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

March 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

It is an incontestable fact that our country, the symbol of the free world, is the ultimate, priceless goal of international communism. The leaders of international communism have vowed to achieve world domination. This cannot be until the Red flag is flown over the United States.

If, for a moment, the grandiose Red plan is scoffed at as being fantastic, consider that one-fourth of the land surface of the world and one-third of the peoples of the earth are now controlled by the world-wide communist bloc.

Certainly, the communist gains throughout the world are evidence enough that America, if it lowers its guard, may be someday an easy target for the Red threat. The communist plan is to conquer the United States, if not today, then tomorrow; if not tomorrow, then the next day, next month, next year--there is no timetable, no "Five-Year Plan." This is evident in the machinations of the Communist Party, USA, as shown by the analysis of its 17th National Convention published in this Bulletin.

It is indeed appalling that some members of our society continue to deplore and criticize those who stress the communist danger. What these misguided "authorities" fail to realize is that the Communist Party, USA, is an integral part of international communism. As the world-wide menace becomes more powerful, the various Communist Parties assume a more dangerous and sinister role in the countries in which they are entrenched. Public indifference to this threat is tantamount to national suicide.

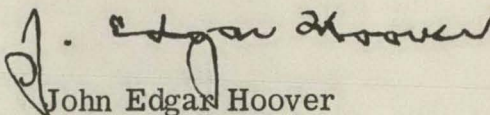
Lethargy leads only to disaster. The communists have a savage plan of liquidation for a vanquished America. The blueprint can be found in the words of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, who reportedly said that it was necessary to liquidate 800,000 "enemies" to solidify communism in China. Another pattern is the plight of countless families in satellite countries who were torn apart and transported to the oblivion of Soviet labor camps.

Under communist domination in America, the first campaign of liquidation would engulf the lawyers, champions of due process of law; newspapermen, whose ageless fight for freedom of expression would have no place

under totalitarianism; law enforcement officers, guardians of individual rights; governmental leaders, local, state and national; and everyone falling in the so-called "capitalist" category. Occupations and professions which the communists term "useless and parasitic" would be abolished--clergymen, wholesalers, jobbers, real estate salesmen, stockbrokers, insurance men, advertising specialists, traveling salesmen--the list for purging is endless. No citizen would escape some form of suffering under a communist regime. One need but to compare his own worth, his own ideals, his own religious beliefs with the atheistic doctrines of communism to determine his priority on the list of liquidation.

The defense of the cherished freedoms secured and handed down to us by our forefathers is the responsibility of each American. Knowledge of the enemy, alertness to the danger, and everyday patriotism are the brick and mortar with which we can build an impregnable fortress against communism. Only the intelligent efforts of all Americans can prevent the decay of public apathy from laying open our Nation to the Red menace.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

An Analysis of the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

Statement made to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and released on January 17, 1960.

Profaning the very meaning and spirit of the *Star Spangled Banner* by opening its sinister conclave with our National Anthem, the Communist Party, USA, convened its 17th National Convention on December 10, 1959, in a hotel in New York City's Harlem section. Four days later, the some 200 delegates representing other Communists throughout our Nation, adjourned in a state of jubilation.

And well they might feel in high spirits—because the Communist Party, USA, emerged from this convention more powerful, more unified and even more of a menace to our Republic.

Without question, the most signal achievement was the welding of the Communist Party, USA, into a solidly unified, aggressive force behind the militant, devious and ruthless leadership of Gus Hall, ex-convict and avowed arch enemy of the American way of life.

Hall was elected general secretary of the party at the convention, and there is virtual unanimous agreement among party powers and rank and file that he is the "Number One" man in the party. As such, he now spearheads as powerful a group of dissidents and fanatic democracy-haters as America has seldom seen within its shores during peacetime.

The Communist conspiracy in America today is led by a man who has openly boasted that he was willing to take up arms and fight to overthrow our form of government. Hall was convicted in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1934 in connection with a riot there when he was a member of the Young Communist League. During his trial he testified as follows:

Q. But you would prefer the Russian—you would prefer to be in Russia?

A. I prefer America with a Soviet government.

Q. And you are willing to fight and overthrow this government.

A. Absolutely.

Q. And you are willing to take up arms and overthrow the constituted authorities?

A. When the time comes, yes.

As a hot-blooded young Communist in the late 1930's, Hall was arrested in Ohio and charged with the possession and use of explosives. He subsequently pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of malicious destruction of property and was fined \$500.

The election of the fiery Hall to lead a strongly knit Communist Party which has and always will



have as its chief objective the communizing of America should certainly shake even the most apathetic American from his lethargy, especially when viewed in the light of this hardened Communist's own statements. During radio and television interviews at the convention, Hall blandly stated that the American public "definitely" has underestimated the size and influence of the Communist Party, USA. He added that the Communists in this country should make even greater strides toward increasing its already growing number of members. He boasted that the party "is growing in industry and youth" due mainly to the change in political climate.

Assuredly, there is a significant lesson for every American in this display of machinations, propaganda and opportunism which is communism itself at work within our borders. The 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, was a revealing 4-day miniature preview of what our Nation would become if those who aspire to become commissars of a Soviet America should ever fulfill their evil ambitions. It is apparent that, more than ever before, each American must maintain vigilant watchfulness toward this Trojan horse in our midst.

The 17th National Convention is being hailed by the Communists themselves as a great milestone in the party's history in the United States. These gains, recognized as formidable ones, are regarded by the party faithful as their chief accomplishments:

1. Promotion of Gus Hall, strongly pro-Russian and an energetic, aggressive leader, to the number one position in the party;
2. Uniting the membership solidly behind the newly elected leadership, making the party a hard-hitting mobile weapon against the free American government;
3. Exploiting the current international political climate in an effort to make Russian policies more acceptable to American public opinion. This involves an attempt to exploit Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States as a means of furthering its own schemes for bringing about a Soviet America;
4. Implemented a number of concrete programs aimed at increasing party membership and party influence in America. Such programs include increased emphasis on party recruiting, training of leaders, collection of funds, stepping up of party propaganda, and infiltration efforts into noncom-

munist organizations such as labor unions, Negro groups, national minorities, etc.

The newly elected "boss" of the Communist Party, USA, Gus Hall, vaulted to the top post of the party through a combination of fortuitous circumstances and artful plotting. He has long been disgruntled at what he believed to be soft, ineffectual leadership in the party—but his ambitions have been hidden by the shadow of Eugene Dennis, national chairman and previously acknowledged leader of the party. As the date of the convention approached, Dennis still was top man in the party although there was indication that Hall had nurtured a "dump Dennis" campaign to the point where Dennis' position was indeed a tenuous one. Then came the news that Dennis would be unable to attend the convention—that he had suffered a slight stroke and that someone else would have to give the keynote address.

The scheming, opportunistic Hall rose to the occasion and delivered the address. He saw his ambitions start to crystallize. Today he is communism's champion in the United States—a powerful, deceitful, dangerous foe of Americanism.

What sort of a man is Gus Hall? We in the FBI know him as a fanatical practitioner of Karl Marx' tenet that "the end justifies the means"; a coldly calculating Communist conniver who changes tactics as easily as he changed his name many years ago. He was born Arvo Halberg in 1910 at Virginia, Minn., the son of Matt and Susanna Halberg, both of whom later became charter members of the Communist Party. As a result of his early background of having been born into communism, many of his followers regard him as literally a man of destiny who can breathe new life into the party.

Hall joined the party in 1927 and went to Russia in 1931 to attend the Lenin School where students were taught, among other things, sabotage and guerrilla warfare techniques. After returning to this country in 1933, he became active in the Young Communist League as an organizer and in 1933 entered into full-time party work as a section organizer. As a Russian-taught disciple of Leninistic communism, Hall worked hard and rose swiftly into positions of increasing power. He was elected to the party's national committee in 1945 and became a national board member in 1947. In 1950, he was appointed national secretary, a move necessitated by the imprisonment of

Eugene Dennis, who was then general secretary and who was found guilty of conspiring to violate the Smith Act of 1940.

Then, faced with confinement himself after being convicted for violation of the same act, Hall jumped \$20,000 bond and became a fugitive. He dyed his blond hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes dark brown, shaved off his mustache and shed 40 pounds in an unsuccessful effort to evade apprehension. Arrested by the FBI in 1951, Hall was sentenced to 3 years for contempt of court, making a total of 8 years when added to the 5-year sentence imposed for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

Conditionally released from prison in March 1957, Hall after his probationary period ended on April 5, 1959, immediately resumed his nefarious aim of infecting America with communism.

This, then, is the man—ex-convict, propagandist, unabashed emissary of evil and rabid advocate of a Soviet United States.

Behind this Moscow-trained, utterly ruthless Communist leader, the 17th National Convention formulated an organizational apparatus designed to make the Communist Party a hard-striking power against American society. A 60-member national committee—actually the party's politburo—was established with such veteran and hardened party leaders as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James Jackson, Hyman Lumer, Arnold Samuel Johnson, and Irving Potash. This national committee is theoretically the governing body of the party between conventions, but actual policy is made by the small ruling clique.

