

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1961

JANUARY

Vol. 30 No. 1

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

JANUARY 1961

Vol. 30 No. 1

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
Care Is Necessary in Apprehending the Mentally Ill, by Loyd W. Rowland, Ph. D., Executive Director of the Louisiana Association for Mental Health, New Orleans, La.	3
<i>Police Training:</i>	
Budding Detectives Get Early Training in Columbus, Ga., by Capt. Clyde R. Adair, Commanding Officer, Detective Division, Columbus, Ga., Police Department	6
<i>FBI National Academy:</i>	
National Academy Graduates 65 Men in 66th Session	8
<i>Scientific Aids:</i>	
Hairs and Fibers Prove Valuable in Hit-Run Cases	15
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Cooperation Vital in Meeting Threat of Organized Crime (Part I)	18
Juvenile Gangs and Underworld Have Own Lingo	22
Wanted by the FBI	28
<i>Identification:</i>	
Nevada Sheriff Seeks Identity of Dead Youth	27
Questionable Pattern	Back Cover



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

January 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

This is an era when teenage terrorism has become so commonplace that the American public has virtually built up a shock resistance to vicious murders, rapes, assaults, robberies, and, in fact, the entire spectrum of atrocious crimes committed by young people.

I have long felt that the term "juvenile delinquency" is a misnomer since the depredations of young criminals start at home and can more accurately be attributed to "adult delinquency." At the same time, the brutality of the crimes committed by teenagers certainly pales the all-inclusive, pampering, palliative phrase of "juvenile delinquency" which is used today.

Daily I am appalled by news items and reports which come across my desk revealing the disgusting and sordid picture of acts almost too obscene to be attributable to those who are still in the second ten years of their lives.

Last summer, for instance, I read news accounts of five youthful gangsters between the ages of 15 and 18 who committed some of the most barbaric acts imaginable. Like a snarling wolfpack, the gang attacked two families in a park in a midwestern city. Beating both husbands into insensibility with baseball bats, stabbing them with switchblade knives and robbing them, these vicious thugs then turned upon the two mothers, aged 23 and 27 and both pregnant, ripped their clothes from their bodies and savagely ravished them while the two children of one mother--aged 3 and 1 1/2--watched, weeping and horrified.

This shocking tragedy was compounded by the fact that just 12 hours before, a judge had released two of the attackers who had been arrested and charged with auto tampering. His action was taken despite the vigorous protests of the office of the State's attorney. The probation officer of one of the pair also protested, to no avail. One of the ringleaders was on probation and another of the pack was a parolee from a State reformatory.

Meting out justice firmly, a righteously indignant judge sentenced four of these thugs to two concurrent 65-year sentences, and the fifth was given one 65-year term and one 50-year term. He recommended that they never be paroled.

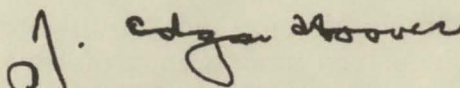
Surely such bestial actions by teenagers, demanding the harsh punishment they rightfully received, could never fall into the category of the lame, almost flowery term "juvenile delinquency."

Yet, there are still among us muddleheaded sentimentalists who would wrap teenage brigands in the protective cocoon of the term "juvenile delinquency" with emphasis upon all of its connotations of youthful prankishness.

There must be a line drawn between the mischievous pranks of young people, which may indeed be called juvenile delinquency, and the depraved deeds of teenage bandits which are nothing less than youthful criminality.

As a representative of law enforcement, I would like to see the term "juvenile delinquency" banished forever from our language as a description for vicious acts. Such teenage gangsterism should be labeled for exactly what it is -- "youthful criminality."

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEATURE ARTICLE

Care Is Necessary in Apprehending the Mentally Ill

by LOYD W. ROWLAND, PH.D., *Executive Director
of the Louisiana Association for Mental Health,
New Orleans, La.*¹

Some months ago a friend asked me, as executive director of the State Mental Health Association, for help in apprehending a mentally ill young woman who was new to the community and who was making herself a nuisance by her behavior in a church congregation.

After an examination by a psychiatrist, commitment papers were prepared and it remained only for her to be identified, apprehended by the police, and taken to the hospital.

By prearrangement, my friend and I and two young police officers converged on her as she was about to enter her house. She was asked to sit down in a swing on the porch, which she did.

The purpose of this story is to report the behavior of the young officers for the next few minutes. They doffed their caps and told the woman that they had a writ from the coroner's office to take her to a hospital. They attempted to persuade her to go, but she refused. One officer sat on a banister of the porch. The other, in his eagerness to clarify everything, squatted down into a sort of sitting position and explained every detail.

Gentle But Firm

She still refused to go to the hospital, so the officers gave her an ultimatum that she could either go with them "like a lady" in the squad car or they would send for the wagon. They did call the wagon, and both the squad car and the wagon were drawn up in front of the house. Again she refused to go, so they politely, but firmly, took hold of her arms and led her down the porch steps, still offering her the alternative of going in the squad car or the wagon.

She started in the direction of the squad car and then began to resist. They opened the door of the wagon and deftly slipped her inside, after quickly examining her purse for any dangerous objects she might be carrying.

When it was all over and she was being taken to the hospital, I asked one of the young officers where they had learned about mental illness and the handling of mentally ill people. He replied, "Oh, we have a little manual² over in the department called, 'How To Recognize and Handle Abnormal People.'"



Dr. Loyd W. Rowland.

I was greatly pleased to see that this officer had benefited so much from learning about the handling of mentally ill people from reading a manual, as this seemed to be his principal source of information.

I was much interested in the ease and assurance of the officers, and I have no doubt these attitudes were helpful to the patient.

¹ Critical reading by Dr. Robert A. Matthews, Professor of Psychiatry and Head of the Department, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

² Published and distributed by the National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City 19. Single copies 65 cents.

Ease and assurance come from a knowledge of what to do. The officer who knows little about the mentally ill is apt to fear them unnecessarily. Fearing them, he does not handle them well, and his fear frequently is transmitted to the patient.

Officers sometimes express admiration for the ease with which psychiatric aides in mental hospitals handle the mentally ill, even the very excited patient. They say they wish they could do as well. Such handling comes from experience, of course, but it comes partly from knowing what to do.

The doctor will say that the mentally ill patients are not dangerous, that he has been in the hospital any number of years and that no patient has ever attacked him. He may even laugh and say that people on the inside of mental hospitals are less dangerous than people on the outside.

The average police officer knows that the doctor may be right about persons who are already in the hospital, but he also knows the kind of patients he is called upon to apprehend and take to the hospital or to a place of detention. They may very well turn out to be excited individuals and either potentially or actually dangerous. Therefore, the officer should want to know everything possible about the handling of mentally ill people.

First of all, an officer should never go alone when he is called to handle a mentally ill person. It is no reflection on his bravery if he calls for help. He should never attempt to apprehend a mentally ill person without having at least one other officer with him, and it is much better to have three others. In fact, I would recommend that all police departments, except in emergencies, require the presence of three or four officers in apprehending a mentally ill person. This would protect the individual officer from having to prove that he is "brave" and thus take undue risk. Also, and this is more important, a patient may see he is overwhelmed by numbers and give up more easily. If the patient is afraid, he may even welcome a large number of officers as being better protection for him from his "enemies."

Whenever it is possible to take advantage of time, the officer should do so. The excited person does not usually stay that way very long. Often much can be gained by going into a house, sitting down to talk with relatives, and asking questions concerning the situation. It may even be desirable to accept a cup of coffee if one is offered. The effect of time is strange, because the patient may come to recognize the officer as a friend who has

come to help rather than someone who has come to grab him and take him off to a mental hospital.

The patient should be reasoned with, whether he gives the appearance of responding or not. Sometimes the officer will be astounded at how well the mentally ill person's mind works. He can think of answers as fast as the officer can give explanations. He may, in fact, "outrason" the officer. This is partly because he has been thinking a long time about his problems and has worked out answers to nearly anything the officer may say to him. This does not mean, however, that the officer will be tricked by a man who is only cunning and not balanced or sane.

Here again, there are great individual differences. It has been said that mentally ill people are just as different as people on the street are different from each other. Certainly, we cannot expect the same kind of response from all mentally ill persons.

As further evidence of the full awareness of mentally ill people, 85 percent of the mentally ill in England are willing to go voluntarily to certain mental hospitals, while in this country the number is far closer to 2 or 3 percent in most communities. The difference is that mentally ill people in England know they are going to a hospital where every attention will be given to their care, whereas in this country they are unsure. The point is, they are aware of these matters, even though they are said to be of unsound mind.

Apprehending the Patient

If it is necessary to take the patient against his will, he should be approached from both sides and his arms and legs grabbed simultaneously. Police officers all know how to do this, but care must be taken so that the mentally ill person is restrained in such a way that he will not be hurt any more than is necessary. At this point, it may be difficult for the individual police officer not to be too rough with the patient. He may "take out" on the patient some of his unconscious anger. He also may be a little ashamed of his own fear and overdo the harshness necessary to apprehend the patient.

Sometimes a patient will quiet down when restrained. In fact, he may be glad that the police saved him from himself. The officers can take advantage of this situation by telling him they are his friends; that they have come to help him.

It is at times necessary to roll the patient in a sheet or quilt or some other convenient article.

Handcuffs may be used, but this must be done with care because violent patients will cut their wrists. Usually, a straitjacket will not be available, and most police officers are not as skilled in the use of this mental hospital equipment as are nurses and psychiatric aides.

Once in a while, the mentally ill person should be approached as any other dangerous, violent individual. If he has a lethal weapon, the officer will have to use his own judgment.

Nobody asks the officer to take unreasonable risks. Nobody asks the officer to lay his gun to one side in a dangerous situation. But it is far better for all concerned to make every effort to solve the problem without gunfire.

It is never a good idea to lie to the patient. The officer should tell him that he is being taken for his own good, which is true. He should not be told that he is going to a hospital when he is to be taken to the police station. The patient would like to feel that he can trust the police officer. Who knows, it may well be that he has come to distrust most people, and he would like to feel that he can trust the policeman who is taking him into custody.

The uniform of the officer is a great advantage. In our culture, it breeds respect and also fear on the part of wrongdoers. This fact is not lost to the mentally ill person who may be afraid of the officer and, at the same time, respects him. What is more, we all have come to expect the officer to protect us from danger. When the officer enters the situation, he should convey the attitude of trying to help.

The officer is not required to be a psychiatrist. He should assume that the case is an authentic one when he is called upon to apprehend a patient, and usually it is. His sympathies are likely to be with the family, which probably has had a rough time handling the mentally ill person. But, in some instances, he may note that there are apparently other mentally ill people in the family, and he may get the feeling that the person he is taking to the hospital may not be as sick as some of those who are staying at home. This actually may be the case, but there is nothing that the officer need do about it except, perhaps, report it to the proper authorities.

In some respects, a report is the most important factor of all. When policies permit, the officer, in his report, should give a detailed account of what happened at the time of apprehension—what the patient said, what he did, what other

people said, how the patient acted, how he changed in his behavior, the exact words he used. Reporting of this kind and impressions that the officer gets are invaluable to the doctor later. The reason for this is that the patient may "clam up" and be unwilling to talk with the doctor, but the physician may get exactly the clues he needs from the officer's report. Officers may feel they have to make too many reports already, but this is one which can be of great value.

There are many kinds of mentally ill or otherwise handicapped people the officer has to deal with. Many such people may be found walking about in any large city. This the police know.

There are the very old people whose memories are so clouded that they leave their homes, wander around, and sometimes forget where they live. Too, there are the mentally retarded adults who may appear normal. Often, however, they don't coordinate their words very well, and the officer may get the impression they are being impudent. Frequently, they won't know where they live or will be unable to tell the officer.

Then there are epileptics or diabetic persons who fall on the street, and if the officer is not careful he will make a quick guess that they are drunks. Unless the diabetic has medical care soon, he may die.

These are all problems which require the officer to exercise good judgment. Naturally, he should bring a doctor into the picture as quickly as possible, because time may be a very important factor.

I would like to pay my respects to the police officers who take advantage of a chance to learn about the handling of mentally ill persons. They can be a great adjunct to the care of the mentally ill, for in many instances they are the first persons outside of the family to be called in for help. With training such as is being offered in many police schools around the country, they can fulfill this obligation very adequately.

A film, "Booked for Safekeeping," showing better ways of handling the mentally ill has been developed by the Louisiana Association for Mental Health under a National Institute of Mental Health grant. U.S. Public Health Service will lend the film without cost to law enforcement agencies and to health agencies and associations. Write Audiovisual Section, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta 22, Ga. Prints may be purchased from United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N.Y., for about \$70.

POLICE TRAINING

Budding Detectives Get Early Training in Columbus, Ga.

by CAPT. CLYDE R. ADAIR, *Commanding Officer,
Detective Division, Columbus, Ga., Police
Department*

Columbus, Ga., is a thriving city located on the western boundary of the State and is separated from Phenix City, Ala., by the Chattahoochee River. Nearby is the Fort Benning Military Reservation, which is the site of one of the world's largest infantry schools, the birthplace of the airborne soldier, and home of the Rangers.

