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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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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, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One hundred and eighty-two years ago this month the Declaration of Independence was adopted at Philadelphia. Its great principles of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are today the heart and soul of our Nation.

We in law enforcement take special pride in this historic document. From it come the very foundation and reason for law enforcement. Every citizen enjoys basic rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship. These are the rights for which our forefathers fought, bled and died. Our sacred responsibility, as law enforcement officers, is to protect these liberties. To do otherwise is to deny the very reason for our profession's existence.

Through dedicated service, devotion to high ideals and self-sacrifice, American law enforcement has compiled a magnificent record of accomplishment. Often against great odds, such as venal politicians, low salaries and public apathy, it has continually improved in efficiency, capability and service to the community. Yet, all the time, it has remained undeviatingly loyal to the principles of freedom and justice. This is indeed a tribute to our profession.

Yet today, an unscrupulous few, through studied insults and calculated distortions, would besmirch and disgrace this world-renowned record of democratic achievement. Recently, loud and slanderous charges have come from some quarters that law enforcement is gravely impairing the historic liberties of the people. Violent and hateful words, such as "Gestapo," have been hurled as descriptions of our efforts.

The testimony of American law enforcement emphatically refutes these baseless charges. Our record is open for all to see. Unlike totalitarian law enforcement, we have no dark corners to hide. Law enforcement--local, state and national--is constantly subject to the will of the people, exercised through the various executive, legislative and judicial processes. Moreover, its jurisdiction is specifically defined by statute. Our day-to-day activities are under the review of the free press and the citizens of the community. As American patriots as well as law enforcement officers, we would have it no other way.

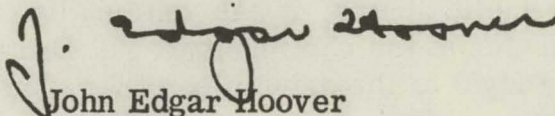
These reckless charges can only undermine public confidence in law enforcement, weaken its record of democratic achievement and give grist to the propaganda mills of our communist enemies. There is today in America no danger of a national police force or any threat of usurpation of authority by law enforcement. American law enforcement remains loyal to the principles enunciated by our forefathers 182 years ago.

Under our system of government, an individual has every right to speak freely. I thoroughly subscribe to the well-known historical expression that I may disagree completely with what a man says, but I will defend to the limit his right to say it. Free expression is the essence of our way of life. This tradition must remain inviolate if we are to survive as a free Nation.

Yet, in the spirit of our forefathers, I think potential rabble-rousers should carefully digest a word of wisdom from a distinguished American, Bernard M. Baruch, who said: "Every man has a right to his own opinion, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts." To utter inaccuracies in the exercise of free speech is to do a grave disservice to democratic society.

The self-sacrificing efforts of thousands of law enforcement officers across the Nation are a living testimonial that they, in the spirit of 1776, are protecting fully our great heritage of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Sixty-first Class Graduates From FBI National Academy

On Thursday, June 5, 1958, the 61st class of law enforcement officers to attend the FBI National Academy was graduated in exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C. The class, consisting of 94 graduates, represented 41 States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The total number of FBI National Academy alumni now stands at 3,546.

After the address and a program of music by the United States Marine Band, the graduates received diplomas from Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. The invocation and benediction was given by Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, of the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

As the spokesman for the graduating law enforcement officers, Class President Walter F. Henning, Inspector, of the New York City Police Department, addressed the assembly and expressed the gratitude of members of the class for the opportunity to learn and improve in the police profession.

The principal addresses were given by the Honorable John S. Gleason, Jr., National Commander, The American Legion, and the Honorable William P. Rogers, Attorney General of the United States.

The remarks of Mr. Gleason follow:

Reverend clergy, Mr. Attorney General Rogers, Judge Walsh, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, graduates of the 61st FBI Academy class, distinguished guests and fellow-Legionnaires:

I know that this is not an American Legion function, but the presence here today of so many distinguished Legionnaires, including FBI Inspector and District of Columbia Department Commander, C. D. DeLoach, members of FBI Post No. 56 and Legionnaire members of this graduating class makes me feel very much at home. For this reason I have presumed to recognize them in my opening remarks.

It is no presumption, however, to say that they and all of The American Legion's nearly three million members join with me today in extending to you graduates of this FBI Academy class sincere congratulations on another job well done. You have completed a very difficult but extremely rewarding 12-week course and you are now ready to join the select ranks of 3,452 fellow-police offi-

cials who, during the past 23 years, have graduated from the FBI Academy.

I say "select ranks" not because of your relatively small numbers, but rather because of the recognized leadership of FBI Academy graduates in law enforcement work.

This class is typical of the 60 groups which preceded you. Representing law enforcement agencies in 41 states, Alaska and Puerto Rico, you 94 graduates were chosen to attend this course for two reasons. First, because you had the ability and desire to learn well the courses taught at the Academy. And secondly, because of the belief that you can and will give your fellow-officers back home the benefit of your newly acquired knowledge and experience.

You have justified the first part of this confidence. It is only a question of time until you fulfill completely the hope and expectation of your superiors and associates back home.

This predication is not made on faith alone. It is compelled by such almost unbelievable facts as this:

Nearly 1000 graduates of the FBI Academy hold *the top position* in their respective police departments.

Clearly, this course helps to qualify Academy graduates for command rank. More important, it increases and intensifies your awareness of the need to keep America strong so that we will remain a free people who know and live by the law of God and man.

There are Godless, evil forces rampant in the world today who would extinguish forever the last light of freedom that burns brightly in our land. Already the tyranny of international communism has darkened nearly one-third of the world and cast its satanic shadow over other nations now suffering the last hour of their struggle to remain free.

Our time of trial could be as little as 30 minutes away. It could last until the last living communist.

Militarily, we face the most powerful enemy ever to threaten our security and survival. And Russia is aided by the most militant, the most dedicated and the most destructive subversive force ever controlled by any government * * * the Communist Party.

As law enforcement officers you know that crime's greatest ally is public apathy, indifference and carelessness. So, too, the principal hope and strength of the Communist Party in the United States today are public complacency and overindifference.

Don't misunderstand me. I am not suggesting that the American people have gone soft toward communism. I do submit, however, that they have been lulled into a false and fatal sense of security by the decline in the membership strength of the Communist Party in the United States. Somehow they see in this decline and in the death of the Daily Worker an end to a real or dangerous communist subversive force in this country.

Frankly, The American Legion cannot understand how anyone could so misinterpret or mistake the purpose, strength and danger of communism in this country.

On the other hand, those who dismiss the Communist Party in America as a force with which we need no longer be concerned, panic and become hysterical over one Russian satellite and the threat it contains to our security. Yet they worry not one little bit about the thousands of card-carrying, fanatical communists in our midst at this very moment. Don't they realize that these thousands of traitors to America are the hard-core, front-line shock troops in this country of the international communist conspiracy? Don't they know that behind these willing, obedient agents of the Kremlin is mobilized an army of one hundred thousand or more fellow-travelers and Red sympathizers ready to sell their souls and their country into slavery? Or can't they rid themselves of the archaic and suicidal belief that the members and allies of the Communist Party in the United States must out-number and out-vote us before they can enslave us?

A gun-carrying, power-mad criminal can terrorize and paralyze a neighborhood * * * even an entire community. Unless he's captured or killed, he and his fellow criminals can imprison a community and its citizens behind an iron curtain of violence, brutality and fear.

International Communism has done exactly this in country after country during the last 40 years * * * beginning with Russia itself.

When the Soviet Communist Party seized power in Russia, it had fewer members than the Communist Party in the United States a decade ago. Not too many years ago the Party in China numbered only 10,000 members. Today, nearly three quarters of a billion people are enslaved behind the Bamboo Curtain.

The fate of these nations, of Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain should dispel forever any false sense of complacency about the communist threat to our internal security.

No American can doubt the Russian military threat to our very survival. But our fellow-citizens can be and have been deceived by the relative strength of American arms to meet this threat.

They have been told time and again that our Armed Forces today are infinitely stronger than comparable units of World War II. This is true. But The American Legion submits that in this instance the truth is tragically misleading. There is only one true yardstick by which we can measure the adequacy of American military strength today. And that is the armed might of Russia, and the military weaknesses of our allies.



Shown following the graduation exercises of the 61st Session of the FBI National Academy are, from left to right: Walter F. Henning, graduating class president; Dr. Clarence W. Cranford; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; Attorney General William P. Rogers; Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh; and National Commander John S. Gleason, Jr., of The American Legion.

Recent disastrous developments in France, in South America and the Middle East demand a complete, candid re-evaluation of our defense policies and programs in these strategic areas. Such a reappraisal must recognize the possibility that France may yet be engulfed and laid waste by the consuming flames of a civil war. Certainly it must acknowledge the tragic fact that France is not an effective or dependable ally.

In the event of a French civil war or the continued, chaotic collapse of law and order in that nation, France will fall. And if France falls, NATO must follow.

I need not point out that the disintegration of NATO as an effective shield of defense against communist military forces will make our military position in Europe untenable.

In Lebanon we are faced with the threat of another Korean War. We would be involved immediately and completely. Whether the flames of such a conflict could be prevented from spreading to ignite the fuse to a thermonuclear third World War is problematical. There is no question, however, that even a limited war would require a rapid and substantial build-up in our existing, conventional military arms.

By the end of this month the strength of the United States Army will be down to 870 thousand men in only 14 Divisions and 6 Regimental Combat teams. The strength of the Russian Army alone is estimated at approximately 2½ million men, organized into some 175 Divisions, of which 105 are Infantry, 45 are Mechanized, 20 are Armored and 6 are Airborne.

