

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1959

JULY

Vol. 28 No. 7

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

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

JULY 1959

Vol. 28, No. 7

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
Functions of the Office of Special Investigations, by Col. Roberts P. Johnson, Jr., U.S. Air Force, Deputy Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Washington, D.C.	3
<i>Techniques:</i>	
Watch Mark File Is Useful Aid to the Investigator, by Orville R. Hagans, Executive Secretary, United Horological Association of America, Denver, Colo.	6
Alarm System To Combat Bank Robbers, by Chief John Truett, Bend, Oreg., Police Department	8
<i>Facilities:</i>	
Municipal and Police Building for Small Cities, by Chief Frank B. Hunter, La Junta, Colo., Police Department	10
<i>Identification:</i>	
Thirty-five Years of Fingerprint Identification	13
Unidentified Deceased	18
Interesting Pattern	Back cover
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Handling Water Safety Problems in a Beach Area, by Detective John Wolfe, West Haven, Conn., Police Department	19
Obscene Material Statute	12
Value of Evidence	22
Tattoo File	22
Wanted by the FBI	24



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

July 1, 1959

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Today marks the 35th anniversary of the FBI Identification Division. Truly, the advancement of the science of fingerprinting has been a parallel and significant factor in the notable progress of law enforcement. We in the FBI gratefully acknowledge the growth and development of the Identification Division as a tribute to our modern police profession.

Through coordinated effort and mutual cooperation with the many thousands of police agencies in the Nation, this division has become one of the world's most renowned identification organizations. Beginning in 1924 with a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprint cards submitted by 987 police agencies, the Identification Division now has more than 13,000 contributors and the total number of cards on file exceeds 152 million. Illustrative of the enormous scope of this collection, a tower of the fingerprint cards on file would rise 101 times as high as the Empire State Building in New York City.

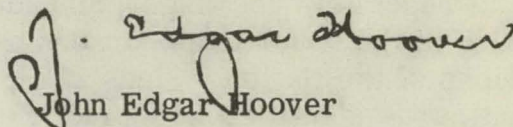
The FBI is proud indeed of the Identification Division's role as the national repository for fingerprint identifying data in the United States and appreciative of the opportunity to work as a service agency for the police organizations of the Nation. Since 1924, the proportion of incoming arrest fingerprint cards identified with prior records on file has risen from a modest 14 per cent to an amazing 75 per cent. During the past thirty-five years, the Identification Division has identified more than 270,000 fugitives and furnished their whereabouts to local police agencies seeking these wanted men. Each month approximately 1,400 fugitives from justice are identified through fingerprint records alone, or an average of nearly two fugitives each hour of every day and night. These figures graphically emphasize the ever-increasing benefits accruing to local law enforcement through this identification service,

The files of the Identification Division have proved to be a potent arsenal in the constant war on crime and subversion. Not as well known but equally as valuable, however, are the many humanitarian functions of this division. Re-establishing the identities of missing persons, unknown deceased persons, amnesia victims, and disaster casualties brings genuine rewards in the gratitude of the victims' families and friends.

In the course of a year no less than 68 per cent of the fingerprints of unknown deceased submitted to the Identification Division are identified with prints on file. In the past four years the FBI's "disaster squad," composed of highly trained fingerprint experts, has been dispatched for identification work in nine major disasters in Arizona, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New York, and Wyoming. The majority of the victims from whom prints could be obtained have been identified through fingerprints and in several instances the percentage of such identifications has surpassed 80 per cent. The value of this humanitarian work is expressed in the remarks of a police official who stated, "The public service of the FBI in this field has done more to relieve anguish and anxiety and obviate the necessity for long and often fruitless searches, legal actions, litigations, etc., than any other agency whatever. The benefits are immeasurable."

The program of centralized fingerprint records is one of the major achievements of the police profession. It is a direct result of the willing and intelligent cooperation of law enforcement agencies on all levels and in the individual communities throughout the country. This success is indeed typical of the American system of law enforcement.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Functions of the Office of Special Investigations

*by COL. ROBERTS P. JOHNSON, JR., U.S. Air Force,
Deputy Director of Special Investigations, The
Inspector General, Washington, D.C.*

On August 1, 1958, the United States Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the newest of the major military investigative agencies, celebrated its 10th anniversary. OSI, as the organization is popularly known, was founded in 1948 shortly after the Air Force became a separate military department. Unlike the other military investigative activities that preceded it, OSI was instituted as a centrally directed organization, with its headquarters and central files in Washington, D.C. The function of this agency is to provide professional criminal investigation, counterintelligence, and special investigative service to commanders of all of our Air Force activities on a worldwide basis.

Under the overall supervision of the Directorate in Washington, D.C., OSI's investigative responsibilities in the United States are discharged by its field personnel located at 27 district offices and 150 detachments under these offices. In the Pacific, Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, Alaska, and the Caribbean area, there are 22 district offices, most of which have several subordinate detachments. Through district and detachment offices we have personnel available or on call at all Air Force installations in this country and overseas and in principal cities where our investigative service is needed.

OSI's organizational structure and its methods of operation are designed to provide Air Force commanders throughout the world a fast and efficient investigative service. To expedite this service, there are direct channels of communication between OSI's operating units in this country and overseas areas. For example, when the district office in Los Angeles, Calif., is investigating a matter which has investigative leads to be covered in New York City, Okinawa, and Greece, it bypasses normal military command channels and communicates directly, through the mail or in urgent cases by electrical message, with the district offices in those countries.

The personnel in OSI performing investigative and supervisory duties are composed of officers, airmen, and a relatively small percentage of civilians. Military grades, except for those occupying certain supervisory positions, are not disclosed and the military investigators wear civilian clothes. Most of the civilian investigators and a large number of the military agents, in addition to their long service in OSI, have had extensive investigative experience in prior employment with Federal or other civilian investigative or law enforcement agencies.

An integral part of the Air Force educational system is the USAF Special Investigations School in Washington, D.C. In this school training is provided for OSI personnel in those special fields



Brig. Gen. John M. Breit.

of investigative and counterintelligence activity which are distinctively concerned with Air Force interests and responsibilities, as well as in the fundamental principles of investigation and the procedures and techniques applicable to the more commonly encountered criminal offenses. This school provides all newly assigned members of OSI a 10-week basic course of instruction and there is a regular program for advanced training. In addition to the full-time teaching staff, specialists from the FBI and other military and civilian agencies appear from time to time to present subject material that relates to their particular areas of responsibility. In this manner, the trainees are assured of the most expert instruction and the most current developments in policy and techniques.

Coordination of Effort

Under Federal law, military personnel are subject to a separate code of law—the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). A commission of a crime may not only be a violation of the UCMJ, but also a violation of the Federal criminal code, a state law, or a municipal ordinance. Therefore, frequently, there is concurrent jurisdiction over an offense shared by the military and one or more civilian agencies. Without the closest cooperation among all interested agencies, jurisdictional problems could result in expensive duplication of effort or, even worse, in a failure of coordination of effort which might tend to defeat the ends of justice.

Excellent working relations have been developed through the mutually cooperative efforts of OSI and all Federal, State, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, thus avoiding potential problems regarding responsibility. By interdepartmental agreement, practicable guidelines have been devised to solve what could be serious questions concerning Federal jurisdiction. From its inception, OSI, realizing a need for a most harmonious relationship with non-Federal law enforcement agencies, has joined with representatives of these agencies in fostering a climate of cooperation by a realistic liaison program. That program has been effective and has demonstrated that results can be achieved through mutual knowledge and regard for the responsibilities and authority of the respective agencies.

OSI has frequent occasion to call on the various State, county and municipal law enforcement

agencies. For example, the Air Force occupies a number of parcels of land where criminal jurisdiction has not been ceded by the State or accepted by the Federal Government. When a non-Federal crime occurs on such installations, and civilians are involved as suspects, OSI immediately requests local agencies to conduct the inquiry. On many occasions, incidental to an OSI investigation, it is necessary to search the off-base premises of a military member. Here again, OSI furnishes the appropriate civilian agency with the information necessary to secure a warrant, and the search is conducted by this latter agency.

OSI agents, on a daily basis, check the records of law enforcement agencies all over the country to obtain information on Air Force personnel not only in connection with criminal investigations but also as a part of the required investigation under the Department of Defense Security Program. In those cases involving Air Force personnel or property where the investigative responsibility is that of a civilian law enforcement agency, OSI maintains close contact with that agency in order to report its investigative findings to the interested Air Force commander.

On the other hand, the Office of Special Investigations has frequent occasion to assist other agencies when representatives of those agencies conduct investigations on Air Force installations or in connection with Air Force matters. Because of a thorough knowledge of Air Force procedures and the identity and responsibilities of key personnel on the installation, OSI can often save the civilian investigator many hours of time. By Air Force regulation, OSI is a designated point of contact between the Air Force and civilian investigative activities at all levels.

Cooperation

An outstanding illustration, from OSI experience, of the results of close cooperation between investigative agencies occurred when a taxi cab driver was murdered on Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. The victim was found in a semiconscious condition lying near his cab in a deserted area on the military base. He had been shot in the back of the head. He was removed to the base hospital and shortly thereafter died without regaining consciousness.

OSI special agents immediately contacted the homicide squad of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., which assumed

investigative responsibility in this instance. OSI was asked to assist and the investigation proceeded according to a coordinated plan. Detectives of the Metropolitan Police Department and OSI special agents were paired and, on a 24-hour basis, conducted a careful examination of all buildings in the pertinent area of the air base. Evidence found at the scene and the bullet from the victim were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Cooperating in an effort to locate the murder weapon, the U.S. Army furnished mine detectors for a land search and the U.S. Navy contributed diving equipment for searching the riverfront adjacent to the place where the body was found.

Meanwhile, Metropolitan Police and OSI agents systematically interrogated nearly 4,000 airmen and civilians working on the base. A detailed record of each interview was maintained by stenographic help furnished by OSI and each interview sheet was carefully scrutinized by both agencies for leads. The Base Commander made available eating and sleeping facilities on a 24-hour basis for the representatives of both agencies.

