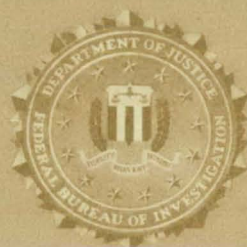


FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1954

MAY

Vol. 23 No. 5

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

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



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

May 1, 1954

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

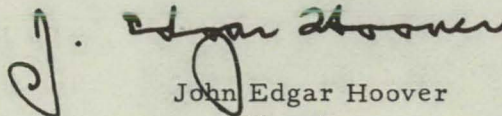
The year 1953 set another ugly record for crime in the United States. The total number of major crimes, estimated on the basis of statistics supplied by over five thousand law enforcement agencies, shows an increase of six per cent over 1952 and a new all-time high of 2,159,080 offenses. It was the second year in which the number of major crimes committed in this country passed the two million mark.

Translated into the realities of daily life, these figures mean that the average man, woman and child is in greater danger than ever before of being victimized by criminal stealth or violence. Day and night he runs more risk in his home, place of employment, school, playground and on the streets and highways. It is a sorry prospect for a civilized people living in what we like to believe is an enlightened age.

The crux of the problem is not that crime is rising in volume, which we might logically expect from a growing population, but that the rate of increase in crime is outstripping the population growth rate. There are not only more crimes in total numbers but also more crimes committed per unit of population. During the years 1950-1953, inclusive, the number of persons living in the United States increased approximately five per cent but the number of major criminal offenses increased over twenty per cent, an increase considerably greater than the rate of population growth. The growing crime problem cannot be explained away simply by pointing to the up-trend in population.

I should like to point out again, as originally suggested in September of last year, that unless there is a reversal of this criminal trend we are in the early stages of a crime wave of unprecedented proportions. The record-breaking number of children born during the last decade and a half will soon reach the age at which they are capable of committing any type of major offense from murder on down the list. We cannot know for sure, of course, how many of them will be inclined toward a life of crime but if their tendencies are no better than those of the present generation we are definitely entering a difficult period for law enforcement and public safety generally.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Jurisdiction of the National Park Service Rangers

by GRANVILLE B. LILES, *Chief Ranger, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tenn.*

From the glacier wilderness of Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska, through the fabulous west of Mount Rainier, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and across the romantic expanse of our Nation to the tropical shores of the Everglades in Florida is a system of national parks administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. This service is one of the great conservation agencies of the Federal Government. In addition to the scenic areas known as national parks, there are in this system national parkways, national monuments, and historical areas which preserve places of historical, scientific, or natural interest. This system was started with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." An act of Congress on August 25, 1916, established the National Park Service, and this act directed the Service to promote and regulate the public use of these areas and to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

This system includes 181 areas comprising about 23 million acres, and they are visited by more than 40 million people every year.



Granville B. Liles.

The protection of these areas and the millions of people who visit them is a primary responsibility of the rangers of this Service.

Most Americans recognize the park ranger in his forest-green uniform and broad-brimmed hat. They are sometimes confused with forest rangers, but the distinction is worth mentioning here. The Forest Service, of the Department of Agriculture, manages national forests. Both agencies are dedicated to conservation in the general acceptance of the term; both encourage recreation.

But in national parks there is no commercialization such as mining, timbering, and grazing, whereas in our national forests this type of use is authorized. There is no hunting of wild animals. You have to visit a national park to realize that it is a grand natural museum where the wilderness greets you as it did the first white man. Most of the people motor to the parks and visit them too briefly. However, some people go to hike and live awhile among the virgin forests and scenic wonders; some enjoy the bear, elk, and many other interesting forms of wildlife; others fish in the rushing mountain streams; others just rest and relax. So, where you go in the national parks, or what you do after you get there, depends upon your own desires.

It is no small job to provide the necessary protection which these areas deserve, nor is it an easy matter to get the 40 million visitors in and out with the minimum of danger. However, less than 350 permanent rangers comprise the principal protection afforded this vast heritage. Seventy-one park areas have permanent rangers. During the peak of the travel season this staff is supplemented by about 425 temporary rangers to assist in the mammoth job.

The Park Ranger's Job

The duties of a park ranger have changed considerably since the first ranger, Harry Yount, was appointed to Yellowstone in 1880; his title was "gamekeeper." A recent civil-service announce-

ment for the park-ranger examination reads as follows: "The duties of persons appointed from this examination will include protecting the areas from fire, preventing fire and promoting insect control, protecting and studying the scenic features and the plant and animal life of the area, protecting the public visiting the area and giving them reliable and authentic information, preserving law and order, and preventing accidents." The announcement continues: "The duties of the position require arduous physical exertion under rigorous and unusual environmental conditions. Park rangers frequently travel over rugged, precipitous, slippery, and extremely hazardous terrain at high elevations, carrying packs or heavy equipment."

After a qualified applicant passes the required examination and is fortunate enough to get one of the few vacancies, he is in for much instruction, inservice training, and, not infrequently, a dramatic experience. The job is loaded with appeal for the person who loves the outdoor life and is interested in rendering an unselfish service to his fellow Americans.

Doctor, guide, firefighter, policeman, forester, public-relations man, sanitation inspector, wildlife technician, naturalist, garbageman, traffic expert—the park ranger must be a little bit of each because of the nature of the job. To do a good job, the ranger must be a "natural" and be versatile.

The duties and responsibilities of a park ranger are essentially the same throughout the national park system. The ranger force of every park operates according to general protection plans, procedures, and policies as prescribed by the Director of the Service in Washington and implemented by the regional director and the local park superintendent. A typical ranger force in a national park consists of a chief ranger, one or more assistants, district rangers, permanent park rangers, wardens, and seasonal park rangers. The size of the protection staff varies according to the complexity of problems, size of the park, intensity of public use, etc.

The primary function of most park-ranger positions includes protection, law enforcement, information, and maintenance. The extent to which a ranger might perform one or all would necessarily depend upon his particular assignment and the park in which he works.

The fact that most of the national parks are located in isolated and mountainous regions ac-

counts for some unusual incidents. People are sometimes lost and must be rescued. This is because they either become too venturesome and penetrate into areas where inexperienced hikers and campers should not go, or else overestimate their knowledge of the outdoors. Spectacular rescues are made every year in some of our parks.

Trails frequently traverse the most inaccessible areas, far removed from the motor roads, and emergencies occur which require the assistance of rangers trained in this activity. Accidents, falls, illness, and death sometimes occur to inexperienced visitors who go into these remote areas.

In the summer of 1950 a light plane became lost in the fog of the Blue Ridge Mountains and crashed in the Shenandoah National Park. The pilot and passenger crawled from the wreckage. The pilot collapsed nearby, but the passenger hiked out to the nearest ranger station and reported the crash. A rescue party was organized to locate the wreckage and for 4 hours the men crawled over the boulders and through brush in the fog until they found the pilot, unconscious. He was given first aid and it was decided that a doctor should be brought in since he had a serious head injury. The doctor was located and guided to the scene where he administered emergency treatment. In shifts the crew carried the injured man for 8 hours down the mountain to a waiting ambulance. The pilot lived to return to the site of his wreck. Such rescues are routine for rangers, but they are not pleasant.

The Fire Problem

The serious problem of fire in our national parks is handled in much the same manner as in national forests, State forests, and other public lands. Forest fires present the greatest threat to the significant features for which the areas were established. Comprehensive plans for fighting fires have been made in every area having a fire problem. The instructions for this one activity alone fill a manual for every park, and a park ranger is expected to know this phase of his work thoroughly.

Responsibilities of park rangers during fires are fairly standardized. Fire-control plans include: (1) instructions for every employee and prospective emergency firefighter, (2) interpretation of weather reports, (3) a system of reporting fires from any spot in the park, (4) strategically placed tools, trained crews, efficient communication, standard procedure for exercising authority

on fires, and cooperative agreements with adjacent forests, States, and counties. This is implemented by talks on fire prevention by rangers, signs, the education of nearby residents, regular patrol by fire guards and rangers, and related fire-prevention activities.

Park rangers have participated in some tragic forest fires. The worst of recent date swept the Bar Harbor, Maine, area and the nearby Acadia National Park in the fall of 1947. Rangers from most of the eastern park areas were flown by Army and Navy planes to the fire, and were joined by firefighting experts from the United States Forest Service, Maine Forest Service, and county firefighters to combat this disastrous fire which gutted thousands of acres of forests and ripped through the town of Bar Harbor and other populated areas. I participated in another fire which destroyed, within 3 days, more than 35,000 acres of lovely forest in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. How did the fire originate? A mountaineer was "smoking" out a coon tree and carelessly allowed sparks from the "smoker rags" to ignite the tinder-dry leaves.

It is a dramatic sight to see skilled and well-trained firefighters roll into action with their tools and equipment and battle a blazing inferno sweeping across the mountains. Training in the selection and use of fire tools and equipment and in the proper technique of building fire lines to stop the fire's spread is an essential part of a ranger's training.

Park people become "keyed up" when a fire season rolls around—alert to the threat to the forests, wildlife, and other property. In the East there are two fire seasons, occurring in the fall

and in the spring; in the West the fire season is normally during the summer and fall months. During these periods of fire danger, the ranger staff is supplemented by seasonal fire guards who man the fire towers, patrol the roads and trails, and assist in fire-suppression work. The National Park Service is proud of its fire record despite the continued loss caused by man's carelessness.

