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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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





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

July 1, 1957

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The beckoning thumb of the hitchhiker can be a lure to disaster in disguise. During this vacation season countless citizens and families traveling across the Nation's highways will be invited to play a fateful game of chance with hitchhikers--with life and death the possible stakes.

The hitchhiking menace, a growing product of our automotive age, has been nurtured by the American tradition of extending a helping hand. It is almost unbelievable that the average citizen, who carefully takes precautions against allowing strangers into his home, will frequently give so little thought to picking up trouble in the person of the unknown wanderer. Paradoxically, it seems that the darker the road or the more deserted the locality, the more sympathetic attention these free-traveling individuals receive from unsuspecting motorists. In recent years police, school authorities, and parents have made an outstanding effort in warning children to "beware of strangers." Certainly, it is about time the highway-traveling public heeded this same advice, for failure can prove fatal.

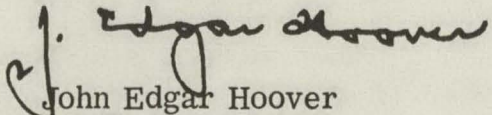
One of the most heinous crimes ever recorded in FBI files is the case of William Edward Cook, a wanton killer who shot to death a family of five after being given "a lift" on the highway. The picture of the mangled bodies of the father, mother, and three small children, thrown into an abandoned mine shaft in Joplin, Missouri, by the transient killer, is stark testimony against gambling with hitchhikers. Yet again and again these tragedies occur, with the apparently innocent-looking hitchhiker, like the supposedly unloaded gun, inflicting injury or death on an unwary victim.

As the result of occasional assaults and robberies and frequent law suits evolving from accidents, commercial trucking firms have generally banned the practice of picking up riders. How much more important is this policy--a veritable life insurance "policy"--to the citizen motorist, especially in this era when vicious youthful hoodlums, fleeing felons, and sex maniacs are common types in the crime world.

With the problem of transient criminals plaguing police agencies throughout the country, it is vitally important to stamp out the popular misconception that "courtesy of the road" demands "giving a lift." Offering a ride to a stranger, like passing on a hill or a curve, is a dangerous, blind gamble. In neither case can the motorist foresee what is ahead. Will the additional passenger be a pleasant companion or one of that band of violent criminals responsible for a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape, or assault to kill every 4.1 minutes of 1956?

In the interest of crime prevention, law enforcement must assume the initiative in educating citizens regarding the danger of the hitchhiker menace. It is only common sense for the motoring public to learn this lesson. Otherwise, the ruthless members of the hitchhiker clan will continue to claim their prey on the highways of the country.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEATURE ARTICLE

Roadblock Plan Organized for Lehigh Valley

by CHIEF JOHN I. SCHWARZ, *Easton, Pa., Police
Department*

On September 10, 1952, the Nolan brothers, Joseph and Ballard, together with Elmer Schuer, all serving long terms for armed bank holdups, scaled the wall at the Lewisburg Penitentiary and thus indirectly were responsible for the organization of the present roadblock plan throughout the Lehigh Valley.

The fugitives broke into a sporting goods store in West Reading and stole four shotguns, two rifles and ammunition. Using these weapons, they held up a diner at Hamburg, in Berks County, and then eluded a series of hastily set up roadblocks to disappear in the vicinity of White-marsh, Montgomery County. One of the most extensive manhunts in Pennsylvania history followed, without success. Suddenly the entire area was stunned to find that the three men had taken over the home of a businessman in Lansdale, Pa. The three escapees had forced their way into the home at 8:10 a. m., September 11th, making the place their hideout. For a period of 19 hours they held the businessman, his wife, and five children captive. Upon leaving the house, the robbers ripped out the telephone lines and warned the family not to notify police. Terrified, the family acceded to this request, and thus the fugitives were able to get a 4-hour start on the police.

As the three desperados swept through Pennsylvania, police departments willing and eager to cooperate in their apprehension found that they had no set plan, little knowledge of roadblock operations and functioned in a loose, uncoordinated manner which almost cost the lives of several officers. In fact, Elmer Schuer later confided to questioners that on several occasions during their escape from Pennsylvania they had encountered one or two officers trying to check cars in a makeshift roadblock. During these searches, the Nolans had remained secreted in the back of the automobile, but they had already agreed that, if discovered, they would kill the officer without giving him a chance. The Nolan brothers later were shot to death in New York resisting arrest,

and Schuer was sentenced from 80 years to life. Their sortie through Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley, though brief, brought home to all law enforcement officers in this area the need for a comprehensive, effective roadblock plan.

Initial Roadblock Plans

At that time, as president of the Middle Eastern Police Chiefs Association, I called for the cooperation of all police agencies in this area and the corresponding territory in New Jersey. A meeting was held at the Pennsylvania State Police Headquarters, District 4, Troop D, Bethlehem. Every police chief in the counties of Lehigh, Northampton, and Carbon attended, together with representatives from the law enforcement agencies in New Jersey, officials of the Pennsyl-



Chief John I. Schwarz.

vania and New Jersey State Police, Special Agents from the Philadelphia FBI Office, and representatives of the Bridge Police who patrol and watch the bridges over the Delaware River connecting Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A detailed organization was arranged, with the Pennsylvania State Police acting as coordinators and instructors. We found that we would have to rely upon a series of telephone calls to alert every police agency in the area inasmuch as we did not have a central radio system. This fact was somewhat discouraging at first, but through the energy and cooperation of each member we were able to overcome this handicap. At succeeding meetings maps were made of the territory, and each agency was given particular intersections for which it would be responsible. It took a great deal of hard work, constant planning and a continual selling of the plan, particularly to one- and two-man police departments which are always undermanned and have numerous other duties.

Actual Operations

We finally set the plan into action in October 1953. The Lehigh Valley has an unusual ar-

range somewhat similar to the old-time frontier days. The large cities of Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown with their large police departments stretch like forts in a line across the valley. Surrounding them are numerous small police departments, and all of this is welded into a working arrangement through the various Pennsylvania State Police barracks. As it stands at the present time, if a major crime is committed in Easton, telephone calls are immediately placed to the Pennsylvania State Police, the Northampton Police Department, the bridge police of the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, and the Phillipsburg, N. J., police. These organizations have radios and immediately begin to relay the news to the few departments which are connected with them. The State police notify the cities of Bethlehem and Allentown and all substations of the State police. As soon as possible, Bethlehem and Allentown begin telephoning the smaller police departments. In the meantime the bridges will be manned; the State police will be on the road, and as the police departments receive the news, they will instantly take up their prearranged stations. We feel that with the plans as they are today, within 11 minutes of the initial



Members of the executive committee of the Lehigh Valley Operation Roadblock sit in conference.

call, we can block all the highways in mideastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At the present time roadblock plans extend from Mount Pocono in Monroe County to Doylestown in Bucks County and from Clinton, N. J., to Harrisburg, in Dauphin County.

Organization

At this point, let us consider the present organization of Operation Roadblock. Capt. Alfred C. Verbecken, Commanding District 4, Troop D, of the Pennsylvania State Police barracks located at Bethlehem, is the key figure in the over-all operation. He is assisted by State Police Lt. Abram Corbin. The plan is triggered so that at the first alarm it will be possible to have from 20 to 40 Pennsylvania State Troopers stationed at the key posts within 10 minutes. The major cities can also throw a sizable number of men into action, but contact with the small but important 1- and 2-man police departments is not as quick or as certain.

Lehigh and Northampton Counties lie at the foothills of the rugged Pocono Mountains, and the peculiar rock strata of the mountain base is reflected in the definite divisions of the counties. We have the cement belt section which stretches across Bath, Northampton, and Nazareth. Next comes the slate belt section with Roseto, Pen Argyl, Bangor and Plainfield Township. This latter section begins to blend into the hard rock section of the anthracite region. Beyond the slate belt section we have the important gaps—Delaware Water Gap, Windgap, and Lehigh Gap which lead from the flatlands into the mountains.

Smaller Departments

Upon receipt of notification it is possible for the small departments in the slate belt section to seal off the passes immediately, but the main difficulty is in conveying that important message promptly. You have only to talk to the various chiefs like Donald R. Rohn of Plainfield Township, J. Henry Smith of Pen Argyl, Wilford L. Templeton of Windgap, and Glenwood T. Lewis of Bangor, to determine how really involved it is to maintain this plan in an effective operating condition. In several of the smaller boroughs the chief is the whole police department. He must direct school traffic, investigate complaints and at the same time be alert and ready for calls such as this.

In one town red signal lights are attached to various posts throughout the town. These are lit by a master switch thrown by the telephone operator whenever a call comes in for the chief. He sees the lights and answers the nearest telephone. But now the dial system is being installed, and the valuable, old-time telephone operator will pass out of existence. People have very little idea how important these operators on the crank-handled telephone system are to their police departments. They seem to have the ability to often determine just where the chief might be and a willingness to keep calling people throughout the entire area until the chief is found and alerted.

