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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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CONTENTS

Page

Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover 1

Feature Article:

1957 Conferences Concerning Law Enforcement and the Fleeing
Felon 3

Communications and Records:

State Police Communications System in Maine, by Col. Robert Marx,
Department of Maine State Police 8

Techniques:

Handling Disaster Problems Is Law Enforcement Task, by Mr. Quinn
Tamm, Assistant Director, FBI Training and Inspection Division . . 13

Scientific Aids:

Medicolegal Autopsy in Police Work, by Dr. William W. Schildecker,
Pathologist, Halifax District Hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla. . . . 20
Handwriting Examination Breaks Case 18

Identification:

Interesting Pattern Back cover
Sample applicant fingerprint card Inside back cover

Other Topics:

Operations of a Rescue Squad in Little Rock, Ark., by Chief Gann L.
Nalley, Little Rock, Ark., Fire Department 23
Cooperative Police Work 25
Federal Reserve Act 26
Police Honors 27
Wanted by the FBI 28



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

March 1, 1957

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One of the most severe threats facing the American public and today's overburdened police agencies is the problem of criminal fugitives--men and women plotting to maintain illegal freedom and to escape justice for their lawless deeds. Some indication of the scope of this problem is reflected in the total of 13,833 fugitives identified during the fiscal year 1956 through the "wanted notices" posted in the FBI identification files on persons being sought by law enforcement. Along their path of flight, these criminal predators, charged with offenses ranging from murder, rape, and assault to the less vicious types of crimes, pose a threat to unwary citizens and an additional load on police agencies.

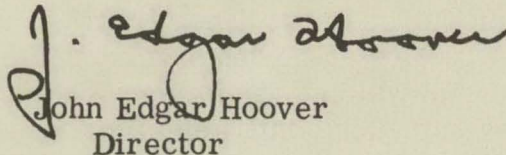
Certainty of swift apprehension and punishment for unlawful acts ranks among the most effective deterrents to crime. Every offense unsolved and every violator at large afford encouragement to the veteran as well as the novice in crime. Certainly, measures to diminish the lawbreaker's chances to escape judgment merit prime consideration in any program to stem the crime rampage which last year reached the unprecedented total of 2 1/2 million serious violations.

Past efforts in coping with the fast-moving, far-ranging criminal fugitive have contributed substantially to the significant advancement of modern law enforcement. No longer can the fleeing fugitive depend upon the shortcomings and limited jurisdiction of individual police agencies to obtain ready refuge across state lines from the site of his depredation. Intelligent response by police authorities to meet the fugitive challenge has proved a major factor in welding the nationwide coordination and mutual assistance which today pay such admirable dividends to the profession. Under the Unlawful Flight Statute the FBI is privileged to join its facilities and manpower with local authorities in the location of interstate fugitives charged with serious offenses. Statistics on Unlawful Flight Statute cases serve to illustrate the trend of the fugitive problem and the continuing benefits of mutual police support. The 1956 fiscal year witnessed an all-time high of 902 "unlawful flight" fugitives located, and in this same period the total Federal charges filed under this statute rose to 1,420 in comparison to 779 in the preceding fiscal year.

In the process of improving fugitive investigation techniques, law enforcement, supported by the generous public-spirited assistance of the Nation's news media, has succeeded in arousing and achieving whole-hearted and extensive citizen cooperation. While the arrest of a criminal is rightfully the task of law enforcement, it is assuredly the obligation of a good citizen to furnish available information concerning the whereabouts of a wanted criminal. Past experience shows that an enlightened public is a cooperative ally. Accordingly, there is no more potent weapon against the fugitive than publicity. In the words of the notorious self-asserted killer, Elmer Francis "Trigger" Burke, sentenced to execution this year for murder, "Publicity is death to a guy on the lam." In our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, no less than 36 of the 91 captured fugitives were located as a direct result of citizen aid in response to material distributed to the public.

In an endeavor to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement against the elusive fugitive, the series of FBI Law Enforcement Conferences throughout the country during 1957 will focus police and public attention on the fugitive problem. The purpose of the conferences will be to assemble on the local level police authorities and individuals in lines of endeavor pertinent to this problem for the exchange of ideas, techniques, and experiences. The value of conferences of this nature is amply demonstrated by the decline of more than 16 percent in the crime of bank robbery last year following the 1955 conferences on this violation. For the protection of citizens in their homes, on the streets of our communities, and in their places of business, it is essential that the tempo of ferreting out the criminal fugitives at large in our society be intensified through joint positive action by law enforcement and an alerted public.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1957 ☆
Conferences
Concerning ☆

Law Enforcement and the Fleeing Felon

During the past 5 years the FBI, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and other interested groups and individuals, has held annual nationwide conferences designed to discuss and obtain working solutions to some of the problems with which law enforcement is faced. The specific crimes chosen as the subjects of the prior conferences have included auto theft, theft from interstate shipment, interstate transportation of stolen property, and bank robbery.

The problem to be considered during 1957 is that of fugitive investigations. A fugitive may be defined in general terms as a person for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued and whose whereabouts is unknown.

The hunt for wanted criminals is an integral part of the work of the small police force, the large municipal law enforcement agency, and the Federal law enforcement bodies such as the FBI. This type of investigation is a specific phase of police work.

The ordinary handling of a criminal investigation includes determining that a crime has been committed; identifying the person or persons suspected of perpetrating the wrongful act; locating, arresting, and bringing to the trial this individual or these people. The fugitive investigation is frequently an important phase in this sequence. In this type of police work there is always an element of danger inasmuch as the quarry, the fugitive, knows he or she is wanted and is risking the loss of freedom and the possible imposition of a jail sentence through apprehension. Accordingly, it is vitally important that a police agency requesting the location of a fugitive should notify all assisting agencies as soon as possible in the event it is learned that the fugitive is armed or has dangerous or suicidal tendencies.

In the 1930's, criminal bands operated in more or less selected localities and depended on gang unity, graft, and firepower of criminal arsenals for safety from arrest. Now the crime picture is

highlighted by the lone criminal, and seldom is the oldtime concept of an adult gang encountered. The criminal of our era uses all the modern advances, such as high-speed transportation, communications, artful disguise, etc., to avoid detection.

The modern fugitive hunt frequently develops into a nationwide search in which one police agency is seeking a criminal who has the entire expanse of the country in which to hide. Indicative of this factor is the fact that the first 91 criminals removed from the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list were apprehended an average of approximately 900 miles from the site of the crime charged against them. Another illustration of the range of fugitives is the case of Frederick Douglas George, master checkpasser. From the occasion of his first bad check on December 6, 1951, to his capture on January 28, 1954, this criminal traveled 110,000 miles in 44 different States.

Thus, it is evident that the problem of catching fugitives requires close-knit cooperation of local, State, and Federal police authorities. For success in this police work it is necessary to get timely information and act upon it immediately, whenever such action is necessary. The small police agency in an east coast city working only with its own personnel and facilities has small chance of locating one of its fugitives who is hiding out in a remote desert area in the Southwest or in a mountain retreat in the Far West.

The unlawful-flight statute, which is discussed in detail in the February 1956 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, was enacted to thwart the activities of these far-fleeing felons. Since 1934, when this statute was enacted, thousands of fugitives who fled interstate have been apprehended through the combined efforts of local agencies and the FBI. In recent years, the number of fugitives so apprehended has increased steadily. For example, in the fiscal year 1946, the number was 236. Five years later, it was 570, and in 1956, the number was 902. This rise

in apprehensions indicates that law enforcement is doing a good job, but it also shows that the need for concentrating on this problem is increasing. These conferences will concentrate on practical measures which officers can take to assure the prompt apprehension of fugitives.

Groundwork

Many of the steps taken by the agency which initiates the investigation are elementary, but they are of utmost importance. The apprehension of the fugitive often hinges on the groundwork laid by the initiating agency. The department is in the best position to obtain information about the fugitive. If the agency fails to obtain the necessary information, for its own use and also to be disseminated to other agencies, the investigation is almost certainly doomed to failure. The more data investigators have on a fugi-

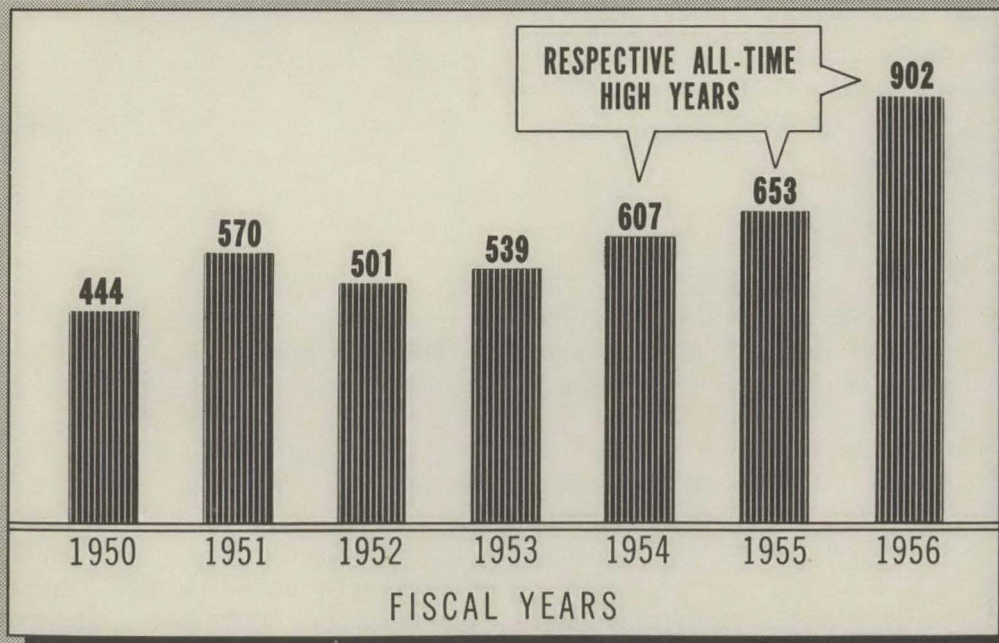
tive the better are the chances for effecting his apprehension.

One of the most important initial steps in investigations of this type is to obtain the fingerprints and criminal record of the fugitive, if available. If it is known that the wanted person has a past criminal record, a set of fingerprints might be obtained from a police agency which previously arrested the individual. Military service on the part of the fugitive should suggest the availability of a fingerprint record. The complete identification record of the individual, as compiled from submissions to the FBI Identification Division, can be obtained by sending to the FBI: (1) a set of fingerprints; (2) the name, description, and FBI number; or (3) name, description, and any local arrest number.

