



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



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

# FBI

## Law Enforcement

### BULLETIN

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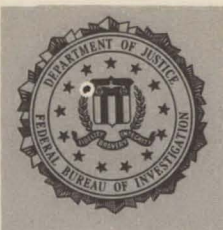
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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

TO FULLY DISCHARGE ITS RESPONSIBILITIES, local law enforcement often must overcome handicaps caused by shortsighted policies on the part of governing bodies and civic authorities. Perhaps the most frustrating of these problems are inadequate building space and insufficient equipment.

It is extremely difficult to maintain public confidence, efficiency, and pride in a department which must operate from shabby physical facilities and with faulty and outmoded equipment. Such deficiencies breed other complications and are not conducive to effective law enforcement.

Police agencies and sheriffs' offices could better live with these conditions if they were convinced the need is justified. Frequently, however, the reasons given for not correcting inadequacies are exaggerated. They exist only in the minds of governing officials who do not fully appreciate the effect such shortcomings have on the security and welfare of their community.

Many communities, blessed with aggressive leadership and long-range planning, have kept their enforcement agencies in step with economic growth and advancement. Others have not fared so well. For example, the top law enforcement official of one prosperous and thriving locality is required to operate from facilities constructed prior to 1900. The building has been condemned repeatedly. His department has had difficulty in detaining prisoners who make determined efforts to break out of the decrepit structure. This official, at his own expense, has supplemented

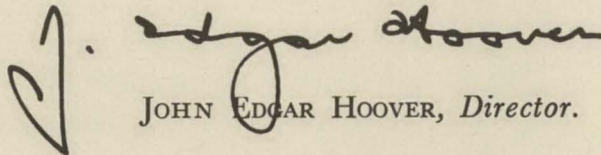
## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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worn and obsolete equipment where possible. His plans for improvements have fallen on unsympathetic ears.

This is not an isolated case. Similar circumstances exist in other areas of the country—circumstances which could be remedied if civic authorities would take time to properly weigh the fallacy of fighting 20th century crime with medieval weapons.

Certainly, few communities ever have enough funds to meet all the needs of a growing society. Many are discovering, however, that depriving law enforcement of the bare essentials to discharge its responsibilities is a costly means of economizing.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

MARCH 1, 1965



# Don't Overlook Projected Growth When Planning New Facilities

**COL. J. M. WRIGHT**

*Chief of Police, Richmond, Va.*

IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, there is nothing quite so exhilarating nor more uplifting to morale than the privilege of moving into new, modern facilities.

The opportunity to operate from a headquarters having adequate space, an excellent communications system, new scientific and photographic laboratories, up-to-date recording and filing devices, as well as numerous other improvements, is an adventure which all departments should experience.

The Richmond Police Department had this privilege and experience a few months ago when it moved into its quarters in the new Safety-Health-Welfare Building.

To any law enforcement agency anticipating such a move or considering new facilities, we offer one MUST suggestion. Be sure to devote plenty of time to the study and planning of needs and requirements. In Richmond, we gave top priority to "preparation," and the results have justified our judgment many times over.

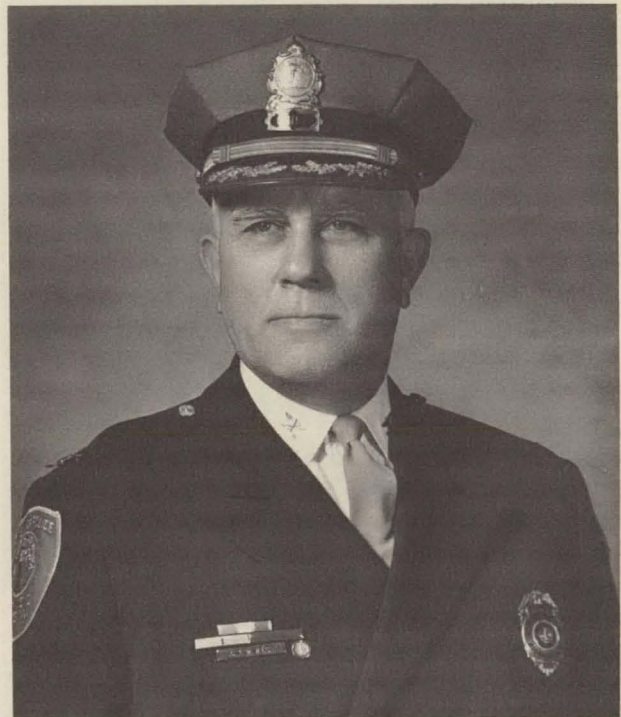
The discussion here, for the most part, will be limited to the planning stages, together with a description of some of the equipment featured in the new facilities.

Months of study and planning went into the preparation of the design for our new headquarters, one of the most modern facilities in the Nation.

Even before architects drew the first line, police division commanders and top administrative officials were busy outlining their space needs pro-

jected through 1980. They sketched room dimensions and layout and developed plans for improved records, communications, and interrogation systems.

A team of policemen, a layout architect, a city engineer, and the assistant director of public safety toured several cities having new headquarters fa-



Colonel Wright.





Portion of the Teletype room. On the left is the control console for the police call box system. To the right is the master station for the pneumatic tube system.

cilities seeking ideas. Then architects began their sketches, including the headquarters in the city's \$5,200,000 Safety-Health-Welfare Building, a sprawling structure that is the first municipal unit in the downtown civic center.

The architect's preliminary drawings were re-

viewed periodically by police officials, who suggested adjustments before final plans were prepared. Throughout the work, of course, designers kept in mind the practical realities—and limits—of municipal finance.

## Making Plans

Meanwhile, at the police administrative level, plans were under way for placement of such equipment as intercom systems and record files. The need was seen for even more knowledge of what other cities were doing, and a second tour was begun.

A captain and a lieutenant (the acting coordinator and assistant coordinator for the project) inspected seven of the most modern headquarters facilities on the eastern seaboard. They conferred with administrators and with lower ranking men who were actually doing the job—such as those who worked as radio dispatchers, for example. They took photographs and compiled huge stacks of notes. At the end of each day, the pair sat down in their motel or hotel room and, using a tape recorder, preserved their observations and ideas.



Seven-position communications console for handling all radio and complaint telephone traffic.





A view of the detective division containing built-in desks and partitions to separate squads. Front view of the lineup stage on the left contains four 2-way mirrors.

Back home in Richmond, a special office was established, and for 3 months the team sifted through the material they had gathered, including sample forms of record sheets used by other agencies. One result was the redesigning of about 90 percent of our record forms. It was at this point, too, that extremely close coordination was established among the police representatives, architects, and equipment suppliers.

Altogether, four records systems formerly kept separately are now consolidated into a single system in the new building. Those systems are traffic accident, juvenile, identification, and general police records. In the near future, officials hope to establish a central correspondence file and a machine accounting operation to compile statistics.

### Completion of New Building

With the completion of the new building, Richmond police gave up scattered quarters in six different structures. Being under one roof obviously will permit more effective use of manpower and equipment and smoother liaison between officials and the bureau's patrol, detective, services, traffic, juvenile, and vice divisions. The training division, which operates a well-equipped academy,

will continue to be housed in the basement of the Mosque, Richmond's municipal auditorium.

### Features of the New Structure

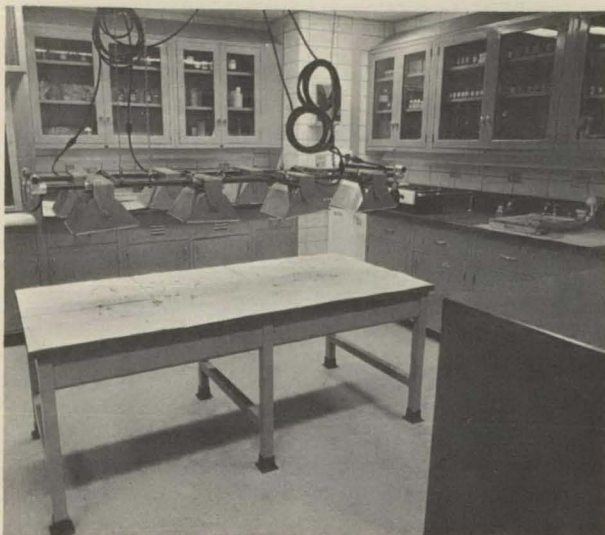
The chief's office includes a master intercom station linked with all division commanders. His conference room contains a "hot line" to the communications center and telephone jacks to provide a link with all municipal department directors during times of emergency. The conference room also contains a large table, chairs, and display cases.

