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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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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 such a nature that its circulation should be limited to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.





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

October 1, 1957

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The welfare of local communities across the country depends on the daily efforts of law enforcement against the ever-expanding army of lawlessness. In this constant struggle, a most formidable handicap is the ready reservoir of criminal replacements available through the loopholes and abuses of our systems of parole, probation and other forms of clemency. Only public awareness and unified corrective action can shut off these supply sources of seasoned shock troops of crime.

In some areas, recent violence against civilians and police alike has focused earnest attention on the serious problem of "repeaters" in crime. In one large eastern city, a local survey showed that 22 of 28 major offenders arrested in a single week were "repeaters," some having been officially "excused" on 6 to 8 occasions. Approximately 15,000 parole and probation violators are listed in the "fugitive stop notices" maintained by the FBI for local police. No less than 83 of the 101 notorious criminals who have been on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list to date had previously been given "second chances." Defiant gunmen who were products of "easy" leniency have accounted for many of the names on police service martyr rolls, including 12 of the 14 FBI Agents who have died in the face of criminal gunfire.

Criminal rehabilitation, an integral function of law enforcement, must be directed to the common goal--protection of society. Oftentimes, however, this objective is seriously jeopardized by the distorted philosophy of dewy-eyed social reformers who blindly champion the interest of the "underdog" criminal with absolute disregard for the rights of the society he offends. The shallow pleas that he is a victim of circumstances, a captive of erring companions, a slave to earlier environment, or other similar excuses, are all too often accepted as valid reasons for unleashing an unreformed wrongdoer. Undeserved clemency is nothing less than an invitation to a career in crime. Our whole concept of justice, in fact the very foundation of society, crumbles unless each individual is held accountable for his willful actions.

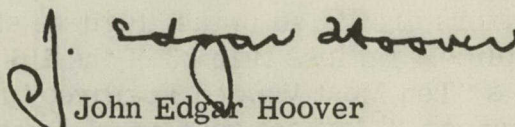
Equally unrealistic is the wholesale and premature release of serious violators as an economy measure to relieve crowded prisons. What is to become of these offenders unloaded upon an already undermanned and overburdened parole and probation system? To be effective, the privilege of

leniency must be reserved for those who demonstrate fitness for this consideration. Even then, the released offender requires and the public safety demands a realistic program of supervision.

Shackled by insufficient manpower and belabored by excessive workloads, today's parole and probation officer is denied the chance to provide the intelligent guidance so necessary in criminal rehabilitation. In one state, for example, individual parole officers last year were handling 115 cases, as opposed to the generally recommended maximum caseload of 65. Under such trying conditions, supervision can only be a statistical exercise of recording occasional visits, or in some cases merely telephonic contacts, with the released offender. There is no magic wand for transforming lawbreakers into useful citizens. This program of human reconstruction will fail unless an enlightened citizenry insists upon and provides the manpower and the means for the parole and probation system to fulfill its primary responsibilities.

There can be little hope for victory in the battle against crime as long as criminal reinforcements continue to mobilize through misguided leniency and the abuses of parole and probation. Law enforcement and the public cannot surrender the advantage to the criminal foe and still survive.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Policewomen Play Important Role in Philadelphia, Pa.

by LT. GERALDINE A. KELLEY, *Juvenile Aid
Bureau, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department*

The position of policewoman must be recognized as an outstanding opportunity for girls interested in a profession. This phase of law enforcement has progressed rapidly in scope and importance, and today, through its influence on juvenile delinquency, it is conceded as being a possible key to the reduction of the unfortunate present-day crime statistics. The policewoman's assignment is an interesting, highly specialized task covering a multitude of activities. It offers to the girl on the threshold of her career a chance to engage in fascinating, adventurous work while rendering a valuable service to her community.

Today's gratifying status was not achieved overnight. Ever since the first woman in 1893 invaded this heretofore masculine field of endeavor, the policewoman has found it necessary to prove her merit and indispensability. March 1, 1957, marked the 21st anniversary of the introduction of policewomen into the Philadelphia Police Department. As was true in similar cases throughout the entire country, there was marked animosity and resistance on the part of many policemen when women were first employed by the department. Some thought it was a case of window dressing; others thought that it was a publicity stunt, and there is no doubt that in numerous instances these pioneers were subjected to ridicule and abuse. Much credit must be given to their steadfast persistence and firm belief that they had a valuable contribution to make to the profession of law enforcement. It was only through the maintenance of these ideals that we have been able to attain our favorable status of today.

History of the Unit

The Policewomen's Unit was first formed in Philadelphia when on March 1, 1936, the mayor appointed a senior policewoman and four policewomen. Following the trend in other major cities, these women were secured in the hope that

they would make a distinctive contribution to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The unit was established as a part of the Crime Prevention Division, Bureau of Police, and was housed in an abandoned school building at 1117 Pine Street. The policewomen were charged with the handling of predelinquent juveniles, boys and girls under 16 years, but they performed a few other police functions. They supervised recreation for neighborhood boys and girls, organized a bootblacks' club, made arrangements for underprivileged children to attend summer camp, and also took youngsters to the circus. One of the major projects was a campaign against youthful scavengers and the restraining of boy bootblacks and children engaged in street peddling.

By 1939, the policewomen's activities were expanded to include investigations of morals cases, shoplifters, and lost children, and later they were



Lt. Geraldine A. Kelley.

used to assist the health department and other police units in all cases involving women and girls. They were also assigned to the vice squad in the investigation of Philadelphia's "Barbary Coast," and as a result of their undercover work many of the notorious bars were raided and closed. In 1943, six additional policewomen were appointed, four of them being assigned to the Detective Bureau. New difficulties faced the unit as a result of World War II. The city was filled with servicemen and the accompanying "victory girls." This necessitated continual patrol by policewomen in railroad stations, hotels, all-night theaters, central city luncheonettes, and bars.

Merit Examinations

In 1944, the November grand jury, after investigating juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia, recommended an increase in policewomen personnel. By this time, police work as a career for women was definitely recognized, and Philadelphia, as a step toward professionalization, set up merit examinations. On February 1, 1945, 10 policewomen were appointed through competitive civil-service examinations. With this increase in personnel, alternating shifts were initiated and tours of duty were spread over the peak hours, and for the first time intensive night and day patrols were instituted. On December 15, 1945, headquarters were established in the administration building, Board of Education, and all activities were expanded. Policewomen, in addition to patrol duty, performed social case work with the opportunity of offering counsel and guidance to maladjusted and

delinquent girls. They were also assigned to matron duty, to guarding women prisoners, and to investigating fortune tellers and morals cases. A public relations program was instituted, and policewomen appeared as speakers to explain their duties and to urge the public's assistance in juvenile crime prevention. In 1950, the pay scale of policewomen was raised to equal that of their brother officers and they were admitted to the police pension fund. The Crime Prevention Division was renamed the Juvenile Aid Bureau, although the Policewomen's Unit continued to function as a separate unit. In 1951, all policewomen were ordered to secure uniforms to be worn on special assignment but not to be worn on general duty.

In August 1954, the Policewomen's Unit, numbering 40 women, was abolished as a separate group, and the women were integrated into the various squads of the Juvenile Aid Bureau. They were equipped with .38 caliber police service revolvers, received instructions at the Police Academy pistol range, and were ordered to carry the weapons at all times. The ranks of policewoman lieutenant and policewoman sergeant were created by civil service. An examination was given and one policewoman lieutenant and two policewomen sergeants were appointed. Administratively, all policewomen are assigned to the Juvenile Aid Bureau, but they are available upon request for special assignments to all squads and units of the police department. At the present time they have two definite squads working alternate weekly tours of duty. They investigate all complaints concerning juveniles and offer 24-hour coverage. Policewomen are constantly assigned to the Juvenile Aid Bureau headquarters squad, which specializes in gang control, liquor and arson, vandalism, human relations, and curfew enforcement, and are also assigned to the Juvenile Aid Bureau morals squad where they handle juveniles who are sex offenders or victims of sex criminals.

Duties

In perhaps no other city in the country is the work of the policewoman as broad in scope as in the Philadelphia Police Department. In the juvenile field they investigate offenses ranging from homicide, rape, robbery and burglary down through the various gang situations to inquiries regarding missing and runaway children. During 1956, over



Policewomen examine weapons taken from youthful gangs.

16,000 hours were expended by policewomen on special assignments. These include the guarding of female prisoners and witnesses, escorting out-of-town female prisoners, and conducting special investigations where the services of women are needed. Policewomen are also detailed in uniform to sporting events where large crowds of juveniles will be in attendance.