As a result of the FBI Laboratory examination of evidence found at the crime scene, plus information obtained as a result of the interviews, an airman stationed at Bolling Air Force Base was developed as a suspect. He confessed the crime and said that robbery was his motive. The murder weapon had been hidden by the airman in a home in Pennsylvania. Detectives and OSI agents flew to the Pennsylvania community in an Air Force plane. Local and state police accompanied them in the search for and seizure of the gun. Unquestionably, the complete cooperation among the various investigative and law enforcement agencies—Federal, State and local—was a prime factor in the rapid and successful solution of this case.

Another example of the value of close cooperation involved a case of unlawful entry at an officers' club on an Air Force base. The OSI investigation developed a positive *modus operandi* but no logical suspect. One of the first acts performed by the OSI agent was to discuss the *modus operandi* with the local authorities.

Within a week a civilian establishment was entered under circumstances similar to the officers' club housebreaking. Through the cooperative efforts of both agencies, the police department uncovered evidence identifying an individual as the offender in both instances.

Jurisdiction

What is OSI's specific investigative mission? It conducts investigations of all major criminal offenses affecting or occurring within the jurisdiction of the Air Force, such as arson, burglary, sex offenses, perjury, frauds against the Government, and other violations of public trust, including bribery and criminal irregularity in connection with the procurement and disposal of Air Force property.

This agency also investigates all matters dealing with subversion, treason, sedition, security violations, espionage and sabotage falling within the defined jurisdiction of the Air Force. Personnel security investigations, which Air Force commanders use as the basis for granting or denying clearance to classified information or restricted areas, are conducted by OSI. In addition, the organization makes such other inquiries and investigations as may be required or directed, except those where law or regulation define the responsibility as that of some other agency, in or out of the Air Force.

The Office of Special Investigations is also the central clearinghouse in the Air Force for information of a counterintelligence nature. Such information, received from OSI field units on a worldwide basis and from numerous other sources, including the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency, the Army and Navy, and other organizations having similar responsibilities, is collected, studied, compared, and extracted. That information which is of general or specific interest to the various Air Force commanders is assembled and published for them.

OSI is a member of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference in Washington, D.C., which reports directly to the National Security Council. This conference, under the chairmanship of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, is responsible for the coordination of the investigation of all domestic espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversion and other related intelligence matters affecting internal security.

Maj. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, a former FBI official, was the first Director of OSI. He subsequently became Deputy Inspector General for Security and is now a Deputy Commander of the United States Air Forces in Europe. In July 1955, Brig. Gen. John E. Murray, also a former

(Continued on page 23)



Watch Mark File Is Useful Aid to the Investigator

by ORVILLE R. HAGANS, *Executive Secretary,
United Horological Association of America,
Denver, Colo.*

An important investigative technique which is being utilized successfully each year to solve a number of crimes and locate missing persons is the use of markings scratched into the cases of watches. These markings, referred to in the trade as either watch marks or scratch marks, are made by watchmakers who use them essentially to keep store records of their work on customers' watches. The marks in each case are coordinated with store file cards bearing the customers' names and addresses.

Watch marks have a number of definite advantages as a form of identification:

1. Wrist and pocket watch ownership in the United States is almost universal. A total of approximately 130,000,000 Americans own watches of some kind today.

2. Watches are universally marked for identification purposes by sellers and by watchmakers who later service them.

3. Watches are portable and are easily lost at the scenes of crimes.

4. Watch marks are indestructible under most circumstances. They are not obliterated by fire or by ordinary violence. They withstand the most intense heat. The only known instances in which they have been obliterated beyond recognition have been in severe automobile accidents in which the watch case, itself, has been mangled.

Law enforcement agencies have used watch marks as a means of identification and as clues for many years, but their usefulness has always been limited by the fact that a central registry for watch marks has been difficult to develop on a nationwide scale.

File Started

Several years ago the United Horological Association of America—a nonprofit watchmakers' organization with members throughout the United States—began developing a national watch mark

file in which both members and nonmembers were invited to participate without obligation simply by registering their watch marks with the association on 3 by 5 file cards.

The association, which was organized 25 years ago to raise the standards of the retail watchmaking industry through the dissemination of technical information on watch calibers which watchmakers are called upon to repair, recognized that the development of a watch mark central registry or identification bureau could serve the public interest in the fields of law enforcement, civil emergency and civil defense.

In discussions with Denver, Colo., police officials, FBI Agents and civil defense personnel, a committee of the association learned that law enforcement agencies would welcome the development of a comprehensive watch mark file.

Since the inception of the national watch mark program, the sponsoring association has assembled a file of more than 5,000 registered marks which are used to help law enforcement agencies by identifying the owners of watches involved in crimes or found in connection with crimes. This file has been assembled by direct mail, by canvassing the membership, and by securing the cooperation of state watchmaking examination boards in states where watchmakers are licensed.

Even as the association continues to acquire additional registrants in an effort to have all of the nation's 32,000 jewelry stores and 45,000 watchmakers engage in this public service, the current file is in continuous use. Every month a number of letters arrive at the United Horological Association of America Watch Mark Identification Bureau in Denver from police officials in scattered parts of the nation who are attempting to find missing persons or solve crimes with the clues that have been found in the cases of watches.

The procedure for the investigating officer or the head of the law enforcement agency is to

record in his letter as accurately as possible the mark he finds in the watch case. If there is more than one mark, he records each mark. He further identifies the watch if he can by brand name, caliber, jewelers, metals, and ornamentation, and he indicates whether it is a man's or a woman's watch. All available descriptive data can then be sent to the United Horological Association of America Watch Mark Identification Bureau, 1901 East Colfax Avenue, Denver 6, Colo.

Personnel in the United Horological Association offices will then see if the association has a registered watch mark on file conforming to the one sent in by the investigating department. If a matching mark is found, the law enforcement agency is advised of the name and location of the jewelry store from which further information can be obtained. If the mark is not located in the association's files, it is then distributed, with information taken from the investigator's letter, to all trade magazines which are likely to be read by watchmakers or jewelers, together with a request that any reader who can identify the mark should contact the investigating agency.

To date, law enforcement agencies seeking information have not even been asked by the association to report back results. The association, therefore, can only surmise the effectiveness of the program by the number of requests received annually from police officials. There is absolutely no obligation for use of the service. In an effort to extend this program and make it more effective in the achievement of its basic purposes of crime detection and identification, the United Horological Association of America is distributing window decals without charge to all retail jewelry stores and watchmakers registered in the program, regardless of membership status with the association. These decal markings will be readily identifiable to police officers as red, white, and blue shields with the words: "Nationally Registered Watch Marks. Federal, State, Local, Emergency," and the name, "United Horological Association of America, Inc."

It is believed that registration coverage in the program can be broadened rapidly in cities throughout the country if police departments, using the service or wanting to use it in the future, are willing to request registrations in the program by the jewelry stores and the watchmakers in their communities. The United Horological Association of America will distribute, through police departments, any number of registration

cards upon request at no cost. These can be obtained by writing to the address given above. There is no fee or membership requirement on the part of registering jewelers and watchmakers.

The next time there is a watch that looks like a link in a case you may be trying to solve, a letter describing the watch and its watch mark to the same address may lead to helpful information.

Hit-and-Run Driver Convicted

In the early part of June 1958, a hit-and-run driver caused the almost instantaneous death of a 19-year-old mother and her 11-month-old son whom she was pushing in a stroller near their home in Bethesda, Md. The stroller was torn into bits of wreckage and scattered for nearly a block.

The Montgomery County, Md., Police Department submitted numerous large pieces of a suspected convertible automobile, including the hood and the bumper, and the larger portions of the stroller, to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Examination disclosed that the stroller had been painted with three coats of paint. Found adhering to the front bumper of the suspect car was a three-layered chip of paint approximately the size of a small fingernail. Usually, paint examinations are limited to a determination of whether the paint samples are similar in color, composition, and other analytical aspects, and therefore whether the paint samples have a common origin.

However, in this case, it was possible to do more. By meticulous examination of the damaged pieces of the stroller, the exact area was located from which the paint found on the bumper originated, and the paint chip could be fitted precisely into its original location. In addition, debris from the automobile was found to contain human flesh and blood, and hairs which were determined to be similar to the baby victim's head hair.

The suspect was tried in Montgomery County Circuit Court, Rockville, Md., on December 8, 1958. The climax of the trial came with the testimony of the FBI Laboratory examiners concerning the paint chip. The jury deliberated only 10 minutes before returning a verdict of guilty. The defendant, sentenced on a charge of manslaughter, was given a term of 6 years in prison. After the sentencing, the judge told the subject, "Your biggest penalty will be that you will never forget."

Alarm System To Combat Bank Robbers

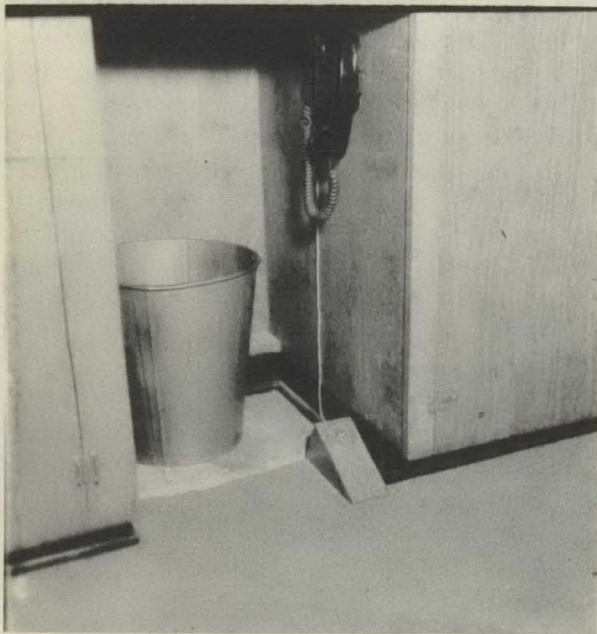
by CHIEF JOHN TRUETT, *Bend, Oreg., Police Department*

Across the country, violations of the Federal bank robbery statute occur almost daily. On occasion the robber is a "sweet little old lady" with an alleged vial of acid as a weapon, or a pretty teenage girl, or an experienced and hardened criminal. All of these robbers have one thought in mind—to obtain money.