The National Guard and Army Reserve will have an authorized strength of 37 Divisions in the fiscal year beginning July 1. Of course, there will be appropriated funds for a strength of only 27 Divisions. Russia, at this moment, can put an estimated 300 Reserve Divisions into the field.

This dangerous difference in strength, the crises in France and Lebanon, and the recent shocking, violent assault in South America on the person and office of the Vice President of the United States underscores a truth The American Legion has long recognized.

There is no substitute for battle-trained, combat-ready conventional military forces. They are the only alternative to atomic ultimatums, or, God forbid, a thermonuclear third World War.

The American Legion takes no satisfaction in the fact that international crises now confronting the United States confirm our conviction concerning the need for stronger Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, National Guard and Reserve Forces. Certainly we take no "we told you so" position in urging now that planned reductions in the size of the regular Army and the strength of Guard and Reserve units be halted and that, instead, these forces be increased in strength and fighting effectiveness.

Our only concern is for the security of the United States. This concern alone prompts our requests for stronger conventional military forces. This concern also impels us to support without reservation or change President Eisenhower's Defense Department Reorganization Plan.

Clearly, the command organization as well as fighting strength of our Armed Forces must be responsive to the satellite speed and nuclear destructive power of this mid-Twentieth Century in which we live.

Failure to create an organizational system within the Defense Department equal to the challenge we face would negate or compromise the fighting effectiveness of the strongest defense force. Further, it would invite attack and contribute immeasurably to Russia's chance for success.

The House Armed Services Committee has acted with commendable speed on the President's proposal. It has not, however, reported out a bill which will accomplish all of the essential objectives of the President's plan. On the contrary, the Committee's bill so minimizes the reorganization authority recommended by the President as to make true reorganization of the Defense Department a fiction.

In the opinion of The American Legion, the Armed Services Committee's bill must be amended to accomplish the following three essential objectives:

First, to remove requirements that the authority of the Secretary of Defense must be exercised through the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Second, to grant authority to the Secretary of Defense to transfer, assign, abolish or consolidate functions of the Army, Navy or Air Force within 30 days after the proposed action has been reported to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

And third, to eliminate those provisions in the present law which authorize a civilian or military chief of service to protest to Congress if he disagrees with National Defense policy.

These amendments are the heart of President Eisenhower's plan. They must be adopted if there is to be the kind of effective reorganization of the Defense Department which our security and survival demand.

On balance, the problems of national defense, internal security and international crises which I have outlined today may seem to have little direct relationship to your primary interests and responsibilities as law enforcement officers. In truth, however, these problems must be and are of deep concern to you and me and every American. For, unless they are resolved, the institutions of law and order and the God-given rights of our free people which you are sworn to protect and preserve will exist in history only.

The only law we shall know, the only law to be enforced will be that of a police state. Truth will be surrendered to tyranny, rights to regimentation, dignity to degradation.

This must not be our destiny. It will not be, given dedicated, patriotic Americans such as you who have the wisdom and courage and determination to defend the most priceless privilege ever known by man . . . the freedom to know and obey the laws of God . . . the right to live, to grow and prosper in peace and safety under laws of his own creation.

Thank you for the honor you have given me and The American Legion in permitting me to have had a part in this graduation program of the 61st FBI Academy.

The address of Attorney General Rogers follows:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend the graduation ceremonies of the FBI National Academy. I consider it a special privilege to participate here today.

Over the years the FBI National Academy has become a leading institution in promoting the idea that law enforcement has but one purpose—to serve the people of our country. The principles of integrity, justice and concern for the rights of individuals which are taught here in the Academy serve as important guidelines for all public officials. But in addition, equal attention is given to effective law enforcement. The “rule of law” as we know it is a hollow phrase unless the law is enforced effectively, not only with due regard for the rights of the individual, but also for the public's right to be protected from crime and lawlessness. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the FBI National Academy.

It is not realistic to talk about the FBI National Academy without giving credit where credit is due. The Academy is—like so many other advances in the field of law enforcement—in large measure the result of the imagination and planning of the Director of the FBI. The success of the FBI has not been based on empire building or on publicity gimmicks. It has travelled the path of performance to establish its reputation. Based on five years of close association with the men of the FBI let me say that I have never known a finer group, and I believe that there is no man in our country who is more dedicated to the public interest or who has served his country more unselfishly than J. Edgar Hoover.

We in America can be proud of our accomplishments in the field of law enforcement. Law enforcement officers, local, state, and national, are devoted to the protection of the lives and property and rights of the individual. We are taught and believe that proving the innocence of an accused is as important as getting evidence to convict the guilty. This policy is the hallmark of our free society.

We need only look to some other areas of the world to see the contrast. International Communism uses law enforcement as a weapon to demonstrate the ruthless power of the state. Secret arrests, third-degree methods and concentration camps are the trade marks of dictatorship. The law enforcement officer is a mere tool to serve the selfish purposes of a ruling clique.

Not so long ago in December 1956, I think it was, it was my privilege to travel with the Vice President to Austria during the time of the Hungarian revolt. And I talked to a good many Hungarian refugees as they crossed the border about the problems that they were confronted with in Hungary and why they left their homes and they all without exception told about the dread, the terror that they suffered as a result of the police, the communist police in Hungary. It brought home to me more dramatically than ever before—because we talk about it in our country but we are so far removed sometimes we don't really feel it—the difference between our system of government and our law enforcement officers and those that are used by the forces of international communism.

Although in the United States much has been achieved in the last generation in law enforcement, we must not be complacent. We still have many problems to solve. That is why you men have attended the FBI National Academy. The knowledge you have acquired here will

make you more effective law enforcement officers, better able to protect the citizens of your community.

Law enforcement officials, by the very nature of their work, will meet with some criticism. That is the way it should be. A society where criticism is forbidden is alien to our way of life. We, as law enforcement officers, can learn much from constructive criticism.

Unfortunately, however, some criticism is not designed to improve law enforcement but to hamper it in carrying out its duties. Loose and unverified charges are made that civil liberties are being abused. Law enforcement officers are sometimes painted as a Gestapo peering over every citizen's shoulder. Such reckless criticism is an insult to the men and women who are devoting their lives to a career of service in the law enforcement profession. They suddenly see half-truths, insinuations and downright falsehoods conjured up to destroy public confidence in the validity of their work.

There is only one way to meet such destructive criticism. Keep your standards high. Law enforcement in the last analysis will be judged by the quality of its results in protecting the liberties of our citizens. If we do our job well, such criticisms will fall by the wayside, discredited.

Some critics have asserted the specter of a national police, and the charge has been made from time to time against the FBI. Nothing could be further from the truth. Instead of attempting to usurp the functions of other law enforcement agencies, the Department of Justice and the FBI have resisted grandiose expansion programs and instead are rendering services to strengthen local law enforcement.

I need but mention a few to you. The FBI Laboratory, for example, will examine evidence in criminal cases submitted by local law enforcement agencies. Later, if that case comes to trial, an FBI laboratory expert will testify as to the scientific examinations conducted—at no cost to the local agency. During the fiscal year 1957, the FBI Laboratory conducted more than 160,000 examinations on evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies in every state of the union as well as in United States territories and possessions.

Then, there is the FBI Identification Division which contains over 148,000,000 sets of fingerprint cards. During the last fiscal year, almost 74 per cent of all arrest prints received were identified with prior police records on file, and over 15,000 criminal fugitives were identified. This fingerprint data, channeled to local law enforcement, is helping day after day in the solution of local cases—not by an FBI usurpation of local authority, but by a sincere FBI effort to improve the quality of local law enforcement.

You men are outstanding examples of the voluntary cooperation between the FBI and local law enforcement. Now, as you return to your home departments, you are better qualified to do your work. You have higher skills, new knowledge and greater visions of accomplishment. You realize more than ever the importance of cooperation, of working with your other law enforcement agencies in attacking the criminal. You can assist in the training of your fellow officers. You stand ready to give your full talents to your community.

(Continued on page 23)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Benefits of Rescue Squad Service in Providence, R. I.

by LEWIS A. MARSHALL, *Chief of Providence, R. I., Fire Department*, and JOHN A. MURPHY, *Chief of Providence, R. I., Police Department*

Previous to the organization of the rescue squads, injuries on the street or in the home and sudden illnesses such as heart attacks, diabetic shock, insulin reaction or other medical emergencies were matters of concern only to doctors or ambulance drivers called for by the police department.

In most cases this old system involved a matter of quite a little time before victims were able to be cared for. It was not a very satisfactory procedure. Victims were left on the street, in full view of a gathering crowd, and were not getting the immediate attention they should have had.

A solution to this problem in Providence was sought by the members of the Fire Department and, with pride in fast action, they began talking "rescue squad."

About 1940, plans were under way to get a rescue squad into service. It was not an easy task, and some skepticism was encountered. Equipment had to be bought. Men had to be trained so that if and when a squad became a reality, competent personnel would be available to man it.

However, these obstacles were overcome and on January 11, 1942, Rescue Company No. 1 was opened at headquarters, La Salle Square, to render emergency first aid to the public. This was an entirely new service with which the public was not at all acquainted. No one was quite sure how it would be accepted. Public confidence had to be gained, and the only way to get it was by rendering outstanding service. Among the skeptics were many doctors and many a "doubting Thomas" had to be convinced, but our record shows that they were.

During the first year of its existence the squad was called on 254 times, or an average of 21 calls per month. Operations were progressing well until the year 1951, when our service was being called on to such an extent that we responded to 1,921 calls, or an average of 160 calls per month. Second calls were frequently overlapping the first,

and it was apparent that we would have to arrive at some solution to overcome these overlapping calls. A second squad was the answer. On April 14, 1952, we opened our Rescue Company No. 2 at 201 Messer Street. It now seemed that we had a perfect arrangement, but we did not realize how rapidly our business was to increase.

