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



The Twin Enemies of Freedom

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

Address before the 28th Annual Convention of the National Council of Catholic Women on November 9, 1956, at Chicago, Ill.

I am honored to discuss with this outstanding group of "career" women a matter of pressing urgency to every home in America. I say "career" women because I feel there are no careers so important as those of homemaker and mother.

As homemakers and mothers, you must be disturbed, as I am, with the continued advance of the twin enemies of freedom—crime and communism. These evil forces menace not only the security of our Nation but they also menace the homes of America, which are the foundations of our civilization.

Statistics show that before this year comes to an end, one out of every 16 homes across the land will have been blighted by sorrow and misery because of crime. Lawlessness will deprive some of these homes of their breadwinners and leave disgrace, shame and heavy hearts, as their loved ones join the ever expanding forces of the lawless.

Recently, newspapers carried a heart-warming report that church membership in America has now passed the 100 million mark. That is good news for all of us. But this good news was marred for me by the knowledge that nearly 11½ million persons have been arrested for serious offenses, or to bring this dreadful fact into sharper focus, 1 out of every 15 persons in our Nation has a record of arrest for a serious offense.

Those who look upon life in the abstract might hold to the view that the number of arrests is not a true yardstick for measuring the extent of lawlessness. I invite them to look at the record of convictions. This record shows that more than 5½ million persons have been convicted for one or more violations of the law, or 1 out of every 29 persons in the land.

In this age of materialism, all too frequently crime is considered merely in terms of dollar costs. It is a shocking fact that crime costs every home

in America \$467 a year—an estimated total of 20 billions of dollars each year.

The staggering cost of crime in dollars and cents becomes more realistic when we face the fact that for every \$1 spent on education \$1.29 is spent on crime. For every \$1 contributed to the churches of America crime costs \$12. Our national debt could be wiped out completely in 14 years if this money were used to reduce that debt rather than to pay tribute to the lawless. But unfortunately the real cost cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Some 11½ million people in these United States have either been disgraced or have had their lives completely ruined in their attempts to live outside the law. If a person wants to throw his life away, he has that choice. But it is not a right; because the innocent suffer more than those who violate the laws. The real tragedy of crime lies in the suffering of its innocent victims. In any 24-hour period, 7,094 serious crimes are committed across our land. Every time your watch ticks off 12 seconds you can record the occurrence of a serious violation of law.

I believe the basic source of pressures for peace and security lies with the women of America. The fact that you have gathered here in Chicago in convention is proof that the necessity for militant action to sustain the American way of life is obvious to you. For today, a dangerous complacency threatens to blind our people to the menaces which would destroy us unless they are recognized and curbed.

Textbooks are filled with theories on crime causation. There are many contributing factors to crime, but the real cause can be stated in simple terms: crimes are committed by those who lack a sense of moral responsibility. For the most part they commit crime knowingly and with de-

liberate intent. If we are to live in an America free of crime, if we are to see a better world, then we must live by and teach the Golden Rule.

Criminals are made—not born. The blame for crime must be placed where it rightly belongs—upon the adult. A new sense of responsibility must be born in the home if we are to reverse the rising trend of youth toward lawlessness. Reasonable discipline, administered with consistency, is essential in developing a stable individual.

The crime problem is basically a youth problem. In the past 4 years, while the number of 10- to 17-year-old children in this country increased 101½ percent, arrests of boys and girls in this age group increased nearly 21 percent. Youths are committing more serious crimes with increasing frequency, and this is a source of real alarm in every community in the land.

Last year 2,262,450 major offenses were committed by the Nation's crime army. A little over 42 percent of these crimes were committed by children under 18, and nearly half of these were under 15. The 10- to 17-year olds last year were involved in 62 percent of all arrests for automobile thefts, 53 percent of all arrests for burglary, 47 percent of all arrests for larceny, and 21 percent of all arrests for robberies.

This situation, in the final analysis, is not the failure of youth but the failure of adults. The fact remains that out of every 100 boys and girls in the 10 to 17 age group, 97 live law-abiding lives. There is nothing basically wrong with the youth of the land. Youth needs only to be guided along the proper path. A youth's intelligence must be anchored in morality to give him the ability to determine right from wrong, good from bad, and the true from the false. Given discipline, young people will learn self-discipline; given training, they will learn to live useful lives. The 3 out of each 100 who annually break the law have wandered into a morass of disbelief—where they have no faith, no belief in a Supreme Being, no respect for the rights of others, no belief in the dignity of man, and finally, no belief in themselves.

There must be training for parenthood as well as a fixing of responsibility for the failure of parenthood. Too many parents allow their children to run free with no check on what they do, where or with whom they go. The result is a juvenile jungle. Too many homes breed juvenile delinquents through parental neglect. Too many children are left to shift for themselves—hungry, helpless, loveless.

When parents are not sufficiently interested to know where their children are and what they are doing, the risk for their future is grave. It is the parents who should be brought before the bar of justice to account for their stewardship when their children go astray. The parents are responsible to a great extent for the sins of their children. The parents should be held morally, legally, and financially responsible.

I have studied the case histories of thousands of criminals. In almost every case, the failure to develop character is directly attributable to lack of proper influence and guidance in the home. Unfortunately, the home no longer provides the inspiration for right living. The American home must become again a center of learning how to live as well as a center of living.

Modern society is geared to a fast tempo; there are great demands on the parents to provide the material necessities for their children. Too often, the primary need for sympathetic and spiritual guidance is neglected and the child is deprived of the very element which is most essential to stabilize him emotionally and to aid him in his growth toward maturity. As a result of this thoughtless neglect, society suffers.

What is needed is to restore the home to its proper place where the lessons of the Golden Rule are translated into daily living, where the members of the family counsel and aid each other, and where each has a share in the responsibilities of home life.

What is needed is a return to the home where parents are companions of their children as well as the providers of the necessities of life, where parents share their leisure time with their children, and where children are taught the spiritual and civic responsibilities of manhood and womanhood. A child above all else needs the firm moral backing of a conscientious mother and father and the love, understanding, and security that a good Christian home affords.

What is needed is greater participation by parents with their children in the programs of the church, the school, and the community. What is needed is to cease being "penny-wise and pound-foolish" in providing for our churches, schools, and community facilities.

What is needed is a greater interest in and knowledge on the part of parents of the needs of local law enforcement agencies to the end that those agencies might have the support and the facilities so necessary to protect the homes of the

land. Good government does not just happen—it is the result of the constantly vigilant efforts of the many who selflessly strive to build a better community, and beyond that, a better Nation and a better world.

What is needed above all is to practice the Living Faith of our fathers in our daily lives and a dedication to making the Kingdom of God a reality on “earth as it is in Heaven.”

The neglect in the training of so many of our Nation's youth, their lack of spiritual nourishment, their ignorance of the great truths of the Bible, and the tragic void of God and prayer in their lives weaken our homes and our Nation's welfare.

Secularism is not necessarily an evil of immorality and excesses. More often it is the evil of nonmorality and indifference. That is why I say the greatest crime is the toleration of crime.

Neglect at home and lack of discipline in the home are two of the main reasons for juvenile delinquency, it is true, but the basic cause of the present situation is that so many of our young people have no real sense of moral responsibility which comes from an intimate knowledge of God's teachings. This is essential to meet the criminal enemies of our freedoms.

It is essential in order to meet the Communist enemy of both our spiritual and physical freedoms.

Communism, like crime, advances and takes hold because men ignore God. The real danger in communism lies in the fact that it is atheistic and seeks to replace the Supreme Being. Communism is secularism on the march. It is the mortal foe of all the world's religions which acknowledge the existence of God. Either the Faith of our fathers will triumph or communism will engulf us. In this land of ours the two cannot live side by side.

Nowhere among the leaders of the Communist Party in the United States, Russia, Red China or in any other part of the world will you find one who loves and believes in God. God is truth. Communists hate truth and, therefore, they hate the church.

One of the leading slogans of the Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917 was: “Religion is the opium of the people.”

This was first uttered by Karl Marx, the founder of communism, in 1843. Lenin, now resurrected by the Kremlin as the Communist idol

and guide of the present and future, restated it in 1905. And last year, Nikita Khrushchev, the present head of the Russian Communist Party, publicly proclaimed that Communists have not changed their opinion on religion and said:

“We remain the atheists that we have always been; we are doing all we can to liberate those people who are still under the spell of this religious opiate.”

When Communists temporarily and passively tolerate religion, it is for the purpose of furthering communism. But time and again they have struck ruthlessly against Christians, Jews and other faiths, torturing, imprisoning, and murdering those who hold God above the State. Those who hate God always bring misery in their wake. They are brutal, cruel, and deceitful. Communism denies and destroys every spiritual value. No church and no church member can temporize with it.

And now the American Communists would have us believe they have changed their philosophy. What a farce that is! They now even deny their allegiance to the Soviet Union. They now speak of advocating a “peaceful and constitutional road to socialism in our country.” Communism in America would garb itself in new and more respectable raiment, but it is the same old conspiracy against human dignity and freedom it has always been and always will be. The Communist conspiracy is as deadly now as it was before the Geneva Conference because of its false smiles.

The “Big Lie” technique originated with the Communists and has been perfected by the Communists. Largely through this technique, backed with a ruthlessness which challenges the imagination, one-fourth of the world's surface and 1 out of every 3 persons or 900 million souls are under the influence of the Red star. The Communists never have taken over a country by a majority vote in a free election. There are only 25 million Communist Party members in some 60 countries of the world—a bare 3 percent of the people enslaved. They have attained their tyranny through infiltration and by brutal force, by seizing leadership of key organizations, popular fronts, and lulling the vigilance of patriots with propaganda, lies, and deceit.