Fire Investigation

The most difficult phase of forest-fire control is not always the actual suppression of a fire, but determining how the fire started. In fire control it is elementary that the ranger who first arrives at the fire make an investigation to determine how the fire started. Quick thinking and action are necessary to look over a forest fire and, in the excitement of the blaze, take time to examine for evidence as to the origin of the fire. Often, this initial examination provides the bit of information which eventually solves the "mystery." Perhaps it is the remains of a campfire, a cigarette, or maybe there is evidence which later develops proof of an incendiary fire. Often, the real evidence is not discovered for days until a neighbor, traveler, or visitor gives the ranger a lead.

A series of forest fires occurred in the spring of 1952 in one of our parks which illustrate the difficulty we sometimes experience in apprehending an incendiary. The first fire occurred in April, and during a period of about 1 month 5 successive fires were suppressed in 1 mountain area. Suspicion was pointing toward one person. Rangers were assisted by the FBI, local police, and State officials. A continual surveillance was made of the region. After the sixth fire occurred, arrangements were made by FBI agents to obtain bloodhounds from nearby and make a concerted effort to apprehend the incendiary. The seventh fire was set some distance from the home of the suspect. Action was delayed in suppressing the fire nearest the point of origin, and the bloodhounds were placed on the fire-edge nearest the incendiary's home and they trailed the suspect to his home. Under questioning he admitted setting all fires. In Federal court the defendant was convicted of setting all of the fires and given a long jail sentence. Only through the close cooperation of all the agencies mentioned above was this case so successfully prosecuted. This is only one example of the cordial relationship existing



Black bears roam the Great Smokies.

between park rangers, the FBI, and local police officials surrounding the parks.

Park Service Jurisdiction

The type of jurisdiction in force within an area determines largely what authority the United States has, or may exercise, and is of prime importance to law-enforcement personnel. All parks do not have the same jurisdiction. The type of jurisdiction vested in the United States over an area determines if Federal or State laws, or both may be enforced within a national park area. There are three types of jurisdiction exercised by the United States over national park areas: (1) proprietary, (2) concurrent, and (3) exclusive.

Exclusive jurisdiction of one sort or another is in force in most national parks. In most of our western parks the exclusive jurisdiction covers the Federal lands as well as private lands therein. In most of our eastern parks, exclusive jurisdiction applies, except for private lands within the self-contained area. In such cases there is a cession to the United States by a State. The State may reserve in the cession certain powers, such as the reservation by the State of the right to serve civil and criminal process, right to vote, etc. Three of our eastern parks are under such jurisdiction. Park rangers in such cases have full police powers to enforce the laws, and rules and regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Great Smoky Mountains National Park falls in this category. Special regulations are enacted for some areas, such as special rules pertaining to fishing, or the prohibition against trucking over park roads at certain hours during periods of heavy travel. Congress has given the Secretary of the Interior the power to make such regulations as he considers necessary to regulate the use of the areas and protect them from depredation and harmful use. The courts have determined such regulations to have the force and effect of law. All regulations are subject to amendments to meet changing conditions. These regulations are published in a volume of the Administrative Manual and issued to Service personnel in all national park areas. Park rangers are compelled to study and be familiar with legislation pertaining to their particular area.

A violation of the Secretary's rules and regulations for the maintenance of law and order in national parks is a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprison-

ment for not exceeding 6 months, or both; the offender may also be required to pay all costs of the proceedings.

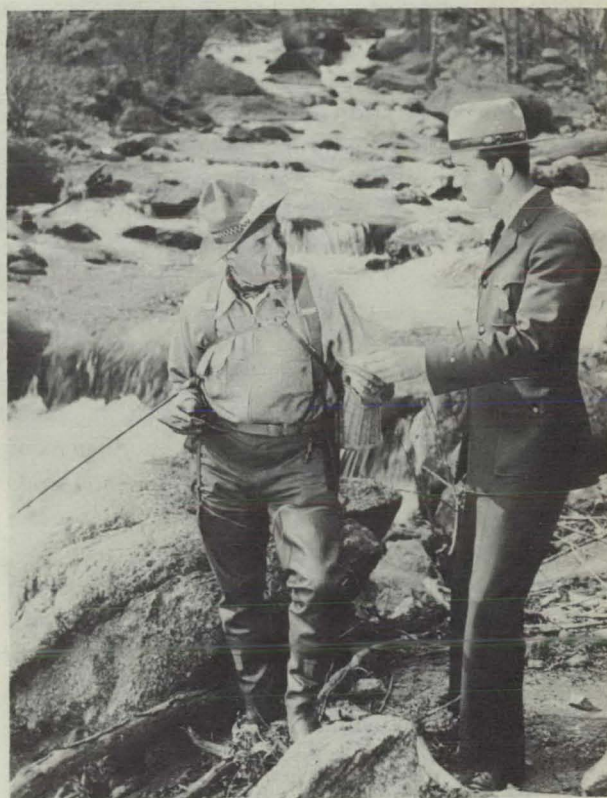
As the law-enforcement officers of the National Park Service, rangers are charged with the responsibility of enforcing all laws pertaining to the various areas. This responsibility carries with it the right and duty to arrest violators when the occasion arises. In certain cases, rangers are deputized as special State or Federal officers.

The authority for rangers to make arrests in national parks is provided in an act of Congress dated February 6, 1905. This same authority in national military parks is provided by an act of March 3, 1897.

Though the visitors to our national parks seldom see a ranger actually wearing a gun, rangers are generally authorized to carry them as standard equipment. They are permitted to use firearms as a matter of self-protection and in the protection of others.

Law-Enforcement Training

In recent years, through special arrangement with the FBI, Service personnel have become more proficient in law-enforcement techniques. This has



"License, mister?"

been accomplished through special training courses provided locally by the FBI, attendance of rangers at the FBI National Academy, and participation of FBI agents in our service training courses. Five rangers and nine members of the National Capitol Park police of Washington, D. C., have attended the FBI National Academy. As a result of this specialized training, these graduates of the academy have conducted training sessions for other personnel of the National Park Service. This has not only given the rangers and Service personnel a broader knowledge of law-enforcement practices, but has brought about an excellent working relationship between the Service and the FBI. Cases too numerous to mention have been investigated and successfully handled cooperatively between the two agencies.

The average American takes his vacation in the national parks by his automobile, because that is the transportation best suited for travel to these areas. Some parks have more than one-half million cars in a year, most of them traveling park roads during the summer. Many of the roads are crooked and located in very mountainous country. Other factors increase the danger such as the presence of wild animals along the road and spectacular scenery to attract attention and divert the driver's attention from his business. Accidents, bear jams, breakdowns, and motor troubles all go to make a full day for a park ranger. The ranger must naturally be skilled in accident investigation, first aid, and also be a mechanic of sorts. The accidents are not unusual, nor uncommon, but they add to the ranger's duties and responsibilities.

Protection of the park and public involves duties too numerous to describe. In many parks an entrance fee is charged and collected at stations located at strategic entrances to the park. These serve as information centers as well as collection booths. In every park there are one or more campgrounds which are under the management of rangers—someone must see that the thousands of campers get a satisfactory site; someone must patrol them to prevent nuisances and troubles; assistance must be given to keep the areas clean and neat. This is a service the visitor enjoys in our parks which puts him closer to the out-of-doors than just a motor trip. To hike the trails and get the true feeling of the back country is to enjoy the parks at their best. Visitors are encouraged to see the natural charms the parks have to offer along thousands of miles of trails.

Manpower Problems

The greatest problem is trying to figure how to get the jobs done with so few rangers. The parks are becoming more popular and getting terrific use—the highways are overflowing; campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities are receiving tremendous use—but there are fewer people to do the jobs as compared with a few years ago. Trying to preserve the areas in their natural beauty, on the one hand, and trying to satisfy the millions who come to our parks is a dual problem. It's a 24-hour job, and a demanding one.

We could not conclude an article on this subject without briefly mentioning a little-known fact about the ranger's home life. Ranger stations as a general rule are in isolated locations. Some assignments are far from schools, churches, and stores, each presenting a problem. Under such circumstances, it is highly important that the ranger's wife and family like isolation. Many of the parks have a small community group. There's no equivalent to such a community in the ordinary city or even in the country. These groups, though far away from the normal "civilized" activities, share each other's pleasures and troubles and become very dependent upon each other. They are deeply involved in their life and their work and get much satisfaction from the values offered by the area. A ranger gets a fine satisfaction out of endeavoring to do a job to the best of his ability and helping somebody else.

ARSON—A FEDERAL CRIME

Title 18, United States Code, section 1855, provides that—

Whoever, willfully and without authority, sets on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon the public domain or upon any lands owned or leased by or under the partial, concurrent, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe or group of Indians under authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

This section shall not apply in the case of a fire set by an allottee in the reasonable exercise of his proprietary rights in the allotment.

Officers who obtain either reports or evidence indicating a violation of this statute are requested to immediately notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the nearest office of the FBI.