Although law enforcement authorities cannot prevent occurrence of every one of these robberies, I feel that there are a number of things which can be done in training bank personnel to notify the police promptly in the event of a robbery and to obtain usable evidence and accurate descriptions of the robber.

Identification Factors

Employees of banking-type institutions should be taught the importance of correctly determining the possible age of the person, his height, weight, and the color of his hair and eyes. Good identification factors are those marks which are most noticeable, such as scars or moles about the face and neck. The hands should be observed for tattoos or for crippled or missing fingers, and particular atten-



Out-of-sight foot switch and telephone without dial.

tion should be paid to the type, style and color of the clothing worn.

The bank employees should also be instructed to observe and note every place where the robber stood or traveled, and the things he touched in the bank, remembering that the investigating officer will want to go over the areas for possible fingerprints.

Alarm System

Notification to the police department while the bandit is still in the bank, without endangering bank personnel, is of valuable aid in connection with solving bank robberies. A system was designed for one of our local banks in which this objective was gained. Foot switches and direct-line telephones were installed at each of the three tellers' windows and also in the offices of the bank's general manager and his assistant. A press of the foot on this switch flashes a signal terminating on one of the extension connections at the police department telephone switchboard which lights up at the same time a buzzer is sounded. This is identical to an incoming telephone call. No sound in the bank results from this foot switch and so it can be used while the bandits are still in the bank.

A name tag placed under the extension connection at the police department indicates to the operator the origin of the call. The telephones in the bank, installed on a direct line to the same extension on the police switchboard, are used for relaying relevant information of the robbery to the police as soon as it is safely possible to do so. Training of bank employees, through short instruction periods and practice in operating the foot switch, is a vital link in the alarm system.

A police radio microphone connected to the police switchboard is used to dispatch the patrol cars to the bank as the information is received.

Trial Run

We staged a trial run to determine the time it would take for a person to hold up the bank and get out of the building. In the trial run, I handed a printed note to the teller, as another employee checked the time. The teller placed her foot on the switch as soon as she read the first line of the robbery note. From the time I gave her the note, obtained the money and got back to the front door, 30 seconds had elapsed.



After initial signal followed by direct telephone call, police department operator broadcasts data to patrols.

When the teller's foot touched the switch, the police department received the signal and all units were immediately dispatched to the bank. As I went out the front door, the "victimized" teller picked up the telephone connected to the direct line to the police department and gave an account of the "robbery," supplying details and descriptions. The switchboard operator relayed this information over the radio microphone to all police units as they were proceeding to the scene. I was then "arrested."

A number of test runs were made to the bank by all patrol cars. The tests were made at different speeds and from different parts of the city, including that point farthest from the bank in each patrol district. From this farthest point, the time was cut from an average of 2½ minutes at 25 m.p.h. to an average of 1 minute under emergency conditions. Taking into consideration that all patrol cars would not be at the farthest point away at the time of a call, the time can be cut to mere seconds, depending upon the distance it would be necessary to travel.

When the alert is given, the patrols are directed to come in on specified streets and to observe all persons and vehicles in a four-block area. They are also directed to proceed to the bank, stop about one-half block from the building, observe the scene closely for any individuals answering the description furnished over the microphone, and await the arrival of the other patrol cars to their designated locations before moving in to make any arrest.

Another important phase of our test run training was a test for the bank employees on their ability to obtain an accurate description. They were not previously notified of this test. A stranger on the street was drawn into the plot, advised to enter the bank, have a bill changed and to ask the teller a question. Shortly after the stranger left the bank, the employees were asked to describe this individual. The descriptions varied only 2 inches in his height and 5 pounds in his weight; his age and the clothing he wore checked exactly with the descriptions given. Not one of the six employees had noticed the one outstanding physical characteristic of this individual. The young man had one half of a front tooth missing. However, a good description had been obtained during the few seconds the young man was in the bank getting his bill changed.

Fortunately, none of the banks in our community has been robbed. It goes without saying, however, that "There can always be a first time." This alarm system and training plan will not prevent all bank robberies. This procedure, however, will provide us a maximum of information in a minimum of time and thus afford us a better chance of apprehending a bank robber.



MODUS OPERANDI—CHECK PASSER

Criminals who seek profit from fraudulent check passing are ever alert to new techniques in their illegal trade. One Midwest check passer had his own special modus operandi.

He would enter a large department store and obtain the name of the personnel manager or another official of the store. Representing himself as one of these officials, he would then telephone the credit counter of the store or the office where credit was extended and advise them to cash a check for a friend of his whom he would send to the credit office, specifying the amount of the check. He would then make out a check in the name of his alleged friend for the specific amount previously indicated. He then became the "friend" as he sauntered up to the credit counter to have his check cashed. As added insurance, this con man would, if possible, obtain the name of the supervisor of the credit department before going to that department to present the check, so that he could add another flourish to his modus operandi.



Municipal and Police Building for Small Cities

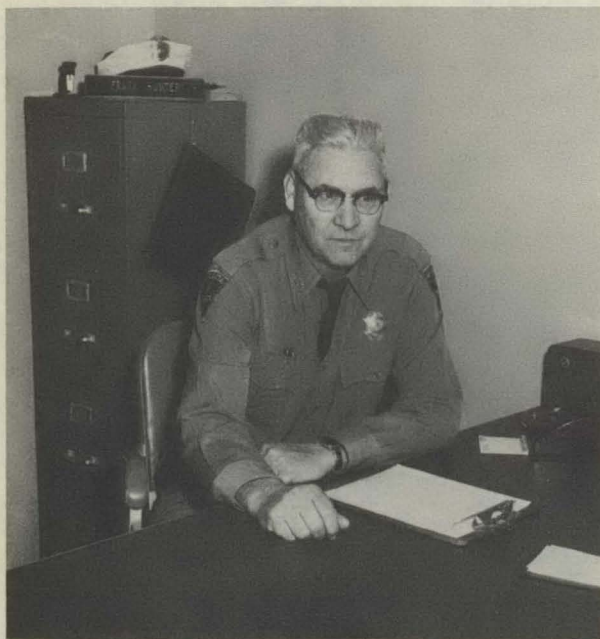
by CHIEF FRANK B. HUNTER, *La Junta, Colo.,
Police Department*

The city of La Junta, Colo., with a population of approximately 10,000 inhabitants, is located in the Arkansas River Valley.

Until 1957 the various departments of the city government were located in several different buildings. The police and fire departments were housed in a two-story brick building erected in 1902, which was condemned several years ago as unsafe for public use.

Faced with the problem of inadequate facilities for the various departments of its city government and the all-important financial considerations entailed in any building program, the city of La Junta and its farsighted citizens and civic leaders decided to do something about it.

The cost of building separate facilities for each of the major departments in our small community was prohibitive. This problem was solved by a plan to erect one building with adequate facilities to house the offices and working space of all the major departments.



Chief Frank B. Hunter.

In 1956 it was decided to construct the new Municipal Building and, in order to expedite the project, the city council appointed a La Junta City Hall Building Authority to construct the building. The cost was not to exceed \$250,000.

The Building Authority proceeded to have the plans drawn and then advertised for bids. The bids when received were approximately 5 percent above the estimate. The decision was made that the Building Authority would include only \$6,000 of the \$18,000 for the jail cells proper and the city would pay the \$12,000 balance in 2 years under a contract with the jail cell manufacturer. This was done and the city paid the \$12,000 about 3 months after the building was occupied.

The various departments of the city signed a contract with the Building Authority to pay rent for the building in an amount equal to the interest and principal that the authority pays on the bonds. When the bonds are retired, the Building Authority will deed the building over to the city.

The new Municipal Building, which includes all city offices, is located two blocks from the business district. The building is constructed of poured concrete with steel reinforcement. The police department, the fire department, the State patrol and the offices of the municipal judge are located in the north end of the building.

Police Department

The entrance to the police department is on the north side and opens into a hallway. A corridor turns to the right from this hallway. On one side of the hallway is the radio room, equipped with a 2-way radio, for the use of the local police department, the fire department, the Colorado State Patrol and the State Game and Fish Department. An intercom system in the radio room serves the police, fire and State patrol departments. Here also are located the controls for the fire department's automatic doors, the controls for two 4-way

stop lights on the two adjacent corners (which are turned on when the fire alarm sounds), and the fire, telephone, and alarm system. Filing facilities for the registration of motor vehicles are also located in the radio room.

The next office, with a communicating door from the radio room, contains the filing cabinets and all the records of the police department. Adjoining this room is an interrogation room and directly behind the interrogation room is the police chief's office. A door from the chief's office leads into the patrolmen's locker room which also includes a desk and typewriter for making out records and reports.

Across the hall from the radio room is the booking room where the prisoners are brought and questioned. This personal data is then placed on filing cards. A fingerprint cabinet containing all the supplies for taking fingerprints is located in this room.

Adjacent to the booking room is a storage room and next to this, a small, fully equipped service kitchen where the meals for the prisoners are prepared.

The Jail

A general corridor separates the jail from the offices and working space of the departments. All the cells of the jail are of the most modern construction and were planned for the utmost security as well as for easy maintenance. Each is equipped with an individual wash basin and stool, and steel bunks. The floor of the jail is concrete with drains so that it can be washed down readily by hose.

The jail is divided into two parts, one part housing the juvenile quarters and the female quarters. There are four steel bunks, a wash basin and stool in each of these quarters. The other or main part of the jail has three cells of four steel bunks each, with the same toilet facilities. This main part has a security door with the controls being on the outside and manually operated.

Opposite from the cells, and separated by a safety vestibule, is the day room where the prisoners have their meals. There is also a shower.

The lighting facilities are separately controlled in a utility space outside the cells. Also in this utility space are the plumbing pipes from the cells, making them readily accessible for repair as well as out of reach of the prisoners.



Police and Municipal Building.

The drunk tank is located at the back of the building and is equipped similarly to the cells with the exception of a wooden bench replacing the steel bunks and a floor drain for easy maintenance.

To the rear of the police quarters we have a private garage which opens into the hallway leading to the police offices and jail. The garage has a door controlled automatically from the radio room. When a patrol car carrying a prisoner comes in, the patrolman notifies the dispatcher who opens the automatic door and closes it again after the car is driven inside.

Fire Department

The fire department has its equipment stored adjacent to the police department in the front part of the building. The garage houses three fire trucks and one ladder truck. The chief's office adjoins the fireroom.