Our department, consisting of 167 men, is attempting to cope with a large volume of work with a rather limited staff of investigators. We therefore endeavor to make our efforts more effective through implementing our division in every way possible.

In addition to regular inservice training schools, some of which have been sponsored by the FBI, we also have the following plan in effect for the selection and training of applicants for the detective division. It has been utilized within our

department with highly gratifying results, and it is felt that other medium sized departments might benefit through the use of this plan.

Training of Candidates

In a continuous program, we have two uniformed patrolmen assigned to our division on temporary duty for a period of 6 months for the purpose of training and evaluation. They work in plain clothes with various experienced detectives and are given opportunities to conduct interviews, suggest and develop leads, and write reports. At the expiration of a 6-month period, they have acquired the basic training necessary to handle a wide range of cases on their own, if necessary. Of course, we still maintain a 6-month probationary period in which regular detective appointees are required to serve. Our plan, though simple, has benefited us greatly and we enthusiastically recommend it.

Men selected for this on-the-job training must voluntarily apply for it. They are put on a register and taken in turn. It is our practice to choose our full-time detectives only from the roster of those men who have voluntarily participated in this training program. They have shown the initiative of seeking out our division and requesting training therein. They have participated in the training and are therefore better qualified to assume regular detective duties.

Benefits of Training

The main benefits which accrue from this training could be summarized as follows:

1. The two trainees add to the strength of our division, even though they are on temporary duty.
2. The patrolman will realize during this training that accepting a complaint and carrying the investigation forward to a solution and prosecution are not a "gravy train."
3. Even though the patrolman may not be selected for permanent duty in the detective divi-



Capt. Clyde R. Adair.

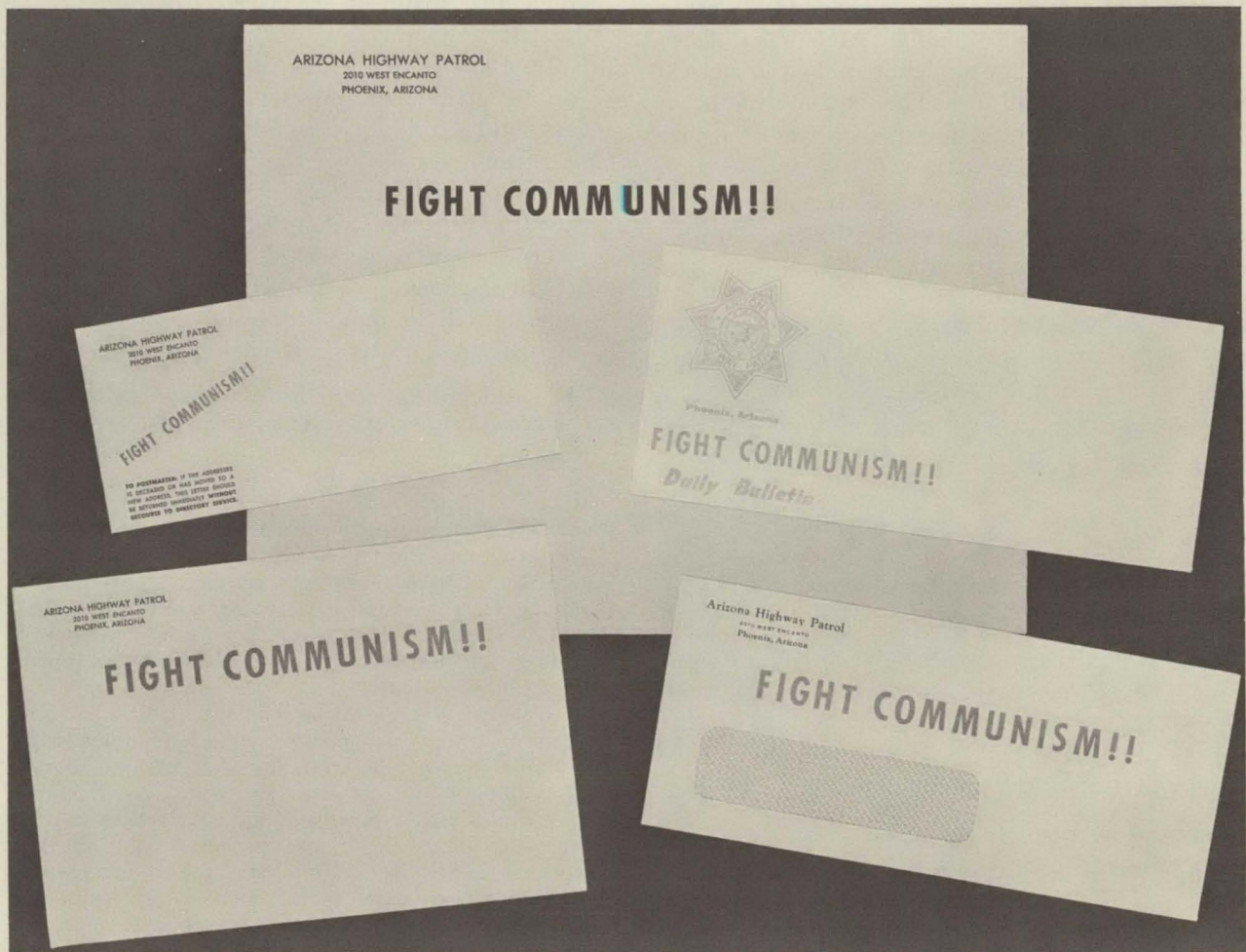
sion, he will return to his regular duties better qualified to perform them as well as having gained an insight into the problems confronting the detective division and the department as a whole. This has the effect of lifting the level of efficiency in the entire department.

4. Many men who make satisfactory patrolmen may have personality qualities and traits which restrict them from being qualified as investigators, and this will be quickly apparent during the training period, both to the patrolman and his superiors.

It was found that our system assisted us in weeding out "clockwatchers" who formed the habit of eating meals exactly on their desired time; who were unable to arise from bed on emergency calls and be alert and responsive when they were

needed; and who were inclined to sulk and "drag their feet" when shortcomings were pointed out to them. We were able to eliminate "screwballs" before we assumed obligations toward them, which makes it better for all concerned.

Our system is such that the man gets the training, then if undesirable traits are discovered which make him unacceptable to our division, he is not placed on the accredited roster and is not called when a vacancy occurs. So many men are afforded this training that it does not cause any problems in selecting replacements, and the best men can be chosen without morale loss by those passed over. No promises are made to any man taking the training; it is merely the way to becoming qualified for acceptance if the uniformed man desires to try for the division.



Gregory O. Hathaway, superintendent of the Arizona Highway Patrol, is doing his part in alerting the public concerning the menace of communism by having the words "Fight Communism!!" printed in red on the Arizona Highway Patrol's envelopes. The extra cost of printing the envelopes is being absorbed by Superintendent Hathaway at his own expense.

Typed for me 8/17/60 from dictation

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Graduation exercises were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, November 2, 1960, for the 66th class of law enforcement officers to attend the FBI National Academy.

The class of 65 members marked the beginning of the second quarter century of service to local law enforcement by this unique institution. The Academy celebrated its silver anniversary on July 29, 1960.

The especially selected representatives from all levels of law enforcement represented 39 States and the District of Columbia. Among the officers in this class were 12 from State police agencies, 6 chiefs of police, and 2 sheriffs. Upon graduation they brought the total number of FBI National Academy alumni to 3,943. On their return to their respective departments, the members of the 66th graduating class will impart to their brother officers the knowledge they acquired in police



John C. Satterfield.

National Academy Graduates 65 Men in 66th Session

administration, criminal investigations, scientific crime detection, and teaching techniques during the vigorous 12-week session at the Academy.

Mr. John C. Satterfield, president-elect of the American Bar Association, and Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., delivered the principal addresses.

Dr. O. Ammon Bartley of the Colesville Methodist Church, Silver Spring, Md., gave the invocation and the benediction for the exercises, which also featured a musical program by the United States Marine Band.

Mr. John P. McCarthy of the New York City Police Department, president of the graduating class, addressed the assembly and expressed appreciation, on behalf of the class, for their being nominated by their departments for the honor of attending this "West Point of Law Enforcement."

Diplomas were presented by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh. A list of the class members will be found at the end of this article.

The address of Mr. Satterfield follows:

It is with great pleasure that I come here this morning to offer my personal congratulations and the greetings of the American Bar Association to you, the graduates of the FBI National Academy, the "West Point of Law Enforcement." With this ceremony you become members of an elite group of less than 4,000 men who have been selected to attend this Academy since its establishment in 1935. More than 200,000 law enforcement officers have received training from schools conducted by the FBI, but only 3,943 have been honored by the opportunity to attend the Academy and by the responsibilities which that opportunity carries with it.

You depart soon to rejoin your communities as better equipped members of the profession of law enforcement—a profession upon which rests the very existence of every other calling in life. Its importance cannot be overstated. We live in a society predicated upon the rule of law. It is a verity in our society that the law is above all men. Every major activity of every man, woman, and child in this Nation is regulated by the law. It requires no prescience to see that if this structure of law fails, or even seriously falters, our society would crumble like an arch from which the keystone has been removed. But if the law is the keystone, I suggest that law enforcement is the mortar which holds that keystone in place. The law is surrounded by men and professions dedicated to it; legis-

lators who make the law, judges who interpret it, lawyers who administer it, scholars who teach it. None are more integral to the continuation of the American tradition of the rule of law than the men who enforce it.

All these varied types of men contribute constantly to the noble edifice that is American democracy, liberty under the law, but their words and their ideas are not enough. Listen to these noble words:

"The natural and inalienable rights of man are in the first place the right of personal freedom, the right of human life which is free from oppression, fear and want; the free expression of opinion, the free exercise of religion; the right of assembly and association; the right to personal security, labor and dignified human livelihood; the right to free improvement of the mind; the right to take part in the government of the State and its subdivisions."

Those words appeared in the constitution of Hungary. They were conceived in the same spirit of liberty as the Constitution of the United States. They were revered by the Hungarians as we Americans revere our Constitution; as carefully made, interpreted, administered, and taught. That was not enough. Today, every word of that statement of liberty is a mockery and a lie. Now, the constitution of Hungary is only a scrap of paper without meaning, a pathetic emasculated footnote to history. The difference between the Hungarian scrap of paper and the great, living organic Constitution of the United States is the enforcement, protection and preservation of every guarantee in our Constitution.

Occasionally the preservation of those constitutional guarantees forces this country into a war. The splendid manhood of America serving in our Armed Forces is called upon to offer life and limb to maintain the sovereignty of our territory and to keep our principles inviolate. Their sacrifices are dramatic and inspiring to those of us at home who continue to enjoy the safety and freedom which they provide at the bitter price of suffering. Though it is more frequently than we would wish, our Armed Forces are called upon only at intervals when the provocation has left no alternative of lesser struggle. But in his day-in and day-out performance of duty the law enforcement officer who walks his beat is called upon to risk his life and safety just as surely as the infantryman risks his in the mouth of war's inferno. Danger walks constantly with the policeman in the execution of his routine duties. The homely and sometimes deceptively serene circumstances of his danger are in sharp contrast to the steaming jungle with its hidden sniper. Yet the danger is just as real and omnipresent. And, the safety and freedom which the policeman provides by his constant risk of life are just as real and secure as that provided by the soldier. Last night I left my 13-year-old daughter and my wife at home, confident in my trust of the members of your profession in Yazoo City and Yazoo County, Miss., one of whom, Harry M. Merritt, is a graduate of this Academy. I know that if danger threatens my family, the members of your profession in my community will be there as a shield of living men dedicated to the safety of the community even at the risk of their own lives.

You, gentlemen, are the guardians of the rule of law.

Yours is a unique opportunity directly and practically to serve the citizens, the community, the State, and the Nation. I do not minimize the important contributions of other professions including my own to the continued development and perfection of rule of law but I recognize that without the selfless dedication of law enforcement officers, the work of the other professions would be recorded by history as pathetic and sterile attempts to bring order out of chaos. Laws unobserved, no matter how carefully drafted and interpreted, are valueless.

Law enforcement is a public service. As such it needs the support of the public for its continued and improved service to the community. Such support will be forthcoming only when the community holds the law enforcement agency in high regard. Such regard must be carefully built by the unrelenting pursuit of the wrongdoer, the jealous protection of the innocent, and the always careful preservation of the rights of both. Too often the public is aware of the policeman only as the apprehender of criminals and the director of traffic. You know and I know that he is much more, and it is to our advantage that the public know and understand what law enforcement is and what the law enforcement officer embodies. As J. Edgar Hoover has said:

"Law enforcement is a career service. Each officer should dedicate his life to the service and protection of others. A successful police officer must put aside his personal opinions in the line of duty, renounce pursuit of wealth, and seek only the highest good for the organization he represents so that the community may live in peace and security. The badge of a law enforcement officer is a sacred trust which must be guarded with his whole mind and his whole body, for it is his to hold only while he lives a life beyond all reproach and censure.

