



FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



Vol. 30, No. 6

June 1961

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

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

JUNE 1961

Vol. 30 No. 6

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
What Law Officers Must Know and Do About "Hot Wires," by Sherman R. Knapp, President, Edison Electric Institute, New York, N.Y.; President, The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Berlin, Conn	3
<i>Scientific Aids:</i>	
Preserving Prints of Shoes and Tires on Hard Surfaces	7
<i>Firearms Training:</i>	
Iowa Police Build New Firing Range at Nominal Expense, by Paul J. Bruhl, Assistant Chief of Police, Burlington, Iowa . .	11
<i>Law Enforcement Administration:</i>	
Staying Step Ahead of the Lawbreakers and Within Budget, by Chief L. J. (Bill) Campbell, Columbia, S.C., Police Department.	14
<i>Facilities:</i>	
Unique Features of New Facility Aid Police Work, by Cedric E. Emahiser, Chief of Police, Eureka, Calif	16
<i>Investigators' Aids:</i>	
Shoe Print on Rug Links Holdup Man to House Robbery	18
New Twist Given Old Short-Change Racket	19
Pocket Radios May Be Burglars' New Weapon	19
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Policemen Should Make Proper Use of King's English, by Sgt. James Mancusi, Mamaroneck Town Police Department, Larchmont, N.Y.	21
Unusual Aspects of Police Problems in Fiftieth State, by Chief Anthony R. Paul, Hawaii County Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii	23
Disaster Plan Is Placed in Effect During Hurricane, by Chief of Police Carlisle Johnstone, Orlando, Fla., Police Department. .	27
Officer's Memory Results in Arrest of Wily Con Man	30
Wanted by the FBI	32
<i>Identification:</i>	
Police in Tampa Seek Identity of Deceased Woman	20
Questionable Pattern	Back cover



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

June 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The capital punishment question, in which law enforcement officers have a basic interest, has been confused recently by self-styled agitators "against the evil of capital punishment." A brochure released not long ago, pleading for "rehabilitation" of murderers while passing lightly over the plight of the killers' innocent victims and families, charges that law enforcement officers "become so insensitized by their dealings with vicious criminals that they go to the extreme of feeling that the death penalty is absolutely necessary."

To add to the burden of conscience borne by peace officers, prosecutors, and jurists and to brand law enforcement officers as callous, unfeeling men "insensitized" to the sanctity of human life are gross acts of injustice to these servants of the public. This ridiculous allegation is mutely refuted by the compassion which wells up in quiet tears flowing down the cheeks of hardened, veteran officers who too often see the ravaged bodies of victims of child molesters.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of many of those who deplore capital punishment. A realistic approach to the problem, however, demands that they weigh the right of innocent persons to live their lives free from fear of bestial killers against statistical arguments which boast of how few murderers kill again after "rehabilitation" and release. No one, unless he can probe the mind of every potential killer, can say with any authority whatsoever that capital punishment is not a deterrent. As one police officer has asked, how can these "authorities" possibly know how many people are not on death row because of the deterrent effect of executions?

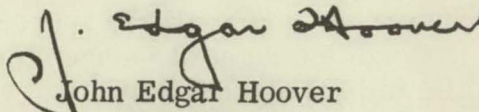
Maudlin viewers of the death penalty call the most wanton slayer a "child of God" who should not be executed regardless of how heinous his crime may be because "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." (Genesis 1:27) Was not this small, blonde 6-year-old girl a child of God? She was choked, beaten, and raped by a sex fiend whose pregnant wife reportedly helped him lure the innocent child into his car and who sat and watched the assault on the screaming youngster. And when he completed his inhuman deed, the wife, herself bringing a life into the world, allegedly killed the child with several savage blows with a tire iron. The husband has been sentenced to death. Words and words and words may be written, but no plea in favor of the death penalty can be more horribly eloquent than the sight of the battered, sexually assaulted body of this child, truly a "child of God."

The proponents of "rehabilitation" for all murderers quote those portions of the Bible which they believe support their lavender-and-old-lace world where evil is neither recognized nor allowed. But the Bible clearly reveals that enforcement of moral justice is nothing new to our age. In fact, in referring to man as the "image of God," the Old Testament, so freely quoted by opponents of the death penalty, also states, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man." (Genesis 9:6) There are many passages in the Old Testament which refer to capital punishment being necessary to enforce the laws of society. Since the Old Testament was written about and to a nation while the New Testament was written to individuals and to a nonpolitical body known as the Church, there is a difference in emphasis and approach. Certainly, however, the moral laws of the Old Testament remain with us today.

Misguided do-gooders frequently quote the Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," to prove that capital punishment is wrong. This Commandment in the 20th chapter, verse 13, of Exodus has also been interpreted to mean: "Thou shalt do no murder." Then the 21st chapter, verse 12, says, "He that smiteth a man, so that he die, shall be surely put to death." We can no more change the application to our society of this basic moral law in the Old Testament than we can change the meaning of Leviticus 19:18: "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which Jesus quoted in the New Testament.

To "love thy neighbor" is to protect him; capital punishment acts as at least one wall to afford "God's children" protection.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

What Law Officers Must Know and Do About "Hot Wires"

by SHERMAN R. KNAPP, *President, Edison Electric Institute, New York, N.Y.; President, The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Berlin, Conn.*

Electric power is like any other kind of power: The power of the cartridge in your handgun; the power of an automobile in motion. A speeding car can build up enough energy to kill a dozen people. A parked car with a loose brake on a slight grade can kill by crushing at 2 miles an hour.

Guns, cars, or falling objects are always potential hazards because they are energy in motion. Electric power is also energy in motion. Its voltage is like the water pressure at a hose nozzle. There is no "safe" voltage: You can get just as wet from a garden hose as a fire hose, just as dead from a .22 as a .44 Magnum, and just as "shocked" from your 120-volt house current as a 115,000-volt transmission line.

The law enforcement officer is frequently first on the scene when overhead wires come down as a result of storms, cars hitting utility poles, or even the falling of a rotten tree branch on a windless night. He should know the hazards and pro-

cedures involved in an electric power emergency where there is a fallen wire. Most important, he should consider *any* fallen or broken wire as dangerous.

Some fallen wires snap and twist, bursting lethal sparks as they bite the ground. Others lie quietly; no sparks, no warning rattles like a snake, but potentially just as deadly. So, do not go within 6 feet of *any* fallen wire.

What To Do First

As a law enforcement officer, you should know the simple A B C's of an electric power emergency:

A. Call the power company and report to police headquarters.

B. Set out flares and keep people at least 100 feet away. Electric power emergencies frequently occur when it is raining; wet ground increases the hazard.

C. Keep everyone away from any kind of metal fence. A highway divider or a rusty old roadside wire fence may be energized by a fallen wire draped across it a mile or more away.

In a hurricane, tornado, forest fire, or flood, fallen wires may be multiplied by the hundreds. Then, the electric companies borrow skilled professionals from each other. In such disasters, the law enforcement officer has his own job to perform, under direction. As part of a task force, he does not have to make his own decisions. But every town policeman, city patrolman, county officer, and State trooper should be prepared for the moment when he faces an electric power emergency alone. Then, he must make his own decisions about people, and power, and himself.

Rules To Remember

Electricity, from a powerline or a thundercloud, seeks to reach the ground. So, there is one rule to remember at all times: *Do not let yourself or others get into a circuit between one wire and another, or between one wire and the ground.*

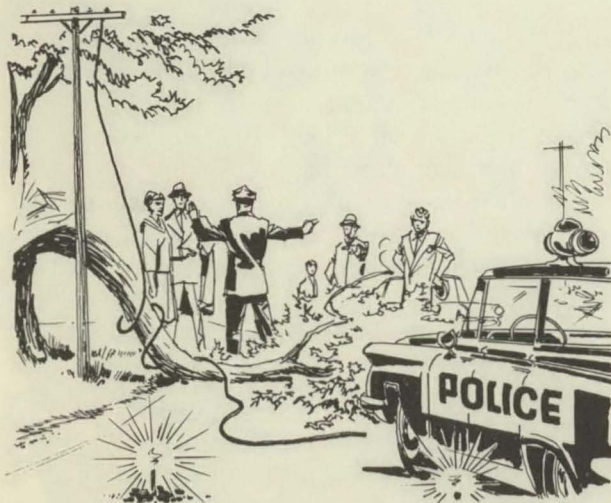


Sherman R. Knapp stands before a painting depicting the aftermath of an ice storm and snowstorm showing the wrath of the elements and many powerlines lying in the streets.

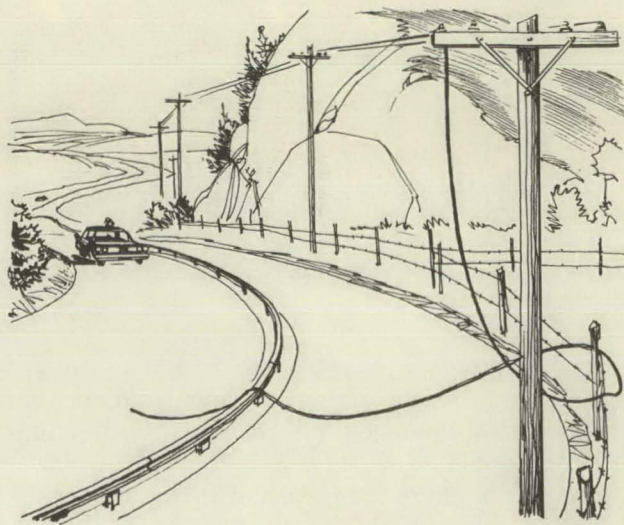


Regard every fallen wire as dangerous. When you spot one on patrol or when one is reported to you, notify the power company so that repair crews may take expert, immediate action.

In a typical power emergency, a car hits a utility pole, causing a wire to snap and fall on the car. The occupants are perfectly safe as long as they stay in the car. Call the power company. If the car catches fire, tell the occupants to *leap*, not step, from the car. To step out would put them in the circuit, with deadly results. If the occupants are too injured to respond, you may be able to push the other car out of contact with yours. But before you get out of your car, take



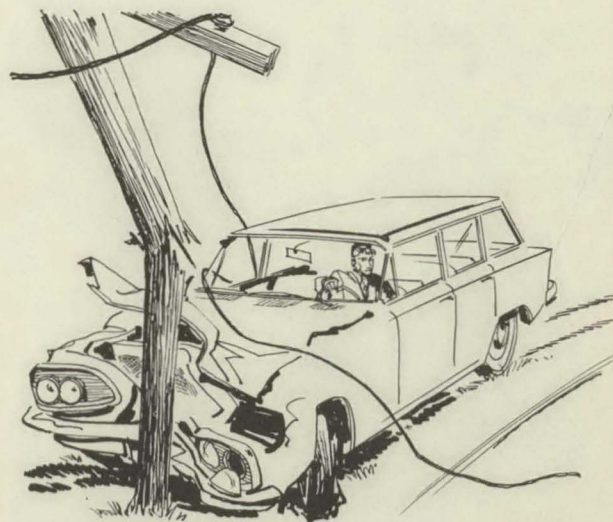
Keep out of the danger zone. Never get closer than 6 feet to fallen wire. Keep crowds back and out from under overhead lines. Set flares. Reroute traffic if necessary.



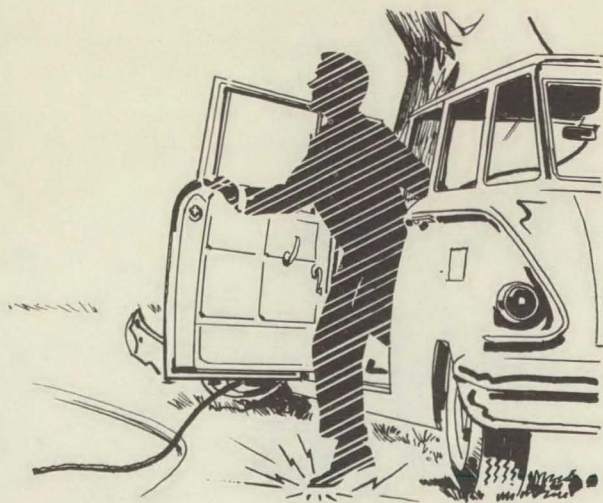
Keep yourself and others away from metal highway dividers and metal fences of all kinds. A fallen wire draped over such dividers and fences can energize them for great distances.

a good look around, or it might be your last; there might be another fallen wire behind you or hooked to your bumper. If so, exit leaping from your cruiser.

Many police carry a length of dry rope, an ax, and blankets in their cars. The rope can be flung around the fallen wire to pull it free from a vehicle or victim, or it can be used as a snare to help extricate unconscious persons trapped in burning cars or tangled wires. The ax is to be used



Remind yourself and driver of damaged vehicle that vehicle is "hot" or energized when it has a fallen wire draped over it. Tell him that as long as he stays in the vehicle he is perfectly safe.