The fire department consists of four full-time paid employees and a volunteer force of approximately 20 men. The four full-time firemen serve as dispatchers 16 hours a day for the police department. In the event of a fire, a police officer is called in to take over the radio while the fireman reports to the scene of the fire.

The entire building has soundproofed walls, the upper half of the walls covered with sound-proof material and the lower half covered with tile. The building is heated by a hot water system, each office having individually controlled radiators which are converted to a refrigerated

cooling system for the warm weather. Exhaust fans are used for ventilation in the jail, taking the air out through vents in the roof.

The firemen have a large recreation room in the basement at the front end of the building. This room is also used during the day by the city employees for their rest periods.

There are many advantages to this type of building. All offices are readily accessible to the public as well as to the employees of interrelated offices; communications are coordinated for both fire and police departments and council chambers are conveniently located for public organizations and departmental meetings. Public interest concerning the police department has increased since the department has moved into the new building, and from this public attention has come considerable increased effectiveness in our public relations program.

Ample parking space in the rear of the building has been provided for all city employees. Parking space for police and State patrol cars is provided to the north of the police department end of the building.

The beauty of the building and lawn is enhanced by a semicircular flower garden in the front of the building, rose bushes on either side of the walk leading to the front entrance, foundation plantings of evergreen trees, spreaders and flowers. The plants and flower seeds are furnished by the La Junta Garden Club.

Adequate and attractive police facilities promote efficiency and public respect and we are all justly proud of our new Municipal Building.

NO SALE

Citizen cooperation and police alertness frequently pay dividends in crime prevention. Recently, the proprietor of a used-car firm in Keene, N.H., advised Chief of Police William T. Bridgman concerning his suspicion of two prospective car purchasers. The businessman stated that two men had examined several cars just prior to the firm's closing time and that shortly thereafter the keys to one of the cars was missing. Police officers were assigned to the automobile showroom of the company to await developments. Later in the evening, shortly after dusk, one of the "prospective buyers" was apprehended in an attempt to drive away in the automobile for which he had stolen the keys.

Obscene Material Statute

Transportation by any means in interstate commerce of obscene material for sale or distribution is a matter under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

The activities of an individual allegedly using local talent for the filming of obscene movies and thereafter selling the film first came to the attention of the FBI in 1949. This case illustrates the audacity of this type of criminal and the advantages he enjoys under weak laws against his violation.

Interviews of the man by FBI Agents in 1949 and in subsequent years brought admissions that he had sold lewd film locally. Aware of the Federal law prohibiting the use of commercial transportation for the furtherance of these activities, he had not distributed any of his obscene film and literature interstate by means other than in his own car. (The bill invoking a penalty for interstate transportation of obscene matter by any means was not passed until June 28, 1955.)

In 1954, this individual moved his operations to another state where he was arrested and charged with the manufacture and printing of obscene matter. This time a quantity of booklets and film of an obscene nature was seized in his possession, and he pleaded guilty. The penalty—a \$200 fine and costs.

He was soon back in business. Early in 1955, he was arrested for the possession of obscene film. Convicted, he was temporarily sidelined with a 60-day jail sentence. By the fall of that same year he was again in his filthy business of distributing lascivious material.

The FBI's attention was again directed to this peddler in 1957. An ensuing investigation revealed that he had traveled interstate by commercial airlines for the purpose of distributing and selling obscene motion picture film for which he was paid \$100.

An authorized complaint was filed charging him with the interstate transportation of obscene material. On the basis of this complaint, he was arrested by FBI Agents in December 1957.

Early in 1958, he was indicted on two counts of violation of the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute. He entered a plea of guilty to both counts of the indictment. Sentence this time—18 months on the first count and 3 years' probation on the second count, the probation to follow the confinement.

IDENTIFICATION

Thirty-five Years of Fingerprint Identification

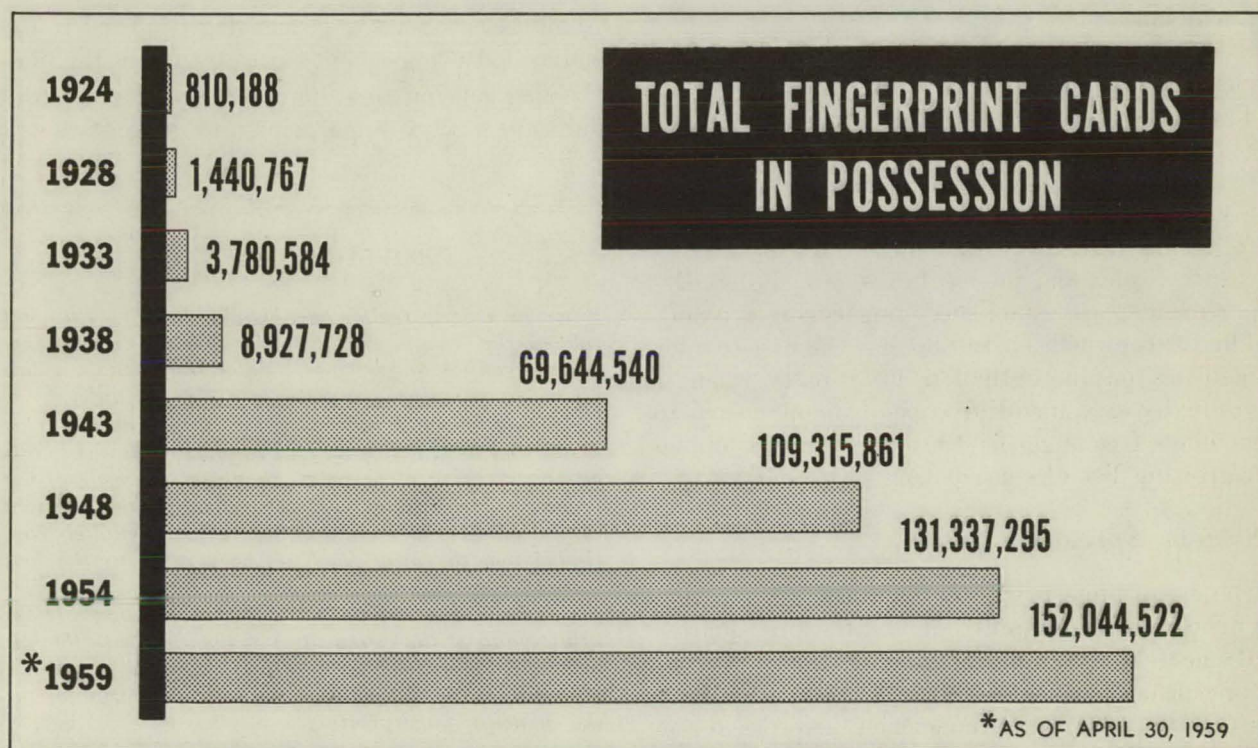
July 1959 marks the 35th anniversary of the Identification Division of the FBI. From 810,188 records in 1924, when a merger of the IACP and Leavenworth Penitentiary fingerprint collections was effected, the files have expanded until they currently contain in excess of 152 million sets of prints.

Over the 35-year span of its existence, the Identification Division has maintained pace with far-reaching advances in the science of fingerprint identification. It has liberally drawn upon all branches of science and ingeniously adopted many salient features as aids incidental to fingerprint identification. Functioning as a service agency, it has created a closely knit coalition at all levels of the law enforcement profession. Fingerprints forwarded by a peace officer in Utah may, after examination by FBI technicians, disclose that the subject of inquiry is presently a fugitive from justice in New Jersey. Evaluation of the Identifi-

cation Division's crusade to establish cooperation among the Nation's law enforcement officers may be made from the magnitude of the main files, where receipts are at the rate of nearly 20,000 fingerprint cards daily. The number of contributing agencies exceeds 13,000.

The indelible markings on the fingers of human beings offer an infallible means of personal identification. Fingerprints remain immutable. Their incontrovertible nature has resolved a centuries-old quest for a positive method of identification. Earlier civilizations resorted to such barbaric means as maiming, branding, and tattooing. Photography has merit as an adjunct to identification, but it is vulnerable as a sole source since personal appearances change and may be altered almost at will.

On the threshold of the 20th century the French anthropologist, Alphonse Bertillon, lent his name to a system of identification which recorded the



PROVING GUILT

When a finance company and a savings and loan association were robbed by a pair of bandits on successive days in two cities several miles apart, the descriptions provided by witnesses made it appear that the same gunmen were responsible for both crimes. Investigation developed a suspect who could not, however, be identified by witnesses at the savings and loan office. At the finance company, the manager said he thought the suspect looked familiar, but he could not definitely identify him.

A comparison by the FBI Identification Division revealed that a latent impression found on the washroom doorknob at the finance agency had been made by the suspect. Later, in sentencing the holdup man to 10 years, the judge commented that the presence of the defendant's print on the doorknob was "a definite indication of his participation in the crime."

dimensions of designated bone structures of the body. The system was discarded after 30 years, following a highly publicized incident of mistaken identity, the case of "Will West."

In 1903 at Leavenworth Penitentiary, a record check revealed that two unrelated inmates with practically identical Bertillon measurements bore startling facial likenesses and similarity of names. Fingerprints of the two men were compared and it was found that the patterns held no resemblance.

In the wake of the "Will West" case, other methods of identification fell by the wayside. That same year, 1903, is claimed by the New York State prison system as the date of the first practical, systematic use of fingerprints in the United States for the identification of criminals. The following year, the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and the St. Louis, Mo., Police Department both established fingerprint bureaus. The Leavenworth bureau became the first to offer facilities on more than a local basis when it gradually expanded the scope of its operations to include a free fingerprint exchange service among a growing list of contributing peace officers.

System Spreads

The use of fingerprints for criminal identification purposes spread rapidly during the first quarter of the century as more and more local law enforcement agencies adopted the system. Many sent copies of their fingerprint records to the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, es-

tablished by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The obvious need and the demand by police officials ultimately led to an act of Congress which established, on July 1, 1924, the Identification Division of the FBI. The combined fingerprint records of the IACP and Leavenworth formed the nucleus of what has grown steadily into today's vast collection.