Seven radio dispatching positions are provided in the communications center. A large unit availability board is mounted on one wall to indicate cars ready to receive assignments and those already engaged. This permits up to seven operators to answer citizens' telephoned complaints and reports. All complaint telephone conversations and radio transmissions are recorded on 24-hour magnetic tape recorders. One recorder is for all radio conversations and eight others are for each of the telephone positions.

### Modern Equipment

The detective, vice, and juvenile divisions are furnished with individual built-in desks, interro-





The crime laboratory.

gation rooms, internal intercom systems, and pneumatic tubes to the communications room for the distribution of written messages to all divisions within the police bureau.

The detective division has an ultramodern line-up stage, equipped with four two-way mirrors and controls to simulate various natural lighting conditions that exist at the time a crime is committed.

Patrol division quarters have "hot lines" to the communications center, typing and report rooms, writing counters, chalk boards, map boards, and intercom speakers in the assembly rooms. K-9 stalls are provided in a separate room for eight dogs.

### Personal Conveniences

Lockers are provided for policemen to store clothing. Showers and other toilet facilities are also provided, as well as a built-in buffet, allowing personnel to prepare light meals without ever leaving the room.

The services division includes a property room equipped to store all types of property and supplies, including perishable items to be stored in a refrigerated unit. The division's record room

*(Continued on page 21)*



Six communications dispatching positions. To the right is shown a section of the "Disaster Counter." This counter is equipped with ring-down telephones to the emergency services of other municipal agencies.



# Sound Movies Utilized in Sobriety Testing

**CAPT. JOSEPH F. MOOMAW**

*Director of Laboratories, Denver, Colo., Police Department*

THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER is a serious one in almost every civilized community of the world. This vicious aspect of the traffic accident problem cannot be viewed lightly by anyone charged with the responsibility of public safety and law enforcement. Conservative statistics indicate that at least 4 out of every 10 serious traffic accidents have alcohol and/or drugs as a contributing factor to some degree. The proper prosecution of a Driving Under Influence (DUI) case rests almost entirely on the quality of the sobriety test presented; thus, it is obvious that this part of the evidence is worthy of a great deal of consideration and effort in its preparation.

## **Quasi-Medical Nature**

Because of the quasi-medical nature of the sobriety test, it probably could be performed best by trained medical personnel; however, few, if any, departments can afford such a luxury. The Denver Police Department has found that experienced police officers, if given adequate and proper tools, will do an excellent job of sobriety testing. What are these tools?

First, the officer is trained to detect and evaluate the many symptoms of alcoholic influence. Much of this will have been gained by the alert experienced officer over several years of more than average contact with drinking persons. However, this cannot be left to chance. The testing officer must have a complete and working knowledge of the entire syndrome, such as attitude, mental state,

and personality change. These more subtle symptoms of alcoholic poisoning require considerable study.

Second, the officer is provided with complete and adequate forms on which to record the various parts of the test and its evaluation.

## **Cause of Influence**

Third, the officer is provided with a qualified chemical test to prove that the observed influence was actually due to alcohol or drugs and not to another physical or mental condition.

Fourth, the officer is provided with corroborative, demonstrative evidence in the form of sound motion pictures displaying the symptoms of influence on which is based his opinion as to the state of sobriety. This provides the opportunity for the court and jury to evaluate the symptoms in the light of their own knowledge and experience, but, more importantly, in the light of the knowledge and experience of the officer, as demonstrated from the witness stand. Regardless of the value of all the aids, the testing officer and his training and ability are the key to effective and accurate sobriety testing.

## **Test Report Form**

The sobriety test report form used by the Denver Police Department contains data such as date, time, case number, chemical test number, film number, and the name of the subject—along with



identifying information. It contains answers to questions necessary to prove the corpus delicti: "Were you operating a motor vehicle?" "Have you been drinking?"

It also contains questions gaged to determine mental state by the subject's knowledge of time and place and his activity prior to arrest. Next, it contains questions designed to negate a defense formulated after the subject has had time for "cold" reflection as to his predicament, such as, "Are you ill?" "Are you injured?" "Are you taking medication?" etc. True answers are more apt to be obtained before this sober reflection takes place.

### Description of Symptoms

The next part of the form contains a precise description of each symptom observed, such as odor of breath, speech, etc. The final part of the form contains the means for accurate evaluation of the test and an attesting statement and signature of the testing officer and witness. The ques-



Captain Moomaw.

tion and answer portion of the sobriety report form is used as the format in the interrogative portion of the sound motion pictures. This records and presents the subject's answers to critical questions beyond any doubt or inference.

### Chemical Tests

In regard to the chemical tests, it goes without saying that the technique used must be a proved and accepted procedure performed by qualified personnel. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the relative merits and demerits of the several techniques of chemical testing. However, I should point out that the testing of alveolar breath, if properly done, is as accurate as the direct analysis of blood, and certainly more acceptable and convenient for the person being tested. The big problem with chemical tests is not their absolute accuracy, but that, too often, too much weight is given them as evidence. The observed influence is the important evidence. The chemical test then indicates that this observed influence was due to alcohol and/or drugs.

It is true that above a certain blood alcohol concentration, .15 percent wt., it is reasonable to assume that significant influence and driving ability impairment will be present, but this does not preclude the possibility that a person with a low tolerance for alcohol can manifest a similar degree of influence and driving ability impairment with half as much concentration of alcohol in his blood or .075 percent. This is not an unusual variable, but, on the contrary, quite ordinary in this range of blood alcohol concentration, .075 percent to .15 percent wt.

### Sound Movies

Sound movies are probably the best method of presenting "back up" evidence for the testing officer's testimony and opinion, but one must keep in mind that it is only "back up" evidence. It is true that in the case of the obviously intoxicated person, the sound movies could probably stand alone, but, in such a case, a conviction should be no problem, even without motion pictures. The case of the less obviously intoxicated person, who perhaps has a more dangerous driving impairment in the form of attitude and mental state, requires the expert testimony of the well-trained officer to make these factors meaningful to the court and jury as they view the motion picture. Relying



entirely on sound movies usually brings about the complaint that they convict only the "falling down drunk."

### Equipment Used

The Denver Police Department uses an Auricon Pro-600 Camera and sound equipment,<sup>1</sup> cost of which is approximately \$2,000.

This instrument was chosen because of its rugged construction and simplicity of operation. Our camera, which comprises the original equipment, was put into service on December 9, 1959, and has produced over a half million feet of film without significant malfunction and with only nominal maintenance. The 600-foot magazine was chosen as a matter of economy in that there is less waste in the form of "tail strips." The camera is equipped with a Pan-Berthiot "Zoom" F-4, 15-85 mm. lens (cost approximately \$385) which provides continuous through-the-lens viewing while shooting from a facial closeup to a 6-foot plus, full length. It requires a minimum of a hundred feet of film (2.46 minutes) to record one test. To negate the accusation of "editing," *spliced film should never be presented*; thus, any footage with less than 100 feet remaining on the reel must be discarded. The larger the magazine, the fewer the tail strips. The "Zoom" lens negates any contention of other types of editing such as camera stoppage or rotation of a turret lens. The "Zoom" lens provides continuous action from the start of the test to the finish, from closeup to full length. Closeups are important to show facial expressions.

### Fluorescent Lighting

Lighting is accomplished with two banks of eight lights each, 40 w., warm-tone fluorescent lamps, mounted transversely on the ceiling with the bank nearest the camera shielded to avoid glare on the lens. This provides enough light to shoot at F5.6 on DuPont 931 film, but not enough light to support an accusation of "3d degree."

The camera is not hidden, though it is located for safety's sake in another room adjacent to the studio. Shooting is done through a 3- by 5-foot opening between the rooms. The subject is not specifically told that he is "on camera," though it



Chief Harold A. Dill.

is obvious to anyone possessing normal perception. Refusals to cooperate or perform the requested tests are filmed, showing the attitude and manner of refusal, which, in itself, can be indicative of intoxication.

We have found it to be more economical to contract the purchase and processing of film in a package deal. Our costs for film and processing are slightly less than 6 cents per foot. Considering the cost of processing equipment and manpower—considerably more film than we used (140,000 feet in 1963) would have to be involved before such a cost could be justified.