Impress upon motorist the fact that should he step from his vehicle he would make himself part of the electric circuit from the wire to the ground, just as the victim is doing in the above drawing.



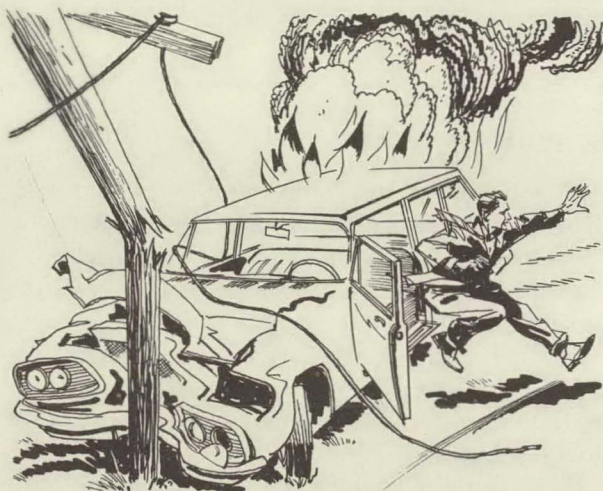
Do not attempt to handle wires unless properly equipped or trained. Make sure the stick of wood, the wooden pole, or the rope you use to remove fallen wire from vehicle or victim is free of dampness.

to cut a fallen wire with one true swing only when all other rescue efforts with wooden poles, sticks, or dry rope have failed. In most cases, leave the cutting of potentially dangerous wires on the ground to trained power company linemen. The blankets, of course, are carried to keep a victim warm while artificial resuscitation is being administered.

Sometimes, a long, dry stick can be used to lift a fallen wire from a victim. A garden rake at

least 6 feet long will answer the purpose. Roadside branches will, too, but very often they are likely to be too wet to offer any protection.

In any rescue attempt, you must protect yourself; dead heroes aren't any good to anyone in trouble. *Do not rely*, under any circumstances, on rubber boots, raincoats, rubber gloves, or ordinary wirecutters to help protect you. Above all, *do not touch the wire*, or allow even your clothing to touch the wire or the victim.



Sometimes occupants of a vehicle must leave in a hurry. Instruct them to leap free of the vehicle with no part of their bodies or clothing touching the energized vehicle and the ground at the same time.



Don't be a dead hero! Don't make foolhardy rescue attempts. Remember, your rubber boots and rain gear are designed to protect you against getting wet—not against getting electrocuted.



Never try to cut fallen wires without proper equipment. A long, dry rope can, however, be used to pull a fallen wire from a victim. Try to lift wire clear of victim while keeping it, at some point, in contact with ground. Danger is reduced considerably this way.

You, as law enforcement officers, and we, in our business of producing and transmitting electric power, necessarily work under conditions involving hazards. But hazards can be controlled by knowledge, training, and experience.

So, when we need a policeman, we'll call you, and when you meet an electric power emergency, please call us—our men know what to do.

Mr. Knapp graduated from Cornell University as an electrical engineer in 1928; joined the Connecticut Light & Power Co., Berlin, Conn.,



Sometimes a rope can be used to pull victim free from a vehicle or snarled, fallen wire. After victim is completely clear of wire, begin artificial resuscitation immediately. This is a matter of life or death. Every second counts.

that year; elected executive vice president in 1949 and president in 1952; president of Edison Electric Institute, New York City; vice president and director of the Yankee Atomic Electric Co.; director of a number of insurance and manufacturing companies in Connecticut; past president of the New England Gas Association and Electric Council of New England. Outside of his business interests, his primary field of activity concerns education, and he is a trustee of Connecticut College.

SAFETY HELMET VALUE PROVED AGAIN

A police officer's duties frequently place him in a position where he has to defend himself from bodily harm against the vicious onslaughts of hoodlums defying arrest.

For protection against such onslaughts, the Richmond, Calif., Police Department issued an order in 1957 designating safety helmets the official head covering of their uniformed officers.

The FBI, ever alert to the many problems confronting law enforcement officers, is always happy to pass on information which it feels will be of value to them in the pursuit of their official duties. Therefore, upon learning of the Richmond order and to give other police agencies the benefit of results obtained from issuing such an order, the

FBI solicited an article from Chief Charles E. Brown of the Richmond Police Department who graciously consented to write it. The article was published in the July 1960 issue of the *Law Enforcement Bulletin*.

Later, in further support of the value of this order, two more Richmond police officers are exceedingly grateful to their department for making safety helmets available.

In response to a riot call at a local dance hall, the two officers were kicked and rolled down the stairs and clubbed over the head before they were able to quell the disturbance.

Without the protection of the helmets, the blows inflicted upon their heads could have proved fatal.

6 *San Francisco Criminel 9-29-60.*

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



An investigator can reasonably expect a criminal to leave shoe prints or tire treads when entering and leaving any crime scene, yet this evidence may well be the most overlooked of all scientific evidence. Many of these prints are quite obvious and no great problems are involved in finding and preserving them. However, some impressions on floors and other hard surfaces are often difficult to locate and present problems in their preservation which require special techniques. In cases of this type, diligence pays off because there may be no better way to place a criminal at a crime scene than to match his shoes or car tires with prints found and preserved by the investigator.

The purpose of this article is to review some of the methods of preserving impressions which have proven successful and which may aid law enforcement officers in their approach to the problems involved.

Locating Prints on Floors

If you were to place a white paper on the floor where people normally walk, you would soon notice many shoe print impressions in dust. It is only reasonable to expect that there are similar dust prints on the floor around the paper even though the prints may not be visible. As a matter of fact, prints on the floor may be very difficult to find because of the color of the floor, the nature of the dust, and the diffusion of light. To search a floor properly, it is necessary to darken the room and then direct a beam of light across the floor with a flashlight or lamp held near the floor surface (fig. 1). This method of lighting should reveal any prints of value on all types of flooring as well as outside areas on tar roofs, cement drives, window sills, etc. Shoe prints on waxed floors, desk tops, and other very smooth or polished surfaces are particularly good for reproduction. As each print is located, it is a good practice to outline the area in chalk or pencil so that the print will not be disturbed before it can be photographed and lifted.

Preserving Prints of Shoes and Tires on Hard Surfaces

All prints should be photographed before attempts are made to lift them. Such a photograph, free of distortion, will be used by the laboratory expert for examination purposes. It may be necessary to take several photographs of each impression with varying light conditions to insure a good, clear photograph. A ruler and some identification information (initials, date, etc.) should be included in the photograph (fig. 2).

Lifting Prints

The choice of lifting material will depend on the conditions of the print, the experience of the investigator, and the availability of materials.

Large pieces of fingerprint lifting tape or photographic film can be used to lift prints in light dust. Some commercial products are also made for this specific purpose. Fingerprint lifting tape should be used in the same manner that it is used to lift latent fingerprints except that no fingerprint powder is necessary. Apply the tape at one end of a dust print and remove all air pockets or bubbles with firm hand pressure (fig. 3). The tape must later be covered to protect the lifted print.

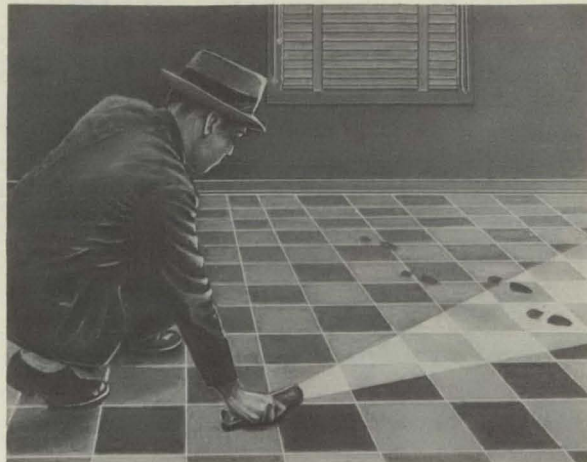
Blank sheets of photographic film (clear) become tacky when moistened with water and in this condition are good for lifting impressions in light dust. Sheets of film can be prepared in advance by fixing unexposed film, washing, and drying. The dried film can be stored or carried in kits ready for use. Just prior to lifting dust impressions the film should be soaked in a tray of water for a few minutes. The excess water should be squeezed from the film. The film becomes tacky and should be carefully applied to the dust impression with a roller or squeegee. Considering all factors, this may be the best and most inexpensive method, and some experimentation with photographic film may be warranted by those interested in this subject.

Some thick sheets of rubberlike material (6 by 14 inches) are commercially available for lifting

LOCATING AND PRESERVING SHOE PRINTS AND TIRE TREADS ON FLOORS AND OTHER HARD SURFACES

SEARCHING

1. ROOM SHOULD BE DARKENED.
2. HOLD FLASHLIGHT NEAR FLOOR AND DIRECT BEAM ACROSS FLOOR SURFACE.
3. AVOID WALKING ON FLOOR UNTIL SEARCH IS COMPLETED.



1

PHOTOGRAPHY

1. PLACE CAMERA DIRECTLY OVER AND PARALLEL TO PRINT.
2. HOLD LIGHT (FIXED OR FLASH) CLOSE TO FLOOR.
3. PHOTOGRAPHED AREA SHOULD INCLUDE RULER AND IDENTIFICATION DATA SUCH AS INITIALS, DATE, ETC.



2

LIFTING PRINTS

1. FINGERPRINT TAPE
 - A. USE WHITE TAPE UNLESS DUST IS WHITE.
 - B. PRESS SMOOTHLY AND FIRMLY OVER PRINT TO REMOVE AIR POCKETS.
 - C. LIFT TAPE CAREFULLY AND COVER STICKY SURFACE.
 - D. INITIAL AND DATE LIFT.
2. PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM (FIXED, UNEXPOSED)
 - A. SOAK IN WATER AND SQUEEGEE OFF ALL EXCESS DROPS.
 - B. APPLY WITH ROLLER OR SQUEEGEE FROM ONE END.



3

3. COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

LIFTING PRINTS WITH SILICONE RUBBER

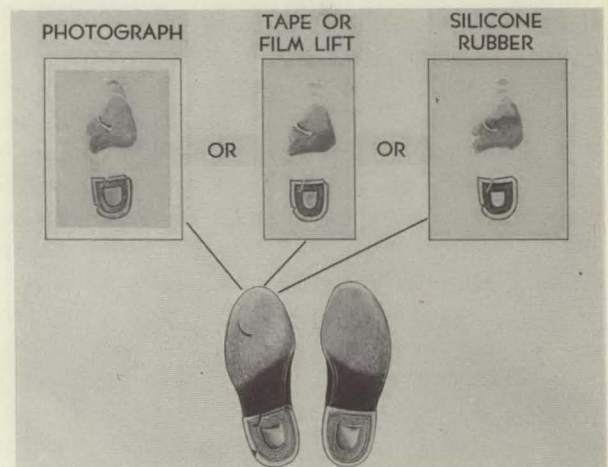
1. MIX SUBSTANCE THOROUGHLY WITH PRESCRIBED AMOUNT OF CATALYST.
2. PLACE DAM AROUND PRINT TO BE CAST.
3. START POURING AT ONE END OF PRINT AND ALLOW LIQUID TO FLOW OVER PRINT.
4. DO NOT REMOVE UNTIL SUBSTANCE IS COMPLETELY SET.



4

LABORATORY COMPARISONS OF SHOES AND TIRES WITH LIFTS

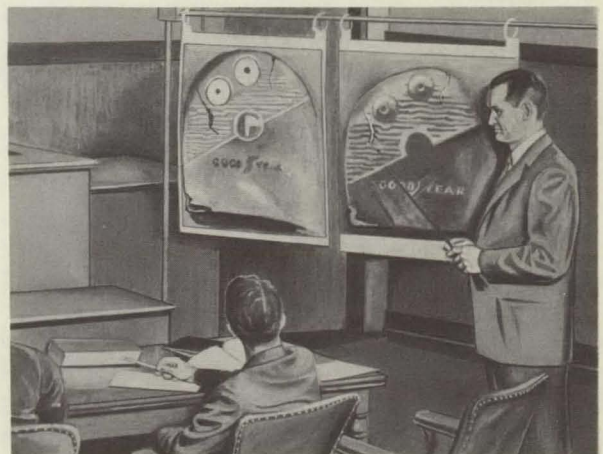
1. DETERMINATION OF SIMILARITIES OF SIZE, SHAPE AND DESIGN.
2. ACCIDENTAL MARKS SUCH AS SCUFFS AND CUTS CAUSED BY WEAR ENABLE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATIONS OF PRINTS WITH SHOES OR TIRES.



5

COURT TESTIMONY

1. FBI LABORATORY EXPERTS TESTIFY TO THEIR FINDINGS BY DISPLAYING TO COURT AND JURY ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING RESULTS OF THEIR TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.
2. THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE IN ALL TECHNICAL FIELDS AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE FBI LABORATORY EXPERTS ARE OFFERED AS A SERVICE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AT NO COST.



