* v. *Rabinowitz*, 339 U.S. 56 at 78 (1950); *Christensen* v. *U.S.*, 259 F. 2d 192 (1958); *Dickey* v. *U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 773 (1964). This right should not be confused with the right to *search* the *premises* of arrest. A search is one thing and a seizure is another, and it sometimes is necessary to mark the distinction between the two. *U.S.* v. *Rabinowitz*, *supra*, at 76. All that is said here is that incidental to the arrest of a person the officers have a right to *seize* the obvious or reasonably apparent weapons and instrumentalities, fruits, or contraband of crime *in plain view* at that time and place.

The officer must exercise some reasonable judgment in seizing things in plain view. He cannot sweep everything in the room, or within a 6-foot "physical control" radius of the accused, into a sack and carry it away for later examination. Such a seizure is unreasonable. *Kremen* v. *U.S.*, 353 U.S. 346 (1957). Each thing seized must reasonably appear to be a weapon or something connected with a crime. Yet the officer is not held to absolute certainty, owing to the obvious difficulty, in some cases, of recognizing what are and are not the instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of crime. The officers making a search of the person incidental to arrest and seizure of what is in plain view in a crime involving many possible instrumentalities "should not be

held . . . to too fine a line lest instrumentalities of the criminal enterprise which it is their duty to seize be lost as evidence . . . Rather, in the course of a lawful search, officers should seize any item which in their experienced judgment, knowledge of the circumstances, and good faith is reasonably capable of being designed, intended or used as an instrumentality of the alleged crime." *U.S.* v. *Pardo-Bolland*, 229 F. Supp. 473 (1964).

In *Abel* v. *U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960), the Supreme Court upheld the reasonableness of an officer's seizure of a piece of paper which he saw the arrested person trying to hide. The officer did not know that the paper was what it subsequently proved to be—an instrument of espionage—but he logically and reasonably assumed from the circumstances that it should be seized. In *Moore* v. *U.S.*, 296 F. 2d 519 (1961), it was held that an officer investigating a recent theft of mail may take a partially hidden envelope from under the foot of a suspect whom he has stopped to question.

There is similarly no problem for the officer when he can conclusively identify the thing in plain view as being an instrumentality, fruit, or contraband of crime. For example, in *Davis* v. *U.S.*, 327 F. 2d 301 (1964), officers having information of a narcotics violation and wishing to interview the defendant went to his home and were properly admitted. Once inside, they saw marihuana in plain view in trash containers, arrested the defendant, and took the evidence. The courts upheld the arrest and seizure, stating that "once legally inside the room the officers were not required to remain blind to the objects." In *U.S.* v. *Schwartz*, 234 F. Supp. 804 (1964), police officers arrested defendant, numbers writer, in the hallway of h home and went to the second floor with defendant when he asked to go there to get his hat and coat. In the second floor room the officers saw in plain sight and lawfully seized two envelopes marked "Steadies" and "Weeklies," which were found to contain numbers paraphernalia. See also the discussion of "Things in Actual Possession" and "Things in Constructive Possession."

5. Things in Body Cavities

Some officers have assumed from the decision of the Supreme Court in *Rochin* v. *California*, 342 U.S. 165 (1952), that all searches of the body cavities of a person arrested are unreasonable. This is not true. The

(*Continued on page 26*)

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Milwaukee Crimdel 5/7/65
Bufi # 63-4296-30

OK IS NOT OKAY

A trio of check forgers in a midwestern city were looking for a new approach to their chosen profession. One of them opened a legitimate checking account and obtained 10 checks. He cashed one and noted that an office manager stamped the check "OK" and initialed it. This was the opener the trio needed. They stole the rubber stamp and used it thereafter to give their scheme the seal of authenticity.

Some of the checks they used in their scheme had been lost by a local pharmacy, and others they issued for an account they had closed prior to their check-cashing spree.

An estimated $30,000 of these checks were cashed—all stamped OK—before the three were arrested.

WFO Crimdel 4/8/65
Bufi # 63-4296-53

TWO RINGS FOR SAFETY

One numbers operator in the East has instructed his employees when phoning in bets to let his phone ring twice, hang up, then immediately dial him again at which time he will answer. In this way, he knows that the call is being made by one of his employees.

With this technique, the backer hopes to avoid accepting any pretext calls which might be made by police.

Cinci Crimdel 4/8/65
Bufi # 63-4296-10

TV REPAIR RACKET

A worker for a TV repair firm, whose responsibility it was to get customers, learned that people having their sets repaired by this company were being charged exorbitant prices.

He reported his findings to the police who got a good TV set, had it thoroughly examined by a reputable firm, replaced a good $1.85 tube with a defective one, and then took the set to the repair firm in question. The set was "repaired" for a total cost of $36, with some of the tubes replaced by others that did not fit.

The operator of the firm was arrested and charged with larceny by trick.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965

On September 22, 1965, the President signed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. An appropriation has now been approved which will enable the Department of Justice to activate the program contemplated by this legislation.

The act places responsibility in the Department of Justice for administration of a broadly defined grant and technical assistance program designed to strengthen State and local capabilities in the law enforcement, crime prevention, criminal justice, and correctional fields. It is a new and important weapon in the Nation's struggle against crime and lawlessness.

The act authorizes financial assistance to public or private nonprofit organizations for:

A. Improving the quality of personnel engaged in law enforcement, crime prevention, crime control, or correctional work through professional training and related education;
B. Improving the capabilities, techniques, and practices of agencies engaged in law enforcement, administration of the criminal laws, correction, or the prevention or control of crime;
C. Studying matters concerning these activities; and
D. Rendering technical assistance in these areas.

The Attorney General is also authorized to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate information and materials concerning these subjects.

Responsibility for administering the Law Enforcement Assistance Act has been placed in the Department of Justice. An Office of Law Enforcement Assistance has been established under the Attorney General. An appropriation of $7,249,000 has been made by Congress for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

Although grant application forms have not yet been finally developed, preliminary proposal forms may now be submitted. They should be addressed to the Acting Director, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20530. Set forth below are points covering information which should be included.