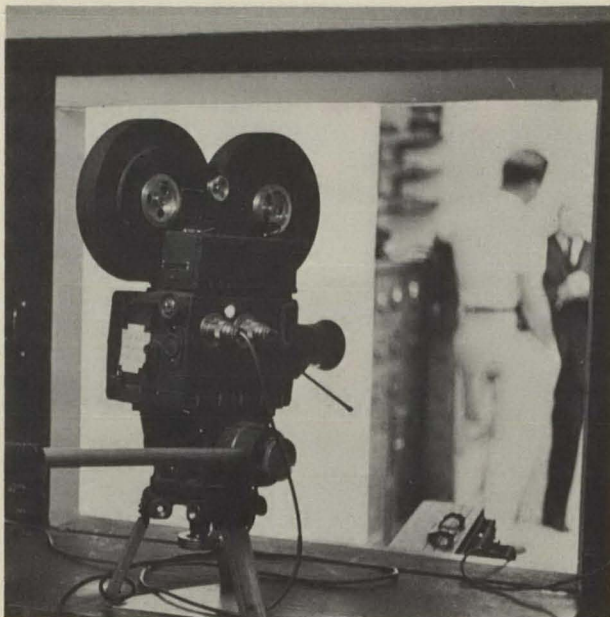
One major aspect of the cost picture is the savings in court facilities and personnel and officer court time, because each court can handle many more guilty pleas than not guilty pleas, and, in the subsequent jury trials, considerably less facilities are needed.

Conservative estimates indicate an approximate savings in this category of \$30,000 per year.

The studio utilized at Denver is a converted records storage room. It still doubles as a locker and lunch room for Identification Section and Labora-

<sup>1</sup> No statement in this paper is intended, or should be interpreted, as an endorsement of any equipment or product.





Mounted camera on tripods and 3- by 5-foot opening through which sobriety examination is filmed.

tory personnel. This is not ideal, but no serious problems are created. Acoustical tile was placed on the ceiling and two adjacent walls to make a dead surface opposite each live surface. Outside louvers were blocked with acoustical tile to eliminate street and other background noise.

### Walking Test

A 2-inch by 10-foot black line is inlaid in the floor tile at a 10-degree angle to the camera axis. This angle will show whether the subject is actually walking heel to toe in the walking test. On the wall, facing the camera, are a 4-foot by 6-foot blackboard and a 16-inch electric clock. There is a pull-down screen at the top of the blackboard so the studio can also be used as a projection room.

### Results of Testing

We encourage clients and counsel to review the movies before arraignment in court. The result of viewing, in most cases, is a guilty plea, or at least a nolo contendere plea. The 1963 figures indicate 89 percent guilty pleas and 95.6 percent convictions for 1,005 DUI cases filed. In that year, 1,447 tests were made. In 442 of the cases, charges other than DUI were involved, i.e., liquor law violations, departmental internal affairs, negligent homicide, lesser traffic offenses, etc. The best avail-

able statistics, prior to the establishment of a comprehensive sobriety testing program by the Denver Police Department in 1959, were 27 percent guilty pleas and a total conviction rate of 65 percent.

Some interesting incidents have arisen from the viewing program. A few years ago, a lady was examined and photographed while obviously under considerable influence of alcohol. She and her attorney later returned to the department and were shown the film. This not only led to quick disposal of the case, but the lady also requested permission to bring her two teenage children to the department in order that they might also see the film. She received this permission and did bring a son and daughter to view the film during which she pointed out to them the various "evils" of excessive use of alcohol.

### Not Limited to DUI Cases

This sound movie program is not limited necessarily to DUI cases. We have found it to be a valuable aid in accusations against an officer, liquor violator cases (sale to an intoxicated person), and in fact, any case wherein the state of sobriety is important and disputable.

Sound movies or the whole comprehensive sobriety testing procedure is not the complete story. It would be grossly misleading for us to infer that they were the whole reason for our good record. Law enforcement is a "three-legged stool"—ENFORCEMENT—PROSECUTION—COURTS. If any one of the "three legs of the stool" weakens, the whole program falls on its face. A great deal of credit must be given our district attorney's staff for their cooperation and willingness to devote the time and study necessary to properly prosecute DUI cases. Also, much credit must be given our judges for their *completely unbiased* attitude and their open-minded approach to new methods.

### Success of Program

All of this has had significant bearing on the success of this program, but, as in all law enforcement, public attitude, in the final analysis, is the controlling factor. Any community will have as much, and only as much, law enforcement as it demands or desires.

This public attitude is not an inherent quality, nor can it be created overnight. A program to accomplish this must be well conceived and care-

(Continued on page 20)



# *Standards and Training for Peace Officers*

**GENE S. MUEHLEISEN**

*Executive Officer, Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training,  
State of California*

THE COMMISSION ON Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) was created through the inspiration of California law enforcement officers who, over 20 years ago, dreamed of the day when the State would produce "a qualified professional police officer." The "qualified peace officer" was envisioned by farsighted law enforcement leaders, and the vision was kept in focus down through the years by the Standards and Qualifications Committee of the Peace Officers' Association of California.

In 1953 the Peace Officers' Research Association of California was formed and, under its acronym, "PORAC" added great strength to the movement to establish an effective and acceptable program of standards and training for peace officers in California.

From the conception of the idea to its final legislative acceptance, many organizations were working to find a way to finance the program and eliminate a tax burden. Among these were the State Peace Officers' Association, The Sheriffs' Association, PORAC, the League of California Cities, The City Managers' Association, and the County Supervisors' Association.

An acceptable proposal was finally devised. Funds would be produced by an assessment on all criminal fines in the State. Thus, the law-abiding taxpayer, through local government, was provided the opportunity to participate in an outstanding bargain—obtaining carefully selected, well-trained law enforcement officers at no additional expense.

With this provision for financing, the program passed the legislature and became law in 1959. Following a period of fund accumulation and statewide hearings on the program, POST started field operations in October of 1960.

## **Concept of the Program**

The concept of the program is to raise the level of competence of local police officers and deputy sheriffs through the establishment of minimum recruitment and training standards. The program is believed to be the first in the United States to establish minimum standards for the employment of peace officers on a statewide basis. Representation on the nine-man commission, appointed by the Governor, consists of one city manager, one city mayor, two county administrators, three chiefs of police, and two sheriffs. The attorney general serves as a voting ex officio member.

The commission staff consists of an executive officer, an assistant executive officer, a field representative, and two stenographers. All of the peace officer commission members, as well as the executive officer, are graduates of the FBI National Academy.

## **Minimum Recruitment Standards**

The passage of an ordinance by the local legislative body agreeing to abide by the enabling State law is required in order to take advantage of the



financial aid. Implementation of the program begins with the selection of officers. Eight requirements are written into California law controlling the acceptability of candidates for employment as peace officers, and they are briefed as follows:

1. U.S. citizenship.
2. Minimum age of 21 years.
3. Fingerprinting of applicants.
4. No record of felony offense connection.
5. Good moral character determined by a complete background investigation.
6. Education through 12th grade.
7. Good physical fitness as shown by a complete medical examination.
8. Successful passing of an oral interview examination by the hiring agency.

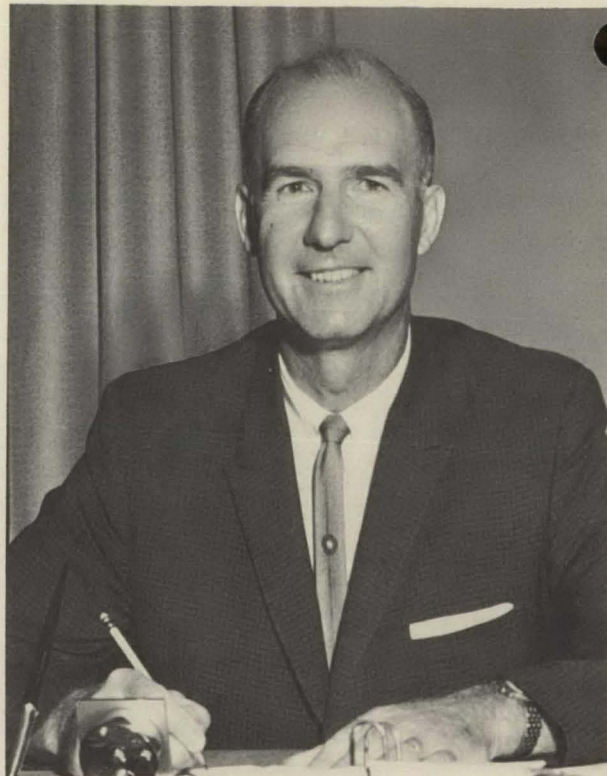
Detailed specifications covering the background investigation, the physical examination, and the educational requirements elaborate in detail upon the basic requirements. The specifications are a part of the law. Regular inspections of city and county hiring procedures by the commission staff insure compliance with the requirements.