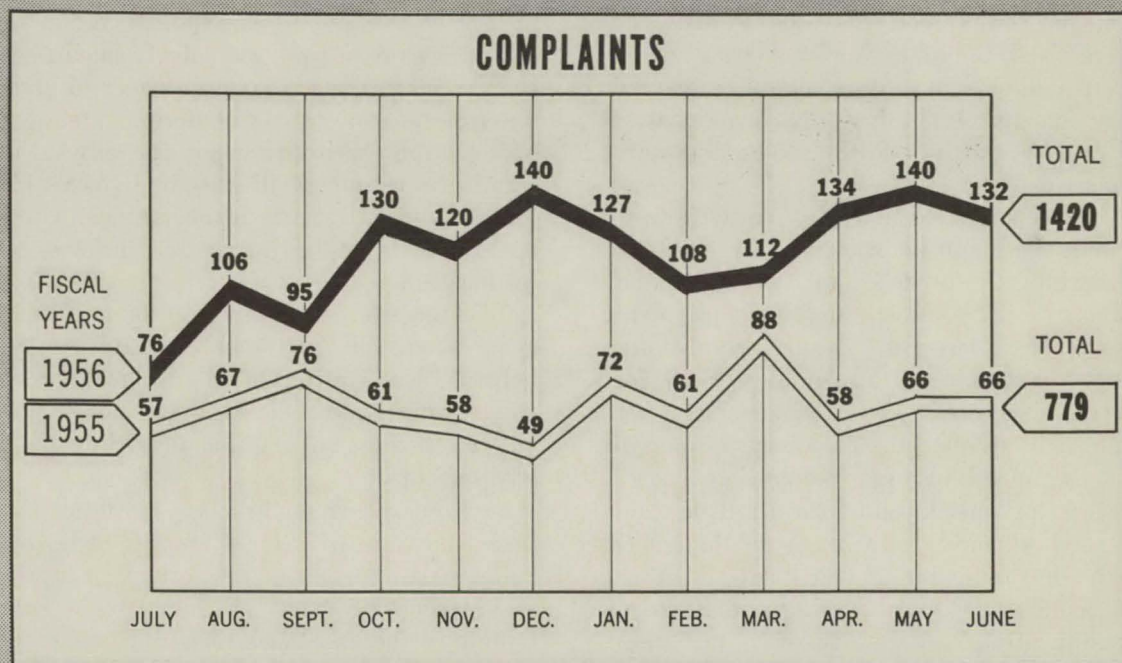
The February 1956 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* contains an article entitled "FBI 'Stop' and 'Wanted' Notices Aid in Fugi-

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT FUGITIVES LOCATED

FISCAL YEARS 1950-1956



UNLAWFUL FLIGHT COMPLAINTS FILED PER MONTH FISCAL YEARS 1955-1956



tive Hunts," which explains the fingerprint stop notice system of the FBI Identification Division which is available to local police agencies. Further details concerning the use of fingerprint data in fugitive investigations will be discussed in a later article in this series.

The subject's true name and any aliases or nicknames which he used or may be expected to use should be listed. In this connection, note whether his aliases follow any particular pattern. For example, a fugitive may select his mother's maiden name as his surname, may adopt the names of an acquaintance, or may choose names with the same initials as his true name. This will be of value in checking hotel registrations, telephone, postal and city directories, and other records.

Get as complete, detailed, and up-to-date description as possible. No detail should be overlooked. The fact that a person has a slight limp,

or that he habitually holds one shoulder higher than the other, or that he has a mole or scar may well lead to his identification. Distinctive characteristics of appearance or manner must not be overlooked, and exhaustive efforts must be put forth in order to interview as many relatives, friends, and acquaintances as possible in order to obtain this information.

A photograph of the fugitive is of vital importance and every effort should be made to obtain a recent one. The initial sources to contact in seeking a photograph, and one of the most productive sources, are relatives, associates, and friends of the fugitive. Previous places of employment should be checked and consideration should be given to employee publications or "house organs." In the event it is known that the fugitive has a prior criminal record, the files of the FBI, local and state police, penal institutions, and parole officers should be checked. Al-

though the photograph should be as recent as possible, contact with schools previously attended by the wanted individual may produce a photograph, such as a yearbook picture.

Sometimes the habits of a fugitive will indicate that nightclub or sidewalk photographers and photography studios might be able to furnish a photograph. License bureaus—especially those pertaining to drivers, chauffeurs, and taxis are good sources for photographs. In the event information is obtained that the wanted individual received publicity for some past activity, pertinent newspaper morgues should be searched. Military departments, fraternal organizations, and church groups are additional possible sources for a picture.

If it is necessary to use an old photograph, this fact should be made known and, if possible, the date on which the photograph was made should be given. If it is known that variable characteristics, such as weight, hairline, condition of teeth, etc., have changed appreciably, these facts should definitely be noted. Frequently, photographs can be retouched to portray the new description as obtained by investigation.

Handwriting specimens of the fugitive should be obtained whenever possible, even though this may not seem immediately pertinent to the particular crime for which the fugitive is sought. This handwriting can well be of value later in checking registrations, applications, and other documents.

Techniques

Once the above groundwork has been laid and the machinery set in motion for enlisting public assistance and coordinating police work, which will

OLD PHOTO CLUE

During the course of an investigation to locate a fugitive, an FBI Agent found a photograph of the man which had been taken 15 years earlier. He noticed that the photograph showed three scars above the subject's eyebrows. Some time later, the Agent, accompanied by another Agent, was crossing a congested street in the Chicago Loop area when he noticed that a man approaching them had scars similar to those in the photograph of the fugitive. The Agent stopped this man and questioned him, at which time he admitted being the person sought.

be treated fully in another article concerning the 1957 conferences, the actual investigation is under-way.

An objective of the conferences is the beneficial exchange of pointers and information gained by police officers from experience, thus disseminating new ideas which will prove helpful in future investigations. A few techniques which have proved of value in the past will be discussed here.

Interviews with employers and fellow workmen may lead to information of value. If the subject was paid by check, efforts should be made to examine canceled checks in order to note bank stamps and subsequent endorsements. Officials of any organization to which the subject belongs should be contacted in an effort to see if he is maintaining an active membership and to see if he is still paying dues. If so, this may lead to his location.

The records of public utilities such as light, gas, water, and telephone companies may have helpful "lead" information concerning addresses where your subject has lived and possibly will be able to furnish information regarding his recent whereabouts.

In fugitive investigations, as in other criminal cases, the value of informants cannot be overestimated. In the year-end report to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., for 1956, the FBI paid tribute to the assistance rendered by confidential informants. It was pointed out that nearly 200 persons, including many dangerous fugitives, were arrested each month during 1956 through information supplied by FBI informants. Director Hoover stated in this report, "More than 1,300 of these arrests involved subjects of FBI investigations. The remainder were made by other law enforcement agencies on the basis of information supplied by FBI informants and transmitted to the authorities concerned.

"Recoveries of stolen and contraband merchandise and valuables attributable to FBI informants totaled more than \$1,500,000 in 1956. But these figures tell only part of the story, for there is no yardstick for measuring the investigative time and funds saved or the human suffering prevented through the efforts of informants."

School authorities may be of assistance if the fugitive has children of school age. Solicit their help to see if there has been a transfer of the children's records to another locality. Truancy and other school records in communities where

the fugitive is thought to have moved may be useful. For instance, a man who is the father of a 9-year-old girl commits a crime in January and immediately disappears. Investigation points to several communities to which he may have fled with his family. If he has fled to any of these communities, chances are good that his daughter is either enrolled in school or the fact that she is out of school has been reported to officials. A check of enrollment records in the schools in these communities for 9-year-old girl students who transferred after that date might prove fruitful.

Bellboys, clerks, maids, telephone operators, and porters at any hotel where the subject is known to have stopped may be able to furnish pertinent information. Officials of drayage concerns, taxicab companies, and storage warehouses should be contacted in order to determine whether the fugitive has shipped or stored any furniture.

Baggage of the fugitive should be traced by check number in order to determine the destination to which the fugitive procured transportation and the address to which the baggage was delivered upon arrival. Sometimes railroad stations maintain the license numbers of taxicabs to which baggage is delivered.

If the fugitive or any member of his family is known to be suffering from any illness which requires treatment or medication, hospitals, clinics, doctors, and drugstores in the communities where he is thought to be residing should be checked.

Containers holding all poisonous products and some coal-tar products bear control numbers. Druggists keep records of the persons to whom such medicines are sold. If a fugitive leaves behind such containers, efforts should be made to trace the numbers to see if additional medicine has been purchased.

The fugitive's automobile may lead to his apprehension. Drivers' permits or licenses are often valuable sources of information. Information concerning the make, model, serial number, motor number, license number, and general description of any automobile used by the fugitive should be obtained. A check should then be made against registration records of States where the fugitive is believed to have been seen to ascertain if this car has been registered there or sold in that State. Place stop notices against the car with other license bureaus and law enforcement agencies as well as with the automobile dealer who sold the car to the fugitive.

FORCED "SURRENDER"

The stories of the flights of individual fugitives indicate the lengths to which they will go in an effort to avoid apprehension. For example, one man, an Army deserter, lived the life of a hunted animal for over 2 years, drifting from job to job, living in dingy rooms for short periods and then moving on. When afraid that apprehension was near, he took his small child and pregnant wife and lived a nomadic life during the coldest part of the winter, using an automobile as a residence.

Moved by the birth of his second child, he again ventured to take an apartment. When an FBI Agent appeared at his front door to arrest him, the fugitive bolted for the rear door, where he was met by another Agent. Seeing that he had no chance of escaping, he mumbled, "I was going to turn myself in tomorrow."

These are just a few of the many techniques which have proved of value in fugitive investigations. Future articles in this series will cover publicity by the press, radio, and television, and will also deal with circularization of identification orders, wanted flyers, and letters. The role of science and records will also be discussed as well as elements in the pursuit of fugitives, such as roadblocks and communications.

The conferences on the topic Law Enforcement and the Fleeing Felon will be held throughout the country during 1957. These meetings will all be of the open-forum type in order to promote participation by all individuals in attendance. In line with results of previous conferences of this type, it is believed that the 1957 conferences will aid law enforcement in the complex problem of coping with fugitives by bringing about better public understanding of the problem, more widespread dissemination of successful techniques in police work, and increased coordination and cooperation among law enforcement agencies on all levels.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the first article in a series concerning fugitive investigations and measures law enforcement agencies and other interested organizations can take in handling this problem.*

SOIL SPECIMENS

Small amounts of soil from the cuffs of a suspect's trousers, from fingernail scrapings, or from the sole of a shoe may prove to be identical with soil taken from the scene of a crime and may prove to be of vital importance in the solution of the case.



State Police

Communications

System in Maine

by COL. ROBERT MARX, *Department of Maine State Police*

An efficient, dependable communications system is one of the prime requisites of an up-to-date enforcement agency. Truly, the communications setup is the nerve center of such an organization. The ability to receive and to transmit messages quickly and accurately is one of the hallmarks of a successful system. In Maine, we are making every effort to increase our efficiency and dispatch in this phase of our work. We are proud of our progress and have hopes of improving and widening the scope of our communications division.

A review of the history of Maine State Police communications may prove to be of interest. We have advanced considerably since the humble inception of the system in 1939. May we take you back to that year to discuss briefly the origin of the Maine State Police radio system.

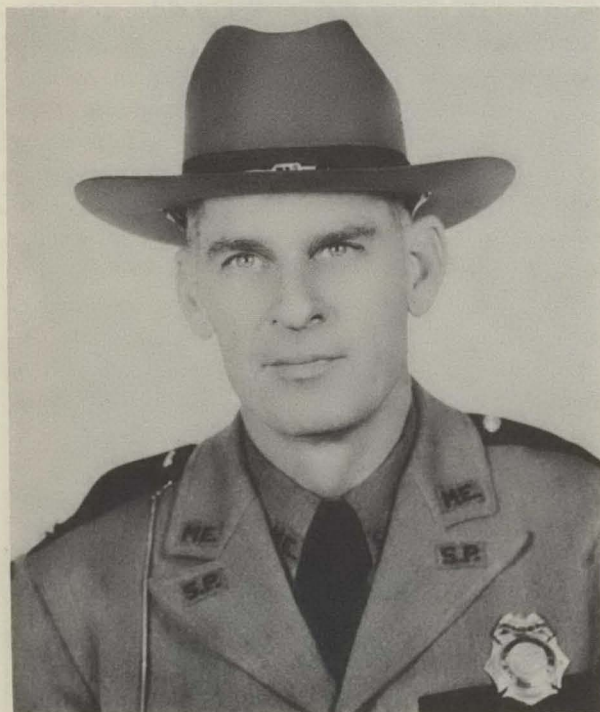
In 1939, Lt. Samuel Freedman of the U. S. Naval Reserves, assigned as technical adviser to

the National Youth Administration, was detailed to the Quoddy Regional Project at Quoddy, Maine, to supervise the radio unit. The instruction provided consisted of radio theory, radio construction, and maintenance. Lieutenant Freedman decided that he could serve the State of Maine and at the same time provide a work project for his unit. There followed consultation with the State police department and authorization from the Governor and council. Subsequently \$8,000 was set up as an experimental fund for radio construction. Two radio stations were built—one at troop headquarters at Thomaston and the other at troop headquarters at Wells. The success of this experiment prompted the Governor and council to appropriate an additional \$10,000 for installation of a station in the new State police headquarters at Augusta, which was then in the process of construction. With the completion of the Augusta station and the addition of the new mobile units, the State police department was provided with two-way communications between the headquarters at Augusta and the barracks at Thomaston and Wells; one-way communications from station to car with 45 units; and two-way communications from station to car with 25 units.