National Recognition

The Philadelphia policewomen received national recognition and honor in 1955 and 1956 because of their excellent undercover work in breaking the back of a million-dollar drug racket. For weeks and months they worked undercover in constant danger in order to secure information which would enable the narcotic squad to make the necessary arrests. Several of the girls were taken out of the training school and placed in secret assignments. Others were later assigned to undercover jobs. This was difficult, dangerous work. They had to learn the underworld "junkie" vocabulary and also had to be familiar with the various drugs, how they were used, and their effects. They had to develop the ability to avoid situations wherein they were urged to participate in "hophead" parties.

Interesting Experiences

There have been many other interesting and praiseworthy performances on the part of various policewomen. One night a policewoman, while off duty and dressed in dungarees, was walking her dog. Suddenly a man over 6 feet tall and weighing 200 pounds leaped from the bushes and grabbed her. She fought him off, drew her service revolver and chased the man until she finally caught him hiding under an automobile. The policewoman held him at gunpoint until the arrival of police cars.

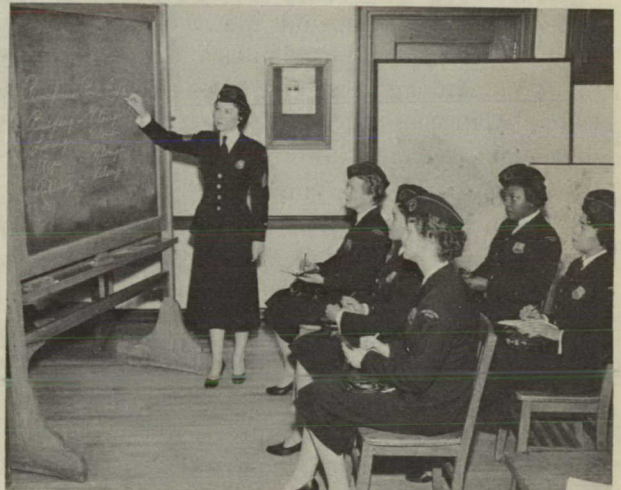
On another occasion, while patrolling in her personal car, a policewoman saw a man trying to assault a young girl. She quickly stopped the automobile, drew her service revolver, searched him against the wall and then walked him at gunpoint three blocks to the nearest police station. This was a particularly dangerous arrest inasmuch as a hostile crowd surrounded them and kept threatening the policewoman and urging the prisoner to escape.

Some of our policewomen have done excellent work with various special squads in the apprehension of burglars and robbers. Another noteworthy accomplishment was the case of a serviceman who climbed out on the ninth floor window ledge of the Pennsylvania Suburban Railroad Station. For hours he kept the police at bay while he threatened to jump. Two policewomen, dressed in civilian clothes, got out on the window ledge and were able to talk him back into the room where hidden officers seized him.

One of the most exciting experiences in which I had the pleasure to participate was an extortion case wherein a large Philadelphia department store was threatened with bombing if a package containing \$500 was not placed at an appointed spot. I proceeded as a decoy to a taproom at which time the extortioner gave instructions to take a taxicab and proceed to a certain street designated by a white flag. Here I was to get out of the cab, walk down the street, drop the money, and keep on going. You can be sure that he had selected a very, very dark street for the payoff spot. I complied with the instructions and dropped the prepared package, expecting any minute to come face to face with the extortioner. Within a few minutes, detectives who had been covering my actions placed a 17-year-old boy and his mother under arrest.

"Badge and Key Award"

Each month the Philadelphia Police Department presents what is known as a "Badge and Key



Training class in session.

Award" to the police officer who has shown outstanding performance of duty and rendered extraordinary service to the department. Policewoman Doris Fanning was the first woman to receive this award for her undercover work in the narcotic roundup, but not all of the policewoman's assignments are as glamorous and adventurous. In fact, they constitute a very small segment of her everyday work.

Qualifications

Efforts are constantly being made to secure outstanding candidates for the position of policewoman. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States and must have been a bona fide resident of the city of Philadelphia for at least 1 year immediately prior to appointment. She cannot be appointed before her 21st birthday or after her 31st. The minimum educational requirement at the time of this writing is graduation from an accredited high school. All applicants must possess a valid Pennsylvania driver's license. Because of the physical standards required and the necessity for good physical condition to meet emergency situations, all applicants must be at least 5 feet 2 inches tall, weigh at least 110 pounds, have at least 20/30 vision in each eye without artificial correction, and must be in overall sound physical condition.

The question is often asked, "What personal qualities make a good policewoman?" It is obvious that these qualities must include high moral character, good reputation, honesty and integrity, but experience has clearly shown that the ultimate degree of success and happiness achieved by women in this field depends in great measure upon their innate personal attributes and sincere desire to serve. Among those attributes should be emotional balance and the ability to work with others, dependability, keen powers of observation and retentive memory, a sympathetic understanding of human behavior, and a pleasant personality and appearance. The ideal policewoman must be firm but fair, consistent and uniform in her decisions, and must like people and have the ability to get along with them. Due to the nature of the work, the policewoman is required to work around the clock on alternating tours of duty. This requires a flexible person who can be called upon to forego personal plans in order to fulfill emergency assignment.

Examinations

The examination for applicants consists of a written test, a medical examination, a psychiatric examination, and a qualifying oral test. Each candidate must obtain a passing score on the written test in order to have her name placed on the eligible list. Applicants are fingerprinted, and no candidate who has been convicted of any crime, misdemeanor or felony will be considered. Ten points are added to the earned rating of any applicant who is entitled to veterans' preference. Immediately after entrance on duty each employee is required to sign a loyalty oath and questionnaire and is subject to severe penalties for falsification. The questionnaire inquires minutely into any possible past or present membership in Communist or Fascist organizations. Failure to sign invalidates the appointment.

Advantages of the Job

The position of policewoman offers young girls a guaranteed livelihood with many substantial benefits including job security, opportunity for promotion through competitive examinations, retirement provisions, annual vacation, sick leave, and a health and welfare program, together with annual increments based on merit. Minimum starting salary for the policewoman is \$3,925 per year with progressive accruals until she reaches in 5 years the full pay salary of \$4,930.

Training Program

We are particularly proud of our training program, which was first inaugurated in April 1955. At that time all recruits were sent to the Police Academy and given a thorough 5-week training course in criminal law and procedure, laws of arrest, report writing, techniques of interrogation and interview, defensive tactics, use of firearms, first-aid, rules and regulations of the department, city ordinances, testifying in court, and narcotics investigation. The Juvenile Aid Bureau also conducts a 2-week indoctrination with our own personnel. An in-service training course has also been set up and is a continuous and integral part of the Juvenile Aid Bureau program.

The primary function of a policewoman is in the area of crime prevention and the investigation of juveniles who come to the attention of the police. She is, first of all, a police officer with full

powers of arrest. She enforces all laws and ordinances with particular reference to the criminal behavior or delinquency of women and children. The policewoman follows through her investigations, writes reports, makes arrests and appears in court to testify against those charged with the various violations. It is obvious, therefore, that she must have continual training in the penal code and be familiar with arrest procedure and techniques. It is also important that a policewoman be able to write a comprehensive, adequate report and present competent courtroom testimony.

Performance Ratings

Every third week following her appointment, performance ratings are presented to each employee to assist her, by means of constructive criticism submitted by her immediate superiors, in developing the techniques and skills of the position. At the conclusion of the 6-month probationary period the policewoman has obtained a knowledge of the job requirements, its advantages

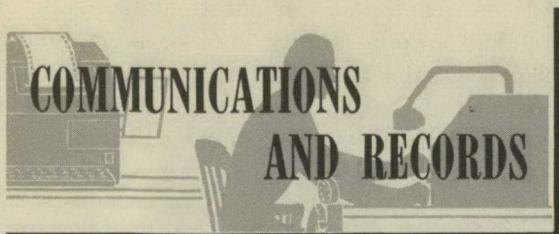
and disadvantages. In addition, her superiors have had an opportunity to observe her job performance and can analyze her ability to function. A probationer can be dismissed if she does not earn a satisfactory rating during this period.

Asset

The policewoman is a valuable asset to law enforcement, and her position is one which calls for keen observation and sound judgment, together with a deep sense of appreciation of human behavior. While the policewoman is not expected to be a trained psychologist or sociologist, through investigation and interviews she must try to determine and evaluate the various factors which lead up to the juvenile offense. This is truly police work with a social point of view. The Philadelphia policewoman performs the dual role of protecting society through detection and apprehension of wrongdoers and of preventing crime through the implementation of sound deterrent practices.



The Philadelphia Policewomen's Unit.



State Police Radio Network Covers Idaho

by Supt. ARTHUR E. PERKINS, *Idaho State Police*

The Idaho State Police radio communication network, one of the most unique and outstanding in the West, almost completely covers the nearly 84 thousand-square-mile area of the Gem State. In addition, we have established interstate liaison via an efficient cross-monitoring system.