Service went along very well until the end of 1956, when we found ourselves right back where we were in January of 1952. Our calls had increased to 3,638 per year, or an average of 303 calls per month. Third calls were now overlapping the first and second. A third squad was inevitable and on June 23, 1957, our Rescue Company No. 3 was opened at Branch Avenue and North Main Street.

Training

As our operations got under way, it was realized that not all men were adapted to this type of work. Some cringed at the sight of a badly injured person, while others did not have the speedy



Police Chief John A. Murphy and Fire Chief Lewis A. Marshall.

reflexes needed to render quick decisions where a person's life depended on swift action. They lacked the techniques required in opening wrecked cars to remove victims, or for removing victims from almost inaccessible positions, so a training program had to be devised to select the candidates most suited to this type of work. In addition, the candidates had to like the work in order to become adapted to it.

All trainees entering the department are required to take a standard first aid course and are given the basic fundamentals of rescue work. Upon leaving the division of training, the trainees are sent to rescue companies for a 2-week period, 1 week on days and 1 week on nights. Here they work on actual cases and are observed constantly for adaptability as potential replacements in a rescue company. The students are shown and allowed to use the equipment carried so that when they proceed to their other phases of training, they will have a good knowledge of the rescue work.

Functions

Affiliations between the rescue companies and the police department are close and congenial. The rescue companies are called on by the police department to render all sorts of services, such as lighting dark areas where a criminal may be hiding, searching waters where weapons have been thrown for concealment, removing victims by lowering devices from high and inaccessible places,

and performing many other services. The rescue men assist the police when there are automobile accidents, where injuries have occurred, or when people are trapped in various ways. As a part of the police training program, police trainees are brought to one of the rescue companies and are shown and acquainted with the rescue equipment.

The rescue companies respond to all multiple alarms of fire and to first alarms in high-potential injury areas. The lighting system is used at all large fires so that the firemen may see where they are going in dark areas around buildings, where ladders are being raised, or where lines are being laid. The rescue men use electric drills to allow water from upper floors to drain into the basement, thereby removing the weight of the water and safeguarding the possibility of walls being pushed out by its volume.

Our electric saws cut through surfaces such as bowling alley and mill flooring in a fraction of the time required to chop it with axes. Our smoke ejectors remove smoke and fumes so the men can get to the seat of the fire in much less time, and with some comfort. Poisonous fumes from old refrigerators (sulphur dioxide) are also handled in short order by these ejectors. All these electrical devices are powered by our own 2,500-watt generator, so that we do not have to rely on house current.

Members of the rescue companies attend regular meetings of the Providence and American Medical Associations to receive instructions on phases of treatment recommended by the doctors in the handling of victims. Doctors' bags fully equipped with medications, blood pressure cuffs, and hypodermics have been presented as gifts to all three rescue squads by the Providence Medical Association.

On January 3, 1955, Rescue Company No. 1 and Rescue Company No. 2 of the Providence Fire Department were awarded bronze plaques by the Providence Medical Association for outstanding community service. We are quite proud of these honors.

On this occasion, Dr. William J. O'Connell, the president of the Providence Medical Association, in making the awards stated: "As an association we have individually and collectively noted the outstanding service that has been given the people of the Greater Providence area by the Providence Fire Department through the service of its special rescue squads. There are few among us who have not had occasion to work with one of these units,



Fire Chief Lewis A. Marshall, Mayor Walter H. Reynolds, and Safety Commissioner John B. Dunn view resuscitator equipment.

to know how capably they are trained for their tasks, and how unselfishly they serve with little or no recognition for their work over and beyond their specified assignments as firemen."

Practically all of our rescue men are certified by the American Red Cross as instructors and regularly attend meetings held at the Red Cross Chapter House, where new and better methods of rendering first aid are discussed.

On June 19, 1957, a meeting was held in the office of the mayor of Providence by representatives of our fire department and police department, city officials, the Rhode Island Hospital, and the mayor to discuss a problem confronting the Rhode Island Hospital ambulance service. As of July 1, 1957, interns entering the Rhode Island Hospital were to be less than one-half of the desired quota and it would be almost impossible to have an intern ride the ambulance on accident cases, as had been the previous procedure. The hospital had a shortage of interns even for ward service and a solution was desired. As a result of this meeting, a general order was sent to all departments concerned, to the effect that on and after July 1, 1957, interns would not routinely ride the ambulances. This decision was made in view of the fact that in practically all cases of injury, the first aid had already been rendered by the rescue squads before the ambulance arrived. This decision meant that in the future the responsibility for a victim rested entirely on the rescue squads. The police would be replaced as the city agency in calling ambulances. Hereafter no ambulance would be sent out without the specific request of a rescue squad.

The rescue squad could still call for an ambulance with a doctor or intern, but only in these specific cases outlined by the Director of Medical Education at the Rhode Island Hospital:

1. In cases where the victim is reasonably assured to be dead on arrival (D. O. A.).
2. In cases where a mother is actually delivering a child (imminent delivery).
3. A major catastrophe (where two or more persons are seriously injured and doubt exists as to whether the rescue squad could bring them in alive).

These are the only cases in which we are to call for an ambulance with a doctor. We were told that we could call for an ambulance with an orderly whenever it was deemed necessary.

Since this new system has gone into effect, we are transporting to the hospital of their choice

75 percent of all victims. By actual figures we are getting victims off the street and out of the homes into the hospitals in less than half the time that was used in the former system. Under the old system it would be necessary to have an intern respond with the ambulance. The intern would determine if the patient should be admitted. Delays of 30 minutes to 1 hour were not uncommon, if the intern scheduled to ride the ambulance was in surgery or otherwise occupied and thus could not immediately leave.

Figures will bear out our belief that victims of accidents or sudden illnesses are getting a far better service now than they ever hoped to get before. Now, within minutes, the victims reach a hospital where total medical services are available and definite action can be taken.

At the present time the rescue companies are rarely all out of service at the same time. We believe that all calls are being handled, without overlapping calls, on an average of 416 per month.

Three rescue units and four ambulances are all equipped with radio and can be intercepted for additional calls when unemployed. In cases of extreme emergency requiring immediate attention the accident receiving room at the hospital can be alerted for prompt treatment. All calls for rescue service are handled the same as fire calls, which means that the same response communication is used.

The hundreds of letters and monetary donations to the Relief Association of the department testify to the tremendous public relations created by this service. The public has benefited from the progress and achievements of our rescue companies.



Rescue Squad truck.

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime Prevention Program Succeeds in a Small Town

by LOUIS J. CLARK, Chief of Police, New Philadelphia, Ohio, Police Department

In any community there must be mutual cooperation in order to achieve success and safety for the residents.

Let's take two hypothetical cases. In one instance a gunman enters the private home of a resident for the purpose of an armed robbery. An adjacent resident, peering through slotted venetian blinds, notices this gunman pointing his lethal weapon at the neighbor. The reaction to this situation would be a natural and human reaction. The average citizen would either run to the aid of the neighbor, or arouse the neighborhood for self-protection, or call the local law enforcement officials.

The rule of "aid thy neighbor" would be thus illustrated in protecting the neighbor's life, property, and family.

Now for another case, let's suppose that instead of a gunman at the neighbor's house there is a

"charity racketeer," a salesman from a fraudulent company, or any other type of swindler. Let us also suppose, as too often happens, that the on-looking neighbor knows the person on the front porch of his neighbor is a fraud. As a natural and human reaction, too often many people, knowing that their neighbor is being taken, stand behind their venetian blinds laughing to themselves.

In connection with the unwary neighbor who has been "taken in," here again human nature enters into the picture. No one wants to be "taken" or "conned." Will this victimized resident tell the police officials, or the local better business bureau, or even the neighbor on the other side of the house so that he doesn't get swindled? Usually not, inasmuch as no one wants anyone to know that he's been taken. The racketeers, the frauds, the leeches, and misrepresenters continue to go merrily on their way pulling in the dishonest dollars.

In a small town like New Philadelphia, Ohio, residents too often assume that the bunko and con men, shortchange artists, shoplifters, check passers and fringe racketeers operate only in the major cities. Reasons for this are apparent. Television shows, reportedly presenting file histories of police departments, are based on incidents which have occurred in large cities. The major city newspapers give wide publicity to bunko and con game occurrences. Better business bureaus are operated generally in major cities. Thus the citizenry in the small community is lulled into a false sense of security that such swindles just don't happen in small towns.

The job that the police departments, better business bureaus and newspapers of major cities are doing has forced the fringe racketeers to seek greener pastures and they are seeking them in the smaller communities the size of New Philadelphia—with a population of 12,948 (1950 census). The pastures are green because residents and business firms are not aware of the operations of



Chief Louis J. Clark.

frauds and are not familiar with the ways in which such schemes can be stopped. The police departments in the small communities are usually undermanned, understaffed and underfinanced to an extent that they are unable to have a specialist in the field of bunko and con game work.

Program

In New Philadelphia, however, the problem is being solved. Cooperation between the police department and the chamber of commerce has been the keynote of the development of a citywide program to eliminate the trouble. The problem is divided into two parts. One part covers illegal activities and is the responsibility of the police department. The second part involves furnishing answers to residents' questions, "should I give or shouldn't I give, should I buy or shouldn't I buy?" and this phase comes under the authority of the solicitations control committee of the chamber of commerce.

The program to eliminate the problem was set up into four parts which are the responsibility of both the police department and the chamber of commerce. The four parts of this program are: investigation, education, warning, and apprehension.