This small clique consists of the party's national officers (though a national executive committee is later to be established) who were elected after the convention by the national committee. The national officers are:

William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus
Eugene Dennis, National Chairman
Claude Lightfoot, Vice-Chairman
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice-Chairman
Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary
Gus Hall, General Secretary
Hyman Lumer, National Education Secretary
James Jackson, National Secretary for the South

A five-man secretariat, consisting of Dennis, Hall, Davis, Lumer, and Jackson, will be the day-to-day operating authority of the party.

Although the positions of national chairman, national secretary, and general secretary theoretically are of equal importance, Hall is indisputably the new party chief. It will be remembered that

Joseph Stalin once bore the title of General Secretary of the Russian Communist Party—a position from which he became dictator of all communism.

Two important conclusions can be drawn from the national convention's leadership decisions:

(1) *The party will remain in the future—as it has been in the past—an obedient slave of Moscow.*—No new personalities were brought into the party's top leadership. Rather, leadership is today exercised by the same corps of hardened, disciplined, veteran Communists who feel that Moscow represents the final goal of all of mankind's hopes. So-called "right wing" Communists are not represented. They have either voluntarily resigned in complete disillusionment or been cold-bloodedly purged. These "right-wingers" believed that the party in America should have some choice in its tactics of operation, not be completely bound by Moscow. This slight "deviation" cost them dearly. Communists should know there is only one road—that defined exclusively by Moscow!

Proof of the growing monolithic unity of the party is further shown in the changes made in the party's constitution by the convention. These changes eliminated features stemming from the previous convention which allowed greater freedom to local party units. The 1959 changes eliminated these rights and centralized control in national headquarters. They are in full accord with the historic Communist principle of democratic centralism which asserts that once a decision has been made in the party it must be carried out without dissent.

(2) *The elimination of factionalism, making the party a more unified and more compact organization.*—Especially since the death of Stalin, the party has experienced factional disputes. These "factionalists" have now been liquidated or driven to cover. This was the theme of Gus Hall's summary remarks just before the end of the convention. Speaking with gusto, this new Communist commissar declared that "we" now have one policy, one line and one direction. Interpreting the convention, Hall stated it gave a mandate to the leadership to completely destroy and burn out all elements of factionalism and that the leadership must carry out the mandate. Hence, in his words, the party cannot permit factionalism.

So, in the days ahead, we can expect an ever-increasing emphasis on party discipline, with all dissidents being eliminated. This is truly in the

tradition of international communism which has no place for free speech and free thought.

Every action of the convention was designed to make the party a hard-hitting, versatile and mobile weapon of attack against our form of government.

Why is the party so optimistic for the future? Why were Gus Hall and other Communists almost gleeful in speaking of communist possibilities in the days ahead?

The answer comes from the convention proceedings—an answer which, like a thread, runs through all the remarks, actions and hopes of the leadership. It is: *that the recent visit of Premier Khrushchev to the United States has done much to create an atmosphere favorable to communism among Americans.* In one convention discussion, for example, it was stated that as the result of the Khrushchev visit the American people have open minds toward socialism. Hence, the party must learn how to get socialism across to the people and break down “misconceptions” about the Soviet Union.

To party leaders, Khrushchev's presence in this country has eased the way for party activities. The Communists see the possibility of gaining still more influence in American society. Gus Hall, in his keynote speech on the convention's first day, was most sensitive to this point. He stated:

... the central question of this convention is: What is the role of the party in this entirely new situation? How can it now move out into the broad stream of the people's movement? How can it break the bonds of its isolation and become more and more effectively a factor in the life of our nation. . . .

He then went on:

We want to participate in, organize and lead the broadest of united front movements—on every level—in a thousand ways, in 10,000 places, on 100,000 issues—if possible, with 180 million people.

Note the scope of Communist hopes—180 million people or the entire United States.

The buoyant optimism of the party is geared to plans to take advantage of an international climate which, in their eyes, is aiding their work. Americans can look forward to a period of renewed party agitation in all fields—always hoping to increase party strength and influence. The Communists will endeavor to gain allies wherever they can be found, creating fronts, launching infiltration programs, participating in all phases of American life.

This “new hope” program of communism in the United States is geared to concrete programs

both (1) building up the party apparatus itself and (2) increasing party influence in the Nation as a whole.

Party leaders realize that a strong party organization is absolutely necessary to a successful agitation program. The convention adopted a number of programs to strengthen the internal operational structure of the party.

A resolution was adopted calling for the immediate launching of an intensive membership drive to run to May 1, 1960, aimed at increasing membership by 10 percent. This resolution outlined a program which calls for each party district to advise the national office by the end of January 1960, as to its specific plans for recruitment. To show the urgency of this task, the resolution asserted that each national committee member must adopt a personal quota of new recruits. In addition, each Communist Party club must adopt a quota. Moreover, each national officer will be designated to a specific district to aid in this nationwide recruitment program.

The training of party members also must be stepped up. This will mean more party schools. In the Communist Party, education (really meaning indoctrination) is of vital importance. Every member must be deeply imbued with the principles of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The convention also adopted reports about the status of *The Worker*, the party's weekly publication. It was pointed out that *The Worker* was the lifeblood of the party and that strengthening this paper must be one of the party's chief aims. *The Worker* does much to guide members, giving them the latest twists of the party line. Circulation of *The Worker* is now approximately 14,000, and the party wants it to be increased to 25,000 in 1960. The convention also accepted a resolution to the effect that the *Daily Worker*, which was discontinued in 1958, be reinstituted in the shortest possible time but preferably prior to the 1960 national elections in the United States. To the party, the Communist press represents one of its most effective methods of propaganda. In addition, it was recommended that the new national committee should set a date for the next fund drive, probably from January 13, 1960, to May 1, 1960. (The date of January 13 was selected as on this date in 1958 the *Daily Worker* was discontinued.)

Hence, the convention has given new guidance and enthusiasm to the party's recruiting, indoctrination and propaganda campaigns. As one of

the speakers stated, this was a convention to build the Communist Party, USA.

Communist Party, USA, Follows Lenin

Virtually every move taken at the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, has its roots in the teachings of the early gods of communism. In 1902, Lenin wrote:

We must "go among all classes of the people" as theoreticians, as propagandists, as agitators, and as organizers. . . . The principal thing, of course, is propaganda and agitation among all strata of the people. . . .

In 1920, Lenin was even more explicit regarding the manner in which the seed of communism was to be planted in fertile areas of unrest, dissension and strife:

. . . Every sacrifice must be made, the greatest obstacles must be overcome, in order to carry on agitation and propaganda systematically, perseveringly, persistently, and patiently, precisely in those institutions, societies, and associations—even the most reactionary—to which proletarian or semiproletarian masses belong. . . .

Naive, indeed, is the minority, class or dissatisfied group which lets its banner pass into the hands of the Communists, for this banner will be held aloft by the Reds only so long as it serves the purpose of expediting the Communist objective of domination over all classes.

Youth

If for a moment any American considers the Communists to be blind to opportunity, let him consider this vile tactic which came out of the 17th National Convention:

It is obvious to the Communist that if its party is to survive, it must attract the youth of this Nation. As newspapers and other media reveal almost daily, many of America's juveniles are in a state of upheaval—adult authority and morality have been spurned to the point where juvenile arrests in this country in 1958 increased 8 percent over the preceding year.

During the convention, an Illinois Communist took note of the juvenile delinquency situation and proposed that if "we" provide them with a place to go and with activities, they will not be so delinquent; "we" can move them in a positive direction!

What can be more despicable or dangerous to our democracy than this sort of Red Pied Piper trickery!

Another of the major aims of the 17th National Convention was to reemphasize the recruitment

of Negroes into the Communist Party by reembellishing the same old hackneyed phrases alleging that the Communist Party is the savior of the Negro. It is no secret that one of the bitterest disappointments of communistic efforts in this Nation has been their failure to lure our Negro citizens into the party. Despite every type of propaganda boomed at our Nation's Negro citizens, they have never succumbed to the party's saccharine promises of a Communist "Utopia." This generation and generations to come for many years owe a tremendous debt to our Negro citizens who have consistently refused to surrender their freedoms for the tyranny of communism.

Behind the Communists' scheme of recruiting Negroes is deceit as there is in every one of their designs. The Reds are not so interested in the Negro as they are in using him to further Communist goals. This is clearly shown by instructions issued by the Communist Party, USA, to its members as early as 1925:

The aim of our party in our work among the Negro masses is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the . . . Negro workers and farmers in the United States to broaden the struggles of the American Negro workers and farmers, connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Negro resolution adopted by the convention discarded the party's historic position advocating "self-determination," meaning that Negroes should be given the right to form a separate nation in the Southern States. Stalin had defined "self-determination" in these words:

. . . the right of the oppressed peoples of the dependent countries and colonies to complete secession, as the right of nations to independent existence as states.

The 1959 convention resolution hence represents a party admission that its position concerning Negroes is bankrupt. Time itself has shown that the party is not interested in the welfare of the Negro, but only in using him as a tool to advance party interests.

Other Minorities

During the 17th National Convention, much was made of the party's responsibility of champion-

ing the causes of such groups in the United States as the Mexicans, Japanese-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and, a relatively new target, the American Indian. Again, such pseudo concern by the party is readily made apparent by its history of exploiting any area of unrest.