The authorized federally assigned mobile-base frequency of the Idaho State Police radio is 42.54 megacycles. Other assigned higher frequencies are used to control the mountaintop remote relay station network and to relay messages through repeater facilities installed at the mountaintop base stations.

A complete State police radio system is necessary in our vast area of 54 million acres presenting seemingly unsurmountable terrain problems. Idaho's police officers, operating in this rugged and frequently inaccessible territory, need the vital assistance of such a network in order to give to the public an adequate law enforcement program, increased police efficiency in every part of the State, and a practicable civil defense warning system.



Supt. Arthur E. Perkins.

The Idaho State Police radio system with its present improvements is fast becoming a key cross-monitoring link between west coast and midwest law enforcement agencies.

The backbone of this radio system is a chain of remote control FM repeater and base stations strategically located on seven mountain peaks situated throughout the State. Four of these stations operate on 250-watt power, the remaining three on 60-watt power. All seven stations are controlled simultaneously by headquarters office in Boise or by any one of the six fixed port of entry stations located in each of the far corners of the State. This arrangement affords Idaho State Police headquarters direct contact with all fixed ports of entry, the furthestmost station being over 400 miles away from the capital city. This electronic feat is accomplished by mountain-peak repeater and base stations which automatically repeat and relay the transmission as many as four different times at the speed of light before it reaches the intended receiver. Contrast the modern, efficient method with that of an earlier vintage when a transmission required from 15 minutes to hours relay time and often resulted in unavoidable message inaccuracies!

Local Transmitters

There are over 20 locally controlled Idaho State Police transmitters located in various law enforcement offices where they augment the seven base stations and give the most useful service possible to local areas. Mobile communication is maintained over the State's 39,000 miles of roads by 40 patrol cars, each equipped with 50-watt two-way radios. Mobile two-way radio units and emergency equipment are installed in 26 additional State police vehicles, including the mountain-climbing "Snow Cat," a winterized 4-wheel-drive Jeep, a 2-ton service truck and several station wagons.

Installation of auxiliary power plants in the more inaccessible mountaintop stations remedied the customary problem of power failure interrup-

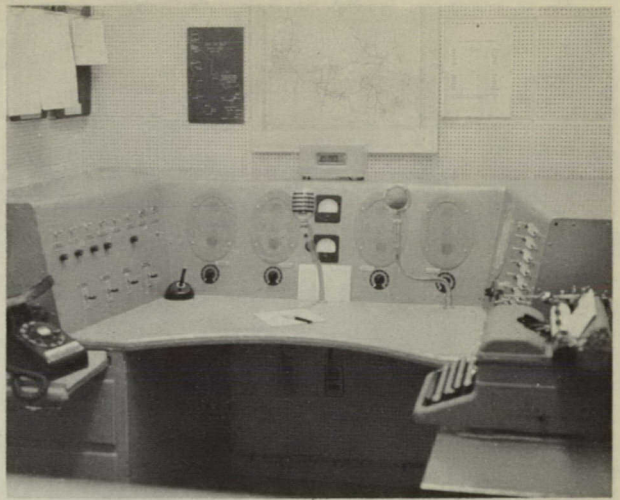
tions to service through the State police radio remote relay system. The auxiliary units are on standby readiness to automatically produce the necessary power when other sources fail. The statewide system is also secured against complete communication failure through an electronic combination of available primary and alternate circuits operated by fixed port of entry stations through local control and mountaintop repeater facilities.

Control Console

Among recent improvements of the Gem State police radio equipment is a main control console located in the Boise headquarters office. Designed and constructed by Officer James Bassett, State police chief radio engineer, the console includes more than the necessary elements to control and operate the statewide network. Although standard in appearance, the inner workings of this unique console provide auxiliary radio equipment to provide a satisfactory means of interdepartment communication and cross-monitoring with every other police agency. For emergency police communications only, the control center at Boise maintains liaison across State borders by cross-monitoring with the Oregon State Police headquarters at Ontario and, via contact on the same frequency, with the Washington State Patrol.

Interstate cross-monitoring is a fast, efficient weapon in the hands of law enforcement agencies pursuing a criminal suspect. In one such case the Idaho State Police radio effectively aided the recovery of a reported stolen car when the subject was arrested and turned over to an FBI agent within 33 minutes from the time a call was received at Boise headquarters from Oregon State Police. The subject was stopped at a roadblock by two Idaho State Police patrol cars which were dispatched to the scene.

Other interstate cross-monitoring is effected at radio control centers of each fixed port of entry and includes Utah, Montana, and Wyoming. Plans are underway to establish regular radio contact with Nevada. When this pending contact is completed, Idaho will be ringed in a cross-monitoring network of police radio communication with all its neighboring States. Anticipating needs of the immediate future, plans have been made for an estimated expenditure of approximately \$15,000 for mobile radio units to increase statewide coverage and control of State police activities.



Main control console.

A system with the multiplicity of the Idaho State Police radio net requires constant attention to servicing and maintenance needs. The responsibility for keeping the radio communication system operating effectively is charged to the chief radio engineer and one regularly employed technician. These two men perform many of their electronic and technical "miracles" in the State police radio shop located in Boise.

The personnel of the State police radio system additionally benefit law enforcement activities by keeping radar equipment in repair, making field checks by actual operation on Idaho highways in each of the six districts, and by training new officers to operate the radar speed meter.

Constant Improvements

The chief radio engineer is constantly on the lookout to improve equipment, conserve material and salvage usable spare parts from damaged and obsolete equipment. He closely monitors expenses to keep the budget down. New equipment and devices are put into service only after ample technological research and extensive local field tests have been made. For example, one of the chief radio engineer's tasks is to test transistor amplifiers on patrol car radio loudspeakers. A transistor amplifier connected to the speaker of a mobile radio receiver increases output from 1 to 15 watts. This amplification reduces limitations on a patrolman's working distance from the two-way mobile radio when a situation requires constant radio monitoring while in performance of duties hundreds of feet from his vehicle. A highway radar



Commissioner Earle E. Koehler.

checkpoint would be one instance, for example, where the transistor amplifier would be a very desirable addition to the radio equipment in one of our patrol cars.

By keeping aware of radio communication problems of the patrolman in the field, we are able to increase the efficiency of the radio system. The chief radio engineer often accomplishes such improvement at below average cost to the department by using his ingenuity, doing most of the construction work in the radio shop, and utilizing the services of a regularly employed technician. In one such instance the chief radio engineer produced converters which normally would have cost an estimated \$300 per receiver at a cost of less than \$35 per unit, using our radio shop facilities and technician. The idea was patterned after a model used by the Washington State Patrol.

Often, these improvements are reflected directly in savings to Gem State taxpayers. A case in point is the direct contact between headquarters office in Boise and the six fixed port of entry stations. The police radio system expedites movement of interstate and intrastate commerce over Idaho's arterial highways, through ports of entry, and on roads within the State by speeding up motor carrier clearances from headquarters at Boise. This is especially true for trucks transporting perishable foods, livestock, dairy products and other commercial goods. Idaho commerce

and industry would suffer appreciable financial loss without this vital flow of traffic.

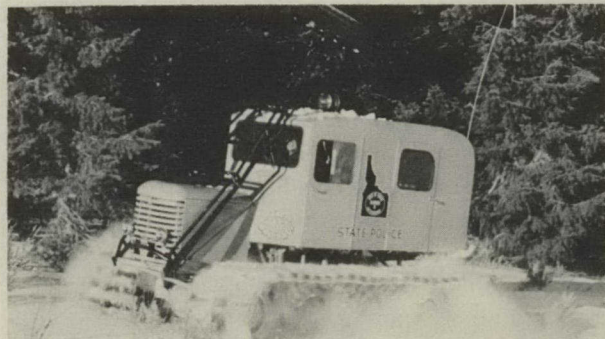
Cost

Present-day cost of the entire Idaho State Police radio system, according to a current annual inventory, totals approximately 100 thousand dollars. For equipment only, the average initial cost per mountaintop base-repeater station installation is \$6,000. The expense of installing power lines in some of the mountaintop stations was sometimes higher than the initial equipment cost of the remote radio relay facility. In the case of one mountain-peak station, for example, power line installation costs shared jointly by city-county-State police agencies totalled around 45 thousand dollars, while the control and repeater equipment installed initially cost approximately \$6,000.

The Idaho State Police radio room recently added a TWX teletype machine to its operational equipment which enables the State police to maintain contact with State and local police in all States. Cost of the use of the teletype machine is about \$15 per month.

Search and Rescue

The State police radio played an important life-saving role in search and rescue operations last December when a Boise couple and their 13-year-old daughter, flying in a light plane, were forced down in the fog-shrouded desert of rugged Owyhee County, Idaho. Handy-talkies brought on the scene by the State police coordinated search activities. State patrol cars maintained 24-hour two-way radio contact between headquarters and the search area, relaying progress reports and messages for search officials.