TOOLMARKS ON WOOD

A district forest ranger who was investigating a theft of wood from a national forest found information indicating the wood was cut and taken by a certain suspect. The ranger took chips and limbs which had been cut from the stolen wood and sent them to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with similar pieces from wood which had been cut on a tract of private land. Laboratory examination located microscopic toolmarks on the chips and limbs showing that some of those from both the national forest and the private land had been cut with the same ax.

KEEP AN EYE ON SMOKEY BEAR

Safety work in the Nation's forests is being promoted by the Department of Agriculture through the use of a character named "Smokey Bear." Officially approved photographs, cartoons, and other reproductions of "Smokey" are used to call attention to the hazards of forest fires and the necessity of being careful to prevent them.

The use of this symbol for officially authorized purposes only is protected by section 711, title 18, United States Code, which reads as follows:

Whoever, except as authorized under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses the character "Smokey Bear," originated by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council for use in public information concerning the prevention of forest fires, or any facsimile thereof, or the name "Smokey Bear" as a trade name or in such manner as suggests the character "Smokey Bear" shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

The Secretary of Agriculture may especially authorize the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the character "Smokey Bear" for a period not to exceed 180 days, expiring no later than 1 year after the enactment hereof, by any person who, because of plans or commitments made prior to the enactment of this Act, would suffer substantial loss if denied such authorization.

Repeat after me:

**I WILL
BE
CAREFUL**



Responsibility for the enforcement of this statute has been placed on the FBI. Facts indicating a violation should be reported to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the nearest FBI office.

IDENTIFICATION OF FIREARMS

The National Firearms Act provides, in part, that each manufacturer and importer of a firearm shall identify it with a number or other identification mark approved by the Commissioner, such number or mark to be stamped or otherwise placed thereon in a manner approved by the Commissioner. Any person who violates this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$2,000 or be imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Primary investigative jurisdiction over the enforcement of the National Firearms Act rests in the United States Treasury Department and has been delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit. The FBI has only secondary jurisdiction.



Improving Radio Service Through a Central Terminal

*by F. CLARK SANFORD, Chief of Police,
Salt Lake City, Utah*

Salt Lake City's new radio terminal has been built in beautiful Liberty Park, a location chosen because it satisfies all the requirements for such an installation. These requirements are: to be approximately centrally located in the area to be served; to be easy of access for installation and repair of units; to be a proper distance from the nearest dwellings and businesses, and to be guaranteed against adverse contiguous building at any later date. The terminal building is designed to house the necessary equipment for providing 3-way radio service to several different channels and services. These services do their own dispatching from their own headquarters, controlling the equipment at the terminal by means of telephone cable lines. The terminal building also houses the necessary test equipment, shop facilities and auxiliary power equipment, and provides a modern garage for installation and maintenance work on automotive units. A central terminal such as this permits considerable economy for a city, as compared to duplicating a technical staff with instru-

ments and equipment for each city department, and also permits greater flexibility in using the facilities between departments and in protecting the service against equipment failures.

Salt Lake City is using 3-way radio, which means that each car can hear and talk with other cars as well as with central dispatchers. This method requires the cars and base transmitter to all be on the same frequency; it requires more training and discipline for car personnel than the two-way method whereby cars can only hear and talk with central dispatchers but we believe the added advantage of car-to-car operation outweighs the disadvantages.

Because of the number of units, which are too many for one channel, two channels are at present in use here. All units on a channel may 3-way with units on that same channel, but do not hear units on the other channel. Cars are put on a channel in accordance with the type of work they do. For example, one channel serves the fire department, police traffic division, police ambu-



Exterior, Radio Terminal Building.

lances, municipal airport, signal system maintenance, traffic engineer, etc. Another channel serves police plainclothesmen, police radio patrol, auto theft division, fingerprint and photography, juvenile division, antvice division, etc. Each of these groups is doing a common type of work and they must work closely in conjunction with each other. Central dispatchers can work with either group separately or can talk to both at the same time. This permits the channels to operate independently and simultaneously, or to be tied into one single operation whenever that is required. Police dispatchers normally handle one channel each independently of each other, but can instantly talk on both at once for disseminating general information or to allow a single man to take over both channels for short periods when required. Some dispatching points, such as the municipal airport, fire department, etc., are equipped only for the single channel with which they are concerned; other dispatching points are equipped to handle both. The automotive units of command personnel are equipped for both channels, so that these men may direct or participate in incidents on either channel. At the police dispatching room, both channels are continuously monitored by recording equipment, so that the actual voice-record of the system's operations is always available for review and preservation.

The heart of such a system as this is the control equipment and control lines from the various dispatching centers. At the terminal these controls may be switched at will to handle various transmitters and circuits. In this way, protection of service and expansion of facilities are always easily handled. The control system provides an "intercom" circuit joining all dispatching points so that they can easily talk with each other without going on the air, and it provides suitable indicators so that each dispatching point can know when it is in control of the air. Users on the same channel are interlocked, so that only one at a time can get control, and while normally the two channels are independent, they are interlocked so that if any dispatching point is using both at once no other user can cut in until he is through.

At the terminal are also facilities for a low-frequency system for civil defense and auxiliary police service; this transmitter is licensed as KOAA4, and is in the FCC "Disaster Communications Service." Facilities are provided so that this transmitter may be used to communicate with



Chief F. Clark Sanford.

amateur stations and special mobile units in the area. The call letters for the regular system are KOA435, operating in the 155 megacycle FM band.

A few other noteworthy features at the new terminal are the underground feed for power and for telephone cable, to eliminate radio interference and for increased mechanical protection; the provision of auxiliary power such that the station may operate indefinitely by generating its own power from gasoline; and the provision of receivers located at strategic points within the area but controlled from the terminal. Space will not permit going into all the unusual engineering features, the maintenance shop and equipment, record keeping system and the like. But at present, the terminal is providing communications from police dispatchers to police car units; from fire dispatchers to fire units; from municipal airport control tower to ambulances and fire apparatus operating on the field; from substations, alarm systems and maintenance shops to all types of mobile units; and from civil defense centers to amateur mobile units and home stations. Altogether, 195 mobile units are handled, along with 14 fixed units, numerous handie-talkie, walkie-talkie and motorcycle sets.



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Alcohol Tests To Control the Drinking Driver

The use of alcoholic beverages is older than recorded history and many of the problems created by their use are probably just as old. But we are a Nation on wheels and the mechanization of the twentieth century has added a problem unknown until modern times—that of the drinking driver. The problem of the drinking driver has grown with increased travel by motor vehicles and has contributed in no small degree to the toll of death exacted each year on our highways. The operation of a motor vehicle at any time requires attention, skill, coordination, and exercise of good judgment. Anything which interferes with the harmonious interplay of these factors creates a hazard and adds that much more to the ever present danger of the driver's becoming involved in an accident. The effect of alcohol on the responses of the nervous system to messages from external stimuli is too well established to meet with any dispute. Even moderate amounts of alcohol when assimilated into the blood and unoxidized by the body affect the higher centers of the brain. These centers control the responses used in operating a motor vehicle. Larger amounts of alcohol may seriously impair and prevent any effective control of these responses. Unfortunately the inhibitions released by the influence of alcohol create the illusion of stimulation. Thus it is that the individual who has had a few drinks experiences a sense of freedom which leads him to believe his efficiency has been improved where the contrary is true. Actually the depressing effect of alcohol on the brain centers has impaired efficiency. Moreover, this very feeling of assurance intensifies the danger of accidents since normal driving caution may be thrown to the winds.

A Public Menace

That the drinking driver is a real threat rather than a potential clinical menace has been shown repeatedly by surveys made for the purpose of determining the part played by alcohol in traffic accidents. It is no coincidence that as the percentage of alcohol found present in drivers by

blood testing and other laboratory methods increases so also an increasingly disproportionate number of these drivers become involved in accidents. Of equal concern, the fact is that despite great efforts to educate the driving public against the dangers of mixing alcohol and gasoline the trend of accidents in which alcohol is a causative factor is ever upward.

Controlling the drinking driver is difficult and presents a many-sided problem to law enforcement officers. One aspect of the problem is detecting the concentration of blood alcohol at the time the subject is arrested. For a number of reasons this is fundamentally important. First of all, the driver may not have been drinking and may be seriously ill. Many ailments have the symptoms of intoxication and at a later date it may be impossible for the prosecution to refute the claim that the defendant has a medical history of symptoms similar to intoxication arising from a long-standing physical condition. Likewise, the effect of medication, acute illness and other physiological conditions may produce symptoms of intoxication. On the other hand, arrest of a subject for driving while under the influence of liquor may produce a sudden sobering effect. The driver who had all the symptoms of intoxication when arrested may appear cold sober when brought to the booking desk. Or, the subject may exhibit none of the usual symptoms of intoxication due to heroic efforts at self-control. All of these and many other reasons point to the necessity for practical testing methods which definitely show the presence or absence of assimilated alcohol in the subject's system. These tests, to be of value, must also determine the concentration of alcohol present as a measure of the degree of the subject's intoxication. Several methods exist which provide a reliable index of intoxication in live subjects.