As early as 1921, the Communist International laid down the following rule to be followed by foreign Communist parties affiliated with the Comintern:

In countries whose population contains national minorities, it is the duty of the party to devote the necessary attention to propaganda and agitation among the proletarian strata of these minorities.

The choice of the words "propaganda" and "agitation" belies any "noble" motive which those who are easily beguiled might ascribe to the international Communist conspiracy.

Labor Unions

The 17th National Convention reaffirmed the party's constant aim of attempting to infiltrate and dominate labor unions to turn them into a tool for communism—to make them recruiting areas for additional members in the Communist movement.

The 17th National Convention's 10-page draft resolution on trade union problems contains the pious statement that "... the fact that Communists have no interests apart from those of the entire working class must be brought home to the American workers again and again."

Actually, the party's burning desire to grab control of labor unions is nothing more than an attempt to carry out one of Lenin's most necessary rules to achieve communism:

It is necessary to be able to withstand all of this, to agree to any and every sacrifice, and even—if need be—to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers, and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate into the trade unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs.

Certainly, the Communists' glittering generalities of "freeing the working man" and securing "better working conditions" for him can never take the place of the free bargaining system under our democracy. No semantic windowdressing will ever disguise the true objective of communism—to make slaves of working men.

The man masterminding the party's unscrupulous attempts at infiltrating labor unions is Irving Potash, national labor secretary. His sordid

background indeed makes a farce of the party's claim that it has no interests apart from those of the entire working class. Born in Russia in 1902, he has an arrest record dating back to 1919 for criminal anarchy, conspiracy to influence and intimidate witnesses, conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence and illegal reentry into this country.

Potash has been dedicated to the Communist movement since his early youth and has been described by a party comrade as "a guy who has never betrayed the party line." In 1931, he placed his own picture on a passport issued to another person and utilized this passport to travel to Russia to attend the Lenin School. Although Potash has stated that he considers America his home, there is no indication he has made any efforts to obtain U.S. citizenship in the 46 years he has called America his homeland. He has, however, frequently and consistently invoked the constitutional privileges of an American citizen when questioned by various congressional committees regarding his Communist Party membership and activities.

Farmers

In considering what position the Communist Party, USA, will take during the 1960 political campaign, those in attendance at the 17th National Convention were provided with a document containing a 10-point program which the party would support. One of these concerning farmers is ridiculous per se when examined in the light of the ultimate aim of Communism. Despite the slaves in the communes of Communist China and the state-owned, collective farms and farm machinery in Soviet Russia, the Communists in America have the effrontery to intone sanctimoniously that the Communist Party, USA, will support a program which will "Protect the rights of the small farmers to their land and their implements."

What else could such a program be but one small, but expedient, step toward the Sovietization of American farmers? Who can conceive of farmers being allowed to own their farms and machinery in the type of society advocated by Communists whose very name connotes a social order in which all goods are held in common by a single authoritarian party?

Political Elections

Communists know that apathy among American citizens is the chink in democracy's armor. One of the speakers at the 17th National Convention revealed the basic Communist tactic of taking advantage of every weakness when he urged members of the Communist Party, USA, to move in the primaries since 90 percent of the Congressmen are elected at the primaries.

The convention heard a report of a 5-man committee which had made a study of what the party could do in the 1960 elections. It advocated, among other things, influencing both major political parties. Also, it recommended that the party attempt to exploit labor and Negro groups to wield independent political influence. This report was adopted by the convention.

Education

The Communist Party remains deeply interested in the American college student. At a press conference, Gus Hall was asked if the party had made any inroads among college students. He replied that the party had made gains in this field, adding that there has been a change in the thinking of college students towards "nonconformity." Hall added that he based this comment on the fact that a number of requests have been received from colleges for speakers.

International Relations

As evidence of the fact that the Communist Party, USA, is a part of the international Communist conspiracy, the convention received greetings from 50 Communist Parties in foreign countries. Most prominent, of course, were the messages received from the Communist Parties in Russia and China.

A motion adopted by the convention reflects another area of growing Communist concern. This motion instructed the new national committee to create a subcommittee on Latin American affairs. Another motion called for an appeal to the conscience of the American people to give support to the "revolutionary" movement developing in Latin America.

In the days ahead, the party can be expected to give increasing emphasis to Latin American matters. Joseph North, foreign affairs editor of *The Worker*, gave a report to the convention on

Castro and the Cuban situation. He praised the progress that has been made by the Cuban Government and said that the agrarian land reform has made the farmers more prosperous than they were before the revolution.

Juan Santos Rivera, president of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, addressed the convention. He extended his best wishes for success to the Communist Party, USA. The party was most enthusiastic over Rivera's appearance.

Communism and the Press

One of the paradoxes at the convention was the fact the convention was closed to the press, this in spite of the party's old, old theme that the Communist Party fights for freedom. When queried by a reporter as to why the convention was not open to the press, Hall blithely stated that the party has received unfavorable treatment from the press in the past and also because there were delegates in attendance who might lose their jobs if their identities became known. Of course, the real reason the press was not admitted was because the party does not dare let its illegal aims against the United States become public. The exclusion of the press is a tacit admission that the Communist Party, USA, is a clandestine, far from legitimate organization, and that if the free press cannot praise communism, then there is no room at Communist conventions for the press. His feelings regarding the purpose of the press are revealing, too, as to what place the Fourth Estate would have in a society dominated by the Communist Party.

However, veteran newspapermen are not easily fooled, and some of Hall's answers to questions posed by the reporters quickly exposed him. For instance, Hall was asked if the Communist Party, USA, advocates the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government. Hall, convicted in Federal court for conspiring to do just that—Hall, who once openly testified that he was willing to take up arms to bring about a Soviet America, blandly said without hesitation, "No, we have never advocated this."

OCCUPATIONAL EVIDENCE

Evidence of occupation can sometimes be derived from fingernail scrapings. Debris from under the nails in crimes of violence should be preserved for Laboratory analysis.



Development of Police Department in a Small Town

by DARWIN M. ARTHUR, *Chief of Police,
Altavista, Va.*

Altavista, Va., is a small town with a population of approximately 4,000 inhabitants, with 2,000 to 3,000 more people living in developments nearby, but outside the corporate limits. Due to local textile industries, Altavista has an additional floating population.

Altavista is located on U.S. Highway No. 29, 24 miles south of Lynchburg, Va., 40 miles north of Danville, Va., and is a shopping center for an agricultural area of three counties.

Our main industries are the manufacturing of cedar chests and tables and weaving of fiber glass and rayons. We also have a finishing and dyeing plant, a garment factory, and a label weave plant.

On May 1, 1946, I was appointed as a patrolman in the Altavista Police Department. At that

time, the department did not have uniforms for the police officers nor a police car. Neither did the officers have any police training. There was no record system or schedule of hours for the men to work. The police officers worked just about any hours they chose. Usually, the three police officers came to work about 9 a.m. and worked until 9 or 10 p.m., leaving the town unpatrolled for 10 or 11 night hours.

Having had some police experience before coming to Altavista, I knew that a department could not operate to the best public advantage as this department was being operated. I worked under these conditions from the first of May 1946, until July 1, 1946, then resigned from the department.

In September 1946, I received a call from the mayor of Altavista asking me if I would come back as chief of police. I advised the mayor that I would first like to talk to him in person before I made a decision. We had a lengthy discussion regarding details of how a police department must operate to be of greatest value to the citizens. He immediately agreed with the suggestions I outlined, and I accepted the offer to become chief of police. I took office on October 1, 1946.

First Steps Taken

The first thing I did after my appointment was to go to the town council to explain the need for an efficient police department. The feeling of town officials in the past had been that Altavista was too small for a police car and uniformed police. However, the council agreed with my suggestions. In November 1946, a new car was purchased for the department. In less than 6 months, the fines, mostly from drunken drivers, paid for the car. Of course, we all know that a police department is not a money-making organization, but the results here showed that a police car was badly needed and would be self-supporting. The council readily saw the results of this first important step in building an efficient department.



Chief Darwin M. Arthur.

In December 1946, I replaced two of the former police officers on the force with young men of good character and reputation, but who had had no police training. Again, I went to the council requesting that each officer be equipped with complete uniforms and be sent to a police training school. This request was granted. I attended a 2-week police training school myself in Richmond, Va., sponsored by the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police. On my recommendation, the council authorized sending the other police officers for training also.

In January 1947, uniforms and all necessary equipment were purchased for the police officers. At that time the force consisted of the chief and two patrolmen. It was apparent that the citizens of Altavista were beginning to take more interest in their police department and taking pride in having a part in supporting our branch of municipal government. It was also evident that good public relations were in the making.

In February 1947, I made a request that a study of the traffic and parking situation be made and that parking meters be installed to control parking in the business section of the town. A study was made, the streets were properly marked for parking, and 100 parking meters were installed. Intersections were properly marked, and traffic signal lights were installed at two of the busiest intersections. At first, some of the merchants were reluctant about installing parking meters. Consequently, the meters were put in for a 90-day trial period. At the end of the 90 days, most of the merchants would have protested against the removal of the parking meters.

By this time the police department was becoming well organized and also fairly well equipped for a small department. There were three 8-hour shifts with a police officer on duty 24 hours a day.