"The law enforcement officer is the guardian of civil rights, the protector of the weak, and the defender of the innocent. The community recognizes his training in public service and his loyal devotion to duty. He is the friend of every child and the ally of every law-abiding adult."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation stands as an example of those ideals put into action, an organization which manages vigorously to enforce the law and at the same time to retain the public's approval by careful and just methods. The public knows and understands the work of the FBI and supports it in the position of esteem it so rightfully enjoys.

The value of such public approbation is practically immeasurable. It will earliest be felt in general cooperation when the peace officer is seeking assistance and information. It will later be manifest by voluntary assistance in combating local crime problems. Eventually, it will lead to additional money for better facilities, higher salaries, select personnel. With each extended hand of assistance from the community, law enforcement will improve in scope of service and efficiency. With each such improvement, you will be strengthening the bulwark of our cherished rule of law. You will be helping to assure the continuation of the law enforcement structure as we know it today, a system of fraternal, voluntary, and cooperative law enforcement, local, State and national.

The cry goes up occasionally for a centralized police

force at either the State or national level, almost always propounded by persons who doubt the efficiency of some stratum in the local law enforcement structure. They believe that greater efficiency will flow from a centralized agency, and, naively, that such higher authority will not be subject to the pressures and temptations of the officer in the community. I do not say that the organization of such a force would lead, automatically and unavoidably, to a police state. But I do say, as does Mr. Hoover, that the creation of such a force provides the fertile soil in which the germ of a Gestapo, a secret police, or a KGB can, like Jack's beanstalk, spring up while we drowse in complacency in the shadow of a giant organism which may soon become too big for destruction. The great argument against taking such a chance is that, in America, we do not need it. With public understanding and support of the law enforcement program, the present system of independent cooperating agencies can fill our every need. As Mr. Hoover said in the Law Enforcement Bulletin in January 1953:

"A subordinate status for the community peace officer is the exact opposite of what we now require for better law enforcement. Our paramount need at this time is to give the local officers an opportunity to fairly and honestly exercise the authority which they now have by stripping off the apathetic public attitude and corrupt political control with which some of them are shackled. If these fetters are removed, the overwhelming majority of our officers will lack neither the ability nor the desire to enforce the law properly in the areas which they serve. The way to loose the bonds is by citizen action in the polling places and other public opinion forums available to every community, not by subordinating the sheriff or policeman to some higher authority whose decisions are just as likely to be a reflection of public morals, good or bad, as those of the local officer."

Our present law enforcement structure is one where local problems are dealt with locally and where the cooperative facilities of all agencies are available when those problems take on greater magnitude and significance. By experience we know that this system works. Your efforts can keep it so efficient and above reproach that it will never be necessary to take the awesome risk of a national police force.

What will bring about the desired support of the community for law enforcement agencies? I suggest that there are only two necessary ingredients. First, a good, effective, and honest agency pursuing its responsibilities with dedication. It must be borne in mind always that those responsibilities, as Mr. Hoover stated, comprise a full scope of service to the community. There must be a careful wedding between diligence in bringing the criminal to heel and in preserving the innocent from the injurious finger of suspicion. There must be the vigilant protection of the community from evil and at the same time a sincere regard for the rights of the individuals who make up the community, for the rule of law is only secondarily prohibitory. It is the grantor and source of all our freedom. There must be a self-policing as stringent and as unrelenting as the pursuit of felons. It is incumbent upon you as men dedicated to the highest ideals of public service to guard yourselves against the possibility of taint. Law enforcement is a high calling

and its stature can be protected only by the men who follow it. As in medicine and the law, the responsibility falls upon the members of the profession to keep their houses clean.

Each man who has subscribed to the established ethics of the profession is responsible not only for his own conduct, but also for that of every other member. The law enforcement agency must never seek to cover up or excuse the misdeeds of its own, just as we, in the legal profession, must never hesitate to disbar an unethical attorney. The unethical policeman must be cast aside as remorselessly as you would cut out a cancer, for he is, in a full and terrible sense, just that. He is a threat to you as an individual; he is a threat to the professional standing of law enforcement; and he is a threat to the continued survival of our precious rule of law. Each of you and each man in your respective departments at home is a symbol of the law to innumerable people. If you do not assure, by your own self-discipline, that that symbol is the most healthy, the most moral, and the most just, you will be contributing to the destruction of your vitality. Certainly there will be those who will insist that each wrongdoer is typical of the entire group from which he comes, but if you are known as a group dedicated to the enforcement of the law, a group that polices itself as well as the community, the public will not be taken in. But if the public confidence in your unshakable morality has not been nurtured, the recovery from one incident involving one patrolman may be a very difficult one for the entire law enforcement agency.

The second important ingredient in the recipe for community support of the police is an informed community. Information will get to the citizens in many ways: newspaper reporting, press releases, official reports, your own efforts, and most considerable, by word of mouth or people who have had occasion to deal with the police. If I may make a suggestion, do not be unduly modest. It is to the advantage of the community and the Nation that the work of the police be known and understood. Be available to speak to clubs and schools. Inform the public of the ways in which the police are ready and willing to assist them. Cooperate freely and fairly with the press, which is, after all, merely the eye and ear of the people. Encourage your citizens to turn to the police in routine matters, not just in dire emergency. The more the public knows and understands about the functions of the law enforcement agency, the greater will be the confidence and support of the people.

The problem of public understanding and support is not a small one. There are many forces at work on the public mind. There is the individual with a natural antipathy for authority who passes no opportunity to disparage the police, judges, lawyers, and all public officials. Television and motion pictures inadvertently do their damage, though there are many instances where both media have paid tribute to law enforcement. Political opportunists often sling mud at the body of law enforcement as they seek office. All these things present a challenge in the competition for the public's approval, but they are not unique with police officers. They are met by all professions and they can be overcome here as they are elsewhere. A more significant problem is the image of the law enforcement officer as the arbiter of

justice. He is a composite mental image of policeman, prosecuting witness, district attorney, judge, warden, and parole board. They see him not as an investigator compiling facts upon which the criminal will be convicted and the innocent exonerated, but as an arm of the law concerned with only deprivation of liberty, property, or life. Distrust of such an image is to be expected, but it can and must be eliminated by correcting the image itself. As long as there is distrust of the law enforcement agencies, there will be incipient distrust of the law itself. We can none of us, in these days of trial, risk any action which causes a shadow of doubt to flicker across the concept of rule by law.

In the great struggle between our way of life—liberty under the rule of law—and the communist way of life—terror under the rule of men—you stand as our indispensable defenders. Crime and communism are so closely allied that their lifeblood is indistinguishable. Communism represents the criminality of a community magnified into an international menace. Both are dedicated to the violent destruction of authority, stability, decency, and individual freedom. Worst of all, they both feed upon public apathy which does not recognize the immediacy of the threat. When a local crime wave hits the newspapers, our people are inclined to believe that it is a mere incident, and certainly one which will never affect them. It is a problem for the police, they say. When international communism makes another insidious inroad into the freedom of our Nation, our people are inclined to believe that it is merely a flareup of the intellectually misguided. It is a problem for the FBI, they say. The people must know and understand that communism and crime present the Nation and the community with the same challenge—a challenge to rise up and assert their moral integrity, to use the weapons which our God-given

freedom has provided to fight these two great Trojan horses which hide within themselves the means of our total annihilation.

The conspiracy of crime within and communism without can strangle the safety and freedom which we take so for granted. The battle is joined. It is the most important battle America has ever waged. You represent the law to the people in its closest and most immediate sense. You must represent fully all the facets of law enforcement, keeping all in their proper balance. You hold a key to the moral convictions of this Nation. You must use it together with judges, lawyers, legislators, and teachers to maintain the respect that this Nation holds for the law. You have been called the protector of civil liberties as well as the watchdog of public safety. I add to that the clarion of public conscience and awareness. You must ever assist in showing the people wherein lies the danger. You must help them to see that a reliance upon God and the law will save all we hold dear, but only if that reliance is manifest in action based on clear understanding not only of what we are fighting, but of the magnificent weapons which are close to the hands of each of us—faith in God and respect for law. Actually, they are not two things, but one, for God is the great lawgiver, and faith in Him brings a respect for the pattern He has laid down for social living. Let us not hesitate to turn to Him to seek understanding of our duty. Again, I quote Mr. Hoover, who as clearly as any man in this Nation, recognizes the danger we face and source of strength upon which we may draw:

"In the face of the menace of materialism—father of both crime and communism—we must seek Divine help to accomplish our task. The power of prayer does not lend itself to measure any more than does the strength of faith; but of this I am sure: the man who lacks faith and has never sought help beyond himself is limiting his capacity to live, to create and to be happy Prayer, whether it be a hymn of praise, or a simple plea for mercy, is the bridge which unites mankind to God."

All men have but a brief span in the stretch of eternity. The impact of each of us upon the moral and ethical advancement of the world of our day can be measured in direct terms of service to the community. As law enforcement officers, you have as great an opportunity to serve as any men on earth. The law, while it may be expressed by man, is the creation and the gift of God. The true law is as right and as immutable as nature. Your service to that law is as high a calling as man can experience. You in the profession of law enforcement need defer to no man in the nobility of your calling. May all of us connected with the law recognize the sacred trust we hold and realize that only by serving it with dedication and honor are we worthy.

Following is the text of General Lemnitzer's address:

It is a real privilege for me to be present on this occasion and address the members of the 66th Session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy and their guests. It is a special privilege for me. This is the first occasion of this kind that I have had the privilege of attending.



Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer.

As a citizen, I am very much impressed by this Academy and by the men who complete its course of instruction. During the 25 years since the National Academy was established, its graduates have reached a total (counting this class) of almost 4,000. The alumni of this Academy have come from all parts of the United States and from law enforcement agencies, large and small, throughout this country.

I know that you are all clearly aware of the great advantage you have enjoyed in receiving instruction from members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI has, for many years, brilliantly upheld the richly deserved reputation of being one of the world's outstanding organizations in the field of law enforcement.

From what I have been told of and what I know of the curriculum of the Academy, I would say that you have been through a very tough and practical course, which provided you with a real test of stamina and required a great deal of hard study. We in the Armed Forces are grateful for the opportunity extended us from time to time to have military personnel receive this instruction. All of you have every right to be proud of what you have accomplished. You may be sure that with your training in modern, scientific crime detection and law enforcement methods, you and your fellow graduates represent a tremendous asset to your respective communities.

Beyond that, however, you represent a tremendous asset to the country as a whole. National welfare benefits from a stable environment, and stability requires the effective maintenance of law and order. The whole Nation, therefore, profits from the service which is being rendered by the National Academy in enhancing the professional skills of law enforcement officials. In spreading your new information among your colleagues in your home organizations, you will be adding still further to the success of the Academy's mission. Every citizen has reason to appreciate this effort.

In my own case, however, I have additional reasons for appreciating the contributions which you have made and will make in the future. These reasons stem from my responsibilities as an official charged with matters pertaining to the national security.

Now, the effort which we are expending for the national security is the direct result of the magnitude of the threat which is facing the United States today—and not only the United States, but the entire free world as well. That threat, of course, is posed by international communism, and it is rooted in the communists' unceasing pursuit of their ultimate objective. Putting it very simply, that objective is world domination—nothing less.

To this end, the communists are maintaining military strength which is massive in size, modern in weapons and equipment, and highly versatile in its capability. Communist military forces are prepared to fight in general war on a global scale, to conduct operations in any part of the world in a wide variety of intensities which we refer to as so-called "limited war," and to also provide military support to the pressures which make up the cold war.

The communists' military strength underlies all their other efforts to move toward their goal. However, these

efforts are by no means exclusively military. On the contrary, they embrace all the aspects of national activity—psychological, political, economic, and cultural.

In order to meet this multiple threat successfully, the United States and the other nations of the free world must maintain a position of strength. This includes military strength, of course. Such strength consists of modern, properly proportioned, strategically deployed, fully ready military forces, and the resources and structure to sustain them. These forces must be so manifestly capable of prevailing in war that no aggressor could consider the initiation of war to be worthwhile.

However, the maintenance of a position of strength also includes a great deal more. It includes strength, in fact, in all the elements of our existence as a Nation and a society. The point I want to make is that this *total* threat demands a *total* response, based on strength in every aspect of our national vigor.

It is in this regard that you, as law enforcement officers, are making an especially great contribution, not only to the citizens of your respective communities but to the people of this country as a whole.

Let me expand on that point.

I realize that you are only too aware of the fact that crime represents a heavy loss to society. However, this fact is one that the rest of us, who are not in daily contact with the many difficult problems of law enforcement, may not always recognize as clearly as we should. Actually, of course, crime means a loss in terms of destroyed or damaged property. It means a loss in terms of injury and death. It means a loss in terms of a necessary but nevertheless unproductive expenditure of time, money and energy. When a crime is committed, it must be solved. The criminal must be apprehended, tried, and punished—all of which requires an extensive organizational structure. A prisoner, moreover, is contributing nothing to society or the economy. On the contrary, society must assume the burden of guarding, administering, and caring for him, often for long periods of time.