1. Project Goals

Indicate (a) nature of problem, (b) need to be met, (c) target groups or organizations affected, and (d) what it is hoped the project will demonstrate or achieve.

2. Project Methods

Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be utilized in carrying it out (including estimated time schedule and duration).

3. Financial Resources

Provide an estimated total budget for the project broken down to show separate amounts for personnel (full-time, part-time, and consultants), travel, equipment, supplies, communications (telephone, postage, shipping), and other costs. Within these categories indicate briefly the basis for computation. Indicate specifically (a) the amount of Federal funds sought, and (b) the contribution to be made by the grantee and its form (cash outlay, services of personnel, provision of equipment or facilities, etc.).

4. Other Resources

Indicate briefly the (a) specific facilities and staff available to mount the project, (b) past achievements, experience, and other activities which qualify the applicant to conduct the project, (c) the names of other agencies and organizations whose sponsorship or cooperation in conducting the project is deemed important and will be obtained, and (d) other Federal agencies contacted for assistance on this or similar project ideas.

5. Contribution of Project

Indicate (a) what will be done to evaluate the project's effectiveness (or whether it is desired that others handle this responsibility), and (b) new approaches or innovative aspects of the program which would justify LEAA support of the project as offering an effort, work product, model, or demonstration of national, regional, or other significance transcending the project's local impact.

The following criteria have been tentatively selected for evaluation of grant applications. However, because of the diverse character and wide variety of activities that may be considered for support, it is neither desirable or possible to regard these as rigid requirements or policies. They should be considered rather as guidelines which will have application to most types of projects submitted for LEAA assistance.

1. New Techniques or Approaches

Preference will be given to projects seeking to develop or introduce new knowledge, techniques, and approaches to problems under considerations. (Mere expansion of resources or facilities or introduction of improvements in substantial use elsewhere will not ordinarily satisfy this criterion.)

2. Stimulation of Change

Preference will be given to action-oriented efforts; i.e., projects seeking to test or demonstrate ideas, to develop working prototypes or practical aids, or to activate change and improvement. (This does not exclude studies or projects with study phases if they incorporate action goals as described above.)

3. Broad Significance

Preference will be given to projects designed to produce models or improvements having value or significance beyond their local impact (i.e., for the Nation as a whole or for particular types of areas, communities, agencies, or systems).

4. Duration of Grants

Projects of relatively short duration will be encouraged. (In general, grants assistance will be limited to projects contemplating completion or some concrete stage of closure in 1 to 2 years.)

5. Size of Grants

Grant requests of modest size will be encouraged. (Although the nature of some efforts may be such as to require greater support, it is anticipated that most grants will be in the vicinity of $15,000–$150,000.)

6. Grantee Contribution

Preference will be given to projects in which the grantee is able or prepared to make a substantial contribution (in money, services, or facilities) to the resources needed for execution. (This should involve commitment of resources beyond those routinely applied to the area of project activity.)

7. Program Balance

Preference will be given to proposals which will help insure a comprehensive range of projects and sound program balance. (In considering otherwise equally meritorious projects, LEAA's desire to cover as many potential areas of experimentation as possible and insure balanced regional, urban-rural, and subject matter representation will be given weight.)

8. Continuation of Successful Efforts

In demonstration efforts where assistance is given to a new program, the ability and intention of the grantee (or other appropriate agency) to continue the program without Federal support if proved successful will be seen as a positive factor in evaluation for grant aid.

9. Sponsorship

Sponsorship of all agencies to be affected or having an immediate interest in a project is considered an important element in grant eligibility. (Where, for example, support is sought for a police operations project, cosponsorship or at least the endorsement of the affected agencies and local government entity would be expected.)

10. Type of Financial Support

In general, most expenses required for the conduct of a grant project will be supported with the exception that outlays for construction of facilities or purchase of capital equipment will ordinarily not be possible. (With the limited funds available for first-year activities, direct investment in program rather than facilities appears necessary.)

11. Need

Regard will be given to need on two levels in consideration of grant applications: (a) inability to mount the proposed project without LEAA support (i.e., financing not possible from operating budgets or other local resources); and (b) degree to which the project deals with problem most in need of solution.

The great interest in the new program among law enforcement people has been demonstrated by the many proposals and inquiries submitted to date. The need and concern for additional training of police officers are widely understood. Many requests for assistance to training programs have been submitted. Among them have been several proposals for the construction of buildings or purchase of ammunition. Unfortunately, the appropriation for the program will not permit the support of construction projects or the purchase of supplies and equipment except in an unusual case involving experimentation with new concepts, techniques, or practices.

Less interest has been shown in the segment of the program designed to permit support of projects to serve as models of new capabilities, techniques, and practices for State and local law enforcement agencies to improve their effectiveness. Such proposals are encouraged and will be carefully considered. The staff of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance will aid in developing proposals into final form. Ideas should be submitted in preliminary form if it is not possible to develop them in detail. This will permit their further development with staff assistance.

Norfolk Crindel 6/3/65

NO APATHY HERE

Bufi # 63-4296-56

A young telephone operator in an east coast city, returning to her home from work about 2 a.m., was attacked by two men. She screamed for help and immediately people came running to her aid from all directions. The two men fled at the sight of the onrushing people but were arrested by police a short time later and charged with assault.

Jacksonville Crindel 5/11/65

ADVERTISING DIDN'T PAY

Bufi. # 63-4296-63

A home in a southern city was burglarized of a quantity of household furnishings while the owner was away on vacation. Later, the victim's sister, while reading the ads section of the local paper, recognized some items offered for sale as those stolen from the home. She notified the police, and two men were arrested and charged with burglary.

AGE OF DOCUMENT

(*Continued from page 15*)

try over the years to make its products whiter and more pleasing to the eye. Among the most interesting new additives introduced in recent years is the optical brightener. These are white dyes [6] which fluoresce under the influence of the ultraviolet light commonly present in most lighting and reemit it as visible light.