In February 1949, I received an invitation from the FBI to attend the National Academy in Washington, D.C., to begin in April of the same year. I was granted the privilege to attend this school, and the council paid the expenses. After completing the course, I returned to my department with more confidence derived from the excellent training I had received.

Plans for Expansion

On the basis of past experience gained and ideas obtained at the FBI National Academy, I pre-



Altavista police officers before town hall which houses police department.

pared plans for further expansion of the police force and for utilization of all up-to-date police aids which appeared appropriate for a department of our size. I made a request for another police officer to be added to the force and that a two-way police radio system be installed. Both requests were granted. Money was also appropriated by the council to set up a record system and to build a practical pistol course range.

We devised a very simple but practical and adequate record system for a small department, based on an alphabetical index. At this same time we built a practical pistol course range. This was built by the members of the department with some help by local laborers. We now have firearms training on a regular basis by all officers who must qualify on the practical pistol course.

Also at this time, we installed a two-way radio in the police car with a fixed unit at police headquarters. A civilian dispatcher was hired to operate the radio for the night hours. To save the expense of hiring another dispatcher, an additional speaker and microphone were installed in the treasurer's office, which is adjacent to the police department, and this set is operated by personnel in the treasurer's office during office hours.

Selection of Personnel

It is generally agreed among law enforcement officials who consider police work to be a profession that in the building and operating of an efficient police department, it is necessary to hire new per-

sonnel on a selective basis after establishing certain required standards. This we have done for new officers.

We believe that, in addition to careful selection and training of new personnel, it is essential that officers then continue to maintain a high standard. Our department rules require that all officers must be neat, clean and in proper uniform at all times while on duty. They must combine an attitude of courtesy with one of firmness and fairness when dealing with the public.

Good Public Relations

We have been fortunate in having adequate quarters for the police department in the town hall. In addition to the police headquarters office, we have a lockup consisting of four cells with commode, running water, and built-in steel bunks in each cell. The entire quarters are kept in a clean, neat, well-painted condition at all times. It is felt that this not only makes an attractive place for the personnel to operate, but also makes a good impression on the visitors who come into police headquarters.

As an added means of developing good public relations, we have established a drivers training program which is taught by police officers to students in our local high school. We believe that this is not only good public relations but is of tremendous value in teaching our young people the proper and safe way to handle an automobile.

Results of Efficiency

The results of trying to maintain a police department at maximum efficiency are seen in the outcome of several interesting cases we have handled in the past few years.

One spring we had a series of burglaries in which men's and ladies' clothing was stolen. This went on for several months. We notified the laundries and cleaning establishments to be on the lookout for laundry marks. In a few weeks we were notified that a man's suit had been brought to one of the cleaners to be cleaned and the identifying mark had been blotted out with liquid shoe polish. We obtained the suit and removed the shoe polish which left the number in the suit visible. We picked up the subject who had brought the suit to the cleaners. When we confronted him with the evidence, he confessed the burglaries, implicating two other subjects. We made three ar-

rests, cleared up five cases involving approximately \$500 worth of clothing, and recovered approximately \$350 worth of the clothing. All three subjects were tried and convicted for statutory burglary and grand larceny. This case illustrates some of the methods of investigation taught at the FBI National Academy.

In the latter part of October 1957, a complainant came to my office with a check made payable to the maid of the complainant. The amount of the check was \$40. The check bore the name of the complainant who stated that the signature on the check was not hers. She also stated she had been paying the maid by check each week. In making an investigation, we found that the maid of the complainant had a check in the amount of \$40 cashed on October 24, 1957, at a local grocery store. We questioned the maid who denied cashing the check or having anything to do with the writing. We obtained handwriting samples from the suspect and forwarded them with the checks in question to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparison. It was concluded that the suspect had forged the name of the complainant on the \$40 check. After the suspect was confronted with this evidence, she admitted the forgery and passing of the check. The suspect was charged, tried and convicted for forgery. This case illustrates the value of taking advantage of facilities offered by the FBI Laboratory.

Summary

The Altavista Police Department now consists of the chief, one sergeant, three patrolmen and one civilian radio dispatcher. We have our own radio system with two police cars equipped with two-way radios. Each police car is also equipped with siren, blinker lights, a riot gun and first-aid equipment. Three fire trucks and three life-saving and first-aid crew trucks are also equipped with radios. We have a Virginia State Police receiver in our police station and one of the Campbell County deputy sheriffs has a car equipped with one of our radios. This makes good coverage with the town, county and State police.

We have an adequate record system for a small department and fingerprint equipment which we use to fingerprint all persons arrested. In our police headquarters we keep an up-to-date file on the Virginia State Police daily bulletins. We have and keep a file of Identification Orders issued by the FBI as well as an up-to-date bulletin board

on which are posted the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." All facilities of the Altavista police are available to the Virginia State Police in our area, to the Pittsylvania and Campbell County sheriffs and their deputies, and the FBI Agent in this area. (Pittsylvania and Campbell Counties adjoin Altavista.) We all work together as one group trying to enforce our town, County, State, and Federal laws. We all feel that we have accomplished much during the past 10 years and are still trying to improve on our service to the public. I must say that the town council and citizens of Altavista have wholeheartedly supported our local police department. We will continue to strive to give them good police protection and maintain a department which they will be proud of and for which they will have respect.

Without the wholehearted cooperation of the town officials, it would not have been possible to have built the Altavista Police Department to its present status.

In order to develop any small town police department into an efficient organization, the police chief must first "sell" the town council on the need and desirability of an up-to-date organization; then he must solicit the cooperation of all good citizens with whose assistance he can carefully and methodically develop and mold his department step by step. In this he must take advantage of all modern police methods and police training. Perhaps the best method would be to have at least one man in each department, preferably the chief, attend the FBI National Academy so that he can then return to his own department and pass on to the other officers the many phases of police training afforded by the FBI National Academy.

(Photo of police officers courtesy of Dusty's Studio, Altavista, Va.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The FBI Identification Division has arranged with the identification bureaus of many foreign countries to exchange criminal identifying data in cases of mutual interest. Identification of numerous fugitives has been effected in this exchange.

BANK ROBBERY STATUTE

In fiscal year 1959, there was an all-time high of 764 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute.

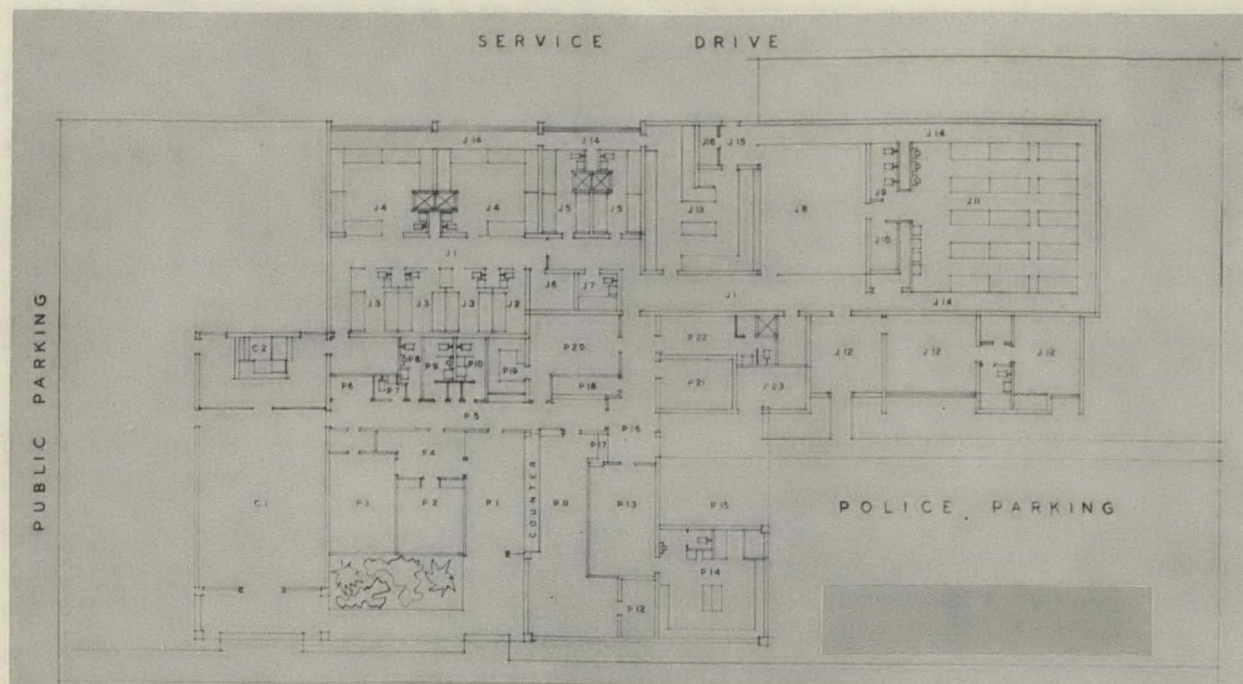
Future Expansion Included in Plans of Police Building

by CHIEF OF POLICE JAMES E. BOGGS, *Pompano Beach, Fla., Police Department*

The city of Pompano Beach, Fla., is situated midway between Miami and West Palm Beach in the center of the Gold Coast of Florida. Inasmuch as our economy is based on two prime industries, the problems of enforcement are those which are peculiar to the area. We have within our city limits what is reputed to be the largest wholesale winter vegetable market in the world. The farms nearby with their migratory laborers swell the population by thousands during the growing season. These laborers raise a particular problem as many of them never live in a community longer than the growing season, and some have no sense of responsibility to their families or to the community. The tourists who yearly come here to rest and enjoy the sun bring with them thousands



Chief James E. Boggs.