The first two steps in the program were started almost simultaneously. Both the police department and the chamber of commerce began keeping files concerning every firm, individual, service, and product which were fraudulent or misrepresented in cases which had occurred in other communities. The facilities of national, State, and county law enforcement officials, better business bureaus and newspapers were used. At the same time, an education program for business firms and community inhabitants was started. In the chamber of commerce, the solicitations control committee developed a voluntary solicitations code for the use of businesses in the area, a code which was suggested by the National Solicitations Conference and by the New York State charity law.

To educate business and the public to the frauds and con games being worked in the area, the chamber of commerce through the cooperation of the local radio station began a daily 5-minute program. These radio programs included data from police files, better business bureaus' files, and reports on fraudulent and misrepresented products and services as well as true stories of misrepresented or fraudulent charities.

Telephone Warning Net

In connection with the shoplifters, the short-change artists, and the bad-check passers who were infesting the New Philadelphia area, we found that a system was needed to distribute the method of operation and descriptions accurately and quickly. It was usually known when these people were in town but the lack of a central warning system in the widespaced area of the business sections of the city meant that warnings of their operations took hours by the store-to-store method or through the use of newspapers. It was not sufficient to broadcast these warnings because in very few, if any, business firms were the radios consistently turned on during business hours.

A pyramid telephone relay warning system was devised involving 180 firms. Voluntary participants in this telephone warning relay system were enlisted by the chamber of commerce. The warning system could be operated by either the police department or by the chamber of commerce, depending on the type of information to be sent.

The warning system was divided into several classifications. Naturally, downtown areas were most often hit. Accordingly, a separate division of the system was made for the "out-of-the-downtown area" retail stores and industries since these were seldom hit by the shoplifter, check passer or fraud.

The warning notice could be sent to all 180 firms under ideal conditions in 17 minutes. The longest time for the completion has been 45 minutes. The



Officer Kenneth Polen starts telephone net warning system.

telephone warning system has been in operation since January of 1956 and is revised yearly. When the system was first set up, warning calls went out on the average of once a week. Warning calls concerned shoplifters, check passers, shortchange artists, fraudulent charities and the description of merchandise stolen in robberies. The longer the system was in effect the less it had to be used since business houses became educated and were on guard. In addition, word of our program was evidently getting to the fraud artists and swindlers.

Even with the telephone network facilities, we experienced difficulty in sending out long messages, such as long lists of stolen payroll checks or names of suspicious groups of solicitors headed for the area. Such long and complex calls have a tendency to become garbled in the telephone relay system.

To solve this problem, the chamber of commerce purchased automatic addressing equipment which enables us to send out such warning messages by postcards. With the cooperation of local postal authorities, it is possible to get these postcard warnings to the business firms in the afternoon of the day they are printed, or the next morning at the latest.

The radio broadcasts, the telephone warning system and the postcard warnings worked very well. Yet we found that while people in the residential area of the community knew that fraudulent firms or frauds were operating, they too often, because of that human element again, neglected or refused to notify law enforcement officials of the operation.

To answer this drawback, the wives of approximately 90 chamber of commerce members were organized into a spotting system. These spotters, residing in the various areas of the city, volunteered to report to the police department or the chamber of commerce the details of any fraudulent schemes perpetrated upon them or coming to their knowledge.

Using this method, we usually learn of a fraudulent operation within an hour after its start. With the spotting arrangement we had 90 informed, educated, willing helpers who have provided valuable aid to the police department in solving several crimes in the operation of the fringe racketeers.

As a supplemental feature of the education program of both the police department and the chamber of commerce, we began sending out regu-

lar news releases to three county daily newspapers, four county weekly newspapers and one radio station on every possible type of fraud which had been perpetrated in the county and on those we expected to be tried. The chamber of commerce, using the facilities of its closest better business bureau in Akron, Ohio, started mailing monthly bulletins concerning occurrences of fraud in other areas in the country to local businesses.

The chamber, through its radio programs and its mailings, encouraged citizens to refer information concerning fraudulent operations or goods to the police department or the chamber of commerce without fear of disclosure of identity.

The education and investigation program produced some 3,000 to 4,000 calls per year from the entire county.

The chamber set up a speakers' bureau, presenting talks and exhibits concerning the frauds and the con games that had been perpetrated in the area. Some 2,000 people have been reached in this manner.

Warning Letters

The police department devised a series of letters for transmittal to business firms concerning crime prevention. One letter concerns precautions to take in cashing checks and stresses the vital importance of business firms prosecuting on all bad checks.

Another letter concerns passage of the new Ohio State shoplifting law and advises the management and employees of stores of their rights under the shoplifting law and the precautions to take in order to eliminate shoplifting and to apprehend these thieves. A clinic on this topic is to be held in the area in the near future.

One type of letter sent to businesses describes precautions to take in order to prevent armed robberies and includes instructions on what to do if one occurs.

Another type of letter has been sent to automobile dealers in the area concerning the practice of leaving the keys in autos on dealers' lots, which practice has resulted in theft of cars by juveniles.

In a survey made by the police department we found that inside and rear entrances of stores, particularly in the "out-of-the-downtown" area, were poorly lighted. This condition presented an open invitation to the sneak thief. As a result of this survey, positive steps were taken. The city

was divided into several districts, each supervised by an officer. Letters were sent and individual visits were made to these pertinent concerns to correct the deficiencies and to eliminate the causes which made these areas the targets for the nighttime thief.

This series of letters was written by the police department, mimeographed on police department stationery by the chamber of commerce and sent out with the use of the chamber's automatic addressing equipment system covering every business firm in the city.

Very often the chamber of commerce in investigating a matter or complaint brought to its attention finds it requires investigation by the police department. Likewise, the police department in investigating activities very often finds that a certain matter is not illegal but involves business ethics and this item is then referred to the solicitations control committee of the chamber. This cooperation means that all matters are handled through the proper channels.

Achievements

The results of our crime prevention program have been outstanding. With the issuance of the police department information letters on bad-check passers and the inauguration of the telephone warning system, only three bad checks have been passed in New Philadelphia since the Spring of 1957. Professional shoplifting crews are a rarity.

Shortchange artists used to make above-average "takes" in New Philadelphia but evidently our reputation as a "poor" stop has spread. Since the summer of 1957 only two of these swindlers have been in New Philadelphia, and one was apprehended by the police department as a result of use of the telephone warning system.

Automobile thefts were down 50 percent in 1957 over 1956. As a result of the education program, recent spot checks show that keys are not left in dealers' cars on the lots at night, thus eliminating a ready source of transportation for the car thief.

Due to the public cooperation aroused by the warning system and the education program, salesmen representing fraudulent or nonexistent companies have steered clear of not only New Philadelphia but of the entire county area of Tuscarawas.

No fraudulent charity operations have been reported in New Philadelphia for the last year

and a half. One group of swindlers who used to make regular trips through Tuscarawas County going north and south evidently now fly over Tuscarawas County since they have not been reported here since September of 1956.

Now that our program has practically eliminated the fake charity and the fraudulent professional fund raisers, it is possible for the legitimate charity drives, churches, and other essential community nonprofit organizations to reap the benefit of confident public contributions.

It must be remembered that none of these programs, projects, or letters is a one-shot affair. Each must be and each will be continually followed up as a part of the education program.

The crime prevention program devised in New Philadelphia between the police department and the chamber of commerce is being investigated and used by the chambers and police departments in other communities of Tuscarawas County. Reciprocal agreements between the law enforcement departments and the chambers of commerce are already in effect.

The warning system and the education system form the basis for the success of the program in our area. Our program has made businessmen and residents more conscious of the crimes and con games that might be perpetrated on them. A forewarned community can defend itself. The modern transportation available today enables the criminal to use the major city as his base and the small community for his operation. Small communities which are prepared will not be readily victimized.

The work in the program has been heavy but as the educational phase has continued the workload has become correspondingly lighter.

The cooperative efforts of the police department and the chamber of commerce have resulted in increased public support of the objectives of the police department for a clean community. There is also greater understanding of the problems of the police department. The community, business, and the police department materially benefit from elimination of these fraud artists who formerly ran rampant through the area.

Actually the program will never be ended, but the results of the work will be a better and more effective police department with the cooperation of business, and a better community in which to work, to play, and to live.

Ours is a mutual assistance program between law enforcement and the citizenry.



Circularization Traps Worthless Check Passers

The fraudulent check passer relying on his use of deception, speed of operation, and ability to operate over a widespread area presents a serious problem for law enforcement agencies. The task of pinpointing the bogus check passer is made more difficult by the fact that generally by the time his worthless check has been identified as such, he is many miles away.

In an effort to afford greater publicity to this type of criminal, the FBI in April 1956 instituted the check circular program. The circular, which is modeled after the FBI's Wanted Flyer and Identification Order, contains the subject's name, his known aliases, photograph, the offense for which he is being sought, his FBI number, fingerprint classification, prior criminal record, description, a brief narrative of the subject's modus operandi, and information concerning Federal process outstanding against the person.

Not only do the circulars serve to publicize individual criminals but they also serve in alerting local law enforcement and in acquainting commercial concerns regarding various and novel methods of operation of check artists.

Results

As of June 1, 1958, no less than 12 of the 17 circulars issued had been canceled and 10 cancellations resulted in apprehensions as a direct result of the check circular. The check circulars are distributed generally to the same police agencies and business establishments which receive copies of the FBI Identification Orders and Wanted Flyers. Among these outlets are hotels, motels, and credit bureaus. Some check artists concentrate their attention on certain types of firms or businesses. In the case of a fraudulent check passer who specializes in duping one particular group of victims, such as jewelers or hospitals or gas stations, an additional supply of the check circular on this individual will be distributed to these usual victims. Generally, approximately 110,000 circulars are distributed, but in the event

of special circularization to a particular type of business there may be 150,000 or more copies sent out.

