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

October 1, 1959

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One of the most shocking developments in our present American society is the volcanic upheaval of youthful lawlessness. Long indifferent to the problem of juvenile crime, the public now stands appalled at the spectacle of rampaging teen-age criminals. This tragic consequence of public apathy is now at a crisis and calls for an all-out counterattack against vicious young thugs.

Blazing headlines of torture, sadism, murder, and gang warfare toll the depredations of teen-age menaces. The black figures of crime statistics present an even more doleful account. In 1958, arrests of juveniles under the age of 18 increased 8 per cent, while arrests of adults rose 1.8 per cent. Alarming, not only the frequency of youth crimes but the savagery of these offenses is mounting day by day, year by year.

The problem of youthful crime--truly a monster of frightening proportions--exists not only in the densely populated metropolitan centers, but in each and every community in the land. Violent crime sprees and the bizarre escapades of young hoodlums, wily and hardened beyond their years, fire the imagination of other young punks across the Nation. Unfortunately, any escape from justice by youthful lawbreakers--through weak court systems, public indifference, soft-headed sentimentality, senseless preference for the rights of the criminal instead of for his victim--can only give encouragement to other young thugs.

Action against this youth menace must not be delayed. Past public ignorance of the problem, misguided sentiment for the "tender age" of these lawbreakers, and the fallacy of economizing in the quantity and quality of our juvenile courts must be abolished. It is imperative that the American public stand shoulder to shoulder with the undermanned and overburdened law enforcement authorities in combating the youth crime attack.

It is my firm conviction that the all-out campaign against these flagrant young criminals who commit serious crimes must include publishing their names and crimes for public information, the ready availability of past records for the information of appropriate law enforcement officers, and fingerprinting of these young lawbreakers for future identification.

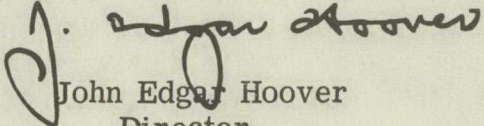
A valuable ally in the fight against crime, the news media of the Nation can afford further public service in focusing the spotlight of public opinion on those members of the judiciary who, in the face of the present crisis, persist in endangering the public by unleashing young terrorists apprehended at great risk by law enforcement officers.

Parents who, through bad example, indifference, or lust for worldly gain, inflict upon their fellow men the scourge of vicious offspring deserve to feel the sting of public indignation and to face legal and financial responsibility for the criminal acts of their children.

At this time, when the increase in youthful crimes constitutes the bulk of the shameful rise in our national crime, serious consideration should be given to lowering the age distinction between a juvenile and an adult violator. We are dealing with vicious young criminals, and they should be treated as such.

The prevention of juvenile destruction lies in the establishment of juvenile discipline. Assuredly, this is the responsibility of every individual interested in his own safety and the welfare of his country.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Five years ago the law enforcement men of Oregon set out to meet a long-recognized need in their work—a statewide police communications network.

Today their objective is a reality, and the Oregon Law Enforcement Teletypewriter system—a cooperative undertaking of city, county, State, and Federal law enforcement men—is speeding information to all parts of the State. It hasn't been an easy accomplishment.

For many years Oregon's lawmen were aware of the communications problem facing them. Essentially, it was one of efficiently linking law enforcement agencies scattered over the 96,981 square miles of this big State's area.

Another aspect of the situation was that major interstate highways funneled travelers across the State's boundaries at numerous points. To cover Oregon's vastness effectively with law enforcement communications required a truly statewide system.

First Step

The first step toward statewide communications was taken in January of 1954. Then, a working committee for a statewide communications program was set up by six participating organizations. These were the Association of City Police Officers, State Sheriffs' Association, Police Chiefs' Association, the Oregon State Police, the State District Attorneys' Association, and the Police Communication Officers.

The committee's first job was to determine what kind of statewide communications system would be in the best interests of law enforcement agencies throughout the State. The committee studied several kinds of systems—especially teletypewriter networks—in Eastern States and in California.