As this central repository of criminal identification data quickly proved its worth to law enforcement officials faced with the problem of identifying criminals moving rapidly from city to city and State to State, new and valuable services were added by the Identification Division. In 1932, the international exchange of fingerprint data was initiated with a number of other nations. The next year, a Latent Fingerprint Section was instituted for making technical examinations of latent prints or of inked prints on a single fingerprint basis. Also in 1933, the Civil Identification Section was established.

Among the most productive services provided by the Identification Division are "wanted notices." Through their use, the FBI's repository of fingerprints serves as a "locator system" for wanted criminals. If a law enforcement agency requests a "wanted notice" on a fugitive *and this individual has a fingerprint record in the FBI files*, this record will be "flagged."

This means that a special flag is affixed to the individual's fingerprint card already in the files, the flag serving to denote fugitive status. Any subsequent set of fingerprints of this fugitive will

PROVING INNOCENCE

When an elderly realtor and his wife were held up and robbed, the young gunman fatally shot the businessman before making his getaway. Later the victim's widow identified a suspect in a police lineup as the killer.

Another citizen, however, subsequently reported to investigating local police that his son had confessed to this crime. Several latent prints found at the scene of the crime were sent to the FBI. The Identification Division conducted a comparison examination and definitely concluded that the prints had not been made by the first suspect.

Another comparison examination proved that a latent print found at the crime site was identical with the left index finger of the second suspect. Proving innocence as well as establishing guilt is a valuable contribution of the science of fingerprinting.

be matched with the "flagged" record and the requesting agency will be notified immediately. As an indication of the value of such notices, approximately 1,400 fugitives are identified each month through the submission of fingerprints to the FBI.

In addition to the use of fingerprints for the location of fugitives, latent impressions as investigative aids are another contribution of the science of fingerprints. Often the faint impression carelessly left behind is the most vital link placing the lawbreaker at the scene of his crime. Fingerprints have received widespread recognition as vital tools of law enforcement in the handling of criminal matters.

Humanitarian Benefits

Not so widely known, but equally important, are the humanitarian benefits which have resulted from the development of this science. The location of missing persons, the identification of victims in times of disaster, the establishment of identity for amnesia victims—all are everyday dramas in which fingerprints play the leading role.

Of the millions of fingerprint records examined by FBI experts, no two impressions have ever been found exactly alike in all details unless they

MISSING PERSON

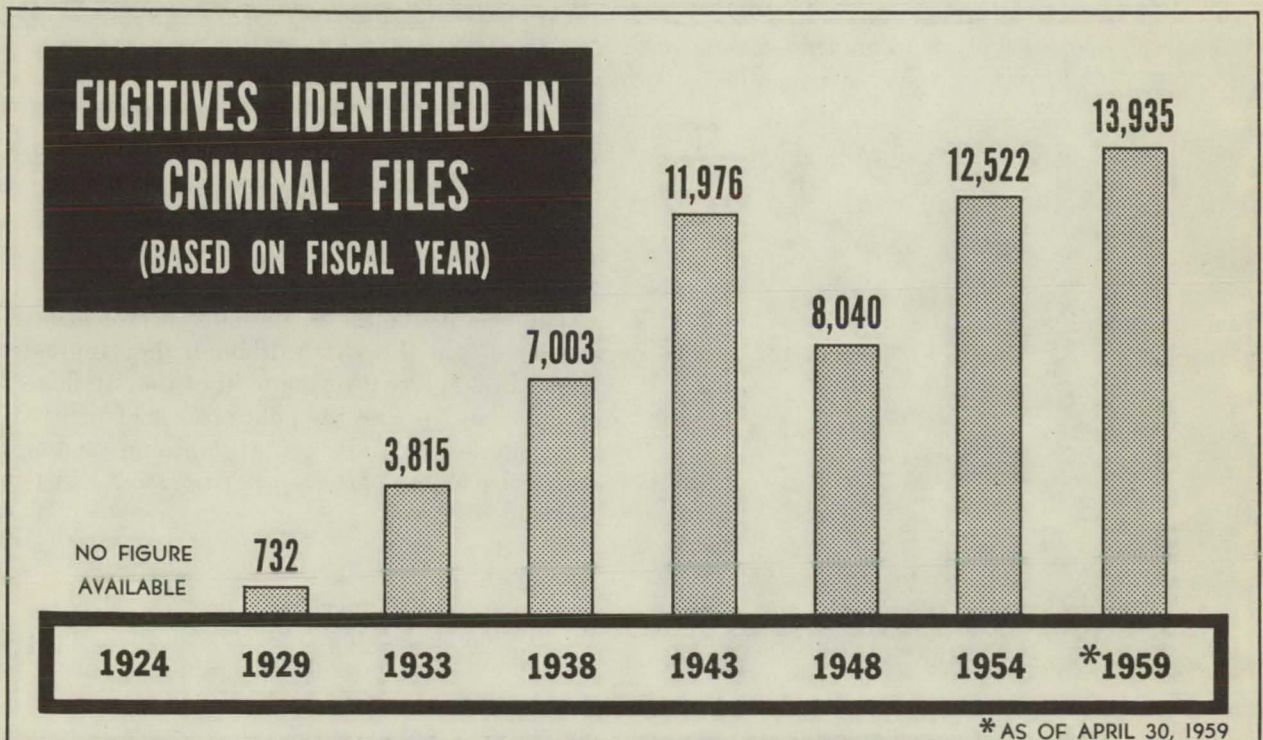
Late in 1958 a woman in a southeastern city wrote to ask the FBI's help in locating her father, who had been missing since 1920. The fingerprint files of the FBI's Identification Division yielded information concerning a man with the same name who had been in the Army. It was suggested to the woman that she contact the Veterans Administration for assistance and possibly additional information.

A few weeks later the woman wrote again, this time to say that as a result of the lead furnished by the Identification Division files, the joyful family had been reunited with the missing man. He had been confined to a Veterans Administration hospital since 1934.

were both made by the same finger. Efforts of confirmed criminals to confound documented evidence in the files by self-inflicted mutilation of pattern detail have proved futile. Fingerprints subsequently submitted and subjected to comparison have posed no problem in the determination of ownership.

Classification

With hundreds of millions of sets of fingerprints on file, a simple yet efficient system for classifying





Duplicating material in the FBI Identification Division for transmittal to contributing agencies.

the cards for filing is an absolute necessity. The classification system used by the FBI has been patterned after the system devised by Sir Edward Henry, a pioneer in fingerprinting and later Commissioner of London's Scotland Yard. Modification, innovation, and expansion in the equation have ensued, as FBI technicians have sought to accommodate the tremendous influx of prints.

Henry divides fingerprint patterns into eight basic types. The 10 fingers are considered as a unit to obtain the classification. By translating patterns in all fingers into numerical and lettered symbols, a feasible formula is derived.

A files system susceptible to multiple expansion segregates prints into groups and smaller sub-

divisions, on the basis of similar pattern characteristics in corresponding fingers. As a result, a technician can locate a record within a few minutes by examining a limited number of the millions of individual cards on file.

The FBI maintains two basic files. These are the single fingerprint file and that in which all 10 fingers are impressed on the card.

The single fingerprint file consists of the finger impressions of a selected group of notorious criminals. Each fingerprint is considered as a unit without reference to the other nine fingers.

The "10 finger" files constitute the main files of the Identification Division. They are labeled "criminal" or "civil" according to content.

Prints filed in the criminal files represent individuals charged or convicted of criminal activi-

FUGITIVE IDENTIFICATION

A man who applied late last year for a taxi driver's license in a west-coast city submitted readily to the required fingerprinting. He explained later that he thought he would be "safe" after the passage of 21 years since his escape from the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City.

The fingerprints of the applicant were forwarded to the Identification Division of the FBI in Washington, D.C., where they were identified with those of the escapee. He had fled in October of 1937 while serving a term for larceny of livestock. A copy of the arrest record was forwarded to the west coast, where the would-be taxi driver was apprehended.

ties. The civil identification files contain impressions transmitted by widely diversified sources, but having in common a singularity of purpose—permanent recording of fingerprints for personal identification only.

The criminal files are the most active identification files in the FBI, although they represent less than 23 percent of the total of the "10 finger" files. They apprise the police officer of prior arrests; guide the judiciary in imposing sentence; aid probation or parole authorities; and assist in locating fugitives.

Speedphoto

When time is of the essence and regular mail service will not provide the rapid response required, fingerprint comparisons can be made in a matter of minutes by the use of the Speedphoto



The Latent Fingerprint Section makes use of the most modern equipment and procedures.

THE HANDLING OF A FINGERPRINT CARD IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



RECORDING SECTION

FINGERPRINT CARDS RECEIVED, RECORD AND STATISTICS MAINTAINED FOR EACH CONTRIBUTOR.
PRINTS EXAMINED FOR COMPLETENESS OF DATA.
SPECIAL HANDLING SUCH AS "WIRE ANSWER" AND "SPECIAL DELIVERY" NOTED.

SIXTH FLOOR



TECHNICAL SECTION -- Classifying

PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, PLACED ON FINGERPRINT CARDS BY FINGERPRINT EMPLOYEE IN ORDER TO AID NAME SEARCH IN CARD INDEX SECTION WHEN SEARCHES ARE LARGE.
THIS SECTION IS ADJACENT TO THE RECORDING SECTION.

2



CARD INDEX SECTION

FINGERPRINT CARDS SEARCHED BY NAME WITH THE AID OF THE PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION TO FIND PREVIOUS RECORD UNDER THE SAME NAME.

1a -- PRINTS HAVING FBI NUMBER INDICATED BY CONTRIBUTOR OR THOSE WHERE AN FBI NUMBER IS REVEALED BY NAME SEARCH ARE ROUTED TO THE ASSEMBLY SECTION.
1b -- PRINTS HAVING NO FBI NUMBER AND THOSE ON WHICH NO RECORD IS LOCATED ARE ROUTED TO THE TECHNICAL SECTION FILES.

FIFTH FLOOR



TECHNICAL SECTION -- Criminal Fingerprint Files

FINGERPRINT CARDS ON WHICH NO NAME CARD WAS LOCATED ARE COMPLETELY CLASSIFIED AND SEARCHED BY PATTERN FORMATION AND RIDGE DETAIL.