### Minimum Training Standards

The second phase of the program is that of training the recruits. As an incentive to prepare officers to properly perform their duties, jurisdictions are reimbursed for one-half the officer's salary during training with money made available from the assessment on criminal fines. Where an officer is required to be away from his residence overnight, reimbursement is made for one-half of the living expense.

### Development of Training

Beginning in the 1930's and continuing throughout the renaissance period of police training in California, the FBI has played a prominent role. It continues to regularly conduct police training courses whenever and wherever requested. This training and the realization of its effectiveness by police and citizens' groups resulted in the development of a "California Program for Peace Officer Training" during 1935 and 1936. In 1938 the program was implemented by the establishment of the Peace Officer Training Section of the Bureau of Industrial Education, California State Department of Education. "Technical Institutes" were established in northern and southern California



Mr. Muehleisen.

and zone schools were conducted on a statewide basis.

When the POST program was proposed, there already existed a wealth of material gained through the experience of the Bureau of Industrial Education program. During the early evolution of the training program, 19 jurisdictions had instituted police academies. It was here that the recruits were given their basic training and indoctrination in the ideals and principles of effective law enforcement. As the idea of statewide standards grew, the police academy idea proliferated. As with any program, some were outstanding while others were inadequate. With the advent of the POST program, certification and minimum curriculum, as well as facility and instructor standards in academies, were accomplished. Within the first 3 years of the program, an additional 22 academies were established. Currently, there are more than 40 outstanding police training facilities that have been certified by the commission.

The reception of the standards program by administrators was excellent, as it was not forced upon any jurisdiction and ample time was allowed for adjustment in problem areas. For the first 3 years the minimum requirement was 160 hours



of classroom work. Since January 1, 1964, the requirement has been 200 hours. Most of the academies far exceed the minimum, and over 5,000 officers trained in the program averaged 372 hours of basic classroom training per officer. The course ranges from 200 to 640 classroom-hours.

The commission demands high standards in the certification of schools. Inspections are personally conducted by the executive officer and his staff and include an evaluation of facilities, instructors, teaching techniques, and curriculum. Many of the academy coordinators, training officers, and instructors are graduates of the FBI National Academy. The commission regularly provides service to certified schools through counseling, bulletins on lesson plans, training aids, and other topics.

## The Basic Course

The basic course regulation requires that, "The amount of training for which aid and certification will be granted shall be a total of 200 hours of instruction as set forth in the specification entitled, 'The Basic Course.' The minimum prescribed hours shall consist of:

Required subjects.....	150
Additional hours of required or elective subjects or a combination thereof.....	50
Total minimum hours.....	200

(1) Each and every trainee must complete the prescribed basic course within 18 months from the date of his appointment as a regularly employed officer.

(2) Extension of the 18-month time limit for completion of the course may be granted by the commission upon presentation of evidence by a jurisdiction that a trainee was unable to complete the prescribed course due to illness, injury, military service, or special duty assignment required and made in the public interest of the concerned jurisdiction."

The basic course specification is too lengthy to quote verbatim in this article; however, it divides the 200 hours into the following course topic areas:

- Introduction to Law Enforcement
- Criminal Law
- Criminal Evidence
- Administration of Justice
- Criminal Investigation
- Patrol Procedures
- Traffic Control
- Juvenile Procedures
- Defense Tactics
- Firearms
- First Aid
- Examinations

All successful professional and semiprofessional groups long ago recognized the role of the colleges and universities in developing and training the practitioner. It has, therefore, been a natural growth pattern for California law enforcement to take advantage of the opportunities and professional know-how of our educational system. The most respected segment of law enforcement in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, long ago recognized the advantage of employing personnel with a college education.

## The College Police Science Program

California peace officers are fortunate in having at their disposal one of the most extensive higher education programs in the world. College-level police education in California dates back to 1916 when courses were instituted by the Berkeley Police Department at the University of California. In 1930 a 2-year degree course in police training was established at San Jose State College. As graduates of these schools and other progressive officers found their way to administrative positions in police agencies, the desirability and demand for a more extensive college program became apparent. As of this date, there exists a combination of 50 junior colleges, colleges, and universities which conduct police science and police administration degree programs in the State. Degrees range from associate in arts through the doctorate.

Soon after the POST program was initiated, various police administrators advised the commission that, in their opinion, the basic course required after employment duplicated in many respects the preservice police science training received by many college-trained recruits. They requested the commission to consider a regulation that would provide a choice of eliminating the duplication of training or require the basic course in addition to the college training. After conducting statewide hearings on the subject, the commission implemented the request by adding a preemployment college training section to the rules.

## Certification

In providing for the preservice college regulation, it was recognized that if the commission were to grant approval of a preservice college course in lieu of the basic course required after employment, it would be necessary that all of the subjects and



minimum hours specified in the basic course be covered in the college curriculum. For the first time, an agency representing law enforcement was in a position to assure local police administrators that a particular college course fulfilled all of the minimum requirements to place a police officer in the field. Although colleges in general resist accrediting by "outside agencies," the police science coordinators and instructors had long awaited an accrediting agency which could place a stamp of approval on their programs and assure local government that it covered all of the areas so vital to the proper execution of police service and authority vested in the new officer.

### **Standardized Curriculum Developed**

Prior to the establishment of the POST program, California junior college educators had long recognized the desirability of standardization of the police science major throughout the State. The California Junior College Association took the initiative in recommending standardization of the junior college police science curriculum. The Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Education sponsored a series of statewide meetings which included representatives of the California Junior College Association, the Peace Officer Training Section of the Bureau of Industrial Education, the Training Committee of the California Peace Officers' Association, and the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. As a result, a 27-semester-unit standardized police science curriculum was developed.

### **Advisory Committees**

One of the sound concepts of the California junior college system is the use of local program advisory committees. Each of the colleges is served by an advisory committee made up of practical police officers and administrators who offer guidance to programs at the local level. This concept fulfills the principles of other education liaison groups such as the Southern California Industry-Education Council.

### **College Credit Awarded**

Twenty-two of the 41 certified peace officer training academies in California are sponsored by junior colleges. Some of the courses are conducted on campus and others are conducted at off-campus

police classroom facilities. The amount of college credit awarded for the academy training depends upon the type and length of the course. The commission has found that college standards insure adequately trained instructors and facilities; college credit adds status and prestige to a program; and officers who possess a college transcript as a result of academy graduation more readily continue in-service college training and education.

### **The Supervisory Course**

As a result of a demand by local police officials, and through the process of statewide hearings, a first-line supervisors' course was instituted on January 1, 1964. The course covers a minimum of 80 classroom-hours and provides local law enforcement agencies with trained supervisors to provide leadership and direction to the thousands of peace officers who have completed the basic course.

The supervisory course provides the same mandatory aspects of the basic course, in that each and every supervisor must be trained if a local jurisdiction desires to receive financial reimbursement. Reimbursement for the supervisory course is established on the same principle as the basic course, in that 50 percent of the officer's salary and 50 percent of his living costs are reimbursable to the local city or county.

Programing is currently underway to develop a 40-hour course for second-level supervisors. We anticipate this course will be launched in 1965. It will be reimbursable.

### **College Requirement**

Seven cities currently require that applicants have some level of college education. Two years of college are required by the cities of Berkeley, Costa Mesa, El Monte, San Jose, and Walnut Creek. Palo Alto requires a minimum of 26 semester units, and Milpitas requires the attainment of 2 years of college within the first 4 years in the department. The city of Walnut Creek requires a baccalaureate degree for eligibility to take the sergeant's exam.

### **Educational Level**

California police administrators suffer from the same problem of a limited recruitment base as is being experienced by police agencies throughout the Nation. For this reason, all of the larger departments, with the exception of San Jose, still



hold to the high school graduation level. It is becoming more and more apparent, however, that the educational level of police recruits in California is rising. The last three recruit classes of the Oakland Police Department averaged 2 years of college. The Oakland department has a strength of approximately 650 sworn officers. The last class of the California Highway Patrol Academy numbered 142 cadets. The class averaged 2.3 years of college, and included 7 baccalaureate degrees and 44 associate in arts degrees. Only two men in the class had not attended college. Officers in the Los Angeles Police Department, which totals approximately 5,000 sworn personnel, hold the following degrees: 1 doctorate, 15 M.A.'s, 15 LL.B.'s, 280 B.A.'s, 288 A.A.'s, and 370 certificates of police science or administration; and over 50 percent have completed 1 year of college.