6

prints. These sheets are made tacky by the application of a prepared liquid just before using. They can also be reused. It may be necessary to have several of these sheets on hand and, therefore, the cost would be a factor in considering their use.

New Approach to Lifting

A new approach to the problem of lifting shoe and tire impressions has been through the use of silicone rubber products. The results obtained in laboratory tests have been very good, especially for lifting dust impressions. Silicone rubber also has been used for the reproduction of other types of evidence which require fine detail. The cost of the material is higher and the techniques may be more involved than in other methods but the results may justify using silicone rubber under certain conditions.

Silicone rubber comes in cans as a thick liquid which does not harden or vulcanize until a catalyst has been added. The prescribed amount of catalyst is mixed with the rubber just prior to pouring over an impression. The curing time can be controlled by the amount of catalyst and ranges from 5 minutes to several hours. For the purposes of preserving dust impressions, a curing time of 5 to 10 minutes seems best. Dust prints on rough surfaces such as leather or fabric do not reproduce well with silicone rubber because the detail is too fine and the grain of the leather or weave of the fabric shows more clearly than the dust. Some police supply houses are presently selling silicone rubber products in kit form. Many different plastic materials are being developed as a result of research in other fields, and it is quite possible that an adequate product will materialize from such research for the use of law enforcement.

Impressions appearing in a heavy accumulation of dust where an actual depth exists have been successfully reproduced by a thin mixture of plaster of paris or by silicone rubber (fig. 4).

Laboratory Examination

The main purpose of adequately preserving shoe-print and tire-tread evidence is to provide the laboratory expert with a basis for comparing prints with suspects' shoes and tires. In many cases, positive identifications are possible (fig. 5). This, however, is dependent upon the condition of the impression left at the crime scene, the ability of

the investigator to reproduce the print, and the condition of the evidence when it is examined. In some cases, the markings found in a print are not sufficient to support positive identifications, but even in these cases the general similarities in size, design, and shape may be important circumstantial evidence. For this reason, fragmentary or indistinct impressions should not be discarded or overlooked by the investigator.

Expert Testimony

The services of the FBI Laboratory are offered free to all law enforcement agencies, and these services include furnishing expert testimony when it is desired by the interested agency or prosecutor. Shoe-print and tire-tread experts use photographic enlargements to demonstrate their findings to the court and jury (fig. 6). This method of presentation is a simple and very effective method of impressing upon the court and jury the evidence found by the expert in his comparison of a suspect's shoes or automobile tires with prints found at a crime scene.

★

EXPRESS SERVICE FOR STORK

A police department in one of the New England States has acquired a new and unique piece of equipment for a certain emergency which occasionally occurs in most police departments.

A "stork toboggan" has been ordered carried in every run of the police ambulance when there is a sufficient quantity of snow on the ground for smooth transportation. The department is of the opinion that expectant mothers can be more easily and safely transported in this way than being carried by policemen through snowdrifts.

Boston Crimdel 1-24-61.

★

PIG SQUEALS, TWO ARRESTED

As a hog rancher and his brother were approaching their ranch at about 11 o'clock one night, they saw a car pulling away from their hog pen. Instantly on the alert, they drew closer to the car and heard a pig squealing. They chased the now fast-moving car for approximately 2 miles and made citizens' arrests of a 23-year-old adult and a 17-year-old youth, after finding one of their 100-pound hogs in the trunk of the car. The suspects were turned over to local authorities.

San Diego Crimdel 11/28/60

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Bufile #63-4296-46.

FIREARMS TRAINING



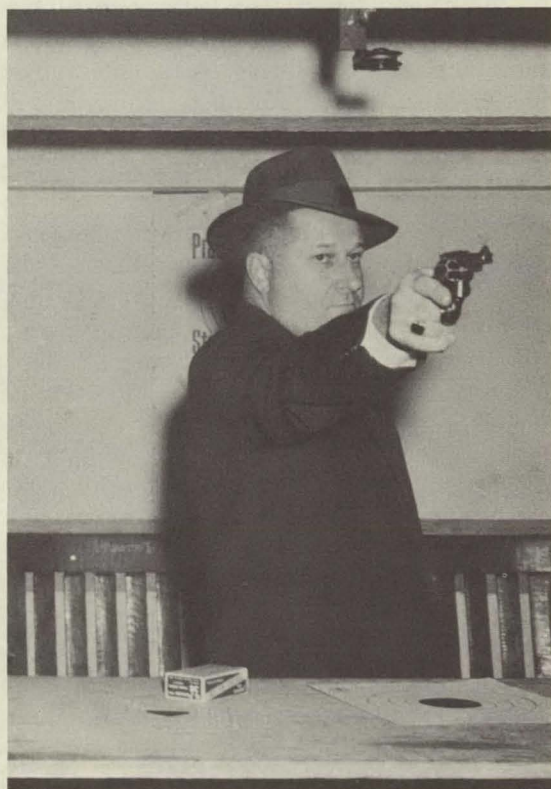
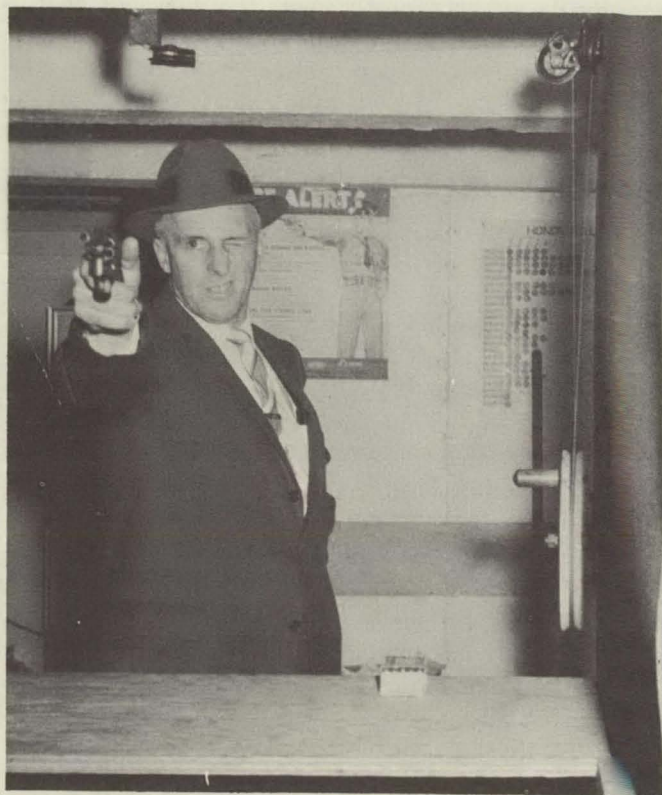
Iowa Police Build New Firing Range at Nominal Expense

*by PAUL J. BRUHL, Assistant Chief of Police,
Burlington, Iowa*

For many years, the Burlington, Iowa, Police Department realized the need for suitable range facilities. A small range, located in the basement at the police station and consisting of one firing point and a maximum firing range of 25 feet, was the only facility available for police firearms training. When in use, the noise often interfered with other business being conducted in the various offices of the police station. Safety factors were always a problem, and there were many times when officers, desirous of improving their marksmanship, found that the facilities were not available. Other indoor ranges, privately owned, presented about the same problems and were not conveniently located. Thus, the police firearms training program was very limited and often neg-

lected through lack of interest, mostly due to inadequate facilities for such programs.

Chief of Police Richard J. Wiesel and I, both graduates of the FBI National Academy and realizing the importance of firearms training, were in constant search for more adequate range facilities. Prohibitive costs and suitable locations were a constant block in our efforts to obtain such facilities. However, in November 1958, the city of Burlington purchased several old buildings in the downtown area for the purpose of providing additional offstreet parking. One of the buildings purchased by the city was located a block from the police station. This building has a large basement, 40 by 120 feet in size. The basement walls are of heavy stone construction, and the floor



Chief Richard J. Wiesel (left) and Assistant Chief Paul J. Bruhl take firing position.

is cement. The overhead construction at ground-floor level is reinforced concrete. Chief Wiesel and I inspected this basement and saw the possibilities of making it into an excellent indoor firearms range.

Conversion Begun

We contacted members of the city council and discussed our plan of turning the basement into a firearms range. Members of the council agreed to inspect the basement facilities and, if suitable, to reserve them for the purpose of constructing an indoor firearms range. Upon inspection by police officials, city council members, and construction engineers, it was learned that the basement ceiling was strong enough to support heavy vehicular traffic and parking; that the sewage, plumbing, and electrical services of this basement were adequate and could be improved at reasonable cost. These facilities were then made available for conversion into a police firing range.

Realizing the limitations of the existing police budget, it was necessary to procure volunteer labor in order to construct and activate the newly proposed firing range. Materials necessary to the construction were costly; thus, it was necessary to obtain used materials wherever available and use what salvage material we could get through the razing of the building on the site and others purchased by the city for offstreet parking.

The Burlington Police Department personnel ordinarily consists of 36 paid officers (regular force), 1 matron, 12 volunteer reserve officers, and 80 auxiliary police officers serving under the Civil Defense Program. All of the mentioned personnel were solicited to aid in the construction and activation of the proposed firing range. Among this group was found the necessary skilled labor to construct the firearms range. Most of the personnel responded, organized into groups, cleaned the basement, and closed existing openings in the basement ceiling and sidewalls. An outside entrance leading to the basement was formed and cemented, and guardrails were installed at the sidewalk level by officers skilled in this type of work.

Materials gathered for construction purposes, consisting of such items as lavatories, drinking fountain, piping, etc., were salvaged from the razing of the old buildings and were installed in the range, providing for restrooms and drinking facilities. Used lumber in good condition was

cleaned by the volunteer labor and installed for partitions, target frames, etc. New materials were used for facings and coverings in the finish work, for partitions for stalls at the firing points, and for target carriers.

Materials were purchased through Government surplus, available to the city of Burlington through participation in the Civil Defense Program. Some materials were purchased through the Iowa State Surplus Program at acquisition costs to the State. Such materials included cloth (yardage) purchased to drape the sidewalls for deadening of sound as well as for appearance, 3- by 8-foot sheets of steel for safety reinforcing and deflection from firing point to backdrop, some wiring, and electrical supplies. The range lighting and heating, purchased new and installed by contract, were provided by the city of Burlington, as was the installation of the plumbing materials.

Firing Range Completed

Range dimensions are 40 by 120 feet with a 7½-foot ceiling. There are eight firing points of 5-foot width, each firing point separated by 4- by 7½-foot by 2-inch walls of tempered masonite peg boards secured on 2- by 4-inch studs with insulation between the facings. The shooter fires from behind the partitions where all shooters are visible to each other, and the extended arm containing the weapon falls midway between the partitions. This eliminates false security, flying casings from automatic weapons, and reduces the sound which might distract other shooters. There is a removable counter between each firing stall which may be used for offhand shooting or removed for prone and sitting positions.

Target carriers are operated by hand on the side of each stall, are supported by 3/16-inch-diameter nylon cord, and are designed for sending and returning the carrier. The carriers are metal construction of the pulley type and are supported by the nylon cord. Hangers support the cord at varied distances from the firing point to the target area (backdrop), thus controlling the sag due to the weight of the carrier.

Target stations are 25, 50, and 75 feet, each well lighted at the varied distances with a hanger in the immediate area holding the target at the desired height.

The backdrop is made up of steel sheets three-fourths of an inch thick. Each sheet is welded and has an angle-iron support beam at the top and



Firing stalls or shooting points.

bottom. The angle-iron beam is secured to a heavy support beam at the ceiling level, and the backdrop extends at an angle to the floor where it is bolted and reinforced to keep it from sliding to the rear. The angle of the backdrop allows the projectiles fired to deflect into a pit of sand directly in front of the backdrop. The sandpit extends forward to a point directly under the support beam at the top of the backdrop.

A large blower is installed in the ceiling, extending out into the parking lot above, and draws the air and smoke from the firing line toward the backdrop and exhausts them out into the parking lot area above.

A partition extends the full width of the firing line about 8 feet to the rear of the shooters, with exit through either side into an assembly area 16 by 40 feet. This area is divided into a supply room at one end, assembly and instruction area in the center, and restrooms at the opposite end from the supply room. The assembly area is furnished with benches, chairs, blackboard for instruction purposes, and coin-operated refreshment machines. The drinking fountain is also located here. Entrance and exit from the range are through the assembly room.

The range is equipped with a telephone connected to the switchboard at the police station, and all calls must go through this board.