We relax our vigil at our peril. In dealing with the Kremlin and its followers, the road of appeasement is not the road to peace. It is merely surrender on the installment plan.

The American public must not be lulled into complacency by the new Communist propaganda line. It is just another Leninist tactic. Lying, twisting, and turning are their time-proven techniques to gain their ends.

The current Communist tactics do not change the basic goals of Communist conquest; they do not change the basic Communist techniques; they do not mean independence from Soviet Communist leaders; and they do not represent any change of heart or a lessened antagonism toward religion. Communists shift from violence and threats of violence to rely temporarily upon enticement, duplicity, and division. The current Communist tactics are designed to win again by deceit the influence and alliance the Communists once enjoyed with some well-meaning but unsuspecting allegedly progressive-minded persons in our Nation. These tactics are designed to develop a broadened base for the advance of Marxist socialism; and primarily they are designed to evade American justice and the relentlessness with which the Communist Party has been prosecuted by the United States Department of Justice in American courts and exposed by congressional committees and the American press.

Communist concessions are never made with peaceful intentions, nor with honor, nor with honesty, and the Communists have proved time and again, when their false smiles will not gain their objectives, that they have no hesitation in using tanks and machine guns to achieve their purposes, such as the blood bath we have just seen administered to the Hungarian Patriots.

Lenin said with utter frankness, "Concessions do not mean peace with capitalism, but war on a new plane."

American Communists have not suddenly become good citizens. They are merely making war against America on a new plane.

In fact, there is nothing really new in the current Communist tactics. The American Communist Party from the time of its inception here in Chicago in 1919 until the present has changed its name nine times. The constitution of the Communist Party in this country has been changed 17 times, zigging and zagging for the attainment of its diabolical ends through deception and double talk.

If the party runs true to form, it will change its constitution again next February and perhaps its name when it meets in convention in New York City. Regardless of what it does—of this you

can be sure—it will be the same old crowd at the same old stand banded together for the same old purpose—to advance the Communist cause and to serve the Soviet Union. They will use the same old techniques with which they have hoodwinked so many people in the past.

The women of the Nation must make their contribution by raising their voices to preserve the American way of life and to counteract the Communist attacks against our laws which have so effectively been applied to curbing the Communist program with its criminal ends. The chief objective of Communist attacks will be to discredit acts of Congress; the courts; the prosecutions of the United States Department of Justice; and the FBI.

The strategy of the Communists to get others to front for them and do their dirty work cannot be underestimated. To illustrate, last Christmas 42 persons signed a petition to request Presidential amnesty for the Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. Not only did these persons ask the Government to release a group of Communist conspirators from prison to observe a Christian holiday which they would destroy, but they asked that the sentences of these criminal atheists be commuted to the time already served. Even more shocking is the fact that half of the signers of the petition were clergymen, professors of theology, or persons who were engaged in other religious positions. Another such petition is now in preparation to again ask for the release of those who would destroy the American way of life.

This is not an isolated example. Last year a legal brief was filed with the United States Supreme Court urging that the Internal Security Act of 1950 be declared unconstitutional. This legal brief had been initiated by 18 persons. Nine of these persons, exactly one half, were members of the clergy. Of the 360 persons who signed the brief, some 100 were clergymen.

Because they despise the church, the Communists continually attempt to infiltrate unsuspecting religious organizations. What better cloak of legitimacy can be found for their programs than to present them as the offerings of clergymen and churches?

One of the oldest Communist techniques is to use others to do their dirty work. Communism, they say, must be built with noncommunist hands.

Today, there are less than 20,000 Communist Party members in the United States. But the party's actual strength never can be measured in terms of members because thousands of "bleeding hearts," pseudoliberals, sympathizers and "dupes" always stand ready to lend their aid when their services are needed.

The record clearly establishes that Communist parties have the power of swift and solid growth when the opportunity arises. When the Communist Party membership was at its peak in the United States a decade ago, it was stronger in number than the Soviet Communist Party when it seized power in Russia. In Italy, the Communist Party once dwindled to only 15,000 members and then increased to more than 2 million. In Red China, a small inconsequential party of less than 10,000 grew to more than 6 million.

The National Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, William Z. Foster, has correctly said:

"The actual strength of the Communist movement in the United States is not something that can be accurately stated in just so many figures. It has to be measured largely by the general mass influence of the party and its program. . . ."

Foster further stated that for each Communist Party member there are at least 10 others willing to do its bidding.

The events of the last week in Hungary show that the Trojan snake of communism has discarded its disguise for brute force and slaughter.

Communism, shed of all its false smiles, is on its bloody march again, not only in Hungary but in every country in the world.

Mikhail Suslov, official spokesman on the Soviet Government, on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, speaking from Moscow last Tuesday night, told the world that it could expect "a new upsurge in the activities of Communist parties" in all nations.

Our most effective defense against this conspiracy lies in our basic American faith in God, an ardent fervor for liberty under law and justice for all, and belief in the God-given rights of individuals. Morality and religious convictions stand as major obstacles in the path of Communist progress.

Even today, in the lands where Red tyranny reigns, the fires of freedom are burning as never before. Incident after incident has come to light where patriots were willing to shed their blood

to feed the fires for freedom which one day will burst into a giant conflagration which even the dictators' heels of might cannot stamp out. The fact that physical and mental torture, slave labor camps, and brutal murder do not stay man's selfless drive toward freedom for all mankind has baffled the Red Fascists, because they do not know God and His Way.

To a people who still love freedom and who still look to a Supreme Being, their sacrifices shall not be in vain because one day the Almighty will wreak vengeance on this atheistic, terroristic tyranny. Communism runs counter to the aspirations of the human heart. The Communist way eventually will perish from this earth because it prostitutes truth, because it is heartless and cruel, because it is evil, and because it denies the existence of the Omnipotent. We pray for the coming of that Day!

We must strive to overcome the apathy, ignorance, and guile which nourish the twin enemies of our freedom—crime and communism. Let us never forget that strength and good character, like charity, begin at home. So long as the American home is nurtured by the spirit of our Father in Heaven and is a center of learning and living, America will remain secure.



COOPERATIVE SERVICE

A brief description of one of the more sought-after services dispensed by the FBI Identification Division is contained in the following passage from the publication, *Classification of Fingerprints*:

"In addition to its criminal identification activities, the Bureau's Identification Division maintains several auxiliary services. Not the least of these is the system whereby fugitives are identified through the comparison of fingerprints which are received currently. When a law enforcement officer desires the apprehension of a fugitive and the fingerprints of that individual are available, it is necessary only that he inform the Bureau of this fact so that a wanted notice may be placed in the fugitive's record. This insures immediate notification when the fugitive's fingerprints are next received." FBI Identification Division Form I-12 should be used for this purpose. A supply of the form I-12 for the handling of wanted and cancellation notices can be obtained from the FBI.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Organization of Search Parties for Lost Persons

by SHERIFF GEORGE M. NIMMO, *Sweetwater
County, Green River, Wyo.*

Sweetwater County, Wyo., with a vast area of over 10,000 square miles, poses a unique problem in the field of search and rescue. The terrain in Sweetwater County varies from level plains to rugged canyons and steep, dangerous cliffs and hills. The county is traversed east to west by U. S. Highway No. 30, one of our main continental highways. The county, throughout, is dissected by county roads—roads used by farmers, ranch and sheepmen, oil and gas exploration crews, and prospectors. Each road and each segment of the county poses a separate problem.

When a search is necessary in Wyoming, the sheriff's office is the responsible agency in conducting searches for lost persons within a county. The calls are usually for persons lost while hunting or prospecting and, at times, for people who are stranded or have become lost while caught in a

blinding snowstorm, which is not an uncommon occurrence during the late winter or early spring months. It has also been necessary at times for the Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office to conduct searches for victims of drowning in the Green River, one of the most treacherous rivers in Wyoming because of its undercurrents and whirlpools.

Due to the variance in terrain and weather conditions, search equipment is an important factor in this county. The Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office operates three mobile radio patrol cars, and these are used during a search. They are equipped with shovels, tire chains, tow ropes, extra blankets, and clothing—all necessary and important items for a search. We recently designed and purchased a search and rescue vehicle used exclusively in this field. The vehicle is a Ford F-100 panel truck equipped with a Fabco 4-wheel drive. The truck has radio communication and operates on the same assigned frequency as the other three sheriff's patrol units. The interior of the panel has been designed to carry as many search and rescue items as are practical. Presently, it is equipped with one cot, one litter, a combination respirator, inhalator, and aspirator as well as wrecking bars, axes, saws, shovels, blankets, ropes, extra rations, first-aid supplies, crash bags, lights, batteries, and nylon tow ropes. In addition, a trailer hitch is mounted on the rear of the vehicle to facilitate the moving of our river-rescue boat, a 14-foot fiberglass flat bottom with a 33 horsepower outboard motor. The vehicle, with trailer hitch, is also used when it becomes necessary to pull our 2-horse tandem trailer.