Methods of Testing

The alcohol contents of the blood, urine, and breath are the three most commonly used. A definite relationship exists between the amount of

alcohol in these three body substances and the alcohol content of the brain upon which organ alcohol exerts its depressing effect. It is the amount of alcohol in the brain which determines the extent to which command over the various functions of the body has been lost. The amount of alcohol which has been taken into the stomach does not provide any such measurement. For this reason the claim that the accused has had so many beers or highballs is in itself meaningless.

Blood for testing purposes is not difficult to obtain, but the specimen should be taken by a medical doctor or properly trained technician to prevent infection or injury. In obtaining the blood the skin surface is usually made sterile by a suitable antiseptic. The use of alcohol for this purpose should be avoided to prevent any doubt that the specimen was contaminated with alcohol from an outside source. Such a doubt may destroy the entire evidentiary value of the test. In most jurisdictions consent of the suspect must be given to obtain a blood specimen as the forced taking of blood is held to be invasion of the right against self-incrimination.

Urine is easier to obtain than blood and provides a good basis for intoxication tests. This is possible because some of the alcohol from the blood stream is eliminated unoxidized through the kidneys and bladder. The amount of alcohol found in the urine has been found to be fairly constant in relation to the amount present in the blood and, thus, like the blood, urine serves as an index of the degree of intoxication. While some variations have been observed in the ratio of blood alcohol to urine alcohol, as a practical matter urine analysis is for the most part as satisfactory as blood analysis. As was pointed out above, urine samples are easier to obtain than blood specimens, although from the technical viewpoint the principal objection to the urine test is the improper obtaining of the specimens. In most jurisdictions the same legal objection against self-incrimination exists for compulsory tests of urine for alcohol as against compulsory blood alcohol examinations.

Alcohol is also lost from the blood by passage into the air from the lungs. Again experiment has shown that a fairly constant ratio exists between the amount of alcohol in alveolar air and the concentration in the blood. Briefly, the measurement of the amount of alcohol in the breath is accomplished by collecting a given amount of air from the subject's lungs and deter-

mining the amount of alcohol in that volume of air. This may be done by having the suspected person inflate a rubber balloon to a measured volume. The vapor pressure of alcohol in the blood is in a fixed ratio to its concentration and this pressure exerting itself in the lung tissue causes passage of alcohol vapor into the alveolar air again at a fixed rate. The alcohol in the collected air specimen is passed into a suitable chemical solution by deflating the balloon while it is connected to an apparatus containing the various chemicals used in the tests. Variations of this method exist by which a direct reading of the amount of alcohol breathed from the subject's lungs may be determined on the scene or by which the collected sample may be saved for analysis at a later time. In the breath method the carbon dioxide content of the air breathed from the subject's lungs is also determined, in order to establish the amount of alveolar air in the sample. Only alveolar air contains carbon dioxide and alcohol vapor. Since the amount of carbon dioxide normally present in alveolar air is constant within certain limits the carbon dioxide content serves as a check on the sampling process.

Certain advantages and disadvantages are inherent in each of the three testing methods described above. As has been mentioned earlier, the obtaining of a suitable blood specimen presents certain difficulties while urine specimens must be collected under proper conditions to insure the validity of the tests. A discussion of the three methods in detail, however, with their respective advantages and disadvantages is beyond the scope of this article as each method has those who recommend it in preference to the others.

The Danger Line

A final word is in order regarding the concentrations of blood alcohol commonly accepted as indicating the various states of intoxication and which have been established by scientific investigation and observation. The terms "intoxication" or "under the influence" mean various things to different people. Many studies have been made to establish the relationship between the amount of alcohol consumed and absorbed, and the extent of accompanying depression in the various faculties. These studies are sufficiently extensive to cancel errors arising from selection of subjects, methods of testing and other sources. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.1 percent in the average subject

shows a definite departure from normal reaction times where choices are involved, decisions to be made and physical control in operating procedures requiring skill and other tests are involved. This low concentration of blood alcohol is produced in the average person, allowing for differences in weight and other subjective factors, by the accumulation of approximately 4 ounces of 100 proof whisky. Of course, variations from these figures are noted since it is well known that individual tolerances to alcohol are wide. The National Safety Council and other groups have adopted the rule that a person with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 percent shall be presumed to be under the influence of alcohol. Persons with less than 0.05 percent are considered to be not under the influence while concentrations between 0.05 percent and 0.15 percent are considered as corroborative evidence of intoxication along with other symptoms exhibited by the subject. These standards, based as they are on a large number of tests, using many subjects, afford a fair and objective standard for judging the extent of intoxication. If anything, the 0.15 percent standard is liberal when applied to the average person. Above 0.15 percent impairment is demonstrated by decreased coordination, slowing of reaction times and lowering of inhibitions. Around 0.25 percent confusion results, as shown by slurred speech, staggering gait and loss of sensation. When a concentration of 0.3 percent is reached, the subject may exhibit stupefaction and partial paralysis. Above 0.35 percent unconsciousness may come to the rescue of the inebriate, otherwise, if concentrations in the vicinity of 0.4 percent and above are reached, coma with a fatal termination may result. Needless to say anyone with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.25 percent or above is a menace to himself or others if he is so unwise as to attempt operation of a motor vehicle.

The end result of this discussion should be the adoption as a personal slogan of the often quoted saying that alcohol and gasoline do not mix, or, as is sometimes said, "If you drive don't drink and if you drink don't drive."

As in other phases of scientific examination of evidence the FBI Laboratory is equipped to conduct alcohol tests on blood, urine, and other specimens of body fluids. Specimens to be submitted for this type of examination should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: FBI Laboratory.

The Reverse Image of a Robbery Note

About noon on May 5, 1952, a lone bandit entered a Detroit, Mich., bank, handed the cashier a demand note threatening death if alarms were made and requesting that all currency be placed in a paper bag, and then made his getaway with \$4,500.

The robbery note, written on the back of a blank check form, was sent to the FBI Laboratory for search in its files, as well as for handwriting comparisons with known handwriting samples of two suspects. The suspects were eliminated by laboratory examination.

In Des Moines, Iowa, at 9:45 a. m., on May 26, 1952, a lone bandit approached cage No. 1 at a local bank and thrust a note in the teller's window. The note read:

"Be smart Read carefully I mean Business I am wanted for Murder need some cash I might just as well kill you and a half dozen like you if you touch, step on a button or cry out. You know as well as I do the bank can afford it Just Put 50-20-10-5 in the bag I give you let me get out the door before you make a sound as I will kill the first one gets in my way

I Mean Business Be quick about It."

The bandit, with a menacing hand in his coat pocket, waited silently until he had obtained \$15,000, then melted into the rush of people thronging the Des Moines sidewalks.

This robbery note, written on the reverse side of the stationery of a hotel chain, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory where it was identified as having been written by the same individual who wrote the Detroit robbery note.

Investigation was centered around a Des Moines hotel which was a member of the chain indicated on the robbery note. A blotter found in a room at this hotel contained inverse impressions appearing to be blots from the Des Moines robbery note. The ink, pen staff and blotter from this room, as well as a money bag found on the fire escape below the room and the May 23-26, 1952, hotel registration card for the man occupying the room were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for fingerprint and document examinations.

The laboratory examination confirmed that the writing fragments on the blotter were blots from the original Des Moines robbery note. Spectrographic examination determined that the ink on the original Detroit robbery note could have originated from the same source as the ink in a bottle

found in the Des Moines hotel room. Although the hotel registration card bearing the signature and address of the occupant of that room was not definitely identified as having been written by the writer of the Des Moines and Detroit bank robbery notes, some handwriting characteristics in common were noted.

A "break" occurred in the investigation after FBI agents in Des Moines found an empty whisky bottle in the hotel room. Subsequent inquiries at liquor stores disclosed that a man using the same name as the one on the hotel registry had bought the bottle at a liquor store near the hotel.

Investigation eventually led to an arrest in a Los Angeles bar on July 4, 1952. FBI agents at Los Angeles found several bills of large denominations on the suspect's person and later recovered approximately \$12,000, mostly in the form of money orders, in a suitcase in a locker at the railroad terminal.

Approximately 65 years old and somewhat lame from slight paralysis and ill health, the suspect hardly seemed possessed of the agile and alert traits which would ordinarily be attributed to a lone bandit who successfully staged two bank robberies. He had legally changed his name approximately 8 years before his arrest while employed as a guard at a Detroit motor company where he had worked a number of years prior to the Detroit bank robbery. The fact that he had legally changed his name had complicated the investigation in locating any trace of the man known to have purchased the liquor in Des Moines.

At the trial, hotel and bank employees identified the suspect, referred to as the "silent bandit." A document examiner from the FBI Laboratory testified that writing fragments on the blotter found in the Des Moines hotel room were blots from the original Des Moines robbery note. He illustrated his testimony with a large photograph of the robbery note, a large photographic negative of the blotter and a mirror. As a result, the "silent bandit" of two banks was sentenced to a term of 20 years in a Federal penitentiary and fined \$5,000.

The Saturday Afternoon Burglar

When a man known as "Mike" was sentenced in 1949 to serve a penitentiary sentence, the criminal art of burglary lost—at least temporarily—one of its most accomplished practitioners. His

modus operandi is worth remembering for he may have left a protege or two behind.