FINGERPRINT CARDS ON WHICH NAME CARD WITHOUT FBI NUMBER WAS LOCATED ARE COMPARED WITH "MASTER" PRINT.

4a -- IDENTIFIED PRINTS ROUTED TO THE ASSEMBLY SECTION.
4b -- PRINTS NOT IDENTIFIED ROUTED TO THE FINGERPRINT CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.

FOURTH FLOOR



TECHNICAL SECTION -- Civil Fingerprint Files

PRINTS OF DECEASED AND AMNESIA VICTIMS ARE SEARCHED IN THIS FILE.

THIRD FLOOR



ASSEMBLY SECTION

5a -- COMPLETE RECORDS ASSEMBLED FOR EACH PERSON HAVING AN FBI NUMBER.

5b -- NEW FBI NUMBERS ARE ASSIGNED.

ALL IDENTIFICATIONS MADE BY FINGERPRINT SEARCHERS ARE VERIFIED.

SECOND FLOOR

POSTING SECTION

NO HANDLING REQUIRED UNLESS FINGERPRINT CARD PERTAINS TO "WANTED" INDIVIDUAL. INSURES PROMPT NOTIFICATION TO WANTING AGENCY.

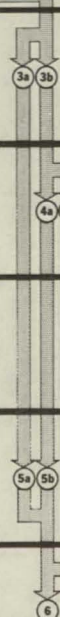
FIRST FLOOR



FINGERPRINT CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

REPLIES FOR FINGERPRINT CARDS HANDLED. "NO RECORD" AND "RECORD SHEET" MAILED TO THE FINGERPRINT CONTRIBUTOR.

INDEX CARDS AND ADDITIONAL ALIAS CARDS TYPED FOR NAME FILES, INDEX CARDS WITH FBI NUMBERS HAVE ARREST NUMBER AND FINGERPRINT CONTRIBUTOR ADDED.



"AUTOMATIC LIFT" TO CONVEY PRINTS TO EACH SECTION

Transceiver, which was installed in the Identification Division in October of 1950.

The Speedphoto equipment is utilized by a network of 27 law enforcement agencies for the transmission of visual fingerprints and identification data over direct telephone lines. The Speedphoto transmits and receives data in many shapes and sizes up to 8 by 10 inches at the rate of 1 inch per minute. The cost of transmission is the same as for a long-distance telephone call for the same length of time.

Over 2,000 such requests for identification data have been handled in the Identification Division since the Speedphoto machine has been installed. A staff of specially trained employees is ready to render this service to law enforcement agencies 24 hours a day.

Through the continued application of new techniques and procedures and the constant adapta-

tion of the most modern equipment, the Identification Division of the FBI provides useful and necessary cooperative services for law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation.

SPEEDPHOTO

Speedphoto facilities frequently provide quick answers to police problems involving establishment of identity. When a jet tanker crashed and exploded at a New England airbase last year, State police were able to obtain fingerprints from the five victims. The Speedphoto transmission of these prints to the FBI in Washington was begun shortly before midnight. Two of the bodies were identified through the prints before the transmission of the five sets of prints was completed, and the other three bodies were identified by 9 o'clock the following morning.

Unidentified Deceased

The Imperial County sheriff's office, El Centro, Calif., is attempting to identify the skeleton of an unknown deceased man found on January 9, 1959, in the desert in the southeast corner of the State of California, about 10 miles northwest of Winterhaven, Calif., 400 yards north of the railroad tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad. An examination of the skeletal remains has disclosed a small, round hole in the right temple, suggesting a possible bullet hole made by a small calibre bullet. A .22 calibre, single shot, bolt action, Model 514, Remington rifle, bolt action rusted in a half-open position, was found lying near the skeleton. The possibility exists that this death was homicidal.

A report of laboratory analysis by the Los Angeles County sheriff's office, Los Angeles, Calif., contains the following estimates regarding the description of the unidentified deceased: Probably Caucasian, possibly mixed race (Caucasian and Negroid); adult male; age 24 to 40 (favoring 24 to 30); 210 to 240 pounds; 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet 1 inch (favoring 6 feet 1 inch); 10½ to

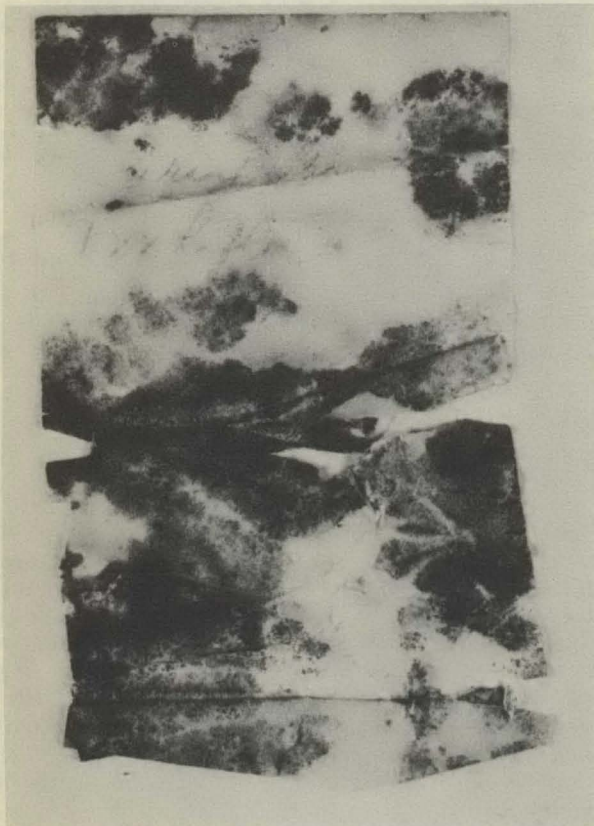
11 shoe size; 40- to 42-inch waistline (based on marks on belt); four or five molars and upper left second premolar missing; calcification deposits which suggest possible healed bony injury of the vertebral column of the middle and lower back; clothing (in an advanced state of decay)—business suit, cloth topcoat (colors not discernible); Hickok molded saddle leather belt, nondress shoe, sport type with composition sole.

The laboratory report indicates that this man died possibly between the years 1948 and 1956, with the evidence favoring the 1950-55 period. The Remington rifle found near the body was a Model 514 rifle, which was reportedly introduced by the manufacturer in 1948.

An examination was made by the FBI Laboratory of the papers found in the clothing of the deceased and one of the papers was found to contain the name "Frank B——" and the address "122 Raft" or "122 Right." The writing was faint and indistinct and the paper appeared to be the carbon copy of a sales ticket.

Investigation has failed to identify this person. The Imperial County sheriff's office is particularly interested in determining the communities in the United States which have such an address as "122 Raft" or "122 Right."

Any information regarding such an address or the identity of this unknown deceased man should be furnished to Herbert H. Hughes, Sheriff, Imperial County Sheriff's Office, El Centro, Calif.



Paper clue.

DISASTER VICTIMS

On February 2, 1959, close to midnight, an airliner with 73 persons on board crashed into the East River at New York City, broke into pieces and sank. The crew of a nearby tugboat rescued 8 persons, leaving 65 on the death list.

At the request of airline officials and local police, the FBI "disaster squad" went into action to assist in the identification of the victims. Based on a passenger list furnished by the airline, fingerprint cards of persons with names and descriptions similar to those of the passengers were taken from FBI files to the scene. As bodies were recovered, fingerprints obtained from them were compared with the cards. Within a week 34 bodies were found, and by May 9 the bodies of 49 adult victims were recovered. Of these, the FBI Identification Division was able to identify 39, or 80 percent.

OTHER TOPICS

The town of West Haven, Conn., with a population of more than 40,000 people, has 5 miles of shoreline, most of which is beach area. The West Haven Police Department, headed by Chief John F. Monahan, consists of 63 police officers and a clerk.

The beaches are patrolled by the police department as much as possible but during the summer months the beaches and an amusement area, attracting a minimum of 200,000 people, require 13 lifeguards and 13 constables to assist the regular police with patrol duty. The lifeguards, working a minimum of 7 hours a day, are supplied with the necessary items used in rescue work, such as torpedo buoys, life rings, boats, etc., and are required to hold a Red Cross or YMCA Senior Lifesaving Certificate. The lifeguards are also screened before hiring, to insure that only individuals with the necessary skill or training for the job are hired.

The constables, also working a minimum of 7 hours a day, take over the parking problems and see that bathers cross our highways to the beach areas in safety. Recently, our town has placed fire alarm boxes along the public beaches in strategic positions for the use of the public in emergencies.

Equipment

Additional equipment controlled by our local fire department is also available for water safety work. The West Shore Fire Department, located in the beach area, has a rescue boat, aqua lung, etc., which are used, on occasion, for rescue missions. The Center Fire Department, with the help of the Civilian Defense, has recently acquired an Army surplus "duck" which is used with great success for rescue missions on the shore front and is especially useful in rough waters. All together, there are four boats of various sizes available at our fire departments for water rescue missions.

Our own department has recently employed station wagons as squad cars. One of these cars, equipped with an inhalator and other equipment

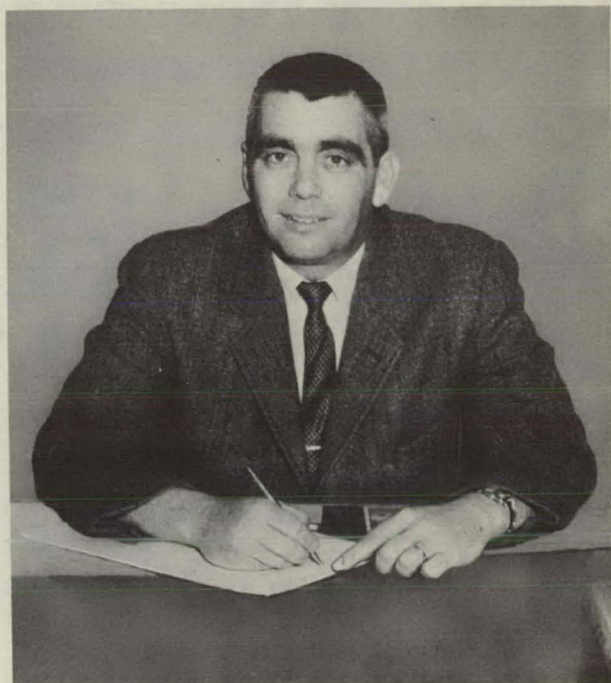
Handling Water Safety Problems in a Beach Area

by DETECTIVE JOHN WOLFE, West Haven, Conn.,
Police Department

essential in water rescues, has been used with great success in the past year.