In October 1955, I formed the first organized sheriff's mounted posse in Sweetwater County to assist in our search program. Prior to the formation of the posse, it was necessary to depend upon volunteer searchers. No call for help was ever refused by the citizens of Sweetwater County, and the numbers who reported were far greater than we were able to utilize. It is difficult, however, in many respects, to conduct a search on a voluntary basis. The greatest difficulty encountered was the



Sheriff George M. Nimmo.

lack of discipline and the disorganized behavior of the volunteers. Volunteers sometimes failed to realize the seriousness of the situation and also failed to recognize the necessity of orderly planning or accepting rules and regulations set forth by the search commander during a search. If the individuals participating in a search refuse to recognize this responsibility, a large search, instead of progressing in an orderly manner, results in nothing but mass confusion. The formation of the posse, therefore, tended to alleviate the problem.

At present this organization has a membership of 65 men from all walks of life in the county, with 32 of them actively participating in search programs calling for mounted searchers. The group consists of doctors, expert rivermen, outdoor specialists, and individuals trained in the art of tracking. The posse is under the direct supervision of the sheriff but is a self-contained unit. The chain of command within the posse consists of a captain and five lieutenants—the captain being directly in charge of the posse and also acting as the liaison officer between the sheriff and the members of the posse. The lieutenants are directly responsible to the captain for their assigned squads. During a search program, the captain is alerted by the sheriff, and he in turn alerts the number of posse men necessary for the search. The number is predetermined by the sheriff. Contact is constantly maintained between the sheriff's office and the posse members by having readily available both the office and residence telephone numbers of the members. When the posse is placed upon alert, it is the responsibility of each individual member to place all of his search equipment in readiness; viz., horse, trailer, and vehicle.

Since its formation, the posse has rendered invaluable aid in our search program. In a recent search the captain and 10 posse members were alerted, paraphernalia placed in readiness, and members ready to move to the search area within 35 minutes.

Organization of searches in Sweetwater County follows a prescribed program from the moment a call is received by our office enlisting our aid until termination of the search. The sheriff assumes full responsibility for the men and equipment and is designated as search commander. He is responsible for the issuing of equipment, setting up of the search procedure, and making arrangements



Rescue truck with boat trailer.

for provisioning the members of the search party. All cooperating agencies are notified and either requested to participate immediately or put on the alert.

During my tenure in office, I have been ably assisted on many of our searches by the members of the Wyoming Highway Patrol and the Sweetwater County Road and Bridge Department. While the Wyoming Highway Patrol has assisted in working with the search office in many of our searches, the Sweetwater County Road and Bridge Department has been assigned to work in conjunction with the sheriff's office; and in many instances, it has been necessary to call upon this department for the use of their heavy equipment and jeep trucks. The latter tend to facilitate the search, since they, too, are radio-equipped and controlled from the Sweetwater County Road and Bridge shop. The Wyoming Highway Patrol units are also on the same frequency as the search patrol units, thereby giving us additional mobile units to be deployed while conducting a thorough ground search of the area where the individuals have been reported lost.

If airplanes are necessary, we call upon the Civil Air Patrol or the State Aeronautics Director, both organizations having been more than cooperative in our searches. The Civil Air Patrol and the State Aeronautics Director have contributed both planes and pilots in prolonged searches without cost to the county. In searches where local aircraft are used, the pilots voluntarily contribute their time and planes, and only the cost of the operation of the planes while being used in the

search is borne by the county. In one of our prolonged searches lasting over 3 weeks, there were times during the search when over 35 planes of all types and descriptions were used on one single day. It has also been necessary to call upon the United States Air Force Search and Rescue Service in a wide-scale search, and they have assisted with not only planes but also men and equipment.

At one time, during one of our most extensive searches, it was necessary to request aid from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department; and they, too, were generous in their response by sending six deputy wardens and the district supervisor to assist in the ground search.

Prior to moving to the search area, all participants in the search are briefed at a central location, usually the sheriff's office, as to the nature of the search, conditions of the terrain, and any other pertinent information particular to the search. After the briefing, men, equipment, and horses, if necessary, are moved to a predesignated search headquarters, usually a mobile radio unit. Upon arrival at the search area, base headquarters is established and radio contact is made with all mobile units and airplanes to be used in the search. The airplanes are used to fly a criss-cross pattern over the search area, and they direct mobile units to objects unidentifiable from the air.

The ground search party, either mounted on horses or in vehicles, is directed by the search commander to cover prescribed areas. These areas are predesignated by the sheriff at the briefing. Each search team is assigned a specific area which is selected from the terrain map. The team is requested to cover the entire area and to report to base after completion of the coverage of the area before moving on to another section. When a team reports that its area has been covered, that particular area is blocked out on the map at headquarters. In this way the search commander has, at all times, a picture of the area searched, the area to be searched, and the approximate location of all of the searchers. This procedure is followed throughout the search with little or no variation. When the lost party or parties are found, the searchers are notified and immediately report to the search commander. All men and equipment are accounted for, and an orderly withdrawal from the search area is effected.

Since no two searches are ever the same, it is rather difficult to plan ahead, but we strive to make our program as efficient and as speedy as possible.

We have found that time and speed are of the greatest importance. To facilitate these important factors, mock searches are worked out from time to time. The posse is alerted and then requested to report for search duty. A careful check is made on the time it takes to get an efficient search party into the field.

The over-all search picture in Sweetwater County has been favorable. In the last year the Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office participated in seven searches. As a result, we were able to locate 19 people and return them safely to their homes. Over the past 6 years, we have lost five people to the desert and its elements. With time, patience, and hard work, it is hoped that the Sweetwater County sheriff's office will have 100 percent results in returning safely all reported lost persons.



CRIME SCENE EVIDENCE

During the burglary of the office of a chemical company in a southern State, a hole was torn in the top of the office safe, but apparently the burglar encountered some difficulty as investigating officers found bloodstains on a cash box and on documents in the safe. These bloodstained items, together with a lift and photograph of a heel impression found in the dust nearby, pieces of safe insulation, and samples of paint from the safe were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

Police officers subsequently apprehended a suspect who had a cut hand. His shoes, other clothing, and a specimen of his blood were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with the evidence from the crime scene. In examining this evidence, technicians were able to determine that the bloodstains found at the scene of the crime were of human origin and of the same type as the suspect's blood. His coat and trousers contained particles of safe insulation and paint which were the same as the insulation and paint from the chemical company's safe. They found that the design on the lift and in photographs of the heel impression was the same as that on the heels of the suspect's shoes, but details were not sufficient to permit a positive identification of the shoes as the ones which had made the impression at the crime scene.

When the suspect was brought to trial, FBI technicians testified to the result of their examination of the evidence. The jury found the defendant guilty and he was sentenced to a 2-year term.



FEATURE ARTICLE

(Taken from an address presented by Mr. McKnight at the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference at Chicago, Ill., on September 12, 1956.)

Seven years ago it was my privilege to speak to this same group in Dallas. My views have not changed. I am of the same opinion. Events of these past few years have served only to strengthen my belief that we—the press and the law enforcement agencies—travel parallel paths and should link strong arms together in mutual protection of the public.

On that day in 1949, I made this comment: "It occurs to me that no two groups could be more closely identified than law enforcement bodies and the American press. Our paths are parallel. We are both public servants and, as such, assume similar sacred responsibilities. We are both answerable to the people and we, of all public servants, are expected to qualify on the highest plane of integrity, fairness, and protective service."

Let me preface my remarks by saying that as an editor and citizen I have the most genuine respect for a law enforcement officer. I do not like having my officers called "cops" and I would like to see the American press ditch the word. It only encourages the citizen-reader to take a shallow view of an officer entrusted with the protection of his life and property.

Earn respect

But at the same time I earnestly feel that every officer should earn the respect due him by conscientious and courteous devotion to duty. I'll make the war on the word "cop" in the American press if you will eliminate the arrogant, self-satisfied officer who uses his authority to excess in dealing with his public.

Now, based on the belief that most American editors and law enforcement officers are sound citizens dedicated to preservation of law and order, let's see what we can do about this business of better relations between the two.

* * *

Cooperation Between Chiefs and Editors

by FELIX R. MCKNIGHT, *Managing Editor, The Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Tex.*

One is vital to the other and never must there be a rift between the two.

* * *

In preparing these brief remarks I started thumbing through a very interesting booklet compiled by one of your own members, Dan Hollingsworth of Oklahoma City. I am certain most of you are familiar with his guidebook for officers. It was tempting not to just steal many of his ideas and build a talk around them. So much of it is good, sound advice and I am going to take the liberty to quote a couple of paragraphs to make points that I first brought up in 1949 when addressing this group.

Mr. Hollingsworth puts his finger on something that is the key to good relations—both with the public and press. If this one point is stressed by enforcement agencies, the rest of the picture more easily falls into place. He says this:

Your authority as a policeman is the power of control. Like your pistol, it is an excellent weapon, and like your pistol, it is a dangerous one. When one group of people have power over another group, the ones holding the power must use it sparingly, carefully and judiciously.

Police public relations is persuading people to like you—making friends for yourself and your department. It is getting along with people. It is proving to people your organization is working continually in their interest. Use this power over people with the greatest caution.

You must be delicate as a heart surgeon one moment and as rough as an oilfield roustabout the next. Yet, it can be done—through constant and continuing self-discipline.

Now, I would quickly follow that excellent admonition laid down by Mr. Hollingsworth by saying that we could clip the same paragraphs and put them into a police reporter's guidebook. He, too, has power—the power of the written word—and the manner in which he uses it in dealing with officers and the public is of vital importance.

To intelligently report police news, a reporter must have the cooperation of the enforcement agency. Roadblocks must be removed and a spirit of team play must be developed.