Mike did not look like a burglar. He was well dressed, carried a briefcase, and gave the appearance of being a prosperous businessman. Years of successful practice gave him that confidence and demeanor which serve to allay suspicion.

About noon on Saturday Mike took the elevator in a large office building and rode to the floor which housed the offices of some nationally known firm whose employees worked a half day on Saturday. If you saw Mike you would never have suspected that he was coming to work as a burglar. If you did not see him, it was because he was hiding in the washroom until the last employee left.

When the office was empty, Mike went through the transom or opened the door—often it was unlocked—with a produce crate opener about 7 inches long which he carried in the briefcase. Then he began to ransack desks and drawers. He never touched a locked safe and never took more than his briefcase would hold. His manner was casual. On several occasions he answered the company telephone to keep it from ringing.

Mike left town by plane on Saturday night or Sunday morning, usually at least 24 hours before the crime was discovered. Much of this success was due to quick flight and care not to work in the same city more than once a year. He came to be known as the "Saturday Afternoon Burglar."

Aside from miscellaneous items of cash, bonds, and postage stamps, the objects most sought were printed company check forms, personal identification cards, and any other small object which would facilitate negotiation of the checks. These items were turned over to a confederate who was an accomplished operator in impersonation and check passing. The confederate negotiated the checks and he and Mike split the returns.

FBI Laboratory examination of many checks and a study of the modus operandi used in the burglaries where the check forms were stolen opened an avenue of investigation which led to the identification of both men. One was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department and the other by Chicago police and the FBI. Both received penitentiary sentences.

OBSCENE MATTER

Interstate transportation of obscene matter by common carrier is a Federal crime investigated by the FBI.

Casting Made Easy

One difficulty in making plaster casts is that the material is not available when a need for it develops unexpectedly. This problem has been solved by Chief of Police Roy Harper and Capt. Robert Mayber of the Pueblo, Colo. Police Department with a complete but compact kit which is carried in all police cars.

All equipment is contained in a parking-meter sack. The following materials are used: two half-gallon buckets with lids, one containing plaster of paris and the other empty; one strip from a flexible metal venetian blind; one plastic spoon; two

clothespins; and one can of clear plastic for use as fixing spray.

The metal slat from a venetian blind serves to enclose the molding mixture in a circle of whatever size is desired. Plastic slats were found to be unsatisfactory because they may break in cold weather. When the metal slat has been used, it is rolled up, fastened with the clothespins and placed inside the empty bucket.

Pueblo officers have solved a number of cases through the use of casts. All officers have been trained in the use of this technique.



The complete kit and a sample cast.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Assistant to the Director D. Milton Ladd retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on February 28, 1954, after completing more than 25 years' service.

The son of a distinguished Senator from North Dakota, Mr. Ladd accompanied his father to the Nation's Capital and while working days attended the George Washington University nights, receiving his law degree in 1928. The year 1928 was a significant one for Mr. Ladd. It was in that year that he was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar. He was also admitted to practice before the United States Court of Appeals and, on November 5 of that year, he entered the FBI.

Three years and three offices later, Mr. Ladd was designated Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans, La., office of the FBI. During the next 8 years he headed the field offices at St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; and Washington, D. C. An outstanding investigator and a superlative administrator, Mr. Ladd was promoted to the position of Assistant Director in 1939 and placed in charge of the Identification Division and the Laboratory. Two years later he became head of the Security Division, in which vital post he remained during World War II and the crucial years which followed. On May 5, 1949, he became an Assistant to the Director.

Other honors, outside his service in the FBI, have come to Mr. Ladd. On June 2, 1952, Mr. Ladd received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N. Dak., where his father, the late Dr. E. F. Ladd, had served as professor, dean, and president. Mr. Ladd delivered the commencement address and participated in the rededication of the chemistry building which was named Ladd Hall in his father's honor.

Mr. Ladd has had an outstanding record in his quarter century of service and his achievements have made a lasting contribution to the FBI's annals. He will be greatly missed by all his friends and associates in the FBI, as well as by the many police officers who have had occasion to

D. M. Ladd, Ass't to FBI Director, Has Retired

work with him since he first entered on duty with the FBI nearly 26 years ago.

The proud owner of a Florida lakeside cottage, Mr. Ladd plans to make that his future base of operations, where he will undoubtedly do a little gardening and puttering in his workshop, and add to his collection of Indian artifacts.



D. M. Ladd.

★ ★ ★ **RED CROSS ACT**

False representations of connection with the Red Cross organization for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or material are violations of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The unauthorized use of the Red Cross emblem also is covered in the statute.



OTHER TOPICS

The Rhode Island State trooper wears no police badge. His hat bears a gold shield with the engraved pledge, "In the Service of the State." Since the department's inception by legislation in 1925, its personnel has endeavored in many and diverse ways to fulfill to the utmost the obligation of this commission.

From an original complement of 25 members assigned to three rented barracks in 1925, the troop has grown to a present streamlined organization of 84 members, occupying 6 barracks and 2 substations. The colonial-styled, red-brick barracks located on the main highways of the State, all similarly designed and constructed, have become a distinctive mark of State law enforcement and assistance to visitors and residents alike. Headquarters operations, once located in a not too imposing wooden structure at North Scituate, were transferred in 1931 to its present site on Louisquisset Pike in the town of Lincoln. This new building now houses the superintendent, his executive staff, the State Fire Marshal Bureau (which is by statute a part of the State police organization), the Bureau of Traffic and Supply, the Bureau of Criminal Identification, and a patrol of 11 men.

The unique and distinctive uniform of oxford-gray whipcord, trimmed with a military red doe-skin cloth, contrastingly set off by a tan hat, highly polished brass fittings, and cordovan-colored Sam Browne belt and leather riding boots, has been worn by department members since its beginning and during many outstanding events in the history of Rhode Island law enforcement, ranging all the way from the violent 1934 industrial mill strikes to the 1938 hurricane which devastated most of the State's shoreline. Such events distinguished the State police as one of the foremost agencies of public protection and assistance during periods of violence and tragedy in Rhode Island.

The department's five superintendents who have served from its origin have maintained in the department a military standard of police bearing and conduct which has from time to time led its

State Police Work and Administration in Rhode Island

by COL. JOHN T. SHEEHAN, *Superintendent,
Rhode Island State Police*

personnel to positions of leadership in national police circles.

The application of the facilities of the department in conjunction with the personal sacrifices and abilities of its members has etched a record of enviable accomplishments. The phases of the department's activities subsequently described herein attest to the services rendered by the members in the performance of their duty and incidents beyond the call of duty.

Personnel and Training

The selection and training of personnel are considered a most important phase of the department's yearly duties.

Prior to conducting a recruit training school, the department has a statewide notice served through the newspapers and radio that the State police will consider applicants for such a school. Applications must be filed in person at headquarters. All applicants are then interviewed by preliminary boards appointed by the superintendent. Preliminary boards consist of a commissioned officer and a noncommissioned officer of the department. At each interview a "Qualification Report," which requires careful scrutiny and examination of the applicant, must be completely covered by the board. A large number of applicants are eliminated because of obvious deficiencies such as height, weight, speech, posture, deformities, condition and development. The board evaluates both the education and intelligence of the aspirant. A high-school education or its equivalent is desired. Oral problems in arithmetic, history, geography, current events, traffic, quick thinking, common sense, etc., are employed to aid the board in its judgment of the applicant. The board also inquires into the applicant's character, hobbies, spare-time habits, associates, family circumstances, criminal record, motor vehicle offenses, and military service records.

The preliminary physical examination is given only to those who survive the preliminary board.

This examination is more or less external and allows the surgeon to note obvious defects which would disqualify the applicant without submitting him to a more thorough examination. The vision, hearing, heart, pulse, blood pressure, skin, nose, teeth, throat, gums, tonsils, etc., are checked at this time. In addition to deficiencies in these examinations, some other disqualifying defects are varicose veins, hernia, varicocele, and abnormalities of the feet and spinal column.

The most important phase of the selection of personnel is undertaken next. Unknown to the applicant, the department, using its own members, conducts intensive investigations concerning each surviving applicant. This procedure takes considerable time and demands the best investigative ability of each member of the department. Fingerprints of the applicant are forwarded to the FBI and the State Bureau of Identification; the Registry of Motor Vehicles, probation department, and records of local police departments are checked; previous employment and education and credit records are also checked. Statements of the applicant to the preliminary board are verified, and a comprehensive study of the character, reputation, and living habits of the individual is made. Since the future of the State police depends upon the choice of personnel today, every possible effort is expended in determining the exact makeup of each applicant under investigation.

The remaining applicants who appear at this point to possess the necessary qualifications are then submitted to a thorough physical examination similar to that required of commissioned officers in the military.

Each applicant is then required to appear before an impartial board consisting of seven State policemen representing all ranks in the department and chosen by the superintendent. The final board is charged with weighing all the facts and information available relative to each remaining applicant who is then interviewed by the board. Upon completion of this interview the members of the final board vote to approve or reject the applicant. As a result of this intensive screening process, only those individuals approved by the final board are recommended to the superintendent for appointment to the recruit training school. The final board's recommendations have always been accepted by the superintendent.