P-1, Public Reception; P-2, Office—Detective; P-3, Office—Chief of Police; P-4, Secretary; P-5, Public Corridor; P-6, Air-Conditioning Equipment; P-7 through P-10, Public Toilets; P-11, Desk Sergeant, Clerks and Records; P-12, Vault; P-13, Male Police Officers' Report Room; P-14, Male Police Officers' Lockers, Toilets and Showers; P-15, Covered Carport for Unloading Prisoners; P-16, Reception Corridor for Prisoners and Suspects; P-17, Booking Counter; P-18, Visiting Cell; P-19, Dark Room; P-20, Fingerprinting and Processing of Prisoners; P-21, Interrogation; P-22, Female Officers' Lockers, Toilets and Shower; P-23, Radio and Electrical Equipment Room; J-1, Prisoners' Corridor; J-2, Cell for Two Men; J-3, Cell for Four Men; J-4, Cell for Twelve Men; J-5, Cell for Six Women; J-6, Drunk Tank; J-7, Retention Room for Juveniles; J-8, Dining Room for Working Prisoners; J-9, Toilets for Working Prisoners; J-10, Showers for Working Prisoners; J-11, Dormitory for Working Prisoners; J-12, Jailer's Apartment; J-13, Kitchen and Laundry; J-14, Inspection Corridors; J-15, Service Entrance; J-16, Cook's Toilet; C-1, Courtroom; C-2, Judge's Bench.

of dollars worth of jewelry, furs, and cash. This, of course, attracts the professional criminal. Pompano Beach itself is one of the fastest-growing communities on the Gold Coast, having a population in the 1950 Census of 5,682 permanent residents. At the present time there are an estimated 20,000 permanent residents within the limits of the city.

Building Plans Made

In the latter part of November 1957, the City Commission authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 to build and furnish a new police building for the city. Our task was twofold: (1) to design an efficient building with sufficient room to operate at the present time, and (2) to construct a building which could readily be adapted to changes and additions within 3 to 5 years. To accomplish this task, a local architectural firm was engaged and,

with the help of the department, drew up a basic set of plans. These were studied, and many changes were made based on the advice of other police officials and FBI Agents.

Our aim was to design a building which had an efficient, workable traffic plan, was functional, and which would look as little like the traditional police building as was possible. That we have accomplished our aim, I believe, is apparent in the accompanying sketch and picture.

Space Arrangement

The police building itself has two entrances, the main entrance through which the visitor enters and is served and the other through which prisoners are brought to the desk. To the right as you enter the lobby from the main entrance is the Information Desk and Record Room. On the left are the offices of the secretary of the chief of

police and the Detective Bureau. The lobby leads into a hallway connecting the police station and the municipal courtroom. On the other side, the lobby leads to the Identification Bureau and the visitors' cell, which are located adjacent to and across the corridor from the desk sergeant, who with this arrangement can supervise the visitor as well as the prisoner. The door leading from the public lobby to the corridor and the working part of the police station is provided with an electric lock operated by the desk sergeant or the secretary.

The other entrance leads in from a covered carport through which the prisoners are brought to the booking desk. This is situated directly beyond the desk sergeant, who books the prisoners. This door is also operated by an electric lock and is controlled by the desk sergeant. A corridor leads directly to the cell blocks which are located on the ground floor adjacent to and in the rear of the main station. The prisoner, after being booked, is taken to the I.D. Bureau or the interrogation room and subsequently confined in the cell block. After locking up the prisoner, the officer then returns to the report room where typewriter and desk are available for making his report.

When a prisoner is taken from the cell to the courtroom, he is taken through a door located at the end of the cell blocks into a locked detention room where he is held until his case is called. If he fails to pay his fine, he is returned to the cell block or to this room until the clerk of court has completed his case and then returned to the cell block. At no time is he in contact with the public.

Plans for the Future

Our plans for future expansion are to build a second floor which will house the Detective Bureau, the Juvenile Bureau and an office for the chief of police. When these changes are made, the interrogation room will become the stairwell for the second floor. The present Detective Bureau will become the office for the officer in charge of the shift, and the quarters of the chief of police and the secretary will house the clerk of court and the Traffic Bureau.

I view this building with pride because of the simplicity in design, the utilization of all available space, the beauty of the outside architectural arrangement, and restful colors which make it a pleasure to work in.



The new Pompano Beach Police Department.



Warning System in North Dakota Carries Punch

*by A. J. KLAUDT, Director, Safety Responsibility
Division, State Highway Department, Bis-
marck, N. Dak.*

Everyone concerned with traffic control has felt the need for a simple, foolproof system whereby an individual's motor vehicle operating record might be immediately available when an infraction of traffic laws is committed. Many systems have been tried and found wanting, and North Dakota has made numerous previous attempts at solving this problem.

At one time North Dakota had a three-stub driver's license with accompanying statutory provisions whereby one stub was to be detached and forwarded with the certification whenever a conviction was had. Loss of the third stub, which

was the license proper, resulted in suspension of the license.

In another system used, the driver's licenses were designed with space reserved on the reverse side for writing in the facts pertaining to warnings and convictions. Warnings noted on licenses were often illegible to begin with, and, if not, became so with the deliberate or accidental blurring of ink or indelible pencil. Warnings frequently could not be distinguished from convictions, and the specific infraction committed was often difficult to determine. These and similar weaknesses were found in each system attempted, and the systems were soon discarded as unsatisfactory.

Solution Imperative

The need for a foolproof system became more apparent each day. The records revealed that many glib individuals were never haled into court for their traffic infractions, but always seemed to "come off" with a warning ticket. These same individuals were found to be receiving warning tickets for the same hazardous infractions over and over again. There was, for instance, the case of the individual on a trip across the State who in one day accumulated seven hazardous warning tickets, several of which were repetitions of the same offense!

Because of the speed with which traffic cases are disposed of in court in most instances, an individual's record was not presented to the presiding judge when his case was heard. The court, therefore, acted without benefit of his prior record. Under North Dakota statute, conviction on a second count of reckless driving within 18 months subjects an individual to a mandatory revocation of his driving privileges, and the courts are required to take up licenses on revocation infractions. If the court is unaware of the prior infractions, it naturally would not pick up the license, and the individual would be turned loose



A. J. Klaudt.

on the highway with the possibility of further infractions before the record would be received by the central licensing authority, suspension entered, and the individual ultimately deprived of his license. These and many other factors made it imperative that a solution be found.

In the course of discussion of these various problems with key legislators, the idea was advanced that each driver should be required to carry his own record and that some simple system to effectuate this program should be devised. The stub system with the punching of convictions and warnings was the system ultimately adopted.

North Dakota now requires each driver to carry his own traffic record with him. This record is immediately apparent when the officer checks the operator's license, since the individual's record is noted on his driver's license.

The system under which this record is noted is as simple as the system used by a railroad conductor in punching tickets on a train, after which the system is patterned. The operator's license is designed with a stub attached showing a breakdown of the most common categories of convictions and warnings with an appropriate block for punching. The license thus reveals at a glance what offenses the individual has been convicted of and for what infractions he has received warning tickets. All of the various types of operator's licenses and permits in use in the State are similarly designed. If a license is lost, the central office will, upon proper application, issue a duplicate. The duplicate, however, will contain the same punches which the original license carried.

All courts are required to punch licenses when a conviction occurs. All highway patrolmen, sheriffs and their deputies are required to punch the appropriate warning designation when an official warning ticket is issued. All conviction reports and warning tickets are required to be certified to the Central Driver Control Headquarters, which in this State is the Safety Responsibility Division of the State Highway Department of Bismarck. Thus, each driver carries the record which he has accumulated during the 2-year period covered by the license. That record is not only available at the Central Driver Control Headquarters, but it is also immediately apparent to a court hearing a subsequent case involving the licensee or to an enforcement official stopping the individual on the highway.

Special diamond-cut punches were issued to the courts, highway patrolmen, sheriffs and their

CONVICTIONS		WARNINGS	
VIOLATION	DATE	VIOLATION	DATE
Speeding		Speeding	
Reck. Dr.		Reck. Dr.	
Stop Sign		Stop Sign	
Car. Dr.		Car. Dr.	
Imp. Pass.		Imp. Pass.	
Over C/Lim.		Over C/Lim.	
Fell Dim.		Fell Dim.	
Others		Others	

North Dakota Adult Driver's License
Expires June 30, 1961

No. 288

Date JULY 1, 1959

Name JOHN DOE

Address 424 MAIN, BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Date of Birth	Sex	Race	Weight	Height	Hair	Eyes
1-12-1918	M	W	170	5' 11"	BRN.	BLUE

Operator's signature: *John Doe*

The above is hereby licensed to operate a motor vehicle subject to any restrictions listed on reverse.