In other instances we must depend upon the chief's wife to locate her husband as he goes about his duties. It is not an unusual sight to see Mrs. Police Chief, wearing her apron, dashing wildly up and down the street trying to locate her husband so that he can begin functioning in the roadblock plan.

For years we have been advocating a dual county radio system which will link all police departments into one common alarm system. The big drawback is, as in many other lines of police endeavor, the lack of funds. Our police associations are aggressively promoting this proposal, however, and we hope to see it accomplished in the near future.

Escape Routes

In addition to the difficulties presented by the mountainous and in many instances isolated terrain, the Pennsylvania Turnpike and Route 22 Thruway, both of which are excellent avenues of



Chief Wilford L. Templeton, Windgap, at left, and Chief Arthur C. Diehl, Jr., Bath, on mobile patrol.

escape, run through our area. A high-powered car on either road can eat up mileage at an alarming rate. In fact, a holdup man committing a crime in Allentown can reach Easton, 14 miles away, in approximately 10 minutes by means of the Thruway. If he gets across the bridge into New Jersey at this point, it is difficult to pick up his trail.

Under Pennsylvania law it is necessary that fully equipped men wearing badges man the roadblocks. This ruling is in effect so that motorists will have confidence in coming to a halt and will not feel that they are being held up. Inasmuch as the uniforms of the State police, a military organization, are distinctive and well-known, these officers do not wear badges. The State police have illuminated signs which read, "Stop—Pennsylvania State Police." These show up very well at night and lessen the danger to the officers who are trying to stop fast-moving cars. On numerous occasions we have practiced both night and day roadblocks.

Any chief of police in the area has the right to call for a roadblock, and it is up to him to issue the instructions calling the roadblock off when it has served its purpose.

Examples of Apprehensions

In order to prove that the plan is effective, I would like to cite two instances. Several months ago a man robbed a woman on the street in Nazareth, and a half hour later committed another robbery in Bangor. The chief in Bangor called

for Operation Roadblock, and the police did an excellent job in responding. The holdup man was arrested nine hours later in the woods at Forks Township. He told of his consternation in having found every avenue of escape cut off by police cars at the road intersections. He had abandoned his automobile, heading into the woods, but the operation had kept him from breaking through and he finally had been discovered. That shows the effectiveness of the roadblock operation over a long period of time.

Another instance shows its value within a matter of minutes. Two thugs viciously beat a prominent manufacturer in Allentown. They got on the Thruway and within 20 minutes were in Easton. As they tried to get across the toll bridge between Easton and Phillipsburg, N. J., their car was surrounded, and they were taken into custody. We are very pleased with the success of the above instances and also with our practice runs.

Operation Roadblock is to be used in fugitive hunts and in major crimes such as bank robbery, holdup, jailbreak, murder, and kidnapping.

Arrangements have been made with the civic authorities so that in the event of Operation Roadblock, all police agencies can move into any city, township or borough which is under emergency action. This phase of the program is very important because in many instances it is impossible to get enough officers together in any single department to handle an important emergency such as a jailbreak or a major crime. So, with the co-operation of all police agencies, we hope to maintain a solid line of protection throughout the valley.

Of course, the operation is not without its headaches. When we made the first tests, many departments did not respond. There was some confusion, and many of the police lines were jammed with calls from the public asking what had happened.

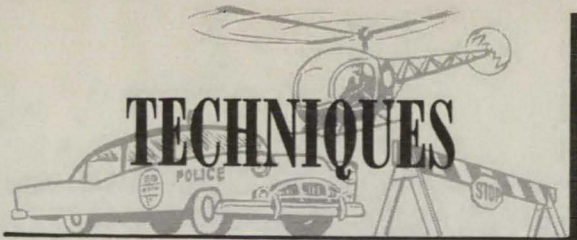
Training

At the present time we maintain a series of tests sending out various "suspect" cars. We also hold a meeting once a month at the State Police Barracks at Bethlehem, providing programs which are pertinent to the operation. For instance, FBI Agents lecture on such subjects as kidnapping, the New Jersey State Police on traffic safety, and the Pennsylvania State Police on emergency action

(Continued on page 24)



Left to right: Chief J. Henry Smith, Pen Argyl; Capt. Alfred C. Verbecken, Pennsylvania State Police; Chief Donald R. Rohn, Plainfield Township; and Chief Peter Stout, Northampton, checking roadblock positions.



Techniques in Pursuit of the Fleeing Felon

This article will discuss methods and techniques used in "hot pursuit"—that is, trailing a fugitive when his general whereabouts is known or suspected. In order to do this more effectively, the greater part of this discussion will be devoted to recounting the experiences of various officers and departments, emphasizing methods of trailing that have proved successful.

Tracking

Tracking is one of the oldest methods of following a person's trail. Even today it is still one of the most satisfactory methods of trailing fugitives under certain conditions and circumstances.

The quickest way to solve a crime and capture a lawbreaker is at the time and the scene of the crime itself. Likewise, the most fundamental starting point for the pursuit of a criminal is at the crime scene and in this respect a competent and expeditious crime scene search is of utmost importance.

Alert and speedy tracking by a State policeman in the State of Washington proved the beginning of the end for a two-time bank robber. Arriving at the scene within minutes of the bank robber's hurried departure, the officer observed that the getaway car had made a half-circle in front of the bank and sped off down a concrete paved secondary highway. Approximately 1 mile down this road, the officer found that the tire marks turned at a sharp angle onto a gravel road. Spotting a few more of these tire marks, the investigator followed the road until it intersected a main arterial highway and continued on as a gravel and dirt road. A short distance farther, a mark in the dirt indicated that the fleeing vehicle had made a 90-degree left turn and soon thereafter another sudden left turn onto a logging spur road into a heavily wooded area. Continuing the search by car and on foot for one-half mile, the patrolman discovered the getaway vehicle parked in a secluded spot with a half-eaten sandwich and a partially filled bottle of milk on the front seat.

Thus, 1 hour after the robbery, the escape vehicle was found approximately 8 miles from the scene. This excellent police work resulted in the identification of the bandit and aided materially in his apprehension. Upon capture, the robber admitted having robbed the same bank 3½ years previously. At that time he had successfully escaped by stowing his getaway vehicle in the same manner which this time turned out to be his downfall.

In some cases, due to the terrain, tracking has been the only means available for locating a fugitive. For example, a bank robbery suspect was reported by a citizen to have left a highway at a certain point, apparently headed for some nearby lava cliffs. FBI agents and a local sheriff followed the tracks, which were easily distinguished by a bell-shaped depression in the heel. They found that the fugitive, after discarding several cans of spiced meat and salmon and a half loaf of bread, had accomplished the almost incredible feat of climbing the precipitous side of a cliff and had continued to flee across the hills toward a mountain range. Guided by the unusual heel-prints, FBI agents and local authorities on horseback trailed the man's footprints into the extremely rough and heavily wooded area. The second day of the tracking, two FBI agents and a deputy sheriff discovered the same tracks on an old forest ranger trail. They followed the impressions, which thereafter left the trail, twisting over seemingly inaccessible places. About 4 hours later, the searching party sighted a man beside a waterfall. When ordered to come out of the bushes with his hands up, the man turned and fired two shots at the law-enforcement men, who returned the fire. In the exchange of shots, the fugitive was killed.

Another case shows how a bit of elementary tracking led to the hidden body of a murder victim. The saddled, riderless horse of a Government employee assigned to guard duty was found. In retracing the tracks of the horse, investigators found that the animal apparently had been badly frightened at the top of a small

hill, as for some distance from that point the animal's hoofprints were deep and far apart, evidencing a fast gallop. Near this spot the searchers found a shotgun shell, and impressions on the ground indicated that a person might have fallen there. Now alarmed, the searchers headed for an abandoned cistern nearby, where they recovered the body of the guard. The two men responsible for the murder were subsequently apprehended. They admitted the murder and one was sentenced to life imprisonment and the other received the death penalty.

In another case, tracking, supplemented by the use of an airplane, convinced a fugitive that he could not escape. Indian trackers, local officers, and possemen for several days relentlessly stuck to the trail of a man who had committed murder on an Indian reservation. When the fugitive, on horseback, attempted to escape by crossing a mountain range, an airplane was brought into the search, and his movements were kept under constant observation. Finally, the fugitive's horse collapsed and he continued on foot until, completely exhausted, thirsty and hungry after a 10-mile chase on foot, the fugitive shot himself.