Synthetic coatings started growing rapidly in the late 1940's.[6] Coatings for electrosensitive papers used in many office copying machines have made their appearance in recent years. Back in 1957 the Dennison Manufacturing Co. began to develop a copying system which, unlike most others in the field, contains its electrostatic element [7] in the special coatings of the paper. Another newcomer in the field is a lacquer coat.[8]

Because the analysis of a sheet of paper for its fiber content has only limited value, much of the effort to determine its origin or approximate age must be directed to the determination of the various nonfibrous materials intentionally added or present as impurities. Browning [9] has made an extensive survey of available methods for such testing.

The Typewriter

Although not widely realized, the typewriting on a questioned document offers an excellent means for determining its approximate age. This may be based either on the design of the type or on progressive defects in the typewritten impressions.

Following the establishment of the FBI Laboratory in 1932, the various typewriter manufacturers were contacted and sample impressions were obtained of the available styles of type. Since that time sample impressions have been obtained as soon as they are released. This collection includes approximately 1,600 samples, many of which show the date on which the particular style of type was introduced to the market. By comparison with this collection, it is often possible to determine whether the style of type used to prepare the document in question actually existed at the time it purports to have been prepared.

Defects in the typewriting impressions produced through the use of a particular typewriter make their appearance gradually, one by one. They are caused by normal wear and tear as well as by the accidental striking of one typeface against the back of another. Once present, these defects remain unless and until they are aggravated or made more pronounced, or until significant repairs are made. In effect, the typewriter writes its own chronology.

Upon having established that the questioned document was prepared on a given typewriter, one should take the following steps:

1. Obtain provable samples from records prepared on the given typewriter on the approximate date on which the questioned document was allegedly prepared;
2. Obtain samples from records prepared on the given typewriter on a date before the questioned document was allegedly prepared;
3. Obtain samples from records prepared on the given typewriter on a date after the questioned document was allegedly prepared; and
4. Obtain samples from records prepared at the approximate time at which the questioned document is believed to have been actually prepared.

Laboratory examination of such documents may well establish the age of the writing with considerable accuracy. The effectiveness of the examination is directly related to the quality, character, and quantity of the known standards obtained.

The inking quality of the ribbon on a typewriter also serves as a means of determining the approximate date on which a questioned document was prepared. This determination is

TYPEWRITER TYPE SPECIMEN

NO. 188

NAME OF MACHINE	Remington Statesman
TYPE OF MACHINE	Proportional Spacing Electric
STYLE OF TYPE	Chancellor Type No. 666
USED ON MODELS	Proportional Spacing Electric ONLY
DATE & SERIAL NO. OF MACHINE WHEN TYPE FIRST USED	Type released March 18, 1960
DATE & SERIAL NO. OF MACHINE WHEN TYPE USED 100%	----------
DATE & SERIAL NO. OF MACHINE WHEN TYPE WAS DISCONTINUED	Still in use.

RIBBON SPECIMEN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890 ! @ # $ % ¢ & * ( ) ¼ ½ + = " ' , , ? /

Sample of Remington Statesman Proportional Spacing Chancellor style type introduced March 18, 1960.

based on the fact that a new ribbon deposits a heavier amount of ink than one which has experienced long and heavy usage. Standards for such a comparison should be obtained from records prepared at different times as described in the preceding paragraph.

Type Style

The determination of the make and model of typewriter on which a questioned document was prepared for dating purposes is anything but a simple task. Some typewriter manufacturers have used the same style of type for many, many years, such as the Imperial made in Great Britain,[10] but other manufacturers have used a bewildering number of different styles. The matter is even more complex in those instances where one manufacturer has copied the type style of another with near perfection.

In other instances, several different typewriter manufacturers purchase the same style of type from the same type manufacturer, such as Ransmayer in Europe, the world's largest exclusive manufacturer of typewriter type. In still other instances, a typewriter manufacturer may equip his new machines with leftover type faces from a variety of sources, thus producing hybrid products. Once a typewriter has been rebuilt extensively, efforts to determine the make and model from the typewriter impressions are nothing short of hopeless.

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation
2. Federal Bureau of Investigation
3. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Simulation of progressive defects in the typewriting produced on the same machine over a long period of time. Note that the letter "I" strikes a little lower in lines two and three than in line one; there is a more pronounced defect in the lower left-hand portion of the letter "I" in line three than in line two; and more pronounced defects appear in the letters "v" and "g" in line three than in line two. When compared with known standards, the approximate date on which a questioned document was prepared may be determined.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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Letterhead printing from three different lots.

New Concepts

In a departure from uniform spacing for each character on the machine, IBM in August 1940 introduced its first proportional spacing machines whereby certain letters are afforded more space than others. Proportional spacing was introduced many years later by other typewriter manufacturers.

In 1962 IBM introduced the Selectric, a new concept in typewriter manufacture. This utilizes a spherical element bearing raised designs of the characters on the keyboard. On these machines the typing element may be changed quickly and easily. Being replaceable, many different typing elements may be used on the same typewriter. Any typewriting identification which may result is based on the typing element rather than on the typewriter itself.

Typewriter Ribbons

Typewriter ribbons consist of silk, nylon, or other fabrics impregnated with a vehicle containing a dye or pigment.[11] The vehicle usually consists of nondrying materials such as oleic acid and glycerine. Many di

rent dyes or pigments may be used. Typewriter ribbon deposits offer no reliable basis by means of which a document may be dated. The same is true of carbon paper deposits.

Carbon paper ribbons were introduced on IBM typewriters in 1933.

Printed Forms

Certain documents may be made out on printed forms, such as notes, letterheads, or certificates of various kinds, which purport to be older than they actually are. The printed forms themselves have a history all their own, aside from the paper or other features appearing thereon. The printer usually keeps a sample of each lot or order filled by him. By comparison with known standards, the dates of which have been established, it is sometimes possible to determine whether a document is as old as it purports to be.

ubber Stamps

Rubber stamps often develop progressive defects with heavy use and afford a means of dating a questioned document. The same is true of hand numbering machines. Since inked pads are commonly used with both, the changes in the ink used on the pads may also afford a means of dating a document.

Known standards for comparison purposes may be obtained from records made in the usual course of business. They should include some made at about the time the questioned document purports to have been prepared and others prepared both before and after the purported date of the questioned document.

Stamp pad and printing inks, pencils, and crayons offer no significant means for determining the approximate age of a questioned document.