The total cost of the range to the city of Burlington was slightly more than \$3,500. The main expenditures were as follows: Electric lighting, sealed-beam fluorescent light fixtures and installation, \$550; heating unit, \$850; masonry and labor,

\$420; dehumidifier, \$130; backdrop, including welding and installation, \$210; plumbing and labor, \$425; hangers, material, pulleys, and labor, \$260; ventilator and installation, \$125; and the balance for miscellaneous items, including drapes, insulation, siding for stalls, partitions, guardrails, nails, lumber, and paint, \$525.

Public Interest Aroused

During the month of January 1959, it was learned that the Des Moines County Chapter of the National Rifle Association (NRA) was interested in obtaining indoor range facilities locally. They asked for a meeting with officers of the police department in an effort to reach an agreement for police range participation with their association chapter. At this time, the active membership of this NRA chapter was estimated at about 60 members. It was agreed that, pending insurance requirements approved by the city council, the NRA chapter would participate in the construction and use of the police range. All legal and liability matters were later discussed, rules governing procedure were drawn up, and approval for NRA participation was endorsed by the council.

The NRA membership consisted of a considerable number of business and professional people who displayed a very active interest in the new police range. Police Captain Ted Behne, traffic engineer and a member of NRA, was appointed liaison officer between the NRA group and the police department, and all future range procedure was outlined under the direction of the chief of police and his assistant. The rules governing such procedure are controlled and enforced by the chief of police, and participating groups receive secondary consideration subject to such rules.

Benefits Derived

Much good has come from the participation program in that the ideas of a number of professional shooters have become available. Considerable work and materials have also been provided by this same group through their interest in professional shooting and their business and professional status in the community. They have assisted extensively in the installation of target carriers, in the procurement of heavy backdrop materials and installation of same, as well as in the installation of safety features.

(Continued on page 31)

LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Staying Step Ahead of the Lawbreakers and Within Budget

by CHIEF L. J. (BILL) CAMPBELL, *Columbia, S.C.,
Police Department*

The Columbia, S.C., Police Department has as its motto "Courteous and Efficient Service to All." I am convinced that a police department, to be an effective organization today, must first of all have well-trained officers; and, secondly, the department must be constantly on the alert to make available to the well-trained officer the most modern police equipment in order to keep up with the trends in law enforcement and to meet the challenge of today's criminal.

Our department, having the responsibility of affording police protection to the city of Columbia, with a population of approximately 120,000, has a normal complement of 156 officers, including the chief, the assistant chief, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 detective sergeants, 17 detectives, 119 uniformed men, and 8 uniformed parking patrol women.

Training Is Extensive

A number of the officers of this department have been afforded training at nationally known police schools. Four of them are graduates of the FBI National Academy. All officers receiving such training are assigned as instructors upon their return from the schools. All recruits receive a 128-hour classroom course sponsored by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Training School at the University of South Carolina, plus 100 hours with an experienced officer on the beat.

Our department enjoys an excellent relationship with the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and the FBI and requires its officers, where possible, to attend any and all schools sponsored by these organizations. In addition, Columbia police officers are afforded driver-training school sponsored by the South Carolina Highway Department. I feel that all of us drive by habit, and a refresher course tends to eliminate some of our bad driving habits.

Firearms training is a must for every police department, but this can be very costly. In order to afford this very necessary training, and at the

same time minimize the cost of the operation, the Columbia Police Department purchased a reloading machine which is manned only by picked men from the department's pistol team. As a word of caution, inexperienced men should not be allowed to operate the reloading machine for safety reasons.

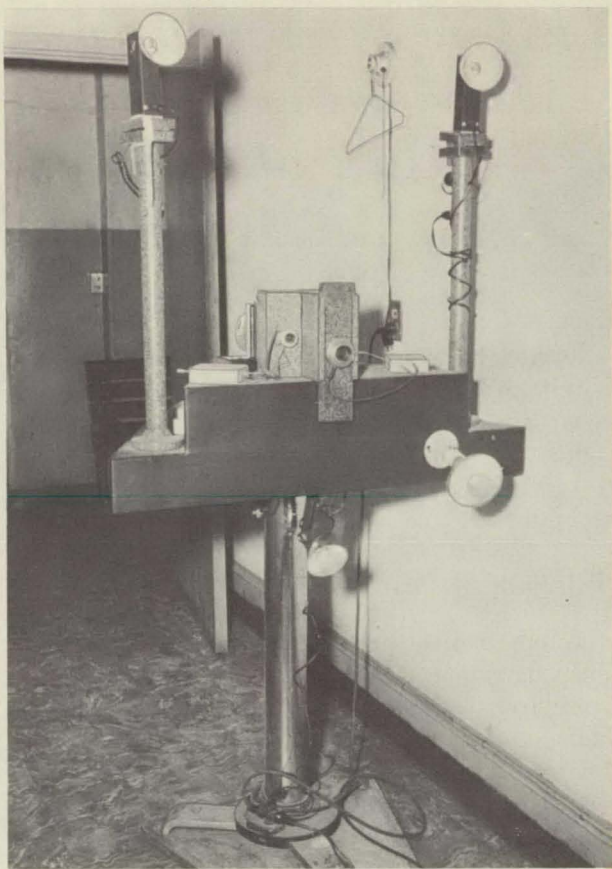
The ammunition used by the officers in their firearms training consists of reloads obtained by loading their used brass shell casings with lead purchased through the city water division. This results in the .38-caliber cartridges costing from 1 to 1½ cents each. During the year 1959, the Columbia Police Department fired 150,000 rounds of ammunition in connection with its firearms training. The cost of this training would have been prohibitive if the department had had to purchase the ammunition on the open market.

Units Acquired

During the year 1959, the department purchased a "Search 3-Pose Prisoner Identification Unit," which, with one snap of the camera shutter, takes a full standing, side, and front view of the subject on one 4- by 5-inch film, resulting in a 50 percent



Chief L. J. (Bill) Campbell.



Search 3-Pose Prisoner Identification Unit.

reduction in the cost of film. The camera is automatic and uses strobe lighting. I believe only a limited number of these cameras are in existence at this time.

Also during 1959, the department, in keeping with the trends of law enforcement, saw the need for and installed a teletype machine which has materially assisted in expediting the apprehension of criminals, recovering stolen cars, and obtaining faster service for the department's functions. At the same time, it provides a permanent record and has reduced the department's telephone cost.

Another well-known piece of office equipment recently added is a photo-copying machine which has been self-financed by assessing a fee of \$1 to insurance adjusters, attorneys, etc., for copies of accident reports.

Source of revenue from parking meter violations was increased by 30 percent with the department's installation of what is known as the Key Punch System. Under the old system, stubs from parking tickets were filed merely by days with no way of keeping an account of an accumulation of violations of a particular individual.

To institute this new Key Punch System, the Columbia Police Department, rather than purchasing an IBM machine, effected arrangements with the city finance division whereby their machine and operators were used for the department's purpose without any additional cost to the department.

Under this system, the parking violations are filed by license number, and, in addition, information registered on the IBM card reflects the pattern of parking by location, meter, day, and time of day. The South Carolina Highway Department makes available to the department a complete set of punched cards of vehicle registrations for all cars registered in Columbia, as well as the adjoining county which provides the department with a current card file on all vehicle registrations in their immediate area.

When a parking ticket is issued, the stub is sent to the finance division which cuts a card and returns it to the police department where it is placed in file by license number. As these cards are being filed, the file clerk looks in front of and behind the license number of the card being filed to determine if there are any additional cards bearing the same license number. If there are additional cards, a pickup list is then made for the cars having an accumulation of violations, after which the cars are impounded in the police lot until all accumulated violations are satisfied.

This system is expected to drastically reduce the task of keeping track of traffic ticket violators, many of whom in the past have completely ignored their responsibility for these tickets.

It would behoove every law enforcement agency to be on the alert for mechanical or electronic innovations which will assist in raising the level of efficiency. In our department, utilization of technological advances has enhanced our operations to a great extent.



CAREER BULLETIN AVAILABLE

An advertisement sponsored by the New York Life Insurance Company appeared in national magazines recently and is entitled "Should Your Child Go Into Law Enforcement?" Prepared by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, it is now available in reprint form. Copies may be obtained free of charge in reasonable quantities by writing to: Career Information Service, New York Life Insurance Company, Box 51, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N.Y.



Unique Features of New Facility Aid Police Work

*by CEDRIC E. EMAHISER, Chief of Police,
Eureka, Calif.*

Eureka, Calif., is a city of approximately 30,000 persons and is about the most westerly city on the Pacific coastline. Its local economy is predominantly derived from redwood lumbering. Eureka is presently being served by a police department having a personnel of 46.

In late 1954, the old city hall, erected in 1904, was badly damaged by an earthquake and was considered unfit for repairs or renovation. All city departments were then moved out of the building, except the police. The old county courthouse was also damaged and subsequently torn down. Plans were made, with the city participating, to build a new courthouse on the same site.

On April 23, 1960, the new county courthouse was dedicated. It is a five-story building and occupies an entire downtown block. Housed within it are most of the county departments, including two superior courts and a judicial district court, and the city police department.

Although the new building is a county building, the city of Eureka purchased approximately 13,000 square feet of space on the ground floor for its police department. The police were authorized to equip, maintain, and operate their department and jail as they saw fit.

Working Areas Modernized

The new facility provides a modernized 10-place shooting range in the basement, a large Civil Defense area, a diesel emergency electric generating plant, and indoor parking space sufficient to accommodate 140 official vehicles, available to both county and city officials.

The police have a central communications area within a security area, with all communications and security controls operated by the officer on duty. Communications consist of intercom, teletype, and three-way radio, and a new "Call Director" type telephone, utilized by 15 stations.

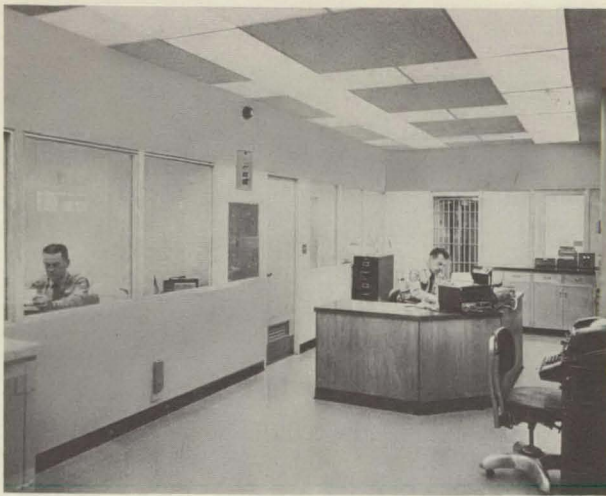
This area, as well as the area immediately adjacent to the chief's office, is enclosed by heavy-duty glass which makes it a "fish bowl" but permits a full and unimpaired view of the entire business operational area. The attorneys' visiting room and the maximum security jail are at the rear of the communications area, and the mug-printing room is at left rear behind glass. The visiting room is also in direct view of the communications officers. Visiting with prisoners is permitted only through a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch safety glass and by telephone, which prevents the passing of any contraband between visitor and prisoner.

The business area and lobby are available to the public for official visits. Behind the 35-foot business counter—made of native redwood paneling—is a double-banked set of files, permitting traffic clerks to work one side and general or criminal enforcement personnel to work the other side.

Probably the most unique feature of the new police quarters is a regular steel fire pole in the squad room area, permitting the officers ready



Chief Cedric E. Emahiser.



Communications room with Chief Emahiser in adjoining office.

access to their vehicles parked in the basement directly below and thereby avoiding any necessity of having to use stairways or elevators in the event of an emergency. The fire pole exit system insures an immediate response to emergency calls. Officers can carry riot shotguns, gas, and other equipment and merely slide down the pole to their cars in the parking area below.

Other features include an accordion-type wall separating the classroom and the squad room, thus providing a classroom 42 feet in length for inservice training. In addition, there are a 24- by 46-foot gymnasium with locker room, drying room and adjoining showers, and a report room where officers dictate their reports onto recorders to be transcribed later by a clerk.

Jail Has Maximum Security

When prisoners are brought into the building, the patrol cars enter the basement and are driven to an "island" area where electrically activated gates are lowered to enclose the area in maximum security. When the prisoner steps from the immediately adjacent security-type elevator into a maximum safety area above, he is searched, booked, his shoes and all metal objects removed (for safety's sake), and then he is placed in either a drunk tank or a jail cell. If the elevator is not immediately available, the prisoner is placed in a basement cell, thus releasing the officer for other duties.

Basement activities are observed by the officer above in the communications room via direct-view



Main business area and lobby for public's official visits.

television, and he, too, can control all of the electrical controls downstairs.

The walls and floor of the drunk tank are covered with the latest-type padding, and the tank will easily accommodate 15 persons. The jail is extremely modern. It has 16 cells, including an isolation and a strip cell, with 29 beds available. Mattresses are of foam rubber with no blankets or sheets available. The metal cots, bolted to cement walls, were constructed by prison labor.