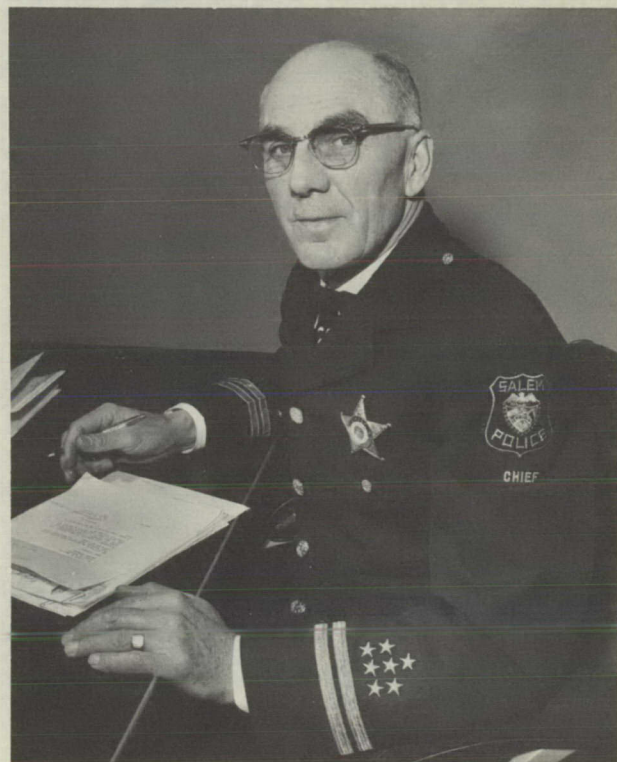
Out of these studies and discussions came the committee recommendations: First, that the communications system should be limited to law enforcement purposes; second, that it should be statewide in scope and available to all agencies on

Teletype Network Serves Oregon on Statewide Basis

by CHIEF CLYDE A. WARREN, Salem, Oreg.,
Police Department

an equal basis; and third, that the proposed Oregon teletypewriter network should have a means of connecting with similar systems in neighboring States or transmitting messages to distant States.

As a starting point for cooperation at the State level, the committee went to the Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau. They did this because studies of other statewide communications systems showed that a large proportion of the messages flowing over these networks concerned either motor vehicle registrations or driver license information. As law enforcement men, the committee members knew the need for prompt replies to inquiries of this kind. The Motor Vehicles



Chief Clyde A. Warren.

Registration Bureau was immediately interested in the project because it suggested the possibility of improving the efficiency of its own operations.

At the start, funds were not available to provide a complete statewide network, so the committee set its sights on a system that would cover the major cities of Oregon's most populous region, the Willamette Valley. This network extended the full length of the Oregon portion of U.S. Highway 99, the most heavily traveled highway on the Pacific coast. It was not a statewide system, but it was a start.

Limited Network

The limited teletypewriter network began functioning in May of 1954. The participating agencies—city police, sheriff's offices, and State police—shared the cost. The balance was paid out of funds appropriated to the State's Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau.

The initial network included 14 points. Within an 18-month period another 11 points were added. As each participating agency joined, it paid the line charges for extending the network as well as the installation costs and monthly charges. Here was clear-cut evidence that the network was meeting a long-felt communications need and that it was serving its members well.

This, however, still was not the statewide system the law enforcement organizations knew would best meet their needs. So the Teletypewriter Advisory Committee—as the former working committee representing all law enforcement groups was now designated—went to the Oregon Legislature with a proposal.

The committee asked that the network be expanded into a full statewide system. It also urged that the advisory committee be recognized in the statutes as the policy-setting body for the law enforcement network. Finally, it outlined a method of equalizing the costs of network participation so that outlying points were not penalized by virtue of their geographic location. Basically, the financing of the system was to remain as it was, with the participating agencies paying a share of the cost while the Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau picked up the tab on the balance.

Unfortunately, the bill appropriating some \$56,000 to expand the teletype network reached legislators in 1955 when the State's economy was at a low ebb, and the measure was turned down.

In spite of this setback, the teletypewriter network continued to grow. Stations were added on the coast and along the Columbia River Highway. There was still no coverage in the eastern two-thirds of the State or where major interstate highways crossed the State line from the south, east, and northeast.

In the 2 years that elapsed before the legislature met again, the advisory committee worked hard. Its plan was a simple and direct one—committee members went back to their parent organizations for assistance. They asked police chiefs and officers, communications men, sheriffs, and district attorneys to talk to their State senators and representatives about the teletypewriter network.

The committee felt sure that the need for the network could best be explained to legislators by the law enforcement men of their own communities, and that once legislators knew what the network meant in law enforcement work they would recognize its worth. The results in the 1957 legislature proved the committee right.

Although the appropriation was not the entire amount the committee had sought, it was enough to make the teletypewriter network statewide. The subsequent legislature has expanded the network so that today the State is effectively covered.

Currently, there are 51 teletypewriter points located in 31 separate Oregon communities. The law enforcement agencies participating in the network range in size from the 1-man force of the beach resort community of Rockaway (population 1,180) to Portland (population 402,000) with its 700-man police bureau.