I said it before and I say it again—we do not want to interfere with the deadly serious business of enforcing law, but we also do not want to be denied access to news that is public news. We realize that police work is a highly secretive business. The apprehension of criminals, the solution of crime and many other phases of police work could be completely wrecked by untimely news stories concerning clues and the lines of questioning police officials pursue in investigative work. Not even a headline news story makes us want to spoil any piece of police work that would bring a criminal to justice. I speak of the reputable American press.

But we can't tolerate for too long, needless and uncalled-for suppression of news—either through design or through reticence on the part of enforcement officials to trust the press. It is on this common ground of mutual trust that we must meet if the public is to benefit—and be informed.

* * *

Delegation of authority is generally recognized as good practice, regardless of the field covered. But too often we find that enforcement groups hamstringing subordinates and force reporters—often on late night deadlines—to work their way to the department head before information can be obtained. It is time consuming and it has its distinct disadvantages, not only to the press but to the enforcement body.

If a reporter gets a “better talk to the captain” brushoff when he starts digging for facts on a story, the effort starts crumbling right off the bat. Getting facts from the captain, or a superior, is getting second-hand facts. And it is getting bare, sparse facts. It means a story shorn of color, details and all elements that make it a living, breathing story.

The bottleneck-type official invariably wonders why his department does not get a better break through the months—especially since he has “gone to the trouble to give press relations his personal attention.”

He is a well-meaning person, but he does not realize that he unconsciously does not trust his own men to talk to reporters and that the best press relations policy is to build trust and confidence that will make teammates of the reporter and officer.

No one—captain, police chief or district attorney—is as determined to build a winning case on a crime as the man who investigated it originally.

It is his “baby” and he should be trusted to do the explaining to the press.

May I cite one specific example? One that shows the danger of the fog of deception and the “clam up” or “no comment” attitude of an enforcement official.

Two patrolmen made a routine Saturday-night check of a beer tavern. Minutes later they radioed an “assist the officer” distress call. A dozen police cars converged on the scene to help. An ambulance picked up both patrolmen who had started the routine investigation.

One had been blinded in one eye—his eyeball pierced by the point of an open handcuff. The prisoner, battered and bloody, was taken to jail. The jail sergeant, the deputy chief, refused reporters a look at the arrest report or a talk with the prisoner. Calls to the tavern and hospital brought “no comment” or “call us in an hour” answers from other officers.

Reporters were denied the right to talk to the least injured of the two patrolmen. So, in the minds of the reporters, working against late night deadlines, questions started arising. Were the officers (1) crooked (2) brutal (3) making an illegal arrest, or (4) had they goofed while making a legal arrest?

But the reporters kept digging and asking questions—and they finally got a very different and a very commendable police story. The blinded officer was a seminary student doing police work to help finance his training to become a church missionary. He had a record NOT for brutality but for being a little too trusting with dangerous hoodlums. The prisoner was no model citizen—he was a “half-psycho” thug with a long arrest record for drunken fights, assaults, and strong-arm robbery.

As he was being led from the tavern for questioning he swung one free arm—the handcuff lashing into the face of the arresting officer. Neither officer beat the thug with a club, pistol, or blackjack. The injured officer wrestled him down and fought with him for minutes before he was finally handcuffed. The crowd never offered to help the officer.

It was wrong, gentlemen, for the good and gritty police work of this young patrolman to be hidden, even temporarily, by other officers who delayed investigation of facts by the reporter. The story, as it finally appeared, was an appealing and deserved tribute to the courage of an officer. But it took needless digging to get it.

Never will the road be entirely smooth. In our two fields there is too much emotion and fighting against time to expect perfect relationship, but by constant vigilance we can develop better relations and eliminate many of the petty differences that sometimes lead to dangerous discord.

It occurs to me that both of us—the press and the enforcement agencies—could well adopt a single code of ethics that would better the situation and give us worthwhile tools with which to work. I would not attempt to tell you how to run your business—I am not qualified and it is not my place to do so. But I could offer suggestions for both of us to ponder.

For the enforcement agencies, perhaps these could be considered:

1. Be tolerant and patient with the public and press.

2. Be understanding of the various mediums of information and do all possible to expedite legitimate news of public interest.

3. Be honest and open-faced in imparting news to the press—and when forced to withhold information in the public interest, take the editor and reporter into your confidence and ask for his support and understanding. Do not overplay the “off record” practice, but make editors realize that when you ask for that privilege it is a worthwhile request and not just a daily practice.

4. Build, through personal relationship and fair treatment, a solid bridge between your department and the press. Make yourselves so trustworthy that an editor will play ball with you because he believes in you, personally, as a square-shooting department head. (I enjoy that kind of an association myself and know that it will work.)

5. Realize that in your work there are many hazards and that you must face the bitter with the sweet. But build your department to such proportions that an occasional jolt will not damage, or even shake, an overall operation that is built upon integrity, honesty, and fair play.

On our side of the fence, I could almost run through the same list. For the press I would suggest:

1. Be tolerant, patient and aware of enforcement problems. Weigh very carefully every factor involved before jumping to a conclusion. Always remember that investigative and protective work is under the public gun and must be given a fair chance to function without hindrance from outside sources.

2. Be understanding of the problems of enforcement agencies. Never forget that they must be right, and therefore must consume a bit more time in making decisions, releasing information, and making public utterances.

3. Never ridicule an enforcement officer. It is the quickest way to tear down public confidence. Be careful in the handling of light-hearted stories; use them, to be sure—but do not viciously pull the props out from under officers and hold them up to public scorn and ridicule. But if an officer or agency needs public scrutiny and is failing in a sworn duty to perform an honest public service, go after them with every editorial weapon.

4. Realize that in your hands are the tools to build or destroy—and use them only to build. Do not maliciously attack any enforcement agency. Do not engage in petty grudges and at all times be fair, honest, and forthright in the handling of police news.

5. But above all, never forget your responsibility to the public. There will be times when the public will be best served by temporary withholding of information—perhaps a kidnaping where a life is involved, or the setting of a trap for a dangerous criminal. Never flinch, and use the good judgment and heart that God has given you. Be just as forthright and crack down in that same public interest when light needs to be shed on sorry situations or utter dishonesty.

In other words, our codes could be boiled down to a few simple words—justice, fair play, integrity and understanding.



SKIN DEEP

On May 4, 1956, the Missing Persons Bureau of the New York City Police Department submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI the fingerprint impressions of an unknown deceased white male who appeared to be approximately 65 years of age.

The unusual feature of this particular set of fingerprints was that they were made from the second layer of skin, resulting in a difficult set of prints to classify and search. Nevertheless, the prints were identified in the civil files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Division. It was discovered that the victim had registered in 1940 under the Alien Registration Act and, for that reason, his prints were on file.



Twenty-four Hour Radio Service for Small Departments

by PERCY HAVEN, *Sheriff of Howard County,
Cresco, Iowa*

As 2-way radio communication is a necessity for efficient service in law enforcement work, almost every county in the United States has some type of radio equipment. However, due to the cost of maintaining a radio operator on duty 24 hours each and every day, the benefit of radio in small county and city departments has been limited. We have just completed the installation of technical equipment in connection with our base station and mobile units which gives us 24-hour-a-day coverage without the hiring of extra personnel. Perhaps information pertaining to our equipment, its installation and use will be beneficial to other departments similar to ours.

Howard County, Iowa, has a population of about 14,000 people and covers an area of 504 square miles. Cresco is the county seat and has a population of about 3,800 people. Our radio equipment was purchased in 1950 and consists

of a 60-watt base station and 8 mobile units. In addition, we are purchasing a walkie-talkie unit. We have 2 mobile units in the county sheriff's cars, 1 mobile unit in the city police car, 2 mobile units in ambulances, 1 mobile unit in the county coroner's car, 1 mobile unit in the city fire truck, and 1 mobile unit in a rural fire truck which operates in 12 townships in our area. All of these units operate from our base station, which is located at the city water works building. The antenna is on top of the water tower, which is 165 feet high. This gives us very good coverage as our area is fairly level. We have remote control units located in the sheriff's office, sheriff's residence and in the local telephone office. This latter unit is wired into the telephone switchboard so that the telephone operator can handle radio traffic from our mobile units the same as a telephone call.

Tone Oscillator

To make this possible, each mobile unit is equipped with a tone oscillator. This tone oscillator has a separate switch which is used only when attempting to contact the telephone office. The remote control at the telephone office has a decoder unit and a tone oscillator wired into its circuit. Each of the rural fire trucks and city police cars has a tone oscillator, and each has a decoder unit wired into the equipment so that the tone signal from the telephone office will operate a blinker light located on these vehicles. These blinker lights are used only when the operators of the vehicles are away from them and wish to be notified that there is radio traffic for their vehicles.

The principal idea of the tone oscillator and the decoder unit at the telephone office is to eliminate traffic from other departments in our area, giving the telephone operator the chance to handle a radio call from our cars the same as a regular telephone call. The telephone operator uses her



Sheriff Percy Haven.

regular headset for listening and transmitting traffic from our base station. The transmitter is controlled by a switch key installed on the telephone switchboard.

The cost of the technical equipment and the installation amounted to \$572.30, and the fee charged us by the telephone office for handling our radio calls amounts to \$3.75 per month.

Radio traffic is handled through the sheriff's office in the ordinary manner from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. each day except on Sundays and holidays. From 5 p. m. until 8 a. m. all radio traffic is handled through the telephone office. There is no extra cost for a radio operator during the day as an office secretary, in addition to performing regular office work, acts as radio operator.