Training

Most drowning victims are nonswimmers. It is important that nonswimmers be trained in the art of swimming, and that accomplished swimmers be trained in water safety. The American Red Cross does a splendid job along these lines by conducting swimming and lifesaving classes on our waterfront during the summer months and in swimming pools during the winter months. The YMCA also has swimming and lifesaving classes during the entire year. It is also felt that police departments should encourage these activities and, whenever possible, the personnel of police departments should be trained in the art of swimming, lifesaving, and water safety.



Detective John Wolfe.

Some of our neighboring police departments have trained one member in the art of skindiving, and provided him with the necessary equipment. This plan has much merit as the trained skindiver can effect the recovery of bodies and evidence from large water areas.

Motorboats

Last summer, a problem arose concerning outboard motorboats and the way they are operated in the swimming areas of our beaches. Another problem involved water skiers. We are attempting this year to set up no-swimming areas so that these boats may come into shore with safety. It is also planned to make a set rule as to the distance a boat or water skier may safely approach a swimming area. As soon as these rules are established, the lifeguards in the beach area will report any violation of these rules.

Presently, in the General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1958, there is a statute, section 53-189, which governs the reckless operation of motorboats. It reads as follows:

Any person who operates any boat propelled in whole or in part by an internal combustion engine or explosive engine, upon any waterway within the jurisdiction of this State, recklessly and in such manner as to endanger the life of a person other than the occupant of such boat shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both.

Although this statute gives law enforcement officers the power to act in cases of reckless opera-

tion of motorboats, it is felt that more specific statutes governing motorboats might be adopted. Along these lines, the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill., has drawn up a recommended model law called the Uniform Pleasure Boating Act of 1957 which contains 30 sections related to laws governing operations of boats. This proposal contains references to the problem of boats and water skiers in swimming areas and it deserves consideration by any police agency having jurisdiction in waterfront areas.

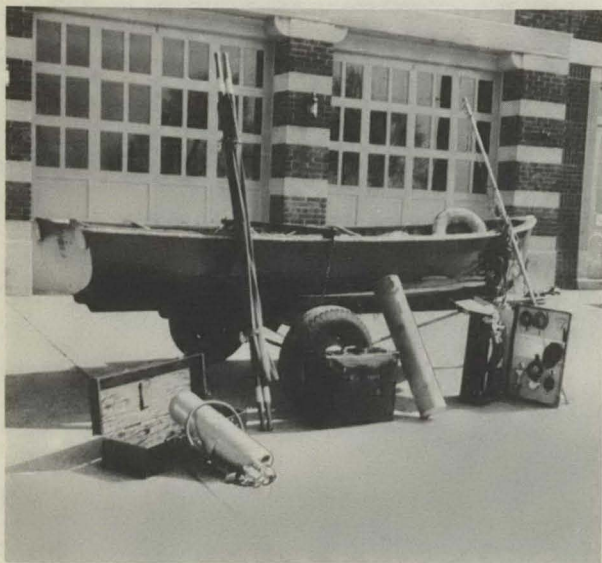
Another problem presented by the miles of beaches in West Haven is the extreme difficulty of patrolling such areas in after-dark hours, when the beach areas can become a potential "hot spot" for all types of crime, usually of the morals type. We are, at present, trying to pass a town ordinance in connection with trespassing on the beaches after sundown. If the ordinance is passed, it will enable our department to control these areas.

Coast Patrol

Recently our department sent a member to the National Aquatic School which is conducted by the American Red Cross each year throughout the country. This man came back to the department qualified as a water safety instructor. He passed his newly acquired knowledge on to a group of boys known as the Coast Patrol.

The Coast Patrol was formed approximately 9 years ago. The nucleus was composed of a member of the police department and seven boys whose average age was about 11 years. The group was formed shortly after a tragedy on our waterfront which claimed the lives of three persons, two of whom were young boys. As the years went by, the Coast Patrol expanded to include a membership of 70 or more boys, ranging in age from 11 to 21 years.

The primary objective of the Coast Patrol was and is to teach water safety and, in this way, reduce the number of accidents and/or drownings on our waterfront. The members made their own rules and regulations, selected their uniforms, designed their insignias, and made up their own tests for advancement. They did all this without the help of adult committees, funds, headquarters, etc. In fact, the only adult leadership was given by the police officer instructor. Their meeting place over the years has been the basement of the officer's home or the nearby beaches.



Water rescue equipment maintained by waterfront fire department.

To date, approximately 200 boys have been members of this organization. The following is copied from the history of the Coast Patrol which was written by its own members:

The main function of the Coast Patrol is to teach and promote water safety. It strives to show to its members the necessity and importance of safety in, on, or near the water. After the boys join the Coast Patrol, they receive examinations based upon what they have learned. These examinations are stepping stones to the boys' ratings. When a boy joins the Coast Patrol, he becomes a "Pollywog" or apprentice seaman. To become a second-class seaman or "Minnow," he must complete a second-class seaman examination. This is also true when a boy wants to become a first-class seaman or "Bass," third-class petty officer or "Swordfish," second-class petty officer or "Flying Fish," first-class petty officer or "Shark," and chief petty officer or "Barracuda." To become a commander of a group, or "Whale," the member must complete all required courses of the Coast Patrol, or the equivalent, and be 21 years of age.

The Coast Patrol not only strives to teach and promote water safety to its members, but also strives to make the members good citizens and teach them to understand their civic responsibilities. During the 9-year period that the Coast Patrol has existed, it has participated in many helpful and necessary activities. One of its first activities was to participate in the many searches for drowned victims along the West Haven shoreline. Another of the duties of the Coast Patrol was and is to help secure shore-front property and boats in time of hurricanes so that a minimum amount of damage will occur. The group also assists the local authorities in the evacuation of the shore-front population. Another duty of the members of the Coast Patrol is to report unsafe or hazardous conditions along the waterfront and to patrol the area until the condition is corrected. Another duty of the members is to turn in bands from dead waterfowl to the Federal Wildlife Commission. Members also offer helpful and friendly advice as to weather conditions to amateur boat owners. They have supplied food and clothing to flood victims in the well-known valley floods of 1955, and assisted the Red Cross in water safety demonstrations at Yale University.

Benefits

It is our belief that forming the Coast Patrol has served a twofold purpose: the cutting down of accidents on our beaches, and providing a combatant force against the problem of juvenile delinquency. We highly recommend the formation of such groups in towns and cities with beach and waters areas—possibly like our own in West Haven.

It is believed that police departments with large water areas to patrol should have sufficient training and planning in order to intelligently combat the problems brought on by summer or



"Duck" used in water safety program.

all-year swimming activities. By facing the problems with an open mind and with cooperation from the various agencies interested in water safety, such as the American Red Cross, YMCA, boating clubs, etc., an intelligent solution to these problems can be reached. In addition, an interchange of ideas among law enforcement agencies in connection with such problems is advantageous.

The members of the West Haven, Conn., Police Department appreciate the cooperation we have received in connection with the water safety program. We feel that our efforts will bring favorable results.

AMNESIA VICTIM

Fingerprints often provide the unfortunate victim of amnesia with a name, a past, and an opportunity to be reunited with family and friends. An example was the man who wandered into a western sheriff's office and pleaded that he did not know who he was.

The man's fingerprints were forwarded to the FBI, where a search of the criminal and civil files of the Identification Division produced negative results. A further search among old prints of the Armed Forces, however, identified the amnesia victim's prints with a set taken by the Army at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., 49 years earlier. The interested sheriff's office was furnished the available data concerning the man.

Value of Evidence

Evidence is a serious matter in the work of the policeman, although it often comes in small and seemingly insignificant size. A recent investigation related by Chief W. S. Rhodes, Rock Hill, S.C., Police Department, illustrates this point.

An ordinary ballpoint pen turned out to be the direct means of clearing up two cases of house-breaking for the Rock Hill, S.C., Police Department on February 10, 1959. Two business offices had been broken into during the nighttime. In one of the offices, a safe job had been attempted. The door to the safe had been burned with an acetylene torch in an attempt to open it.

A safe job is a serious case for any police department but in the State of South Carolina conviction for this offense carries a mandatory sentence of 10 years in prison for any attempt to crack a safe, whether successful or not. A suspect in this particular safe job was apprehended in the act of trying to pawn a sport coat that had been stolen from the burglarized office. This man had served time in prison before and interrogation was to no avail. He maintained he had found this coat in a pile of rubbish. At the time of his arrest, the coat was damp.

The suspect submitted to a lie detector examination. Although there were reactions on pertinent questions, he reasserted his innocence. Officers sifting through his personal belongings noticed four ordinary ballpoint pens. The manager of one of the burglarized companies stated that a pen which he could identify was missing from his office. In regard to his pen, he stated that he had cut a small section from a matchstick and pushed it into the top of the inside metal tube that fed the point. He said he did this in order to remedy the faulty top pushbutton on the pen. Shown one of the pens found in the suspect's possession, the manager unscrewed the



Tell-tale pen.

top of it in the presence of the detectives and the matchstick section was stuck in the top of the brass tube as he had previously stated. He smiled and said, "Gentlemen, this is my pen, and my secretary knows about it too."

Confronted with this new evidence, the suspect confessed the break-in of both of the companies, including the acetylene torch attempt on the safe in one. This suspect was subsequently convicted and received a 10-year sentence on March 18, 1959.

This case reflects that a bit of evidence, no matter how small, may be the means of solving a case.

TATTOO FILE

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department has in operation in its identification division a tattoo file, according to information received from Col. Stanley R. Schrotel, Cincinnati Chief of Police.

This file was developed by Patrolman Eugene Townley and at the present time contains over 14,000 various types of tattoos. For facility in searching and filing, it is divided at the present time into 98 divisions. Included in these divisions are criminal suspects by name who have tattoos, tattoos of initials only, and various parts of the body on which tattoos are found.