Traction "snow-cat."

When searchers finally reached the wrecked plane about 15 miles south of Bruneau off Highway 51, they notified the other searchers and returned to report the news to a State patrolman on duty, who radioed for medical help. Ambulances arrived at a prearranged check point not later than 30 seconds after rescuers reached the road with the crash victims. The State police officer on the scene radioed ahead to clear the highway through towns along the route into Boise and coordinated the escort for the ambulance convoy all the way to a Boise hospital where an emergency staff was ready to receive the patients. According to an attending physician, if the rescue had been 2 hours later, the daughter would not have survived. She was in serious condition with a deep gash over her right eye and a fractured vertebra of the neck. The parents were listed in "fair" condition upon their arrival at the hospital. All three suffered from shock, exposure to 10° and 15° above zero temperatures and loss of blood.

The Idaho State Police was on the scene of the 1954 flood disaster at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, when the chief radio engineer, his technician, and State patrolmen assigned to north Idaho were principal communicators. The State police group worked with the Idaho National Guard, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies on hand which needed mobile radio communication service in their fight against the turbulent, flooding Kootenai River.

The Idaho State Police radio system plays a vital part in the Gem State Civilian Defense emergency and disaster relief plan. Under the Civilian Defense plan, Commissioner of Law Enforcement Koehler is State coordinator for communications. He affords the services of the State police radio system to relay alert messages received over a "hot line" direct from Air Defense Command headquarters at Geiger Field, Washington, out to port of entry stations and to county sheriffs offices via its "backbone" network of mountaintop base-repeater stations. It took only 20 minutes in the most recent civilian defense test alert to spread the alarm over Idaho's complete emergency warning system, including county sheriffs and State police patrol cars, according to the State Coordinator of Civilian Defense.

We are proud of our Idaho State Police radio system and we have every intention of expanding and improving it as each respective need presents itself for the protection, preservation and policing of the Gem State.

SUBMIT FINGERPRINTS PROMPTLY

Fingerprint cards submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI by law enforcement agencies should be sent in promptly. They should not be held until a group of cards is accumulated. Such delays can result in the premature release of fugitives before it is possible to notify other jurisdictions having "wanted notices" outstanding.



Career Ends

In May 1957, after 41 years service with the Milwaukee, Wis., Police Department, Chief John W. Polcyn retired from law enforcement. Entering on duty as a patrolman in April of 1916, Mr. Polcyn advanced through competitive examinations and ability to the position of chief of police in August of 1945. This retirement and the accompanying recent photograph should be of interest to the many friends and associates of former Chief Polcyn.



John W. Polcyn.



A Modern Police Building for a Small Department

by CHIEF RUSSELL D. ARCHER,
Point Pleasant Beach, N. J., Police Department

Point Pleasant Beach is primarily a summer resort town on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey. It is surrounded by water, with the ocean to the east, an inlet and river to the north, the inland waterway to the west, and the Barnegat Bay to the south. There are two routes of entrance and exit. The town is the shopping center for an area with a 15-mile radius. During the summer months the population jumps from 5,300 to 45,000. The normal complement of the police department is 16 men but in the summer it is increased by special details to 26.

Prior to January 1957, the police department operated "out of closets" on the second floor of an antiquated borough hall. For some time, however, plans for a new municipal building which would incorporate police headquarters had been discussed. When I became Chief on April 1, 1955, I was instructed to work with the designing architect in planning the police headquarters which was to be incorporated in the new municipal building—a reconversion of a waterworks building.



Chief Russell D. Archer

From experience and critical study of articles on police department layouts which had appeared in the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," and considering the type of our community and the needs of the department, we planned our present headquarters. With the exception of one room, it is all an addition to the old building.

Floor Plan

The officers' lounge, locker, and shower room are located on the second floor and are connected with the desk and Chief's office by an intercommunications system. The remainder of the headquarters is on the first floor—separate and apart from the rest of the municipal building. In the public lobby there is a semicircular "operations" or police desk, separated from the public by a 3-foot-high iron grill fence. At each end of the fence are gates with electric locks controlled by the desk officer.

Desk

The desk was designed by the writer and built by two of our officers who had been carpenters and cabinetmakers prior to joining the department. It contains seven panels and was designed with the idea of having every necessary operation within arm's reach of the desk officer. During July and August, this officer is often "swamped." During such periods he will often use a telephone operator's headset, be busy with both hands and use his feet to operate the foot pedals of the three radio transmission systems.¹

In the first panel to the left are two speakers. One is from the adjoining Monmouth County radio network, which has 57 departments. The other speaker is from the four cells. On this same panel, and below the speakers, are the burglar alarms from the various business establishments in the town. On the next panel there is the first

aid squad signal which activates a siren located five blocks from headquarters. This can be operated automatically or by hand. Beneath it is the control panel for the cell "bugs."

The third panel contains our own Ocean County police radio system of which our department is a part. On it we can talk to any or all of the 30 departments belonging to this system. Suspended above this panel is the broadcasting microphone controlled by a foot pedal on the floor. The fourth panel has the telephone switchboard with 5 trunk lines and 12 extensions, 3 of which are direct lines to the fire department and first aid squad.

The fifth panel to the right is our own radio system which is tied in with the fire department, first aid squad and the Manasquan Police Department, 3 miles to the north. This too has a suspended microphone and foot control lever beneath it. To eliminate transmission noise, the transmitter structure is a 165-foot aerial, one-half block away, with the cable underground to this remote control desk. The sixth panel contains the automatic fire alarm system, and the last, or seventh panel, has the Conelrad System, control buttons for the iron fence gates, and the departmental intercommunication box.

Bank Alarm

Beneath the desk and to the right side is the direct automatic alarm from the local bank. In the top drawer at the left end of the desk is a tape recorder connected to the Chief's office, the interrogation room, and all cell blocks.

No prisoners are brought into headquarters through the public lobby. Rather, they are driven into the garage at the end of the headquarters building and thence into the cell block corridor. Immediately inside the garage door is the booking desk. Thereafter, the prisoner is either brought to the interrogation room, adjacent to the booking desk, or on into the cell block. This cell block runs to the police desk lobby. It is separated by a shatterproof-windowed door. Just outside the cell block corridor and inside the lobby room is a steel closet containing controls for the cell doors. They can be locked or unlocked simultaneously from this position, or individually by individual keys.

Immediately to the rear of the police desk is the record room, which can be separated from the lobby area by a sliding accordion-type wall. The

NEW POLICE FACILITIES

In recent years many police agencies have increased efficiency by the acquisition of modern and suitable facilities. In some cases, police headquarters have been remodeled and renovated; in other instances, entirely new buildings have been constructed to include the latest ideas in space-saving and functional floor plans. Police agencies contemplating such improvements may be interested in articles on this subject which have appeared in previous issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, some of which are: A Public Safety Building for the Twentieth Century (Midland, Tex.), January 1955; New Building Facilities Aid Police Operations (Peoria, Ill.), November 1955; Police Building Provided Through Volunteer Effort (Manchester, Conn.), May 1956; Louisville Police Department Obtains Modern Facilities (Louisville, Ky.), September 1956; New Building Houses Police and Fire Departments (North Adams, Mass.), April 1957.

record room contains a combination mugging camera and fingerprinting stand, counter-type record file cabinets, and, at one end, the officers' report desks. The officers prepare their reports in this room, which is equipped with three typewriters and open-slot files with all necessary report forms.

Office

The opposite end of the record room opens into the Chief's office. Another door in the Chief's office opens into the municipal building lobby. There the Chief has a master control to monitor the intercommunication system and the department radio. Also, he has a microphone to talk to his own cars without going through the police desk. He can also cut in on any of the cell blocks or on the interrogation room, which has a concealed pickup microphone. The police library, which is available to all the officers, is located in the Chief's office.

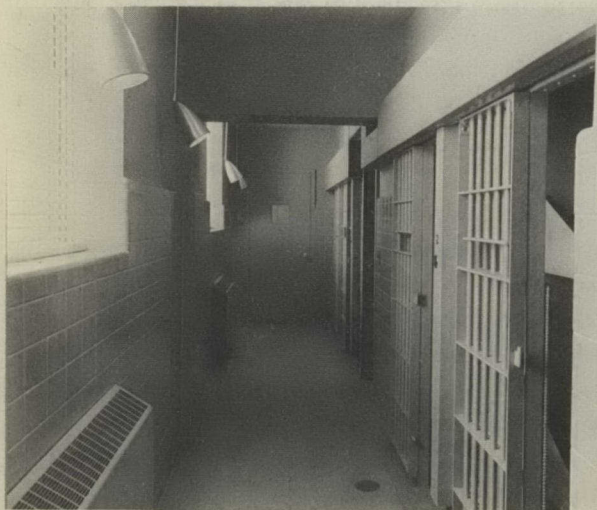
We find our new headquarters to be very effective and efficient. The building is easily accessible to the public and there is ample parking space. We have a well-lighted, clean, businesslike lobby where visitors are received, and our rooms are arranged so that prisoners can be securely held and separated from the general public. The photographs which follow illustrate some of the features of our building.