Actually, except for the original cost of the technical equipment, we get 24-hour-a-day radio coverage for about \$45 per year, and this cost is certainly very little compared with the cost of maintaining an operator on duty 16 hours a day. It is certainly an item to be taken into consideration both for economy and efficiency in figuring the yearly budget.



Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Matters

The 84th Congress has enacted Public Law 661 which was signed by President Eisenhower on July 9, 1956. This law adds a new paragraph immediately following the first paragraph of section 2314, title 18, United States Code. This paragraph reads as follows:

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transports or causes to be transported, or induces any person to travel in, or to be transported in interstate commerce in the execution or concealment of a scheme or artifice to defraud that person of money or property having a value of \$5,000 or more;

It is to be noted that this addition to the law will assist in the investigation and prosecution of confidence men cases where the victim is encouraged by the confidence men to travel interstate for various reasons, among them being for the purpose of obtaining necessary funds and for the purpose of providing a "cool-off" period. The maximum penalty for conviction of a violation of section 2314, title 18, United States Code, is a fine of not

more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

Public Law 688, enacted by the 84th Congress, was signed by President Eisenhower on July 11, 1956. This law is to amend section 1343, title 18, U. S. Code, making it a violation to transmit *in foreign commerce*, as well as interstate commerce, wire, radio, or television communications in connection with a scheme to defraud. Public Law 688 as amended reads as follows:

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of *wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign commerce*, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction in investigations under the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute and violations of this statute should be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Obstruction of Justice

Public Law 919 enacted by the 84th Congress and signed by President Eisenhower on August 2, 1956, adds a new section 1508 to title 18, U. S. Code, and makes it a violation for a nonmember of the jury to record, listen to, or observe the proceedings of grand or petit juries while deliberating or voting. The new law reads as follows:

Whoever knowingly and willfully, by any means or device whatsoever—

(a) records, or attempts to record, the proceedings of any grand or petit jury in any court of the United States while such jury is deliberating or voting; or

(b) listens to or observes, or attempts to listen to or observe, the proceedings of any grand or petit jury of which he is not a member in any court of the United States while such jury is deliberating or voting—

shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year or both.

Nothing in paragraph (a) of this section shall be construed to prohibit the taking of notes by a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States in connection with and solely for the purpose of assisting him in the performance of his duties as such juror.

Investigations under the Federal Obstruction of Justice Statute are conducted by the FBI.

POLICE TRAINING

Training Features Growth of Kansas Highway Patrol

by COL. THOMAS H. GLASSCOCK, *Superintendent,
Kansas Highway Patrol, Topeka, Kans.*

Twenty-three years ago bank robbers and hoodlums were streaming out of the Cookson Hills to prey upon the citizens and institutions of Kansas until it became apparent that the State was obligated to provide assistance for the local law enforcement officials. Because the statutes did not provide for a state-controlled police unit of any kind, 10 men were selected and designated as motor vehicle inspectors, and an assistant attorney general was placed in charge of them.

After a very successful 4 years of service had seen these hoodlums checked in their marauding, the 1937 Kansas Legislature saw fit to create a highway patrol with the primary duty of patrolling the highways of the State and regulating the traffic thereon. The patrol was also assigned the duties of enforcing the motor carrier laws and the motor vehicle registration and driver's license statutes.

While the patrol was not instituted as a police organization, its members were vested with the power and authority of police officers. The highway patrol began with 45 men. The statute provided that a superintendent with the rank of colonel would be placed in charge with authority to direct all functions of the department and to assign such duties as provided by law.



Col. Thomas H. Glasscock.

As the traffic flow increased in Kansas, the subsequent sessions of the legislature increased the personnel of the patrol until today we have 165 men in uniform. In addition to the superintendent, we have an assistant superintendent with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His duties are to prepare and manage the budget; to procure and maintain equipment and supplies; and to select, train, and direct the civilian personnel in the headquarters office at Topeka. He also is in charge of the patrol at any time the superintendent is out of the State.

Two majors are assigned to headquarters. Their duties are divided into two categories, with one major in charge of driver's license examinations and the enforcement of the Motor Carrier Division of the Kansas Corporation Commission, and the other in charge of traffic law enforcement for the patrol throughout the State, the training of new personnel, and in-service training courses for all officers.

Two captains are assigned to headquarters. One is designated as captain of safety and is in charge of the patrol safety program in which safety is promoted by films and talks to schools, school safety patrols, civic clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, and other groups desiring such information. The other captain is in charge of communications and radar speed control. His duty is to supervise the operation of the six main radio stations and provide radio equipment for all cars in order that the vehicles can have constant communication with their division headquarters. He also supervises our speed control program in which we employ the use of radar equipment.

The State is divided into six divisions with a division captain in charge of each. These officers are assisted by division lieutenants and the patrol divisions are subdivided into patrol districts strategically located to give maximum patrol service. The State is divided into 65 patrol districts which provide selective enforcement on a statewide basis.

With the increase in personnel, it became apparent that a well-planned and well-executed

training program was necessary. Maj. Lloyd Vincent was assigned the task of setting up this training school. He has been ably assisted by Maj. A. M. Scheibner and Capt. Allen Rush. Capt. Ken Roberts has set up a firearms instruction school.

After 5 years of experience, this team has established what we believe is one of the finest recruit training schools in existence. The patrol considers the selection and training of recruit personnel one of the most important phases of our work, and one which is absolutely necessary for a firm foundation upon which to continue to build. It has been proven many times that high requirements and rigid training provide quality and service for the public.

Recruit Selection

The method of selection of the men to wear the KHP uniform has been exceptionally stringent from the time the patrol was first formed. We have always been fortunate in having a large number of applicants from which to select the recruits and thus have been able to obtain personnel of a very high quality. The examination of applicants is done by the personnel department of the State department of administration, with the assistance of the patrol. To be considered for appointment, an applicant must be a citizen of the United States and have been a resident of the State of Kansas for 2 years prior to date of application, be between the ages of 22 and 35, have a valid Kansas driver's license at the time of the application, be a high-school graduate or possess a certificate of equivalency issued by the State department of education, be at least 5 feet 10 inches in height and weigh at least 165 pounds, be in good health, of good moral character, and have no criminal record. If the applicant meets these requirements, he is allowed to take the written test. The patrol is then notified by the department of administration of the names and addresses of those who have passed the written test.

The KHP officers then conduct a complete background investigation on each of these applicants. This includes the applicant's life history from school age to the time of the investigation. Every applicant is checked thoroughly in each location in which he has either lived or worked. A complete check of his financial condition and credit rating is made in an effort to determine his ability to live on the salary of a probationary trooper.

If the results of these investigations are satisfactory, the applicant is then called in before an interview board consisting of a professional interviewer, a representative of business or industry, and a member of the Kansas Highway Patrol. At this time a physical aptitude test, a driving test, and a reaction test are given the applicant. From this series of tests, an eligibility list is finally established and the superintendent, with the aid of his staff, decides which applicants will be called back for a final interview with the superintendent and for a complete medical examination. Upon the completion of all of these tests, the final choices are made of those who will be employed as probationary troopers and placed in the recruit training school.

Training Schedule

The recruit training schedule covers a period of 8 weeks consisting of classroom instruction, field problems, firearms instruction, and physical training which includes defensive tactics. Each recruit is required to take notes on all lectures and maintain a notebook which is graded regularly. The course consists of 30 related subjects, and instructors are supplied by the various departments of the State of Kansas.

The first week of the school is spent chiefly in orientation, discussing the patrol and the patrol policies with emphasis on indoctrinating the recruit with the patrol's esprit de corps. A study of Kansas history and geography is included to provide the recruits with a better understanding of the State and with the intention of making them proud to be State employees. It is our belief that this type of indoctrination creates a desire and initiative for the recruit to work hard and do his best during the entire training period.

The next 3 weeks are spent in the study of traffic laws, laws of arrest, preparation of cases for court, testimony in court, and data regarding courts in their jurisdictions. Other subjects covered are reports and report writing, disaster operations, strikes and seizures, interviews, taking signed statements, motor vehicle registration, driver licensing laws, motor carrier rules and regulations, and standard and advanced first aid. Each man is instructed in the basic elements of public speaking and must give a speech during the school.

We invite many of our cooperative friends to lecture and instruct during the school, including

representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Kansas University, and the State historical department. Visual aids covering defensive tactics, testifying in court, preserving evidence, and accident investigation are used as much as possible. A trooper and a driver's license examiner from the previous recruit class are called upon to lecture on their impressions and experiences. The recruits find this very profitable and we believe it tends to increase their interest in the school as the new officers always discuss the benefits of the school and the value of their notebooks.

Following this phase, the recruits are given 7 days of accident investigation and firearms training. Classroom instruction covering safety rules and nomenclature of firearms is also furnished. The recruit then receives training in actually firing the weapons on the range, firing the double-action course, the bull's-eye course, the practical pistol course, and the moving bobber target course with the revolver. The recruit also receives training in the use of the rifle, shotgun, and submachine gun. Each officer is required to qualify in these courses.

The accident investigation training covers all known types of accidents, with considerable time spent on identifying and preserving physical evidence. The last two days are spent in the field and complete accident scenes are set up including drivers, witnesses, points of impact, skid marks, and many other types of physical evidence. The recruits are paired off and each pair investigates the accident separately. The complete accident is

gone over in the classroom upon the conclusion of the "student investigations." There is a full discussion of what the investigators should have found and what action they should have taken.