Jurisdiction

The interstate transportation of stolen property statute comes within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more with knowledge that the property was stolen is a violation of this act.

Interstate bad-check-passing activities are also under the provisions of this act inasmuch as it is a violation of the act to: "transport with unlawful or fraudulent intent in interstate or foreign commerce any falsely made, forged, altered, or counterfeited securities knowing same to have been falsely made, forged, altered or counterfeited." Another section of the act prohibits the interstate transportation of any tool, implement, or thing used or fitted to be used in falsely making, forging, altering, or counterfeiting any security or part thereof.

Interesting Cases

Discussed briefly below are some illustrative cases which were brought to successful conclusions as the direct result of the use of the check circular program. As will be seen, the wide publicity which was afforded these criminals contributed in a material way to their final apprehension.

One check artist, William Omand Bower, would usually represent himself as a retired businessman from a distant section of the country. He specialized in victimizing banks and savings and loan associations.

Since Bower reportedly was operating in the southeastern part of the United States, an extensive investigation was being carried on in that part of the country. At this time, a strange twist was added to this case when a youth residing in the State of Washington noticed a check circular

bearing the photograph of Bower. The youth stated that the photograph of the man on the circular greatly resembled a person for whom he had worked the previous summer. He said that one day while he was hitchhiking, a man stopped to give him a ride; after traveling a short distance, the man offered him a job as his chauffeur for \$5 a day to drive him around the country. The lad then related to interviewing FBI Agents that not only did the photograph on the circular resemble the man for whom he had worked but the tattoo marks mentioned in the description were identical with similar marks possessed by the man for whom he had chauffeured. He said that after driving the man across the United States twice, they had stopped off at Wilmington, N. C., where a favorite relative of Bower resided in an apartment. Bower seemed to be fond of this relative and had written to her on several occasions.

Investigation by the FBI located the apartment house in Wilmington, N. C., and determined that the subject was, in fact, visiting at the time. Accordingly, the cross-country investigation terminated with the successful apprehension of the fugitive.

The subject of FBI check circular No. 13, Melvin Duane Miller, had traveled throughout the United States using a great many aliases. His method of operation was to first strike up a friendship with an unsuspecting person and then steal various items of identification of the "new friend." The name of this person and his identification were then used to cash fraudulent checks. Miller would use the person's name and identification for only a short period of time and then move on to a new locality and repeat the process. Concentrating on stores, stockbrokers, hotels, and airline companies, Miller used the old trick of issuing a check for an amount larger than the value of the purchase and taking the balance in cash. He would travel from city to city by airlines and stay at hotels for men only, paying for these services with fraudulent checks.

On March 7, 1958, a savings and loan association in Baltimore, Md., received a copy of check circular No. 13. On March 10, a Monday, Miller made application for employment with this firm. Employees of the firm suspected that this applicant was identical with the photograph of the man appearing on the recently received circular. Notifying the FBI, the officials of the firm advised that Miller was residing at a local hotel for

men. Miller was taken into custody that afternoon.

Donald Forest Gratz, the subject of check circular No. 10, utilized a great many aliases and specialized in victimizing merchants in small college towns by posing as a college student or instructor. He would make a purchase for an amount less than the check, request the balance in cash, and have the merchandise delivered to a fictitious address. Gratz would often enroll at a college or contact a member of the faculty on the pretext of obtaining a teaching position.

A favorite trick of Gratz was to pose as a member of an alumni association or fraternity purchasing a gift for a student or professor, in which case the check was purported to be drawn on an alumni, fraternity, or college account.

Another of Gratz's schemes was to represent himself as a student representative of a group which had decided to purchase an item, such as a watch, for a person who, because of religious vows, could not accept money as a gift. However, these individuals were allowed to accept gifts which could be used in their day-to-day work. Using this front, Gratz would purchase an expensive watch, present a bogus check for an amount greater than the price of the watch, and request the balance in cash. He would then advise the jeweler to deliver the watch to an address which would prove to be fictitious. In one instance, to make his scheme look legitimate, Gratz carried his arm in a sling and presented a bogus check drawn on an insurance company. He claimed that the check from the insurance company represented the settlement due him as the result of an automobile accident in which he had been involved.

On March 21, 1958, Gratz entered a jewelry store in Winona, Minn. The owner of the store, who had been one of the approximately 150,000 recipients of a check circular bearing the photograph of Gratz, recognized Gratz from his photograph. The local police were quickly notified and Gratz was taken into custody.

The results of the check circular program illustrate the value of affording widespread publicity to the identities of wanted criminals and also emphasize the importance of eliciting citizen cooperation in the hunt for fugitives. This technique is especially adaptable to bad check passers whose modus operandi is designed to benefit from unwary victims and swift movement.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Radiation hazards sometimes become a reality to law-enforcement offices. In October 1952, near Kansas City, Mo., a truck carrying a cargo of radioactive materials was in an accident. In July 1956, in New York, N. Y., there was an explosion at an industrial plant handling radioactive materials.

From 83 using institutions and 280 shipments in 1946, radioisotope distribution in the United States has grown to more than 4,000 using institutions and over 30,000 shipments in 1957.¹ These radioisotopes in increasing numbers are being sped to destinations throughout the country for employment in industrial operations, academic research, medicine, agriculture, and other fields of endeavor.

Radioactive radiations are also emitted from fallout particles which contaminate property downwind from the point of detonation of a surface nuclear blast. The radiation intensity from an atomic explosion of 30 kiloton size has been calculated to be greater than the intensity of radiation from a million tons (2 billion pounds) of radium, a staggering figure when it is realized that the world had for its use prior to the atomic age only a few pounds of radium.

In peace or in war, law-enforcement officers may be called upon to perform their official functions at a scene where radiations from radioactive materials or radioisotopes are contaminating an area.

Isotopes

What is an isotope? All matter is composed of chemical elements and these elements, whether oxygen and nitrogen in the air we breathe or metals such as iron and uranium, are composed of tiny particles called atoms. An atom is the smallest recognizable form of an element. It has been found that the atoms even of one particular ele-

¹ Radioisotope (1947-57)—A Decade of Rapid Progress by Paul C. Aebersold, Assistant Director, Isotopes and Radiation, Division of Civilian Application, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Some Suggestions Concerning Atomic Radiation Hazards

ment are not all the same. In order to distinguish between the atoms they are called isotopes and assigned numbers. For example, among the uranium atoms, which are chemically all the same, there are the uranium isotopes: Uranium 235; uranium 237; and uranium 238.

Sources of Isotopes

The isotopes of many elements are found in nature. Many of the isotopes found in nature are unstable and give off radioactive radiations. Radium is probably the most well-known element having radioactive isotopes; potassium and uranium are others.

It has been popularly known that the isotope uranium 235, which is found in the earth's crust in small quantities, can be made to split and release tremendous amounts of energy. This was the basis for one type of atom bomb. The fragments of the uranium 235 that burst apart actually become atoms of elements other than uranium. New isotopes of many elements result from the splitting of uranium 235 atoms.

This splitting of uranium 235 not only releases large amounts of energy but many subatomic particles called neutrons. When uranium 235 is used in a reactor (atomic furnace) as a fuel, many isotopes can be produced by neutron bombardment of materials placed in the reactors. Many of the isotopes so formed are not found in nature. Reactors are the source of most radioactive isotopes in use today.

Thus, the successful operation of the first atomic reactor at Stagg Field, Chicago, Ill., in December 1942, and the first atomic explosion in the desert near Alamogordo, N. Mex., in July 1945, introduced to the world technical advances which now make possible the manufacturing of many unstable isotopes of elements capable of emitting radioactive radiations.

The unstable isotopes which throw off energy in efforts to decay to a stable isotope are radioisotopes. Radioisotopes can decay by emitting alpha particles, beta particles or gamma rays. In

brief, the nature of these radiations, of most concern to law-enforcement officers, is as follows:

1. *Alpha particles.* These are relatively large nuclear particles which cannot penetrate a sheet of paper or the skin. These alpha particles constitute an internal hazard, which means that they can be harmful to personnel if the emitter of these alpha particles enters the body orally or through an open wound.

2. *Beta particles.* These particles are much smaller than alpha particles and are more penetrating than alpha particles but can be stopped by shielding. For example, a thin sheet of aluminum can normally protect one from beta emissions. These particles, like alpha particles, can be an internal hazard if the emitter or radioisotope enters the body by the digestive tract or an open wound and lodges in some body component such as bones, kidneys, stomach, etc.

3. *Gamma rays.* These rays are very penetrating, similar to X-rays. These rays can penetrate the body even though the radioisotopes emitting the rays are outside the body. For this reason, these rays are referred to as external hazards. Gamma rays can travel hundreds of feet in air and can penetrate most solids. Dense materials such as lead, concrete, or dirt afford some protection from these radiations.

Radiation Detection

Atomic radiations have been labeled "ghostlike hazards," because they cannot be experienced by touch, sight or any of the human senses. Fortunately these radiations can be detected and measured by portable instruments. Many varieties and types of instruments are commercially available.

Law-enforcement officers should realize that there are basically two distinct types of instruments for measuring radiation exposure to people. These are:

1. *The survey meter.* This is generally a Geiger-tube type meter or an ionization chamber meter which measures the external hazard. The external radiation hazard is measured as a rate.

The speedometer on an automobile is a rate meter. It measures in miles per hour the rate at which the vehicle is traveling.