The most modern facilities in lighting, heating, and air circulation were installed, with measures taken to eliminate any possibilities of accidental deaths or suicides. Each cell door may be remotely controlled or controlled in banks of four. All cell drains are out in the walkways to avoid plugging and for sanitation reasons.

There are no detention facilities for women or juveniles; they are taken directly upstairs to the sheriff's operations or to the detention home across the street.

The main offices of the county sheriff are directly across a large hallway from the police quarters, with both agencies equipped with intercoms and alarms for mutual operations and interests. Located on the ground floor, both agencies are immediately available to the public 24 hours a day.



FINGERPRINT CARDS

Well-rolled impressions and properly filled out fingerprint cards insure accuracy and expedite service.

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Shoe Print on Rug Links Holdup Man to House Robbery

Recently two holdup men, masked and wearing gloves, entered a \$75,000 home in Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich., and, while keeping two babysitters covered with a .45-caliber pistol, searched for money and jewelry. Unable to find any, they removed a tape recorder from the home and left.

One hour later, a Detroit Police scout car stopped two men in a car for running through a red light about 3 miles from the holdup scene. One man was captured, but the other escaped on foot. In the car was a tape recorder.

The captured man was held and a .45 automatic confiscated as evidence. Because of the facilities available and a mutual aid pact with the five Grosse Pointe communities, detectives of the Harper Woods Police Department were called upon to assist the Grosse Pointe Shores officers in a crime scene search. During the search, a faint impression of a shoe print was found on an upstairs bedroom rug. No latent fingerprints were found, and no positive physical identifications were possible because of the gloves and masks worn by the men. A request was made for the captured man's shoes on the chance that a comparison could be made, through photography, with the impression found on the rug.

Chief Allen M. Miglio of the Harper Woods Police Department dispatched the detectives, under the direction of Lt. Willard Weiss, to photograph the rug in its original position (fig. 1). But in the crime laboratory a different technique was used. A 4 by 5 Speed Graphic camera, tripod mounted, was focused on the impression so that 2 inches of the shoe print would be recorded on 1-inch film. Kodak Contrast Ortho film, which is a very fine grain orthochromatic, anti-halation film of very high contrast, was used. This film is capable of giving sharp separation of light and dark tones. However, a problem

presented itself when it was found the introduction of any extremes of light to the scene, such as flash or floodlights or even the overhead lights of the crime laboratory, caused the impression to blend in with its background to the extent it would be impossible to photograph. It seemed that the less light cast on the rug the better the contrast was to the eye. Therefore, regular outside light was used and the photograph taken at f/16 with a 2-second exposure. The f/16 shutter opening was used to give a greater depth of focus.

Development was normal for high contrast; i.e., developer No. 11, 4 minutes at 68 degrees and, in printing the photograph, J-4 Medalist paper, which again is a good high contrast paper, was used. See figure 2 for resultant photo. The final photograph was enlarged 4 to 1 over the original negative size, or twice the size of the shoe print. All scales were accurate to within 1/100th of an inch.

The shoes, although well worn, were special in several respects. Besides being an Italian-made shoe bearing the imprint "Made in Italy," the heel had a broken tip and a trade name written across the rear portion. Altogether, 38 meas-

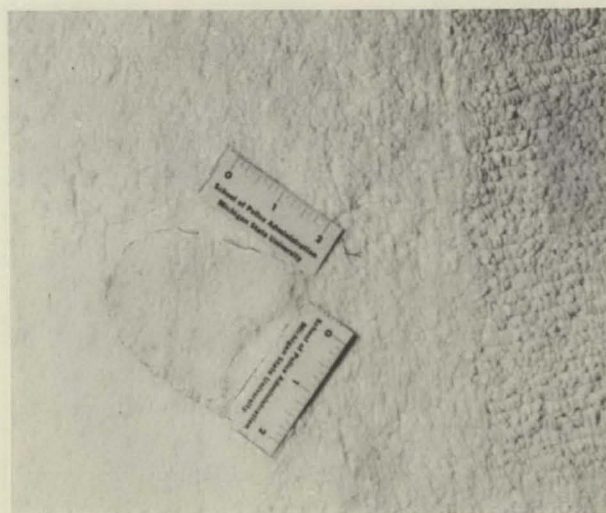


Figure 1.—Faint, almost indiscernible, heel print in rug which required special photography.

These pages of the Bulletin inaugurate a new section which will be devoted from time to time to techniques and material which will be of specific interest and aid to investigators.

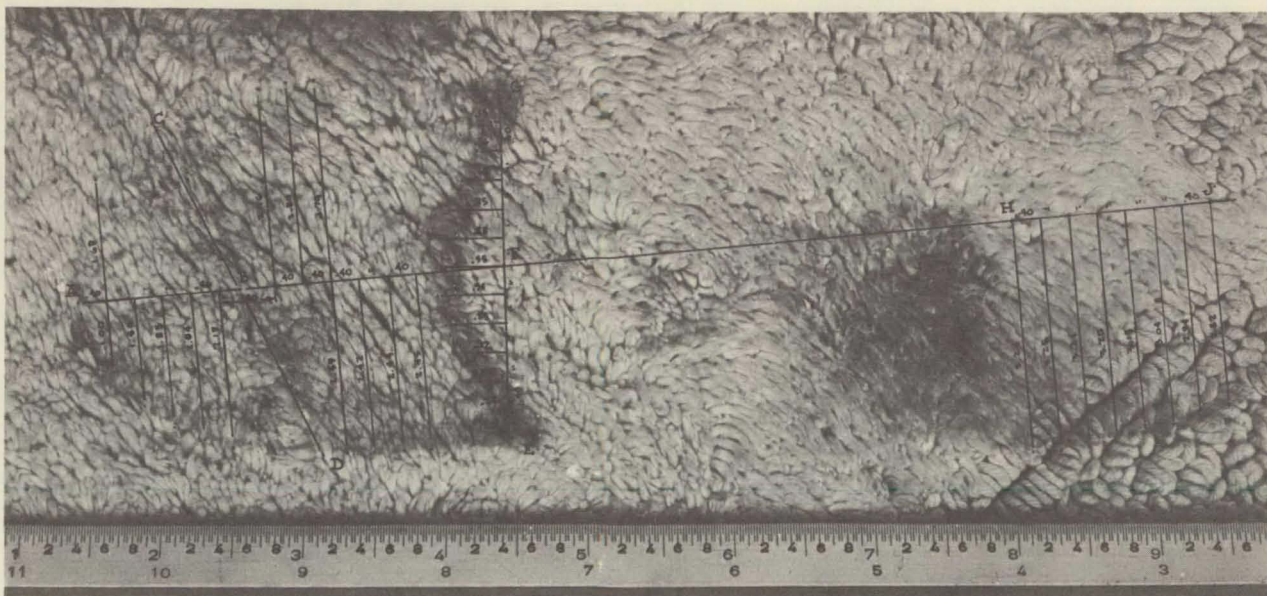


Figure 2.—Impression which was brought out successfully through painstaking photography.

urements of the characteristics of the photographed impression and the shoe were made, all accurate to within 1/100th of an inch.

When the prisoner was shown this evidence prior to court, he made a full confession and identified his partner who was later arrested in

Brownsville, Tex. At their trial in Wayne County Circuit Court, both men pleaded guilty to assault with intent to rob and being armed.

One was sentenced June 3, 1960, to 5 years' probation, and the other was sentenced on the same date to 2½ to 7½ years' imprisonment.

NEW TWIST GIVEN OLD SHORT-CHANGE RACKET

An officer reports a different twist to the old short-change racket. He relates that a man entered a grocery store and made a small purchase with a \$1 bill and left the store. Shortly after this, he came back and demanded change for a \$10 bill, which he claimed he had actually given to the proprietor. He said the bill could be identified by a telephone number written on it. The grocer said that he noted a \$10 bill in his cash register with a number written on it but was positive that this customer had not given it to him. He refused to relinquish the bill.

Later the grocer recalled that another man had been in the store a short time before and had given him a \$10 bill.

Two men apparently work together in the scheme, the first man leaving the large bill with the number written on it and the second following with his claim of an error made.

POCKET RADIOS MAY BE BURGLARS' NEW WEAPON

Pocket-sized, two-way radios are now being widely advertised in radio and electronic publications at prices as low as \$49.95 per unit. These miniature, two-way radios operate on radio frequencies in the 26.965- to 27.255-megacycle range. No FCC license or permit is required for purchase and operation of the pocket-sized units if their power is less than one-tenth watt. Although their range is limited at this power, it is not so limited that a pair of them could not perform very well to provide communication between a lookout and an inside man on a burglary or similar criminal activity. As their availability becomes known to the criminal element, they will undoubtedly receive considerable such use. Two-way radio, long an effective tool of the law enforcement profession, has now also become readily available to assist in the commission of modern-day crimes.

Minneapolis Criminal 6-29-60
JUNE 1960
Bufile #63-4296-43 Ser. 397.

IDENTIFICATION

Police in Tampa Seek Identity of Deceased Woman

Chief of Police Neil G. Brown, Tampa, Fla., Police Department, has requested assistance in identifying the body of a female which was found in Old Tampa Bay on March 4, 1961.

The body of the woman was weighted down with a builder's concrete block tied to the right ankle with what appeared to be window sash cord. It was estimated that the body had been in the water from 48 to 72 hours.

The unidentified woman was described as white, between 35 and 45 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches, 115 to 130 pounds, dark brown, medium length, wavy hair—possibly a recent permanent. The body bore a 3-inch appendectomy scar and a 4-inch scar, half-moon shape, from a pelvic operation on lower center of the abdomen. She had only seven lower front teeth. It is believed that this person wore upper dentures and a partial lower plate, but these were not recovered.

The body was clad in a one-piece, aqua-colored Jantzen bathing suit, size 14-36, which had been altered approximately one-half inch on the left side. A red, handwritten figure 15 appeared on

the front upper left of the inside of the bathing suit. Shoe size could have been 4½ to 5B. Her fingernails and toenails were painted with red nail polish.

There were an inexpensive dinner ring on her left ring finger (fig. 1) and inexpensive chain bracelets, one on each wrist.

The fingerprint classification of the deceased is:

11	S	1	U	III	5	Ref: $\frac{U}{R}$
	S	1	T	II		

Search of the FBI fingerprint files failed to disclose any record of the deceased.

Any person having information concerning the identity of this unknown deceased should contact the Tampa Police Department, Post Office Box 3068, Tampa Fla.

★

Fingerprints Identify Soldier Victim

On January 19, 1958, the body of an American soldier was found in the ruins of a house which had been destroyed by fire in the village of Jecol, Korea. The body, which was shipped to the Army Mortuary at Camp Zama, Japan, for identification, was so badly burned that positive identification was almost impossible. It was possible, however, to secure the finger impressions of four fingers of the victim.

Photographs of these fingerprints, along with a name believed to be that of the deceased, were sent to the Adjutant General's Office, Memorial Division, Washington, D. C., via radio photo. They were delivered to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI in Washington on January 24, 1958, by a special messenger.

One of the FBI's fingerprint experts identified all four fingerprints as the finger impressions of the man whose name had been furnished. This identification was made while the courier from the Memorial Division waited. *J.I. #779*

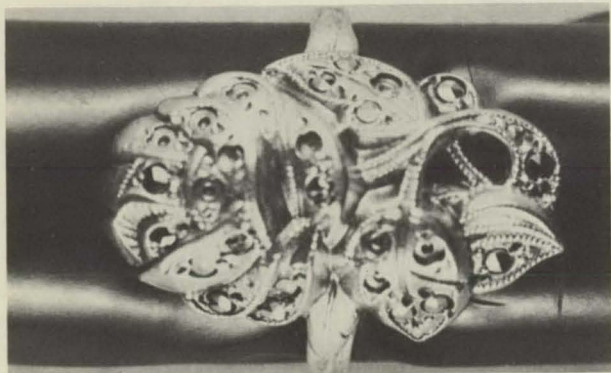


Figure 1.—Ring: Size 5, costume jewelry with 25 marcasite stones, 8 of which are missing. Inside and at bottom of the band are the inscription "Sterling" and the manufacturer's mark "O. B." which refers to Osbey & Barton, jewelry manufacturers. This ring is a mass-produced item, obtainable anywhere, and sells for less than \$5.