"BUY DAKOTA MAID FLOUR"

State Highway Dept.

Sample North Dakota driver's license showing infraction stub.

deputies. A warning ticket book was prepared and printed for use by the sheriffs and their deputies. This was modeled after the warning ticket used by the State highway patrol.

The legislation giving statutory authority for the system was enacted in 1957. This statute made it mandatory that warnings and convictions be noted on the license. The statute specified that even juvenile commissioners were required to make the proper notations on the licenses. This punching of the licenses was to be in addition to the reporting of the infraction warnings and convictions.

Success of System

With the adoption of the uniform warning system statute, there followed a short period of chuckles and anecdotes as everyone contemplated the spectacle of enforcement officials and judges wielding punches instead of guns and gavels. Once the system was placed in actual operation, however, it met with immediate public acceptance and is now regarded as a truly effective part of North Dakota's driver control program. The courts are immediately aware of the individual's record, and enforcement officials know a driver's record as soon as he is stopped on the highway. Courts and enforcement officials not only know that the individual has had prior convictions and warnings but they know for what specific offenses he has received these warnings and convictions. Most important of all is the fact that the driving public is becoming increasingly concerned with keeping its driver's licenses free of punches. Inasmuch as greater highway safety is the ultimate objective of any driver control program, we feel that this uniform system of noting warnings and convictions is one of the most important segments of our entire program.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Examination in the FBI Laboratory of animal hairs recovered from clothing, weapons, automobiles, crime scenes, etc., aids materially in the solution of various crimes. Many cases are successfully investigated and prosecuted when hairs from fur coats of victims are recovered from automobiles in hit-and-run accidents or transferred to the clothing of subjects in crimes of violence involving contact, such as forcible rape and other types of bestiality. In other cases involving livestock and fur thefts and illegal killing of game, the recovery and identification of any animal hairs present may be of primary importance.

The FBI Laboratory has been able to make valuable contributions to many investigations through the examination of hairs from commercial furs, domestic and common game animals. Rabbit, muskrat, and mink furs are often involved in criminal investigations. The most common domestic animal hairs encountered are from cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, and goats. Poaching cases involving the killing of antelope and members of the deer family, such as elk, moose, white tail and mule deer, are common.

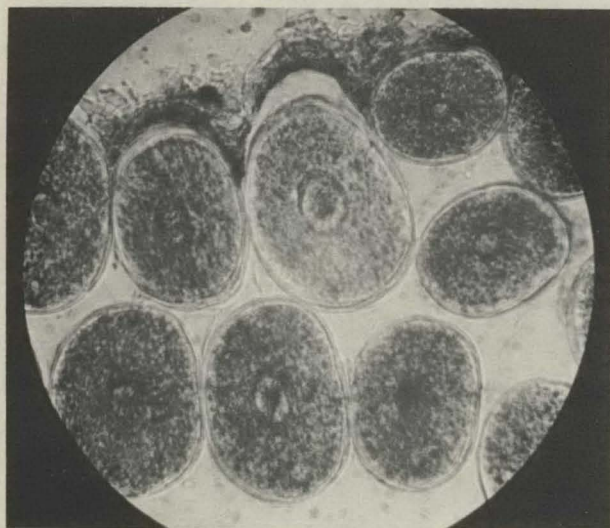


Figure 1.—Cross section of hairs.

Laboratory Solves Variety of Crimes With Animal Hairs

Structure of Hair

In longitudinal view, a hair is composed of two primary regions, a more-or-less bulbous root and the shaft. In cross section the structure of a hair may be compared, in a diagrammatic sense, to the cross section of a pencil. (See fig. 1.)

Hair is approximately cylindrical in shape. In the center is the medulla or core corresponding to the pencil lead. Surrounding the medulla is a layer known as the cortex which corresponds to the wood of the pencil. The outermost layer of a hair is a thin, transparent cuticle corresponding to the paint on the pencil. The cuticle is actually composed of thin overlapping scales.

The foregoing presents a very general and very stylized picture of hair structure, and, in reality, a vast array of variations and deviations from this picture exists. This is a fortunate circumstance, for within this array of variations lie the individual characteristics which permit hair identifications to be effected.

The principal individual characteristics or points of identification used in the examination of animal hairs involve the type and shape of root and medulla, shape of scales, coloring, shape of cross section, and the texture of the hair. Also it is absolutely essential that the examiner have access to a comprehensive collection of known animal hairs embodying the range of variations that are likely to be encountered. Certain identifying characteristics are explained below in further detail as they apply to actual cases.

Identification

Some time ago, several sheep were killed in a Western state just after a fresh snowfall. Tracks leading from the scene appeared to have been made by a dog believed to be responsible for the killing. Hairs were removed from a barbed wire fence along the trail and submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with a hair sample taken from the suspect dog.

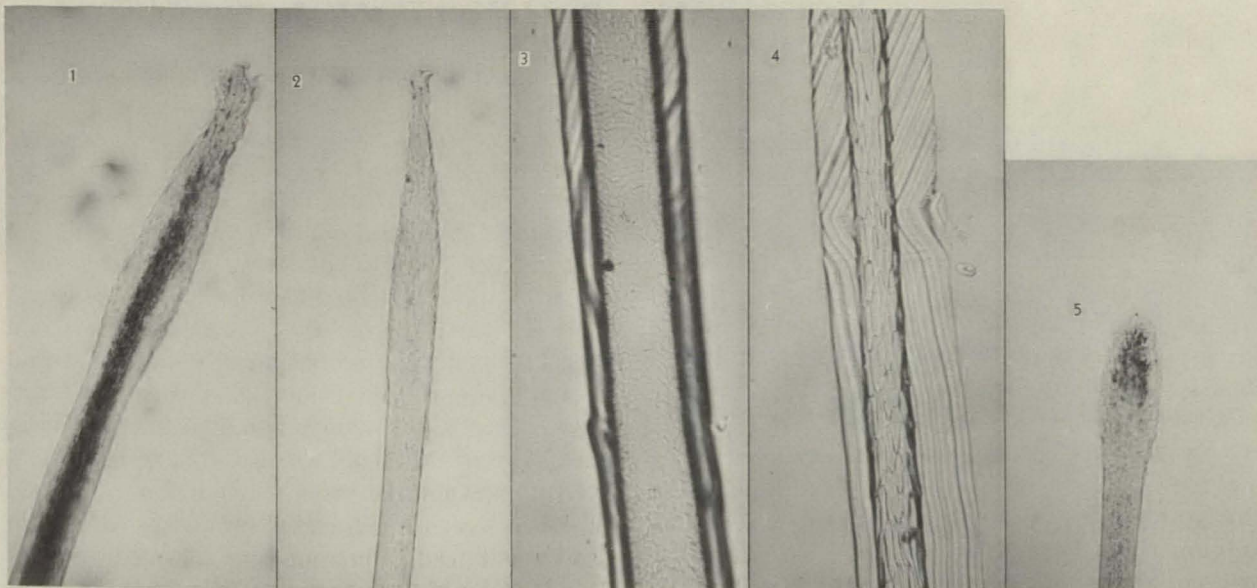


Figure 2.—1. Dog root, 2. coyote root, 3. dog scales, 4. coyote scales, 5. human hair root.

Upon Laboratory examination, it was found that the hairs removed from the fence were dissimilar to the known sample and, in fact, exhibited characteristics of coyote hairs.

Figure 2 illustrates the similarity of root shapes in dog and coyote hairs and the differences in scale patterns. The root shape of human hair is also shown for comparison.

In another case, a man, admitting the possession of fresh deer meat before deer season opened, stated that he had purchased the meat from another individual who allegedly had sold out-of-season deer meat on previous occasions. A piece of the meat submitted to the Laboratory was found to have a number of horse hairs clinging to it. Serological examination verified that it was indeed horse meat. Figure 3 illustrates obvious microscopic differences between horse hair and deer hair.

Differences between animal hairs are not always as easily recognized as those in the latter illustration. For example, hairs of antelope and of deer appear quite similar upon superficial examination. However, an examination of the scales forming the cuticle illustrates recognizable differences. The cuticle, being thin and transparent, is not clearly visible by ordinary microscopic observation, and special techniques must be used for its study. A rapid and effective method is to make impressions of the hairs being examined in nail lacquer and then observe the casts microscopically. Figure 4

shows typical scale patterns of antelope and deer hairs. Note that many of the scales on antelope hairs are spindle-shaped and arranged in diagonal rows while the scales on deer hairs are shaped roughly like fish scales and are not in obvious rows.