Initial Equipment

It is interesting to note the radio equipment and communications facilities of the State police radio system in 1942. Wells Barracks, Wells, Maine, had one 100-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on a frequency of 1642 kc.; one 25-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on the frequency 39.9 mc.; and six 10-watt mobile units with a transmitter and receiver operating on 39.9 mc.

Scarboro Barracks, West Scarborough, Maine, had one 25-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on 1642 kc.; a receiver for operation on the same frequency; and a superregenerative station



Col. Robert Marx.

receiver tuned to 39.9 mc., making possible two-way communications with the two mobile units on 39.9 mc. which are assigned to that immediate area. All mobile units attached to the troop are equipped with 1642 kc. receivers. This Scarborough station had a receiver tuned to 2422 kc., the frequency assigned to the police department of the city of Portland. Constant two-way communications existed between the two departments. Two-way communications were also maintained between Troops A and B at Wells and West Scarborough.

Troop D at Thomaston Barracks, Thomaston, Maine, had one 300-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on 1642 kc.; one 25-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on 39.9 mc.; nine 10-watt mobile units, consisting of a transmitter identical with those in use in Troop A at Wells; and 1642 kc. fixed frequency receivers for all mobile units.

State police headquarters (control station) at Augusta, Maine, had one 1,000-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on 1642 kc.; one 25-watt transmitter, crystal controlled, operating on 39.9 mc.; and ten 10-watt mobile units consisting of transmitter-receiver combination for operation on 39.9 mc.

In addition to these units, there was also installed aboard the aircraft of the Inland Fish and Game Department a 10-watt transmitter-receiver for operation on 39.9 mc. so that two-way communications were maintained between this aircraft and our stations and our mobile units. Sea and Shore Fisheries at Boothbay had a 25-watt transmitter-receiver licensed under the State police department for operation on 1642 kc., giving the Sea and Shore Fisheries two-way communications with the patrol boat *Maine*.

Arrangements were also made so that a continual 24-hour radio communications service was maintained between the Department of Maine State Police headquarters at Augusta and the New Hampshire State Police headquarters at Concord.

Present System

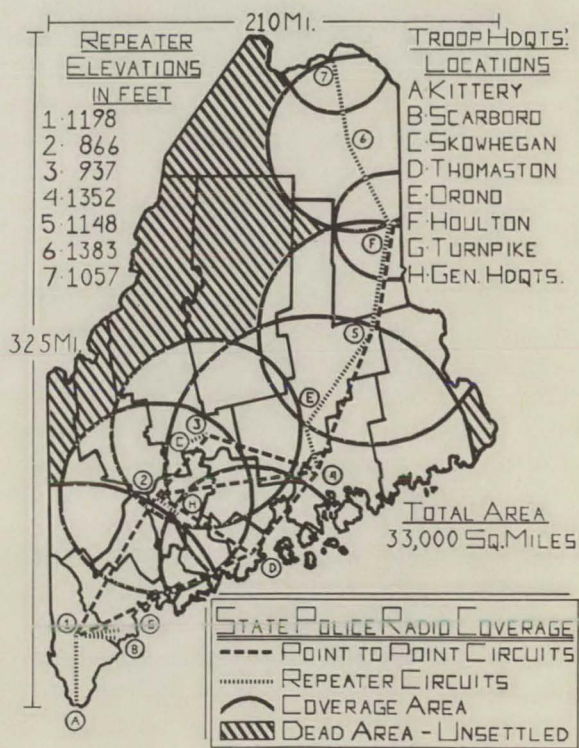
From this humble beginning we have built up our network in the intervening 14 years. A diary-type list of improvements and additions, including dates, locations, etc., would require too much detail and space. Here, I shall attempt to give you a picture of our communications system today.

At the present time, our communications system includes transmitter-receiver stations at headquarters in Augusta and at each of the seven barracks located throughout the State. These stations operate on a frequency of 39.9 mc. and are 250 watt, with the exception of the Thomaston station which is 50 watt. These barracks include Kittery, Scarborough, Skowhegan, Thomaston, Orono, Houlton, and South Portland. There is also a 50-watt substation in Woolwich.

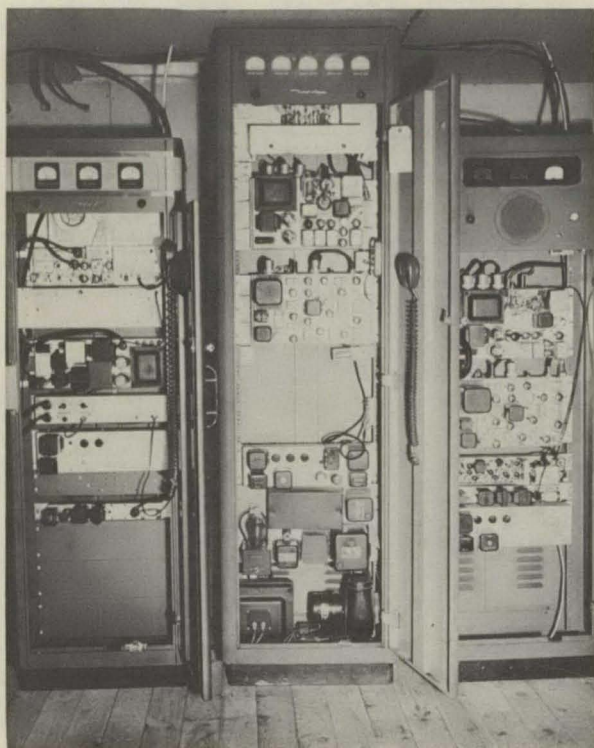
In addition, we monitor the following stations: the sheriff's office at Augusta and police departments from Augusta, Waterville, Brunswick, Bath, Lewiston, York, Wells, Kennebunk, Sanford, Rumford, Scarborough, Saco, Fort Fairfield, Houlton, Caribou, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police station in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Approximately 185 mobile State police units are maintained in the State police communications system.

A teletype machine located at headquarters in Augusta ties in our department with the Eastern States Teletype System, and a TWX machine is installed in Augusta headquarters with another in operation at the Houlton Barracks.

Radio repair shops are maintained at Augusta headquarters and at the barracks in Scarborough,



State police radio coverage.



Interior view of Fayette repeater station.

Orono, and Houlton. The chief technician, based at headquarters, is a State police sergeant. He is assisted by a radio technician at headquarters and by one at each of the three barracks where repair shops are located. The hilly, mountainous terrain of Maine presents serious problems of radio coverage. We have found it necessary to install repeater stations at each of the following locations: Fayette, Ossipee Mountain, Eaton Mountain, Dedham Mountain, Carroll Mountain, Frenchville Mountain, and Haystack Mountain. Through these repeater stations we have greatly increased the efficiency of our coverage throughout the entire State.

All base stations and mountain repeater stations have auxiliary power which functions automatically when the regular power fails, obviously a valuable and necessary precaution.

The mobile units connected with barracks at Orono, Kittery, Thomaston, and Scarborough utilize a second frequency to avoid radio traffic congestion.

The following table of messages handled at headquarters in Augusta gives some idea of the extent of our communications activities. Using the month of January, we show the amount of traffic for that month in each of the past 4 years.

We also list in this table the "high traffic" month for the same 4 years:

	<i>January</i>	<i>High month</i>
1953-----	3,420	August and October_ 4,890
1954-----	3,810	June ----- 5,250
1955-----	4,020	August ----- 4,830
1956-----	¹ 3,570	August ----- 4,350

¹ The noticeable drop in January and August of 1956 was occasioned by antenna loss at headquarters, affecting contact with several local police departments.

Teletype System

The Maine State Police became affiliated with the Eastern States Teletype System on January 9, 1956, being connected with Control Point at SP GHQ., Boston, Mass. To mid-October 1956, we sent out 3,013 messages in a period of approximately 9 months.

A TWX, or teletype machine, was installed at State Police Augusta headquarters on January 23, 1956. This system is known as the "Interstate Law Enforcement Communications via TWX." All but a very few states in the country participate in this system. Each State so associated has committed itself to accept police messages at any time of day, from any part of the country, for any part of its State, and to obtain the information requested and to get that information back to the sender of the message.

Problems

Improvement and expansion of a communications setup do not come easily but are the result of a lot of hard work and planning. Let's look, for a brief moment, at some of the difficulties associated with the development of a system.

One of the big problems, mentioned briefly before, is the installation of repeater stations to overcome the coverage deficiencies caused by the unevenness of the terrain. We found that there were several areas where reception was very poor or practically nonexistent. This lack of coverage has been taken care of by mountaintop installation of repeater stations.

Several factors enter into the choice of locations for these repeater stations. First, the location must be checked to determine whether or not a tower erected there will provide adequate coverage. Then availability of power is, of course, a major factor. Accessibility must be considered. Maine winters are certainly not characterized as being mild, and it is easy to

understand what a tremendous undertaking it would be to carry in repair equipment to some very remote locations which might otherwise be acceptable.