An article entitled "Art of Tracking Wanted, Lost, and Missing Persons," which gives many helpful hints in this type of police work, appeared in the January 1956 Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Use of Dogs

Dogs have long proven valuable in pursuits of quarry, both in hunts for game and in tracking wanted persons. Because of his acutely developed sense of smell, the bloodhound is the dog most often used by police agencies in fugitive cases.

In one case, a national park had been plagued by a series of six forest fires believed to be the work of an arsonist. When the seventh fire was set, bloodhounds and their handler were immediately obtained, and because firefighters and curious onlookers had been kept away from the areas where the fire originated, the dogs were able to pick up the arsonist's trail. The dogs followed the trail over rugged territory and into the home of a suspect, leading the investigators to a bundle of perspiration-soaked clothing hidden under a bed. The dogs then led the officers out of the house to a young man who was cowering in a nearby clump of bushes. This quick trailing led to the solution of the mystery of the forest fires, as the man admitted setting all seven.

Bloodhounds are often used to locate escaped prisoners. Officers, following the trail of bloodhounds, came upon one escapee as he lay exhausted and asleep by the side of a road, a sub-machine gun by his side.

In "all-out" manhunts, bloodhounds are often used in conjunction with roadblocks, aerial patrols, and other means of pursuit. In some cases circumstances and terrain make tracking and the use of bloodhounds the only feasible means of pursuit, especially in swampy areas.

Other breeds of dogs are sometimes used by law enforcement officers. An article entitled "Development and Use of Police Dogs in London" appeared in the September 1955 Law Enforcement Bulletin. This article describes the training which is given to these police dogs and gives examples of the good work they do in pursuing criminals and otherwise assisting police officers. Reprints of this article are available upon request to the FBI.

Roadblocks

Usually, a criminal flees the scene of a major crime by motor vehicle; thus an effective roadblock system is important. In many cases, the getaway car is a stolen vehicle, taken either in advance or in a hurry after the crime. For this reason, it is basic investigative technique to check out all cars stolen in the vicinity of and shortly before the crime. Likewise, it is good policy to consider the possibility that automobiles recovered subsequently in the vicinity may have been involved.

Some communities have worked out roadblock plans in order to capture fugitives immediately after a crime has been committed. (See "Organization and Details of a Bank Holdup Alarm Plan" in the February 1955 Law Enforcement Bulletin.) To be effective a roadblock must be set up with the utmost speed, must be maintained for a sufficient length of time, must be well organized and supervised, and all the participating personnel must know their duties and particular individual assignments.

Another article in this issue tells how various police departments in Pennsylvania cooperate by pooling their manpower and equipment in order to set up effective roadblocks. Other articles on the subject of roadblocks appeared in the April 1949, May 1952, June 1952, and October 1955 issues of this Bulletin.

In some States, laws are specifically set up to govern roadblocks and law enforcement officers in such States must be familiar with all facets of these laws.

Use of the Airplane

In conjunction with the roadblock, and when funds are available and arrangements can be made, some consideration should be given to the use of airplanes. In a southern State, after bloodhounds and a posse had trailed two fugitives into the swamp and marshland, the bloodhounds lost the trail in the water and mud. Planes were called in and, after flying a predetermined pattern, were able to pinpoint the two fugitives huddling in an open glade.

One law enforcement official advised that the total area that his office was responsible for could be patrolled in 2 hours by plane while the same area would require days if an automobile were used.

In one fugitive case, a pilot of a State highway patrol plane dispatched to the scene of a bank robbery was able to identify from the air skid marks on several sharp turns along the highway. Radios in the cars of both State highway patrolmen and FBI agents were tuned to the frequency of the plane's two-way radio, thus enabling them to receive directions from the pilot and to follow the trail of the fugitives.

Many police agencies have utilized the helicopter to good advantage in the field of law enforcement work. In one case, two helicopters were used to locate two fugitives who had been at large for 5 days in a vast, uninhabited swamp-land.

Other uses of helicopters in police work can be found in the article captioned "Helicopters Serve Police Need in New York," published in the March 1956 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Some difficulty may arise if the fugitive realizes that planes are being used to help locate him. In one instance, the person being searched for not only covered his auto with leaves and branches before abandoning it, but he also smeared the windows and body of the vehicle with mud to prevent it from reflecting the sun.

There may be times when the airplane can be used in extensive searches of vast areas of terrain when it is believed that the "hunt" may require considerable time. Recently, law enforcement

officials requested an Air Force jet to take high-angle photographs of the area where they believed the fugitive to be "holed up" in order that the photographs could be carefully studied for any possible clues such as tire marks or identifying marks which appear when one photograph is compared with another photograph taken some time before.

Surveillances

A running analysis of information gathered during the course of a fugitive investigation is worthwhile to coordinate activity and also to help in interpreting certain facts and bits of information which together might give a clue as to the possible whereabouts of the fugitive. For instance, the neighborhoods or locations of immediate relatives, previous accomplices in crime, former benefactors, girl friends, haunts, and other places and people familiar to the subject can present likely targets for attention. A fugitive seeking refuge, funds, or safety is apt to turn to someone or some place known to him. In cases wherein investigation indicates the fugitive might contact one of these individuals or places, surveillances can prove productive. Such surveillances must be conducted on a discreet basis in order to avoid tipping the investigator's tactics.

Surveillances require manpower and can prove costly. Accordingly, the use of this technique usually follows serious consideration of the facts of the case and a determination that the chances of success in this type of police work are favorable.

Case Example

The following case is cited to illustrate how a number of cooperating law enforcement agencies, by using various techniques of pursuit, captured a group of bank robbers shortly after the crime had been perpetrated.

Six men entered the victim bank in a very small town, leaving one man behind the wheel of the getaway car. A few minutes later they emerged, carrying approximately \$70,000, and all sped away. About 9 miles from the town, the car stalled and the 7 men literally "took to the woods." Fortunately, several citizens who had followed the car observed all this.

In the meantime, law enforcement agencies throughout the area were going into action. A telephone call to the police department in a

nearby town set radio communication in motion. The FBI field office was notified. A general alarm was sounded by the State highway patrol radio station and a complete roadblock was put into effect by the highway patrol within 15 minutes after the robbery. Within a few more minutes, at the request of law enforcement, a helicopter from a nearby Coast Guard station was in the air hovering over the area where the bandits had entered the woods. This allowed an officer to look over the terrain in order to deploy officers and vehicles effectively and undoubtedly prevented the fugitives from leaving cover until radio and other messages had brought sheriffs, constables, and other local officers, FBI agents, and approximately 75 State highway patrolmen to surround the area.

Bloodhounds and their handlers from two prison camps were put on the trail left by the robbers when they entered the woods. Led to a thickly wooded spot by the bloodhounds, a local constable arrested one fugitive who was hiding there. Later, another trail leading into thick, swampy woods was picked up. The bloodhounds trailed for approximately 5 miles through the wooded area and through fields until shortly after dark when they flushed five more fugitives from a field. These men had selected a seemingly perfect hiding place. The field was approximately 500 acres in size and was planted with lespedeza which was very thick and which had grown to between 2 and 3 feet in height. Drainage ditches, overgrown with briars and brambles, crossed the field at intervals. As the officers and dogs approached their hiding place, the five men jumped up and started to run. After a brief exchange of gunfire, two of the men were captured, while the other three fled into the darkness. Two guns and a canvas bag of money also were found nearby. Later that night, officers captured two additional fugitives—one in a drainage ditch and the other in a clump of bushes. The next morning, another man walked out of the woods and surrendered. The last fugitive was captured the following day by a local constable at the edge of a nearby town.

The "mastermind" of the robbery, who had planned the crime but who had not participated in its perpetration, had been arrested shortly after the robbery as a result of tips from alert citizens who had seen him with the robbers before the crime. He reportedly had told the men he had recruited for the job that it would be as easy as

"falling off a log" because the town had only two policemen and one of those worked at night." He failed to realize that modern communications would have many local, State, and Federal officers on the scene in short order and that these men would employ effective methods of pursuit to apprehend the robbers.

Editor's Note: This is the fourth article in a series concerning fugitive investigations and the measures that law enforcement agencies and other interested organizations can take in handling this problem.

PERSONAL TRADEMARK

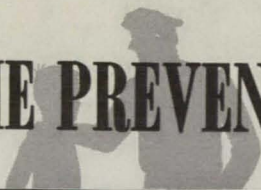
A radio broadcast of a fugitive's description resulted in a citizen's furnishing to the FBI the name of a suspect. This person was located but a comparison of his fingerprints with those of the subject eliminated the suspect.