Beyond the scope of this article are ose instances where fraudulent additions or alterations may have been made on an otherwise genuine document. These include studies of typewriting alignment, sequence of ink or pencil strokes, obliterations, additions, creases in the paper, and related matters.

Conclusion

As noted in this article, many new developments, such as new fillers, binders, and sizings in the paper, new styles of type used on typewriters, and new watermarks in paper have appeared on the horizon with increasing frequency during the last few years.

While no forecast can be made as to the probable outcome in a specific case, these new developments offer valuable new tools which may be utilized in the solution of the complex technical problem of determining the approximate age of a questioned document.

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[3] The Washington Post, Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1955.

[4] Ordway Hilton, Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, January–February 1957, vol. 47, No. 5.

[5] The Dictionary of Paper, American Paper and Pulp Association, New York, N.Y., 1940, p. 246.

[6] Chemical and Engineering News, Sept. 9, 1963, vol. 41, No. 36, p. 86. (Note: The author drew extensively upon this publication for source material.)

[7] Barron's National and Financial Weekly, May 24, 1965, p. 8.

[8] Chemical and Engineering News, May 10, 1965, vol. 43, No. 19, p. 36.

[9] B. L. Browning, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1956, vol. 39, No. 1, p. 161A.

[10] Suspect Documents—Their Scientific Examination, Wilson R. Harrison, 1958, p. 245.

[11] Charlotte L. Brown and Paul L. Kirk, Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, March–April 1956, vol. 46, No. 6.

Indianapolis Crimdel 6/30/65

PARENTS PENALIZED

Bufi # 63-4296-21

Police in Indianapolis, Ind., have revived two seldom-used ordinances in an effort to curb the rising number of traffic accidents involving children.

The ordinances provide that parents of children 12 and under who ride bicycles in the street can be arrested and fined a maximum of $100 if found guilty. For those parents whose children under 12 are found playing in the street, the fine is $10.

Cleveland Crimdel 6/22/65

RACING SIGNALS

Bufi #63-4296-11

Teenage drag racers in one Midwest area have found the wee hours and a new 7-mile stretch of divided highway quite conducive to their pastime.

Lookouts with flashlights are posted on the interchange bridges at each end of the stretch. When a patrol car is spotted, flashlights flicker and serenity resumes as the defiant ones drive slowly and nonchalantly away from the scene.

SEARCH

(*Continued from page 20*)

Federal courts have since upheld a number of searches of the person in which rubber or cellophane bags of narcotics were taken from the stomach, intestines, or anus of the arrested person and used in evidence against him. Among these are the following: *Blackford* v. *U.S.*, 247 F. 2d 745 (1957), *cert. denied* 356 U.S. 914; *U.S.* v. *Michel, et al.*, 158 F. Supp. 34 (1957), aff. 258 F. 2d 754, *cert. denied* 359 U.S. 939; *People* v. *Woods*, 139 Cal. App. 515 (1956), *cert. denied* as *Woods* v. *California*, 352 U.S. 1006, *Application of Woods*, 154 F. Supp. 932 (1957), aff. 249 F. 2d 914, *cert. denied* 356 U.S. 921; *Barrera* v. *U.S.*, 276 F. 2d 654 (1960); *Murgia* v. *U.S.*, 285 F. 2d 14 (1960), *cert. denied* 366 U.S. 977; *King* v. *U.S.*, 258 F. 2d 754 (1958); *Denton* v. *U.S.*, 310 F. 2d 129 (1962); *Lane* v. *U.S.*, 321 F. 2d 573 (1963).

Aside from the fact that all of the above cases are customs cases, they have certain other characteristics in common. In each case (1) there was good reason to believe that the person had inside him something which should be taken out; (2) the search was made by a doctor working under sanitary conditions and in a medically approved fashion; (3) the officers used such force as necessary to make the person submit to the examination, but no more.

Although all of the above decisions were handed down in customs cases involving the smuggling of narcotics across the border, and the power of border searches is unusually broad, nothing in the language of the decisions indicates that the power to search body cavities of a person lawfully arrested is limited to border situations. Officers in the interior sometimes have need to search body cavities. Instruments of attack, suicide, or escape can be hidden in body cavities.

In some cases there is an immediate need to prevent the destruction of evidence. In *Espinoza* v. *U.S.*, 278 F. 2d 802 (1960), *cert. denied* 364 U.S. 827, a narcotics officer opened a car door and told the occupant (defendant) that he was under arrest. The defendant pushed the officer, tried to close the door, and grabbed a glassine envelope containing a white powder from the car seat and put it in his mouth. The officer closed his arms around the defendant's neck to prevent him from swallowing the evidence. A second officer tried to stick his finger into the defendant's mouth, but to no avail. This officer then grabbed the defendant's nose to force the mouth open. The envelope dropped out of the defendant's mouth into his hand and he threw it away, after which it was recovered by a third officer, found to be an opium derivative, and introduced in evidence. The courts upheld the officers, stating that they used no more force than was necessary under the circumstances and that the search and seizure were reasonable.

Similarly, in *Mont* v. *U.S.*, 306 F. 2d 412 (1962), *cert. denied* 371 U.S. 935, officers went to an apartment building to conduct a surveillance of Mont, a narcotics suspect. There was an unexpected physical encounter when the officers came upon Mont standing just inside the threshold of a certain apartment. Mont appeared to recognize one of the officers, "momentarily froze," and then raised his left hand to his mouth, inserting therein glassine envelopes of the type commonly used in the narcotics trade. One officer identified himself and shouted, "You are under arrest." A fight ensued and lasted a quarter of an hour before Mont was subdued. One officer stuck his hand into the defendant's mouth to retrieve the contraband and was badly bitten. Later, another officer struck the defendant a blow in the solar plexus and the narcotics popped out. Defendant objected to the use of these narcotics in evidence, claiming an unreasonable search and seizure because the officers had violated his rights by using unnecessary force. The court refused to decide this issue but upheld the officers in all respects, stating simply that "Mont started the fight, altogether unlawfully" and that what happened thereafter was the result of the officers' right to subdue resistance to a valid arrest.