A livestock theft usually involves the theft of beef cattle. The questioned hairs are removed from a car or truck, from clothing or from a piece of meat. Beef hairs are recognizable from the root structure, prominent medulla, and the patchy and

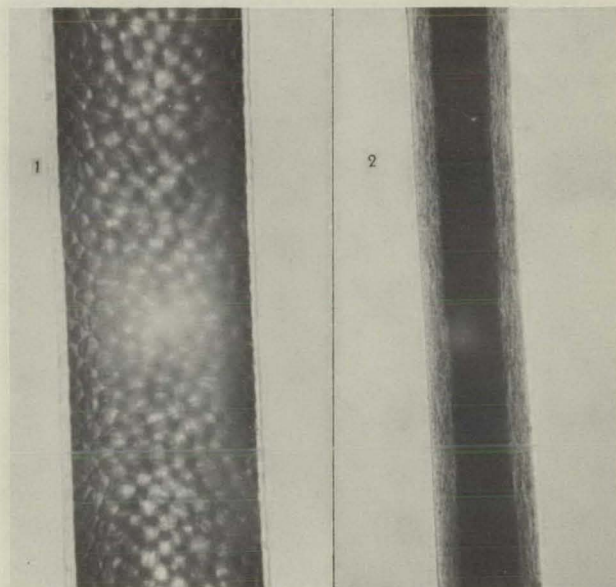


Figure 3.—1. Deer hair, 2. horse hair.

Nickname Trips Narcotics Thieves

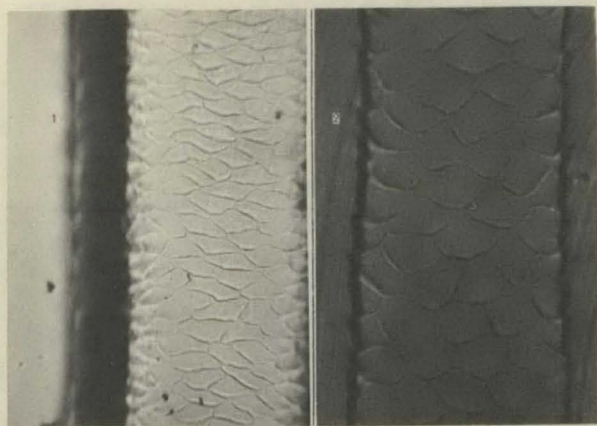


Figure 4.—1. Antelope scales, 2. deer scales.

frequently banded distribution of the pigment in the hair shaft. (See fig. 5.)

During the summer of 1957 in a Midwestern state, unknown persons entered a farmer's pasture, killed a valuable calf, and, butchering it on the spot, carried away the dressed-out carcass.

The local sheriff's office developed a suspect and found several hairs in the trunk of the suspect's car. The hairs were determined by Laboratory examination to be of beef origin, thus furnishing valuable information toward the indictment of the suspect on a charge of grand larceny.

The various characteristics of animal hairs mentioned above are, for the most part, only indications of identity. Final identity must be established by experience gained as a result of painstaking comparisons of questioned hairs with known hairs from a reference collection.



Figure 5.—1. Beef hair, 2. beef root.

Although criminals may use many tricks to hide their identity, their subterfuge of using a nickname rarely succeeds in frustrating the efforts of determined police officers to trace their quarry.

In the early months of 1959, there were a number of drugstore robberies reported to police in different parts of the city of Chicago, at which time money and narcotics were stolen. During one of these robberies, one of the robbers was heard to say to his companion, "C'mon Ben, let's go." The name "Ben" was believed to be a phonetic approximation of either Bon, Bun, or Ban. Suspects with these nicknames were investigated but with negative results.

According to investigating officers, a survey was made of vagrancy reports referring to narcotics offenders, with particular emphasis being placed on those bearing the name "Bun"—or more aptly, "Bunny." It was found that one individual, a known narcotics user, had the nickname "Bunny" and that he had previously been convicted for armed robbery. A photograph of the suspect was obtained and shortly thereafter, through the cooperation of the Westmount, Ill., Police Department and the DuPage County Sheriff's office, he was arrested on June 21, 1959.

Upon being interrogated, "Bunny" admitted his part in the robberies and revealed the identity of his companion in the numerous holdups they had committed together. This second individual was also apprehended. At the address of his apprehension, police found two revolvers and a large supply of narcotic drugs, as well as hypodermic needles and eye droppers. In addition to these, a quantity of ammunition was found in a bag of garbage. One of the revolvers was later determined to have been taken from the home of one of their robbery victims. The two men admitted approximately 35 robberies.

Identification records of both showed a past history of arrests including robbery and vagrancy charges. "Bunny" had been previously arrested as a dope addict.

According to the records of Cook County clerk of criminal court, the two men were each sentenced to a term of 5 to 17 years. "Bunny" was sentenced on four counts of armed robbery and his companion on three counts. They are now serving time at the State penitentiary at Joliet.

OTHER TOPICS

Warrants for arrest on file in the Seattle Police Department are now being more effectively served with the inception of a "wanted" program televised locally by station KOMO. Criminals are being arrested, leaving town, or surrendering.

A backlog of warrants on file is a challenge to law enforcement. Daily cases and routine work dilute the time available to combat this problem and also limit the necessary manpower to cope with it.

Alarmed with the increase in outstanding warrants, Chief of Police H. J. Lawrence of the Seattle Police Department directed that a way be formulated to disseminate this information to the public so that its assistance might be obtained. Chief of Detectives V. L. Kramer met with one

Seattle TV Station Gives Police Help in Fugitive Cases

by INSPECTOR EMILE VALLET, *Seattle, Wash.,
Police Department*

station, KOMO Television, and outlined a plan that was designed to put before the public, in a simple workable form, information concerning "wanted" persons for whom a warrant had been issued. The KOMO Television Co. was eager to assist, and the first broadcast was issued February 18, 1958.

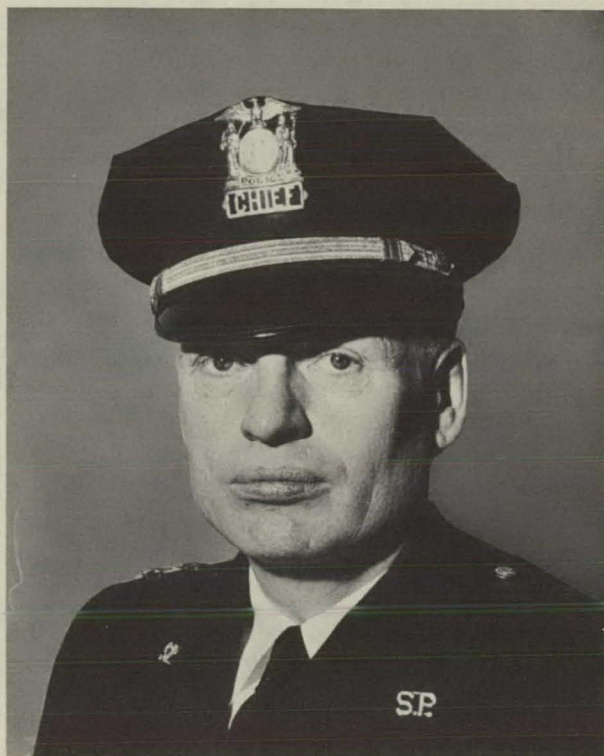
A simple form was devised to maintain a record, control broadcasts, center responsibility, and distribute a limited number of copies to all divisions for their personnel.

Procedure Outlined

Units within the department may request publicity for an individual wanted, a showing of a



Inspector Emile Vallet.



Chief H. J. Lawrence.

sample fictitious check, or a general warning or appeal for information to the public. In preparing the release for television the following basic requirements have been closely followed:

1. Case number required.
2. Record made of criminal photo, or other photo, by giving it a laboratory number.
3. Warrant of arrest, court issuing the same, and amount of bail.

The only deviation from item 3 is the broadcasting of photographs of stolen payroll checks or customized checks, auto license numbers, etc.

These releases are screened and approved in the Detective Division where the bulk of all showings originate. After approval and makeup they are distributed. One copy is sent to the Public Information Bureau which maintains a numerical file. This bureau has the only contact in the department with KOMO Television. It regulates all television and radio broadcasts of general information to the public, delivers all scripts and adjusts any problems which may arise.

The "wanted" forms are delivered personally to the television station for the evening newscast. While the picture is being shown, the announcer narrates the information provided in an objective manner. Long, technical personal descriptions of a suspect are not needed and serve no purpose. The picture and a short description get results. Warnings issued for the protection of the public or business persons contain complete information. The emergency telephone number of the Seattle Police Department is then repeated twice while the viewing audience also sees a card bearing the police telephone number. The announcer concludes with the statement that all information received is held confidential and that it is not necessary for the individual calling to supply his name or address. Fifty percent of those responding do give their names and addresses. Citizens are advised not to attempt to apprehend the suspect.

The call is received in the complaint bureau by select and trained personnel. It is not essential to spell out the necessity for competent receiving and dispatching of reported information.

Receiving the Information

The complaint bureau, or receiving point, adheres to the following simple rules:

1. Record all information on an intradepartmental form in duplicate.

2. Do not ask for name or address; information received is confidential.

3. Do not use a station number for this type of call unless a patrol unit is dispatched to investigate.

4. Take the information to the Detective Division, Homicide and Robbery. Verify wanted report.

5. Give the carbon copy to the lieutenant in charge of complaint television file; note thereon the name of the homicide and robbery detective receiving the original copy.

6. Dispatch this information on an "all points" bulletin to the following: Precincts I, II, and III of the Seattle Police Department; the Seattle office of the Washington State Patrol (which, in turn, transmits it to other law enforcement agencies); Everett, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; King County sheriff's office, Olympia, Wash. (the State capital); and the Washington State Department of Licenses.