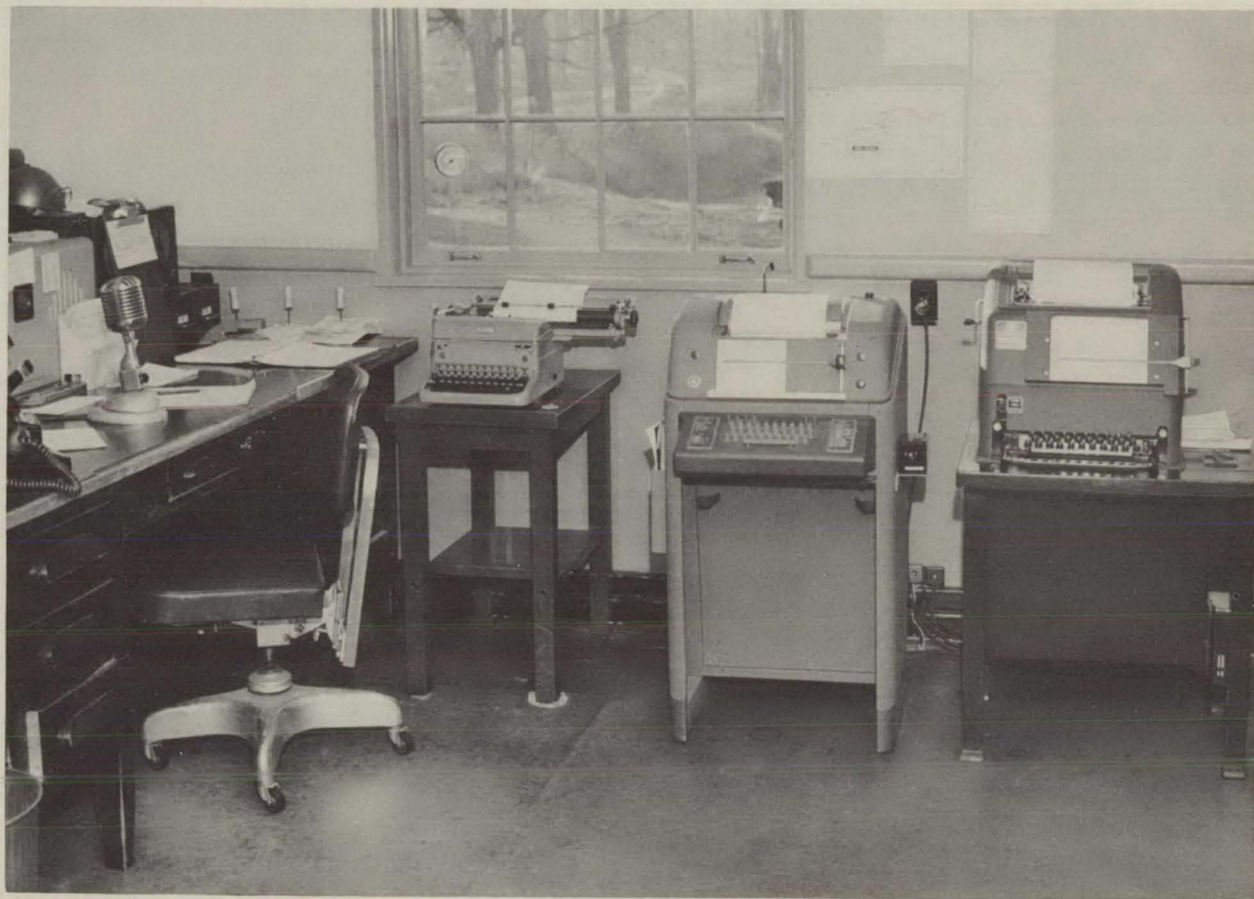
Another problem which presents itself is the title search which must be conducted before the leasing or purchasing of the property. Sometimes this involves locating owners and heirs in many sections of the country and arranging the negotiations for the transfer of the property either on a lease or sale basis.

Maintenance of equipment is sometimes a severe challenge. A case in point was the destruction of the armored parkway cable supplying power to the transmitter house atop Ossipee Mountain during the forest fires of 1947. Two troopers and a technician climbed one side of Mountain Ossipee, one of our repeater stations, following directly behind the raging fire which swept over the mountain and destroyed the cable. We are happy to say that they were able, working feverishly, to restore the efficient operation of the repeater station in a matter of hours. Needless to

say, the ability to get the station back into operation contributed materially to our success in controlling the widespread fires in York County during this critical period.

Another problem arose in 1955 when the radio mast at headquarters was felled as a result of a collision between a truck and a supporting guy wire. For several months our headquarters station operated on temporary antenna—mounted on a flagpole on the roof. Instead of replacing the tower on the headquarters building, we decided to build a repeater station in a more advantageous position in order to attain better coverage. After reviewing several possible locations, we finally erected a tower in a more elevated spot in Fayette, about 20 miles from Augusta. Our coverage from headquarters since this new tower has been in operation has been, by far, the best we have ever experienced.

Another situation with which we were confronted recently was that of converting our mobile units to the electrical system of the newer cars. Prior to 1956 most cars utilized a 6-volt electrical



Augusta headquarters communications center.

system. For this reason our radios were 6 volt. However, the 1956 cars which were purchased for our cruiser fleet were equipped with a 12-volt system. This necessitated conversion of radio wiring. More than 150 radios had to be removed from cars, rewired, and reinstalled in the new cruisers. The magnitude of this job can be appreciated when it is realized that rewiring alone averages about 4 hours per radio.

Future Plans

Depending upon money allocated, we hope to install an intrastate teletype system with machines in each of our troop headquarters in the near future. Such a move would be advantageous as it would provide a written record of all messages and would ease the traffic on the radio communications system, thereby making it possible for the radio to concentrate more on general alarms.

Currently we are engaged in a study of the feasibility of microwave as a means to increase our communications efficiency. Installation of such a system, properly engineered, would enable enforcement agencies at all governmental levels to combine facilities, providing a well-knit, statewide communications system.

The Maine State Police Department is a member of the Eastern States Police Radio League, Inc. This affiliation offers many advantages in that it affords an opportunity to exchange technical information with fellow members of the organization. Frequent meetings make it possible to discuss mutual problems and to share experiences. Obviously, this is beneficial to all member of the group.

In November 1956, 21 troopers were graduated from the 17th session of the Maine State Police Training Academy. These men were assigned to the various barracks located throughout the State. This brings our manpower total to 190. The new troopers, like those before them, have been thoroughly briefed on the importance of communications in enforcement. Each State police officer, after assignment, becomes a police department within himself. He rents or buys a home in the area which he serves, and he is expected to carry out all the many and varied functions of a police officer in that area. He is able to do this because all the services and facilities of the Maine State Police are at his disposal through the medium of communications.

Communications has been the major factor in solving many cases and in the successful meeting of emergencies. To illustrate the value of communications, we have chosen some examples from our files, each involving a specific phase of service.

In October 1955, a wanted fugitive took refuge in a heavily wooded area in the State. Apprehension was facilitated by a Maine Inland Fish and Game plane which was in constant communication with troopers in the field. As a result of the direct and constant communications maintained, the exact location of the fugitive was spotted and relayed to the ground searching party. This apprehension would have been next to impossible without the air-ground contact.

Another case, of an entirely different nature, involved a death notification from out of State which was directed to vacationists in Maine. Immediate notification to our mobile units resulted in a trooper, with the descriptive data furnished, recognizing the sought-for car directly ahead of him. The out-of-State visitor was able to make direct telephone contact with his home within 5 minutes of the time the Maine State Police received the original message. This public service, made possible by communications, was more significant to the citizen involved than perhaps any phase of police work with which he had previously come into contact.

Nearly all public service communications were disrupted in a substantial number of Maine communities during the hurricanes of the early 1950's. Mobile State police units were placed at critical and strategic points to make certain that communications traffic would be maintained.

We are conscious of the fact that our communications system is far from perfect and that we still have a long way to go. As in every other phase of enforcement work, new ideas and new developments are constantly appearing. It is the intention of this department to explore these developments and, whenever possible, to incorporate those which prove worthwhile into our system. It goes without saying that an up-to-date, well-functioning communications system is vital to the success of our enforcement efforts. We shall make every attempt to stay abreast of the latest developments in this field. Any improvement we can effect in this phase of our work will be reflected in better service by the department as a whole, which, after all, is the objective of any progressive enforcement group.



(An address before the 49th Annual Conference of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association at Kenosha, Wis., on September 7, 1956.)

I deem it a great honor to have the opportunity of appearing before you this morning. It is a privilege and a pleasure for me to come back to the State of Wisconsin to renew old friendships and to meet with you again.

I do want to extend to you the greetings of J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI, who asked me before I left Washington to extend to the Chiefs of Police of Wisconsin his wishes for a successful conference, his sincere appreciation for the excellent cooperation which we enjoy from the State of Wisconsin and his congratulations to you, gentlemen as chiefs of police, for the outstanding training program which you have in this State.

I am going to talk with you about a subject that I think is of utmost importance to law enforcement—a subject that has received a great deal of emphasis in the last few years because of the need of organization for civilian defense. I thought it might be appropriate to talk to you about the handling of small or major disasters which may occur within your own community. It is quite possible that at some time or another you may be faced with the responsibility of handling such a disaster, and the knowledge and know-how to assume jurisdiction and to take charge in such a situation will be vital when the emergency arises.

FBI assistance

The FBI offers cooperative service to law enforcement and transportation facilities in the handling of disasters. This service has not been widely publicized, but it is available. We got into this particular type of operation 16 years ago as a result of an airline crash. In 1940 at Leesburg, Va., about 30 miles away from Washington, D. C., a regularly scheduled plane, en route to Pittsburgh, crashed into an open cornfield. On the plane were

Handling Disaster Problems Is Law Enforcement Task

by MR. QUINN TAMM, Assistant Director, FBI Training and Inspection Division

25 passengers, including a Special Agent of the FBI who had just graduated from Agent school on that Saturday morning, and a stenographer from our Bureau Headquarters who was departing on annual leave. Because two passengers were employees of the FBI, a group of FBI people was dispatched to the scene of the crash to assist in the identification, primarily of the FBI personnel. When we arrived at the small community outside of Washington, we found to our surprise that there was very little being done. No one knew just exactly how to proceed and we offered our service for the first time to handle various problems which arise in a disaster of this type.

Identification necessary

We handled identification of bodies—a responsibility of a law enforcement agency to its citizens.



Mr. Quinn Tamm.

There was a need to establish identity so that relatives of those people who were on the plane would have some knowledge that their particular relative or loved one had been identified. Identification was necessary for other purposes. Obviously, for insurance purposes, death must be established. Too, there are the problems of recovering valuables and assisting, where possible, in determining the cause of the accident. We assisted in the handling of the identification, establishment of death (certificates of death were necessary), and in the recovery of valuables.

In that particular case we established identification of 8 of the 25 by fingerprint identification. We established successfully the identity of all of the other persons on the plane by other means.

There are certain things that can be done by law enforcement agencies immediately after a disaster occurs. The first thing to be done—the thing of primary importance—is, of course, to block off the area, just as in a crime scene search. The ranking law enforcement officer in the community should assume the responsibility and take charge. Sometimes you will find that someone else wants to take charge, but it is the responsibility of the ranking law enforcement officer—whether he be a chief of police, a member of the state police or a sheriff—to accept that responsibility as his own and to assume the task of coordinating all of the agencies involved.

Central control system

You must set up a central control system, a central office for coordination, because you have certain factors that you must look for as law enforcement officers. There will be several agencies with legitimate interests, including the transportation facility, if one is involved. Insurance companies and social agencies are always interested. We always get assistance from the Red Cross in disasters of sufficient importance to warrant such aid.

Unfortunately, a great number of disasters occur in areas where communications are a problem. One of the things which must be done is the establishment of a reception center for interviewing relatives. This center should be as far removed as possible from the scene of the disaster.

Interviewing teams should also be composed to interview relatives for background identification information concerning the victims. Complete personal descriptions should be obtained, as well

people. Roughly, we have fingerprint impressions items which might help in the identification.

Complete and accurate records of interviewing teams should be maintained, and information which can be used for identification of bodies should be transmitted immediately to those officers handling identifications.

The morgue

It is important and necessary, of course, to establish a morgue. The morgue should be centrally located and should have a large floor area, good lighting, and proper working equipment. Always try to obtain good working facilities. Suitable tables should be obtained for the placement of bodies. There should be some type of a blackboard in the morgue for listing persons and keeping track of them. A number system should be employed. Above all, the morgue should be restricted to those persons handling identification.

You need a recovery team to recover the bodies from the scene of the disaster and bring them to the morgue. That is a very important item and it is an item which presents a great number of problems. You must be careful in the selection of the recovery team, taking every precaution to see that potential looters are not employed. The officer commanding the detail must guard against looting. Practically every disaster of this type is followed by some allegation that valuables have been stolen. In some cases people have even stated that looters have cut fingers off bodies in order to get rings that victims were wearing.

To illustrate this point, I can tell you what happened in 1947 when we assisted in identifying victims of another crash at Leesburg, Va. In organizing the recovery team we simply asked for volunteers. In identifying the bodies, we established the identity of one man from the wallet which was in his hip pocket. About 2 hours after we thought we had established the individual's identity, a man came up and asked about this person. We gave him the wallet and he said that it belonged to his nephew. He then asked, "Where is the \$1,500 that was in the wallet?" There wasn't a nickel. This man later identified his nephew by other means and found that the body upon which we had found the wallet was actually not that of the nephew. A member of the recovery team had taken the wallet out of the pants and put it back on the wrong body after, according to the uncle, removing \$1,500.