For State cases in which the action and the court decision were similar to *Espinoza* and *Mont*, see *People* v. *Tahtinen* (Calif.), 210 C.A. 2d 755 (1962), and *People* v. *Bass* (Calif.), 214 C.A. 2d 742 (1963).

Summing up searches of body cavities, the power of search used here is an *extraordinary one. It should not be used routinely.* As one court said, "Obviously it would be a most mischievous thing should the customs officers subject every returning traveler to the indignity of a search of this character, or should they do so on speculation or surmise." *U.S.* v. *Michel, et al., supra.* Whether good cause for such a special search exists can often be discussed telephonically with the prosecutor, and if it does, reference can then be had to the searches previously shown as approved by the courts. Except in emergency situations, these searches should always be made by search warrant for search of the person.

For additional information on this subject, see Haislip, *Judicial Reaction to Evidence Obtained by Harsh and Unusual Means*, William and Mary Law Review, vol. IV, No. 1, 1963, and *U.S.* v. *Townsend*, 151 F. Supp. 378 (1957).

H. Arrests Made in Vehicles

With exceptions discussed later, all that has been said concerning the right of the arresting officer to search th

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Springfield Crimdel 7/22/65
Bufi #63-4296-52

BENEATH THE SURFACE

To all appearances, the office and its furnishings gave no evidence of being anything but a regular office with desk and chairs. But this was a gambling raid on a suspected bookie establishment, and FBI Agents and State police troopers were looking for more than met the eye. Their search was rewarded.

Behind a panel of the wall was a telephone. So well matched was the panel with the rest of the wall that only upon close examination was the secreted telephone discovered.

Close inspection of the wooden desk on the premises brought to light a number of betting slips reposing in hollowed-out sections at the back of both leaves of the desk. Only by pulling out the leaves to their full extent could these be observed. Some 50 betting slips were recovered from these hiding places by the FBI Agents and the State police.

Cinci Crimdel 9/1/65
Bufi #63-4296-10

PERSUASIVE TACTICS

A young bank burglar serving a 10-year sentence in a midwestern Federal reformatory confided to an FBI Agent his source of the nitroglycerin he used to blow bank safes open.

He stole large quantities of dynamite—usually from heavy equipment shacks or railroad equipment storage houses—and would boil this dynamite, skimming the nitroglycerin off the top. He would then put the nitro in a small perfume vial and wear it hung around his neck by a stout cord. The vial was taped to his chest to insure a minimum of movement.

Cinci Crimdel 8/16/65
Bufi #63-4296-10

INVISIBLE ROBBERY

Service station attendants are frequently subjected to armed robbery. Usually, however, they get a chance to see the holdup man.

Such was not the case of a service station operator in a Midwest city who recently received a telephone call from someone who said he was in a nearby telephone booth. This individual warned that an accomplice had a high-powered deer rifle aimed at the operator's head ready to shoot if instructions were not followed. The operator was then instructed to place all the money from the cash register at a certain location outside the service station and then return inside. The attendant complied with the instructions and in a few minutes noticed an automobile speeding away. The money too had disappeared.

person of the one arrested applies to arrests made in an automobile as well as to those made in a house or other building or in the street. After a legal and bona fide arrest of the driver, for example, the officers may take things found on his person, *Espinoza* v. *U.S.*, 278 F. 2d 802 (1960), *cert. denied* 364 U.S. 827; *Robinson* v. *U.S.*, 283 F. 2d 508 (1960), *cert. denied* 364 U.S. 919; things within his control, *U.S.* v. *Paradise*, 334 F. 2d 748 (1964); *Bass* v. *U.S.*, 326 F. 2d 884 (1964); things which he abandons, *McClure* v. *U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 19 (1964); *Jackson* v. *U.S.*, 301 F. 2d 515 (1962), *cert. denied* 369 U.S. 859; things in open view and apparently connected with any crime, *Busby* v. *U.S.*, 296 F. 2d 328 (1961), *cert. denied* 369 U.S. 876; *Robinson* v. *U.S.*, *supra;* and unidentified articles partially hidden, *Gendron* v. *U.S.*, 227 F. Supp. 182 (1964); *Kershner* v. *Boles*, 212 F. Supp. 9 (1963).

Some courts, however, have recently raised doubts concerning the extent to which officers may search the person of one who is arrested for a traffic offense of a type which involves no instrumentalities, fruits, or contraband. Such an offense would be "running" a red light or stop sign, as distinguished from driving while intoxicated, in which case the officers might logically assume the presence of some instrumentality such as a bottle of intoxicating liquor. See *Brinegar* v. *State* (Okla.), 262 P. 2d 464 (1953).

The question of the officer's power to search does not usually come up in cases of minor traffic violations. The usual police practice in such cases is to issue the driver a summons. While the act of stopping the driver and detaining him to issue the summons may be an arrest in the most technical sense of the term, it is not a full physical custody arrest and for that reason does not give the officer any right to search the driver's person. The question of power to search must be answered, however, because the law does allow full physical custody arrests for minor traffic violations, and some officers are under instructions to make such an

arrest in each case in which the vehicle bears an out-of-State license tag.

There are several decisions holding, or indicating a judicial view, that even a full custody arrest for a minor traffic violation will not allow a search of either the driver or his car. In a case in which officers arrested a man for a minor parking offense and the search revealed policy slips which became the basis of criminal charges against him, the Illinois Supreme Court said the facts which would justify a search are not present in ". . . the kind of minor traffic offense that ordinarily results in a 'parking ticket' hung on the handle of the door of the car, telling the offender that it is not necessary to appear in court if he mails the amount of his fine." Moreover, that "... when no more is shown than that a car was parked too close to a crosswalk or too far from a curb, the constitution does not permit a policeman to search the driver." *People* v. *Watkins*, 166 N.E. 2d 433 (1960). To the same effect, a Federal court has said that ". . . a minor traffic violation will not generally justify a search of the vehicle and its passengers," citing four State court decisions. *U.S.* v. *One 1963 Cadillac Hardtop*, 224 F. Supp. 210 (1963).