Such occurrences are not unusual. This particular case is unusual, however, in that the men were amazingly alike in physical description. They were almost identical in age, height, weight, and build. Each of the men had had his nose broken, and each had a scar on the bridge of the nose, a dimple in the chin, a cut scar on the inner corner of the right eye, cut scar under the right side of the chin, cut scars on both forearms, and a cut scar on the inside of the left leg. In addition, both suffered from an acute tubercular condition and had had their left legs broken above the knee. As a further coincidence, both reportedly had violent dispositions. In this case the science of fingerprinting was valuable in serving the cause of justice as well as saving investigative time and effort.

BACKTRACKING

In one incident, the situation of dog tracking a man was reversed. While investigating an attempted train wreck caused by railroad crossties having been placed on the tracks, FBI agents discovered dog tracks. Soon a dog appeared at the scene and the agents followed the animal to its home. There they interviewed the dog's 10-year-old master, who admitted that he and a 13-year-old companion had placed the crossties on the tracks as a prank. Prosecution was declined but the youngsters were severely admonished regarding the possible serious consequences of their act.

CRIME PREVENTION



Civic and Police Cooperation Erases Youth Troubles

by CHIEF OF POLICE J. PEELE PRIVETTE,
Darlington, S. C.

Darlington, S. C., is a typical small industrial and farming community of approximately 7,500 population; yet for many years Darlington has not had a juvenile delinquency problem. With only a 13-man police force to combat adult and youth crimes, Darlington could well be at least "average" in its juvenile crime rate.

However, just recently a State juvenile delinquency worker, while addressing a local civic group, made the following remarks: "Usually it is easy for me to speak on the problems of our youth, but here in Darlington I find my subject very limited. You do not have a juvenile delinquency problem!"

History of the Program

This lack of a juvenile delinquency problem in Darlington, in my opinion, is the direct result of a program of long-range planning, hard work, and a sincere love for children on the part of city and police officials. The results of this program are a matter of record.

We have always had a youth program in our police department. For years we participated in every fund-raising project we could dream up to secure money to carry out our program. For years it was "touch and go" until the Darlington Raceway was built in 1950 and the world-famous Southern 500-mile stock-car race came into our area. By soliciting the assistance of the raceway officials, we have, since 1953, been financially "in the black" and able to enlarge our youth program tenfold.

The Southern 500 is the largest sporting event in the Southeast, drawing even larger crowds than the Orange Bowl football game in Miami, Fla. As many as 100,000 people have come from every State in the Union, remaining from one day to several weeks for this annual Labor Day racing event. Only the Indianapolis 500-mile race in May is larger in the automobile racing field. The events leading up to this one big day last

a week and the spectators who come tax tourist facilities for miles in all directions.

These are the people who lend support to the Darlington youth program by attending the police ball and beauty contest sponsored by the Darlington Police Youth Program, Inc., and held on the famous racing strip on the Saturday evening prior to the race.

The police ball and the beauty contest are the result of excellent cooperation among the raceway officials, the youth organization, the racing fans, and the citizens of Darlington, S. C. I feel that any community which has the advantage of such a large event, sporting or otherwise, can achieve the same results with proper planning and well-directed work.



Chief J. Peele Privette.

Collecting the Money

We sell tickets to the dance and contest for \$1 each. Neighboring police departments, service clubs, and organizations are invited to participate, enriching their own treasuries by receiving 50 percent of the price of every ticket sold. Each community in the northeastern South Carolina area is invited to sponsor its own local beauty queen, at no expense, in the contest to pick the young lady who is eventually to receive the title "Miss Southern 500." The winning girl reigns at the racing event and also receives an all-expense-paid trip to Daytona Beach, Fla., among other prizes. Tickets which are purchased also include a chance on the door prize of a new automobile.

During the contest, dancing is held on the main stretch of the race track, and name bands are secured to play for the dancing. A nationally known figure, usually in the entertainment field, is on hand for the race and also serves as master of ceremonies for the contest and festivities.

Expenses are relatively nonexistent. Lighting, cleaning, and management are furnished by the racing officials and the resultant publicity from magazines, newsreels, television, and newspapers repays them many times for their contribution.

The police ball and the beauty contest have now grown to such proportions that all other fund-raising programs have been dropped by the police department. An organization has been established and incorporated in the State of South Carolina to manage the funds and make policy decisions concerning the management and conduct of the youth program. This has been named the

Darlington Police Youth Program, Inc. Its purpose, as stated in the bylaws, is: "To promote good citizenship, develop good safety attitudes, and to aid in and encourage the underprivileged, with particular emphasis on the youth of the Darlington area."

Organization

The whole program is directed and managed by a board of directors comprising 15 members chosen from the city officials, members of the police commission, interested citizens, and raceway officials. No director or officer of the organization receives any financial compensation for his services.

In my opinion, this organized program of supervised recreation and activity which we have been able to furnish to our youth has greatly diminished the chances of our children going astray. We attempt, through this program, to give the youngsters the feeling that we care about their future and want in a small way to give them a little direction and assistance while they are developing into useful citizens.

In the early days the Schoolboy Patrol was the primary reason for our police department wanting to raise funds. Now, increasing available funds have permitted the department through the Darlington Youth Fund Program to support many juvenile projects. A bus was purchased to transport little league ball players and groups to the recreational area. Playground equipment was secured. We have made funds available for the permanent operation of a Youth Center where boys and girls of all ages find activities to their liking. An annual honor trip for deserving youth has been arranged. This affair consists of a well-planned trip on chartered buses to Washington, D. C., one year and to Florida another year, during which historical, educational, military, and vacation places are visited. The cost of these programs is covered by the Youth Program Fund, and not only do the youth of Darlington work towards eligibility for these trips, but they are kept so busy with their allied activity that they have little time for "sport" other than the supervised recreation.

Special Projects

The largest project which we have ever attempted just recently reached culmination with the pur-



Bus transportation to recreational area.



Swimming site under construction.

chase of 621½ acres of wooded land approximately 12 miles from the city. Here we have constructed a 30-acre lake for bathing and fishing activities. Twenty-five acres of cabin and picnic sites have been cleared and in due time the vacation spot will be utilized as a retreat for underprivileged children as well as an honor camp for the youth movement. A regular schedule for both summer and winter use will be established and a trained full-time manager installed.

Of special pride to the entire police department, to local residents, and to the board is the fact that all the work accomplished to date has been sponsored and directed by the citizens and law enforcement officers, and that there has never been a request for municipal, county, State, or Federal assistance. Complete reliance has been placed upon members of the Darlington Police Department and Darlington public to realize the value of the work done and to support it.

It is our feeling that any community with love for its children can develop a plan to accomplish the same results. Most large cities have community centers, vacation spots, and service clubs working with the youth, but small communities are handicapped by lack of funds and oftentimes have to rely completely on churches to guide the youth of the community.

I sincerely believe that there isn't a boy or girl in Darlington whom we don't know by first name. The members of the force and I associate with them daily and they in turn know us intimately. Never yet have I heard of a case of a boy or girl being afraid of a police uniform. Instead, these young people have been brought up to learn by

experience that the uniform represents a man and an organization ever ready to assist them and not to injure them.

It is our desire that these young people of today will carry that type of thinking with them all through life, and when they become parents will bring their children up the same way, with respect for law and order and ambition to foster good citizenship.

COMIC BOOK PROMPTS EXTORTION CASE

The sending of threatening notes through the United States mail is a violation of the Federal extortion statute. Hundreds of extortion cases are investigated by the FBI each year. The procedure of investigation for this type of case includes securing the handwriting and hand printing of numerous suspects for comparison with the original letter.

In 1955 the FBI solved one extortion case in which it was necessary to secure handwriting samples from 130 sixth-grade school children in an Eastern city. These specimens were then sent to the FBI Laboratory where the handwriting of a 12-year-old boy was identified with the handwriting on the threatening note, signed "Kidnappers." Under questioning the juvenile admitted copying the note from a comic book and sending it to the parents of a classmate for the fun of it.

Four years prior to this time, State authorities had taken this young boy and his brother from the home of their drunken father and placed them in a foster home. His progress there was good and his guardian refused to believe he had written the extortion note. The guardian spoke of the boy's gentle manner and his love for movies and comic books. In addition to the good reports of the foster parents, his teachers gave favorable opinions of him.

Due to the lack of evidence pointing to willfulness, there was no prosecution but every effort was made to impress upon him the seriousness of his actions.

USING THE FINGERPRINT CAMERA

Since the fingerprint camera has a fixed focus, it will take a legible picture only when the object to be photographed is at the focal point, or exactly flush with the front opening of the camera. If the object is inside the open end or beyond it, the resulting photograph will be blurred.