The survey meter measures the rate at which one would receive radiations near a source of radioisotopes. For practical purposes, it measures the amount of the dose per hour. Actually the survey meter reads in roentgens (r) per hour. The

roentgen is a unit of radiation just as an inch is a unit of distance. From survey meter readings, one can determine the radiation dose received. For example, assume the survey meter indicated the hazard due to gamma rays to be 10 roentgens per hour. If the dose rate stayed the same for 2 hours, then an individual would receive 20 roentgens in 2 hours and a dose of 5 roentgens in half an hour. Some meters, mostly the Geiger-tube type meters, read in milliroentgens per hour. A milliroentgen is one-thousandth of a roentgen.

2. *The dosimeter.* Many different types of dosimeters are available today and they are usually attached to the clothing or carried in the pocket of individuals who must work in or near radioisotopes. Dosimeters measure not as a rate but the total amount of radiation to which they are exposed in any time interval. The readings normally are in roentgens. For example, an individual standing near a radioisotope where the radiation field is 6 roentgens per hour would read 3 roentgens on his dosimeter after one-half hour and 12 roentgens on the dosimeter after 2 hours.

Significance of Doses

Nuclear radiations have been passing through our bodies since the day we were born. It has been estimated "that during the average lifetime every human being receives a total of 10 to 12 roentgens of nuclear radiation over the whole body from natural sources."²

Nuclear radiations such as gamma rays passing through a human body cause injury if received in excessive doses by damaging or killing the tiny living cells of which human bodies are composed. Our bodies have the faculty of replenishing damaged and destroyed cells. Overexposures to nuclear radiations, however, can damage so many cells that the normal body functions performed by these cells cannot be cared for.

The concept of overexposure to radiations is not new to us. We are familiar with the fact that moderate exposure to the sun's ultraviolet radiations can result in a "tan," and overexposures can result in severe sunburn. We have learned to respect the intense radiations from the sun.

²"The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," prepared by U. S. Department of Defense, published by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, June 1957, distributed through Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

For the purpose of protecting individuals working daily with nuclear radiations or X-rays, there has been established a permissible dose, namely, 0.3 roentgens per week. This dose is for practical purposes the amount of gamma radiation the body can receive repeatedly for the rest of a normal life without physical damage.

For individuals working under emergency conditions who receive very infrequent exposures to radiation, the normal permissible dose value has little significance. However, it must be stressed that all unnecessary exposures to radiation must be avoided.

To perform some essential emergency assignments, acute doses of 25 roentgens may be taken over the entire body without any obvious effects.

A table showing the expected effects of acute whole-body radiation doses is given below.²

<i>Acute dose (roentgens)</i>	<i>Probable effect</i>
0 to 50	No obvious effect, except possibly minor blood changes.
80 to 120	Vomiting and nausea for about 1 day in 5 to 10 percent of exposed personnel. Fatigue but no serious disability.
130 to 170	Vomiting and nausea for about 1 day, followed by other symptoms of radiation sickness in about 25 percent of personnel. No deaths anticipated.
180 to 220	Vomiting and nausea for about 1 day, followed by other symptoms of radiation sickness in about 50 percent of personnel. No deaths anticipated.
270 to 330	Vomiting and nausea in nearly all personnel on first day, followed by other symptoms of radiation sickness. About 20 percent deaths within 2 to 6 weeks after exposure; survivors convalescent for about 3 months.
400 to 500	Vomiting and nausea in all personnel on first day, followed by other symptoms of radiation sickness. About 50 percent deaths within 1 month; survivors convalescent for about 6 months.
550 to 750	Vomiting and nausea in all personnel within 4 hours from exposure, followed by other symptoms of radiation sickness. Up to 100 percent deaths; few survivors convalescent for about 6 months.
1000	Vomiting and nausea in all personnel within 1 to 2 hours. Probably no survivors from radiation sickness.

5000

Incapacitation almost immediately.
All personnel will be fatalities
within 1 week.

Repeated doses of radiation are accumulative and as a "rule of thumb" guide for repeated emergency exposures the following should be kept in mind: Exposure of 25r per day at weekly or longer intervals for a total of eight exposures (200r) may be experienced without serious loss of efficiency due either to illness or significant general deterioration in health and ability.

Safety Factors

High-voltage electrical systems, dangerous chemicals, and explosives are hazards which law enforcement officers have on occasions encountered. Nuclear radiations must be added to this list. As is true with all types of hazards, technical advice from experts in the field related to the hazards should be sought. In the atomic radiation field advice could be sought from operations officers at the nearest Atomic Energy Commission Installation, from local industries and universities which are users of radioisotopes, and from individuals specializing in radiology and physics.

Protection against excessive nuclear radiation often can be realized if the following factors are understood:

1. *Distance.* The distance between individuals and the isotope source appreciably decreases radiation intensity. In most cases, for example, the distance of 2 feet from the source will decrease the radiation to one-quarter its value at 1 foot; a distance of 10 feet from the source will decrease the radiation to one-hundredth its value at 1 foot.

2. *Time.* The time one spends in the radiation field should be kept to an absolute minimum. A 2-hour exposure in a radiation field will be twice as large as a 1-hour exposure.

3. *Shielding.* Dense materials such as steel, concrete, and dirt between the individual and the source can cut down the intensity of gamma radiation. Most gamma-emitting radioisotopes emit radiation of less than one million electron volts. Generally, the radiation may be cut in half by 1½ inches of steel, 6 inches of concrete or 7.5 inches of earth.

4. *Containment.* Restriction of the radioisotopes to a limited area will help to establish boundaries for the hazard. Efforts should be made to keep the radioisotope from scattering. If there is a fire associated with an incident, high-

pressure hoses might break open containers and widely distribute the radioisotopes. Vehicles and individuals repeatedly entering the area could track away any radioisotopes from incidents involving spills of radioactive materials. Such travel should be limited to that which is absolutely necessary.

External or internal hazards, or both, can be present wherever radioactive materials are found. If it is not known what the hazards are, assume both to be present.

To protect against internal hazards personnel should wear breathing masks or some type of filter system over the nose or mouth. If possible, all personnel should be kept upwind from the scene of the incident and all smoking and eating should be prohibited in the restricted area. Personnel entering the area where there is radioactive dust should be wearing disposable or washable outer clothing.

SCIENCE SOLVES THEFT

In August of 1957 a bank in Virginia was burglarized. The burglar had gained entry to the building by climbing on top of a shed next to it and then to the roof of the bank. Here he was able to break the glass in a door on the top floor and get inside the bank building. The thief then proceeded down a stairway to the main floor of the bank. In the desk of one of the bank officers, the burglar found \$51 which was not the property of the bank but belonged to the officer.

FBI Agents and local police investigating this burglary were able to develop latent fingerprints from the handles on tellers' cash drawers which the thief had apparently opened in a futile search for money. On the second and third floors of the bank building, scrapings of what appeared to be dried blood and a piece of glass containing a substance which also appeared to be dried blood were collected. The investigating officers also obtained photographs of footprints on the roof of the shed which was adjacent to the bank. Through investigation a suspect was developed and the Identification Division of the FBI identified the latent prints with those of this individual. After interviewing the suspect, who at the time was in jail in a neighboring State on a charge of drunkenness, FBI Agents submitted the shoes that he was wearing at the time of the robbery to the FBI Laboratory. Laboratory examiners concluded that the

shoe-print impressions appearing in the photographs taken at the crime scene were produced by the shoes owned by the subject. In addition, the FBI Laboratory examiners determined that the blood scrapings taken from the scene of the crime belonged to the same blood group as that of the subject.

The suspect admitted having broken into the bank. In a subsequent trial in a U. S. district court, he was sentenced to serve 1 year and 2½ months in a Federal reformatory.

"HANGOVER KIT"

A "hangover kit" proved to be of valuable aid in locating and apprehending a bank robber. FBI agents had learned from an associate of the fugitive that he and the subject were good "pub partners." In addition, the acquaintance stated that the fugitive had mailed to him what was termed to be a "hangover kit." This kit consisted of tomato juice, aspirin tablets, an ice bag, mints, chewing gum and a "hangover" handkerchief. Included in the return address on the package was the name of a Las Vegas, Nev., hotel. FBI agents, investigating the possibility of the fugitive's residing at this hotel, displayed photographs of the fugitive to various hotel employees. Inquiries reflected that the subject had become friendly with members of a dance band which had been playing recently at the hotel. From members of the band it was learned that the fugitive had been keeping company with a young woman who knew him only as a "salesman." This young woman was known to travel considerably and to stay frequently at certain hotels in Santa Monica, Calif. The fugitive's photograph was soon being displayed to the employees of these hotels. An alert clerk, remembering the photograph shown to him by the agents, recognized the fugitive in the lobby of one of these hotels when the subject inquired at the desk about his female acquaintance. The clerk notified the FBI, and agents apprehended the "hangover kit" bank robber who took "timeout" for romance.

MARITIME CRIME

Breaking and entering a vessel, plunder of a distressed vessel, and incitation of seamen to revolt or mutiny are three of the many crimes within the maritime jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Violations should be reported to the FBI.