The menace crime poses to our national security is compounded by the potential, provided by modern methods of organization and communication, for crime to be planned and controlled on a vast scale. We have seen instances where the administrative methods developed by big business and the discipline and organizational approach of the military forces have been applied to coordinate and direct criminal activities. When we consider the scale of effort required to combat such a capability, it becomes obvious that crime represents a major drain on the material resources which contribute so greatly to our national strength.

Crime, however, represents much more than a mere material loss. It strikes at the psychological roots of strength, because one of crime's chief products is fear. Fear on the part of individuals for the security of property and the safety of life and limb can grow into an attitude which corrodes every aspect of life. When such an attitude is the product of a wave of crime, it can spread to affect whole communities.

Beyond this, crime strikes at the moral fabric of the Nation. If it is allowed to persist, it can corrupt every phase of activity, from the perversion of justice and the betrayal of public trust to the "fixing" of an athletic com-

petition. Its ugly byproducts are hypocrisy and cynicism, and they, too, sap our total strength.

The fact is that, as a Nation, we are engaged—on many levels—in a struggle to uphold the values of right and justice. In this sense, the fight against crime in a community and the resistance to communist imperialism—which practices crime on an international scale—are parts of the same great effort. In this effort, our devotion to ideals and principles is the major element of our strength. We cannot compromise with evil in one of its aspects without fundamental impairment of the ideals and principles which are vital to our effectiveness in continuing the struggle in *all* of its aspects.

Your effectiveness in crime detection and law enforcement has another value which reaches beyond the solving of crimes and the arrest of people who commit them. I am referring to the impact of a vigilant and effective police in deterring the commission of crime. Your actions in this regard are precisely parallel, in essence, to the actions of our military forces in their efforts, which I mentioned earlier, to deter would-be aggressors from deliberate resort to war in the pursuit of their objectives. In the final analysis, your activities and ours both have as their goal the preservation of peace.

To my mind, there are other similarities between the men whose life work is law enforcement and those who follow military careers. Both professions are dedicated to public service, and both require unselfish devotion to duty. The members of the Armed Forces must be always ready to deal with an emergency. Law enforcement officers must maintain a constant vigil, alert to prevent crime if possible, and to deal with it promptly and effectively if it cannot be prevented. Military men and law enforcement officers share another common responsibility, too, and that is, when the chips are down, both must look the hazards of their professions squarely in the face and go in to do what has to be done, without hesitating because of the possible consequences to themselves. Policemen, like soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, sometimes are called on to risk—and even to give—their lives in the line of duty. At such a time, skill is important, and the quality of character—of determination to carry out a task, come what may—is indispensable.

Your completion of this course is testimony to your own skill. The records of performance which led to your selection to attend this course are evidence that you have the qualities of character and determination which are so vitally important to the successful performance of your duties. Your sincere interest in perfecting your knowledge of your profession is clearly indicated by your participation in this program. It is especially impressive to me that you have come here at no expense to the Federal Government except for the actual operation of the National Academy, and that your own organizations—or indeed, in some cases, you as individuals—have undertaken the substantial costs of travel and maintenance which are involved.

I know that you and the organization you represent will feel that your efforts have been most worthwhile. As I have emphasized, your added effectiveness will be an asset to the country as a whole. The struggle against crime in which you are engaged is unending. The success you gain in that struggle is an important element of our total national strength, and that total strength is

vitally important, because this Nation, and all the free world, faces a threat that is in itself *total*, and which is aimed at the complete destruction of our society.

Americans are not quitters. We are going to win—and win all across the board. The struggle will be titanic, and it will last a long time. Every one of us is directly and personally involved. There can be no bystanders. I have faith in the strength and determination of this Nation, and I have confidence in the outcome.

Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in extending to each of you my hearty congratulations on successfully completing this session of the FBI National Academy. Speaking both as a citizen and as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the valuable service which you will render to your communities, and through them, to the Nation.

The members of the graduating class of the 66th Session of the FBI National Academy are:

L. Lamoine Angel, Alton, Ill., Police Department.
Wayne K. Armstrong, Rapid City, S. Dak., Police Department.
Allen L. Arnold, Valdosta, Ga., Police Department.
Gerald Thomas Arrington, Astoria, Oreg., Police Department.
Arlie Melvin Bailey, Birmingham, Ala., Police Department.
George R. Balthrop, Nashville, Tenn., Police Department.
Hugh T. Bethea, Jr., Daytona Beach, Fla., Police Department.
Arthur H. Bonnet, San Antonio, Tex., Police Department.
Julius M. Boyers, Staunton, Va., Police Department.
William J. Cahill, Jr., Union County, N.J., Prosecutor's Office.
Jack A. Cairns, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department.
William B. Carter, Monroe County, Fla., Sheriff's Department.
Edward F. Clinchard, Jr., Douglas County, Nebr., Sheriff's Office.
John W. Cloud, Alabama Highway Patrol.
Eugene Corr, Seattle, Wash., Police Department.
Jack M. Dawkins, Leon County, Fla., Sheriff's Office.
Carl A. Dean, Alameda County, Calif., Sheriff's Department.
Charles E. Dortch, West Monroe, La., Police Department.
Joseph E. Dudzik, Hammond, Ind., Police Department.
Edward M. Egliskis, Bristol, Conn., Police Department.
Wilbur H. Emery, Madison, Wis., Police Department.
Roland A. Fallin, U.S. Park Police.
Robert C. Fitzsimmons, Jr., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Police Department.
Robert J. Fulks, Miles City, Mont., Police Department.
Jess S. Garred, Colorado Springs, Colo., Police Department.
John M. Gawler, Monmouth County, N.J., Prosecutor's Office.
William C. George, Ohio State Highway Patrol.
Harry J. Gross, Lower Merion Township Police Department, Ardmore, Pa.
Stanley W. Guth, Indiana State Police.
George L. Halverson, Michigan State Police.
Clyde E. Heckerman, Davenport, Iowa, Police Department.

Earl W. Hibpshman, Anchorage, Alaska, Police Department.
 Archie W. Huff, Klamath Falls, Oreg., Police Department.
 Marion T. Jezewski, Wyandotte, Mich., Police Department.
 Cary W. Jones, Montgomery, Ala., Police Department.
 Kenneth D. Jones, Janesville, Wis., Police Department.
 Charles Edward Larson, Lake County, Ill., Sheriff's Department.
 James Mancusi, Mamaroneck Town Police Department, Larchmont, N.Y.
 Everett W. McCarthy, Fridley, Minn., Police Department.
 John P. McCarthy, New York City Police Department.
 Herbert Daniel Meredith, Sacramento, Calif., Police Department.
 Kent D. Moline, Colorado State Patrol.
 J. C. Nichols, Dallas, Tex., Police Department.
 William G. Overman, Wichita, Kans., Police Department.
 Nelson Paden, Huntington, W. Va., Police Department.
 George Papadopoulos, Stark County, Ohio, Sheriff's Office.
 Albert Passic, Carbon County, Utah, Sheriff's Department.
 M. N. Politis, Little Rock, Ark., Police Department.

Robert Blake Riddle, Myrtle Beach, S.C., Police Department.
 Algin Roberts, Kentucky State Police.
 Ivan A. Robinson, Jr., Downey, Calif., Police Department.
 Ralph E. Sheppard, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., Police Department.
 John Curtiss Sloan, Tennessee Highway Patrol.
 Wallace R. Spelman, New York State Police.
 William Stewart Strader, West Virginia State Police.
 Halstead Taylor, Worcester, Mass., Police Department.
 Harold C. Taylor, Isle of Wight County, Va., Sheriff's Office.
 Eura Vernon Tipton, U.S. Marine Corps.
 James T. Vaughn, Delaware State Police.
 Edwin Richard Wagner, St. Louis County, Mo., Police Department.
 Russell E. Wagner, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department.
 Douglas T. Warren, Pasadena, Tex., Police Department.
 George H. Weeden, Rhode Island State Police.
 Paul Ellsworth Wigfield, Hagerstown, Md., Police Department.
 C. Raymond Williams, N.C. State Highway Patrol.
 Class counselors were Special Agents Roy M. Osborn and Walter E. Peters.

UNUSUAL DEVICE RESEMBLES BOMB

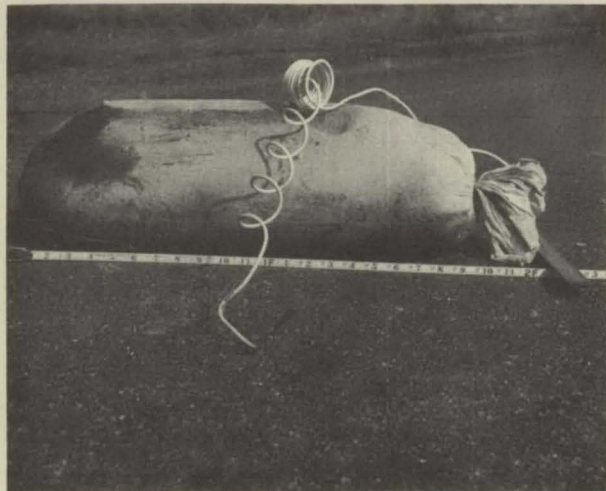
Recently, an object having the appearance of an explosive device attracted the attention of law enforcement authorities. The object consisted of a cloth bag approximately 2 feet long containing a metal core surrounded by insulating material with a coiled length of wire resembling a fuse attached to the core and protruding through the sack.

Examination by explosive experts determined that the object is an antielectrolysis device used to prevent rusting and corrosion of buried pipelines. The static electricity attracted to the buried pipeline is diverted from the pipe by the wire to the zinc or magnesium core of the device, thus

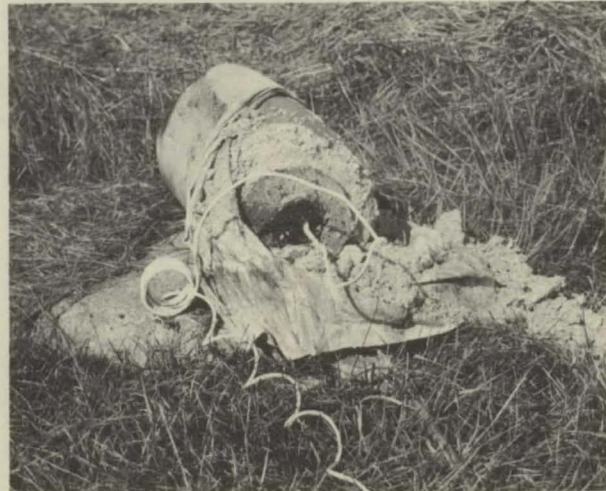
eliminating rust or corrosion of the underground pipe.

This antielectrolysis device is widely used by pipeline companies across the country. Accordingly, knowledge of this device, its appearance and use will be of value to law enforcement agencies in order to avoid costly and time-consuming work.

In this connection, it is important to remember that examination, handling, and disposal of suspected bombs should not be attempted by the police employees lacking sufficient training in this field. Such work should be left to explosive experts. *Bufile 63-4296-52-147*



Exterior view of antielectrolysis device.



Interior view of the device.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Hit-and-run cases continue to cause great concern to law enforcement and the public. The task confronting the officer in the investigation of this crime is exceedingly difficult. Very often he finds no witnesses and very little physical evidence. The FBI Laboratory can render great assistance in such cases, but the officer must work swiftly and deftly to assure the complete collection and the proper preservation of what evidence is available.

Hairs, fibers, and fabrics oftentimes comprise some of the major bits of evidence found during the investigation of a hit-and-run case. These are frequently accompanied by other evidence of value such as blood, paint chips, broken glass, metal fragments, and soils.

A typical case involved a young mother and her 11-month-old son as victims. Among the debris removed from the suspect's car were hairs determined by the FBI Laboratory examiners to be similar to the baby's head hair. In addition to the hair evidence, paint chips, human flesh and blood also were found adhering to this vehicle. The driver of the car was convicted and sentenced partially as a result of the Laboratory's findings.

Criminal evidence assumes many forms, some minute and indistinct. This is often the case with hair and fiber evidence which is oftentimes difficult to locate, and its location requires a thorough and meticulous search of the crime scene, victim, and suspect vehicle.

Evidence from the Scene

A thorough search can yield valuable evidence which may connect a particular vehicle to the scene of the crime. The surrounding area should be isolated until the search has been completed, and the search should be extended a considerable distance from the point of impact.

Particular notice should be given to the search for blood, tissue, hair, fibers, cloth, and paint chips. At the scene, mud or dirt shaken loose from the undersurface of the vehicle at the time of impact may be found on the roadway. If these pieces of soil are intact as distinct units, every

Hairs and Fibers Prove Valuable in Hit-Run Cases

effort should be made to preserve their form for possible fitting into disturbed areas on the suspect vehicle.

In order to properly preserve the chain of custody of evidence obtained from the victim's person or effects, an officer should accompany the victim to the hospital or morgue. Arrangements can then be made with the attending physician or coroner to preserve any foreign material found on the skin or in lacerated areas of the victim's body. This material along with the victim's clothing should be marked for identification and preserved for transmittal to the Laboratory. It should not be overlooked that paint and glass particles may be found imbedded in the victim's clothing; therefore, secure wrapping to avoid contamination is of the utmost importance.