The State police recruit training school is of 12 weeks' duration, and during this training a candidate may be dropped for any reason, physical



Col. John T. Sheehan.

or mental. The practice of the department is to start a school with a greater number of men than are actually needed. This method offers a greater selecting power. Experience has proved that about three-quarters of those chosen to start the school measure up to State police standards and successfully complete the training course. This fact is also indicative of the intensity of a very thorough and competitive training period where only the fit survive.

For the first 5 weeks the training-school day starts at 8 a. m. and continues until 9 p. m., allowing 1½ hours for the noon and evening meals. The last 7 weeks of the school are spent at the recruit barracks at Scituate, where the candidates live under conditions similar to those required of troopers at regular barracks. During this period the training-school day starts at 6:30 a. m. and continues until 10 p. m. Evening hours are devoted entirely to lectures and recitations.

The first week of training is considered a conditioning week, wherein the candidate is subjected to various types of physical exercises—calisthenics, mat work, rope climbing, boxing, wrestling,

dashes, long-distance running, aquatic safety, games and elementary jujitsu.

During this period, candidates oftentimes drop from the school voluntarily because of poor physical condition which prevents them from maintaining the pace required. Subjects covered in class during the first 2 weeks consist of first aid, motor vehicle law, and such other subjects as would be beneficial to any citizen. The curriculum for the second week is similar to that of the first week, but the candidates are put on a competitive basis. The director and his assistants keep separate rating sheets on each man, requiring a close study of each candidate. In the oral recitations and written examinations the records speak for themselves, and the instructors will find that they will have to watch the physical work very closely. Several questions in the minds of the instructors will have to be answered relative to each candidate. What is his attitude? How much ability has he? Is the applicant doing his best? Has he the necessary stamina and courage for a good trooper? Does he talk too much? Does he avoid physical contact? Can he control his temper? All of these characteristics and many more must be considered by the instructor who realizes that if the candidate does not look good now, while trying to make an impression, he probably will not come up to State police standards at any time. It is during this period that the unqualified for the most part will be eliminated. The director and assistants will experience little difficulty in determining who should be dropped as a comparison of their separate ratings will be amazingly similar. At this point, then, the unqualified should be dropped so that the third week can be started with only those who have proved their ability and qualifications. It is safe to assume that most of the remaining candidates will satisfactorily complete the training, and the director is afforded the opportunity of introducing various subjects, including department regulations, procedures, and other matters of a confidential nature.

The remaining weeks of the school are occupied with the many varied subjects necessary to provide the candidates with a thorough and comprehensive training in general police matters. The strenuous physical work tapers off slightly after the fourth week, but the program includes sufficient exercise to keep the men in excellent condition and mentally alert. The subjects of study are given in a sensible and logical manner, terminat-

ing usually with one or more written examinations. The value of these examinations is twofold: they supply the director with a rating of the class, and they also indicate whether or not the subject is being taught in a proper and profitable manner.

Since there is no substitute for actual experience, whenever possible and practical the actual handling of problems and details under close supervision is stressed. A great deal of time in the last 3 weeks of the school is spent by the candidate on actual traffic patrol under direct supervision of members of the department who are not connected with the school. This practical work in the field is beneficial not only to the candidate but also to the director, who considers very highly the opinions of the various supervisors. It has not been uncommon to drop men from the school right up to the final week of training for such reasons as laziness, inadaptability, poor attitude, lack of responsibility, or lack of cooperative spirit. The director and instructors must be ever on the alert for indications of the above during the entire training period, for in some instances these traits do not become apparent until after a long period of association.

Upon successful completion of the training school the candidate becomes a member of the department or a member of the "Reserve." The new trooper is assigned to work as a partner with, and under the close supervision of, a senior and well-experienced member of the department. This arrangement continues until the recruit trooper has completely satisfied his patrol commander that he is capable of successfully performing a regular trooper's duties.

The newly appointed members are transferred every 6 months to afford an opportunity to the new man to learn the various patrol areas in the State and also to supply the department with a cross section of the value of the man from his many patrol commanders.

Traffic

The greatest achievement to which any traffic law enforcement agency can aspire is the obtaining and maintaining of an excellent compliance with the motor vehicle law by the driving public. This can only be accomplished by public endorsement of the methods and procedures employed by the enforcing agency. All efforts toward accomplish-

ment in the highway safety field fall far short unless public respect and public opinion are energized and become an essential element of the program. To create and preserve these all-important aspects of motor vehicle law compliance, the Rhode Island State Police resort to and adhere to the following listed simple fundamentals: (1) carefully selected and adequately trained law-enforcement officers; (2) closely supervised personnel executing a well-planned enforcement program; (3) impersonal approach to traffic violators, including a statement to the operator which informs him of the violation committed, the requirement of the law, and the disposition which is to be made of the offense; and (4) statewide consistency and uniformity in the handling of traffic violations from the time of the occurrence of the violation to its final disposition.

In many instances more effective enforcement is achieved by a deterrent upon the privileges of the license of the operator rather than the fine resulting from a court conviction. This type of enforcement has proved very effective because those who have once been apprehended do not want to again be apprehended to suffer a more severe license action than was issued after the first violation. Furthermore, the Registry of Motor Vehicles publishes in the newspapers of the State all suspensions and revocations, causing both embarrassment to the operators and unfavorable publicity. The reading public, in addition, is acquainted with the fact that violators are being observed, apprehended, and properly penalized, thereby creating a healthy impact in public respect for the enforcing agency involved. This method of registry action rather than court action in all cases also creates a twofold advantage from the viewpoint of the enforcement agency in that the troopers are not tied up in court with arraignments or trials, thus making more man-hours available for patrolling. This is the essence of the Rhode Island State Police traffic law enforcement program.

The selective enforcement method of patrolling is employed on a statewide basis. In addition, each patrol area maintains its own accident spot map, and with information furnished by the department's traffic bureau, all men are acquainted with the where, why, and when of the accidents occurring on the roads patrolled by them. The "fixed post" method of traffic law enforcement is utilized to the utmost. This consists of a trooper's

taking a standing post near his police car in such a position that he is in full view of the traffic from all directions. These posts are taken in accident areas for the purpose of apprehending the violators and have proved to impress the motorist that careful driving must be practiced through these accident areas. The patrol commander programs an enforcement effort to meet the problem of reducing accidents with the most intelligent approach possible.

One instance of intelligent selective enforcement undertaken followed an analysis of the mounting number of serious one-car accidents occurring during the hours of darkness, resulting from overtired and sleepy drivers heading in the direction of a service base within the State. Troopers on traffic posts were told to observe the physical condition of all operators with whom they came in contact during the hours of darkness. It became necessary in some cases to require the operator to obtain sleep in his car by the side of the road before permitting him to proceed, or effect a change of operators for the vehicle. After 11 p. m. all cars traveling in the direction of the base were halted for examination of operator fatigue. The civilians who were stopped were told of the situation which resulted in their being stopped and their endorsement of the effort has been unanimous.



*A trooper using radar for traffic law enforcement.
(Photo courtesy the Providence Journal.)*

The servicemen soon learned that when returning to the base during hours of darkness the car would be stopped. Moderation in living habits while on furlough seemed the best insurance for the safest and surest means to return to the base. A great reduction in the number of accidents resulted, and the members of the community through which the highways passed expressed on many occasions their wholehearted approval of the efforts and methods employed by the trooper in combating this problem.

Public education is another element the Rhode Island State Police feels is so necessary to coordinate and round out a sound safety program. Groups lectured to by State police, with an accompanying sound film, include all schoolchildren in state police areas, school bus drivers, granges, junior police patrol, civic clubs and organizations, service base safety endeavors, local safety councils, fleet drivers, and parent-teacher organizations. Television programs and spot announcements on radio and television over holiday periods were employed to get messages of safety into the home.

The soundness of these approaches to the traffic problem has manifested itself in the fact that the Rhode Island State Police was named first-place winner of the International Association of Chiefs of Police Award for Traffic Enforcement in the Eastern States in 1950, then received the second place award for 1951, and tied for first in 1952. Furthermore, the State of Rhode Island, according to National Safety Council statistics, has yearly, during the last 12 years, been either first or second among the States in the country in the fewest traffic deaths per 100,000 population and also per 100 million vehicle miles.

Criminal Investigation

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation is an extremely important and integral part of the machinery of any law-enforcement agency. The department that has a bureau staffed with individuals who are qualified to handle the many assignments coming their way is fortunate indeed. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the Rhode Island State Police is small compared with those of many other States; however, its personnel is well trained in the many phases of criminal investigation and identification. The limited size of the State permits the operation of a central bureau capable of servicing the demands of all

barracks and local departments requesting assistance. A bureau representative can reach any crime scene within approximately 1 hour from the time the request for this service is received. Following are some of the more important functions performed by the Bureau (not all-inclusive by any means):

1. *Process crime scenes.*—Search for and seize all physical and latent evidence; preserve same and transmit to the laboratory those items which require any of the examinations the technicians are capable of making.

2. *Photography.*—Handle all photographic assignments at crime or accident scenes and all other miscellaneous types of photography common to police work, mugging prisoners, etc.