Front view of the police desk from the citizens' side of the lobby. The iron gates at each end of the iron grill fence have electrical locks controlled from the desk. The map at the left shows the locations of the various fire alarm boxes. The cabinets on the right contain firearms. To the rear of the cabinet is the locked steel case which houses the cell block door control lever. To the rear of that is the door to the cell block corridor. Immediately behind the desk is the record room, with sliding accordion-type door.

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Rear view of the police desk from the records room. The door on the left opens to the municipal building lobby and is kept locked from the police side. The door in front of the desk is the main entrance to the department.



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Cell block as seen from the police desk doorway. Each cell is equipped with a ventilating exhaust fan to eliminate unpleasant odors. Each cell has two bunks, a basin with hot and cold running water, and a seatless toilet bowl. Recently a prisoner broke one of the porcelain toilet bowls, so these porcelain fixtures are now being replaced by aluminum bowls.

View of one end of the record room showing the officers' report desk. Beneath the report desk are individual drawers assigned to each officer. Here the men maintain their motor vehicle violations forms and other equipment needed in their work. Equipment for photographing and fingerprinting subjects is located at the other end of the room. Officers use the large area map on the wall for plotting and planning the operations of the department. The bulletin board is conveniently located beside the door leading to the main desk.

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←

Interrogation Room. This has a concealed pickup microphone controlled either from the police desk or the chief's office. There are two entrances, one from the booking desk, another from outside the building.

View of the Point Pleasant Beach, N. J., Municipal Building, in which the police department is located. Prisoners are brought in through the garage doors, which are operated by the desk officer on radio contact with the officer who is escorting the arrested person. The door located beside the garage doors is the outside entrance to the interrogation room.

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TRAFFIC

Traffic Warrant Procedure in Minneapolis

by LT. WAYNE A. ANDERSON, *Minneapolis, Minn.,
Police Department*

In April of 1956, Judge Tom Bergin, senior judge of the municipal court bench, Minneapolis, Minn., inaugurated a new method of serving traffic warrants. The entire personnel of the municipal court officers' detail was briefed in his chambers at that time.

It was Judge Bergin's theory that if traffic violators permitted their traffic tags to go into traffic warrants some of the cost of serving these warrants should be borne by them.

He felt that if violators were arrested and made to appear in traffic court, where they would be assessed a minimum fine of \$25 on each traffic warrant, traffic offenders would pay their traffic tags before they went into traffic warrants, and thereby reduce the number of such warrants issued each month. His theory has proved to be absolutely correct in this respect as traffic warrants per month now number between 400 and 450, whereas they used to number between 700 and 750.

Behind this whole theory was the attempt to regain the respect for law which had been so lacking in other years. This, too, has been accomplished.

How It Works

The best way to describe the method used to carry out Judge Bergin's orders is to take a traffic violator from the time the traffic tag is issued through to the time he is "booked" in city jail on a parking warrant.

First, an officer tags a car for a parking violation. Each traffic tag contains an original waiver, two carbon copy waivers, and the tag itself, or "hard" copy. The tag, or hard copy, is attached to the violator's car. The original and two carbon copies of the waivers are turned in to the Traffic Violations Bureau, where they are sorted and filed by car license number. One carbon copy of the waiver is turned in to the office of the city comptroller. The Traffic Violations Bureau's copies are filed by license number.

The violator has 5 days in which to pay his tag without penalty, not including the date of the tag, Sundays, or holidays. The smallest fine is \$3. If the fee is still unpaid after 5 days, a penalty of \$1 is added to the original amount of the fine, making a total of \$4. If the tag is still unpaid after a total of 8 days, another \$2 is added as a penalty, making a total of \$6, which will have to be paid on the tag before it goes into a traffic warrant.

If a traffic tag is ignored completely, in a period from 45 to 60 days, a complaint is issued from the tag and signed by the officer issuing the tag (this is done by one officer having the power of attorney to sign all traffic complaints). These complaints are issued after the Traffic Violations Bureau has checked the traffic tag license number with the State Motor Vehicle Registration Department for the owner's name and address.

Sometime during the first week in each month, the Traffic Violations Bureau turns over to our



Lt. Wayne A. Anderson.

department all the waivers on delinquent traffic tags on which complaints have been written. At the same time, all the complaints covering these waivers are sent to the clerk of municipal court to be written into traffic warrants and entered in listed in the traffic warrant book in the clerk's of municipal court. These traffic warrants are listed in the traffic warrant book in the clerk's office by name and waiver number. When these traffic warrants are ready for service, the clerk's office notifies us and we in turn obtain them from the clerk. Before we accept them, however, we check each warrant by name and waiver serial number to correct any mistakes before we sign for them. These traffic warrants are then brought to our office and entered into our own traffic warrant book. We check each and every warrant against the waiver serial number and the book entry. This eliminates possibility of error in our own warrant book.

These traffic warrants are then given to our warrant officers who are assigned districts in the city and suburbs. The warrant officers then proceed to serve these warrants in accordance with Judge Bergin's prescribed procedure.

After the traffic warrants have been checked, the waivers are then filed alphabetically.

Out-of-town and suburban traffic warrants are filed according to the town or suburb listed on the warrant.

The warrant officers begin their research of addresses which appear on the warrant by the use of the telephone address book, city directory, drivers' license bureau, and other means of information they may obtain. Research is necessary due to the fact that many people move and are difficult to locate, not having left a forwarding address at any source of information we may have.

Serving the Summons

The warrant officers have been given permission to make telephone calls to violators and to request that they appear in our office the next morning to make a court appearance on their traffic warrant. When they do appear the next morning, they are booked in city jail on the warrant, as Judge Bergin contends that this does not constitute a voluntary appearance. These violators go through the same process of being booked as any other violators of misdemeanors—personal history, fingerprinting, and incarceration. The warrant officers make personal calls during the day

on persons wanted on traffic warrants and book them upon contact. Some traffic warrants are sent out to the precinct stations for service during the evening or early morning hours whenever necessary.

Whenever there is no one at home at the time the warrant officer makes his call, he leaves a printed notice instructing the violator to appear in our office at a certain time and date, usually the following morning at 8 a. m. When he does appear, he is promptly booked in jail.

After a violator has been notified by any means, either by telephone, printed notice, or through some member of his family, he has to appear in traffic court without exception.

If a violator mails in his fine or comes to our office before our warrant officers have made contact with him, he can pay his fine without a court appearance.

Whenever a violator comes to our office and is able to pay his fine before contact has been made with him, we make out three sheets, showing the name, warrant serial number, line, page, and book number, and the amount of fine as well as the number of warrants. The violator is then taken directly to the Traffic Violations Bureau, where he pays his fine directly to the cashier who in turn gives him a receipt. The cashier then signs one of the three sheets we gave him and notates the cash register receipt number, or numbers, on the sheet, and returns one sheet to us. We then make a notation in our traffic warrant book showing that the warrant was paid at the cash register, the date, the signature or initials of the person who handled the transaction, and the notation, "See sheet." In cases where the fine is mailed in to us directly or through the traffic violations bureau and payment is permissible under the same circumstances mentioned above, the receipt is stapled to the sheet. These sheets are filed in our office. One sheet is retained by the Traffic Violations Bureau and one sheet is sent to the clerk of municipal court with the warrant or warrants. Each person who handles traffic warrants in this manner from our office must initial the entry which he handles. In order to obtain a receipt from the cashier in the Traffic Violations Bureau, it is necessary for the cashier to ring up each fine as each fine must have an individual receipt number.

Our traffic warrant servers make periodic trips out of the city to serve traffic warrants. Whenever

(Continued on inside back cover)

IDENTIFICATION

Proper Preparation and Use of Civil Fingerprint Cards

The two civil fingerprint forms which are most used by the FBI's regular contributors are the standard applicant form and the personal identification form. This article is intended as an aid to law enforcement officers who are called upon to prepare either of these forms. In many instances the data requested on these cards, with the exception of the arrest charge, will be the same as that requested on the FBI's arrest fingerprint form.

Both the applicant and the arrest card have undergone revision recently. To avoid repetition in such cases, a complete resume of the preferred entries for these items will not be given. Where there is any doubt as to the proper procedure, reference should be made to the July 1957 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin dealing with the arrest fingerprint card.