In the same crash in 1947, we had established the identity of a man by fingerprints. The body had been removed to an undertaking establishment. A man came in and wanted to know what had happened to his dead brother's belt. We hadn't paid any particular attention to the belt. So, he dashed madly over to the undertaking establishment. There he found the belt. It had a zippered pocket which contained \$40,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills. It is absolutely amazing the number of valuables which are recovered. It is our responsibility and it is your responsibility!

In setting up the morgue it is important, of course, that the bodies be properly tagged, with one tag on the body itself and another tag on the container used for the transmission of the body to the morgue. Some type of container is needed, the type depending on the problem with which you are faced. We find, incidentally, that some type of wrapping, such as canvas, rubber pouches, even table cloths or sheets, should be used so that the body can be wrapped, properly tagged, and identified.

Care should be taken by the recovery team in picking up objects lying around the body. Wallets, rings, watches, dental plates and so forth should not be put in the container if they are lying loose on the ground. They may lead to an erroneous identification. Care should also be taken by the recovery team not to remove anything that is actually attached to the body.

Fingerprint identification

There are many and numerous means of establishing the identification of bodies in disasters. Of course, primarily we feel that the best means of identification is by fingerprints. It is the most satisfactory and it is the most expeditious manner of identifying victims. In handling plane crashes, train wrecks, steamship accidents and so forth, we naturally make use of the facilities which the FBI has in its Identification Division. We have over 141 million sets of fingerprints on file. We have two files—the criminal file and the civil file. In the criminal file we have 11½ million fingerprints of persons fingerprinted for arrest purposes. That represents 1 out of every 18 persons in the country. In our civil file, which consists of government employees, aliens, military and those persons who have voluntarily submitted their fingerprints for identification purposes, we have fingerprint impressions of 60½ million

people. Roughly, we have fingerprint impressions of 72 million people. That gives us a wonderful background and possibility for identifying persons.

In a disaster case we cooperate on the basis of requests from the ranking law enforcement officer who is assuming the responsibility for the handling of the disaster or from an official of the transportation facility. In cases of air line crashes we immediately try to get a copy of the passenger list. There is a certain amount of ease in working an air line crash because of the fact that the air lines will have a fairly accurate passenger list. Based upon the passenger list, we make a name search against our card index file and remove from our files the cards of all persons having the same names or similar names and coming from the particular location indicated by the passenger list. In the case of a disaster involving a crashed air liner, we may take to the scene of the crash three or four thousand sets of fingerprints of persons having names similar to those of the passengers on the plane.

It is interesting to compare the statistics of the first disaster the FBI handled in 1940 where we identified 8 of 25 people by means of fingerprints or approximately one-third of the persons on the plane with the crash of a plane on top of Medicine Bow Mountain outside of Laramie, Wyo., in October 1955. The plane was about 15 to 20 minutes out of Denver, proceeding to Salt Lake City with 63 passengers and a crew of 3. The plane ran into the top of the mountain at an estimated speed of 325 miles an hour, killing the 66 persons aboard. The bodies were at an altitude of about 11,500 feet in an almost inaccessible area. The sheriff out there did a remarkable job. He immediately assumed charge. It did not look as though it was necessary to deny access to the public, but he did set up means whereby the public could not get to the actual scene of the crash. Surprisingly, an amazingly large number of people climbed up that mountain.

Recovering bodies

In order to recover the bodies it was necessary to run a cable down a sheer cliff for a distance of more than 300 yards and use a sling to lower the bodies to the base of the cliff. The motor of the plane was also lowered as the air line wanted to determine the cause of the crash. After the bodies had been lowered down the cable, they were

hauled on pack mules for 3½ miles and then transferred by jeeps for about 7 miles to a road. This crash well illustrates the growth of the fingerprint file and the possibility that we now have of identifying people by fingerprints. Not one person on that plane could be identified by facial features. I don't know how many of you have seen disasters and have observed what happens to the bodies, but in these air line crashes especially, and in train crashes, you have a great destruction of the body itself. Normally, all of the facial features are gone if the airplane hits an object at over 300 miles an hour.

Let me give an illustration as to how bad the destruction was at the end of this particular crash. We recovered a right arm, just a portion of the shoulder and one hand. Originally it was thought that the arm belonged to a female, but we established identification by fingerprints. That was all that was left of one of the men on the plane.

In that particular crash we identified everyone. Eight-two percent of the people were identified by fingerprints. That is the highest percentage we have ever had. This figure shows what can be done by fingerprint identification today contrasted with 33 percent in 1940. In these cases, incidentally, we never can get a full set of prints. Normally, in these types of cases we get a single impression.

Other means of identification

In addition to fingerprints, the next best thing that we have found for identifying victims of disasters is a dental chart. Copies of dental X-rays of the victims compared directly with the remaining teeth in the body will establish identity. It is an excellent aid but it does require trained dental technicians to establish identification. In most of these cases the transportation facility will arrange to contact the relatives and get dental charts or X-rays for identification purposes and then we make use of trained technicians to establish identity.

The next most valuable means of establishing identity is by personal effects or jewelry—rings, wedding rings and engagement rings. Incidentally, you recover a great deal of valuable jewelry. For example, one woman in this recent crash had jewelry amounting to \$135,000. She was fairly easy to identify because of the diamond rings she was wearing.

There are a lot of problems that grow out of the investigation of disasters. As you know, the United Air Lines plane that crashed with 66 people was followed within 3 weeks by a crash of the United Air Lines plane which was blown up approximately 7 minutes out of the Denver Airport as a result of the criminal action of Jack Gilbert Graham. That case well illustrated the value of getting to the scene of the disaster quickly and blocking off the area so that irresponsible, unauthorized people do not have access to the area. The Colorado State Highway Patrol immediately blocked off the entire area and no access was given except to authorized people.

The explosion occurred in the plane and blew the tail off, or at least that is the theory, and the rest of the plane started gyrating in the air. As it gyrated it disintegrated and threw the bodies out over an approximate 2-square-mile area. The engine went into the ground approximately 2,500 feet from where the tailpiece fell. The engine and tailpiece were the only pieces of the plane left which were bigger than about 2 feet square. Some of the smaller fragments of the plane, when the explosion occurred, were carried by the wind for at least 9 miles from the tailpiece.

The most notable thing about that particular case at the time the investigating officer first got there was the odor of the area. It was permeated with an odor very similar to the odor that I know all of you have experienced in fireworks displays where you have had a Fourth of July celebration and numerous fireworks have been set off.

Plane reconstructed

The investigation was ultimately made by the FBI. We were there very shortly after the crash occurred. Because souvenir hunters were not allowed in the area, it was possible to reconstruct the plane. A trained crew of assembly line men from an airline company factory charted the whole area and picked up every piece of that airplane. They used chicken wire and completely reconstructed the plane. That was a very important factor in the investigation and ultimate solution of the case and the ultimate prosecution of Graham, who has been convicted of blowing up the plane and killing his mother for the insurance he had taken out on her. If possible, planes are reconstructed after most air disasters. After the reconstruction, the examiners determined that the explosion had occurred in the Number 4 baggage

compartment of the plane. The force of the explosion was far in excess of anything that could have been caused by gasoline or anything else normally carried on the plane.

One of the pieces recovered was a container made of stainless steel which had been hammered into the floor, smashed absolutely flat from the force of that explosion. The manner in which it was smashed indicated just where the initial force of the explosion had occurred, which was a very important item.

This particular plane carried one of the most heavily insured groups ever involved in an airplane crash. The insurance of the type written at the airport on the passengers of the plane was in excess of three quarters of a million dollars.

In that particular case, the problem of identification which we handled was not an extremely difficult one because the bodies were thrown free of the plane prior to the time the parts of the plane crashed, and consequently, the bodies could be identified by having relatives view the remains. I personally do not feel that this is the best way of establishing identity because of the tension and stress. If we can, we try to keep the relatives out of the morgue. In that particular case, with 44 people on board, we did identify 21 of them by fingerprints.

Press relations

There is one other phase to this particular type of handling which is of primary importance to law enforcement and which should be carefully considered—that is relationship with the press. A member of the staff of the law enforcement agency should be appointed as the liaison man to handle all contacts with the press. The press is entitled to information in cases of this type which are of national interest. Information should be given out equally to all newspapers covering the disaster, and it should be handled primarily for purposes of notifying the public. This is an extremely important item.

Special problems

You may be interested in some of the other problems which have come up in connection with such disasters. Another recent crash at which we assisted occurred in the Grand Canyon on the first of July, involving a United Air Lines plane and a Transworld Airlines plane flying at 21,000 feet

above the Grand Canyon. The TWA plane carried 70 people and the United Air Lines plane had 58, making this the biggest disaster of its kind, with 128 persons killed in one of the most inaccessible places in the United States. The planes crashed in midair, disintegrated to a great extent, dropped to the floor of the canyon, and burned.

The first problem was to recover the bodies, valuables, and plane parts. The problem of recovery in that particular case was a major item.

The law enforcement agency in handling this particular case received the assistance of the Army and the Air Force for the purpose of getting the bodies out of the canyon. Helicopters were used originally to recover bodies from the TWA plane. It was an extremely hard task for even the helicopters. They could fly only from 4:30 to 8 in the morning. The heat was estimated at 125° on the floor of the canyon and because of the air currents and the heat, the rotor blades of the helicopters just would not function. They could bring up only 400 pounds at a time from the TWA wreck. That was a major problem and it was the worst one I have ever seen. This is the crash in which we had the least to work with. We recovered few bodies and established fewer identifications. TWA recovered approximately 40 bodies or parts of 40 bodies, all of which were badly burned. Of these remains we identified only three bodies through fingerprints.

United Air Lines had a different problem. This plane was in what was considered an inaccessible area. At the point of impact the plane had flipped over before it had burned and dumped all of the bodies down into a crevice or chimney which was 300 feet in depth. Most of the plane flipped over into this crevice and the gasoline burned. Everything that had to be recovered was down there. In this particular case United Air Lines flew in a crew of Swiss mountain climbers to work in the canyon to see if they could recover the bodies. Those fellows, incidentally, were absolutely amazing to watch in that type of operation. They were completely equipped, even with parachutes inasmuch as they thought they were going to jump from a plane flying over the canyon. Actually it wasn't necessary for them to do that, as they were taken down to the rim by helicopter. These men then rigged up a windlass at the top of this crevice and lowered each other straight down 300 feet on a rope. They packaged the bodies, raised them up and then skillfully climbed out.

The Swiss climbers did a remarkable job in bringing up 43 bodies from the UAL plane. Most of the bodies were burned and we were able to get fingerprint impressions from only 12 of these bodies. Most of those finger impressions were from only fragments of skin, some of them only one-fourth of an inch square, badly charred and badly burned. With the good passenger list that we had on those particular bodies we identified 10 of the 12. We established identification on 29 of the 43 bodies that United Air Lines recovered. We established identification of seven bodies on the basis of jewelry. The condition of the bodies caused by the nature of the accident and the extreme heat made it necessary to wear gas masks while working in the morgue.

We have assisted in railroad disasters and steamship disasters. The FBI also rendered assistance in the Texas City Disaster. Many of the problems I have mentioned will be similar to those arising in connection with other types of disasters. These are some of the problems with which you as law enforcement officers may at some time be faced. Obviously, handling such disasters is both an unpleasant and a regrettable task. It is, however, an opportunity for you to perform excellent public relations work. You should look upon it as an opportunity to show that you can work in an organized, efficient, yet sympathetic manner. It is an opportunity to show that you have the interest of those people you are serving at heart.