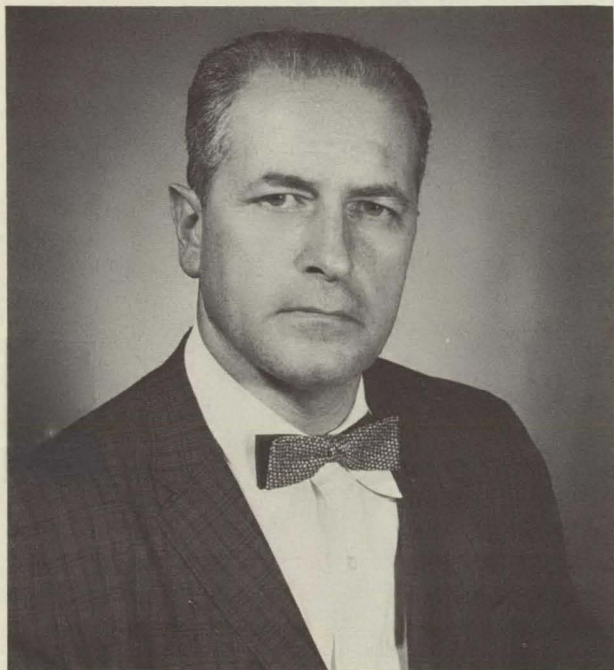
OTHER TOPICS

"Naw, lady, we ain't got no more of them cards. I seen the Chief today and he says the only place you can get indennification cards anna likadat is from the Civil Defense. I dassen't say when, on accounta I ain't sure what hours they keep. I can't help that, lady."

This deplorable speech, I am sorry to report, emanated from a police switchboard not too long ago and went over the wire to a lady whom I know to be well educated and well spoken. She was not favorably impressed.

The desk officer, who shall be here known as Joe, is a good policeman, always neat in appearance, always alert and on the job. Unfortunately, his education was perforce sketchy, as he had to leave school before completing the eighth grade to go to work.

I have had it pointed out to me that we can hardly expect all members of a municipal police department to be college graduates. This is very



Sgt. James Mancusi.

Policemen Should Make Proper Use of King's English

by SGT. JAMES MANCUSI, Mamaroneck Town Police Department, Larchmont, N.Y.

true. So, you say, this is a further argument in favor of the high school diploma favored by many as a requirement for all police applicants. Very nice, but how do you account for the high school graduates in the department who turn in written reports composed of one sentence from the top of the page to the bottom, completely devoid of punctuation and paragraphing, and replete with misspelled words? College faculties throughout the Nation are complaining bitterly about the poor preparation in English they are encountering in their freshmen classes.

I am afraid that is not the whole answer. As a case in point, let us consider old Sergeant Lou who was desk sergeant when I was appointed patrolman. Lou has long since retired and passed to the reward of all good policemen, but I still drag out his written reports to hold up as an example to every rookie who comes on the job.

Lou had no more education than our desk-officer Joe, but his pronunciation, his spelling, and his penmanship were faultless. His reports (and in our department, all reports are required to be in the officer's handwriting, as this has been found to hold up best in court) are models of organization and paragraphing.

Why this great difference between Joe and Lou, of similar backgrounds and education? I believe that it was due, in the first place, to the fact that Lou was a great reader. He did not confine his reading to the sports and comic pages of the daily paper. He read books—good books, and many of them. Secondly, he looked at words as he read them and remembered their usage and spelling.

We are taught that a policeman should be observant. Joe is an observant policeman. When on post, he rarely misses anything of an unusual nature. He has a rare ability for memorizing registration plate numbers. Why, then, should he leave the "a" out of Murray Avenue when he puts it down on paper, after patrolling Murray Avenue countless thousands of times, and passing dozens of street signs along its length each time?



Chief Paul A. Yerick, Mamaroneck Town Police Department.

This is due to the lack of steering his capabilities. He accepted the fact that he was poorly educated early in life, and let it go at that, with no attempt at self-improvement. Yet he shows in many other ways that his mentality is well above average. He could, with no great effort, teach himself to spell properly and speak more correctly. Old Sergeant Lou, with no more formal education, could hold his own in conversation with any college man and gave formal lectures with confidence and credit to himself and his department.

We are reminded of a story which has been a favorite in the New York City area for two or three generations. An old patrolman on beat in Brooklyn phoned in to his desk sergeant to report a dead horse on Kosciuszko Street. Ordered by the sergeant to put this on his report, he asked how to spell Kosciuszko. "How do you spell . . .?" asked the sergeant. "Oh, skip it. Pull the horse around the corner."

This was funny in its day, but the picture has changed. The general public is much better educated now than it was two or three decades ago, and it expects more from its civil servants.

A few years ago, a survey was made in several cities in northern New York State in which citizens of all walks of life were asked what qualities

they considered most desirable in a policeman. Intelligence was rated highest, followed by courtesy. Physical strength was far down the list.

In my own community, the majority of the men are college graduates, and a large number of the women also have had higher education. People of such caliber are quick to notice such grammatical slips as "I seen," and "you ain't."

Certainly, the police officer should learn the correct spelling and pronunciation of the words of his own trade. There is no excuse for the policeman who says he asked a man to produce his "indennification," or that the prisoner was "ar-ranged" before the judge; that the detective is going to lift a "laying" fingerprint; that he had to serve a "supeeny"; that he issued five "sum-mons" on Tuesday; that he took down the "licen-plate" number; that the sheriff is going to "con-fiscate" the "gambling stuff"; that "stastistics" showed that crime "don't pay"; or that the "statue of limitations had ran out." Yet I have heard all of these, many times, and I daresay you can name many more.

What's the remedy? It's not a difficult one: Just a little more careful listening to those people who can be depended upon to speak precise English; just a little more careful reading of the better printed matter; just a little more careful writing, with time out now and then to check a doubtful word rather than to "bull through" it. Dictionaries are wonderful.

A police officer's words, both spoken and written, are more apt to be publicized today than ever before. It is not unusual to see a TV interview of a policeman at a disaster or to read a newspaper report in which he is quoted verbatim. His written report is very often produced in court or quoted in the newspapers. Consequently, no police training course is complete without lectures on practical police English.

Just like Junior, who washes his face and forgets to wash behind his ears, the policeman who is meticulous about his appearance, yet is careless with his use of the English language, is not doing the complete job. With just a little of the dedication and perseverance he employs in his study of fingerprinting, photography, or the baseball news, he could correct, in short order, the few (and with each individual it is usually only a few) blatant errors of which he is guilty. He will then do a better job of selling himself and his department to a discerning public—and we must never forget that we are salesmen.

Unusual Aspects of Police Problems in Fiftieth State

by CHIEF ANTHONY R. PAUL, *Hawaii County
Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii*

Police work in Hawaii, the 50th State, is pretty much the same as it is the world over. A study of the annual statistics of the County of Hawaii Police Department will show this to be so. However, all departments face special situations which are derived from purely local factors, and in this respect, policing the county of Hawaii presents a wide variety of problems in operations.

This county consists of the largest island in the Hawaiian chain, Hawaii, with a land mass of 4,030 square miles which is almost two-thirds of the total land area of the 50th State. We have a department of 129 commissioned police officers and 3 civilian employees who have the distinction of patrolling the largest "beat" in the United States.

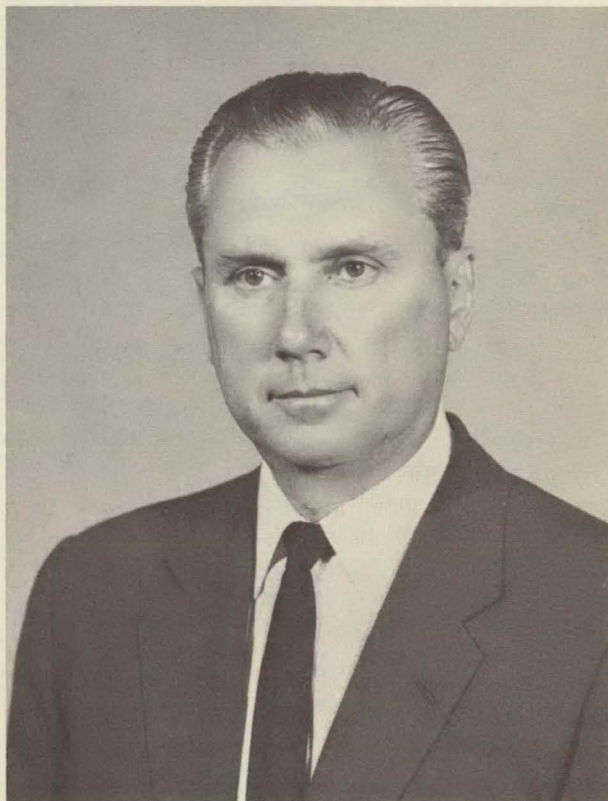
On this "beat," we have two of the highest mountain peaks of the United States. One of them, Mauna Loa, is the seat of the only active volcano in all the 50 States. The use of the word "active" is not academic, there having been 26 eruptions on this island in the past 60 years. On Saturday, November 14, 1959, Kilauea Iki, on the east slope of Mauna Loa, again erupted with awesome splendor. Within 84 hours, 45,000 persons had arrived by car to view nature's fireworks. Many thousands more have had aerial views of the flying lava (2,000° F.) as it cascaded 1,000 feet and more into the air, then falling back into the pit crater, Kilauea Iki, to form a molten lake rising at the rate of 4 feet per hour. Had this continued for another week, this lake would have overflowed its crater walls and inundated the surrounding areas. Planes circling overhead at 1,700 feet altitude were hit by flying magma (molten rock). Many brush fires were started and roads made impassable. Man has learned much about volcanic action, but he still has much to learn. The course that an eruption may take is largely unpredictable, and it may well be that the entire area could soon be "out of bounds" for reasons of public safety. Since the spectacular November eruption, another explosion has sent

a new river of molten lava surging over emergency dikes on a destructive path to the sea.

The forces of nature impose an additional premium on those who live here. Several times in the past 14 years, tidal waves have struck the eastern shores of Hawaii with a violence that has resulted in the loss of lives and in extensive property damage. Feeding and housing of the homeless have been handled by the police department until disaster relief agencies could get into operation.

Island of Contrasts

This island is an interesting study in contrasts, for it is but 30 air miles from the snow-mantled peak of Mauna Kea to tropical Kona. It is but 25 miles along a beautiful highway from the Kau desert to lush Glenwood which has an annual rainfall in excess of 200 inches. The seaport of Hilo (second largest in the State) and Kawaihae, 85 miles apart, are but a few miles from sugar plantations and vast ranches. It always surprises newcomers here to learn that this dot in the Pacific is the home of the largest singly owned ranch in all the 50 States—Parker Ranch at Wai-mea. Two of our four airports, Hilo and Kona,



Chief Anthony R. Paul.

are beehives of activity every day. It requires the services of two police officers on permanent duty to handle affairs at the Hilo Airport.

Impose upon all of this amultiracial population of 63,000 persons with all of man's usual activities—good and bad—and you have an idea of what our police officers must be trained and prepared to handle. Of course, we should not neglect to add to this mixture a further ingredient, for each month 7,000 tourists spend some time with us.

Arising out of these conditions are certain unique situations which do not face every police department. This article will attempt to point out some of these conditions.

Department Organization

In the Hawaii County Police Department decentralization is the theme because of the substantial distances involved in our jurisdiction. We have created seven districts, each with a station headed by a district commander. These stations are listed below showing the distance in miles from headquarters in South Hilo:

	<i>Miles</i>
Laupahoehoe -----	23
Honokaa -----	42
Waimea -----	59
Kapaau -----	85
Kealahakua -----	121
Naalehu -----	64
Olaa -----	9

Policies and procedures were set up so that each district could achieve as much self-sufficiency as is possible, and in practice this has worked out quite well. With the exception of the occasional assignment of detectives from headquarters, most police matters are handled at the local district level.

In order to assure uniformity in police services throughout the county, a duty manual was compiled after much research and study. We are proud of the fact that this duty manual has attracted much attention on the mainland, and copies of it are much in demand. Adherence to the manual has made for consistency in action.

As an administrative check, an inspection service was created which calls for a weekly inspection of all district stations by a senior officer from headquarters. This officer looks into the matter of compliance with established policies and procedures and, further, takes up special problems of a local nature. These problems are worked out with the local district commanders.

All district police reports are submitted to headquarters and a "followup" system is handled by the central records bureau to insure completeness and adequacy of action.

As a further point of contact with other local district activities, regularly set staff meetings are held at headquarters with all district commanders and bureau heads being present.

Communications Inadequate

Our police radio system is inadequate. The equipment is about 25 years old, and even when new could perform only on a limited level of efficiency. For example, headquarters can make contact with only two of the district stations, Olaa and Laupahoehoe. The others are out of range either because of distance or topographical features. For these same reasons, it is frequently impossible for the district radio transmitters to make contact with mobile units within their own district.

Communication between headquarters and district stations is, therefore, dependent upon telephone circuits. In times of emergencies, this has not always been adequate. Busy circuits, power failure, and downed telephone lines have in the past impeded effective police action.

Major Disaster Plan

With the ever-present potential of tidal wave action and volcanic eruptions, this department many years ago prepared a 25-page booklet detailing the complete police course of action when such an emergency arises.