Applicant Card

The front of the applicant fingerprint card (FD-258) is reproduced in figure 1. The ap-

plicant's full name, including surname, middle and first name, should be entered in the space provided. A line has been reserved for the inclusion of the number which the contributor assigns to the person being fingerprinted.

The space enclosed by a heavy black line, which is labeled classification and reference, should be left blank. Similarly, the block to the left of the subject's surname should not be filled in. These spaces are for the use of the FBI employees who classify the fingerprint card.

The official who takes the fingerprint impressions should sign the card in the space provided on the left side, just below the line designated for the residence of the person being fingerprinted. The date that the impressions were taken should be entered in the appropriate block. The applicant should sign the card in the allotted space.

The person taking the impressions should make a notation in the space allocated for individual fingers in the event there are any amputations or deformities which make it impossible to print the fingers.

The name of the contributing agency, whether police department, sheriff's office, or other official agency, and the city and state in which the agency is located, should be placed in the block directly below the subject's surname. It is to this agency that the FBI will direct all correspondence relative to the print.

The FBI is currently honoring requests for additional forms by transmitting them with the contributor's name and address preprinted in the described place. Any change of address should be reported promptly so that a new plate may be made for that particular agency.

The applicant's address should be inscribed in the proper space. In completing the prescribed information on the form, the contributor should include the city and state of the applicant's birthplace, or city and country, if foreign-born, and his citizenship.

The remaining spaces, which include sex and race, provide for a general description of the ap-

APPLICANT		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK			SEX
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	RACE
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS		COMPANY AND ADDRESS	HT IN. LB. WT.
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS		NUMBER	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		
TYPE OR PRINT ALL REQUESTED DATA		DATE FINGERPRINTED	CLASS	REF.	
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS		PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP		
1. RIGHT THUMB	2. RIGHT INDEX	3. RIGHT MIDDLE	4. RIGHT RING	5. RIGHT LITTLE	
6. LEFT THUMB	7. LEFT INDEX	8. LEFT MIDDLE	9. LEFT RING	10. LEFT LITTLE	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		LEFT THUMB	RIGHT THUMB	RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY	

Figure 1.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION					
Name _____ (Please give in full)					
Date of Birth _____					
Place of Birth _____					
Race _____					
Height _____ Weight _____					
Classification _____					
Sex _____ Residence _____					
RIGHT HAND					
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger	
LEFT HAND					
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger	
Impressions taken by _____					
Notes: _____					
Signature of individual whose prints _____					
Four fingers taken simultaneously _____					
Left Hand		Left thumb (Right thumb)		Right Hand	

Figure 2.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
CIVIL FINGERPRINT CARD		
FORWARDED FOR PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY		
FORWARDED BY _____	ADDRESS _____	
<small>(If these before names of organization or law enforcement agency if not submitted by individual whose photograph appears here)</small>		
Name _____	Height _____ Build _____	
Address _____	Weight _____ Complexion _____	
City _____	Eyes _____ Hair _____	
Place of birth _____	Scars and marks _____	
Date of birth _____		
Nationality _____		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PARTS PHOTOGRAPH HERE (OPTIONAL) </div>		Remarks—Complete name and address of nearest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency.

LEAVE BLANK BELOW BLANK		
IMPORTANT—PLEASE INCLUDE ALL REQUESTED DATA		

Figure 3.

plicant. These items are filled out in the same manner as on the arrest fingerprint card discussed in the July 1957 issue.

Personal Identification Form

To provide all the persons who so desire with a permanent record of their identity, the FBI makes available personal identification fingerprint forms. These cards, upon receipt in the FBI, are not searched in any of the files, but are classified and placed in the civil file as a record of the identity of the persons fingerprinted.

The criminal fingerprint file, because of the more spectacular nature of the identifications which are established in it, has to a certain extent overshadowed the civil file. This should not detract, however, from the fact that the civil file, which is actually several times larger than the criminal file, performs many useful functions. The results made possible by this file in the location of missing persons and the identification of amnesia victims or unknown deceased persons are both useful and gratifying.

On the front of the personal identification card (fig. 2), spaces are provided for information similar to that required on the applicant form, except that it is not necessary to indicate the date that the fingerprint impressions were taken and no space is left at the top of the print for an FBI number.

There are four entries which have been added to the front of the amended copy of this form and which may not appear on the forms which are presently in the hands of contributors. These are the date of birth, place of birth, height, and weight. These additions have been made in order to facilitate a new photo index system which has been adopted by the FBI, and, at the same time, to avoid the expense of printing new forms.

For every card which is placed in the FBI fingerprint file, an index card is prepared and filed alphabetically in a name file. It was formerly the practice to have a typist copy the proper information from each print onto its index card. Under the new system, the top portion of the front of each print is photographed and the picture is used as an index card. This process has resulted in a considerable saving of both time and money.

It is very important that all information on the fingerprint card be typed or plainly printed with dark ink in order that this system can be fully effective.

On the top line of the reverse side of the personal identification form (fig. 3) the name and address of the organization submitting the fingerprints should appear. If, however, a print is submitted by the person fingerprinted, this space may be left blank.

On the left side of the card, above the space allotted for a photograph, the name and complete

address of the person being fingerprinted should be placed. Directly below these entries the place of birth, date of birth, and nationality should appear.

The space assigned for a description of the person provides for the same notations as the applicant fingerprint form.

Reference

One of the most important entries on this card, from the standpoint of serving the purpose for which the person being fingerprinted intends it, is the full name and address of the nearest relative or the person to be notified in case of emergency.

Whether or not a photograph is attached is optional with the contributor. The space in the lower right corner of the reverse side of the card should be left blank. This space will be utilized by the Bureau employees who stamp each incoming print with date received.

The personal identification form is also used by Boy Scouts who are attempting to gain a merit badge in fingerprinting. In order to qualify for this badge, a Boy Scout must take the fingerprint impressions of five different persons and submit the prints to the FBI. Upon receipt, these prints are examined to determine whether or not they meet the standards of clarity which are necessary for the proper handling of fingerprints. If the prints are legible, a letter is then sent to the Boy Scout informing him of this fact.



TWO FINGERS' IDENTIFICATION

In February of 1956 a sheriff from a western State sent to the FBI Identification Division a fingerprint card bearing only two finger impressions. The sheriff explained that an explosive storage cache had blown and part of a right hand was the only human remains which could be found. He gave the name of the person who was thought to be the victim, stating that this person had served in the Army during World War II.

As a result of this information, the prints were quickly and definitely identified with prints on file for the veteran named by the sheriff, thus erasing any possible doubt as to the identity of the deceased.

MISSING MAN FOUND

In 1953 a New York woman wrote to the FBI requesting assistance in locating her son from whom she had not heard in 7 years. She stated that prior to his disappearance he had called her about twice a month from California, where he was employed. The last time he had called, he had stated that he was coming home. When he did not arrive in a reasonable length of time, the mother contacted missing person bureaus in various States and placed notices in California newspapers. "But all this has availed us nothing," she wrote in 1953.

A search through identification files failed to reveal the missing man's whereabouts, but his fingerprints were on file in connection with a job application in 1941. A missing person notice was placed on file, and the mother was so advised.

Approximately 1 year later, the New York City Police Department inquired about this person, and this fact was noted in the file.

In July 1956, according to established procedure, form letters were sent to the mother and to the New York City Police Department in order to determine whether the missing person notices should be continued. The mother wrote that her son had been declared legally dead. She asked that the photograph she had furnished be returned to her. This was done and the notice posted in her behalf was canceled. The New York City Police Department, however, did not cancel the wanted notice posted in behalf of that agency.

Approximately 5 months later, in December of 1956, a Florida police department submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI the fingerprints of a job applicant which matched the prints of the "legally dead" man.

Both the mother and the New York Police Department were informed of the receipt of these prints, were told the name the missing person was currently using, and were furnished other information which would assist in locating him.

The police department, which had persistently followed this matter, thanked the Bureau for the assistance through which they were "able to close a missing person case after several years of investigation." The mother who had given up her son for dead expressed appreciation from the "bottom of a mother's heart." She further stated that her son did not "remember anything of his past" but that the family hoped to help "restore his memory."

OTHER TOPICS

During the month of April 1957, larceny of hubcaps in Anchorage, Alaska, amounted to \$1,200. This figure is rather high for a city with a population of 60,000. In an effort to curb this problem, I requested Lt. Lloyd E. Holifield, detective division, and Lt. Earl W. Hibpsham to attempt to find a solution to this problem. These men reviewed the files of our office over a 6-month period and marked the exact location of every hubcap larceny with a pin on the map of the city of Anchorage. A study of this map revealed that there were six areas within the city limits where most of the hubcaps were stolen. Because of the shortage of personnel, the department could not afford to use on-duty patrolmen to cover the six "hot" areas. By asking for volunteers, we were able to cover these areas for 1 month. This resulted in 11 arrests but no decrease in the number of thefts. In view of this it was decided that physical surveillances alone were not the solution to the problem. By conducting a cursory survey of some of the other police departments on the west coast, we learned that those departments had reduced the number of thefts by marking hubcaps with an electric needle.