Planned Programs Solve Youth and Traffic Problems

by CARL CHRISTIANSEN, Jr., *Chief of Police,
Columbus, Kans.*

In 1950, while serving as a night patrolman on the Columbus, Kans., Police Department, I gained first-hand knowledge of the rising trend of juvenile delinquency in Columbus and the surrounding community. In the hope of finding a correct approach to curb the trend, I spent many hours, while on duty and off, gathering information and ideas from the teen-agers themselves, their parents, and the general public concerning ways of meeting this problem. My ideas concentrated on a supervised program that would allow the youngsters to work off their excess energy in a good, wholesome, law-abiding manner.

Early Efforts

It was evident from the beginning that a majority of the people were skeptical of the success of such

an organization because of the failure of a teen-town project which had been operated during World War II. Because of this skepticism, or lack of interest shown by the general public, a start was made by selling school and city officials on the idea. Then the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as their contribution to our project, allowed us to use their meeting hall.

Compiling this research information and gaining the support of substantial organizations took time, and it was not until the spring of 1951 that the plans had advanced to the point of calling a meeting of the teen-agers. The first get-together was run as a panel discussion to get the teen-agers' ideas as to the reasons for juvenile delinquency. After this discussion, the answer for our group was quite evident—the community had not provided its young people with any desirable place to meet or wholesome activity to occupy their time.

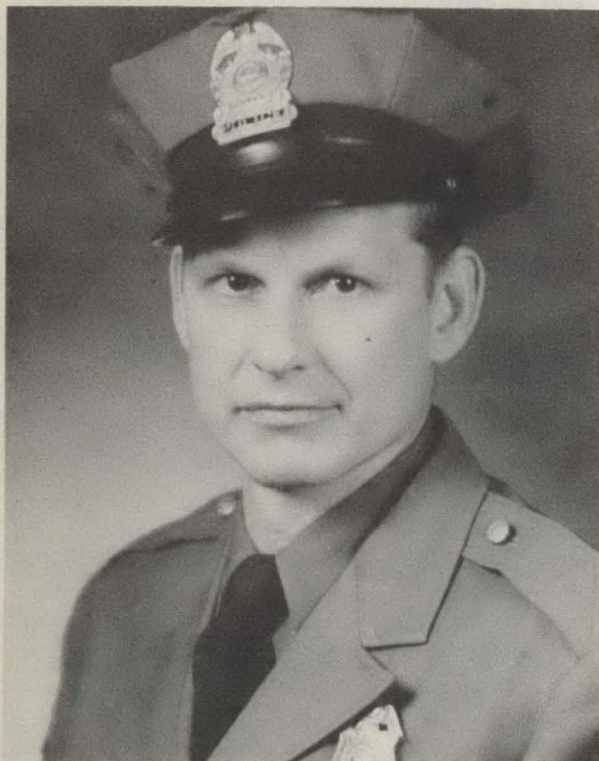
The next steps were to outline a program which was acceptable to a number of our more substantial citizens as being practical and then to appoint a nine-member adult advisory committee composed of the county attorney, a member of the ministerial alliance, and representatives from other clubs and civic organizations of the city.

Auto Club

We realized from the start that the use of automobiles by youth had to be considered as part of our program. So the Teen-Agers' Safety Auto Club was founded. The Teen-Agers' Community Center and all teen-town activities are sponsored by the Teen-Agers' Safety Auto Club, under the supervision of the Adult Advisory Board.

This auto club meets every Wednesday from September through May. At these meetings the young people between the ages of 13 and 19 are taught safe-driving practices and are kept informed of the ever-changing rules and regulations which govern driving in our city, county, and State. The current membership of this club is 85, which is a very representative number for a community of our size.

The officers of the Teen-Agers' Safety Auto Club consist of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. The membership dues are 25 cents per month and the money is used to furnish refreshments at the regular meetings. On special occasions the girls bake cakes and cookies to add to regularly furnished items.



Chief Carl Christiansen, Jr.



Traffic instructions for teen-age group.

The first rule taught in safe driving is that the members of the club must set an example in their driving for the rest of the community. Guest speakers from other law-enforcement agencies give talks at some of these meetings.

The teen-agers realize that membership in the club carries prestige, inspires wholesome fun, and develops responsibility and civic awareness in young drivers. Adult drivers in Columbus might well follow the example of the members of the teen-age club.

Facilities

In the hall where the meetings are held, there are two ping-pong tables, a domino table, six checker tables, one card table, and a juke box to furnish free music for dancing. In addition to having access to this hall for clean, wholesome fun and entertainment, the teen-agers see free movies through the cooperation of both our indoor and outdoor theaters. Also, weather permitting, hay-rides and other types of outdoor parties are held.

In connection with these activities, up until this year, we also had a junior police organization. At this time, however, this organization is being changed to work in connection with the county civil-defense program.

A result which is especially gratifying to those of us in the police department is the fact that these young people in Columbus and the surrounding community have learned to trust the police. We have found that a little genuine friendliness and interest go a long way. Once youngsters learn something about the laws under which the city, county, and State operate, and

realize that the police are on their side, a major part in the battle to combat juvenile delinquency is completed. No question by these young people goes unanswered. This program has cut the juvenile problem and the traffic problems in this community to a minimum. Not only has the accident rate of teen-agers been cut, but the accident rate and traffic problems of the adults have also improved. In short, the youth program has worked for the welfare of all our citizens, young and adult alike.

LIGHTER EVIDENCE

Within a period of a few weeks, a service station, a cleaning establishment, a drive-in restaurant, and two taverns were burglarized in an Illinois county. While searching one of the burglarized taverns, a deputy sheriff found a cigarette lighter. Feeling sure that this lighter had been left behind by a burglar, he patiently and painstakingly moved among the local citizenry, displaying the lighter and asking questions. His efforts were rewarded when one of the persons interviewed linked the cigarette lighter with a local juvenile. As a result, four juveniles and one adult were subsequently arrested and five burglaries were cleared.

CLEVER?

One extortionist who considered himself quite clever admitted having studied handwriting and typewriting identification methods before embarking on his venture. To prevent his letters from being traced to the typewriter he had used, he filed off all the letters and numbers. Then, fearing that the typewriting might be identified through spacing, he broke off all the keys with a pair of pliers. He then drove out in the country, throwing out individual pieces of type while driving. Later, he dumped the remains of the typewriter into a river. All this "cleverness," however, was wasted. A 12-year-old boy whom the extortionist had chosen at random to pick up the pay-off package was contacted by an FBI Agent and a local officer. The boy had become suspicious of the stranger who had asked him to perform this errand and was able to give a description of the man's car and to furnish the first four characters of the license plate. This led to the man's identity and to his ultimate arrest. He later pleaded guilty in court and received a 6-year prison term.

IDENTIFICATION

Proper Preparation and Use of Arrest Fingerprint Cards

The fingerprint cards which are made available to law enforcement agencies by the FBI have been designed with a view to standardizing the location of essential data on the cards, thereby enabling the FBI to furnish maximum service to all contributors. For the highest possible degree of efficiency, it is necessary that FBI standard cards be utilized. All cards submitted should be fully and accurately completed. This article is intended to aid law enforcement officers in filling out the *arrest fingerprint form* prepared by the FBI. In a future article, those civil forms which are most widely used will be discussed.

The front of the arrest fingerprint card (FD-249) is reproduced in figure 1. All information on both the front and back of the card should be typed or plainly printed. These forms should never be folded when they are sent to the FBI. For the convenience of contributing agencies, the FBI furnishes, free of charge, penalty envelopes of the appropriate size to be used in their transmittal. If airmail or special-delivery service is desired, the appropriate postage must be placed

on these penalty envelopes by the contributor. The confidential nature of the fingerprint exchange service maintained by the FBI cannot be emphasized too strongly. All abstracts of records in file are transmitted to participating law enforcement agencies *for official purposes only*.

Front Side

The full name of the person being fingerprinted should be placed in the space provided at the top of the card, with the last name first. In the block just below the name, the contributor should enter all aliases, including nicknames, which the person has been known to use. In the case of a married woman, the subject's maiden or previous married names should be entered on this line. These aliases and additional names often enable the FBI to locate the subject's record more rapidly by means of a name search.

The number which the law enforcement agency has assigned to the subject should be placed in the space indicated directly below the block reserved for the name and address of the contributing agency. Such a number should be used in order that any future correspondence in regard to this person may be clearly identified by reference.

The space enclosed by a heavy black line immediately above the squares allocated to the last two fingers of the right hand should be left blank. The FBI Identification Division will utilize this space for the subject's fingerprint classification. Similarly, the space at the top of the card and to the left of the subject's surname which is marked by a notation "Leave this space blank," will be used by the FBI to indicate an FBI number.