Cases have been reported in which ornamental objects and/or the tires on cars have left impres-

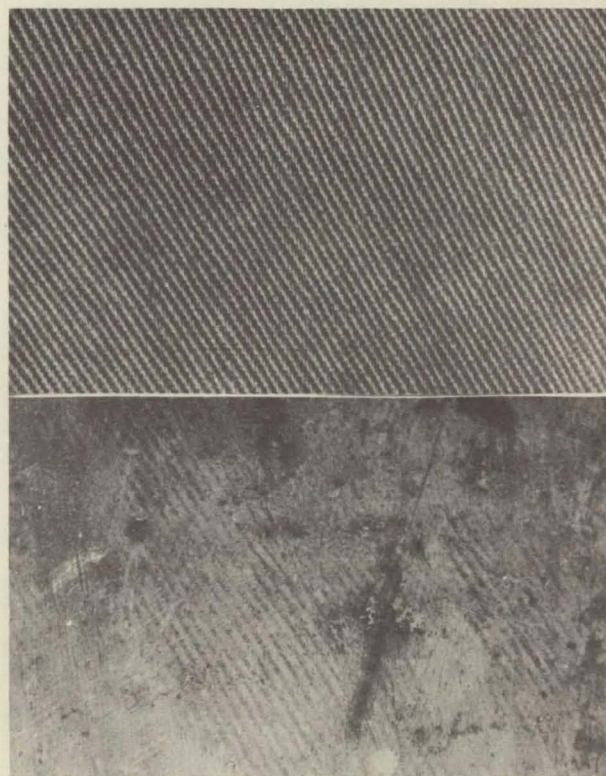


Figure 1.—(Top) Fabric from victim's trousers. (Bottom) Impression on bumper of suspect car.

sions on the victim's body or clothing. Photographs of these areas on the victim's body should be taken as soon as possible. Impressions found on clothing should be preserved for examination in the Laboratory.

Evidence from the Vehicle

A meticulous examination of the suspect vehicle may yield evidence of contact, i.e., blood, flesh, hair, fragments of clothing, or disturbance of road film or paint. The possibility must be considered that after the initial impact additional injury to the victim may have been caused by other parts of the vehicle.

The suspect car should be placed on a lift or over a grease pit and searched thoroughly with an oblique light working from undercarriage to top. The entire circumference of the tires should be checked with particular attention to any material that may be wedged between the treads.

It is not uncommon to find impressions of the victim's clothing left on the car (see fig. 1). In the case illustrated in figure 1, evidence examined in the Laboratory and the subsequent testimony in court by the examiner left little, if any, doubt in the minds of the jurors that the subject was responsible. It can readily be seen that the bumper from the suspect vehicle bears telltale impressions matching the victim's trousers.

An example of the minute character of vital evidence can be illustrated in the case where the submission to the Laboratory consisted of a strand of yarn, approximately 11/32 inch long, taken from the fender of the suspect's car and the multi-colored shirt of the victim (see fig. 2). The report returned to the submitting agency identified the questioned yarn as having come from the shirt. This identification was based on color sequence, strand length, yarn construction, and fiber type.

In another case involving a hit-and-run case in an eastern city, the victim's clothing, along with a small piece of fabric which had been found adhering to the suspect's automobile, was brought to the FBI Laboratory for examination. At the subsequent trial, testimony was given that the small piece of woolen fabric removed from the undercarriage of the defendant's car was of the same composition, construction, and color as the dress worn by the victim at the time of her death.

The proper collection and preservation of evidence prior to its submission to the Laboratory are an important link not to be lightly regarded.



Figure 2.—(Top to Bottom) Torn area of victim's shirt; sample strand of yarn from the shirt; strand of yarn from fender of suspect car.

The following suggestions are made to assure that such evidence is properly handled:

1. Place hairs, fibers, or fabrics in folded paper; seal edges with cellophane tape. Adhesive must not contact evidence. Then put it in an envelope.
2. Wrap each article of evidence separately and mark for identification.
3. Do not use cellophane tape or other types of adhesive tape to pick up hairs or fibers.

At the time evidence is recovered, it should be marked for identification in order to preserve the chain of custody. This is the time to record proper identification—not after the evidence has been repeatedly handled and quite possibly mixed with known samples and items from other parts of the crime scene. It is suggested that the number of persons handling the evidence be kept to a minimum.

In searching for evidence on the suspect car, it is not uncommon to find hairs of animal origin adhering to the undercarriage. For this reason, do not place all hairs found on the car in one common container. Place evidence located on a particular part of the vehicle in a separate container and mark as to where found.

Hair can be identified as being of human or animal origin. If the hair is of human origin, the race, whether Caucasoid, Negroid, or Mongoloid, can be determined. Hairs of animal origin can be classified as to the particular type of animal involved.

The basic instruments used for hair and fiber identifications are the research and comparison microscopes. The individual characteristics of the known and questioned hairs are compared and, if similar, indicate that the questioned hairs may have originated from the known source. Except in unusual instances, however, hairs do not possess sufficient individual characteristics to be identified as originating from a particular person to the exclusion of all others.

Fiber and fabric evidence is examined to determine type, composition, and dye components. Macroscopic, microscopic and chemical tests are used to differentiate and classify fibers. The characteristics of the fibers are observed macroscopically and in longitudinal and cross-sectional views microscopically, which observations constitute the primary identification procedures. Confirmatory chemical tests are then made on these fibers.

Data from the above tests leads to the identification of the fibers and constitutes pertinent corroborative evidence.

Sometimes actual pieces of torn fabric rather than individual fibers are found on the suspect vehicle. In such instances, it is possible to positively identify a piece of fabric as originating from the victim's clothing. This can be accomplished by fitting the piece of fabric into the corresponding torn area in the clothing and accounting for the position and sequence of each individual yarn in the weave of the piece of fabric and of the fabric surrounding the torn area in the victim's garment.

Aid to Investigation

The force of the impact of an automobile striking a person may cause extensive damage to the automobile necessitating repair. There are many guises to which the driver of a hit-and-run vehicle may resort to cover his deed, such as making a false auto theft report or purposely wrecking his automobile.

The damage to a hit-and-run vehicle might well be comparable to the damage resulting from striking a deer or similar animal; however, extensive

damage may not always be the case. Sometimes, the driver may swerve his car to avoid head-on impact, thus causing only minor damage to the car yet inflicting penetrative wounds upon the victim with the side-view mirror, radio antenna, or door handle.

An immediate check of automobile supply establishments and repair garages may save untold hours of investigative labor.

Aid to Prosecution

In some instances, the defendant, when confronted with pertinent physical evidence, will realize the futility of persistent denial and plead guilty to the charges.

Such a case involved a pedestrian who was struck and killed by an automobile on a street in the outskirts of a midwestern city. Fragments of hair found adhering to the hood of the suspect's car were submitted to the FBI Laboratory where they were found to match the victim's head hair in microscopic characteristics.

Other evidence in this case included particles of glass and blood which further incriminated the suspect. Testimony of Laboratory experts was requested at the trial of the defendant; however, prior to the time of the Laboratory examiner's rendering such testimony a plea of guilty was entered by the subject.

Conclusion

Hit-and-run cases continue to increase, and their aggravated nature usually incenses the public. The examination of hairs, fibers, fabrics, and related material has greatly aided in the solution of crimes of this type.

Hair and fiber evidence in hit-and-run cases does not usually effect positive identifications but contributes to the circumstances indicating that a particular vehicle was involved. Positive identifications are possible in cases involving fabric evidence.

The investigator must conduct thorough searches and continue searching until every minute bit of evidence has been recovered. This evidence must then be properly preserved, marked for identification, and transmitted to the Laboratory.

Laboratory examinations reveal vital evidence enabling the expert to testify regarding his findings and thus aid the court and jury in the determination of the truth.



OTHER TOPICS

(This is the first of a two-part article focusing attention on the menace of organized crime and suggesting some means of combating its encroachment on American communities.)

An automobile is spotted on a little-used lane near the edge of town. Alert officers recognize the vehicle as one carried on the "Lookout List" and report it in. The local sheriff's office is notified and arranges to have the car towed into the county garage. The routine pattern of this suddenly explodes, however, when inspection of the car reveals the trussed-up body of its owner grotesquely crammed into the locked luggage compartment. Five bullets fired at close range have shattered the head.

The automobile is minutely searched for every shred of physical evidence. Teams of officers meticulously comb the area where the car was found. A detailed investigation of the background of the deceased is started at once. Informants and sources are contacted. All of the proven techniques of law enforcement are employed. A public appeal is made through press, radio, and television to any person who may have information regarding the movements of the victim prior to his assassination. Then, after several months of intensive effort, the solution to the murder may be no nearer than it was on the day the corpse was discovered.

Organized Criminal Groups

One feature of the crime which appears to be fairly well established, the investigation has disclosed, is its apparent connection with the operations of an organized criminal group. Sources of information living with the underworld may be successful in placing this crime in the context of a gambling syndicate or a narcotics conspiracy. They may even be able to name the "goons" who did the killing and identify the circumstances which motivated the act, but this is still a long way from establishing the evidence necessary to take a case to court.

Cooperation Vital in Meeting Threat of Organized Crime

Questioning of logical suspects may reveal pat alibis backed up perhaps by plausible data and willing witnesses. Zealous officers, although they have observed every legal right of the defendant, may find themselves defendants in civil courts on trumped-up charges of false arrest for which exorbitant damages are sought as a means of harassment.

While they seem to be a throwback to the so-called lawless eras of the past, the various elements of the case set forth above are being repeated in communities in the United States each year.

Numerous cases of this type, some dating back to the thirties and beyond, still are carried on the records as unsolved in police departments in every section of the Nation. As terrible as these gangland assassinations may be, they are merely symptomatic of a greater national menace—the spreading cancer of organized crime.

Criminal Group Framework

Among those who have achieved dominant positions in the ruthless competition of the underworld are cunning individuals whose native abilities would have brought them success in many fields of legitimate endeavor. Some of these notorious leaders of the underworld have been well known for years, many having gained notoriety during the prohibition era. They now have achieved such lofty positions in the criminal hierarchy and isolated themselves so well from overt criminal acts that their personal implication in the activities of the criminal conspiracies which they dominate are difficult to trace.

Among the lesser lights clustering around these major figures are found the high-level lieutenants whose special talents have been welded into an organized structure dedicated to criminal pursuits. Persons at this level in the organization maintain more or less covert contact with "the boss" and act as a liaison between him and those who do the actual "work" of the organization. There is frequently considerable competition among

hoodlums at this level for a preferential position to assume control of the organization as soon as the reins may slip from the hands of the leader.

Schooled in a tradition of lawbreaking, devoid of any moral restraints, and driven by ruthless ambition, there seems no limit to the number of eager, young recruits anxious to distinguish themselves by rendering service to the organization. These are the pawns who constitute the third echelon or working level of such groups. Their names frequently appear on the police records, since their services are utilized for menial and risky tasks. They are considered expendable.

How They Operate

Highly organized groups of this kind are usually found in major metropolitan areas where the population density and the volume of commerce and industry make it profitable for them to operate. They adhere to the law of the jungle. Only the ruthless and cunning survive to form a hard core of disciplined troops. They present a particular challenge to law enforcement since they approach the commission of a crime with professional planning, the use of experienced specialists and the advantage of many years of tradition in thwarting the detection and prosecution of their nefarious activities.

It would be a fallacy to assume, however, that organized crime is unknown in smaller cities or in rural communities. The tentacles of this national menace extend into even the remotest areas. It is well known, for instance, that representatives of large-scale underworld organizations may have plush hideaways in the country. Frequently, places of amusement are operated by so-called criminal syndicates and are employed by members of these groups for their entertainment, meeting places, or for the operation of illegal gambling, narcotics and similar activities.

In addition, there are notorious, loosely organized gangs of safecrackers, burglars, narcotic addicts, pimps, prostitutes, and others dedicated to a dissolute life, who congregate for reasons of convenience or companionship and who frequently conspire together for the purpose of engaging in criminal activity. Although lacking the tight organization and cool, businesslike approach to crime of the large well-knit "crime syndicate," these groups, as a result of their viciousness—often augmented by addiction to narcotics—act as a menace to the safety and well-being of all

decent citizens who reside within the range of their activities.

It is frequently their practice to range across State lines for a particular "score" with the hope that local authorities in their own areas will be lulled into a false sense of security by their lack of participation in hometown crimes.

How Are They Financed?

Since financial gain is the main incentive keeping organized criminal groups in operation, it is always in order to examine their main sources of income. A productive investigative approach for the purpose of counteracting the influence of organized hoodlums is the analysis of their financial transactions based upon data of an intelligence nature.