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Handwriting Examination Breaks Case

At 2:35 p. m. on April 15, 1955, a powerful explosive, discharged in a third-floor lavatory, rocked a large department store in Portland, Oreg. Two persons were slightly injured and property damage amounted to approximately \$10,000.

At the time of the explosion, the firm's president was reading a typewritten note addressed to him demanding \$50,000. This message, found in the credit department and delivered to him just before the blast, advised that if the demands were not met in the manner prescribed additional explosions would occur.

The facts in the case did not constitute a Federal violation since the extortion letter had not been

sent through the mails. The FBI, however, offered to maintain a close liaison relationship with the Portland Police Department in order to make FBI facilities available if needed.

On April 16, 1955, a Portland police officer, acting as the representative of the store president in carrying out instructions for the payment of the extortion demands, was telephonically contacted by an unknown man whose directions led to the discovery of two more typewritten messages containing additional instructions. Surveillance of the entire operation was maintained by the Portland police but no contact was made with the extortionist.

All typewritten messages were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, where it was determined that they had been prepared on a typewriter equipped with Royal pica type. Treatment for latent fingerprints developed nothing of value.

After months of investigation by the Portland Police Department with the full cooperation of the FBI, during which time 68 specimens of known typewriting were examined by the FBI Laboratory, this case still remained unsolved. The first tangible lead came in December 1955, as the result of postal inspectors' investigation of a mail fraud allegedly perpetrated by a laboratory in the area. The laboratory, until financial dissolution in April 1955, had been operated by a 38-year-old blind man. Noticing similarities between the typewritten letters of this company and the extortion notes, the inspectors gave the Portland Police Department some of the letters, which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the extortion messages. On December 14, 1955, the FBI sent a telegram to the Portland Police Department, informing them that these letters and the extortion letters had been prepared on the same typewriter.

On the basis of this positive identification, the former operator of the now defunct laboratory was arrested. His statements that a relative had served as his "eyes" in the extortion plot resulted in her arrest, also. It was charged that both did purposely and maliciously and with intent to injure persons and property set off a bomb. This charge carried a greater penalty than that for attempted extortion.

The blind subject disclosed that a quarrel with his relative had prevented his making contact with the payoff man. He said the woman had refused to act as chauffeur in making the contact. Efforts to get another driver had also failed.

The former laboratory operator made available the typewriter he had used in preparing the extortion messages. Known specimens from this typewriter were transmitted to the FBI Laboratory where it was again determined that the extortion notes and the known specimens were prepared on the same typewriter.

This suspect later withdrew a plea of innocent by reason of insanity and entered a plea of guilty. He was sentenced to serve 20 years in the State penitentiary. Subsequent trial of his relative resulted in her acquittal when he refused to testify.

The solution of this case can be attributed to close cooperation among local law-enforcement agencies, post office inspectors, and the FBI. In recognition of this coordinated effort and the use of police reference files, an editorial appearing in a Portland newspaper stated, "... there is no substitute for complete information files, checking against those files and cooperation between law-enforcement agencies.

"It gets results. This is merely one sample of it."

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LAST WORDS DECIPHERED

An endless variety of problems flows into the FBI Laboratory for solution. A particularly unique problem was handled several months ago.

A U. S. Navy pilot, hurtling his advanced-design jet through the stratosphere at record speed, gave a running account of his experience as the plane's sensitive instruments recorded additional vital information on all phases of the flight. Suddenly, something went wrong and the listeners heard a shout, "Going to have to leave it!" Further garbled words were drowned in a crescendo of sound as the aircraft screamed to earth.

The last words of the pilot were captured on recording tape as a meaningless babble of sound. Scientists, eager to unlock the secret of the possibly vital message, sought to unscramble the sound. The tape was sent to the FBI Laboratory where efforts were made to filter out sound frequencies above and below those of the human voice.

The voice frequencies were amplified. While the recording grew clearer, it was still unintelligible. The speed of the recording then was varied, the pitch changed, and every other imaginable possibility tried. The concerted efforts met with success.

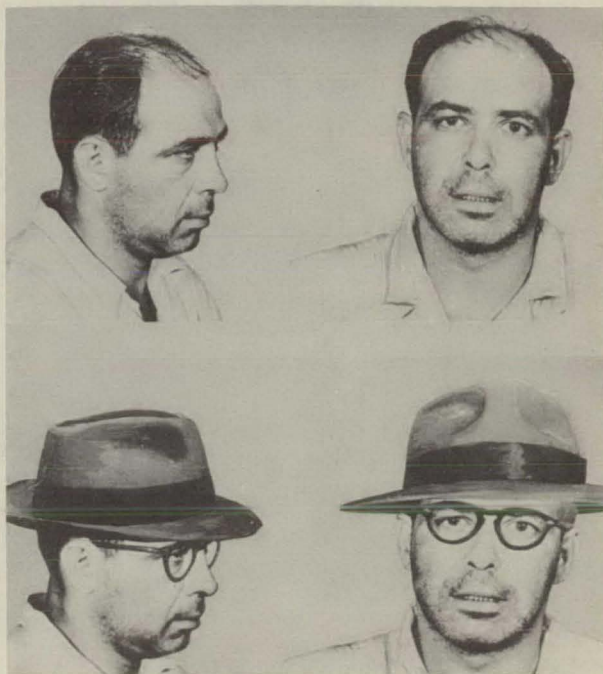
The pilot's voice, filtered out of the baffling roar of the plunging plane, came through. "Can't bail out . . . can't bail out . . ." came the message which led to the discovery of a vital defect in the plane.

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HAT AND GLASSES

The accompanying photographs played an important part in the solution of a New York bank robbery which occurred in March 1956. After the robbery, FBI Agents and local officers showed mug shots of possible suspects to the employees of the robbed institution. Included in the number were the two poses shown in the top row below. After carefully looking over all the pictures, employees, viewing the shots separately, indicated that this suspect, Arthur Paisner, looked like one of the robbers, but no one could positively identify him as being one of the bandits. They indicated that the resemblance was strong, but the bandit had been wearing glasses and a hat when he committed the crime, and the photos showed neither.

An FBI employee with artistic talent drew glasses and a hat on copies of the photos, as shown in the bottom row of the accompanying illustration. When the retouched photographs were shown to the employees separately, each stated that in his opinion Paisner definitely resembled one of the robbers. Paisner was taken into custody and admitted his guilt. He and two accomplices were later convicted and sentenced for this crime.



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Medicolegal Autopsy in Police Work

by Dr. WILLIAM W. SCHILDECKER, *Pathologist,
Halifax District Hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla.*

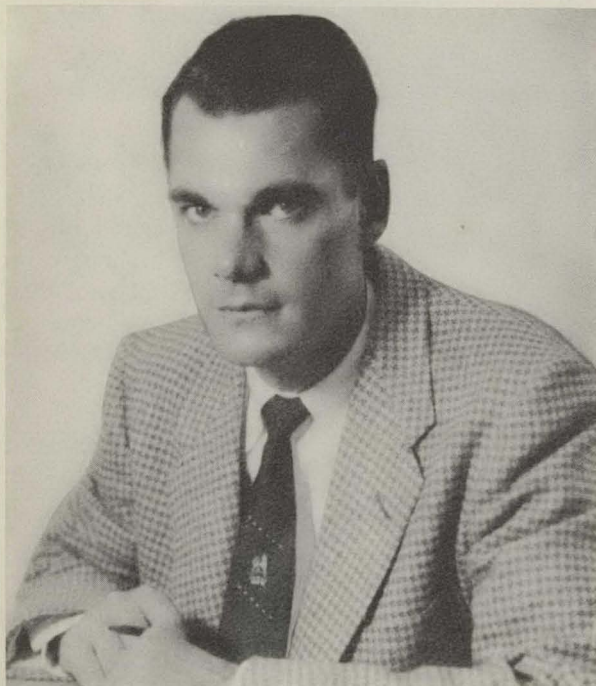
A properly performed medicolegal autopsy is often a necessity in order to produce suitable evidence to obtain a conviction or to free an innocent suspect. An autopsy should be done in all unexplained deaths. To effectively and efficiently produce the necessary evidence, close cooperation between the medical examiner and the investigating officers is essential. In metropolitan areas where there are a well-organized medical examiner system and highly trained teams of investigating officers, this cooperation is the keystone in producing evidence. Many difficult cases have been solved by piecing together information obtained from the autopsy plus data supplied by the investigating officer.

In smaller towns and rural areas, however, where the medical examiner system is nonexistent and the investigating personnel turnover is more frequent, the importance of this cooperation may

not be as readily apparent. The purpose of this article is to outline means whereby this cooperation can be more effectively obtained and thus result in better law enforcement for the community.

I would like to emphasize a few points regarding the investigation of a death prior to the autopsy. If possible, the medical examiner should be given the opportunity of examining the body before it is moved from the position where it was found. An examination of the body at this time is particularly valuable to the medical examiner when he is called upon later to testify concerning such things as the angle of the bullet path when death was due to shooting. If he can see the position in which the body was at the time of death, and correlate that knowledge with other physical evidence at the scene of the death, he can give a much more intelligent appraisal of the probable direction from which the bullet came. Too often, investigating officers are pressured into a quick removal of the body by family and friends. Such hasty action may well destroy valuable evidence. Time judiciously spent before removal is always amply repaid later in the investigation. If it is not possible for the medical examiner to come to the scene, the body should be delivered to him as quickly as possible following the initial investigation at the scene of death. Pictures of the scene of death from various angles should accompany the body.

In smaller towns, the undertakers usually operate the ambulance service and are the ones called to transport the body. *Do not allow the body to be embalmed prior to autopsy.* One of the most important points set out in this article is *do not allow the body to be embalmed prior to autopsy.* An autopsy properly performed will in no way interfere with proper embalming, but embalming prior to autopsy will frequently destroy vital evidence. With this in mind, deliver the body to the medical examiner, altering it as little as possible from the way it was found, and with the clothing undisturbed.



Dr. William W. Schildecker.

When the medical examiner is not able to be at the scene of death, the officer in charge of the investigation should accompany the body to the medical examiner's laboratory. He should hold a conference with the medical examiner prior to the autopsy, acquainting him with all the facts in the case, showing him photographs of the death scene, and requesting any special examinations he might want done. The medical examiner is now ready to proceed with the autopsy.

The autopsy is performed to obtain the following information:

1. Was the death the result of homicide, suicide, accident, or natural causes?
2. If homicide or suicide, what means were used to cause death?
3. How long had the person been dead when first discovered?
4. Did he die in the place where found, or elsewhere?
5. If there is extensive decomposition or disfigurement, as by burning, can the body be positively identified?

Types of death

In classifying deaths as to homicide, suicide, accidental or natural, the autopsy alone will usually just separate the natural causes from the other three. In classifying the other three types, additional facts plus the autopsy findings are necessary.

In homicide cases, the weapon used is important. Suspected weapons should be brought to the medical examiner for comparison with the type of wound found. Frequently hair, clothing particles, or the victim's blood are found on the weapon; or pieces of the weapon may be found in the victim's wound, thus enabling an identification of the weapon to be made by appropriate laboratory examination. Also, on the witness stand the medical examiner can state that he compared the wound with the weapon found and can state whether in his opinion the weapon found was the type that caused the wound, instead of relying on such phrases as "blunt instrument" or "sharp instrument." Conversely, material from a suspect's person, as blood stains, skin beneath the fingernails, hair, etc., may be matched up with the victim's. Bullets removed, of course, can be readily matched up with the suspected murder weapons.