On the left side of the card, just above the rolled fingerprint impressions of the right thumb and the right index finger, there are places provided for the signature of the official taking the fingerprints and the date on which the prints were taken. It is important that this information be included, since it may at some future time become necessary to introduce the fingerprint record as evidence in a criminal proceeding. In those in-

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		SEX	
FBI No.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED	CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS		ALIASES
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED	ARREST NUMBER		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK
OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	CLASS	
SCARS AND MARKS	AMPUTATION	CITIZENSHIP	REF.
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS	DATE	<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK IF NO RECORD IS DESIRED	
1. RIGHT THUMB	2. RIGHT INDEX	3. RIGHT MIDDLE	4. RIGHT RING
5. RIGHT LITTLE	6. LEFT THUMB	7. LEFT INDEX	8. LEFT MIDDLE
9. LEFT RING	10. LEFT LITTLE		
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		LEFT THUMB RIGHT THUMB	RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY

Figure 1.

stances where one official takes a large number of prints, he may save time by utilizing a rubber stamp to sign them. When this is done, however, the official should place his initials next to the stamp to assure that no question will be raised as to the possibility of another person's having used the stamp.

Under the caption of "Scars and Marks," not only scars but moles and tattoos as well should be listed. The exact location of each distinguishing mark should be indicated. The chief emphasis should be placed on those scars and marks which are so located on the subject that they will ordinarily be visible.

A notation concerning any finger which is completely or partially amputated should be entered in the space provided. If the finger has been missing since birth, a statement to that effect should be placed in the respective finger square. It is important that a notation be made as to all amputated fingers, or fingers missing at birth, since any card having an unprinted finger and no explanatory statement will be returned to the contributor. This practice is followed in order to avoid the misfiling of such cards.

The subject being fingerprinted should sign the card in the space provided at the upper left side of the print.

In many instances the agency submitting the fingerprint card must rely upon the veracity of the subject insofar as the items concerning residence and place of birth are concerned. While the information may for this reason be unreliable in some cases, it should nevertheless be included. It may, of course, be possible to verify this entry by the identification which the subject has on his person. In any case, when the FBI has several fingerprint cards in its file it may be possible to determine the residence or place of birth from one of them and such information may prove invaluable as a lead for some law enforcement agency which in the future is seeking the apprehension of this same subject. For both of these items, merely the city and State are considered sufficient.

The subject's occupation, if any, should be indicated on the line provided.

Description

Space is provided in the upper right portion of the fingerprint form for a general description of the person being fingerprinted. This information is frequently of value in the preparation of

wanted notices and in the actual identification of wanted criminals. The subject's sex and race should be properly indicated. The full date of birth—month, day, and year—should be given. This latter entry is essential in view of the fact that the FBI's fingerprint file is divided into three different age groups.

If the age stated by the subject is markedly inconsistent with his general appearance, a notation should be made to that effect. The height should be given, preferably in inches. The hair should be classified according to whether it is blond, red, brown, black, grey, partially grey, bald, or partially bald. The weight should be entered in the space provided and the color of eyes should be indicated as blue, grey, hazel, maroon, brown, black, or green.

The subject's citizenship or nationality, entered in the appropriate space, may prove useful in the system of international exchange of fingerprints in which the FBI participates.

A place for the subject's FBI number is enclosed by heavy black lines. Whenever a contributing agency is in possession of an individual's FBI number, it should be inserted here. This will make possible the location of the subject's record by number, without the necessity of a search by fingerprint characteristics, and will assure the contributor of receiving the fastest possible answer.

Contributor

The space directly below the subject's surname should reflect the contributing agency's name; address; and whether it is a police department, sheriff's office or county jail. It is, of course, essential that this line be properly completed so that the answer prepared by the FBI may be appropriately directed. It is also a part of the authentication of the entry in the FBI records.

Fingerprint cards are furnished free of cost to contributors. As a special service to its regular contributors, the FBI's Identification Division is currently honoring requests for additional forms by transmitting them with the contributor's name and address now printed in the prescribed place. This is accomplished by means of Addressograph machines. Any change of address should be reported promptly so that a new plate may be made for that particular agency.

Because of the nature of a case, a contributor may indicate that an *answer by telephone* or *tele-*

graph is desired. The FBI will be happy to comply with all such requests but it is necessary that all such answers be sent at the contributor's expense.

Directly above the rolled impression of the right middle finger there is a miniature square. When a contributing agency checks this square, it will signify that *no record is desired*.

Reverse Side

The date of current arrest or receipt in institution should be indicated in full in the space provided on the reverse side of the form. (See figure 2.) The charge for which the subject has been arrested is placed adjacent to the date of arrest. This information is vitally important. If this space is left blank, the arrest will appear as a somewhat meaningless item in the subject's record. It will mean that in the future, agencies which are interested in obtaining this subject's complete record will be compelled to write the contributing agency of the print in order to round out a comprehensive criminal history.

In entering the charge it is suggested that only those abbreviations be employed which appear in the list of Standardized Abbreviations. Copies of this list may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Wash-

ington 25, D. C. The numbers and sections of statutes should not be cited under "charge," since other contributors will usually not be able to determine the nature of the offense from such a citation.

Disposition

If the final disposition of the case is known at the time the fingerprint card is submitted, such information should be included on the card. Contributing agencies are requested to omit interim dispositions such as, "On Bond," "Held for Grand Jury," etc. In many instances final disposition will not be available at the time of card's transmission. To provide for this contingency the FBI furnishes disposition sheets (Form R-84) for the convenience of law enforcement agencies in submitting this data at a later date. Regardless of the method used to forward this information to the Bureau, it is vital for a complete record of the subject's criminal history. Only final dispositions should be indicated. As a part of this entry there should be included any information relative to dismissals, acquittals, fines, sentences imposed, probations, paroles, etc. Penal institutions should include the date on which subject's sentence expires.

Space has been allotted on the reverse side of the fingerprint card for the inclusion of the subject's prior arrest history. This section should be utilized when the arresting agency has information in its records which may not be contained in records maintained by the FBI.

Such data can then be entered in the subject's identification record with an asterisk notation that such entry is not substantiated by fingerprints in the files of the FBI. The individual's name and arrest number, the city or institution making the particular arrest, the date of such arrest, the charge, and the disposition or sentence should be shown for each entry.

Photograph

In the left lower portion of the reverse side of the card, space is provided for a photograph of the subject. If a photograph is available at the time the fingerprints are submitted, the picture should be pasted securely in the proper place on the card.

If no developed print is available at the time the fingerprint card is forwarded, the notation, "photograph available," should be made on the fingerprint card in the space indicated for photo-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, D. C.				
CURRENT ARREST OR RECEIPT				
DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE OR OFFENSE	DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE		
PREVIOUS ARREST HISTORY				
CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE OR INDICATE IF AVAILABLE		INSTRUCTIONS 1. TYPE OR PRINT all information. 2. Include only FINAL dispositions. 3. INSTITUTIONS: Include date sentence expires. 4. Note amputations in proper finger squares.		
		SEND COPY TO:		

Figure 2.

graphs. The submission of the fingerprint card should not be held up unnecessarily while awaiting the preparation of the photograph.

Law enforcement agencies rely on the FBI's files for complete identification records. The FBI can maintain fingerprint files which will provide the greatest possible benefit to police agencies only if all of the information requested on the arrest fingerprint cards is provided. The FBI's files can, in fact, be no better than the contributors make them.

★

Disguise Uncovered

The situation seemed perfect. The young man walked by the front of the savings and loan company, proceeded down the street for a short distance, turned around, retraced his steps, and entered the institution. He had been right—there was only one employee on duty, a woman, and there were no customers. Showing a gun, he shoved to the lone woman a note demanding cash, grabbed approximately \$400 and fled.

When interviewed by FBI agents and other officers, the teller gave a description which could fit thousands of young men. The only thing which might set the robber apart from others was the fact that he was wearing a piece of adhesive tape or a bandage on the right side of his face near the eye. The teller was positive on this point as the tape had attracted her attention when she had seen this same man walk by the front of the bank just before he had come in to rob it. She also noticed it when he was demanding the money, and she made a mental note of its exact location.

The crime scene search revealed little of value—except a small adhesive bandage which an agent found near the bank.

A few days later a missing person's report came in to the local FBI field office. A man had been missing from his home in a nearby town since a few days prior to the robbery. His description? With slight variations, his description fitted that of the unknown robber. Any identifying scars or marks? Yes, a birthmark on the right side of his face near his eye.

The following morning local officers notified the FBI that the missing person had voluntarily returned to his home and was being brought to the station for questioning regarding his activities

while in the status of a missing person. During the interview that followed, this man denied any connection with the bank robbery. He gave conflicting stories regarding his activities while away from home. The victimized teller viewed the suspect and stated that he was the one who had robbed her. Later, the suspect admitted the robbery, giving many details of his activities before and after the crime. He stated that he had placed the adhesive tape over his birthmark just before the robbery and had removed it immediately after. His ruse didn't work, and this man is now serving a 20-year prison term.