It can be generally concluded from observing these organizations that they will undertake any activity—legitimate or illegitimate—which promises to be profitable. Certain groups specialize in particular fields, however, and some of the principal areas may be described as follows:

I. Overt Criminal Activity.—Always alert for a favorable climate in which to get rewards, organized criminal groups sometimes attempt to cash in on the quick profits to be found in major thefts. Persons closely associated with notorious midwestern hoodlums and racketeers recently undertook a series of auto thefts, specializing in high-priced, late-model cars which were meticulously disguised and shipped in foreign commerce to Central America where their resale price was approximately double their value in this country. The three principal subjects in this case were apprehended by the FBI and convicted of interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles after guilty pleas were received in Federal Court.

There have been numerous examples of burglaries, robberies, and other types of overt criminal activities on the part of loosely knit gangs, such as are described above. One such group operating out of the Southwest has suffered serious reverses in the past 2 years as its members have been convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in the West and Midwest, indicating the wide range of their activities.

Whenever these organized professionals engage in such crimes, their work is characterized by careful planning, large-scale operations, and professional efficiency. Overt criminal activities of this type, however, are generally isolated from

the main core of the organization, inasmuch as by their nature they involve the greatest risk. The overlords of crime oftentimes exact a certain percentage of the profits from such major operations in the form of tribute and as a fee for the tacit permission they have given to allow their underlings to perpetrate a major crime within their "territory." Establishing the guilt of these higher-ups is difficult, but as more and more is learned of their activities and their organizations, they may be brought to account for such crimes. The possibilities of linking them either on conspiracy charges or as accessories before and after the fact should not be overlooked since they, through their legal apparatus and many facilities, frequently assist the perpetrators in hiding out and in disposing of the loot.

During the course of its investigations in 1959, Agents in the FBI's Newark Office learned that there had been an attempt to bribe members of a Federal District Court jury which heard an income tax case involving the late Abner "Longie" Zwillman. A thorough investigation of this matter resulted in the arrest of three individuals, two of whom were known as close associates of Zwillman. All three individuals entered guilty pleas and were sentenced to the penitentiary for their participation in this affair.

II. Organized Vice.—Illegal gambling, including its many manifestations, such as numbers, bookmaking, slot machines, and gambling dens, has been the mainstay of large-scale underworld organizations since the passing of prohibition. In view of the manifest need for "protection," almost every phase of illegal gambling becomes the hunting ground of hoodlum overlords who seize jurisdiction and split up territories. Strong-arm men acting as enforcers exact a certain percentage as tribute from or destroy those who attempt to operate independently. The minor figures, such as numbers writers and bookmakers, are greatly overshadowed, however, by the operators who set the odds for wagering on sporting events, disseminate gambling information, and "lay off" the larger bets as a form of reinsurance.

One typical operator in an Ohio River city handled "lay off" bets for gamblers in every part of the country. It has been estimated by the Internal Revenue Service that this individual grossed over \$1,500,000 per month from which he realized an annual income of \$720,000.

In the Midwest, a special Federal grand jury probed a gambling syndicate which extended its

tentacles throughout the United States and across the Canadian border. Almost 200 witnesses from 41 States were subpoenaed before this grand jury. Seven principals engaged in the operation were found guilty of violating Internal Revenue laws. Although this group was in operation for only 9 weeks, it placed over 5,000 long-distance telephone calls and booked over \$3½ million in bets during this period.

The pernicious traffic in narcotics is another lucrative field which has attracted underworld groups. Narcotics conspiracies are frequently international in scope and involve many individuals from suppliers to pushers. They operate under conditions of rigorous secrecy. Painstaking and often hazardous investigation is required to obtain legally admissible evidence of their nefarious operations and to secure convictions.

III. Infiltration of Business and Labor.—In order to assume a guise of respectability, provide a means of utilizing funds illegally gained, and to acquire fronts for various illegal activities, underworld figures have attempted to gain control of many legitimate business concerns. Although such control is frequently acquired by outright purchase, there have been significant instances in which strong-arm tactics, unethical business practices, and other devices have been employed for the purpose of gaining a foothold in a legitimate business or industry.

Victims of this type of activity are occasionally terrorized to the extent that they refuse to furnish cooperation or assistance to investigating authorities for fear of reprisals.

Information was received by the FBI Office in a southern city that a printing company located near that city was owned and operated by a racketeering group. Further information was received indicating that this company was connected by wires with some 31 locations throughout the area which were determined to be the scene of gambling operations. This information was turned over to the Internal Revenue Service and 48 agents of that service simultaneously raided 9 of these locations in June 1958, and arrested 12 handbook operators who were not in possession of Federal wagering tax stamps. Five additional locations were raided on the next day and two more arrests on the same charges resulted.

In 1960, during the course of an investigation, FBI Agents in a western State developed information that a bookmaker was operating an establish-

ment in the downtown area of a city under the cover of an advertising firm. This information was promptly brought to the attention of the local police department and resulted in the arrest of the gambler and confiscation of extensive bookmaking records. This individual was assessed a substantial fine in municipal court after entering a plea of guilty to gambling and booking.

In addition to their use of fronts, hoodlums and racketeers have invested heavily in private enterprises as a means of deriving lucrative income from investment of their illegally obtained funds. Although many of these firms appear to be operated legitimately, it is difficult for the criminal overseers to overlook every opportunity to circumvent the law and the code of business ethics which guides the legitimate businessman in his daily operations. This results in a form of unfair competition whereby the hoodlum element has been able to undercut legitimate business endeavors.

Labor Organizations Prey

Racketeers in the business field attempt to further their interests by infiltrating labor organizations in an effort to bring additional pressure to bear on the competition. In this manner, everybody loses except the criminal overlords who deprive trade unionists of their legitimate bargaining rights and use the power of the labor organization as a club to beat the competition into line.

Public Must Cooperate

One of the requisite conditions before organized crime can flourish in a community is public indifference to what is going on and tacit public approval and support of certain types of illegal activity.

It is the proper function of a police department to inform the public which it serves of some of the basic problems involved in enforcing the laws which have been set up to safeguard the legitimate interests of all of our citizens. Too many persons fail to realize that they are contributing to the very situation they deplore whenever they place an illegal bet, buy a bottle of illegal or untaxed beverage, purchase commodities at such ridiculously low prices through fly-by-night operators that it should be apparent that they are stolen goods, wink at the traffic in pornography, or refuse to come forward with needed information when they have witnessed instances of criminal

activity, or withhold other knowledge of interest to the police.

It should be an important function of the intelligence squad in a police department to supply the material whereby the proper officials of the department acting through the press, public addresses, and other legitimate media of public information can acquaint the public with the conditions which produce a favorable climate in which hoodlums and racketeers can operate.

Effective Teamwork Essential

Since it has been demonstrated that the forces of the underworld have practiced an organizational approach in their continual battle against law and order, it should be clear that any single law enforcement agency is at a disadvantage in attempting to cope with the challenge presented by these vicious groups. Organized crime must be met by organized law enforcement operating within the traditional framework of our laws, jurisdictional responsibility, and constitutional safeguards.

In connection with the investigation of criminal matters and in contacting confidential sources and informants, the FBI has received invaluable criminal information which is disseminated on a continuous basis to local, State, and Federal agencies when it is of interest or assistance to those agencies. During the months of July, August, September, and October, 1960, for example, the FBI disseminated more than 30,000 items of intelligence to these other agencies along the lines of those described earlier in this article.

At the same time, of course, these same agencies are providing the FBI with information which will be of assistance to this Bureau in matters within its jurisdiction. This is the sort of cooperation which keeps organized crime off balance and constantly on the defensive. This is the sort of cooperative effort which must continually be strengthened.

It is only through effective teamwork and mutual cooperation that law enforcement can hope to combat the hoodlum menace effectively and to destroy the power of organized crime.

(This article will be concluded in the next issue.)



POPULATION VERSUS CRIME

For a number of years, crime has been rising four times as fast as the population.

Juvenile Gangs and Underworld Have Own Lingo

Just as the newspaperman, the short-order cook, or the baseball player has a specialized manner of expressing himself, so has the juvenile gang member, the criminal and, by necessity, the police officer.

It is not unnatural for adolescents to produce a form of speech all their own. Children, of course, frequently resort to a system of communication, not readily understood by adults, with another of their age group. This evolves into a form of slang common to the group which, with each new generation, changes to meet the needs of the changing times. The gangs of young hoodlums who range the streets of some of America's larger cities have evolved a form of speech peculiarly their own, and, though divided as they are in gangs rival to each other, there is no misunderstanding among them of the meaning of the jargon which is common—for the most part—to them all.

The same is true with the criminal element. They, too, evolve a method of expression along the lines of their particular criminal pursuits, perhaps because it is the only way they know how to express themselves, but more often, perhaps, with an eye to avoid letting the law know the nature of their schemes.

The police officer must, of necessity, be cognizant of the jargon, the peculiar phrase or unusual vocabulary of these elements to successfully meet these individuals on their own ground, interpret their language as it is intended, and be in a position to win their confidence and understanding in a given situation.

The language used in certain parts of the country is set forth in the following glossary, which is, of course, by no means complete, to give law enforcement officers an idea of some of the strange jargon used across the Nation.

Common expressions used by some teenage gangs:

A fair one.....	A fair fight between gangs or gang members; fought according to rules.
Ace.....	Pal; nice fellow; marijuana cigarettes.
Across the tracks.....	Boundaries of juvenile gangs.

Are you straight?.....	Are you one of the gang? Are you prepared?
Balling.....	Having fun.
Batman.....	Highway patrolman.
Bent, bombed.....	Intoxicated.
Bible.....	Rules and regulations.
Blood.....	Port wine.
Bomb.....	Automobile capable of high speed.
Booster.....	Shoplifter; narcotic drug injection.
Bop.....	To fight.
Bopping club.....	A fighting gang.
Brain teaser.....	Schoolteacher.
Broke, busted.....	Arrested.
Bruh or bruzz.....	Close male friend.
Bug.....	Annoy; pester.
Bunk you.....	I'm not thinking of you.
Burn.....	Shoot; murder; die by gunfire.
Bust a cap.....	Shoot a gun; reach a degree of intoxication.
Cheesy.....	Traitorous.
Clang the door.....	Lock prisoner in jail cell.
Club hopping.....	Changing sides.
Cool.....	An uneasy armistice.
Coolie.....	Non-gang boy.
Cool it!.....	Be patient; be calm; stop it.
Creek.....	Prison.
Crib.....	House; room.
Debs.....	Girl affiliates of gang boys.
Digits.....	Numbers racket.
Do them up in.....	Soundly thrash someone.
Down.....	Attractive; appealing; well-informed.
Draft.....	(An ultimatum.) Join a gang or get beaten.
Dragging.....	Harassing.
Drop a dime.....	Give me a dime; implicate; inform.
Dusted.....	Beaten up.
Fat backs.....	Rock 'n' roll musical recordings.
Fly.....	Blasé.
Front.....	Suit of clothing.
Funky.....	Progressive.
Gangbusting.....	Gang fighting.
Gas.....	Intoxicant; process one's hair.
Get a head.....	Physically attack someone.
Gig.....	A party.
Give them the Douglas..	Kick a prone person in a fight.
Go down.....	To declare war or attack another gang.
Gopher.....	Gullible; an easily fooled person.
Gorilla.....	Forcibly take; pugnacious.
Grease.....	Inflict harm; eat.
Hammer.....	Girl (many of them carry their boy friend's weapons).
Heart.....	Courage.
Heavy.....	Intelligent.
Hey hoss!.....	Salutation.
Hockey do.....	Uninteresting talk; a lie.
Hummer.....	False charge.
Hung.....	In love; lose badly.