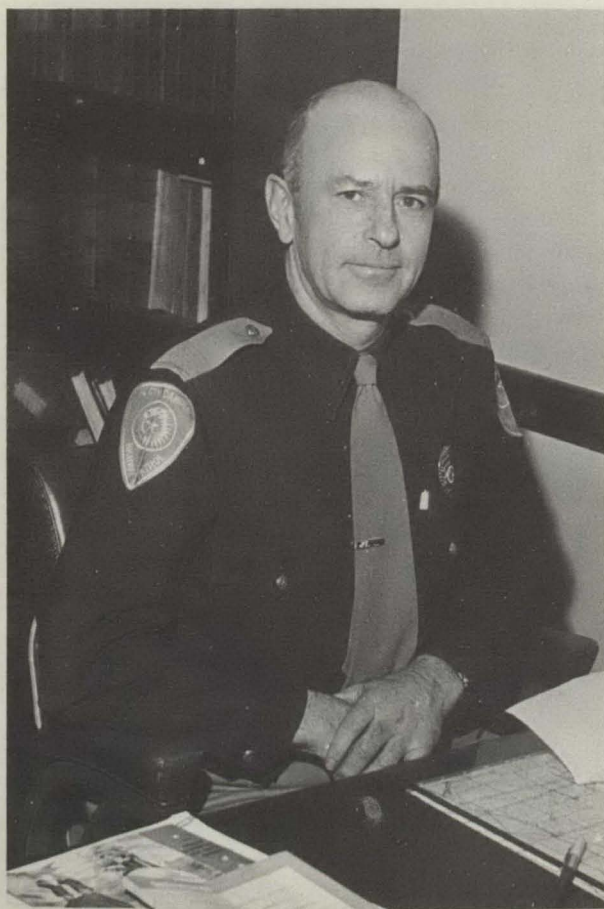
OTHER TOPICS

Testing Procedures for the Selection of Personnel

by SUPT. CLARK J. MONROE, *North Dakota Highway Patrol, Bismarck, N. Dak.*

Everyone who has had the responsibility of hiring personnel has surely wished at one time or another for some system to augment his own subjective judgment in this important task. This has certainly been my experience in the selection of highway patrolmen, where the qualities of self-control, courage, physical stamina and human understanding are so necessary.

Human strength may have been a primary qualification in years gone by, but with the increasing responsibilities of patrolmen today, candidates for this position must have the qualifications of a professional individual.



Supt. Clark J. Monroe

What is needed in applicant selection is a way to measure, among other things, the applicant's interests and attitudes, his personality makeup and his level of intelligence. These are qualities which do not lend themselves to measurement by the eye or ear, but fortunately there are means by which they can be measured with a considerable degree of accuracy, as we have discovered.

The 1955 North Dakota Legislature authorized additional personnel for the highway patrol. Being well aware of the inadequacies of conventional selection techniques, Assistant Superintendent Ralph Wood and I decided to investigate the possibilities of a testing program.

E. G. Kellner, an industrial psychologist formerly on the faculty of Montana State University, was approached for his views as to the feasibility of such a program. Kellner had done some preliminary work along the same lines for the Montana Highway Patrol and was more than willing to work with us.

A considerable amount of thought and discussion brought out those qualities deemed necessary for satisfactory patrol work. The necessary qualities decided upon were intelligence, both practical and social, emotional stability as indicated by self-confidence and sociability, honesty and judgment.

The problem now was to obtain standardized tests which were known to measure these characteristics with some degree of validity and reliability.

This did not present an insurmountable obstacle since our psychologist friend had had occasion to explore these same areas in other selection programs that he had administered. It did, however, call for a considerable amount of experimenting before the tests to be used were settled upon.

The next step was to administer these tests to our present patrol force in order to correlate their scores on the various tests with their performance rating on the job which had been established

during the period they had been with the patrol. In other words, this part of the program was designed to determine whether any uniform pattern of scoring would develop which would differentiate the patrolmen doing superior work from those performing at a satisfactory but lower level.

The results of this preliminary phase of the program were encouraging, i. e., the test scores did differentiate between patrolmen whose performance records were known to differ. Accordingly, there was reason to believe that these tests could be relied upon with some confidence to differentiate between those applicants whose potential for patrol work varied significantly.

Now we were ready for applicants. They were obtained by statewide publicity concerning the time and place at which interested persons could make application for positions with the patrol.

In the 1955 program there were approximately 200 applicants, and the scoring of over 1,000 test papers was no easy chore. The grading was accomplished with the help of the girls in the office and the results were then turned over to Mr. Kellner for interpretation.

From the data obtained in the testing of the patrolmen already on the force, certain tentative "cutoff" points had been established. These "cutoff" points were points above and below which scores were not felt to be acceptable. In other words, if a person's score on a particular test did not fall within a specified range it was felt that he was not acceptable in that category. It should be noted that it is possible in such testing, contrary to the notion that most people have from their schooldays, for a person to score too high as well as too low. For example, an applicant with an I. Q. in the upper 3 percent of the population would not be expected to be satisfied with or adaptable to patrol work simply because it would not present sufficient challenge for his capacity or hold his interest. Of course, if his I. Q. were not sufficiently high, he would not be able to perform his duties competently.

Similarly, in the area of emotional stability, the applicant should have self-confidence up to a point but if he is overly self-confident to the point of cockiness, he would not be expected to make a good patrolman. Thus, the idea behind "cutoff" scores becomes obvious.

There was no intention to rely entirely upon test scores in the selection of these men. The tests were considered as a supplement to other selection procedures, one of the main ones of which is

always the interview. Those who met the "cut-off" requirements were considered eligible for an oral interview.

Interviews

The procedure here was to subject each individual to a 15-20 minute interview with questions being asked by Assistant Superintendent Ralph Wood, Mr. Kellner, and myself. Prior to the interviewee's appearance before this board, he was asked to prepare in his own handwriting a brief essay on "Why I want to be a Patrolman." This step was an effort to obtain an indication of his ability to express himself, his handwriting and spelling as it might appear on reports, etc.

During the interview every effort was made to inform the applicant of what he might expect and what might be expected of him as a member of the patrol. He was also asked leading and open-end questions which would allow him to reveal his attitudes concerning various subjects and which allowed the interviewers to judge his reactions to certain controversial questions.

Each interviewer was provided with a form which he filled out during and following the interview in which appearance, voice and speech, alertness, judgment and ability to communicate were rated on a scale from "not recommended" to "recommended highly." After the applicant left the room, his interview scores were discussed and his file was placed in an "accept" or "reject" pile.

Those candidates who were rated well upon the interview score were then subjected to an intensive personal history investigation in which friends, teachers, merchants, bankers, and any others who had known the applicant intimately were contacted. This phase of the program was handled by presently employed patrolmen and the criterion they were told to keep uppermost was "would you want this man as a fellow officer?"

This program, which was introduced first in 1955 and refined somewhat in 1957, has convinced us that there is a place for psychological tests in the selection of patrolmen. Further, it is the type of program which could be expected to improve as additional data becomes available.

As time goes by and the men hired under this system demonstrate their ability or lack of it on the job, we will be in a better position to determine which tests or even which questions of the various

(Continued on inside back cover)

Young American Medal Presented

At a White House ceremony held on April 22, 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower presented a Young American Medal for Bravery to Harold Tupper Murray, Jr., a 16-year-old Boy Scout from Charleston, S. C. The selection of the winner of this annual medal, which was first awarded in 1952, was authorized under the 81st Congress which authorized the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding, courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery and a medal for service and character known as the Young American Medal for Service.

Mr. Murray was the selection of Attorney General William P. Rogers upon the recommendation of the Young American Medals Committee of the Department of Justice consisting of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Chairman; Solicitor

General J. Lee Rankin, and Luther A. Huston, Department Director of Public Information. This award is for outstanding heroism performed in the calendar year of 1956 and Mr. Murray was the only award winner selected for that year.

On April 25, 1956, Harold Murray heard a neighbor woman scream as she mowed her lawn. He ran toward her and saw her trying to kick a snake from her foot. Harold killed the snake which he recognized as a poisonous copperhead from his Boy Scout studies. He then examined the woman's foot and located the puncture wounds left by the fangs of the snake. Although the victim insisted that the snake was not poisonous, Harold ignored her and applied first-aid measures for the snakebite. He placed a tourniquet around her leg and made incisions over the fang marks. Even though Harold had a large cavity in one tooth and was aware of the danger of possibly poisoning himself, he sucked the poison from the wounds. Harold continued the treatment until the victim reached the hospital,



President Eisenhower bestows the Young American Medal for Bravery on Harold Tupper Murray, Jr., in White House ceremony on April 22, 1958. Shown left to right: Diane Murray, sister of winner; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tupper Murray, Sr.; the award winner and the President; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; and Attorney General William P. Rogers.

where the attending physician at first congratulated the interns for their excellent work. However, the interns advised the doctor that they had merely continued the process started by the young Boy Scout and that actually Harold had been the vital factor in saving the woman's life.

For his valorous deed, Harold was awarded a Meritorious Action Award by the Boy Scouts of America in 1957.

NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 6)

This spirit of cooperation, it seems to me, forms the answer to many of our problems today. Crime is basically a local problem. Under our constitutional division of powers, about 90% of crimes are within the investigative jurisdiction of local law enforcement. The FBI and other federal investigative agencies have specifically limited powers. They cannot—and do not—step outside that jurisdiction. The FBI is willing, through its various cooperative services, to assist local authorities in handling local crime problems but it has no authority to investigate outside its jurisdiction.

Often you hear demands, sometimes most vociferous, that the FBI should be ordered to investigate crimes over which it has no jurisdiction. The pressure becomes especially great when the crime is particularly shocking.

I can assure you that the Department of Justice is constantly alert to any possible violation of Federal law in such instances. We carefully consider the various statutes to see if any basis for Federal jurisdiction can be established. If such jurisdiction is found, we will institute an immediate investigation. If not, we assist the responsible authorities in every way possible. People are apt to forget how small the FBI is. The FBI has about 6000 special agents engaged in investigative work. New York City has more than 23,000 police officers and Chicago has about 9000.