Because our department is limited in both manpower and funds, we decided to start a hubcap identification program which would not involve a drain on our manpower or a costly record system. It was decided to mark the hubcaps with the serial number of the vehicle. The serial number was placed on the outside of the hubcap near the valve opening. This was to insure immediate inspection without violating any search and seizure laws.

Widespread Publicity

The 2 daily newspapers, 2 TV stations, 3 radio stations and the provost marshals from both military bases located near Anchorage were given lengthy news releases covering the proposed program. They were requested to advise their readers, viewers, listeners, and personnel of the free service being offered by our department. All of

Thefts Reduced by Program of Hubcap Marking

by JOHN C. FLANIGAN, *Chief of Police,
Anchorage, Alaska*

the above organizations responded enthusiastically and devoted widespread coverage to the program.

The success of the program has been phenomenal. For example, the thefts in May 1957 were reduced to 240, an 80 percent reduction over April of 1957. This program to date has cost the taxpayers of Anchorage \$9.95, which is the retail price of the electric needle we purchased.

To date we have marked only 300 hubcaps, which is not a representative number considering the 33,000 passenger cars registered in the Anchorage area. The success, we feel, has been due to the publicity given to the program by the press, radio, and television. The police department has a 10-minute program on which the previous day's accomplishments are announced to the public. At least once a week the hubcap program is "plugged" on our broadcast. After each announcement more residents appear at the station requesting to have their hubcaps marked.

To complement our program we are currently contacting all the new car dealers in Anchorage requesting them to bring the hubcaps of their new cars into the station so that they can be engraved prior to being sold. We are hopeful of obtaining a greater representation of the cars in the area through this method. In addition, we are request-



Chief John C. Flanigan.



Lt. Earl W. Hibpsham marking hubcaps with electric needle.

ing retail auto parts stores to advise buyers of new hubcaps of our program and to suggest that they take the new hubcaps to the police department for engraving prior to installation. Also, we are currently using a decoy car in the "hot" areas. This late-model car is equipped with very expensive hubcaps and is parked in a prominent and conspicuous place. An off-duty officer using his private car surveils the decoy. This method helped produce the 11 arrests in 1 month previously mentioned. By supplementing the engraving program with other variations such as outlined above, we feel certain we can reduce the thefts to an even lower figure than the reduction of over 80 percent in the month of May.



Detective Division, left to right: Lt. Lloyd E. Holifield, Melvin C. Irmer, Charles Anderson, Theodore E. Pass, Aubrey Mayo.

I would like to explain why we did not use license numbers as the number to engrave on the hubcap. Our roads in Alaska are, by and large, rougher than those in the United States. This, of course, is caused by the weather conditions which we call frost heaves. The frost breaks the roadbed and makes the road quite rough. This causes license plates to shake loose and become lost. Also, the new license plates are issued every 2 years and are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For these reasons, it was decided to use the serial number of the vehicle as the marking number rather than the license plate number.

Uncomplicated Records

Our department did not set up an elaborate record system or even a simple record system which would reveal the owner's name and serial number of the vehicle marked on the hubcap. If an automobile owner has taken the time to have his hubcaps engraved and at a later date the hubcaps are stolen, he will undoubtedly call our department and report the theft. At this time the detective taking the complaint will ascertain the serial number that appeared on the hubcaps. If and when the hubcaps are recovered, the serial number appearing on them will be checked against our files and the reported loss matched with the recovery. Of course, the weak point of this system is that if the owner fails to notify us of the larceny, we will not be able to ascertain the owner of the hubcaps when they are recovered. However, to date we have not been faced with this problem. Again we feel that the expense involved and the amount of additional personnel required to operate the additional record system would not justify its installation for the few owners the record system would identify.

The Actual Marking

Concerning the markings of the hubcaps, I would like to point out that no particular skill is required in this operation. The time it takes to mark one set of hubcaps is very short. I have timed some of the detectives marking the hubcaps and found it takes approximately 1 minute. This time, of course, is negligible and does not increase the workload of any of our five detectives.

Since this program has gone into effect I have instructed all of the 52 men on the force to check the hubcaps on all speeding and suspicious cars.

If the hubcaps have been engraved, the officers have been instructed to check the numbers appearing on the hubcaps against the serial number on the registration slip. If these numbers do not match, a possible violation exists.

Cooperation of Armed Services

Regarding the cooperation with the military, I would like to add that we outlined the hubcap identification program to the provost marshals of both Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson, Alaska. Because of the fact that about 25 percent of the population in the metropolitan area of Anchorage is made up of military personnel, the department was quite anxious to gain their cooperation. To insure this, the provost marshals instituted an announcement in their respective base newspapers every week and made frequent announcements over the Armed Forces radio station located on Elmendorf Air Force Base. Because of the excellent cooperation with the military, I am certain that practically every soldier and airman stationed at these bases received notice of our hubcap identification program.

Of course, time will determine the overall success of this program, but I feel confident that the publicity given the program initially will serve as a deterrent to prospective thieves, and in addition will encourage the necessary public participation.



A HELPING HAND

From time to time law enforcement finds itself in a position to render humanitarian services in connection with matters which have nothing to do with enforcement of the law. Such was the case one night when a telephone call was received at the Minneapolis office of the FBI from a doctor in Canada who needed certain information before he could begin treating a patient. He explained that a baby had swallowed nearly a whole bottle of bluing which had been manufactured by a Minneapolis firm and that he needed to know the composition of the product at once.

Employees on night duty in the Minneapolis office immediately contacted the owners and chief chemist of the manufacturing company. Within 15 minutes from the time the call was received, an FBI employee called the doctor to give him the vitally needed information.

Shoeprint Leads to Burglar

According to Police Chief Charles Harold Hall of Orangeburg, S. C., the shoeprint pictured below played an important part in solving a number of break-ins which occurred in that community earlier this year.

In mid-April a business office was broken into and investigating officers found the shoeprint, which they photographed, and several latent fingerprints, which they lifted. Inquiries at shoe stores indicated that the impression had been made by a tennis shoe, and over 500 persons in the area were checked in unsuccessful efforts to find the owner. Following this break-in, many others occurred in the community. The shoeprint and the latent fingerprints located at the scene of the first crime were the best clues which officers located in connection with these crimes.

In mid-May, Chief Hall noted that a man who was appearing as a witness in a recorder's court case was wearing tennis shoes. At the conclusion of the case, Chief Hall asked the witness to accompany him to his office, where the chief examined the shoes. After checking the shoes, Chief Hall thought he had "found his man" and asked the suspect to submit to fingerprinting. Before the fingerprinting could be completed, however, the suspect admitted the break-in. Questioned further, he admitted 5 other break-ins in Orangeburg and 11 in the surrounding area. The Chief attributes the solution of these cases to the shoeprint and fingerprints found at the scene of the first break-in. In addition, alertness and good luck played important parts in this solution.



Shoeprint evidence.

WANTED BY THE FBI

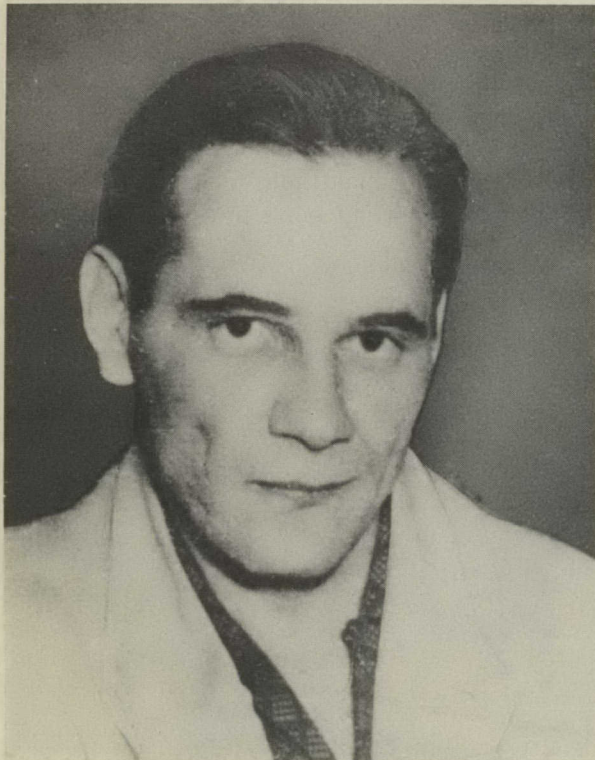
NORMAN CHRISTIAN NORGAARD, with aliases: Norman King, Norman C. Norgard, "Chris," "Cris"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

On May 6, 1952, at about 7 p. m., 2 men entered a tavern at Bellingham, Wash., held up the owner and escaped with approximately \$160. Subsequent investigation by local authorities identified the 2 men, one of whom was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to a maximum term of 20 years for the robbery. The other robber is believed to be Norman Christian Norgaard, and he has been charged locally with armed robbery.