Ickie.....	Unknown to gang.	Short.....	Automobile.
I'm down with you.....	I'll fight on your side.	Shuckin.....	Kidding; joking; lying.
I wanna thank you.....	I agree.	Shuffle.....	To engage in a fist fight.
Jab and burn.....	Double-cross.	Snag.....	To attack an individual.
Jammed.....	Caught unaware and beaten by a group.	Snake.....	Courier.
Jams.....	Jazz or rock and roll recordings.	Sneaky Pete.....	Cheap wine.
Jap.....	To ambush or attack.	Sound a person.....	Talk loud; agitate; taunt or needle.
Jazz.....	Talk; speech.	Stenjer.....	Alpine-style hat with a narrow brim.
Jeff.....	Cap; square.	Stoned.....	Intoxicated.
Jive (and derivatives).....	Not reliable; insincere.	Swing with a gang.....	To be a gang member.
Joint.....	Marijuana cigaret.	Talk-man.....	Negotiator.
Jug.....	Horseplay; antagonize, provoke.	Talk that noise.....	Continue talking; it is interesting.
Jump in your gorilla vine.	Get ready for a fight.	Talk that talk.....	Meaningless words.
Kelly.....	Knock someone down with a punch.	Tear me off.....	Permit me to leave.
Kissing cousin.....	Girl friend.	Terrible.....	Good.
L-7; lame.....	Old-fashioned; stupid.	That'll work.....	To understand.
Lay dead.....	Stay away; inactive.	Tight.....	Friendly, as between gangs.
Little bird.....	Informant.	Tip on out.....	Depart; leave.
Loner.....	Member of established gang with no responsibility assigned; does not have to go out on gang fights.	Toasty.....	Girl or boy from nice neighborhood.
Look bad.....	Give a "dirty" look.	To be dapp.....	To be in style.
Make the net.....	Arrested by the police.	Toe.....	Get drunk.
Meet.....	A meeting, usually of gang chiefs.	Tonk.....	Card game.
No bebop.....	No tough guy.	To pull tec.....	Become technical.
No furniture in her parlor.	Toothless female.	Tore.....	Violently beaten; intoxicated.
Old head.....	Gang member over 18 years of age.	To score.....	To accomplish.
On the filter tips.....	Smoking.	Tough enough.....	Good looking; agreeable.
On the kick.....	Habitual.	To waste.....	To kill; brutally beat someone.
Oui Wee.....	Entire group.	To wear drag.....	Wear female clothing.
Outen.....	To punch one into unconsciousness.	To wheel.....	Skillfully operate a car; go in fashion.
Outlaw.....	To take by force.	Trump.....	Money.
Pick up.....	Listen carefully.	Turkey.....	A person.
Pig.....	A woman.	Turned on (or over).....	Free spending.
Play the dozens.....	Speak ill of someone's parents.	Twister.....	Key to any lock.
Play the stuff.....	Doing as one pleases; participate.	Upstairs.....	Outstanding; very nice.
Poop.....	Information.	Vine.....	Suit of clothing.
Powdered.....	Police search; frisked.	Waffle.....	Strike someone.
Punk out.....	Display cowardice.	War chief.....	Liaison officer of gang.
Put down.....	Reveal actions or secrets of another; let alone.	Wash a cat away.....	Physically beat someone.
Rabbit.....	A baby.	Wasted.....	Beaten up.
Raise.....	Cease; stop.	Went up against.....	Challenged.
Rank.....	To insult.	What's shakin'?.....	What's goin' on?
Rep.....	Reputation (usually fighting reputation).	Wheels.....	Motor vehicle.
Rumble.....	Gang fight (between rival gangs).	White head.....	Colorless whisky.
Runner.....	Gang leader.	With the happenings.....	Having a knowledge of events.
Salesmen.....	Police officers.	Yard.....	One hundred dollars.
Scab.....	A girl.	Yard strutter.....	A chicken.
Shin battle.....	Intragang practice or test-of-mettle fight among gang members.	Zips.....	Homemade weapons or firearms.

The words on pages 24, 25 are included in the jargon of the violator as well as that of the law enforcement officer, since it is difficult to separate one from the other. The policeman, finding it necessary to be cognizant of the criminal's lingo, frequently absorbs it as part of his own speech and uses the terms and phrases in his general police activities, as well as contributing to it many colorful forms of expression of his own.

Ax rap-----	Murder conviction.	Flatlie -----	Any uniformed officer.
Benny-----	An overcoat.	Flymug -----	A plainclothesman.
Bennyworker-----	Pickpocket who works under cover of a light coat.	Front -----	Good clothing; fine jewelry.
Bird-----	Informers.	Front breech-----	Front pants' pocket.
Bit-----	Prison or penitentiary sentence.	Fuzz -----	A Federal officer.
Bloomer-----	Mistake; miscue; criminal effort yielding no loot.	Gaycat -----	Thief who steals only when necessity compels him to raise money.
Bonnet-----	Detonator cap used in blowing a safe.	Gloomed -----	Arrested; snatched.
Booster -----	Shoplifter; thief.	Go-high -----	Hands up.
Box -----	Safe.	Going to bat-----	Going to trial.
Box-man -----	Safecracker; safeblower.	Going to wear the hair-----	Be sentenced.
Breadbox -----	Any cheap safe.	Goon-squad -----	Tactical police squad for control of hoodlums.
Briars -----	Small hacksaws.	Gopher -----	A small safe.
Broncho -----	A spy sent out by safecrackers to locate a job.	Grandma's -----	Gang headquarters.
Bug -----	Concealed microphone; burglar alarm.	Grease -----	Butter; nitroglycerin.
Bum's rush -----	Unexpected advance; put over a fast one.	Gum-ball machine-----	Revolving light on a police car.
Busted -----	Arrested.	Gun -----	A pickpocket.
Burn -----	Alert subject by investigation.	Gut-box -----	Box on a safe containing the combination mechanism.
Cannon -----	Professional pickpocket.	Heavy-man -----	Usually a safeblower; denotes the more violent.
Can opener -----	Kit of burglar tools; tool for opening safes.	Heel -----	To sneak; undependable companion.
Caper -----	Offense; crime; wrongdoing.	Hinge -----	Look.
Car clout -----	Larceny of an automobile.	Hit the pipe-----	Furnish fanciful story to police.
Catch one "dead-bang"-----	Caught in the act.	Hit in the derby-----	Killed.
Cold poke -----	An empty or worthless pocket-book.	Hit the street-----	Discharged from criminal charge without conviction.
Cold prowl -----	Ransacking a house while occupants away.	Hoist -----	One on the "hoist," practicing highway robbery.
Comb -----	Combination of any safe.	Hook -----	A thief.
Come-along -----	Device in opening safe.	Hoop -----	A ring.
Crack -----	A tight place.	Hoosier-up -----	Playing innocent; inexperienced.
Crib -----	A house.	Hustle -----	Working at one's chosen racket or profession.
Croaker -----	A doctor.	Hustler -----	Member of the underworld in general.
Cutor -----	A prosecuting attorney.	Hype -----	A short-change artist; narcotics user.
Damper -----	Cash register.	Jam-shot -----	A method of safeblowing.
Deadline -----	Line beyond which a known crook must not pass.	Jerry house-----	Railroad section house.
Dehorn -----	Common alcoholic bum.	Jockey-boxing -----	"Prowling" glove compartment of autos.
Dip -----	A pickpocket.	Jolt -----	A prison sentence.
Door-shakers -----	Policemen whose job it is to check doors at night—usually of business establishments.	Jug -----	A jail; a bank.
Drum -----	A jail cell.	Just got up-----	Just out of jail.
Duffer -----	Bread.	Keester -----	A safe; locked compartment inside of safe.
Dummy up-----	Refuse to answer incriminating questions.	Keister -----	(Pronounced "kyster") hand-bag or suitcase.
Duster door-----	Second or inner door of a safe.	Kickbook or kicksheet-----	Police complaint sheet.
Earloft -----	Information.	Kinky -----	Crooked or dishonest.
Elevator -----	A holdup man.	Kite -----	Private note or letter.
Fall -----	An arrest; convicted and served time.	Lamster -----	A fugitive; member of a pickpocket gang who leaves with the loot.
Fall-dough -----	Money set aside for defense in case of arrest.	Layout -----	An opium smoker's outfit.
Fanned -----	Searched.	Leather -----	A pocketbook.
Finder -----	Member of a safeblowing gang who blows the safe.	Little button-----	Federal officer's badge.
Fish -----	New prisoner; recent arrival.	Living with the folks-----	Out on bail.

Loser ----- One who has been convicted more than once.
 Lug ----- To beg.
 Lugger ----- A beggar.
 Made ----- Identified.
 Made a score ----- Committed a successful robbery, burglary, confidence game, or other offense.
 Matinee-prowl ----- Ransacking of homes while owners are away.
 Meatball hotel ----- State penitentiary.
 Metallic ear ----- Unwelcome listener; a dictograph.
 Mino ----- A confirmed drinker.
 Moll buzzer ----- Pickpockets who choose women for victims; a female pickpocket.
 Nitro, soup ----- Home preparation of nitroglycerin, usually cooked or steeped from commercial dynamite by the criminal.
 Oil ----- Nitroglycerin; to flatter.
 Old man ----- A long-handled tool used in safe-cracking.
 On the boards ----- Police showup.
 On the turf ----- Practicing prostitution.
 Outfit ----- Syndicate.
 Pad ----- Room; house; apartment; fingerprint.
 Paper ----- Stocks; bonds; securities.
 Paper hanger ----- Forger; counterfeiter.
 Peg ----- To recognize.
 Pete ----- A safe.
 Pete brother ----- A safeblower.
 Pete man ----- A safe-opener.
 Peterman ----- A dynamiter; safe burglar using explosive.
 Petting party ----- Shooting scrape.
 Pigiron joint ----- Hardware store.
 Pike ----- Street; to look.
 Plant ----- Hospital.
 Pratt ----- One who bumps into victim while pickpocket makes the touch.
 Put the arm on ----- Ask a favor.
 Put the snap on ----- Make an arrest.
 Putter-down ----- Party who passes forged checks for the real forger.
 Rapper ----- Complainant.
 Reader ----- Circular notifying police officers to arrest party described thereon.
 Reef ----- To pick pockets.
 Rib ----- To frame up.
 Ringer ----- One who interferes in another's racket.
 Rooter ----- Pickpocket.
 Rooting ----- Stealing or "prowling" a car.
 Route ----- Source of supply.
 Rumble ----- Discover in the act of robbing; forewarning.
 Rowdy cart ----- Police van.

Sanding a clang ----- Pouring sand in the bell of a burglar alarm.
 Sapped ----- Beaten up.
 Scatter ----- Meeting place of a gang after crime has been committed.
 School ----- Prison.
 Scoff ----- To eat.
 Score ----- Successful arrest—or crime.
 Scratcher ----- Forger.
 Screw ----- Prison guard; a key.
 Short ----- A streetcar; stolen car.
 Single-duke ----- To hold out proceeds of a robbery.
 Skilley ----- Stew; gravy.
 Slag ----- Watch chain.
 Sleeper ----- Something of value that has been overlooked.
 Slum ----- Any kind of cheap jewelry.
 Smokey Pete ----- One who uses intoxicant made from solidified alcohol.
 Sneeze ----- Arrest.
 Snidebox ----- Safe that may easily be opened.
 Stall ----- Member of a pickpocket gang.
 Standup guy ----- One who never confesses.
 Stem ----- Street; to beg.
 Stickers ----- Postage stamps.
 Stiff ----- Note; letter; newspaper.
 Stirwise ----- One who knows how to "get by" in prison.
 Strangers ----- Police.
 Strides ----- Trousers.
 Tab ----- Telegram.
 Take a draw ----- Take a chance.
 Taking a nap ----- Serving a short jail sentence.
 Tamped ----- Badly beaten.
 Tank ----- Jail.
 The eye; Pinky ----- Detective; Pinkerton detective.
 Topped ----- Hanged; executed.
 Tossed ----- Deserted as by a woman or a partner.
 Touch ----- Proceeds of a crime.
 Two-timed ----- Attacked by two persons.
 Weed ----- To take the contents from.
 Wipes ----- Handkerchief.
 Wheel man ----- Driver of car for gang of thieves.
 Woodchuck ----- Minor criminal or one suspected of participating in minor crimes.
 Yaled up ----- Padlocked.

The following glossary of words and phrases used in narcotics traffic and by narcotic addicts is representative of those used across the country:

Ace ----- Marijuana cigarets.
 All lit up ----- Under the influence.
 Are you anywhere? ----- Do you smoke marijuana cigarets?
 Around the turn ----- Gone through withdrawal period.
 Bammies ----- Poor quality of marijuana.
 Bang ----- One injection of a narcotic.
 Beat the gong ----- Smoke opium.
 Bedbugs; apples ----- Fellow addicts.