Without questioning the correctness of these decisions in the summons type of traffic case, they still do not solve the problem of the officer who is under orders, issued for some proper purpose, to make a full physical custody arrest of the violator and bring him to the police station or magistrate. Such a person can kill or injure the officer as easily as any other offender, and the fact that he is known only as a traffic violator at this moment does not prove that he is harmless otherwise.

A reasonable and well-balanced view of the entire problem is that taken by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in *Barnes* v. *State*, 130 N.W. 2d 264 (1964), in which that court took the position that in a full custody arrest for a minor traffic offense (nonoperating brakelight) a search of the driver for weapons ("patting down") is proper, but a further and meticulous search strongly suspected by the court of being used to discover marihuana (which it did) was unreasonable. The court noted that the purpose of a search of the person, in addition to finding weapons, is to discover the instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of the crime for which the person was arrested, and that such things do not exist in the offense of driving a vehicle with a defective brakelight. As to a search of the person for weapons, the court stated as follows:

> "We are not persuaded that where a traffic offender actually is arrested, as distinguished from being handed a summons to appear in court at some future time, that it is unreasonable for the arresting officer to search his person for weapons. In a recent California case the court took note of numerous attacks which have been made upon law enforcement officers seeking to interrogate occupants of automobiles. *People* v. *Davis* (1961), 188 Cal. App. 2d 718, 722, 10 Cal. Rptr. 610. A striking example of this is afforded by *Brook* v. *State* (1963), 21 Wis. 2d 32, 123 N.W. 2d 535. Some of the most dangerous criminals are as well dressed and peaceful appearing as the majority of law-abiding citizens. It seems to us that the protection of the lives of our law enforcement officers outweighs the slight affront to personal dignity of the arrested person who undergoes a search for weapons. We find the arguments advanced in favor of this position in Agata, *Searches and Seizures Incident to Traffic Violations—A Reply to Professor Simeone*, 7 St. Louis Law Journal (1962) 1, most persuasive."

The Wisconsin decision protects the arresting officer without leaving the door open to unreasonable searches. As the court clearly indicated, it still can reject as unreasonable a search of the person incident to a full custody arrest for a minor traffic violation if it finds that the arrest was not bona fide—that the officers used the traffic violation as a pretext to arrest and search for some other purpose. See earlier discussion entitled "The Arrest Must Be Bona Fide."

Assuming that the Wisconsin decision in *Barnes* v. *State* correctly states the law on searching a person arrested in a vehicle for an offense *not* involving instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of crime, one question still remains unanswered. How far *into the automobile* does a *search of the person* extend? How much of the interior area of the vehicle is so completely under the immediate physical control of the driver—within his reach—as to be justifiably searched as a search of the person rather than a search of the vehicle? This search would be one made for weapons of injury or escape. See generally, "Scope of Reasonable Search," page 16 *supra.*

Assuming that the search of the person incidental to arrest can include some interior portions of a motor vehicle, nevertheless, a search for weapons cannot lawfully be made where such areas are no longer accessible to the arrestee, since in that event, the threat of harm to the officer no longer exists. At least one Federal court decision holds that once the traffic offender has been arrested and securely held outside his vehicle, the right to search for weapons does not extend into the vehicle. A Delaware Highway Patrol officer on routine duty saw the defendant speeding on the highway at night and arrested him after a 100-mile-an-hour chase. The officer had to subdue the defendant physically and, after doing so, handcuffed the defendant, placed him in the front seat of the police car, and shut the door. The officer, who was alone, then felt secure, *as he testified at trial*, and proceeded to search the defendant's car. Under the front seat he found a sawed-off shotgun in violation of Federal law. The court held the search unreasonable, stating that the officer could not have been searching for instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of the offense of speed

ng for there are none. He had no right to search for weapons because the secure condition in which the defendant now was held made it impossible for the defendant to obtain any weapon which he may have had in his car. As a result, the search was exploratory only, and all exploratory searches are unreasonable. *U.S.* v. *Tate*, 209 F. Supp. 762 (1962). See also *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964).

The *Tate* decision is of doubtful validity if it assumes that an accused, once handcuffed and placed in a car, is no longer dangerous. This is not necessarily true. If handcuffed in front, he still can get out and attack the officer. He may be able to release himself from the handcuffs and use them as a weapon of attack—it has been done in the past. In either case the accused might momentarily gain the upper hand on the officer, seize the shotgun, and kill the officer. It might be argued that the officer should immediately drive away with his prisoner, but this approach is unrealistic. The officer has a duty to determine whether anyone else is in the car, lying down behind, look the car over generally as an alert investigator should do, and close the windows and doors—preferably locking them—for custodial purposes. While the officer is performing these duties, he still is open to attack.

In fairness to the court which decided the *Tate* case, however, it should be said that in this case the prisoner was handcuffed with his hands *behind his back*, and the court disclaimed any intent to lay down a rule that a search for weapons would always be unreasonable. After holding only that the search was unreasonable under the *facts of this case*, the court said:

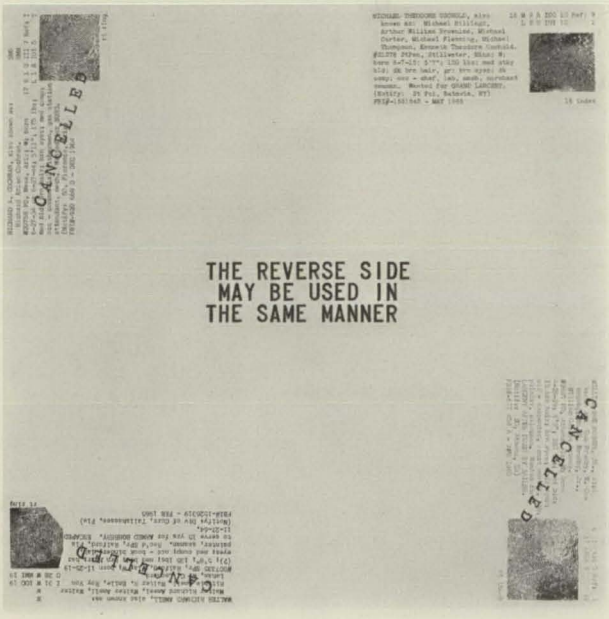
> "This is not to say, however, that the officer in question, untrained in the law, should necessarily be criticized for doing his duty as he saw it. In a close case such as this, it is perhaps better that the arresting officer be overzealous and, in finding a deadly weapon, thus prevent some brutal intended murder, leaving it to trained prosecuting authorities to determine at leisure whether the facts warrant prosecution for the offense thus uncovered."