This booklet deals with the assignment of all personnel to specified detailed duties. It covers many activities, among them being:

1. Declaration of emergency.
2. Mobilization.
3. An emergency telephone directory (allied agencies and public services).
4. Public alarm system.
5. Issuance of special orders.
6. Issuance of passes and ID cards.
7. Preparation for disaster relief.
8. Setting up morgue and identification centers.

On the average of once a year, this department has mobilized in response to a major disaster alert. The plan mentioned above has been followed carefully, and we are proud to say that much has been accomplished in terms of effective police action with little or no confusion. In February of 1955,

there was a volcanic eruption in the Puna District. Although a state of emergency existed for a period of 75 days and we had to contend with thousands of sightseers in addition to the other problems inherent in this situation, not one untoward incident developed. It might be noted in passing that our field officers put in more than 3,000 hours of overtime in carrying out all necessary field duties.

Patrol Services

We consider it a really good day when the total uniformed field strength of the 7 a.m.-3 p.m. watch runs to 25 men. These 25 men must blanket the entire 4,030 square miles of this island performing routine patrol services and traffic enforcement services at the same time. With over 600 miles of roads and a widely scattered population, it is obvious that operations must be performed on a highly selective basis. As in all police depart-

ments, more man-hours are spent in traffic than in other services. We have 23,000 registered vehicles on this island with an adult population of about 38,000, a ratio of almost 2 cars for every 3 adults. It is clear that traffic control requires much attention, and here, again, selective enforcement must be the order of the day. Evaluation of accident causes often leads to activities which take the field men away from population centers, contrary to best patrol practices. In following this policy of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," we are constantly seeking that fine point of balance which will not permit one service to suffer at the expense of another.

In addition to these routine functions, the uniformed patrol is responsible for manning the department's rescue team. This unit swings into action with the report of a lost hunter or fisherman. Many of our forests are nearly impen-



Snowcapped Mauna Kea frames Hilo, Hawaii.

trable, and, since hunting is a popular sport here, the rescue team has its work cut out for it. Men have been as close as 25 yards away from a downed airplane and failed to see it.

The field activities described under the major disaster plan are principally the responsibility of the uniformed patrol, and these duties must be carried out while attempting to maintain normal police services at the same time.

Detectives' Difficulties

Detective work in Hawaii is much the same as it is throughout the Nation. It differs only in that language difficulties frequently arise requiring the use of interpreters. With a substantial number of foreign born among our people, detailed communications do not come easy. For ordinary police purposes, "pidgin English" is fine, but in felony investigations "pidgin" is just not good enough. Trying to get a confession through an interpreter may be a very frustrating experience.

You do not hear much about cattle rustling these days (except on TV), but every now and then the Hawaii detectives latch onto such a case. One such investigation was an interesting contrast in the use of old and new techniques. Hundreds of hours of stakeout time were involved, with walkie-talkie communications between check points, reconnaissance on horseback and by airplane. The results—four men charged, four men found guilty.

Training Poses Problem

Providing adequate modern training for personnel located in the middle of the Pacific poses a serious problem and one to which this department gives much thought.

Funds for such purposes are hard to come by, for the expense involved is considerable. We have pressed for mainland training and have been fortunate in sending two men to the FBI National Academy; four men to the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; and one man to the Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California.

Upon return to duty, it is standard practice to have these men assigned as instructors in our in-service training schools and, thereby, pass along to all personnel the benefit of their newly acquired information.

In 1957, we sought to go one step further, and arrangements were made to bring to Hilo three

instructors from the Traffic Institute at Northwestern. These instructors put on a 4-week intensified training course at our police academy covering "Management and Supervision" and "Police Traffic Service." Sixty of our personnel were able to receive the benefits of this schooling, and this innovation of bringing the school to the student proved to be highly successful.

Whenever possible, experts living in Hawaii or passing through Hawaii are pressed into lecture service to provide our personnel with the latest police methods and techniques.

We have availed ourselves of the services of police instructors from the Honolulu Office of the FBI. The Agents of the FBI have given us schools on basic and advanced subjects in addition to firearms instruction. These schools have been informative and interesting.

In closing we might reduce to its essentials the management problem of the Hawaii County Police Department. In so doing we find that it is a universal police problem; namely, lack of sufficient manpower for the total job at hand. Here we find the problem complicated by the vastness of our jurisdiction, by the fact that our population is widely scattered, by a multiracial people with many language barriers, and by the ever-imminent explosive quality of the forces of nature. The only realistic solution to this problem is for us to be ever alert to changing conditions and to demand of ourselves and our men the best efforts for each and every police job that we face.

(Photo of Mauna Kea courtesy of Hilo Tribune Herald, Hilo, Hawaii.)



FBI RELEASES BOOKLET FOR SERVICE STATIONS

The FBI released in May 1961 a booklet entitled "How Service Stations Can Help Law Enforcement." This booklet is designed to acquaint service station operators and employees with the various ways in which they can fulfill their duties as citizens by assisting law enforcement. In this day of bold, lightning-sudden strikes and quick get-aways in high-powered automobiles by criminals, the service station has to be a stopping off place as they flee far from the scene of their crimes.

These booklets are available without cost in quantity to law enforcement agencies and other interested groups by writing to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C.

Disaster Plan Is Placed in Effect During Hurricane

by CHIEF OF POLICE CARLISLE JOHNSTONE,
Orlando, Fla., Police Department

We in Orlando, Fla., are proud of our city which is known as "Florida's City Beautiful." It is one of the world's most delightful and beautiful resort cities, famous for the beauty of its homes, gardens, and public parks. Fifty-four freshwater lakes lie within the city limits of this progressive community of almost 100,000 people. The Greater Orlando population is estimated at 265,000, and over 50,000 visitors normally spend the winter months at Orlando to enjoy its accommodations and the climate.

The average year-round temperature in this isothermal zone is 72.4 degrees, and the average yearly rainfall is 63.77 inches.

Preliminary to Donna

On Monday, July 25, 1960, the city of Orlando was deluged with 8.19 inches of water over a period of approximately 2 hours. As a result of this unprecedented and phenomenal rainfall, some eight sections in our city were flooded to heights ranging from 2 to 5 feet.

Naturally, all personnel directly involved (police, fire, engineers, traffic engineers, sanitary, sewage, etc.) were pressed into emergency service in an effort to cope with this phenomenon—the worst in about 50 years.

Repetition and overlapping and some confusion were noted in the handling of this particular natural disaster, and it was felt that certain plans should be made to cope more successfully with any similar situation that may arise in the future.

As a result of the experience on July 25 and anticipating the possibility that hurricane Donna would pay us a visit, plans were discussed with Mayor Robert S. Carr concerning an emergency communications center to be set up at police headquarters. On September 8 at 10 a.m., Mr. H. M. MacDonald of the Southern Bell Telephone Co.; Gen. Robert H. Betts of Civil Defense; and Mr. Glenn Hicks of Radio Communications were called into a conference with me. Plans were

outlined and discussed for this communications center and, by Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, the work had been completed and the center was activated.

Ready for the Hurricane

Our guess was right and calculations accurate because on Saturday, September 10, it was certainly evident that Donna would be paying us a visit. Naturally, quite a few preliminaries were made and all hatches battened down; garbage cans, portable signs at service stations, etc., were taken inside in preparation for the blow.

We felt that the ideal spot for the emergency communications setup would be a location as close as possible to our police communications center. We selected police headquarters because, in most emergencies, citizens have been accustomed to calling there for help or assistance.

Communications Installed

This center consisted of three long tables with eight telephones located approximately 2 feet apart. One radio remote-dispatch unit, a monitor on the police frequency, and a large map of the city, together with appropriate complaint forms, a large clock, and quite a few varicolored pins to indicate different incidents, were supplied. Each



Chief Carlisle Johnstone.

one of the phones was directly connected to a trunkline from our police switchboard and was handled by department heads and other affected agencies in the city; namely, police, fire, traffic, engineering, city engineering, utilities, and Red Cross, with one phone to be used as a spare and one as a direct "outside" line.

All persons assigned to their respective positions and their reliefs were people in the top echelon who, of course, were authorized to make decisions and give orders. This group of people not only included department heads but Mayor Carr, who stayed with us during the entire storm and left headquarters around 7 o'clock Sunday morning. There were any number of decisions which required the mayor's consideration.

About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, it was felt best, perhaps, to have our radio communications men, the telephone repairmen, and the city nurse stand by at police headquarters so that they would be available immediately should their services be required. Minutes at this particular time could conceivably be hours lost in the efficient handling of the entire emergency.

How the Plan Worked

The form used by each department head in receiving complaints was made in duplicate showing date, time, and type of complaint. After the complaint had been received and the form completed, the original was passed down to any other agency that might be affected; i.e., "hot wire" down: Utilities, police and fire departments. The last affected agency receiving the complaint would then pass it over to the plotter on the map where the proper colored pin, denoting the type of incident, would be placed on the board at the location indicated.

The following example shows how this plan worked: Complaint, "Hot wire" down—utilities would naturally receive the call and dispatch their unit, showing time of dispatch. It would then be passed to police, who would dispatch patrolmen and, based on the necessity of fire equipment, the fire department would dispatch a unit to the location indicated. Fire would pass the original complaint over to the plotter who would indicate with a red pin, white dot—wire down; brown pin, white dot—police notified and on way; green pin, white dot—utilities repair crew on way; blue pin, white dot—fire department on way.



***Emergency communications control center (before),
Orlando Police Department, Orlando, Fla.***

On arrival of each unit, communications center would be notified from the mobile units, and pins with white dots (except red pin with white dot) would be removed. Pins of the same solid colors would replace the ones with white dots, indicating arrival of respective services. When an incident had been cleared, communications center would again be notified, and all pins would be removed from that particular location, indicating "all clear."

Improvements Needed

We found several weaknesses in the system which will be corrected in the construction of a portable communications center:

1. Confusion resulted in noise because no soundproofing was used in and around telephones or dispatching equipment.
2. Monitors will be needed for all agencies dispatching by remotes.
3. Utilities and fire should have remote communications facilities located in this particular center.
4. Ten additional trunklines should be available for incoming calls.
5. One additional PBX operator will be needed to handle volume of incoming calls and complaints.
6. Utilities, engineering, and police should have two persons handling calls at this communications center rather than one.

As a result of the success of this operation, the mayor and the council have authorized the building of one table approximately 8 feet long with 10 soundproof booths, 18 by 18 inches—5 on each side of the table, to be equipped with headsets rather than the deskset-type phone.

Necessary monitors plus an additional table that will house four remote units, each of which is located in a soundproof cubicle, will be provided. Each of these tables will be made with folding legs so that when not in use, it can be folded up, covered, and stored. By plugging in a jack at a junction box, the center could be set up and activated in 10 minutes. Monthly rental on telephone equipment is approximately \$40. A non-recurring expense of approximately \$35 was paid for initial installation.

Pictures showing "before" and "after" will give some idea of how this center could be set up.

Extent of Operation

Reports on file show that 1,401 calls were handled between 2 p.m., Saturday, September 10, and 2 p.m., Sunday, September 11. This does not include numerous calls that did not come through the communications center but were channeled directly to the fire department, to utilities, and to the Red Cross. It is estimated that approximately 1,800 calls were received during this 24-hour period.

The majority of our calls involved "hot wires" and limbs and trees down in yards, streets, and on houses.

We believe that, from a public acceptance point of view, the operation was quite successful. An important factor was that our citizens could talk directly to people who had the authority to make decisions and did not have to wait until maybe a half-dozen other calls had been handled before getting back to them only to have our operator say—"Well, you had better call utilities or some other agency." This, as most of us know, causes additional anxiety on the part of the people calling and it naturally causes them to become more upset.

In addition to the work done at the communications center, our radio stations were most cooperative in broadcasting weather reports and other pertinent information as well as tape recordings asking people to get off the streets, go home, and stay there. A curfew was proclaimed by the mayor. All bars and package stores were asked to close by 9:30 p.m. The cooperation not only of the city officials, but the radio stations, citizens, and, we might say, the whole community was certainly a contributing factor to the successful handling of the emergency.

Everyone in the city who was on duty at the emergency communications center has indicated that he feels the success of the operation was largely responsible for the wonderful record, "No deaths, no injuries," during the storm.



BURGLAR RETURNS TO SCENE

On August 11, 1960, a private home in a small Virginia community was burglarized for the second time in 3 years. Two local boys had been convicted of the first burglary, each serving 2 years in the State penitentiary for the offense.

Approximately 2 weeks after the burglary in August 1960, a deputy sheriff appeared at the FBI's Latent Fingerprint Section with three glasses and an empty soft drink bottle which were found at the scene of the burglary. Apparently, during the commission of the crime, the contents of the bottle had been poured into one or more glasses and consumed by the burglar or burglars.

Examination of the evidence brought out one latent fingerprint of value on one of the glasses. This impression was then compared and identified with a fingerprint of one of the two individuals previously convicted of burglarizing the same residence. He was subsequently apprehended and charged with breaking and entering.