Bennies.....	Benzedrine.	Kicking the gong.....	To spend time around place where narcotics are sold.
Belongs.....	On the habit.	Kilo.....	2.2 pounds (heroin).
Bending and bowing....	Under the influence.	Knocking on door.....	Addict attempting to stay away from other addicts; attempting to break the habit.
Big bloke.....	Cocaine.	Laying the hypo.....	Taking a shot of narcotics.
Bindle.....	Small package of narcotics.	Layout.....	Opium smoker's outfit.
Bingler.....	Seller of narcotics.	Leaper.....	Cocaine user.
Blow a pot.....	Use marijuana.	"M".....	Morphine.
Blow a stick.....	Smoke marijuana.	Mainliner.....	One who injects directly into vein.
Blow Charlie or snow....	Sniff cocaine.	Make a croaker.....	Deceive a doctor into giving narcotics.
Blow horse.....	Sniff heroin.	Make a reader.....	Have a doctor write a prescription.
Burned.....	Received phony narcotics.	Mary Warner.....	Marijuana.
Buy, pickup, score.....	Make a purchase of drugs.	Merchandise.....	Narcotics in general.
"C".....	Cocaine.	Mexican horse.....	Mexican (brown) heroin.
"C" joint.....	Place where cocaine is sold.	Muggles.....	Marijuana cigarettes.
Cadet.....	New addict.	Noise.....	Heroin.
Can.....	1- or 2-oz. tin of ready marijuana for cigarettes.	On the beam.....	Feeling fine.
Coffee habit.....	Novice in use of narcotics.	On the nod.....	Under influence of drugs.
Coke, cokie.....	Cocaine; cocaine user.	Over the hump.....	Completion of withdrawal.
Coming down.....	Effect wearing off.	P. G. head.....	User of paregoric.
Connection, people, peddler.	Trafficker in narcotics.	Panic man.....	Addict whose source of supply has been terminated.
Cop a deuceway.....	Purchase of \$2 pack of narcotics.	Piece.....	One ounce of heroin or cocaine.
Deck.....	Package of narcotics.	Plant.....	Hiding place for drugs.
Down.....	Aftereffects of marijuana.	Pot.....	Marijuana.
Dust, foolish powder....	Heroin.	Push shorts.....	Cheating, selling "short" amounts.
Dynamite (speedball)...	Heroin and cocaine taken together.	Pusher.....	Seller, user.
Fallout.....	Addict nods or sleeps after injection.	Race Horse Charlie....	Old morphine user.
Fine stuff.....	Finely cut marijuana ("manicured").	Reader.....	Doctor's prescription.
Fix, geezer, pop.....	Needle shot of any narcotic.	Reader with tail.....	Forged prescription.
Freeze.....	Turn down a sale.	Riding the wave.....	Under narcotic influence.
Front the bread.....	Put money up first.	Roaches.....	Butts of marijuana cigarettes.
Get a gift.....	Acquire narcotics.	Scene.....	Place where drugs are sold.
Glass eyes.....	Narcotic addict.	Sewer.....	Vein.
Go in sewer, mainliner.	Inject into vein.	Shoot up.....	To give a "fix" or shot.
Good go.....	Fair amount of narcotics for money spent.	Shooting gallery.....	Place where addicts can purchase narcotics and use needle.
Goods.....	Narcotics in general.	Short go.....	Take a small amount of narcotics.
Goofballs.....	Barbiturates.	Skid.....	Heroin.
Grass.....	Marijuana.	Skin pop.....	Injection into the skin.
"H", horse.....	Heroin.	Sleigh ride.....	Under influence of cocaine.
Hand-to-hand.....	Delivery at time of payment.	Snorter.....	One who sniffs up nose.
Heavy man.....	One who has narcotics.	Snowbird.....	Heroin addict.
Horner.....	Sniffer of narcotics.	Spike, works.....	Hypodermic needle and syringe.
Hot shot.....	Load of pure heroin, strychnine, potassium cyanide sufficient to cause death.	Stuff.....	General term for narcotics.
I'm beat.....	Needs marijuana lift.	Swing man.....	Retailer in narcotics.
I'm holding.....	Has drugs.	Taking a main.....	Injecting in vein.
I'm way down.....	Needs marijuana cigaret.	Tea.....	Marijuana.
Jive sticks.....	Marijuana.	Thing.....	Capsule of heroin, cocaine, etc.
Joint.....	Syringe and needle; one stick of marijuana; opium smoker's den.	Turkey.....	No narcotics or phony narcotics (baking powder).
Joy-pop.....	A shot in the muscle of the arm rather than in the vein.	Turkey trots.....	Marks and scars from use of hypodermic needle
Junkie.....	Narcotics user.	Turn up.....	To feel the influence.
Kick.....	Get rid of the habit.	White stuff, cube juice..	Morphine.

26 Memo from Portland 6/16/59
 " " Phila. Pa. 4/6/59
 " " Chicago 4/3/59
 " " San Antonio 3/18/59
 Bur. J. D. Files.

IDENTIFICATION

Nevada Sheriff Seeks Identity of Dead Youth

The Pershing County Sheriff's Office, Lovelock, Nev., is attempting to identify the remains of an unknown youth which were found near Toy, Nev., on September 3, 1959.

The body of the unidentified youth was found near the railroad tracks at Toy, and it is believed that he was killed while attempting to board a freight train. All efforts to identify the youth have met with negative results.

He is described as a white male, age 16 to 20, height 5 feet 6 inches, 125 to 130 pounds, brown hair—pompadour cut, hazel eyes, medium complexion, dark mole on left chin and a similar one on the right temple about 1 inch from the eye. He was dressed in Levi's, yellow polo shirt, and heavy work shoes at the time his body was found.

The boots, submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, were found to have the name "Walter Boone" and the notation "A7" hand-printed in ink on the inside of each. The tongue of the right boot bears a label with the name "Wolverine Shell Horsehide," the brand name of the Wolverine Shoe and Tanning Corporation, Rockford, Mich.

The soles on the boots are "Gro Cord" brand soles which are manufactured by the Gro Cord Rubber Company, Lima, Ohio, and appear to be the original soles on the boots.

The rubber heels on the boots are "Cat's Paw" brand heels which are manufactured by the Hol-tite Manufacturing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., and are used for repairing shoes.

The fingerprint classification of the deceased is:

PS
13 M 1 Ut II 4
M 1 T II

Ref: T T U
T U U

Any information regarding the identity of this unknown deceased youth should be furnished to A. E. Rose, sheriff, Pershing County Sheriff's Office, Lovelock, Nev.

The FBI is always ready and more than willing to assist in the identification of unknown deceased persons when called upon to do so.

The Law Enforcement Bulletin will, upon request, publish information about unknown deceased persons when the usual avenues of investigation have not been successful. However, to increase the possibility of identification, a complete description of the individual and photographs should be supplied, if possible, and identifying marks and a description of the clothing should be included.

As a result of many fatal accidents, the victims are generally so mutilated, frequently about the face, that visual identification is impossible. Where fingerprints are obtainable, they may be transmitted to the FBI Identification Division by airmail or through the Speedphoto service for examination, whichever is the more convenient to the contributor.

In the event of plane crashes or accidents where many victims are involved, the FBI Disaster Squad is ready to be of service on short notice to assist in the identification of the deceased.



Unidentified deceased.

#95-85005
#94-3-1 Ser #2453827

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOE CLINE, also known as **Arthur Brown**, **Jimmie Jones**, **Joe Klime**, **Joe Kline**, "**Pork Chop**"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement (Murder)

The Crime

On a Sunday night in late January 1942, Joe Cline, while at his home in Little Rock, Ark., brutally stabbed his wife 17 times with an ice pick. Cline then threw her body under the bed and went to work the next morning. When Cline returned from work Monday night, he found his wife alive, but unconscious. Cline picked up an ax and split her head open. He placed the corpse in an automobile and drove to a nearby bayou where he dumped the body into the water.

After being apprehended on January 29, 1942, by the Little Rock Police Department, Cline admitted the murder of his wife. Subsequently, Cline was committed to the Arkansas State Hospital for examination. While being detained in the State hospital, he escaped on June 28, 1942. The fugitive was again apprehended on the night of October 26, 1945, by officers of the sheriff's office at Altus, Okla., and FBI Agents. Subsequently, Cline was convicted and sentenced to serve a life sentence for murder in the Arkansas State Penitentiary. On August 10, 1946, Cline escaped from the prison, only to be caught by the Shreveport, La., Police Department on January 31, 1948, and returned to prison. On November 10, 1950, Cline and an inmate, while assigned to field work, again escaped from Arkansas State Penitentiary.

A complaint was filed before a U.S. commissioner at Pine Bluff, Ark., on December 17, 1953,

charging Cline with unlawful flight from the State of Arkansas to avoid confinement after conviction for murder.

The Fugitive

This felon, using the alias of Jimmie Jones, was arrested in 1945 for the theft of garage supplies. Soon after he registered for the draft in 1940, he was declared a delinquent. On September 9, 1943, Cline was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Fort Smith, Ark., because of his Selective Service delinquency.

Caution

Subject should be considered armed and dangerous due to his past record.

Description

Joe Cline is regarded as extremely dangerous and he may be mentally unbalanced.

Cline occasionally wears a mustache and is further described as follows:

Age-----43, born October 26, 1917, Hope, Ark.,
(not supported by birth records).
Height-----5 feet 7 inches.
Weight-----150 to 165 pounds.
Build-----Medium.
Hair-----Black, kinky.
Eyes-----Brown.
Complexion-----Dark brown.
Race-----Negro.
Nationality-----American.
Occupations-----Farmer, plumber, gasoline station attendant, sawmill worker, laborer.
Scars and marks...Pit scars on right temple, cut scar outer corner of left eye, scar on left cheek, small black mole under left eye, small mole on forehead over right eye.

FBI Number-----2,033,781.

Fingerprint classification-----

15	25	rW	100	14	Ref: $\frac{9}{11}$
11		W	100		

Notify FBI

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



Joe Cline.

ELECTRONIC-AGE BURGLARY

In connection with a burglary arrest of two airmen stationed at an Air Force base in California in March 1959, two radios were found in the possession of one of the suspects which appeared to be property of the United States Government.

These items were identified as radio receiver-transmitter units, stolen from the base, of the type maintained in survival kits aboard Air Force planes. Technically referred to by Air Force personnel as "Type URC-4" radios, they are capable of transmitting and receiving messages, either by voice or tone, at short distances and can easily be concealed on the person.

Both airmen admitted, when questioned, that they intended to use this radio equipment in the commission of future burglaries. (One airman admitted that they had stolen two other units of the same type from the base earlier that month.) They explained that in using the radios in their burglarizing operations, a lookout equipped with a receiver-transmitter unit could be stationed outside a building to forewarn a similarly equipped burglar within the establishment in the event local police or someone unknown to them approached.

In April 1959, both subjects were sentenced in county superior court on local burglary charges,

one to a term of 1 year and the other to a term of 9 months in the county jail.

A few months later, while confined in the county jail, both expressed their desire to appear in Federal District Court at Sacramento and enter guilty pleas to the indictments charging them with violation of the Theft of Government Property Statute before expiration of their county jail sentences on local charges.

On February 29, 1960, the two prisoners appeared in United States District Court, Sacramento, Calif., and received 7-year sentences. Execution of the sentences was suspended and both were placed on 5 years' probation and ordered to pay a fine of \$200 each. *San Francisco criminal*
4/12/60 Bufile 63-4296-47-530 + 52-73441
Subjs: - Chas. Eugene Atkins & Alfred Roy Dooley

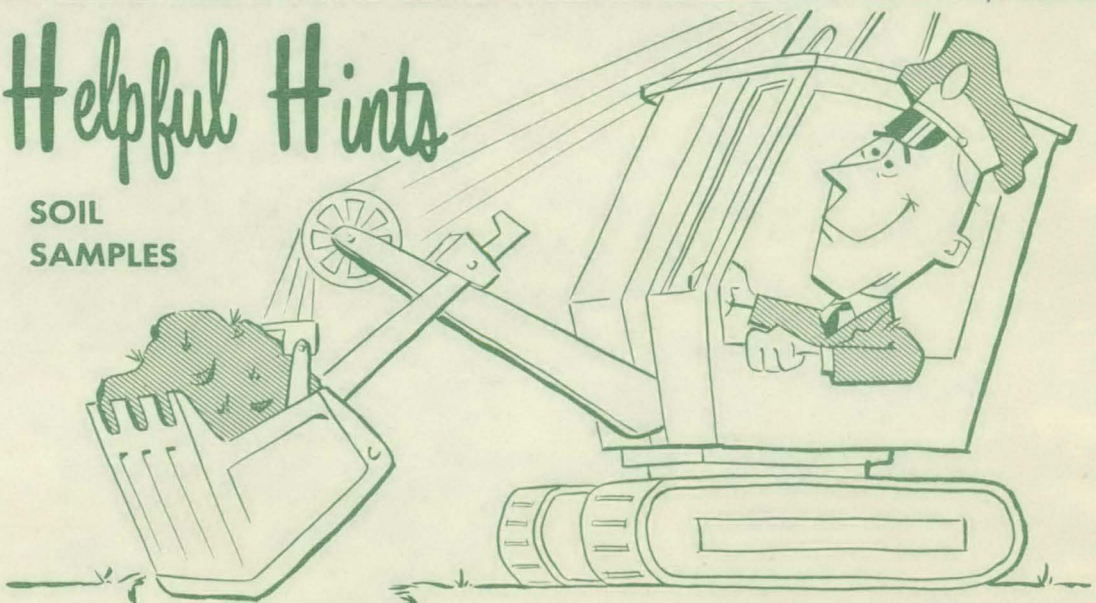
THREADBARE PLOT UNCOVERED

If a jailer notes that his inmates' blankets appear to be getting old and frayed, it might mean that a search rather than a replacement is in order.

Jail officials in a midwestern city discovered that prisoners had been stripping threads from the ends of blankets, wrapping them together, and fashioning a rope long enough to reach from their cells on the third floor to the ground. The plot was exposed when one of the jailers became curious about the sudden rash of frayed blankets. *FBI/*
Nationwide Criminal Activities - 8/11/60

Helpful Hints

SOIL SAMPLES



IN ADDITION TO SOIL SAMPLES OBTAINED AT A CRIME SCENE, SPECIMENS OF SOIL SHOULD BE COLLECTED AROUND THE CRIME SCENE FROM 100 FEET TO 100 YARDS AWAY.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



This questionable pattern is classified as a loop with two counts. Inasmuch as the appendage attached to the shoulders of the loop does not pass out in front of the delta, a reference to a tented arch is necessary. A reference to a double loop type whorl is also necessary due to the tendency of the ridges to form an additional loop over the first loop.