3. *Fingerprinting.*—Search for latent prints at crime scenes; fingerprint all prisoners; maintain fingerprint file; make comparisons and prepare charts for courtroom use.

4. *Casting.*—Use various casting mediums for the preservation of evidence—footprints, tire marks, toolmarks, etc.

5. *Polygraph.*—Examine suspected law violators by means of the polygraph. The Rhode Island State Police since 1931 has been a leader in this field and considers this apparatus a very valuable adjunct to scientific criminal investigation.

6. *Autopsies.*—All autopsies are attended by a bureau member. He acts as a witness and serves as photographer if pictures are desired. He observes everything which transpires and is prepared to make a complete factual report of the proceedings. Acts as liaison between medical examiner and officer in charge of the investigation.

7. *Records.*—The bureau maintains a record of criminal statistics, such as indictable offenses reported and cleared; a master arrest card index; fingerprints and "mug" files; wanted and missing person file; data on well-known "public enemies"; and screens confidential criminal information and disseminates same to all patrols.

8. *Payroll inspections.*—Conducts surveys of payroll proceedings of industries to establish maximum security against holdups. Surveys manner in which money is handled where large collections are made.

As can be readily seen, the duties of the bureau are many and varied. The Rhode Island State Police, realizing the great importance of having trained and skilled personnel performing the aforementioned assignments, has taken every op-

portunity to see that its members have been provided the proper training. This training has been provided by the FBI National Academy, seminar in homicide at Harvard School for Legal Medicine, Harvard Associates in Police Science, University of Rhode Island Laboratories of Scientific Criminal Investigation, a commercial polygraph school and several schools dealing exclusively with photography. It is the desire and firm intention of the department to be progressive and up to date concerning new methods of scientific criminal investigation. Only in this way can law enforcement cope with the criminal element in the proper manner.

Unlike many other police agencies, the Rhode Island State Police does not have a detective bureau, as such, or any special group of men to handle investigations. The personnel in the various barracks handle both traffic and complaints. The more serious crime investigations are quite naturally assigned to seasoned men who, by their experience and added training, are more qualified to handle such cases. The newer men play a lesser role until such time as they are ready for the important assignments.

In spite of heavy workload and roster small in number, the department boasts an extremely high ratio of crime clearance. Consistently, over a period of years, the percentage of "crimes cleared by arrest" has been higher than the national average by at least 15 percent. It is hoped that by zealous endeavor future crime statistics will remain on the same high plane.

Fire Marshal Bureau

The superintendent of State police, by virtue of his office, is also the State fire marshal. The Fire Marshal Bureau consists of two members of the department who devote full time to its activities. All police chiefs and fire chiefs of both permanent and volunteer departments are annually sworn in as deputy fire marshals. The functions of the bureau are as follows: investigates suspicious fires; examines and licenses motion-picture operators; inspects halls, theaters, and hotels; cooperates with local authorities on fire prevention; and maintains the fire records for the State. The services of the bureau are available to local police and fire departments and are frequently requested. The bureau members regularly serve on committees pertaining to the revision of fire

laws, fire-prevention activities, and the formation of attorney general regulations on explosive materials and storage of flammable liquids.

General Services

For nearly 20 years the department has relied upon the inherent faculties of the bloodhound as a useful guide in the many solutions of the difficulties associated with search for humans, be they infant, senile, mental, lost, wanted, or escapees. The files of the department are marked with outstanding cases of tracking performed by bloodhounds. The location in dense woods and underbrush of lost aged persons or mentally ill individuals and the discovery of infants in secreted places, such as sewers, have engendered a wholesome respect for the animal in not only the hearts of the anxious kin of those located but also in the hearts of the troopers who daily work by their side. They truly render a service to the State.

"Prevention" is a word synonymous with all endeavors and businesses. Likewise, in police services, be it crime prevention or accident prevention, the preparedness and remedial steps are measured by the results of the effort. To this end the Rhode Island State trooper has become somewhat of a "glorified man on the beat," regarding both the destitute and isolated individuals of Rhode Island. One of the most humane and comforting services rendered during the winter by the troopers is termed the "destitute and isolated family patrol," a service designed to prevent suffering, illness, and death. During November and early December the various patrols throughout the State visit all backwoods residents and record the health, age, and medical needs of all, along with the food and fuel factors and the accessibility in the event of winter storms which would render the individuals destitute or isolated from the viewpoint of their own facilities. The troopers, immediately following a severe storm, scan the information and in their priority visit local families to ascertain their needs.

Another more common but general service is designated as "the stranded motorist patrol." All patrol areas during severe snow or rain storms dispatch patrols designed to travel every main artery during darkness to prevent motorists from becoming lost or stranded. The citizens of the State have learned and have come to rely upon the

(Continued on inside back cover)

A New Police Building for the Garden Island

by CHIEF EDWIN K. CROWELL, *Kauai County
Police Department, Lihue, Kauai*

The island of Kauai, better known as the Garden Island because of the abundance of beautiful vegetation the year round, is known to be the oldest island of the Hawaiian group, being the first to have been formed from volcanic activity. It is situated about 100 miles northwest of the island of Oahu on which the city of Honolulu is located.

Kauai is a place of much scenic beauty, such as the verdant Hanalei Valley, the sandy beaches and coves of Hanalei Bay, the Waimea Canyon, often referred to as the Grand Canyon of the Pacific, and the barking sands of Mana known to thousands before World War II when it was converted into the Barking Sands Air Force Base. Mt. Waialeale, elevation 5,080 feet, is known to be the wettest spot in the world, having once recorded an annual rainfall of 600 inches. It is almost in the geographical center of the island of Kauai.

Kauai has a population of approximately 30,000, the greater portion of which is engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, sugar, pineapple, and allied service industries.

Lihue is the county seat of Kauai and has a population of approximately 6,000. Two commercial airlines provide the only passenger facilities to the island of Oahu, and an interisland freight barge hauls domestic freight to and from Honolulu, T. H. Two seaports are located at Nawiliwili Harbor on the east shore of Kauai about 2 miles south of Lihue and Port Allen on the southwest side, 1 mile from Hanapepe, Kauai. Both ports handle commercial freighters which deliver raw sugar and canned pineapple to the mainland.

The Kauai County Police Department has recently completed what is expected to be the most modern police administration building, not only in the Territory of Hawaii, but also in many States of the Union.

The history of this new building dates back to 1945 when the Territorial Legislature appropriated \$75,000 for construction and to 1949 when a county bond issue of an additional \$75,000 was authorized, providing sufficient funds to construct and equip this edifice with as modern equipment as was necessary and available. The estimated cost



Aerial photo showing Kauai police and courthouse building in background and the fifth circuit court, Territory of Hawaii, in foreground.

of completion was \$150,000, which included \$30,000 for office and technical equipment.

Having secured sufficient funds to proceed, I prepared a layman's drawing from the perspective of a law-enforcement officer and submitted it to a Honolulu architect to prepare the technical plan. The construction was supervised by Tai Hing Leong, superintendent of buildings, Kauai County. All materials used to construct and equip this building were imported from the United States mainland with the exception of the cement hollow block of which the entire shell of the building was constructed. This cement hollow block is made from black volcanic cinder ash and processed locally with cement.

The new building encloses a landscaped lanai (court) and provides offices 16 by 16 feet for department officials, the detective division, a records and identification room, 16 by 63 feet, a photographic laboratory and darkroom, a radio room, a police dispatch room, a police court and judge's chamber, and an office for the captain of patrol duty. The wing in the rear provides for an armory and evidence room, and the police classroom 29 feet 6 inches by 16 feet. The police automobile 10-car storage area is adjacent to the building. Where possible, translucent glass, often referred to as jelly glass windows, has been utilized on the inside wall to provide natural lighting for all offices bordering on the lanai. All offices are equipped with a fluorescent lighting system and venetian blinds. Interoffice communications are facilitated by the use of an intercom installation throughout the building.

The dispatcher uses a multiposition automatic switchboard and a 250-watt FM transmitter for communication with 47 mobile patrol cars equipped with receivers and 30-watt FM transmitters and one 3-wheel motorcycle similarly equipped. A 50-watt transmitter is used at Wai-*mea* on the west side of the island of *Kauai* to relay messages to patrol vehicles in that area and further west which are out of contact with the master station at headquarters because of terrain. A 50-watt FM transmitter is employed as a standby unit and is maintained in readiness for any emergency. A large basement below the identification and records section provides ample storage space for old records and supplies and a 10-kilowatt automatic auxiliary emergency power supply. The table of organization on the *Kauai* Police Department provides for one chief, one deputy chief,



Chief Edwin K. Crowell.

four captains in charge of patrol division, records and identification division, detective division, and special service division charged with coroner's investigations, and plans and training. The balance of the table of organization provides for sergeants, patrolmen, and civilian personnel, giving a total strength of 70.

This project serves as a monument to those members present and past who have served their community well and have dedicated themselves to efficient law enforcement.



Records and Identification.

WANTED BY THE FBI



ALBERT ENOS BERRINGER, JR.,
with aliases: Albert Earl Berringer, Jr., Albert Bellis, Bert Irish, Frank Shipley, Albert Enos Weston.