*Bowles to Trotter memo 8/26/60
Monthly Accomplishment Report 29
for Asst.
Suly: - Samuel Deavers - FBI #854114B*



Communications control center (after) with improvements.

Officer's Memory

Results in Arrest

of Wily Con Man

On September 30, 1959, through the cooperation of the FBI and several municipal police departments in the Pacific Northwest, a perpetrator of an unusual type of confidence game was brought to justice.

The case spanned a period of 4 years, during which the subject was particularly hard to track down because he was never seen by the victims, whom he bilked by long-distance telephone.

But for the bizarre coincidence that Philip G. Averill happened to be chief of police at Colville, Wash., where the fraud was perpetrated in 1955, then was chief at Tillamook, Oreg., when the same game cropped up in that city 4 years later, the elusive subject might not have been caught redhanded. Mr. Averill is now director of the Crime Prevention Division, Oregon State Department of Justice, Salem, Oreg.

On July 22, 1959, Chief Averill in Tillamook received a phone call from a restaurant operator in Richmond, Ind. The caller told of receiving a collect call from Tillamook from a man who identified himself as Joe Clark, driver of truck No. 447 of a large produce company. He stated his truck had broken down in Tillamook and that he could not locate his boss. Describing the Indiana man's restaurant in minute detail, Clark said he always ate there en route and would soon be coming back. He then asked the restaurant owner to wire him \$51 so he could move his load of perishables out of Tillamook before they spoiled.

The restaurant operator informed the chief that he believed the transaction to be legitimate but was sending the money order in the officer's name with the request that he turn it over to Joe Clark if he checked out satisfactorily. Before the caller had finished his story, Chief Averill knew the driver would not "check out" because he had heard this song before. The tune was the same; only a few of the words were changed.

On August 27, 1955, a restaurant operator in Colville, Wash., had reported a similar case when Mr. Averill was chief of police there. He believed he had been "taken" by a man who had called him long distance 2 months previously. He said that on June 21, 1955, a man who identified himself as "Bill Harris" had called him from Lewistown,

Mont., saying he was a truck driver who traveled extensively in eastern Washington and frequently ate in the restaurateur's establishment. He was carrying a load of perishables, he said, and needed money to buy two truck tires as he couldn't obtain any credit in Lewistown. He described himself as driver of truck No. 1447 of Northern Truck Lines (later ascertained to be nonexistent).

Readily believing the man to be a good customer, the restaurateur sent him a Western Union money order for \$55. Two weeks later he had received a "cool-off letter" thanking him for the money and saying the recipient had been assigned another truck route and would not be in the Colville area for about 30 days, at which time he would be sure to come in and take care of the matter.

The fact that over 2 months elapsed before the restaurant operator became suspicious enough to bring it to the attention of the police considerably hampered investigation. After the truck company proved to be nonexistent, police in Lewistown, Mont., ascertained that the money order had been cashed in a local bar by an employee who had since left. There the trail cooled.

In Oregon 4 years later, thanks to the foresight of the Richmond, Ind., restaurant owner in seeking to have his money order relayed by the police (and the unlikely coincidence that the police chief in the Oregon city was the same who had been previously plagued by the Washington incident), the story had a different ending.

On receipt of the restaurateur's call, Chief Averill contacted the Tillamook, Oreg., Western Union office, only to find that the subject had left word for the money order to be relayed to him at Astoria, Oreg., some 80 miles up the coast. Chief Averill immediately called the FBI in Portland, Oreg., and informed a Special Agent of what had taken place, giving him a brief résumé of the Colville, Wash., "Bill Harris" case.

On July 22, 1959, the same day he telephoned his most recent victim in Richmond, Ind., "Joe Clark" was arrested by an FBI Agent and a member of the Astoria Police Department, just as he entered the Western Union office in Astoria and asked for the money order under the name of Joe Clark.

On September 30, 1959, the prisoner, known as Joe Clark and by other aliases, entered a plea of guilty to interstate transportation of stolen property, fraud by wire, and was sentenced to the U.S. Penitentiary at McNeill Island, Wash., for a period of 6 months.

NEW FIRING RANGE

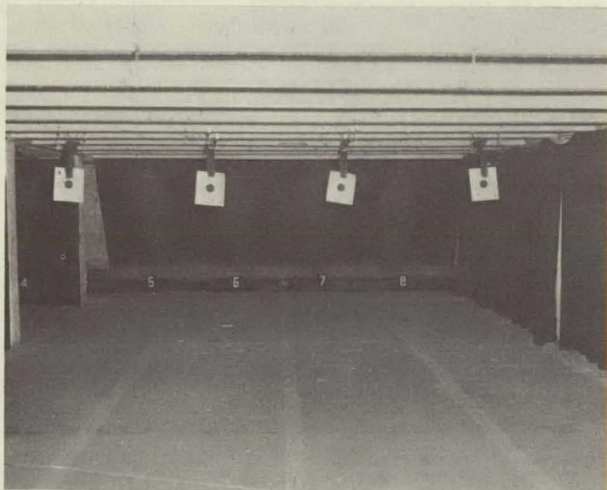
(Continued from page 13)

As a result of the participation program, the local NRA membership has been greatly stimulated. It now numbers 160 members, all active participants. Interest in Civil Defense has increased, and membership in the auxiliary police of Civil Defense has increased to 120 active members. A youth program has been organized through joint cooperation between the police department and NRA, and 106 youths between the ages of 12 and 17 years are participating in firearms training. Police and NRA instructors are engaged in the training of these youths.

The community is not only benefiting from the participation program, but, for the most part, is greatly enthusiastic over the results of the new range and the program. Thus, the police department is realizing that it is involved in a very healthy public relations program and has received much favorable comment from institutions of education, juvenile divisions of the local government, and the citizens in general. It is also recognized that sports activities, as well as local businesses in this field, have been stimulated as a result of the police range activities at the participation level.

Range Procedure in Effect

A new police range procedure is now in effect. Officers may receive range training during duty hours as well as while off duty. All officers are required to fire 10 rounds each month under direct supervision of their respective shift captains and



Inside range—lanes 5 to 8.

exhibit these 10-round targets to the chief of police during the same month for his examination. The target must be endorsed by the captain and signed by the officer. There is a minimum requirement for accuracy, and low-score officers will be required to receive additional training under instructors until a reasonable degree of accuracy is acquired.

Specific dates and hours are set out by the chief of police for organized police training programs, and participating groups are restricted from the use of the range during such times. At other times, both police personnel and participants must guarantee each other the use of a minimum of two firing points at all times unless otherwise directed by the chief of police. There have been no difficulties with this arrangement. All persons eligible and using the range must log in at the police sergeant's office, list the number in their group, and log out upon leaving the range, indicating who has possession of the key if relinquished to persons using the range after their departure. The last person using the range must turn in the key and log the range as closed, indicating anything that may be out of order.



BURGLAR NOT DETERRED

In an investigation of a safe burglary, it was discovered the safe had been punched open and about \$50 and numerous papers taken.

The safe was old but contained a protective device which consisted of a glass vial of tear gas immediately behind the dial. When the dial was knocked off and a punch inserted, the vial was broken, and a strong concentration of tear gas was released inside the safe.

The device apparently worked properly in the above case but failed to prevent the burglar from looting the safe. It was theorized that the burglar, upon opening the safe, was blinded by the tear gas—or at least was compelled to close his eyes. The burglar had seized a nearby cardboard box and literally raked all of the safe's contents into the box and fled the scene.

Investigating officers later found numerous papers and the cardboard box along the road on the outskirts of town where the burglar had obviously sorted his loot after the effects of the tear gas had worn off.

WANTED BY THE FBI

SETTIMO ACCARDO, also known as **Salvatore Accardi**, **Sam Accardi**, **Sami Accardi**, **Sam Settemo Accardi**, **Settimo Accardi**, **Sam Accarobi**, **Guiseppe Accarobi**, **Guiseppe Accarolai**, **Samuel Settimo**, "**Big Sam**," and others.

Bail Jumper

SETTIMO ACCARDO, a persistent participant in vice and crime since the early thirties, is being sought by the FBI for bail jumping in connection with a narcotics arrest.

The Crime

Accardo was arrested on August 3, 1955, at Bloomfield, N.J., in connection with a narcotics violation. He was arraigned before a U.S. commissioner on the same day and was subsequently released on \$75,000 bail. On October 31, 1955, an indictment was returned by a Federal grand jury at New York, N.Y., charging Accardo with violation of the Bail Jumper Statute, after he failed to appear for trial on narcotics charges in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York.

The Fugitive

Settimo Accardo entered the United States at New York City on April 19, 1927, on an Italian passport and became a naturalized U.S. citizen on January 22, 1945. His U.S. naturalization was revoked in 1953 on grounds that he obtained it through fraudulent concealment of previous criminal activity. Extensive investigation reflected that about September 1955, Accardo fled the



Settimo Accardo.

United States and was residing in Palermo, Italy, where he operated a laundromat business.

Accardo resided in Palermo until approximately April of 1959, at which time information was received that he had left Palermo, Italy, for an alleged clandestine entry into Canada.

This elusive fugitive has been convicted for conspiring to violate the Federal Alcohol Tax Laws. He was allegedly an integral part of a criminal organization concerned with the international smuggling and distributing of narcotic drugs. He reportedly had no legitimate means of livelihood, and it is believed he gained his source of income through narcotic trafficking and other illicit activities, such as lotteries, bookmaking, and hijacking.

Caution

Accardo reportedly has suicidal tendencies, may be armed, and should be considered dangerous.

Description

Settimo Accardo is described as follows:

Age-----	58, born October 23, 1902, Vita, Sicily.										
Height-----	5 feet 11 inches.										
Weight-----	200 to 210 pounds.										
Build-----	Heavy.										
Hair-----	Black and graying, with receding hairline.										
Eyes-----	Brown.										
Complexion-----	Medium.										
Race-----	White.										
Nationality-----	Stateless, denaturalized of U.S. citizenship.										
Occupations-----	Contractor, construction worker, salesman, and laundry operator.										
Scars and marks----	Scar on right little finger, gall bladder operation scar on right side.										
Characteristics-----	Walks with a slight stoop and wears glasses when reading.										
FBI Number-----	683,907.										
Fingerprint classification-----	<table><tbody><tr><td>M</td><td>31</td><td>W</td><td>IMO</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>28</td><td>W</td><td>OII</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	M	31	W	IMO	23	I	28	W	OII	
M	31	W	IMO	23							
I	28	W	OII								

Notify FBI

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

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

_____		_____
(Name)		(Title)

(Address)		

(City)	(Zone)	(State)

TEMPTING THE WEAK

As a group, the crimes against property (such as robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) show a lower percentage of clearances than do the crimes against persons. In partial explanation of this, it should be noted that in numerous instances owners leave property unguarded in a hazardous place. Also, much of the stolen property does not bear identifying serial numbers.

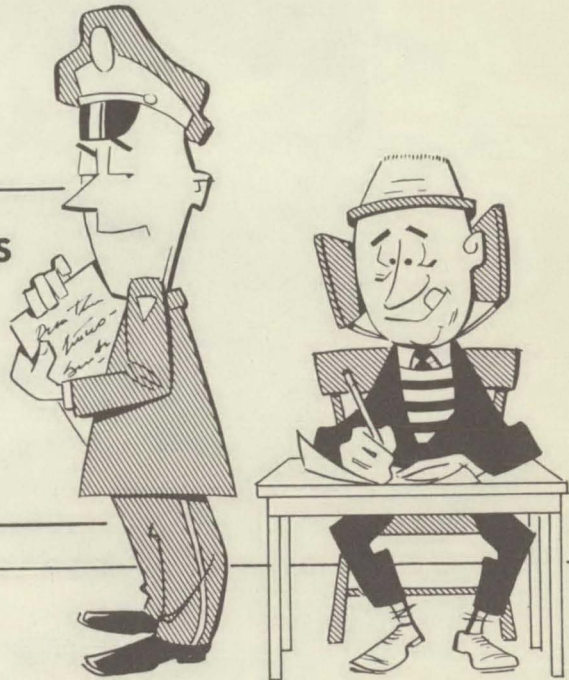
ATOMIC ENERGY

The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over all violations of the Atomic Energy Act. These include illegally acquiring or transporting special nuclear material and acquiring or disclosing restricted data, or conspiring or attempting to do either, with the intent to injure the United States or secure an advantage to any foreign nation, or with reason to believe that either might result.

Helpful Hints

HANDWRITING SAMPLES

THE SUSPECT SHOULD NOT
BE SHOWN A QUESTIONED
DOCUMENT WHEN KNOWN
HANDWRITING SAMPLES ARE
BEING OBTAINED.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



This questionable pattern consists of two separate loop formations and two deltas located at point C and point D. Of particular interest is the small and unusual loop found to the right of point D. The pattern is classified as a whorl with an outer tracing.