So when you read about demands throughout the country for FBI investigation where it has no jurisdiction, I think you should keep in mind two things: (1) That it's a serious mistake for the FBI to investigate when it's not their responsibility and (2) the FBI is a very small investigative agency compared to the problems that it has to face all over the country and compared to many of the local police departments.

To me, the greatest danger of a national police in the Nation today is the lackadaisical attitude which prevails in some quarters of "Let the Federal Government do it." This abdication of community responsibility can only lead to disrespect for law and order.

Law enforcement in any community is only as effective as the local citizens demand and are willing to support. There are some basic objectives towards which every community should strive:

Law enforcement must be handled by career law enforcement officers paid a sufficient amount to attract and keep good men. This means that the police force must be divorced from politics.

There must be a greater concentration of effort at all levels of government to smash organized crime rings. Nationwide syndicates of racketeers and hoodlums now exercise control over most profitable forms of illegality. From positions well removed from the products they dispense, they control the activities of bookies, dope peddlers, numbers runners, and vendors of obscene magazines. It is imperative that we bring the full force of all law enforcement agencies to bear against these overlords of crime.

There must be greater attention paid to training personnel to meet the problems of juvenile delinquency. Now, of course, basically juvenile delinquency is a problem of the family and our churches and our communities have to face up to that serious problem. I would like to have you remember one fact which I think is startling. Over one half of all the major crimes in the country are committed by children under 18 years of age. Now we can't afford to continue at that rate in this country. We have to train people better to cope with this problem. We have to awaken the communities to their responsibilities and most of all we have to make the families realize their responsibility. Half of all the juveniles who come to the attention of the Federal Government are known to the juvenile authorities or police in their home communities. And we need more fully trained personnel and adequate facilities at the local level to cope with this problem before it becomes too serious.

Finally, the community must be made aware that it, too, has a responsibility in seeing to it not only that individuals obey the law but that they must actively cooperate with the police if they want to live in a law-abiding community. Many times we have situations where in very serious crimes local citizens will not testify. Particularly in labor racketeering cases we find a reluctance on the part of people to testify. Now if that happens in this country, there is nothing that law enforcement officers can do—we have to have the support of the local citizens. Under our system there can be no place for public apathy and even unconscious support of unlawful activities.

Our task—that of the Department of Justice and you as local officers—is to work together towards our common objective of securing for the Nation ordered liberty. Only as we enlarge our cooperative efforts can we deal with crime so that our people may fully enjoy our heritage of freedom.

In closing, let me again congratulate you upon your graduation from the FBI National Academy and say to each one of you that we have enjoyed having you with us.

INK ERADICATORS

Ink eradicators do not always destroy the writing to which they are applied. It is often possible to restore this writing by the application of certain chemicals to the obliterated area.

WANTED BY THE FBI

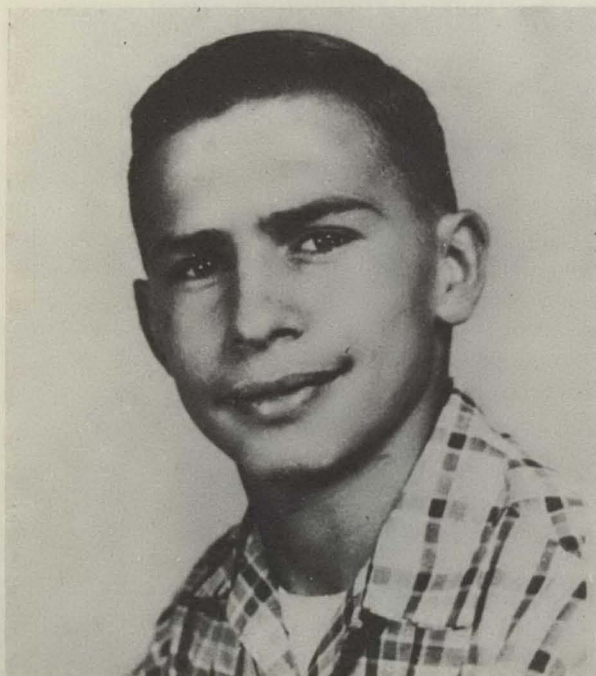
ROBERT GEORGE CLIFFORD, JR., WITH ALIASES: ROBERT G. CLIFFORD, JR., "BOBBY"

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On March 4, 1958, the bodies of a man and his wife and son were found murdered in their Hampden, Mass., home. All three had died of multiple gunshot wounds. A .22-caliber rifle, found leaning against the kitchen sink, was determined to have recently been fired. The wallets of both the father and the son had been rifled. A second son, Robert George Clifford, Jr., was last seen the day before the bodies of the victims were discovered. When observed, he was in possession of the family automobile. The car was later found abandoned in New York City.

Process

A complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Boston, Mass., on March 6, 1958, charging Robert George Clifford, Jr., with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.



Robert George Clifford, Jr.

The Criminal

Clifford has expressed a dislike for cold weather. In the past he has voiced a desire to work as a hotel bellboy in Florida, and on one occasion ran away from home en route to Florida.

Robert George Clifford, Jr., is described as reserved and soft spoken. He is reportedly the "lone wolf" type, does not drink alcoholic beverages, and smokes cigarettes. He allegedly tries to act older than his age and professes a dislike for new clothes. He has attended an auto trade school and is interested in auto mechanics. He enjoys movies, bowling, fishing, and is an excellent swimmer. Clifford walks slightly stooped with a rangy gait.

Caution

Clifford is being sought for multiple murders. He may be armed and should be considered dangerous. He may have suicidal tendencies.

Description

Robert George Clifford, Jr., is described as follows:

Age	17, born January 4, 1941, at Ludlow, Mass.
Height	5 feet, 10½ inches.
Weight	150 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Sandy brown.
Eyes	Dark brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Laborer, well digger, poultry worker.
Scars and marks	None visible.
Mouth and teeth	Has wide mouth which is particularly noticeable when smiling; one front tooth crooked and shorter than adjacent teeth.
Remarks	Wears size 12 shoes.
FBI No.	819,887C.
Fingerprint classification	No fingerprints available.

Notify FBI

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

TESTING PROCEDURES

(Continued from page 21)

tests are doing the best job of differentiating between the better and poorer men.

A warning should be issued at this point that such a program, making use of psychological tests, should not be considered as a cure-all for personnel selection problems. The main contribution of this program is in providing basic information about the individual—information that cannot be obtained through interviewing alone.

It also bears mentioning that this is not the type of program which can be set up simply by purchasing a group of "tests" and going to work. Someone qualified through training and experience must be available to set up the program and to interpret the results. Such expert interpretation of the results, in fact, is a key phase of this procedure.

We are proud to have pioneered, in a sense, in the area of scientific selection of highway patrolmen and predict that the day is not too distant when this approach will be commonplace. The initial step in attaining a well-organized and well-trained law-enforcement organization is the selection of adaptable and competent candidates for the duties of a police officer.

(Photograph furnished through courtesy of Russ Greenlee, Correspondent, Associated Press, Bismarck, N. Dak.)

INNOCENCE ESTABLISHED

In July of 1957, two youths were arrested by the Connecticut State Police in possession of a car which had previously been reported stolen in New York City. Both men admitted to investigating FBI agents the theft and interstate transportation of the automobile. In October of 1957 one of the youths appeared at the office of an assistant United States attorney and stated that his previous "admission" concerning participation in the theft and interstate transportation of the automobile had not been true. The youth said that he had made this "admission" because he was afraid that the friends of his associate might do him harm if he told the truth. He claimed at this time that he was not aware that the car was stolen until he and his companion were arrested. After interviewing the youth, FBI agents conducted a thorough and extensive investigation to ascertain the veracity of his statements. From this investigation, it was determined that the youth had not been aware of

the stolen nature of the automobile, and the charges pending against him were dismissed.

Establishing innocence and proving guilt are equally important responsibilities of law enforcement. In commenting on the case, a United States district judge stated that this was a fine example of the true meaning of justice under the law.

PHYSICAL TRAINING BOOKLET

The FBI has available for distribution to law enforcement agencies free of charge a 14-page booklet entitled "Some Suggestions for Physical Training." In addition to illustrated self-directed exercises for general conditioning, this booklet contains illustrated charts for exercises involving the use of the medicine ball, stall bar, and chest weights which are usually found in the modern gymnasium. Copies of this booklet can be obtained in limited quantities by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., on law enforcement agency letterhead.

UNKNOWN DECEASED IDENTIFIED VIA SPEEDPHOTO

At 8:30 p. m. on April 19, 1957, the first fingerprint of an unknown deceased woman began to appear on the Speedphoto Transceiver in the Identification Division of the FBI.

These finger impressions were being transmitted by the Dallas, Tex., Police Department. Within 10 minutes, the Identification Division had in its possession 10 finger impressions of the unknown deceased. Additional information revealed that the woman was 38 to 40 years old, 62 to 65 inches tall, weighed 120 pounds, and had dark hair.

These fingerprints were classified by a skilled fingerprint technician and a search by fingerprint characteristics was immediately undertaken. The criminal files of the Identification Division of the FBI did not contain any previous arrest record of the individual.

Then followed a further search through the civil files which culminated in a positive identification with a fingerprint chart on file for a woman born on July 14, 1914, in Texas. She had been fingerprinted in July of 1942 when applying for a position with an aviation company.

At 10:30 p. m., only 2 hours after the first fingerprint had been received in the Identification Division, the submitting police department was advised of the identity of its unknown deceased.

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 interesting pattern presented above is classified as a loop with 18 ridge counts. The core is found at C and the delta at D.