In the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, which has a total of approximately 3,500 sworn personnel, 71 percent of the deputies have attained some de-

gree of college education. There are 19 M.A.'s, 184 B.A.'s, and 351 A.A.'s, and 83 are engaged in undergraduate work.

### **Adherence to the Program**

In spite of the fact that the program is of a voluntary nature, over 17 million citizens, or 97 percent of the total population of the State, are served by police and sheriff's departments which adhere to the minimum standards for recruitment and training. The remaining cities and counties are entering the program at a rate of approximately five per month. Over 98 percent of all newly employed peace officers are being trained in the 41 certified peace officer academies.

### **Goal of Professionalization**

The police profession in the United States cannot achieve true professional status until all of the

*(Continued on page 23)*



r. Muehleisen (left) and Commission Chairman Dan C. Kelsay (right), Sheriff, Stanislaus County, Modesto, Calif., make annual report to Governor Edmund G. Brown, State of California.



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## Additional Fingers No Problem in Fingerprinting

OCCASIONALLY, THE IDENTIFICATION OFFICER of a police department is faced with a subject who has more than 10 fingers to be fingerprinted. There may be an extra thumb or an extra little finger on one or both hands. Fingerprinting such an individual need not be any problem. In such cases, the normal thumb and the next four fingers to them are printed. Any fingers left over are printed on the reverse side of the fingerprint card with a notation that they are extra fingers.

An identification officer in a midwestern city was faced with just such an individual recently. The man had a second thumb on his right hand which, while smaller than the normal thumb, had ridges that could be classified. The abnormality had no adverse effect on his ability to perform normal tasks with his right hand.



Hand with two thumbs. Only the normal thumb is classified on the identification card.

CLEVELAND CRIMDEL, DATED 10-14-64, BOFI # 63-4296-11-546  
AND PAGE 128 OF THE SCIENCE OF FINGERPRINTS.

## SCOTLAND YARD FINDS "KEY" TO LOCKSMITHS' MO

Officials of Scotland Yard reported a technique used by a gang of thieves for illegal entry into stores. The gang had been operating for a long time by raiding shops after they were closed at night. Police were unable to discover how the gang operated because there was no sign of forced entry. It has now been determined that the gang, made up of expert locksmiths, used the following method:

When new shops were built and the sign posted for leasing, members of the gang approached the real estate agents and asked to see the new premises as prospective tenants. The keys were furnished to them so that they might examine the shops. Quick impressions of the keys were made and labeled according to the address of the shop. The gang waited patiently until the shops were occupied and in business and then made its strike quietly and unobtrusively.

LONDON CRIMDEL,

16 DATED 2/12/64.

BOFI # 63-4296-45

## CRIME MADE EASY BY CARELESSNESS

Two juveniles discovered a new, easy way to steal cars simply by "hanging around" when new cars were being unloaded from transport trucks at large automobile agencies.

The boys noticed that both sets of keys were dangling inside the new cars as they arrived. Surreptitiously, the juveniles would take one set of keys from each of several cars and, an hour or so later after the cars were parked on the agency's lot, would return and drive away one of the cars from which they had stolen the keys.

They attracted no attention, and no one seemed to notice that one set of keys was missing from the cars.

One new car recovered in a neighboring State had been stolen from the lot for about 8 days, and a second, about 4 days. Neither had been missed by the car dealers until they were advised of the recoveries and checked their invoices.

SAN ANTONIO CRIMDEL  
DATED 8-23-63 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

BOFI # 63-4296-45



## Signaling Light Aids Burglars

DURING THE INVESTIGATION of a burglary operation in an Eastern State, police discovered a unique signal light used on a getaway car, enabling the thieves to know when the "coast was clear" for successful escape.

The light was a standard truck clearance light—amber in color—wired to a separate switch concealed under the dashboard. It was fastened above the front license but behind the radiator grille.

In operation, the burglars, after ransacking a home, would hide in the shrubbery around the house and wait for the car driven by a confederate. If he passed by with the light on, they knew the area was clear and they could emerge from the shadows, enter the car, and escape.

According to tests run by State police, the light was clearly visible at night even in a stream of moving traffic.

NEWARK CRIMDEL,  
DATED - 10/27/64,  
BoF # 63-4296-31

## ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AIDS BANK PATROL

A large bank in a midwestern city's downtown area has streamlined the patrol techniques for its guard force by installing closed-circuit television. Eight screens are arranged in a panel in the control room, and television cameras are strategically located on each of the six floors of the bank. By switching from one camera to another, the guard on duty can effectively patrol all areas of all floors without leaving the control room.

To stay alert and offset the hypnotic effect of continuously watching the screens, the guards rotate turns of duty every half hour.

CHICAGO  
CRIMDEL, DATED 10-29-64  
BoF # 63-4296-9

## SLOW BUT SURE

A message recently sent from one police department to another in a neighboring city read: "Our motto is—'We may be slow, but we're efficient.'"

The message related to the locating of a .45-caliber revolver that had been stolen in the second city.

The date of the theft: April 21, 1920.

SEATTLE, DATED 11-27-64  
March 1965

BoF # 63-4296-50

## Businessmen—Help Police Protect Your Business

PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED to businessmen of Indianapolis, Ind., by their local police department give advice on how they can help the police protect their businesses.

The leaflets provided statistics showing how burglars enter a place of business:

- 22 percent break front windows
- 16 percent break front door glass.
- 9 percent force front door locks.
- 14 percent enter through basements, coal chutes, or loading docks.
- 13 percent force rear door locks.
- 10 percent break rear door glass.
- 14 percent break rear or side windows.
- 2 percent enter through roof or skylight.

Here are some other pointers mentioned:

Every opening represents a hazard; all should be secured and connected to an adequate alarm system.

Access to openings such as utility poles, manholes, alleys, and the roof itself also should be safeguarded.

Night lights should be wired so that alarm is set off if they go out.

Outside lights should be installed so that dark areas cannot conceal an intruder, and inside lights should be installed toward the rear so that an intruder's silhouette can be seen from the street.

Power source of alarm system should be hidden, protected, checked, and tested regularly.

All doors should have pin tumbler locks and be of sturdy construction with sheet steel installed on outside and inside of the basement doors.

Any nighttime steel bars or protective barriers should be locked and of the type that cannot be lifted or pried off.

Glass bricks can be substituted for side and rear windows if ventilation is not a factor.

Metal window grates padlocked at night offer good protection.

The businessman, the booklet explained, can aid himself and the police by taking adequate security measures which will increase the time required by a burglar to enter the establishment.

PAMPHLET FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS P.D.

## AMMUNITION

It is foolish to trust your life to anything but the best. When on duty, carry factory ammunition only for your gun. Use reloads for practice. Also, to be absolutely certain that your revolver will fire when needed, replace the "old" rounds frequently with cartridges from a fresh supply.

LAW + ORDER, SEPT 1964/EXCERPT  
FROM ARTICLE P. 24.

LAST SENTENCE DERIVED FROM BUREAU



# FINGERPRINTS BREAK SEAL OF THE UNKNOWN

ONE'S IMAGINATION IS STAGGERED upon consideration of the total of more than 172 million sets of fingerprints on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. Currently received at the rate of more than 24,000 per workday, this collection contains at the present time over 46 million sets of arrest prints and over 126 million sets of civil prints, maintained in two distinctly separate sections.

The Identification Division performs a valuable service in the identification of persons for humanitarian purposes by participating in the identification of fingerprints of deceased persons whose identities are unknown to contributing agencies.

The questioned identities include military casualties, suicides, deaths by drowning, and victims of major disasters such as floods, hurricanes, fires, airplane crashes, shipwrecks, and other types of violence. During the last year, the fingerprints of more than 1,600 unknown dead were received by the FBI. Of this number, over 67 percent were identified with prints on file.

## The Decapitated Corpse

One illustrative case deals with a decapitated corpse. In this instance, the Michigan State Police were called upon to investigate the cause of death and the identity of a headless victim found beside a railroad track in that State. Decomposition was well advanced in the neck area. Physical observation of the remains indicated that the deceased was a 20- to 40-year-old male, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed between 150 to 165 pounds.