State court decisions are not in agreement on the proper rule. The Superior Court of New Jersey appears to take a position like that in *Tate*. A State officer stopped a car with a broken taillight and made a full custody arrest of the driver for failure to have a driver's license in his possession. The court held the search of the vehicle (disclosing a stolen safe) to be unreasonable, stating that: "Surely the operator of a motor vehicle should not be required to submit to a search of his person or his automobile merely because he parks too close to a fire hydrant, fails to stop at a stop sign, passes a red light, exceeds the speed limit, or commits like traffic violations." *State* v. *Sanders*, 202 A. 2d 448 (1964). The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has stated (dictum) that in a full custody arrest at 4:30 a.m. for driving at a high rate of speed, passing a stop sign, and driving without lights, a search of the front seat area of the vehicle incidental to arrest would be reasonable. *Travers* v. *U.S.*, 144 A. 2d 889 (1958). The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has taken the position that although not every traffic arrest justifies a search of the vehicle, when the officer making the arrest finds facts and circumstances causing him in good faith to believe that the motorist is armed, dangerous, or intending to escape, he has the right incidental to arrest to search for weapons through as much of the vehicle as the accused can reach, such as under the instrument panel, under the seat, and in the unlocked glove compartment. The court upheld such a search in a case where the defendant was arrested at night after passing one truck in a no passing zone and forcing another to the shoulder. *Brinegar* v. *State* (Okla.), 262 P. 2d 464 (1958). It upheld such a search in another case in which the arrest was for speeding and the officer recognized the occupants as dangerous. *Sanders* v. *State* (Okla.), 341 P. 2d 643 (1959). The Supreme Court of Minnesota has agreed with the position taken by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in *Brinegar*. *State* v. *Harris* (Minn.), 121 N.W. 2d 327 (1963).

Although the cases cited are not in full agreement, it seems a fair statement to say that they lean definitely in favor of allowing the officer to search the person of anyone whom he has taken into full physical custody for any traffic offense, assuming a lawful and bona fide arrest and some good reason to take into custody rather than issue a summons, and that in deciding whether this search of the person may cover those parts of the vehicle within the immediate physical control of the accused, the courts will be inclined to give the officer the benefit of the doubt if he can show any factual basis at all for so extending the search. Even in *Tate* the court said, "Great deference should be paid to an officer's decision that a search for weapons is necessary."

(To be continued in March)

***"While most of us who criticize the police have comparatively safe and pleasant environments, most policemen spend every working day dealing with dangerous criminals of every kind and in the most dismal surroundings."*—Chief Judge Campbell, U.S. District Court, Chicago, Ill., in *U.S. ex rel. Reck* v. *Ragen*, 172 F. Supp. 734 (1959).**



File card for wanted notices.

IDENT

S.A. Carl S. Volker

A SUGGESTION ON FILING WANTED NOTICES

THE POSTING of wanted notices in the fingerprint files of the FBI Identification Division indicating that the apprehension of a particular individual is desired by a local law enforcement agency is one of the many services furnished by the FBI. This service is furnished without charge.

In connection with this service, where fingerprints are available, the FBI also publishes large numbers of these wanted notices each month in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert. For those identification officers who may have a problem in maintaining these notices in a readily accessible file within the limitations of available space, we again offer a previously suggested method for filing these.

The proposed system is an effective and inexpensive way of making such notices a part of the law enforcement agency's regular fingerprint file. With the use of this system, the agency which arrests a fugitive previously listed in the Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert will be able to identify the person promptly. This is possible because the wanted notice bears not only a single fingerprint of the fugitive but also his complete fingerprint classification. Each wanted notice may be clipped from the Bulletin Insert and mounted at the upper-right hand corner of an 8- by 8-inch card as shown in the accompanying illustration. The card is then filed in the particular classification to which it belongs in the fingerprint files. In order to derive the maximum benefit from each of these cards, it is suggested that as each of the mounted notices is cancelled, the remaining corners of the card be utilized in like manner. After the four corners of the card have been used, the card can then be reversed and the same procedure followed.

One suggested method with regard to the cancellation of these notices makes use of a rubber stamp bearing the word "cancelled." As a cancellation notice appears in the Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert, that particular notice in file should be stamped crosswise upon its face as shown in the illustration.

At the time a subject is arrested and fingerprinted by a local law enforcement agency, his impressions can be searched rapidly through the prin and wanted notices on file. If the classification of a set of prints matches the classification on a wanted notice, or nearly matches it, a definite conclusion can be reached by comparing the single fingerprint contained on the wanted notice with the corresponding fingerprint of the arrested subject. Through this procedure the fugitive status of many persons has been disclosed in a very short period of time after their arrests.

This method should not interfere in any way with the established procedure of forwarding to the Identification Division of the FBI in Washington, D.C., the fingerprints of every person arrested. This procedure is necessary in order to verify positive identification and to assure that the individual's entire arrest record, based on fingerprints taken at the time of each arrest, will be complete in FBI files for the benefit of all law enforcement.

Cleveland let 8/19/65
re: FBI & LEB, Suggestion for article

Million-to-One Shot!

Tempers were high as the two men came at each other with drawn guns. A feud had been smoldering between the two for some time, and the climax came when they met in a local bar and fired at each other—one with a .32-caliber revolver, the other with a .41-caliber Colt revolver. Four shots were fired in all.

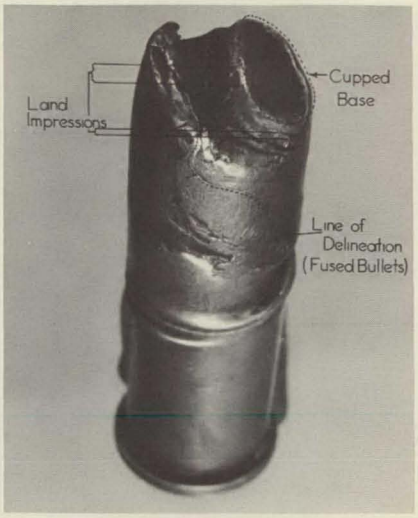
This scene might have taken place in the days of Wyatt Earp, with the participants staging an old-fashioned western shoot-out; actually, it took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in July 1965.