In suicide cases, and in some homicide cases, poisons of various sorts may be used. For a laboratory to run a complete toxicological survey when no leads are available is a time-consuming pro-

cedure. When poisoning is suspected, a thorough search of the scene is necessary, and all pills, powders, capsules, liquids, or any other suspicious material found should be delivered to the medical examiner. Frequently the type of poison used can be identified from this material, and a quick specific test can be performed on the victim's organs. If this test is positive, a laborious chemical investigation is avoided.

In deaths due to accidental causes, the investigating officer will often feel an autopsy is not necessary. If the death is truly accidental, this may be so. However, many homicides are disguised to appear accidental, and it is wise to have the body examined to see if the injuries present are compatible with the type of accident which supposedly occurred. Cases are on record where the victim was murdered and the crime disguised to appear to be an accident, such as putting the victim in a car which was wrecked, making it appear that the victim died as the result of the automobile accident. In such instances a careful autopsy is valuable in bringing to light the true cause of death.

Many deaths due to natural causes have been thought initially to be accidental. Apparent drownings and automobile accidents may be due to sudden death from heart disease or cerebral hemorrhage. The exact cause of death may be important to the deceased's family for insurance purposes. It is good policy to be sure that all other causes are ruled out before accepting the death as an accidental one.

The question of how long the person had been dead prior to discovery is the one most often asked a medical examiner. Contrary to most detective fiction stories, it is usually impossible to state the exact hour and minute the person died. The answer given is a calculated guess based on many factors. If the medical examiner is not at the scene of death, the investigating officer should secure the following information for him:

1. Temperature of the environment in which the body was found, and general weather conditions.
2. If out of doors, was the body in an exposed or a protected position?
3. Did the person appear to have died following a struggle, or a fight, or quietly without muscular activity?

The medical examiner can add this information to that which he acquires from his examination of the body, and he is then in a better position to give an estimate of the time of death.

To determine whether a person died at the site where found, or elsewhere, may be either very

easy or impossible. All possible information obtained by the investigation may be necessary to provide an answer. From an autopsy viewpoint, blood rapidly settles to a dependent position in the body following death. If the victim is moved afterward, the blood's position is not changed. This dependent blood is spoken of as "lividity." Therefore, the exact position of the body when found should be noted, and the medical examiner can check this information with the dependent position of the blood and determine if the body has been moved. If the blood and body position coincide, however, this does not necessarily mean that the body has not been moved.

Identifying the deceased

Fingerprints are most important in identification, but as other aids in identifying disfigured bodies, the investigating officer should provide the medical examiner with every possible piece of information about the deceased's or suspected deceased's physical appearance and personal habits. Dental records and X-rays are particularly valuable. Any tattoo marks, old fractures, operation scars, or other information obtainable from the family, friends, hospital records, or police files may provide the necessary clues to clinch identity. When asking relatives to identify a body, make them state identifying characteristics prior to viewing the body. In a recent case which I recall, a sister was asked to identify a body thought to be her brother, who had been missing for several weeks. She was brought directly in to view the body without preliminary questioning. The body was partially decomposed, and after a brief glance at it, she stated it was her brother. Her reason for so stating was that the deceased had two gold upper front teeth. The insurance policy on her brother was paid upon this identification. Her brother, who had an upper denture, turned up alive and well in another town several months later and by this time the insurance money had been spent.

The handling of evidence, either when sent to the laboratory for examination or when discovered during the autopsy, is extremely important. The necessity of maintaining the legal chain of evidence should be thoroughly discussed with all members of the investigating team. The entire work of the investigation may be undone if proper transfer, receipt, and registration of evidence are not closely watched.

Tests for Poison

The following outline is presented to provide an investigating officer with an idea of what material is necessary to determine the presence or absence of certain poisons. Always remember that toxicological evidence or specimens sent to a laboratory are legally valueless if the chain of possession is broken.

<i>Poison to be tested for:</i>	<i>Organ or material required:</i>
Cyanides-----	Stomach contents and liver.
Alcohol, ethyl-----	Oxalated blood, urine and brain.
Alcohol, methyl-----	Stomach contents, brain and urine.
Arsenic, acute-----	Liver, kidney, stomach contents.
Arsenic, chronic-----	Hair, urine, fingernails, liver.
Mercury-----	Kidney, liver, blood and urine.
Phosphorus-----	Stomach, liver and kidney.
Carbon monoxide-----	Oxalated blood.
Barbiturates-----	Urine, brain, liver and kidney.
Morphine and strychnine-----	Stomach contents, liver, urine, brain.

Amounts of organs or material needed:

Stomach contents: All available. Always submit stomach and its contents in a separate jar.

Urine: All available.

Blood: 10 cc.

Liver: 250 gm.

Kidney: 1 kidney.

Brain: 250 gm.

Hair: As much as practical.

Fingernails: As much as practical.

The ideas I have attempted to bring out in this article are those acquired during my experience as a pathologist and medical examiner for the State's attorney's office in Volusia County, Fla., working in a small community with a large surrounding rural area. The points enumerated are not intended to be all-inclusive, but to me represent means whereby closer cooperation between medical examiners and investigating officers can be effected, which relationship will indeed improve the efficiency of and respect for law enforcement agencies.

WOOD FILE

A reference file of standard woods found in North America is maintained by the FBI Laboratory.

OTHER TOPICS

We in Little Rock, Ark., are very pleased with our modern, well-equipped rescue unit which is manned by well-trained personnel. We feel that this pride is justified when we consider that a few years ago we had no such unit and knew very little about first aid procedures.

The need for such equipment and training was brought home to us in our daily work. Both the police and fire departments received numerous calls to which we were unable to respond satisfactorily, chiefly because of lack of equipment and "know-how." We realized that we were not serving the public properly. There was also another factor which was of great personal concern to all—we had firsthand knowledge of numerous cases in which firemen suffered injuries which resulted in loss of time and sometimes resulted in permanent disability and/or permanent disfigurement. One man, for example, ultimately lost an arm because of a slight injury which was not treated properly. We knew that most of these injuries would have been of little harmful consequence if proper treatment had been administered promptly.

Before we were able to purchase rescue and first aid equipment, many of our employees became interested in first aid training. Several of the firemen have completed both the standard and the advanced first aid courses offered by the American Red Cross and have taken the refresher courses necessary to keep their certification current.

Rescue Equipment

After World War II, our need for rescue equipment increased greatly. During the war, considerable mining activities were centered near the city of Little Rock, and, as a result of the "open pit" type of mining for bauxite, numerous uncovered pits of undetermined depths were left on many pieces of private property in the area. These water-filled pits have frequently been used as "swimming holes" by the people of the community.

Operations of a Rescue Squad in Little Rock, Ark.

by CHIEF GANN L. NALLEY, *Little Rock, Ark.,
Fire Department*

From these nonsupervised swimming holes, plus the Arkansas River which flows through our town, the police and fire departments received numerous calls for assistance in rescuing and reviving swimmers in distress and in recovering the bodies of less fortunate victims. The facilities of the two departments did not provide any equipment for this purpose. Often it was necessary for members of the departments to secure from fishermen the boats and equipment for dragging purposes. To remedy this deplorable situation, a movement was started within the fire department to secure rescue equipment to assist both departments in their work.

In 1949 approval was secured from the city council to purchase our first major item of rescue equipment—a resuscitator unit. At first, in answering calls we transported this unit in an automobile assigned to the assistant fire chief of the department. Those members of the department who were actively engaged in receiving training for rescue purposes derived a great deal of satisfaction from the fact that from the very begin-



Chief Gann L. Nalley.

ning we were successful in saving persons who otherwise would undoubtedly have died. This, of course, increased the interest in this new activity of the department. Through word of mouth and local newspaper publicity, the citizens of our community became aware of our activities and began to call upon the department more frequently for the use of this particular unit. We found that our basic and advanced first aid training also was of vital importance.

Artificial Respiration

During the period of the original training in first aid, all members were instructed in artificial respiration measures, and, as more members of the department became interested, this particular training became more widespread throughout the department. On several occasions, when more than one victim was involved, this training proved its value as the resuscitator unit could be used on only one person at a time. In one incident nine persons were involved in an emergency caused by asphyxiation. While the resuscitator was being used on each member of this party one by one, manual respiration was also being applied to other victims by other members of the rescue squad. As a result of these combined efforts, all persons involved were revived and all recovered.

During 1950, the first full year in which the unit was in use, the assistant chief's car responded to a total of 24 calls classified as drownings, heart attacks, cave-ins, asthma, asphyxiation, suicides,

electric shock, and amnesia. It is true that in some of the emergencies a loss of life occurred, but in most instances the life was saved. Since that time, we have responded to an average of 50 such calls per year, and have obtained much more equipment.

Additional Equipment

In 1951 interest was created among various fraternal and civic groups, which resulted in our department's obtaining its first equipment carrier—a 1938 model ambulance-hearse. We also secured the following equipment: an additional resuscitator, 3-way radio, a boat, outboard motor, a portable power generator and several items of minor equipment, such as blankets, ropes, house jacks, drag lines and other items.

With the exception of the original resuscitator, which was purchased by the city, all equipment was secured through donations. The majority of the major items, such as the radio, power plant, resuscitator, boat and motor were purchased by fraternal and/or civic groups and given to the department.

From an original inventory of the first resuscitator, the cost of which was approximately \$300, the inventory has grown to the present valuation of approximately \$5,000. The city maintains all equipment, handles repairs and meets costs of operation.

The motorized equipment carrier which we are now using is assigned to the headquarters station. Also assigned to the station is a jeep which carries the boat and related equipment for water rescue work.

When a call for the rescue unit is received, the crew assigned to one of the pumper apparatus in this station responds to the scene of the emergency, taking such equipment as the nature of the call indicates will be needed. In the event it appears that these men will be out for a prolonged period of time, the alarm operator has a listing of volunteers from which group he may call men to report to the headquarters station to man the fire apparatus in the event a fire call is received. Inasmuch as the department has 14 active pump companies in service, the city is not penalized in any manner by having a fire company removed from service to respond to a rescue call.

We do not feel that it is necessary to have a regular crew assigned to the rescue units, as the majority of the department personnel are qualified



Rescue jeep.

and trained in rescue tactics. First-aid training is now compulsory for members of our 160-man department.

To supplement the headquarters equipment, we have a resuscitator unit assigned to the assistant fire chief's car in the extreme west district of the city's residential area. This additional unit provides coverage for any calls requiring this type of equipment in that part of the city, and also assists the headquarters unit, if needed. The headquarters unit is also called to all main fires and is manned by off-duty department members.

Varied Requests

Calls for this equipment are not limited to the municipality only, as we respond to any call for assistance within Pulaski County and have, on a few occasions, responded to calls which originated outside the county. There is a high degree of co-operation between the fire department and the Little Rock Police Department, and the rescue squad is available to aid the police department or other similar organizations when its services can be of value.

Several years ago a severe tornado struck the city of Warren, Ark., causing heavy damage, countless injuries and many deaths. A crew of 12 men responded to this call for assistance, using a reserve fire apparatus. Although the rescue unit was not dispatched, these men performed first aid and rescue duties in addition to their fire-fighting activities.

The many types of calls which have been received are varied, ranging from removing children from rock cliffs to providing power for hospital lighting facilities.

It has been clearly indicated that there is a great need for this type of service to the public, and we are making every effort to provide such services in the most efficient way possible. The messages and letters we receive showing appreciation of our efforts are most gratifying.

The Little Rock Department was among the first of fire departments in the State to provide this type of service, and it is generally believed that we have the best equipped unit in the State.

We feel that our well-equipped rescue unit, as well as the first-aid and rescue training received by our personnel, has proved its worth time and time again in lives saved and permanent injuries prevented. Not only are we better equipped to serve the public when they call upon the police and



Rear and interior view of panel truck.

fire department for rescue work, but we are also in a position to give better on-the-scene care to our own men who receive either slight or serious injuries in their daily work.