Very few clues were available to investigators. A pocket street guide of Chicago, Ill., was found in the area of the body. Notes in the guide indi-

cated that the owner was possibly a veteran of World War II and had at one time been in a veterans' hospital. State authorities therefore processed the hands of the deceased and submitted the fingerprints to the Identification Division.

A search of the criminal files turned up nothing; however, fingerprints in the civil files identified the man who had been born in an east coast community in September 1924. He had been fingerprinted in connection with military service in 1942 and 1943. The Michigan State Police were immediately notified of the identity of the decapitated corpse.

## A Suicide Victim

In another unusual case, the Identification Division received from Dillon, Mont., the fingerprints of an unknown deceased male who had taken his life. The Dillon Police Department had conducted a thorough investigation in an attempt to locate friends or relatives of the man, but their efforts were to no avail.

Upon receipt of the fingerprints, an immediate review of the files was initiated. The civil section of the massive fingerprint files yielded the card of a man bearing fingerprints identical with those of the suicide victim. This man had been fingerprinted in connection with service in the Armed Forces of the United States. His sole fingerprint card contained the information that he was a 27-year-old native of Milwaukee, Wis. The information recorded on the fingerprint card was promptly telegraphed to the Dillon Police Department.

Visual mistakes are sometimes made by well-meaning relatives and friends in identifying deceased persons. Fingerprints are positive and will prove



or disprove identifications made by other means if a prior set of prints is available for comparison. In every case involving a question of identity of a dead person, it is recommended that the fingerprints be taken. If the victim of a crime is found dead, fingerprints, palm prints, and prints of the tips and sides of the fingers should be taken for possible use in latent print comparisons which might be of value to show the whereabouts of the victim when the crime was committed. In cases involving murder, accident, and suicide, bodies are often mangled, mutilated, or recovered in a decomposed condition beyond visual recognition. All 10 fingers should be printed if present; if not, all remaining digits should be printed.

### Single Prints

Of course, single or fragmentary prints of deceased persons cannot be identified by a search in general files because the required classification is not obtainable. They may be identified, however, by direct comparison with prints of persons believed to be identical with the deceased.

If legible prints cannot be obtained from the fingers of deceased persons by the investigating officers, the hands, fingers, or available skin from the fingers may be forwarded to the Identification Division of the FBI for possible identification. It should be noted that before severing the hands or fingers of a corpse, the permission of a legally responsible official must be obtained.

All specimens submitted to the Identification Division will be returned to the contributor.

### Difficult Identification Made

The following is an interesting case of the identification of an unknown decedent who had been burned.

A hunter and his son stumbled onto the partially burned remains of a white male lying face down in a field near suburban Penfield, N.Y., a short distance from Rochester.

Examination of the body by law enforcement officers and the county medical examiner revealed the presence of four strands of rope around the neck of the victim. The medical examiner attributed death to strangulation. He estimated that the man had been dead between 24 and 48 hours. Two of the victim's left ribs were broken and mild external bleeding was evident. The man's hands had been tied with plastic-covered wire clothes-

line, and his shoes and belt were missing. Although most of the clothing had been burned off, fragments of what appeared to be a black shirt or sweater and a cuff of what appeared to be gray trousers remained. No visible means of identification were found.

### Gangland Slaying

The individual who leased the land on which the body was discovered said that only a few days before he unloaded lumber within 15 feet of the spot where the body was found and saw nothing amiss at the time. Circumstances led investigators to speculate that the slaying was a gangland type. Little was learned from farm homes surrounding the area. Police officials from many nearby communities were called in to view the body in an effort to identify it. In addition, the dead man's description was Teletyped to 12 different States.

The badly charred fingers of the victim were delivered to the Identification Division of the FBI by an officer of the Rochester, N.Y., Police Department Identification Bureau. After painstaking examination and treatment, an area of one finger yielded sufficient ridge characteristics to positively identify the victim.

### Identity of Deceased

A 39-year-old Canadian of Italian extraction, he had been arrested in Toronto in May 1961 for illegal possession of narcotics. He had also been arrested in July 1961 by the U.S. Marshal, New York, N.Y., for violation of a Federal narcotics law. According to newspaper accounts, he was one of 11 defendants in a \$150 million narcotics smuggling trial underway in New York City and had forfeited \$20,000 bail when he failed to appear for the trial in Federal court and had become the subject of an FBI search. All interested law enforcement agencies were advised of the identity of the deceased.

### Drowned Victim Identified

Another outstanding example of the persistence of the finger ridges is that of a body of an unknown man who was found floating in the Cooper River near the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard by the crew of a tugboat.

*(Continued on inside back cover)*



## SOUND MOVIES

(Continued from page 10)

fully and properly nurtured over many years until it becomes a way of thinking and a part of life in the community. Of necessity, the responsibility rests with many people, the press and other news media, the churches, civic organizations, councils of safety, schools, etc. However, the logical "spark plug" is the law enforcement organization. It requires careful and intelligent planning, both immediate and long range, and, most importantly, a continuous and unrelenting effort. Many people in Denver are due credit for their part in creating an environment in which our efforts to curb drinking and driving have had a measure of success.

## A PUBLIC SERVICE IN MISSOURI

The Missouri Police Chiefs Association has given wide distribution throughout Missouri to a booklet entitled "Armed Robbery," prepared in cooperation with the Missouri Consumer Finance Association. Some 30,000 copies of the booklet have been given to merchants and businessmen through their local police chiefs and officers. Over 125 police departments have participated in the project.

The booklet deals with armed robbery as opposed to breaking and entering. It is designed to prepare people for the danger of being faced by a criminal with a gun or other weapon and to give these same people instructions about information that law enforcement agencies need to apprehend the criminal. *BOOKLET "ARMED ROBBERY" FROM MISSOURI CONSUMER FINANCE ASSOCIATION, LETTER DATED 10-8-64, FROM ORLIE*

*WILKENING, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.*



Mr. Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga., is greeted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover during his recent visit to FBI Headquarters. Mr. Jenkins is also president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.



## NEW FACILITIES

(Continued from page 6)

includes motorized filing equipment and much greater work areas than previously existed.

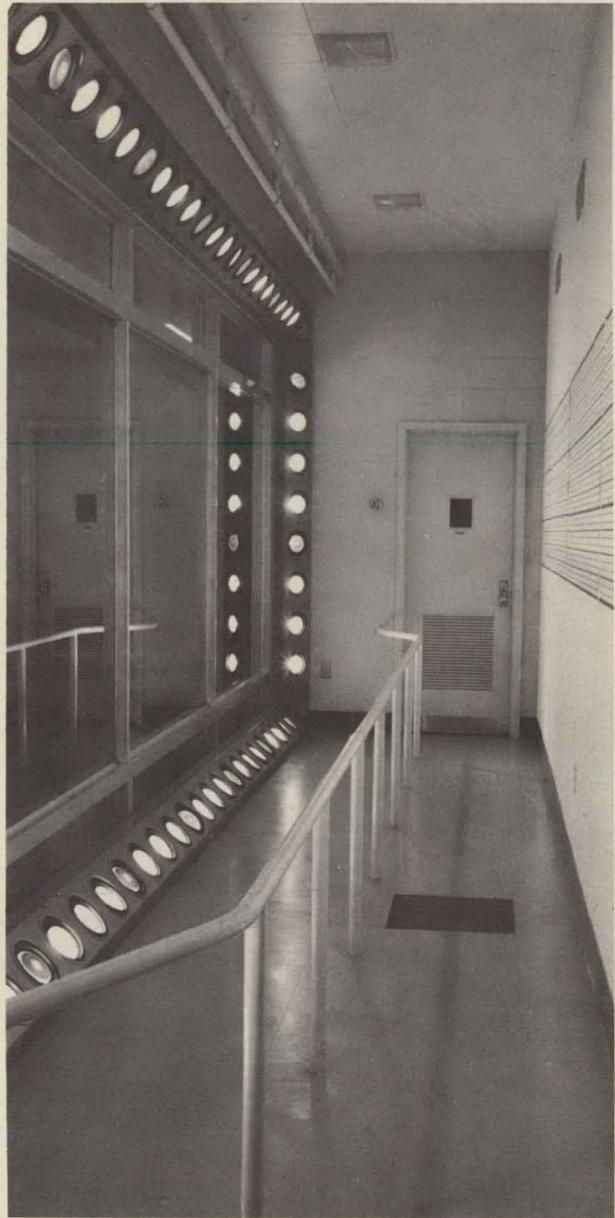
### Photo Lab Section

The photographic and crime laboratory section is equipped to permit increased production and color photography. Controlled voltage permits proper lighting for photographic purposes in an area used to take pictures of groups of prisoners suspected of crimes. The quarters are equipped for the chemical processing of latent fingerprints and other physical evidence.