Similar techniques are often used by criminals who wish to conceal some identifying mark or scar. On the other hand, criminals who have no such marks or scars may place tape or bandages on their faces in order to mislead witnesses and investigating law-enforcement officers.

RECORDING LOCATION OF EVIDENCE

When photographing or lifting a fingerprint impression at the scene of a crime, make a record of the exact location of the print on an object and the location of the object itself. These facts may be important in any trial resulting from the investigation.

Unexpected Welcome

One night recently the police department in a Georgia city received a complaint that a house which was under construction was being burglarized. Apparently one man was busy dismantling plumbing while another drove by at intervals to collect the loot.

The investigating patrolmen found one of the burglars extremely cooperative—in fact, he seemed almost “eager” to join the policemen in their car. As the police car, with lights out, pulled to a stop in front of the house, a man came running out carrying a plumbing fixture in his arms. “All right, all right, open the door!” he commanded impatiently as he reached the automobile. When he realized that he was talking to the police instead of to his partner, he muttered an expression of surprise and climbed into the car. His accomplice was apprehended in the neighborhood with additional stolen property in his automobile.

OTHER TOPICS

Faced with a traffic problem among our juvenile drivers and confronted to some extent with other juvenile crime conditions, the Mission, Tex., police Department in 1954 considered various youth programs. Although we had heard about different types of youth organizations being sponsored by police departments, including police auxiliary organizations, nothing of this type had ever been tried in our small city.

We determined to try the auxiliary police plan. The initial task was to gather information and formulate plans for the organization of the auxiliary group.

The plan was presented to the mayor and city commissioners who approved wholeheartedly and agreed to furnish caps and badges to auxiliary

Police Auxiliary Group Highlights Youth Program

*by CHIEF OF POLICE TRUETT JORDAN,
Mission, Tex., Police Department*

police members and enacted an ordinance making the auxiliary police organization an official part of the city government. The ordinance provided that members cannot carry arms but may ride in police patrol cars with an officer upon permission of the chief of police. The members may not issue traffic tickets or make arrests. They are to assist the police department in any emergency, handle traffic at parades and sporting events and otherwise assist when and where needed. The ordinance further provided that members must have reached their 14th birthday and must resign after reaching their 20th birthday.

In addition, it was provided by ordinance that members were to receive no pay from the city of Mission and that each member must secure permission from his parents to belong to the auxiliary and, further, the parents must furnish the city of Mission with a written release relieving the city of any responsibility for personal injury which might be incurred while the member is on duty as an auxiliary policeman.

Rules

A set of rules and regulations was drawn up as follows:

A. General conduct:

1. A member must be courteous, quiet, civil and orderly.
2. In the performance of his duty he must maintain his temper and exercise patience and discretion.
3. He must, at all times, refrain from using coarse, profane, or insolent language, but, when required, must act with firmness and sufficient energy to perform his duty.
4. Members must, at all times, be civil and respectful toward each other and toward all persons on all occasions.

B. Taking appropriate action:

1. Failure to report or to take appropriate action in the case of any crime, disorder, or other act or condition requiring police action will be regarded as neglect of duty.
2. Neglect of duty, in some instances, may be a violation of State law, city ordinance, or departmental rule.



Chief Truett Jordan.

C. Intoxicating liquors:

1. A member of the auxiliary police will not drink intoxicants of any kind.
2. The odor of liquor on the breath of any member may be deemed sufficient evidence that he is unfit for duty or to be a member of the auxiliary.

D. Imparting official business:

All official business of the police department must be treated confidentially and information may not be imparted to unauthorized persons without permission of the chief of police.

E. Games of chance:

No games of chance for stakes or wagers shall be played by members.

F. Obedience to orders:

1. Prompt obedience to orders, punctual attendance at meetings and calls to duty and conformity to the rules of the police department and the auxiliary will be rigidly enforced.
2. A flagrant violation of any departmental rule may result in the member's dismissal from the auxiliary.

G. Inability to report for duty:

1. Members unable, for any reason, to report for duty or meetings must notify their commanding officer prior to time of meeting or tour of duty.
2. Failure to report for duty when called, unless specifically excused, will result in disciplinary action.

H. Demerit system:

1. Five demerits will be assessed members for missing a meeting or tour of duty, and one demerit each will be assessed for violation of other departmental rules.
2. Any member receiving 10 demerits will be automatically discharged from the auxiliary.
3. Members will be excused from duty only in case of illness or serious emergency in their families.

An application form was developed providing for background information on the applicant. This form contains a paragraph at the end which must be signed by the boy's parents wherein they give their son permission to join the auxiliary police and they absolve the city of Mission of any responsibility in the event of any injury the boy might receive or accident in which he might be involved.

The form also sets out the auxiliary police pledge: "To protect life, limb, and property."

Qualifications

The auxiliary police bylaws provide that members must be junior high or high school students, between the ages of 14 and 20. Graduation from high school prior to his twentieth birthday, however, shall not preclude a member's remaining in the organization until he has reached his twentieth birthday.

A candidate must maintain a passing average in all of his school work and must avoid involvement in serious trouble. However, if he has been in trouble and still desires to become a member of the auxiliary, he may serve a 6-month probationary period during which time he may attend meetings but will not be issued a cap or badge. If at the end of his probationary period he appears to be sincere in his desire to become a good citizen, the applicant is made a full-fledged member of the auxiliary.

We feel that a boy should not be penalized for a mistake by being made to feel he is being ostracized from society. Also, it is our opinion that association with boys of the type we have in the auxiliary will most certainly have a lasting good effect upon a youth who may have made some mistakes.

In addition to the duties as set out in our adopted slogan "To protect life, limb, and property," we have prepared and given to each member a form in plain and simple language, headed "An Auxiliary Policeman's Duty," which reads:

1. Assist the police in parades and sporting events.
2. Assist the police in the event of disaster, when called upon to do so.
3. Assist any person in trouble, if within your power to do so. (This includes aiding injured and sick. A first aid course has been given to all members.)
4. Report all violations of the law brought to your attention. Obtain descriptions of subject, automobiles, etc.
5. Assist fellow students and teachers, particularly in the event of fire or disaster.
6. Assist school officials at school functions.
7. Assist in the prevention of accidents, particularly traffic, in the vicinity of school grounds.

The next step was the enlistment and enrollment of members. High school and junior high officials were contacted and our plans explained to them. These authorities were enthusiastic and all boys were assembled for a short lecture regarding our proposals. Approximately 100 boys responded and were furnished application blanks. The applicants were screened by interviews with boys and their parents, the searching of school and police records, and interviews with school officials and teachers.

Items taken into consideration were the applicant's character, school grades, and interest in civic affairs. The duties of the auxiliary policeman were carefully explained to the parents of applicants.

After the screening, 31 boys were chosen to form the nucleus of the organization and the first

meeting was held at the Mission City Hall on January 5, 1955. After the rules and regulations were explained and discussed, the boys elected their own officers, comprising two captains and four lieutenants. A secretary and a treasurer were elected and a recreational committee was appointed. It was also decided that each meeting, to be held every Thursday from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., would be opened with a prayer.

Since its inauguration, the auxiliary has grown to a membership of 50. An auxiliary police ball is held annually, at which door prizes furnished by local merchants are given away. Baseball and bowling teams have been formed and there are wiener roasts and other forms of entertainment.

After being taught the basic principles of law enforcement, auxiliary policemen are permitted to ride in patrol cars during afternoon and early evening hours. They are afforded courses in first aid and good citizenship.

Results

The response from the boys and the citizens of the community alike has been most gratifying. Law violations by juveniles in the age group of 14 to 20 years have diminished to almost nil. There has been a marked decrease in traffic violations by teen-agers, due primarily to the work of the auxiliary. Traffic counts at street intersections adjacent to school grounds reflect a 20-percent decrease in vehicular movement since the auxiliary started a campaign to deter joyriding by students during the noon hour and before and after school hours. This decrease in vehicular movement has, of course, resulted in a decrease in accidents and traffic violations.

Another function performed by the auxiliary which has been of major importance is the quick identification of members of mischief-bent gangs of juveniles. Frequently, acts of vandalism are prevented when auxiliary members learn of the culprits' plans in advance. On many occasions the auxiliary police are able to cope with the situation without aid from the regular police.

It is notable that there have been no gang fights between Mission High School students and students from nearby schools since the inauguration of the auxiliary program.

Commendations

Numerous commendations, both from public and private groups and individuals, have been received

by the Mission Police Department since the inception of the auxiliary. Notable among these is a resolution passed by the Texas House of Representatives on May 2, 1956, extending congratulations to the chief and officers of this police department as well as to members of the auxiliary.