On November 19, 1953, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner in Seattle, Wash., charging Norgaard with fleeing from the State of Washington to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

This fugitive has previously been convicted for petty larceny. He is reported to be a professional gambler and a card dealer. He is said to frequent poolrooms.



Norman Christian Norgaard.

Norgaard was issued social security No. 535-14-0117. His military occupation during World War II was that of telephone and telegraph linesman. He is the subject of FBI Identification Order No. 2865.

Caution

Norgaard may be armed with a .38 caliber revolver which he reportedly carries in the waistband of his trousers on the left side of his body. He allegedly has stated that he will not be arrested alive and accordingly should be considered extremely dangerous.

Description

Norgaard is described as follows:

Age-----	35, born Sept. 3, 1922, Valley City, N. Dak.
Height-----	5 feet, 8 inches to 5 feet, 9½ inches.
Weight-----	150 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupation-----	Card dealer.
Scars and marks-----	Pockmarks on face, knife scar on inside of upper part of left leg.
FBI No.-----	507, 728 B.
Fingerprint classification--	13 0 9 U OII 15 S 18 U OOI

Notify FBI

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

CRIME SCENE TASKS

The officer arriving at a hit-and-run accident scene must be ready to render first aid if necessary, protect the crime scene from curiosity seekers, locate witnesses to the accident, take photographs, make measurements, and collect evidence which will help in the solution of the crime.

TRAFFIC WARRANTS

(Continued from page 17)

a number of traffic warrants accumulate in various parts of the State in sufficient number to make a trip feasible, two warrant servers will make the trip to whichever town or city is selected. They make arrests by authority of section 1, Minnesota Statutes 1953, section 629.40, as amended.

When our warrant servers work out of town, they take two types of numbered receipt books with them. One is called a cash payment receipt book and the other is called a bail bond receipt book. If a violator wishes to pay his fine or fines without making a court appearance, the officer gives him a numbered receipt from the cash payment receipt book for each warrant paid. The violator also gets a copy of the receipt, the officer retains a copy for himself, and the third copy remains in the numbered receipt book. If the violator desires a court appearance, the officer is permitted to accept bail bond, usually \$25 on each warrant, in which case he gives the violator a receipt for each warrant as above.

In either instance, the violator also signs the receipt book, as does the officer. When the officer returns, he turns in all money and checks to the cashier in the office of the clerk of municipal court, who also signs the receipt books to acknowledge money turned in by the officers.

In cases where checks are accepted as bail bond and the violator desires to appear in court, the officer sets a date for court of from 1 week to 10 days in advance, not only to give the violator time to make the trip to our city but also to enable the clerk of municipal court to clear the violator's check through the bank.

In warrant cases where cash bond payment has been accepted and turned over to the clerk of municipal court, these warrants are put on the traffic court calendar the very next day and the cashier in the office of the clerk of municipal court acknowledges payment.

We safeguard our warrants and waivers by putting them under lock and key whenever our office is not open. Our warrant officers retain only the warrants on which they are working and keep no warrants in their desks.

It is our belief that the system, which has already proved to be successful, will become even more effective as time goes by and more and more motorists learn that our city will not allow tags for traffic violations to be ignored.

HANDWRITING ON THE NOTE

In a murder trial which was held in Florida in late 1955, a handwriting examination played an important role even though the examiner did not give a single word of testimony. Just before the examiner was to be called to the stand to testify, the defense changed the plea from not guilty to guilty of murder in the first degree. Heretofore the defendant had maintained that the murder of which he was accused had been an accident, that he had intended merely to frighten his estranged wife, not to kill her. Why the sudden change of plea?

The whole matter hinged on a note which the prosecution contended had been written by the defendant but which the defendant, up to this point, had vigorously denied writing. The note, which had been left at the home of the defendant's sister-in-law just prior to the murder, contained the expression, "I will better shed of us both." The prosecution, contending that this note showed premeditation, had submitted the note to the FBI Laboratory to see whether the defendant had written it. Scientific comparison of handwriting proved that he had.

During the trial the defense counsel learned of the examiner's pending testimony and told the defendant the nature of the testimony. Upon hearing this, the defendant for the first time admitted having written the note. The defense promptly changed its plea to "guilty of murder in the first degree." The murderer was sentenced to life imprisonment.

BOOK MATCHES

In investigating an Iowa bank robbery case, an FBI agent found a tiny fragment of a matchbook cover near the spot where the getaway car had been abandoned.

Two days later, searching a basement room formerly occupied by a suspect, the agent found a partly torn matchbook. Both were sent to the FBI laboratory, where it was found that the two pieces were from the same matchbook. An expert was prepared to testify to this effect at the trial, which was held early in 1956, but the testimony was not needed. The subject apparently decided that the array of evidence against him was too great and entered a plea of guilty. He received 20 years on each of two counts, with the sentences to run concurrently.

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

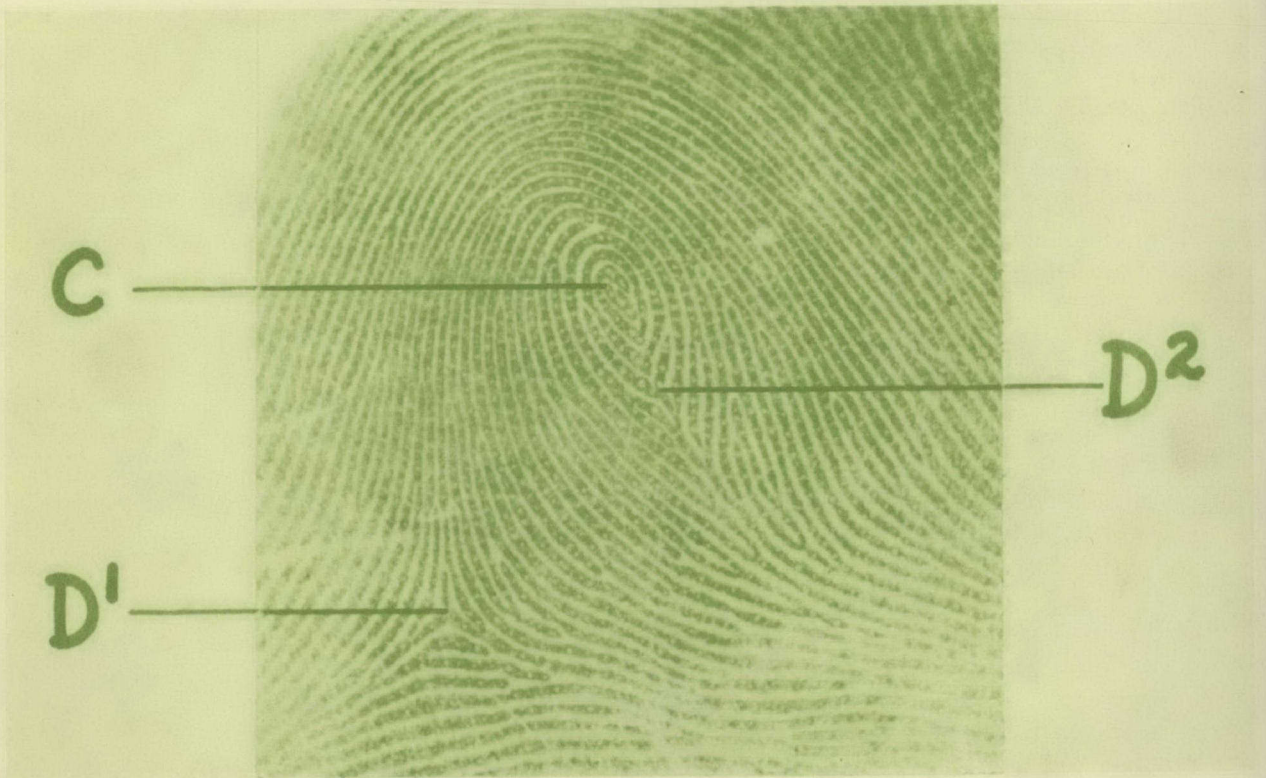
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

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

Questionable Pattern



This pattern, classified as a loop with 19 ridge counts, has the delta located at D-1 and the core at C. There is a delta formation at D-2, but careful examination will reveal no recurves in front of this formation. However, since heavy inking or undue pressure might easily cause the appearance of a recurve, the pattern is referenced to a central pocket loop-type whorl.