The detention section, for overnight and temporary housing of prisoners, has 138 individual cells and five major holding areas, with telephone jacks provided to serve all cells. An intercom monitor system to all cells is automatically controlled by cell doors and independently controlled by the desk sergeant on duty. Security doors enclose the patrol wagons while prisoners are being loaded and unloaded. A first aid room is provided for sick or injured suspects. The police matron's station, in the female area of the detention section, is equipped with a built-in buffet to allow for the preparation of light meals for the matron on duty.

Richmond's Bureau of Police had its origin in the year 1782 with the formation of the "City Watch." During the years that followed, several precinct stations were specially designed and built for police use; however, this is the first time that we have occupied quarters that were designed for the entire police operation.

We feel that our new quarters are very modern in design and will result in a greatly improved and efficient operation.



Inside of lineup stage.

### GLUE SNIFFING

Inhaled vapors of glue produce intoxication such as is experienced in alcoholic intoxication. Actions while under the influence are usually irresponsible. Irresponsibility is followed by a loss of alertness and muscular coordination. In extreme cases, blindness, paralysis, and even death may result.

THE PEACE OFFICER  
OCTOBER 1964, PAGE 13.

March 1965

LAST SENTENCE ADDED BY MR. McHALE  
PER P.3 OF HIS FBI NATIONWIDE CRIMINAL

### MARK YOUR PROPERTY

A man's foresight made recovery possible of a telescope in a case he had stolen from him in a foreign land. The thief obliterated the name he found printed in ink on the carrying strap, but was unaware that the owner's name was also printed on the inside of the carrying strap at the point where it crossed the bottom of the case.

BOWN CRIMDEL  
DATED 11-27-64,  
BUFI # 63-4296-232

SECOND PARAGRAPH



# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## "Those Who Play With Fire . . ."

A SWINDLE in stolen color television sets is reported to be operating in some areas in such a fashion that the same set may be sold many times over to several different customers. The perpetrators allegedly net \$100 on each "sale" of the set.

These "sharpies" contact an individual with whom they are acquainted and ask him if he is interested in purchasing a color TV set for \$100, at the same time letting the prospective customer know that the set is stolen. The set need not be paid for until it is delivered to the home.

Upon delivery of the set to the home, the buyer is advised that if anything should go wrong with the set to call one of them (dispensers of the stolen sets) immediately, since they have to send one of their own repairmen so that the theft will not be discovered.

BOSTON CRIMDEL  
DATED 4-15-64, BOF. # 63-4296-5,

The swindlers have a tube in the set that functions for approximately 48 hours, after which the set no longer functions. The buyer telephonically contacts the swindlers for repair service, and they in turn send one of their own men to the home. After looking over the set, the alleged repairman states that he has to take it back to the shop to work on it. The set is never returned, and the buyer is out \$100.

When the customer contacts the swindlers to inquire when the set will be returned, he is told that the police have confiscated the set and that he—the customer—is very fortunate in not being involved for having purchased the allegedly stolen set.

The swindlers keep repeating this method of operation as often as they can find someone to pay a \$100—always using the same TV set.

## CLEAN CLEAR THROUGH

An unusual scheme for abandoning stolen automobiles by car thieves after the vehicles are no longer needed or may have become "hot" has come to the attention of law enforcement in a mid-western city.

Recently, an unidentified individual left an automobile at a local service station, and the station operator was instructed to give the car a thorough cleaning—inside and out. He specifically asked that the inside of the car be vacuumed completely, including under the seats and in the trunk—and that all surfaces be washed thoroughly.

When no one reclaimed the automobile, the service station attendant called the police department and ascertained the car had been stolen.

Police examined the car and stated its interior was polished "like a mirror." There was not a chance of obtaining fingerprints or any other type of evidence.

KANSAS CITY CRIMDEL

22 DATED 8-31-64.

BOF. # 63-4296-23.

## STOLEN MERCHANDISE ON SCHEDULE

Some thieves use cross-country buslines to ship stolen articles out of the cities from which they are taken. The stolen merchandise—usually shoplifted items—is placed in a serviceman's barracks bag or sea bag and secured with a padlock. The bag is then taken to the bus station and routed by bus to another city. The receiver of the bag at the other end of the line, who has a key to the padlock, opens the bag, sells the stolen articles, and shares the receipts with the thief.

BALTIMORE  
CRIMDEL, DATED 12-24-63  
BOF. # 63-4296-3,

## INDECENT LITERATURE

The first laws against indecent literature in this country were passed by Vermont in 1821, Connecticut in 1834, and Massachusetts in 1835. The first Federal action came in 1842. "LAW AND ORDER" MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER, 1964

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin  
EXCERPT FROM A PAPER PRESENTED TO THE  
MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
JOURNALISTS



## STANDARDS AND TRAINING

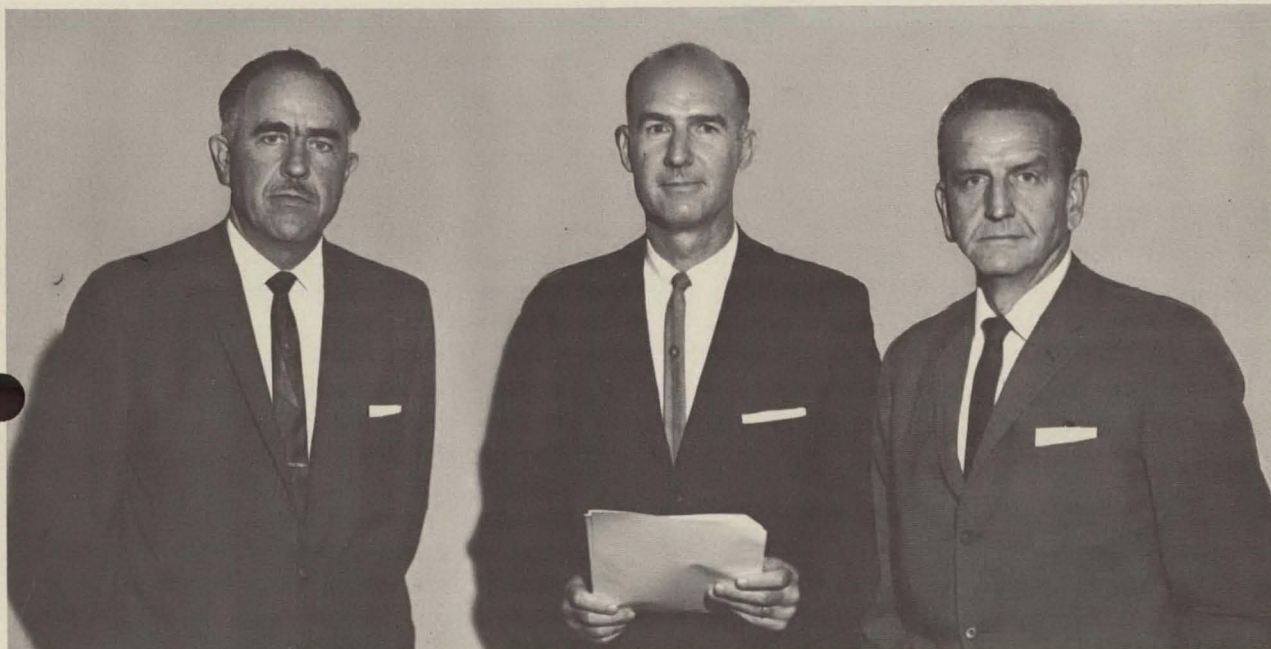
(Continued from page 15)

peace officers throughout all of our 50 States have, by their own action, qualified in the several requisites which make a profession. The professional requisites which relate specifically to this article are:

1. Standards for preemployment education and training;
2. Minimum standards for eligibility to practice the profession;

3. Minimum requirements for continual education, training, and upgrading of individual practitioners.

In compliance with Director J. Edgar Hoover's continuous advocacy of full cooperation among law enforcement agencies, the California Commission on POST has actively cooperated with over 35 States which desire to establish POST programs. The commission will continue to welcome inquiries from other law enforcement agencies and officials and will offer assistance toward the goal of achieving the highest possible level of police service to the citizens we serve.