Officer Coaches

The sixth and seventh weeks of the school are spent in what we call our officer coach training. Each recruit is assigned with one of our best senior troopers during this period, and each senior trooper is told that he has been selected as an officer coach to assist in training the recruit class. We attempt to instill in the senior officer the importance of his assignment and the vital role headquarters is entrusting to him as an officer coach. We ask the trooper to acquaint the recruit with his territory, courts, prosecuting attorneys, and the many other people he will need to know to work in that area. We ask the trooper to make all the contacts the first 4 or 5 days and then subsequently let the recruit make them and do the driving, with the trooper advising as he deems necessary.

Upon the completion of this period, each coach makes a written report to the training officer, evaluating the recruit assigned to him. He is asked to report specifically upon his public relations with judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. He also reports on his ability to meet the public, to take control at an accident scene, and to obtain the necessary and factual information. He judges the recruit's ability to drive, to stop the violators, to make written reports, to keep the daily summary up to date, and to do the many other things each officer is required to do. We ask the coach if he would like to have the recruit assigned to his territory and what additional training he feels the recruit needs. We have found this 2-week period to be very beneficial both to the recruit and to the coach as they develop a close association and often become very good friends. The coaches feel quite honored in being selected for this assignment; often they tell their supervisors they feel they have learned as much during this period as the recruit and hope they may be selected again to assist with this part of the training program.

The last week of the school is spent in photography training and in reviewing the reports of the officer coach. All patrol cars are equipped with the Century Speed Graphic camera and we



Capt. Allen Rush demonstrates quick draw for recruit class.

(Continued on page 23)

OTHER TOPICS

Ellensburg, Wash., is the county seat of Kittitas County, a county of 22,151 inhabitants who make their living from raising beef cattle, mining and lumbering, grazing their cattle, carving out chunks of coal, cutting pine trees from the hills surrounding the irrigated valley, and other occupations on the eastern slopes of the Cascade mountain range.

Many of the 8,750 people who live in Ellensburg proper make their living from U. S. Highways 10 and 97 which join in the town and create one of the largest flows of traffic in the Evergreen State. This encourages an extremely high number of hotels, motels, restaurants, and service stations.

In this situation, one of the most pressing police problems has been the bad check passers who try to prey upon the town merchants. In February 1954, bad checks in the area were abundant. Action had to be taken.

The action needed took the combined efforts of the business people, organized through John Kilian, then chamber of commerce vice president, and the members of his own Retail Credit Bureau and the police department.

Information on check alarm systems was obtained from other police departments throughout the Nation. Data from each plan was culled and packaged into one workable and adaptable method of procedure.

The retailers were called together, the plan was explained in detail, and 110 participants asked to be included. There was no charge in the plan as the only cost was the printing of a diagram, which expense the retail credit association readily assumed.

Thirty of the 110 participants were picked as the "keys" on the organizational chart being formed. Each one of these was picked because of his outstanding reliability and type of business which would allow him to take instant action and make immediate telephone calls which would almost instantly alert the entire group.

Operation of Check Passing Alarm System

by CHIEF OF POLICE KENNETH P. BUTLER,
Ellensburg, Wash., Police Department

In the chain, the credit bureau was listed in a vital spot, but above the credit bureau were the Washington National Bank and National Bank of Commerce which were held responsible for clearing and verifying checks which were doubtful. The part the bank plays is most important. If the bank officials are not in daily contact with banks in neighboring communities, exchanging information on bogus check passers, much of the value of the program is lost.

Like anything new, the program faced opposition at first. Some merchants argued that such actions were bad for customer relations and that customers did not like to be checked so closely.

The argument for these opponents was that if the customer was legitimate, he would not object to being checked, and if he was a newcomer to the town, he would be most anxious to establish his credit. The argument won over the few dissenters and overcame the feeling which some merchants had—the fear of being ridiculed for taking



Chief Kenneth Butler.

bad checks. The merchants no longer hold worthless checks for a week or two before reporting them.

One of the important features of the program is the call-back aspect of it, advising the merchants when the man or woman suspect has been apprehended, whether it is 10 minutes later or 10 months later.

Advising Merchants

A most important point for merchants to remember is that if a person of unknown identity wants to cash a check, he should show some type of good identification. The cashier must be inquisitive, and must ask questions. We find that a driver's license, having a complete description of the person, address, and signature, is good. We have also found that persons not in possession of an operator's license are worth checking out. We then want to know how they got here, and we suggest getting the license number of the car if they have one.

We advise getting a complete description of the check passer, such as age, height, weight, color of eyes, hair, the type and color of clothing worn, manner of appearance, glasses, jewelry, whether he is right- or left-handed, whether he has any scars and marks. Forms were distributed to all businessmen in town so they could familiarize themselves and their employees with the kind of information the police would want on burglaries, robberies, shoplifting, and bad check cases. This form was broken down into two parts: "do's and don't's." The businessmen must know what data the police want, so visits to them are helpful in securing full cooperation.

In one case, a local druggist was working behind the counter in his store when a customer asked for a bottle of vitamin pills and sought to cash a small check. The man reached into his inside coat pocket and removed a leather folder containing a number of blank checks bearing names of other cities and banks. The druggist was skeptical so he phoned our department, giving us the description and the direction the suspect went. We called the credit bureau and put the check alarm system to work. The merchants were told to report any checks which might have been received from this subject, to be on the lookout for him, and to call us if they saw him. This call went out at 10 a. m. and at 10:16 a. m. a call came from another drug store reporting that a check

for \$10 on a purchase of an 89-cent bottle of vitamin pills had been cashed just a few minutes before. Another call was received at 10:20 a. m. that a man answering this suspect's description had just been seen entering a cafe at 4th and Pine Streets. An officer, detailed to check the suspect, found the man sitting at the counter of the cafe with a cup of coffee in front of him. The officer also noted that the man had a check lying in front of him made out for \$5 cash. The suspect drank his coffee hurriedly, reached in his pocket for a dime, and placed the check in his pocket. The officer then started to question him and decided to take him to the station to be checked out. After a few minutes, the man admitted he had passed checks in Seattle, Ballard, Cle Elum, and Ellensburg, Wash. A call was made to Seattle, and it was found that there was a warrant out for the subject on bad checks. He was booked and held. Without the aid of the check warning system and the cooperation of the merchants, this person would have dropped many more checks in our city.

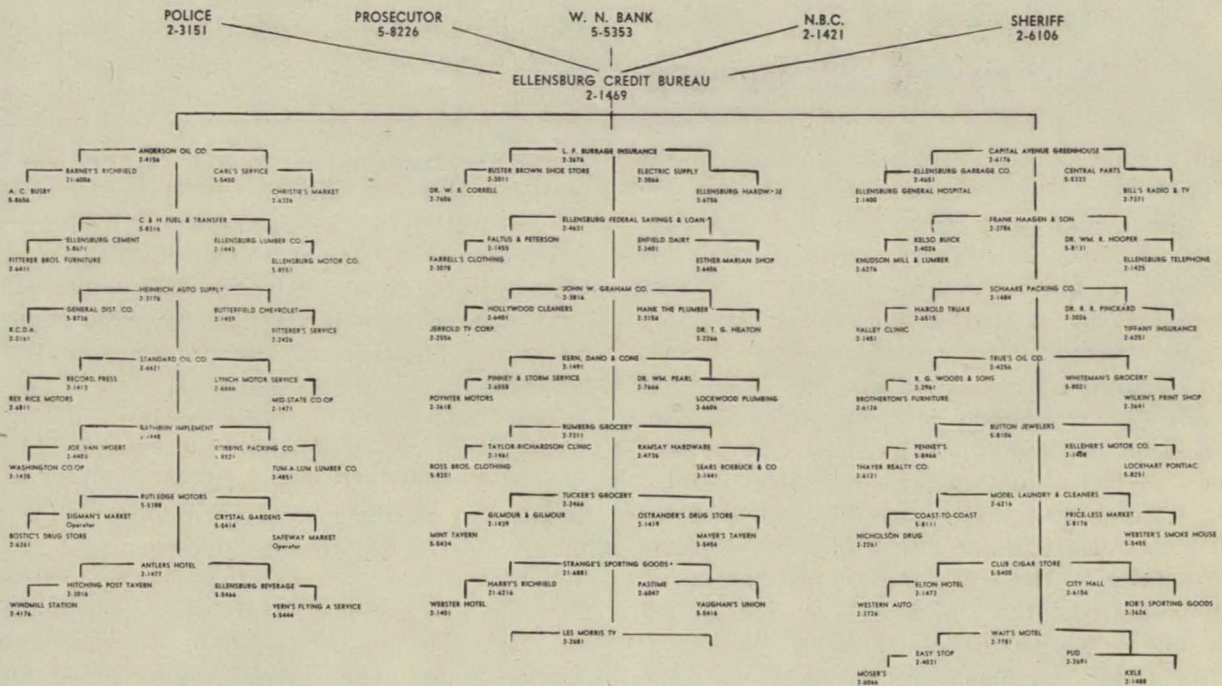
The check alarm system works for us in many ways. We use it to locate lost persons, wanted subjects, shoplifters, etc. It is a fast way to notify the merchants of activities around town.