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

Albert Enos Berringer, Jr., first came to the attention of the FBI in May of 1942 when he was reported as having stolen a 1940 Plymouth sedan from a garage in Denver, Colo.

In addition to the car, the thief took auto accessories and tools valued at over \$100. The stolen car was recovered by the sheriff in Ballinger, Tex., on May 17, 1942, where it was found abandoned in a wrecked condition. Berringer was identified as the man seen leaving the stolen vehicle.

Federal Process

On July 16, 1942, a Federal grand jury at Denver, Colo., returned an indictment charging Berringer with transporting a stolen automobile from Denver, Colo., to Ballinger, Tex., on or about May 13, 1942, in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Background

Berringer's criminal career began in September of 1918 when he was arrested in Fort Worth, Tex., on a charge of robbery with firearms, for which he was sentenced to a 5-year term.

He subsequently served terms in New Mexico and Colorado on forgery charges. In 1939 Berringer was sentenced to from 5 to 8 years in the

Colorado State Penitentiary on a confidence game charge and was paroled January 7, 1942.

Berringer is described as follows:

Age.....	55, born Nov. 16, 1898, Franklin, Pa.
Height.....	5 feet, 4¾ inches.
Weight.....	173 pounds.
Eyes.....	Blue.
Hair.....	Brown.
Teeth.....	Several missing, upper and lower.
Complexion.....	Medium.
Build.....	Stocky.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Printer, garageman, truck driver.
Scars and marks.....	Cut scar right index finger, a large vaccination scar upper left arm outer, faint cut scar right side of abdomen, nose broken.
FBI No.....	409,823.
Fingerprint classification.....	18 O 26 W IMO 16 L 28 W OOI
Reference.....	25 28

Notify FBI

Any person having information concerning Albert Enos Berringer, Jr., is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the FBI nearest his city.

Classification of Fingerprints

Copies of the booklet "Classification of Fingerprints" may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 45 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work, and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany an order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Any person desiring the booklet should request it on stationery bearing the letterhead of his law-enforcement agency.

RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE

(Continued from page 21)

extended coverage the department renders in this, one of the many types of general services.

By statute the State police leases and controls all State and local police teletype installations. The system consists of 34 stations in addition to the State Teletype Bureau. The State police is extremely fortunate in having a radio system which is remote-radio-operated from barracks to transmitter, and if necessity arises by reason of utility failure the whole system can operate entirely on auxiliary units. For out-of-State contact in the event of wide-scale communication failure, a plan is established in conjunction with the radio facilities of the United States Naval Reserve to permit the receiving and sending of messages between States.

The files of the department contain many instances of outstanding bravery displayed by its members, of exceptional achievement in the field of crime solution, of enviable highway safety records, and of deeds of humanity far beyond the call of duty which affirm the pledge that the members of the Rhode Island State Police have been and will continue to be "In the Service of the State."

Safety Education

The village of Rockville Centre, N. Y., publishes a monthly news pamphlet entitled "This Month in Rockville Centre." Chief of Police Thomas Eibler uses short items in each issue of this publication to point out traffic dangers and safety practices. One item which appeared recently read as follows: "A woman motorist, who parked her car at the curb on a business street recently, narrowly escaped injury when she stepped out of the left-hand side door in front of an oncoming automobile. As it happened, the door was knocked off its hinges and the side of her car was smashed.

"Such accidents can be avoided by getting out of a car on the curb side. If this is too inconvenient, the person getting out on the street side should look carefully before opening the door to determine that no approaching car is about to pass from the rear."

A foreword to the article states that the traffic division of the police department studies every accident which occurs on village streets and that a report of one of them will be given each month, pointing out how such accidents can be avoided.

TERRAIN SEARCH BY HELICOPTER

Helicopters solved a search problem for local officers and the FBI when the subject of a Texas bank robbery fled to an inhospitable stretch of country, where the usual methods of location and apprehension were of little practical use.

The area covers approximately 2,000 square miles of brush-covered terrain which is uninhabited except during the deer season. It contains a number of mountain lions, bobcats, wolves, coyotes, javelina (wild hog), and rattlesnakes in abundance. Approximately two dozen hunting lodges dot the area, most of them supplied with food and equipment which would permit the fugitive to live there indefinitely. Some of these are practically inaccessible to even jeeps and trucks.

At the end of the first day of search by the usual methods, no trace of the fugitive had been found. Bloodhounds were brought in but found to be ineffective because of the extremely dry surface. Some 20 to 30 rattlesnakes were killed during the early part of the search.

Through the cooperation of the San Marcos Air Force Base in San Marcos, Tex., three helicopters were made available for the next stage of operation. Each had a capacity of 6 fully armed officers and 3 crew members. The use of this equipment was coordinated by radio with the work of officers on the ground and road blocks set up around the perimeter of the area being searched.

The helicopters were used to systematically raid the cabins believed to be possibly occupied by the fugitive. These vehicles were able to land in small clearings near the cabins and then hover overhead to watch for the fugitive as the officers moved in to search the premises. When one cabin was eliminated, the officers were quickly moved to another.

The fugitive was not found by any of the searching parties but the pressure of the search drove him out of the area after he had covered approximately 50 miles on foot. He then stole a truck, drove it until the gasoline tank was empty, stole another car, and was arrested by local officers after a second helicopter search in the area of apprehension.

★ ★ ★

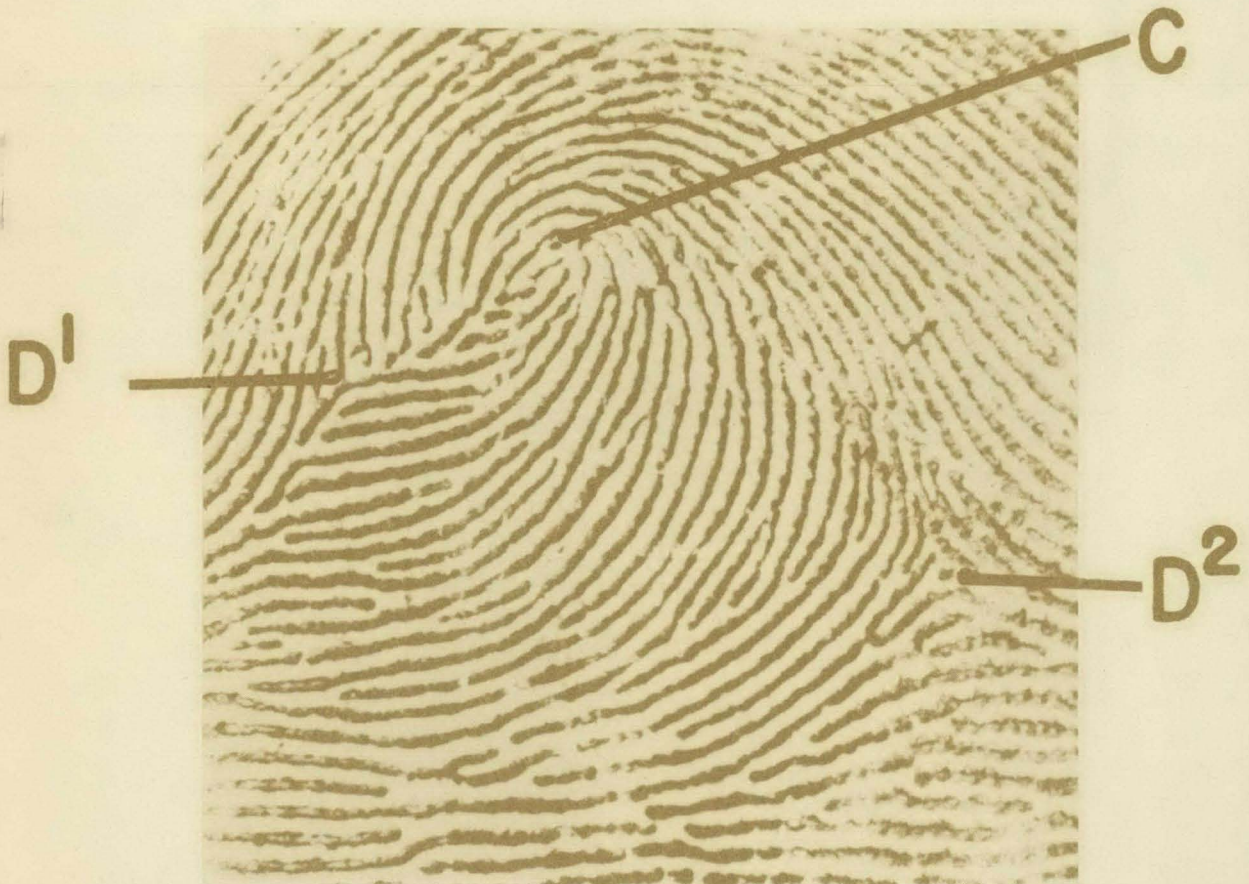
HIGH EXPLOSIVES should never be burned in cases or in deep piles. Dynamites, especially permissible gelatins, become increasingly sensitive when overheated before ignition.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Questionable Pattern



The pattern presented this month is classified as a loop with 19 ridge counts. Although there are unusual ridge formations in front of delta formation D^1 , none form a recurve. The core is on the shoulder of the recurve, C , and the delta for the loop is located at D^2 .