Staff of Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, left to right: Kenneth W. Sherrill, Field Representative; Mr. Muehleisen; and George H. Puddy, Assistant Executive Officer.

### FORCIBLE ENTRY MADE WITH A SCREWDRIVER

Car thieves in the Midwest are currently using a small screwdriver, the type used in camera repair, to force entry into automobiles. The screwdriver, ground down to the thickness of a normal car key, is inserted into the keyhole and pushed in until it comes in contact with the tumblers. A sharp blow on the handle end of the screwdriver breaks or bends the tumblers back, and the screwdriver can then be turned, unlatching the lock.

Cincinnati CRIMINAL,  
March 1965 DATED 11-24-64  
Bufile # 63-4296-10

### NEW YORK LAW ON WEAPONS ENACTED

On July 15, 1964, the New York City Council enacted a bill prohibiting the possession or carrying of a loaded rifle or shotgun in public. Violators are fined up to \$1,000 or imprisoned up to 1 year, or both. The law also prohibits the possession of an unloaded rifle or shotgun in public unless it is enclosed in a carrying case. Violators are imposed a fine up to \$50 or imprisonment up to 30 days, or both.

NCCD (National Council on  
Crime and Delinquency)  
Sept. -- Oct. 1964, Page 6, 23



## WANTED BY THE FBI



William E. Gooch.

**WILLIAM E. GOOCH**, also known as: John Gooch, "Big John," "Goose," "Moose."

### Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution—Murder

WILLIAM E. GOOCH is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. A Federal warrant was issued on October 4, 1963, at Cleveland, Ohio, after Gooch fled the State of Ohio to avoid apprehension.

### The Crime

On September 27, 1963, this fugitive allegedly threw a 52-year-old woman from a third floor apartment window in Cleveland, Ohio, killing her. The incident reportedly occurred after a heated argument and struggle between Gooch and the

victim. Gooch, a 54-year-old Negro, has a criminal record reflecting a past conviction for manslaughter.

### Caution

Gooch is wanted for a vicious killing and has previously been armed with a .32-caliber revolver. He should be considered extremely dangerous.

### Description

Age----- 54, born March 6, 1910, Danville, Ky. (not supported by birth records)  
Height----- 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.  
Weight----- 233 pounds.  
Build----- Heavy.  
Hair----- Black.  
Eyes----- Brown.  
Complexion----- Dark.  
Race----- Negro.  
Nationality----- American.  
Occupation----- Laborer.  
Scars and marks----- Scar over right eyebrow.  
FBI No----- 470, 024 B  
Fingerprint classification----- 16 O 29 W OOO 12  
I 20 W IOI

### Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

## GAINING BUT LOSING

A laundromat owner became suspicious of two employees when the volume of his business increased and the receipts kept falling off.

Investigation by the police department disclosed that the two workers and an accomplice had bent the coin chutes in the dryers and washing machines so that the coins were diverted onto a ledge. The money was then recovered by the men. They were charged with stealing some \$15,000 from the automatic machines in two locations over a 2-year period.

PITTSBURGH  
CRIMDEL  
24 DATED - 5/5/64

## SCIENTIFIC ARSON

An arson case recently investigated in a southern city revealed that the arsonist evidently had filled some cans with water and carbide which he placed in various locations in the building. He then left a burning wick in a room of the house and departed. The water and carbide combined chemically to produce acetylene gas which exploded when a sufficient amount accumulated and came in contact with the burning wick. There was enough residue from the cans recovered in the building to determine the presence of the carbide.

SAVANNAH CRIMDEL  
DATED 10/6/64 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) (Title)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

### FINGERPRINTS OF DECEASED

(Continued from page 19)

Legible finger impressions could not be made because of the shriveled condition of the skin; therefore, officials in Charleston County forwarded the hands from the body to the FBI.

Within a half hour after the hands were received in the Identification Division, a positive identification was made, and the Charleston County Police were notified by telegram. The dead man was a sailor from West Virginia who had been missing from an American destroyer. The destroyer had been undergoing repairs at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Burns on the left arm, chest, and shoulder of the victim were believed to be sunburns, and the coroner ruled that the death was by accidental drowning.

### TAXICAB DRIVERS TO AID OF POLICE

Criminals in one large city in the Midwest are going to find themselves up against a two-edged weapon when engaged in their illegal ventures. Descriptions of getaway cars or unusual physical descriptions will be broadcast by police to radio cabs. A cabdriver seeing a getaway car or recognizing a bandit will notify a dispatcher who, in turn, will call the police.

One reason for this special emphasis on cooperation has been a rash of bank robberies in the city and the fact that 14 cabdrivers—all of the same company—had been held up at gunpoint.

The traffic manager of the taxi company stated his entire fleet of 251 radio-equipped cabs will cooperate with police. INDIANAPOLIS CRIMDEL  
DATED 9/2/64.  
BUFI # 63-4296-21,

### A TRICK OF THE TRADE

Among the tools found in a burglar's briefcase was a crowbar 30 inches long, which had been cut into two sections. A sleeve had been made and attached to one end so that the other portion of the bar could be inserted and tightened, restoring the crowbar to its original length and strength. Disassembled, it could be carried without suspicion in a regular size briefcase. PITTSBURGH

CRIMDEL, DATED 2-11-64  
BUFI # 63-4296-39-662

### A PUBLIC SERVICE BY THE PRESS

A newspaper in a midwestern city recently instituted a program offering rewards for information leading to the solution of a crime. The reward, dispensed by the police department, is intended to bring in evidence or information from the public which will help the police in their work.

With assistance received through this system, police were able to solve a brutal and fatal beating of an elderly worker in the city. SPRINGFIELD  
CRIMDEL, DATED 12-8-64  
BUFI # 63-4296-52.

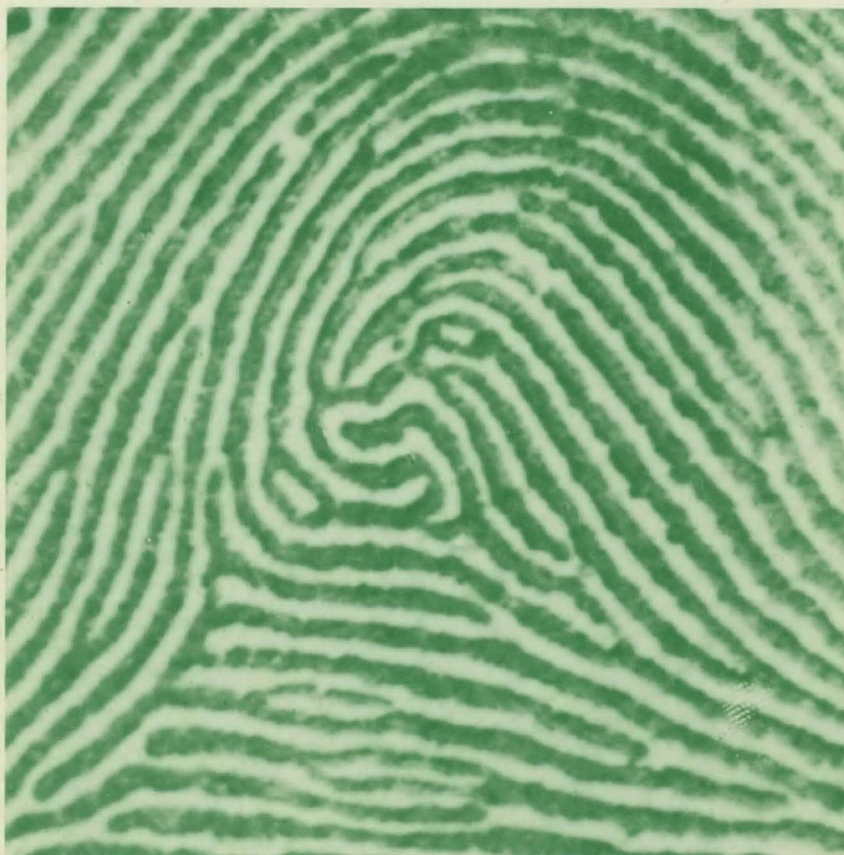


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



The impression presented here is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl with a meeting tracing and is referenced to a plain whorl.