There may be some exceptions to the above procedure. If a suspect is reported to be in a tavern, bar, hotel, etc., and time is limited for apprehension, then a patrol unit is sent immediately unless detectives are available in the field.

Sergeants assigned to the complaint bureau and the officer in charge screen the calls received as the result of the KOMO broadcast and see that processing is proper and immediate.

The department anticipated an endless number of worthless leads from the public, the bulk of which would be of little value and time-consuming. However, the calls are few and reasonably founded. The leads and information received to date indicate the late newscast is effective in reaching a more select audience. Paradoxically, the bulk of our reliable leads originate from relatives, friends, or enemies of the wanted person.

Program Deters Crime

Normal procedures to combat crime include experimenting with new theories, methods, and techniques. The value of this newly initiated program is manifold. Primarily, it serves as a potent deterrent to crime. Within our community it has been particularly helpful in apprehending bad check artists. As the loss in money from this offense is greater than that from any other crime, the community as a whole benefits economically. The effectiveness of this program has been of such magnitude that several individuals have sur-

rendered to the police after viewing their own pictures on this show. The television showing of bad-check passers has resulted in 33 arrests for 100 separate individual broadcasts, not including reruns. It is considered to be about 90 percent effective as a deterrent for these local check artists.

To those in law enforcement it has meant a saving of many man-hours—hours which were devoted to plain police footwork in “tracking down” these suspects. This, in turn, has contributed greatly to the overall efficiency of the department, giving men time to investigate other important crimes.

Of course, the success of this program cannot be measured without mention of the excellent co-operation from the general public. The television news medium has demonstrated interest by its active participation in the showing of this program. And beyond this, the station has illustrated and exemplified a true public service. The deepest measure of success, however, is that this program has proved the citizens of Seattle are behind their police department. The public has shown its willingness to cooperate, and the results speak for themselves.

Former Convict Teaches Lesson to Son

On the morning of October 4, 1959, information was received at the police department of a bustling Maryland city that a burglary had been committed at a local sporting goods store during which a quantity of rifles, revolvers, ammunition, and cash was taken. Entry had been effected by breaking through a window.

On the following morning, the chief of police received a telephone call from the sporting goods store owner who informed him that he had all of the firearms and other stolen equipment at his home, as well as those responsible for taking them.

The chief, surprised and somewhat skeptical of the report, nevertheless immediately went to the home of the burglary victim, at which time it was determined that the following events had taken place over the weekend:

A father of 10 children who had once been tried for murder, convicted for manslaughter, and who had served 3 years of a 7-year term in the State penitentiary, had instructed his 17-year-old son to

be home by midnight on Saturday, October 3, 1959. When the son failed to return until 6:30 on Sunday morning, the father questioned him closely to determine why he had not obeyed.

The boy admitted to his father that he and two companions, 17 and 19 years old, had attended the county fair at a neighboring city. The three of them had then broken into a sporting goods store and stolen 6 rifles, 6 revolvers with 1,800 rounds of ammunition, a gas-operated pellet gun, and a large hunting knife.

After the father learned what had happened, he immediately located the other two boys (who were products of broken homes) and all of the stolen equipment. Compelling the three boys to accompany him, he drove to the city and attempted to locate the owner of the store. The man was out of town, and, after 12 hours of waiting for him, the father returned home with the three boys. At 7:30 Monday morning, however, he was back with the boys and all of the stolen goods at the home of the rather bewildered store owner, who then called the police. The boys, in the meantime, had been required by the father to apologize to the victim of their Saturday night spree. The three boys, the stolen merchandise, and the father were all taken to police headquarters.

At police headquarters, the father explained that he had 10 children, 5 of them born before his incarceration in the penitentiary and 5 afterward, and that as soon as each child had reached the age of understanding he had told each one about “his sin.” He intended to teach all his children right from wrong. He advised the chief of police that the boys had committed the burglary and should be “locked up.” During the time they were in the chief’s office, the father, his eldest daughter who had accompanied him, and the three boys all dropped to their knees and offered prayers asking forgiveness for the mistake made by the boys.

After being released, the father, accompanied by the boys, went to the sporting goods store, had the window repaired, replaced the stolen money, and admonished the boys never to steal when they wanted something. He then arranged to purchase from the store owner a .22-caliber rifle for each of the three boys.

The father, who operates a small plumbing business, took the two boys into his own home and gave the 19-year-old a full-time job in his business. The 17-year-old was given a part-time job and sent back to school.

WANTED BY THE FBI

**VELDON SAMUEL MC DOWELL, with alias:
"Corky"**

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Attempted Murder)

On February 23, 1958, Veldon Samuel McDowell allegedly visited his estranged wife at her home in Brookings, S. Dak., and stabbed her seven times with a butcher knife and a smaller knife. He fled in his automobile which was later found abandoned in a grove of trees. His bloodstained clothing was found about 20 miles from Brookings. He has not been heard from since that time and all efforts to locate this fugitive have been unsuccessful.

Process

A Federal complaint was filed before a U.S. Commissioner on February 28, 1958, charging Veldon Samuel McDowell with unlawfully fleeing the State of South Dakota to avoid prosecution for the crime of attempted murder.

The Criminal

McDowell is reportedly a good mechanic and is interested in making model airplanes and ships.

He also is greatly attracted to western- and detective-type movies, and has been known to spend entire days and nights in theaters.

This individual prefers ranches, farms, or small communities to big cities. He purportedly smokes king-sized cigarettes and seldom drinks. It has been reported that McDowell cannot write, and he has been known to refuse jobs that require any writing.

McDowell was a deserter from the U.S. Army in 1951 and lived part of the time on candy bars and slept in parked cars or covered himself with newspapers and slept in haystacks. During part of this time McDowell also stayed with a childhood friend in South Dakota for several weeks. On his departure McDowell burglarized his friend's place of employment. He was subsequently convicted for burglary. After his release, it is reported that he said he would not be locked up again and would take his own life if necessary.

Caution

McDowell allegedly used a knife in the commission of the crime for which he is sought. He should be considered dangerous.

Description

McDowell has trouble settling down to one job and has worked as an automobile mechanic,



Veldon Samuel McDowell.

plumber, and as a hobby shop employee. He is described as follows:

Age----- 31, born October 24, 1928,
Lily, S. Dak.
Height----- 5 feet 7 inches.
Weight----- 160 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Brown.
Eyes----- Green.
Complexion----- Medium.
Race----- White.
Nationality----- American.
Scars and marks----- Scar on inner lower left arm,
3-inch scar on outside of
left leg.
Remarks----- He may have grown a mus-
tache.
FBI number----- 905, 969 A.
Fingerprint classification-- 3 I 17 W 20
S 17 Rt

Notify FBI

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

CONCEALED CAMERA CATCHES CHECKPASSER IN THE ACT

The value of concealed cameras for the purpose of photographing persons cashing checks was graphically illustrated recently in Champaign, Ill., when a young check artist was identified through a strip of photographs.

In about June 1959, 72 payroll checks were stolen from the back of a checkbook of a Champaign construction company. The loss was not discovered until the company's checking account was reported overdrawn. Investigation disclosed the checks had apparently been removed from the checkbook in the company's office and the company check protector used to fill in the amounts after which the checks were completed as to payee and maker. According to investigators, 24 checks totaling \$2,198.39 were cashed.

One check for \$96.55 was cashed June 29, 1959, at a currency exchange firm where an employee tripped a camera photographing a 17-year-old youth while he cashed the check. This strip of photographs led directly to the identification of the youth and upon questioning he implicated his older brother who was also arrested. The arrest of the older brother also led to the discovery of 26 cartons of cigarettes which had been stolen from a Champaign supermarket.

Crimdel SAC, Springfield

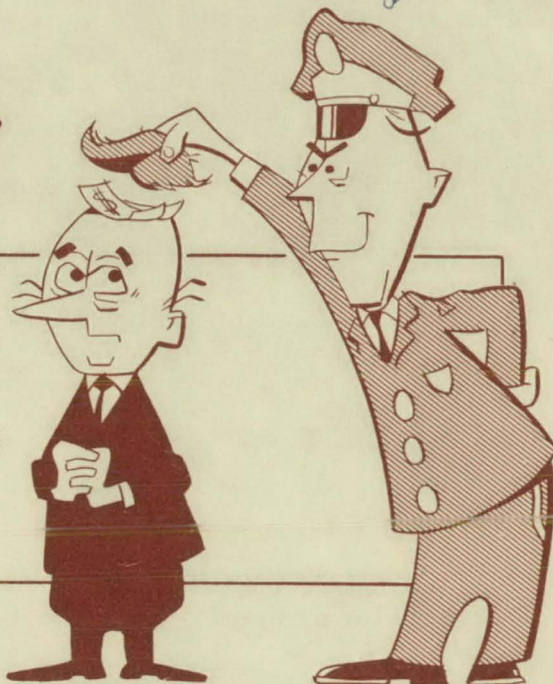
*7/16/59 +
8/11/59*

Helpful Hints

SEARCHES

IN SEARCHING A
PRISONER, THOROUGHNESS
IS MOST IMPORTANT.

FBI



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The unusual impression presented here is classified as a loop with two ridge counts. Although the pattern has the appearance of a whorl, there is no recurving ridge in front of the inner delta formation, A. No reference search is necessary.