Cooperative Police Work

Good police work and identification of latent fingerprints resulted in the solution of a murder which occurred in Sumter, S. C., in early 1955. When local officers arrived at the motor court where the crime had taken place, they found the nude, beaten body of a traveling salesman lying diagonally across the box spring of the bed and the room in complete disorder. The mattress was off the bed; dresser and table drawers were on the floor; and the dead man's suitcase containing clothing and personal items obviously had been ransacked. His clothes appeared to have been forcibly removed from his body since they were ripped and torn. A local doctor stated that the victim had been dead more than 12 hours.

The officers took photographs, had the body removed to a local mortuary, questioned the personnel at the motor court and continued to process the crime scene. Calls were made to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for technical assistance in lifting latent fingerprints and to the highway departments in South Carolina and adjoining States for assistance in locating the dead man's missing car. The automobile was found abandoned near a military base, a few miles from Sumter, and a partial fingerprint was lifted from the glove compartment.

All of this occurred on a Saturday. The next break in the case came on Sunday when 2 air policemen from the military base reported that 2 airmen had been seen drinking with the victim on Friday evening. One of the airmen was taken into custody, and, after interrogation, admitted that he and another airman whose name he did not know had gone to the motor court with the salesman and had beaten him severely about the head, taking turns, for about 10 to 15 minutes and then had robbed him of \$35, a diamond ring, and a wrist watch. He stated that he and the other serviceman then drove the salesman's car to Columbia, S. C., where they visited several night spots.

The arrested subject continued to insist that he did not know the name of his accomplice but stated that he thought he would recognize the man if he saw him again. The subject, plus witnesses who had seen the two men together on the night of the murder, viewed over 3,500 men in an effort to identify the second subject, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

Then latent fingerprints assumed importance in the case. Excellent prints had been lifted from a whiskey bottle, a beer can, and other items found in the motel room. Several of these prints were identified with fingerprints of the arrested suspect and the victim, but 10 remained unidentified. At the request of South Carolina authorities and with a list of 3,833 names furnished by the authorities at the military base, the technicians assigned to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division began the gigantic task of comparing these 10 prints with the fingerprints of all personnel within certain ranks stationed at the base. After 178,000 of the possible 383,300 comparisons had been made, all 10 fingerprints had been identified. The name of the serviceman was furnished to South Carolina authorities, who took him into custody. The man admitted his part in the crime and upon conviction in a subsequent trial received a 3-year sentence for manslaughter. The other suspect also was tried, convicted, and received a 25-year sentence for manslaughter.

Writing to the FBI after the case had been concluded, a local law enforcement official stated, "Through the cooperation of the city, county, military, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies a murder was solved that would not have been solved had it not been for the splendid cooperation of these agencies."

The 84th Congress enacted Public Law 831 which was signed by President Eisenhower on July 28, 1956. This law amends sections 657 and 1006, title 18, U. S. Code, concerning the Federal Reserve Act, so as to include all banking-type institutions whose deposits are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which includes state-chartered institutions. Prior to this amendment, sections 657 and 1006, title 18, U. S. Code, covered only those institutions chartered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which included only federally chartered institutions.

Section 657, title 18, covers Federal credit unions, savings and loan associations, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other institutions authorized and operating under the laws of the United States, and prohibits officers, agents, or employees and receivers of any such institution or their employees from embezzling, abstracting, or willfully misapplying any monies, funds, credits, securities, or other things of value belonging to such an institution or entrusted to its care.

Section 1006, title 18, prohibits officers, agents, or employees of Federal credit unions, savings and loan associations, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other institutions authorized and operating under the laws of the United States from making any false entries in the records of such an organization with intent to defraud.

It is to be noted that as a result of this amendment, the above two sections will cover abstraction, misapplication, embezzlement, and false entry in any institution the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Violations of the Federal Reserve Act are within the jurisdiction of the FBI and should be reported to the FBI.

EXPLOSIVES

The FBI Laboratory maintains a file containing vital information on the construction of various types of bombs. It also maintains a reference collection of dynamite wrappers, blasting caps, and fuses. No explosive material should be sent to the FBI Laboratory without first making detailed arrangements in advance.

Police Chores

A recent case of the Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department shows how officers averted a possible tragedy by their courage and calmness in the face of threatened death.

Shortly after 5:30 p.m. one evening, the department received a call from a woman who said that her husband was armed and had threatened to kill her. Motorcycle patrolman Conrad Salas was dispatched to the home, where he found the husband alone inside and armed with a .38 caliber revolver. "Go away or I'll shoot you," the gunman threatened him. The subject then agreed, however, to talk the matter over if the officer would put his own gun in a tree near the house. This Salas did and, ignoring his own safety, returned to the door to try to reason with the desperate man. All during the conversation which followed, the gunman's weapon was leveled at the midriff of the unarmed patrolman. Finally, the subject became angry and told the officer to get away. He threatened to shoot anyone who tried to arrest him.

A short time later, additional police help arrived, including Lt. Fred Johnson. Twelve officers, armed with tear gas guns and other weapons, surrounded the house. After another conversation at the door, Lieutenant Johnson, unarmed, succeeded in getting inside. For 20 minutes he faced the cocked pistol as the distraught gunman poured out his financial and family troubles while the two shared coffee in the kitchen. In the end, the officer's cool reasoning convinced the man that he should surrender his weapon and submit to arrest.

Police Honors

On January 7, 1957, friends and associates of Sheriff E. W. "Gene" Biscailuz gathered in Los Angeles, Calif., to hold a banquet in honor of this well-known member of the law enforcement profession. The occasion was to honor Sheriff Biscailuz's long service as a leader in law enforcement circles and to celebrate his silver anniversary as sheriff of Los Angeles County and his golden jubilee in the sheriff's department.

Biscailuz joined the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department as a young man of 24 in 1907, working his way through the ranks to the position of sheriff in 1932. Even before he attained this position, however, his reputation had spread throughout the State. For example, about 1929,

at the request of the Governor of California, Biscailuz, then undersheriff, participated in the organization of the California Highway Patrol. When this task was completed, he returned to his duties and soon became sheriff.

In the half century in which he has been a member of the law enforcement profession, Sheriff Biscailuz has contributed greatly to the strides law enforcement has made. He was a pioneer in the system of rehabilitating prisoners by honor camps and farms. Today, law enforcement officials study the facilities and methods of rehabilitation employed in the seven road camps and two honor farms of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. This department is also noted for its crime prevention bureau and county jail, which was originally built to take care of 1,800 inmates but now can hold 3,000 and which processes some 53,000 persons yearly.

His own department, which now polices 3,335 square miles of unincorporated territory, has grown from a small group of 27 when he joined it to its present strength of close to 3,000 men and women. His friends and associates were pleased to be able to pay tribute to his accomplishments as a law enforcement officer.



Sheriff E. W. "Gene" Biscailuz.

WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE CAMPBELL PRATHER



Bail Jumper

In September 1954, George Campbell Prather was arrested on the charge of bribery and conspiracy to violate the District of Columbia gambling statutes. He was a probationary detective on the Washington Police Department at the time. Tried in the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., Prather, along with others, was sentenced on May 6, 1955. Prather posted \$10,000 bond pending his appeal until October 29, 1956, when he was under orders to appear to begin his 16-month to 4-year sentence.

Shortly before this October date, several Washington individuals who were interested in the case received copies of a letter bearing Prather's signature. The letter, postmarked in New York, hinted that Prather planned to become a fugitive. Prather did, in fact, fail to appear on October 29, 1956, forfeiting his bond, and a bench warrant was subsequently issued for his arrest. His whereabouts is still unknown.

Indictment

On December 3, 1956, an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., charging Prather with violating the Bail Jumper Statute of the U. S. Code. This fugitive has been employed previously as a police officer, service station attendant, insurance agent, collector, truck driver, and painter. Reportedly, he is an avid reader and is interested in stamp collecting and amateur photography. He may be wearing a mustache.

Prather is experienced in handling firearms. He may be armed and should be considered dangerous.

Description

George Campbell Prather is described as follows:

Age	43, born Aug. 5, 1913, Washington, D. C.
Height	5 feet 10½ inches.
Weight	184 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Dark brown.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Ruddy.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Scars and marks	Mole left side of forehead, scar on right side of chin, appendectomy scar.
FBI Number	1,559,698
Fingerprint classification	16 S 9 R 000 15 L 11 W MOO

Notify FBI

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

FUGITIVE COMES TO POLICE

Most fugitives, naturally, try to steer clear of all law enforcement agencies. One man who was wanted for parole violation, however, recently pursued the opposite course and applied for a position as a member of one of those police agencies.

Leaving the State of New Jersey where he had been paroled while serving a 5- to 7-year sentence for robbery, this man went to California and, after a few months had elapsed, applied for the position of a law enforcement officer in that State.

In the meantime, parole authorities in New Jersey had been instrumental in having a wanted notice placed in the man's fingerprint jacket in the FBI's Identification Division. When the California authorities sent the applicant's fingerprints to the Identification Division, the candidate's criminal record and wanted status were immediately discovered. The California police agency was notified of the record of its applicant and the New Jersey authorities were also notified.

FINGERPRINTS

On a cost-free basis, the FBI Identification Division renders a number of cooperative services to municipal, county, State and Federal law enforcement agencies. In addition to providing the fingerprint records of individuals who are the subjects of inquiries by authorized agencies, the Identification Division also places "stop notices" against the fingerprint files of criminals whose apprehensions are sought. Any information

which subsequently is received concerning these fugitives is transmitted immediately to the interested law enforcement agencies. Through this procedure, 13,833 fugitive identifications were effected by Identification Division employees during the 1956 fiscal year.

In addition to criminal fingerprints, the FBI also has on file civil fingerprints, including the applicant type. The front side of a specimen applicant print card is shown below.

APPLICANT	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK <i>For FBI use</i>	DOE LAST NAME	JOHN FIRST NAME	JOSEPH MIDDLE NAME	SEX MALE
					RACE W
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS <i>This will be preprinted with contributor's address by FBI before mailing.</i>		COMPANY AND ADDRESS Should indicate if fingerprinting is required by ordinance. See instructions 8 & 9 on reverse side of this card.	
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		NUMBER <i>Identifying number</i> DATE FINGERPRINTED 6-1-56		HT. (IN.) 5' 8" WT. 165 DATE OF BIRTH 8-11-04 HAIR GRAY EYES BR	
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>Your signature</i>		PLACE OF BIRTH ANYWHERE, U.S.A.		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK to be quoted in FBI reply. CLASS. _____ REF. _____	
TYPE OR PRINT ALL REQUESTED DATA <i>Indicate any amputations here as well as in the correct finger blocks. See instruction # 7 on reverse side of this card.</i>		CITIZENSHIP U. S.		FOR FBI USE <i>If date of birth is unknown, give best approximate age.</i>	
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS					
1. RIGHT THUMB	2. RIGHT INDEX	3. RIGHT MIDDLE	4. RIGHT RING	5. RIGHT LITTLE	
6. LEFT THUMB	7. LEFT INDEX	8. LEFT MIDDLE	9. LEFT RING	10. LEFT LITTLE	
SPECIMEN FINGERPRINT CARD					
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		LEFT THUMB	RIGHT THUMB	RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY	

Make certain all impressions are legible, fully rolled and classifiable. All data called for is essential. Use care and save time.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

Colonel Harold G. Maison
Superintendent
Oregon State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



This pattern is classified as an accidental type whorl with an inner tracing referenced to a meeting tracing. It is an interesting pattern due to the fact that it consists of a combination of a loop over a tented arch. The deltas are found at D-1 and D-2.