System Diagram

It took a great many hours of hard figuring to set up this alarm system. I will try to explain how this was done. First, we listed all of the merchants, garages, service stations, hotels, motels, etc., on a sheet of paper. Then we checked with the chamber of commerce as to the interests of these concerns in the community. Next, we determined whether some dependable, cooperative person was on duty all the time. We screened the prospects carefully and figured out the locations of their businesses. This is important, for even though there may possibly be a breakdown in the system on one of the legs, most of the business houses around town will still be alerted if the diagram is strategically arranged. We arranged the "key merchants" in each division of the diagram so that the whole city is being partly covered on each leg—downtown, north, south, east, and west. After this had been done, we arranged the offset merchants in a similar manner. We entered the names of the business houses we wanted as key operators, and the offset members, together with the phone numbers underneath, on the diagram sheet.

ELLENSBURG CHECK WARNING SYSTEM

Compliments of Retail Credit Association



As you will note in the illustration, we have five departments on the top. If any of these organizations receives any information it would like to send out, the organization calls it into the Ellensburg Credit Bureau. The Credit Bureau then makes three calls to "key operators": No. 1—Anderson Oil Company; No. 2—L. F. Burrage Company; No. 3—Capital Avenue Greenhouse. The alarm is now in action. Anderson, upon receiving his information, makes three calls. His first call is important as he must notify the merchant directly below him on the leg, then make the other two calls in any order to the offset merchants. These members in turn call the next offset merchant in their bracket, etc. It is important that the key merchants call the business house below them first. This alerts some of the merchants in all parts of town.

Any merchant in town can call the Credit Bureau and send out an alert without going through the top five departments, but we recommend that all calls be made through them. After setting off the alarm, the Credit Bureau notifies the police department and we spot-check the chain.

You will note we have the radio station on the bottom of a leg. This works well as they call us

and pass on the message that they have received for the news broadcast. The Ellensburg Daily Record and station KXLE have been very cooperative in helping us in this work.

Has the program been well received?

According to George Prescott, manager, Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce, the merchants and businessmen of our city are enthusiastically in favor of the system. They appreciate the "robot machine" working against the check passer. We believe this system has proved to be an aid in police work and is a decided advantage to the community.

PENCIL WRITING

Erased pencil writing may be made visible by photographing with infrared light, provided that traces of graphite are still present. The indentations made in the paper by the pencil point may be shown by photographing with parallel light rays or, if the indentations are shallow, by treating with iodine fumes.

REFERENCE FILES

The FBI Laboratory maintains a reference collection of tire treads and heel designs.

Young American Medal Awards for Service, Bravery

The Young American Medals Committee of the United States Department of Justice selects young Americans each year for medals to be awarded by the United States Government. Medals are awarded for bravery and for outstanding service. The awards originated in 1951 and are given annually in recognition of acts of bravery performed and recognition of character and service achieved at any time during the preceding calendar year.

Articles describing the awards made in previous years can be found in the September 1952, October 1953, March 1955, and June 1956 issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. As indicated more fully in the rules and regulations below, nominations for the 1957 awards for meritorious conduct in 1956 should be made early.

Members of the Young American Medals Committee are: J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, chairman; Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Solicitor General, member; and Mr. G. Frederick Mullen, Department of Justice Director of Public Information, member and executive secretary.

The attention of all police officers and other interested citizens is directed to the method of making nominations for these awards and the rules by which the boys or girls receiving each award will be selected.

Regulations Establishing the Young American Medal for Bravery and the Young American Medal for Service and Prescribing Requirements and Procedures for Awarding Such Medals

Pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 3, 1950, 64 Stat. 397-398, and by direction of the Attorney General of the United States, the following regulations are hereby promulgated for the purpose of establishing and awarding the medals provided for in the act above mentioned:

SECTION 1. *Names of medals.*—There are hereby established two medals, one to be known as the Young American Medal for Bravery and the other to be known as the Young American Medal for Service.

SEC. 2. Young American Medal for Bravery.—

(a) This medal may be awarded to a person 18 years old or under, who habitually resides in the United States (including its territories and possessions and the Panama Canal Zone), and who during a given calendar year has exhibited exceptional courage attended by extraordinary decision, presence of mind, and unusual swiftness of action, regardless of his or her own personal safety, in an effort to save or in saving the life of any person or persons in actual imminent danger. A candidate for this medal must habitually reside in the United States but need not be a citizen thereof. No more than two such medals may be awarded in any one calendar year.

(b) In order to establish eligibility for the Young American Medal for Bravery, it must appear that all of the conditions set forth in subsection (a) of this section concur in the unusual endeavor exhibited by the candidate.

SEC. 3. Young American Medal for Service.—

(a) The Young American Medal for Service may be awarded to any person who is a citizen of the United States and is 18 years old or under, and who has achieved outstanding or unusual recognition for character and service during a given calendar year. No more than two such medals may be awarded in any one calendar year.

(b) Only citizens of the United States are eligible to receive the Young American Medal for Service. Character attained and service accomplished by a candidate for this medal must have been such as to make his or her achievement worthy of public report. The outstanding and unusual recognition of the candidate's character and service must have been public in nature and must have been acknowledged by the chief executive officer or officers of a State, county, municipality, or other political subdivision, or by a civic, educational, or religious institution, group, or society, and must have been prominently mentioned in the public press or on radio or television in the community wherein the service was accomplished or wherein the candidate habitually resides.

(c) The recognition of the character and service upon which the award of the Medal for Service is based must have been accorded separately and apart from the Young American Medals Program and must not have been accorded for the specific and announced purposes of rendering a candidate eligible, or of adding to a candidate's qualifications, for the award of the Young American Medal for Service.

SEC. 4. *Eligibility requirements.*—(a) The act or acts of bravery and the recognition for character and service which make a candidate eligible for either of the medals must have occurred during the calendar year for which the award is made.

(b) To be eligible for either medal a candidate must not have reached his or her 19th birthday on the date of the pertinent exhibition of bravery or recognition for character and service, respectively.

(c) A candidate may be eligible for both medals in the same year, and the receipt of either medal in one year will not affect a candidate's eligibility for the award of either or both the medals in a succeeding year.

(d) Acts of bravery performed and recognition of character and service achieved by persons serving in the Armed Forces, which arise from or out of military or naval duties shall not make a candidate eligible for either of the medals: *Provided, however,* that a person serving in the Armed Forces shall be eligible to receive either or both of the medals if the act of bravery performed or the recognition for character and service achieved is on account of acts and service performed or rendered outside of and apart from military or naval duties.

SEC. 5. *Information required.*—(a) A recommendation in favor of a candidate for the award of either of the medals established by sections 2 and 3 of these Regulations must be accompanied by (1) a full and complete statement of the candidate's outstanding endeavor or recognized character and service achievement (including the times and places) which it is thought qualifies the candidate to receive the medal suggested, (2) supporting statements by witnesses or persons having personal knowledge of the facts surrounding the candidate's unusual endeavor or recognized achievement, as the case may be, (3) a certified copy of the candidate's birth certificate, or, if no birth certificate is available, other authentic evidence of the date and place of the candidate's birth, and (4) a biographical sketch of the candidate, including information as to his or her citizenship or habitual residence, as the case may require.

SEC. 6. *Procedure.*—(a) All recommendations and accompanying documents and papers should be submitted to the Governor or chief executive officer of the state, territory, or possession of the United States (including the Panama Canal Zone) wherein the candidate's outstanding en-

deavor or achievement occurred. In the case of the District of Columbia, the papers should be submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the District. If the outstanding endeavor or achievement did not occur within the boundaries of any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the papers should be submitted to the Governor of the state, or to the chief executive officer of the territory or other possession of the United States, wherein the candidate habitually maintains his or her residence.

(b) The appropriate Governor or other chief executive officer will consider the various recommendations received by him and after the close of the pertinent calendar year will nominate therefrom the candidate for the Young American Medal for Bravery and the candidate for the Young American Medal for Service who, in his opinion, are shown by the facts and circumstances to be the most worthy and qualified candidates from his territorial jurisdiction to receive consideration for awards of the above-named medals respectively.

(c) Not later than June 30 of each year, the respective governors or other highest executive officers will submit the names of the candidates nominated by them for bravery or for service performed in the prior calendar year; and also submit the documents and papers containing the information required by these regulations, together with any comments they desire to make, to the Young American Medals Committee, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. From the candidates so submitted, the Young American Medals Committee will, with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, select the candidates who in its opinion are shown by the facts and circumstances to be entitled to the medals, and will award appropriate medals to the candidates so selected.

(d) Nominations of candidates for medals will be considered only when received from governors or other chief executive officers of States, territories, or possessions of the United States (including the Panama Canal Zone), but the nomination of candidates by such officers shall not be considered mandatory: *Provided,* That the failure of any such executive officer to nominate a candidate for a medal shall not affect the power of the committee and the Attorney General to consider nominations received from the governors or other chief executive officers of other jurisdictions, and to award medals to candidates finally selected

from such nominations: *Provided further*, That if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, no candidate nominated for the award of any one of the medals established by these regulations for a given calendar year meets fully the exacting requirements warranted by the high national honor to be conferred, that particular medal or medals need not be awarded for that calendar year.

(e) The decisions of the Young American Medals Committee awarding medals shall, when approved by the Attorney General, be final and not subject to further review.

SEC. 7. *Presentation.*—(a) The Young American Medal for Bravery and the Young American Medal for Service will be presented by the President of the United States in person to the candidates finally selected and will be presented in the name of the President and the Congress of the United States. The presentation ceremonies shall be held at such time and place as shall be selected by the President and the Attorney General.