The auxiliary policemen conducted themselves like veteran policemen during a mock disaster held by the city of Mission and have been of immeasurable help in handling crowds at the Annual Mission Citrus Fiesta, football and baseball games, and other public functions. By far the greatest contribution, however, by the boys has been the reduction in juvenile crime, traffic violations, and accidents.

To us, the auxiliary has proved its worth as an outlet for adolescent energy and as a deterrent to crime.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

Events of the past indicate that it is unsafe for a fugitive who wishes to maintain his unlawful freedom to appear on television or radio. A deserter from the Air Force appeared on a Washington, D. C., television program as an entertainer. Despite his use of a stage name, the "guitar-playing hillbilly" was recognized by an acquaintance and the FBI was notified. Agents questioned the entertainer at the auditorium where he was making a one-night appearance. At first he denied his identity but when asked to submit to fingerprinting he admitted his true identity and was taken into custody.

Another fugitive appeared on an East Coast television panel quiz show. Although he was on the program only a very short time, two persons in a midwestern state called the FBI to report his true identity. The subject, who was wanted for interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, was taken into custody. He subsequently admitted his guilt and was sentenced for the crime.

EMBLEMS AND INSIGNIA

The unauthorized manufacture, reproduction, sale or purchase for resale of any badge, medal, emblem or other insignia (or imitation thereof) of any veterans' organization incorporated by enactment of Congress or any formally recognized auxiliary of such veterans' organization is prohibited by Federal statute. Violations are investigated by the FBI.

ASSAULTING OR KILLING OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

Assaulting or killing a Federal officer engaged in the performance of his official duties or on account of the performance of his official duties is a Federal offense under the FBI's jurisdiction. This statute covers the following officers: any judge of the United States; any United States attorney or any assistant United States attorney; any United States marshal or deputy marshal or person employed to assist such marshal or deputy marshal; any officer or employee of the FBI; any post office inspector; any officer or employee of the Secret Service; any officer or employee of the Bureau of Narcotics; any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard; any officer or employee of any United States penal or correctional institution; any officer, employee or agent of Customs or Internal Revenue Service, or any person assisting him in the execution of his duties; any immigration officer; any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture or of the Department of the Interior designated by the Secretary of the Department to enforce any act of Congress for the protection, preservation or restoration of game and other wild birds and animals; any officer or employee of the National Park Service; any officer or employee in the field service of the Bureau of Land Management; any employee of the Agricultural Research Service, formerly the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the Department of Agriculture; any officer or employee of the Indian Field Service of the United States,

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HAND IN HAND

Ordinarily it would not be expected that two prisoners handcuffed to each other would attempt to escape from a moving vehicle. Such was the situation, however, in an instance when prisoners were being transported by bus from Alcatraz to Atlanta Penitentiary. One habitual criminal used his persuasive powers on his partner, and the two of them decided to make a break together. As the prison bus slowed to 5 miles an hour at an incline, the two men leaped to the ground and fled into the woods. After breaking off the handcuffs, the two escapees separated. Their freedom was short-lived, however, and within a few days both were again behind bars.

WANTED BY THE FBI

CLARENCE HIXON BROWN, with aliases:
Paul Born, Clarence Brown, Clarence H. Brown,
E. John Evans, John Evans, "Tomcat"

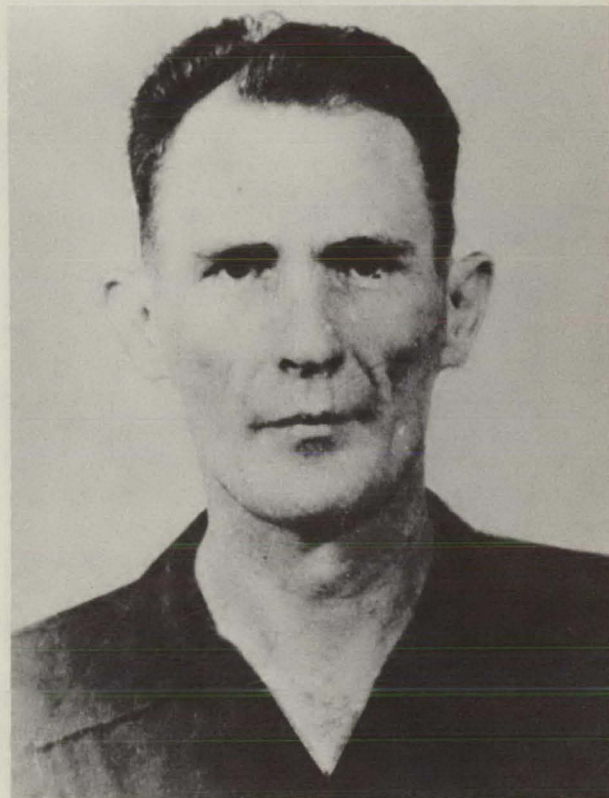
Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

Clarence Hixon Brown is wanted in connection with robberies of supermarkets located in Topeka, Kans., and Salina, Kans., as well as other armed robberies perpetrated in Salina, Kans.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; and in Denver, Colo. He is also wanted for questioning in connection with a murder committed in Kansas City, Mo.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Salina, Kans., on May 21, 1956, charging that Brown fled from the State of Kansas to avoid prosecution for the crime of armed robbery.

Previous Record

Brown previously has been convicted for robbery, highway robbery, and grand theft involving an



Clarence Hixon Brown.

automobile. He was first arrested at Kansas City, Mo., in 1933, was charged with first-degree robbery, and received a sentence of 5 years. In 1936 he was sentenced to the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kans., for a period of 10 to 21 years for highway robbery. In 1938 he was sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kans., for grand theft of an automobile and was also sentenced to a life term under the Habitual Criminal Act. He was paroled in June of 1953. Following his release, he worked as a carpenter in Kansas and Ohio until February of 1956. His present whereabouts is unknown.

Caution

Acquaintances state that Brown will kill without provocation. He should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Clarence Hixon Brown is described as follows:

Age	42, born January 10, 1915, Huntington, Ark. (not verified by birth records).
Height	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight	150 to 155 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Brown, thinning.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Carpenter, farmer, laborer, tailor.
Scars and marks	½-inch round scar on outside of left wrist, 1-inch cut scar on inside of left ring finger.
Remarks	Reportedly a heavy drinker of intoxicants.
FBI No.	640,907.
Fingerprint classification	11 O 31 W IOO 19 I 20 W OMI

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the nearest FBI field office.

The telephone number of local FBI field offices will be listed on the first page of local telephone directories.

ROADBLOCK PLAN

(Continued from page 6)

during floods. We also review all plans, and discuss suggestions for the betterment of the operation.

Another unusual feature of the program is the fact that we have on file a list of 55 key intersections located in Northampton and Lehigh Counties and the State of New Jersey. At each of these intersections are located business establishments, and we have the names and telephone numbers of the proprietors. These people are called and used as observers in case of a major crime, and they in turn relay to us any information that they may hear or observe.

The FBI Law Enforcement Conferences for 1957 feature "The Fleeing Felon" and are concerned with a discussion of methods utilized to apprehend fugitives fleeing from justice. We feel that this is a timely and worthwhile subject. The members of Operation Roadblock in the Lehigh Valley will be in attendance to secure all possible information and most current practical data to assist them in this type of work.

THE HITCHHIKER DANGER

To police agencies, overburdened by mounting duties and responsibilities, the practice of hitchhiking has added additional problems sapping police strength and manpower. For the individual citizens, whom law enforcement is obliged to protect and serve, the hitchhiker has become a serious threat, as evidenced by the increasing number of crimes committed by these transients in recent years.

Positive programs of crime prevention are integral duties of police work. The vacation season, when large numbers of American motorists are on the highways of the country, is an especially opportune occasion to focus attention on the seriousness of the hitchhiker menace. To emphasize this threat, there appears on the adjacent page a graphic illustration describing the hitchhiker problem.

Supplies of this sketch in limited quantities will be furnished free of charge to police agencies or related organizations interested in posting this public reminder in an effort to combat the hitchhiker problem. Heads of such agencies should request the posters from the Director, FBI, Washington 25, D. C.

DEATH IN DISGUISE ?



TO THE AMERICAN MOTORIST:

Don't pick up trouble! Is he a happy vacationer or an escaping criminal--a pleasant companion or a sex maniac--a friendly traveler or a vicious murderer? In the gamble with hitchhikers your safety and the lives of your loved ones are at stake. Don't take the risk!

J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Interesting Pattern



The pattern shown above is classified as a loop with 17 counts. It is interesting due to the bifurcations at points A and B, where either one or two counts could be obtained. Point A is counted as one count since the line between delta and core crosses but one ridge. Point B is counted as two ridges since the line between delta and core crosses both forks of the bifurcation. Searches would be conducted using the ridge counts of 16, 17, and 18 when necessary.