When the smoke of battle had cleared, one of the participants had been hit twice—in the abdomen and in the arm—one of the shots had gone wild, and the fourth was unaccounted for.

Examination of the guns by Cleveland police revealed that the .41-caliber revolver was loaded with one .38 Colt NP cartridge and three .38 Special cartridges. Police had difficulty in extracting one of the .38 Specials from the chamber slot aligned with the barrel of the .41-caliber Colt revolver.

The case wall on this last cartridge had an accordion-type fold about five-eighths inch from the head. A deformed cylndrical-shaped mass—the diameter of a .41-caliber—made up the bullet. The overall length of the cartridge was 1.39 inches as compared with the 1.54-inch length of a standard .38 Special cartridge.

Microscopic examination in the Cleveland Ballistics Laboratory disclosed that the deformed lead jammed in the chamber consisted of two fused bullets, with the cupped base of one constituting a portion of what would normally be the bullet nose. Along the side of this cupped base, there is evidence of rifling with characteristics similar to those on the test shot fired from the .32-caliber Colt revolver. There were other markings on this bullet that could have been impressed on it by the barrel of the .41 caliber Colt revolver from which the deformed lead was removed.



The million-to-one-shot bullet.

All evidence points to a one-in-a-million possibility, according to the Cleveland police. They surmise a shot fired from the .32-caliber revolver directly entered the larger barrel of the .41 revolver and fused itself with the lead of the .38 Special cartridge which was in the chamber aligned with the barrel. The force of the impact caused the cartridge case wall to fold, thus accounting for the shortening of the overall cartridge length.

Two .38 Special cartridges, one normal, the other deformed.

The two revolvers used in the feud.

WANTED BY THE FBI

THEODORE CHARLES NELSON, also known as: Teddy Nelson, Theordore Charles Nelson.

Bank Embezzlement

THEODORE CHARLES NELSON is currently being sought by the FBI for bank embezzlement.

The Crime

On June 23, 1964, Nelson reported to work as usual at the Oakland Bank of Commerce, Oakland, Calif., where he was employed as a clerk and daily handled large sums of money. Nelson, however, broke with this daily routine when shortly before the bank was to open, he allegedly went to the vault, checked out $140,000 in cash, stuffed it into a shopping bag, and walked out of the bank.

A Federal warrant was issued on June 23, 1964, at Oakland, Calif., charging Nelson with violation of the Federal Reserve Act.

The Fugitive

Nelson, who allegedly has associated with homosexuals in the past, has been described as a "showoff" who would do anything for a joke. He reportedly is a neat dresser who prefers expensive clothes in bright colors. Nelson reportedly may have suicidal tendencies.

Description

Age	21, born Mar. 16, 1944, Oakland, Calif.
Height	5 feet, 6 inches to 5 feet, 7 inches.
Weight	165 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Eyes	Brown.
Hair	Brown (may be dyed black or reddish brown).
Complexion	Ruddy.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupation	Bank clerk.
Scars and marks	Hernia operation scar at lower left of abdomen.
Remarks	Reportedly effeminate in mannerisms.
FBI No	913,908 E.
Fingerprint classification	2 O 5 U III 18 I 17 R III

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

FINGERPRINT PHENOMENA

Hundreds of thousands of visitors come to FBI Headquarters each year to view the exhibits and tour the buildings. But one of the recent visitors—accompanied by her 8-year-old son—came for the purpose of giving some very interesting information. This consisted of the unusual oddity of the lack of fingerprint characteristics on her fingers and those of her young son—as well as those of her father. None of them have ridges within the pattern area on either their hands or their feet.

The father of the woman had been fingerprinted some years before, and his fingerprints are maintained in the FBI Identification Division under an approximate classification in the absence of necessary ridge detail which prevents accurate classification for filing purposes. It is noted, however, that there is sufficient ridge detail in certain of the fingers to make an identification.

The finger impressions of the woman and her son were taken by FBI Identification Division personnel, and their fingerprints, too, have been given an approximate classification because of the absence of ridge detail in the pattern area. However, like the woman's father, there is sufficient detail available in each set of fingerprints to effect an identification.

The finger impressions of these three people are unusual and appear to be hereditary phenomena.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966 O—797-236

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

Letter 11/1/65 from Director Fred M. Hurd Yale University

Traffic Fellowships Offered by Yale University

The Bureau of Highway Traffic of Yale University announces the availability of fellowships for the 1966–67 academic year to be awarded to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and would like to enter the profession of traffic engineering as a career. The fellowships cover a full academic year of graduate study, starting in September 1966 and terminating the following May.

Students receiving the fellowships are provided a living stipend of $1,400 disbursed at the rate of $175 a month for a period of 8 months and the full year's tuition of $1,600. The fellowships are made available to the university through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundation and the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The Yale Traffic Bureau 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 has trained over 650 professional traffic engineers. 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) traffic flow analysis and theory, (4) transportation planning, (5) highway planning and geometric design, (6) highway administration and finance, and (7) city planning and other sociological aspects of highway transportation. Experts in traffic and related fields from all over the country are invited to speak as guest lecturers at frequent intervals.

The field of traffic engineering offers unusually promising careers to young engineers. A current survey has indicated need for 1,400 additional qualified traffic engineers in the United States, and this need will double in the next decade as traffic volumes increase.

Applications for admission and further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Conn. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded to those applicants with highest qualifications. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1966. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a successful candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated.

Press release by Judge Lee Freund

SHOPLIFTING

From national statistics it has been determined that the average value of things taken by a shoplifter is $3.02.

Los Angeles, Dec. 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern above is classified as a central pocket loop type of whorl with a meeting tracing. Because of the marginal recurve in front of the left delta, the pattern would be referenced to a loop with one ridge count.