The material included in this file is extracted from the records of the police department's identification section. The compilation of the data is a continuous project, and additional divisions of the file are contemplated.

The value of this technique was illustrated in January 1959, when the file produced information resulting in the identification of a rapist. The victim of this criminal assault observed a tattoo of the name "Bill" on the left forearm of her assailant and furnished this information, in addition to the physical description of the attacker, to police investigators. A search of the department's modus operandi file was made with negative results. The records of the tattoo file disclosed approximately 15 suspects bearing the tattoo "Bill." Photographs of these suspects were obtained and exhibited to the victim who identified one of these men as the subject. Less than 4 hours after the offense the suspect was identified, located, and taken into custody and subsequently confessed to the crime.

The tattoo file proved valuable in another case in which the decomposed body of an unknown

murder victim was located by local officers in northern Mississippi. Although several months had passed since the discovery of the body and attempts to identify the deceased had been made in many cities, the man was unidentified.

At the time of the discovery of the body, the hands of this decomposed body were forwarded to the FBI Identification Division but identification was not possible.

Cognizant of the victim's numerous tattoos, an FBI Agent recalled the fact that the Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department had a tattoo reference file. A comparison check of the victim's tattoos with the Cincinnati Police Department furnished the name of an individual with similar tattoos and a set of fingerprints for this person.

As a result of this tentative identification, the FBI Identification Division was able to positively identify the body by comparison of the fragmentary fingerprints taken from the victim's hands and the known fingerprints submitted by the Cincinnati Police Department.

Colonel Schrotel and members of the Cincinnati Police Department consider the tattoo file a valuable asset and desire to have other police authorities know that this file and information concerning it are available to all law enforcement agencies.

HOOLA HOOPERS

In December 1958, a group of high school chemistry students in the State of Washington devised a new method for using a hoola hoop. In the operation of a tree-house "still," pieces of hoola hoop were successfully employed by these youthful bootleggers in transposing the fluid from one container to another. Following the breakup of this teen-age moonshine ring by local police, a test of the "juice" being made revealed that it contained 8 percent alcohol.

FIREARMS EXAMS

Evidence bullets are identified in the FBI Laboratory by microscopic comparisons with the guns from which they were fired. In addition, special chemical procedures are used for detecting and determining the patterns of gunpowder residues which might be located on the clothing or apparel of shooting victims.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

FBI official, succeeded General Carroll as Director of OSI and served in this capacity until his recent retirement. The current Director of OSI is Brig. Gen. John M. Breit, who was until recently a member of the staff of the U.S. European Command and previously the Deputy Provost Marshal of the U.S. Air Force.

In 1956 the Secretary of the Air Force presented OSI the Air Force's Outstanding Unit Award for "exceptionally meritorious service of great national significance." Tributes paid by other Government officials are exemplified in the congratulatory message received from FBI Director Hoover on the occasion of OSI's 10th anniversary, in which Mr. Hoover said OSI has "made monumental contributions to the welfare of our Nation, and I am sure I speak for all Americans in this expression of deepest appreciation."

It is believed that the details of the organization and jurisdiction of the Office of Special Investigations, USAF, will be of interest and information in view of the close working arrangements between the field element of OSI and local civilian law enforcement agencies.

FINGERPRINT STATISTICS

In the files of the FBI Identification Division there are stored at present the staggering total of more than 152 million sets of fingerprints. These prints, the property of the contributors, are maintained in custody of the FBI for compilation of fingerprint data and return of fingerprint information to the contributing agencies. The following chart presents a breakdown of the fingerprints on file as of May 1, 1959.

Criminal prints.....	34, 027, 049
Civil prints.....	118, 017, 473
Total number of fingerprints in file..	152, 044, 522
Number of contributors.....	13, 256
Estimated number of persons represented in:	
Criminal files.....	12, 874, 481
Civil files.....	61, 809, 833
	74, 684, 314
Number of fugitives on whom wanted notices are posted.....	90, 356

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOHN ARON PEACOCK, also known as:
Aaron Peacock, Jay A. Peacock, John Peacock,
John A. Peacock, John Aaron Peacock, "Little
Red"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution *(Robbery)*

John Aron Peacock is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

On January 25, 1957, the manager of a Garland, Tex., foodstore departed from a bank with two bags of money containing over \$6,000. As the manager proceeded toward his place of business approximately one block away, he was approached front and rear by two armed bandits and forced at gunpoint to walk with the pair. A third bandit in a stolen car approached the store manager and his captors from the rear. As the car came abreast of the trio, each bandit took a bag of money and fled in the stolen auto.

Two of the robbers were subsequently apprehended. The third was identified as John Aron Peacock who remains at large.

Process

A complaint was filed before a U.S. Commissioner at Dallas, Tex., on March 18, 1958, charging Pea-

cock with violation of the unlawful flight to avoid prosecution statute in that he fled from Texas to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

The Criminal

Peacock has previously been convicted for violation of the Internal Revenue Code (liquor).

Caution

Peacock reportedly carries a gun at all times and has stated he will not be taken alive. He should be considered extremely dangerous.

Description

John Aron Peacock is described as follows:

Age-----	43, born October 12, 1915, Perry, Fla.
Height-----	5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.
Weight-----	155 to 160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Reddish brown.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupation-----	Jitney driver.
Scars and marks-----	Mole on left cheek, mole on rear of right shoulder, ½-inch scar on right thorax, 1½-inch scar on back of left hand, small scar on left thumb, ½-inch scar on right knee.



John Aron Peacock.

FBI No.----- 2,065,070.
Fingerprint classification----- { 14 0 5 U 000 7
I 19 W MOI

Notify FBI

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

Expert Testimony Trips Thieves

On December 11, 1957, a sealed parcel containing 2,566 loose, unset diamonds, valued wholesale at \$118,000, retail \$300,000, was shipped by air express from Los Angeles to New York City. The diamonds were being returned for re-evaluation and inventory purposes. This parcel was reported to the FBI as missing on December 28, 1957.

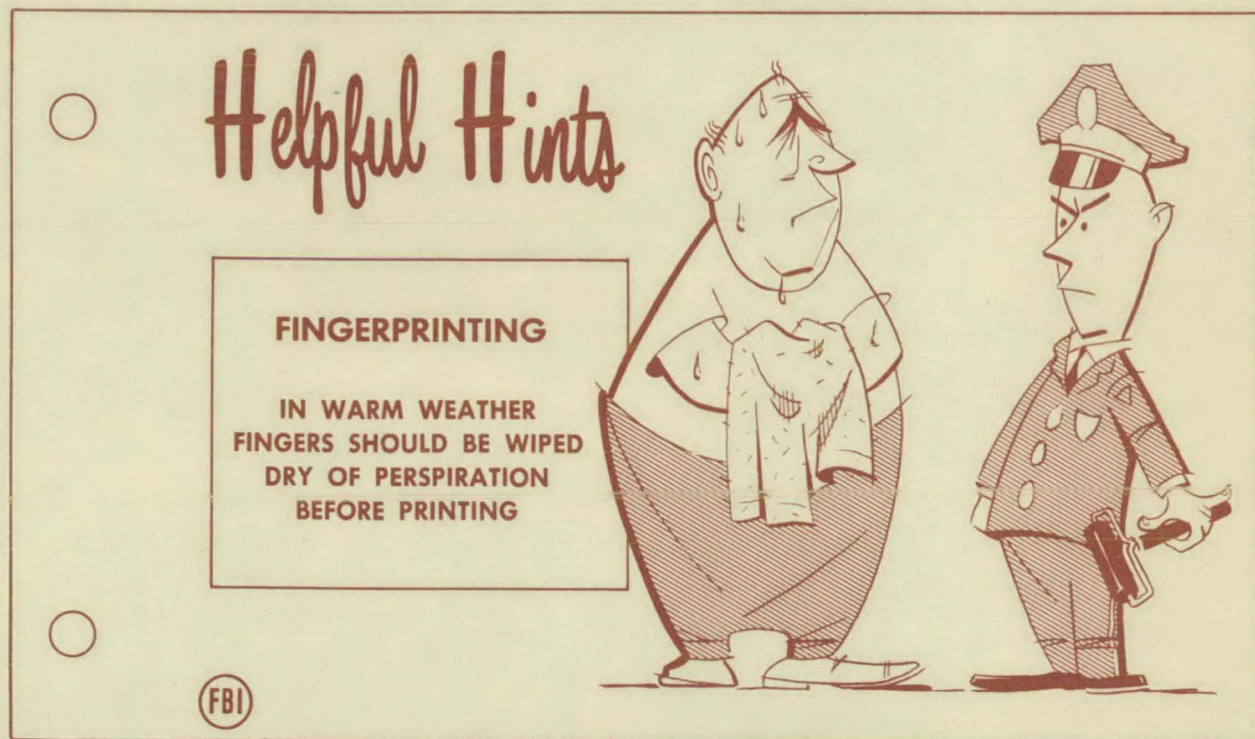
Initially, FBI Agents discovered that the parcel had not been transferred to a New York flight at the Chicago transfer point.

Subsequent FBI investigation resulted in the recovery of over 2,100 diamonds, some of which were still wrapped in their original wrappers. The wrappers were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory in Washington for examination. Four suspects, including an airlines' employee at Midway Airport in Chicago, were developed. The four suspects were charged with the Federal violation of theft from an interstate shipment.

At the trial of the four suspects in February 1958, an FBI Laboratory examiner testified to the development (through infrared photography) on two pieces of the wrapping paper of erased pencil writing which corresponded to writing on the records of the salesman who had shipped the diamonds. A latent fingerprint examiner from the FBI Identification Division testified that among the latent fingerprints developed on a piece of paper used to wrap the diamonds were the fingerprints of three of the suspects.

When confronted with this testimony, three of the defendants changed their "not guilty" pleas to "guilty" and the fourth was found guilty after a court trial. All were given prison sentences.

The value of the recovered diamonds was determined to be \$75,151. In addition, the sum of \$500, admittedly the proceeds of the sale of unrecovered diamonds, was recovered in the apartment of one of the suspects.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern shown here is classified as a loop with two ridge counts. The delta is located at point D and the core at point C. The formation directly above point D is not the delta since it is not located at and directly in front of the divergence of the type lines.