(b) The candidates who are finally selected by the Young American Medals Committee, with the approval of the Attorney General, to receive the medals will be duly advised with respect to the time and place set for the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the awards by the President of the United States. The committee will officially designate a proper adult person or persons (preferably the parents of the candidate) to accompany the finally selected candidates to the presentation ceremonies. The candidates and persons designated to accompany them will be advised with respect to transportation and other allowances.

(c) There shall be presented to each recipient of a medal an appropriate certificate of commendation stating the circumstances under which the act of bravery was performed or citing the outstanding recognition for character and service, as the case may be. The certificate will bear the signature of the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, and the members of the Young American Medals Committee.

(d) There shall also be presented to each recipient of a medal a miniature replica of the medal awarded, in the form of a lapel button for masculine wear, or in the form of a pin appropriate for feminine wear, as the case may require.

(e) Each medal awarded will be furnished in an appropriate plush-lined container.

SEC. 8. *Posthumous awards.*—In cases where the above-named medals are awarded posthumously, the Young American Medals Committee will designate the father or mother of the deceased to receive the medal. If there be no father or mother, the committee will designate some other suitable person to receive the medal on behalf of the deceased. The decision of the Young American Medals Committee in designating the person to receive the medal posthumously awarded shall be final.

SEC. 9. *Succeeding awards.*—In the event that a person who has already received an award of either the Young American Medal for Bravery or the Young American Medal for Service should be found by the Young American Medals Committee, with the approval of the Attorney General, to be entitled to an award of the same type of medal in a later calendar year, the committee will designate an appropriate device to represent the succeeding award in lieu of another medal.

SEC. 10. *Effective date.*—These regulations shall be effective as of January 1, 1956.



Amnesia Victim Identified

In June 1956, the FBI Identification Division received a set of fingerprints from an Oklahoma sheriff who requested that identification be made inasmuch as the owner of the prints apparently was suffering from amnesia. The prints were matched with a set on file and identifying information was sent back to the sheriff who submitted the prints.

The fact that the Identification Division was able to perform this service is not unusual, as similar instances of service often occur. The unusual aspect of this case lies in the fact that the prints on file had been taken 49 years earlier. At that time, the owner of the prints was a soldier stationed in the State of Washington. For that reason, his prints were located in the Old Armed Forces Section rather than in the criminal or civil files.

The United States Army adopted the fingerprint system of identification in 1905. This project was completed the following year and results were so satisfactory that official use by the Navy was begun 2 years later, followed the next year by the Marine Corps. These three files were transferred to the FBI in 1942 and comprise the bulk of the Old Armed Forces Section.

Memphis Jewel Robbery

Fire and Police Commissioner Claude A. Armour, Memphis, Tenn., reported a diamond theft in which the thieves obtained gems valued at over \$100,000. Commissioner Armour and Chief of Detectives M. A. Hinds have noticed in reports of other jewel thefts and robberies some similarities with this Memphis robbery. Inasmuch as the exchange of information obtained from investigation and records data between police agencies might be of assistance in this case and any similar cases confronting other police organizations, the modus operandi and basic facts of this case are set out here.

On the night of October 2, 1956, at 10:20 p. m., a New York diamond merchant arrived in Memphis by Greyhound bus from Nashville, Tenn. With him he had a brown buffalo-hide briefcase containing unset diamonds ranging from .25 carat to about 6.00 carats. The approximate value of the gems was between \$120,000 and \$140,000.

Leaving the bus station on foot, he walked approximately one block to the Peabody Hotel, where he registered, went to his room, and freshened himself up after the bus ride. He then left the hotel and walked to a drug store a block away, ate, returned to the hotel and retired for the night.

The next morning, October 3, the merchant dressed and proceeded to the hotel coffee shop, where he had breakfast. He left the hotel at approximately 10 a. m. to call on the trade. He called on two jewelers and at the office of a third was informed that the jeweler was not in. He left word that he would return shortly, which he did at 11:50 a. m. Finding the proprietor busy with a customer, he went to a cafeteria about two blocks away and had lunch. The victim then returned to the jeweler's at approximately 12:30 p. m. and showed his merchandise, remaining there until 4:30 or 4:45 p. m. He visited two other jewelers briefly and returned to his hotel, arriving at about 5:20 p. m.

Having the room key in his pocket, the jewel merchant went directly to his room and let himself in. He later said he was positive his door was locked. As he passed the bathroom door, he heard a noise behind him and turned to see a man wearing a black mask and holding a pistol in his hand. Another man loomed in the background. The victim was immediately attacked and pistol-whipped about the head. He struggled, was overpowered and locked in a closet. Besides the uncut

diamonds, he had lost \$600 and all his records which had been in his briefcase.

The victim was able to describe one bandit as a white male, 27-30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, 165 pounds, dark complexion, Mediterranean type with shiny, dark, slightly waved hair, wearing a hat and a black handkerchief-type mask around his nose and lower part of face. This man was carrying a revolver.

Commissioner Armour and Chief of Detectives M. A. Hinds request that any information concerning jewel thefts or robberies similar in modus operandi or involving an individual answering the description of this suspect should be sent directly to Mr. M. A. Hinds, Chief of Detectives, Police Department, Memphis, Tenn.

TRAINING PROGRAM IN KANSAS

(Continued from page 16)

require all of our recruits to become proficient in the use of this camera.

We presented the 1956 budget session of the State legislature with a proposal for an increase in our budget to allow the patrol to start a one-man car patrol, which system will require an additional 50 cars. The legislature has increased our budget for the next fiscal year to provide for 12 of these cars and also for the formation of 12 new districts. It is our belief that we have now grown to the point that we can use one man per car with a reasonable degree of safety and we know we can give considerably more and better enforcement activity by removing the second man from a patrol car and giving each car a smaller area to patrol.

We plan to have a district in every county in the State and with this plan we can place 5 men at any given location within the State within 30 minutes, and it would be possible to place 25 men at any given point within 90 minutes. We have found that every time we locate a new district, the people of that area call upon the patrol for more services, especially in the line of safety, education, and special events. We feel that this is a service badly needed, particularly in our rural areas.

With our continued growth, we will be better able to provide the safety and enforcement requested by the citizens of the State of Kansas. We believe the progress we have made is sound and will continue as our citizens increase their demands for our service.

WANTED BY THE FBI

THEODORE BABY ALBERT, with aliases: Ted Albert, Theodore Albert, Theodore "Babe" Albert, Thomas Albert, Theodore Alberts, Theodore A. Alberts, Thomas Alberts, George Allen, Theodore Alpert, Francis Bookey, F. Brookey, Frank Davis, Francis Dookey, E. Nasser, Fred Sanders, Ted Sanders, Theodore Sanders, Albert Thomas, "Baby," "Thed"

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Armed Robbery)

On January 13, 1955, three men, posing as gas company employees, gained entry into a home in Toledo, Ohio. After the woman of the house had let the men in, one of them produced a gun. They bound, gagged, and blindfolded the woman and then proceeded to rip open a safe and ransack the house.

Theodore Baby Albert reportedly was one of the participants in this crime. On April 1, 1955, the Lucas County, Ohio, grand jury returned an indictment charging Albert with this armed robbery. He subsequently failed to appear in court to face this charge, forfeiting \$5,000 bond. The subject was believed to have fled interstate and FBI assistance was requested in locating him.

On November 2, 1955, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Toledo, Ohio, charging Albert with unlawful flight from the State of Ohio to avoid prosecution for the crime of armed robbery.

Remarks

Albert is said to be a chain smoker, a heavy drinker of intoxicants, and an inveterate gambler on horses and cards. Two upper left teeth and one upper

right tooth are gold capped. He is reportedly an excellent dresser. His hair may be dyed.

Caution

Albert should be considered armed and extremely dangerous. He has used firearms in the commission of previous crimes. He has been convicted for possession of burglar tools, bank robbery, grand larceny, petty larceny, and safecracking.

Description

Theodore Baby Albert is described as follows:

Age	55, born October 15, 1901, Chicago, Ill.												
Height	5 feet, 6 inches.												
Weight	147 pounds.												
Build	Medium.												
Hair	Grey.												
Eyes	Brown.												
Complexion	Medium.												
Race	White.												
Nationality	American.												
Occupations	Auto mechanic, chef, electrician, jewelry salesman.												
Scars and marks	2½-inch oblique scar inner right eyebrow, scar along bridge of nose, oblong scar on upper lip, cut scar on chin, vaccination scar upper left arm, curve scar on left palm, small oblique scar on first joint of left thumb, curve scar on tip of left middle finger, small raised scar on third joint of right index finger.												
FBI Number	104,066												
Fingerprint classification	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>L</td> <td>1</td> <td>U</td> <td>OOI</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>M</td> <td>1</td> <td>U</td> <td>OOI</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	21	L	1	U	OOI	6		M	1	U	OOI	
21	L	1	U	OOI	6								
	M	1	U	OOI									

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the FBI, Washington 25, D. C., or the nearest FBI field office.

PLEDGE PLACARD

On the inside back cover of this issue there appears *The FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers*. Individual copies of this placard suitable for framing are available free of charge in limited quantity to police agencies through the Director, FBI, Washington 25, D. C.



Theodore Baby Albert.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Questionable Pattern



The above pattern is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an outer tracing. The deltas are indicated by D-1 and D-2. It should be noted that the recurve in front of D-2 barely meets the minimum requirement for a recurve in front of the delta, and for this reason a reference search would be conducted as a loop.