Geographically, the network reaches some 342 airline-miles from Astoria in Oregon's northwest corner to Ontario on the eastern boundary. From Portland on the north it extends south 219 miles to Medford on the southern boundary. The network services most of the main interstate highways at the points where highway travelers enter or leave the State.

Relay Center

The key point of the communications network is its headquarters and relay center in the Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau in Salem, the State capital. This was the logical location for the relay center because at least 60 percent of the messages on the network concern vehicle registrations or driver license information. The teletype-

writer stations at participating agencies throughout the State are located in city police offices, sheriffs' offices, or State police quarters, and in the Portland Office of the FBI.

At the relay center are three teletypewriters and their associated equipment, including automatic transmitters and receiving-only typing perforators. Each of the teletypewriters is a control point for the Oregon network's three circuits. From each control point, messages can be sent to a single city, to a group of cities or on a broadcast basis such as an all-points bulletin. The network functions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The relay center acts exactly as the name suggests. It relays messages originating at one point on the network to their destinations. Since it is equipped with automatic transmitters, it does this expeditiously.

Procedures

The Salem headquarters is also linked directly with California's Department of Justice teletype-

writer network which reaches some 300 points. An inquiry to a California law enforcement agency can be answered in a matter of minutes instead of days as was once the case.

In addition, messages can be sent from Oregon teletypewriter network points to law enforcement agencies in 46 other States via the Bell System's teletypewriter exchange service. Under the point-of-entry plan, one agency in each State—usually the State police—is designated as the point to which all out-of-State messages are directed. This agency becomes responsible for forwarding the message to the proper point within the State.

A number of steps have been taken by the advisory committee to make sure that Oregon law enforcement agencies get full value through the most effective use of their network. Training programs have instructed law enforcement personnel in proper use of equipment and circuit time. A book of operating instructions has been prepared and distributed under the committee's direction.



The relay center in the office of the Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau in Salem is the key point on the Oregon teletypewriter network.

To speed messages, a series of abbreviations for commonly used police terms has been adopted and made standard by the committee. Descriptions of individuals or vehicles are transmitted according to a predetermined pattern. For example, here is the description of a suspect, using abbreviations and a predetermined pattern :

ARMED ROBBERY SUSPECT—JOSEPH DOAKES
WMA 31 6-2 150 BROWN BROWN SCAR
RIGHT FOREARM WORE GRAY HAT BLUE
COAT DENIM SHIRT KHAKI TROUSERS TAN
AND WHITE SHOES.

Another procedure that has been found useful is an 8 a.m. rollcall of all points on the teletypewriter network. This pinpoints any line or equipment trouble early in the normal workday. This is helpful to the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and other telephone companies which cooperate in providing the network. Maintenance of all circuits and teletypewriters is handled by the telephone companies.

At 2 p.m. each day, a list of wanted vehicles is put on the network as an all-points bulletin. This list, corrected daily, has proved most effective in locating stolen vehicles and in clearing earlier reports.

Another interesting side to the network's operation is the sharing of a teletypewriter station by several law enforcement agencies. For example, the Astoria Police Department shares its teletypewriter with the county sheriff's office and three other nearby city police forces. It is a typical arrangement, since the teletypewriters can produce up to 14 copies of each message received or sent.

The Astoria police as the primary teletypewriter user assumes the responsibility for forwarding messages intended for other agencies. In many areas law enforcement agencies pass on messages via two-way radio systems and confirm them with the written teletypewriter copies. Routine messages are often exchanged where patrol routes meet regularly. Teletypewritten messages are frequently made a part of reports.

Cost

Costs of the Oregon teletypewriter network are shared by the participating agencies and the State's Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau. There is a one-time \$15 installation charge when

a new point is added. This is paid by the participating agency. The monthly or recurring charge for a model 28 teletypewriter has been equalized for all participating agencies at \$62. This was established by the advisory committee and the Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau. It applies regardless of the location of the teletypewriter station.

The total monthly cost of the Oregon network is about \$4,500. At the present time the participating agencies pay about 65 percent of this total through the \$62 a month charge. The Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau provides the remaining 35 percent. Under the billing arrangements, Pacific Telephone submits a single statement to the Motor Vehicles Registration Bureau. The bureau in turn bills the participating agencies.

Certain incidental costs are paid by the participating agencies. Each teletypewriter station buys the necessary paper. In practice, the State purchases the paper in bulk and resells it at cost. Messages to out-of-State points which are reached via teletypewriter exchange service are billed to the originating point.

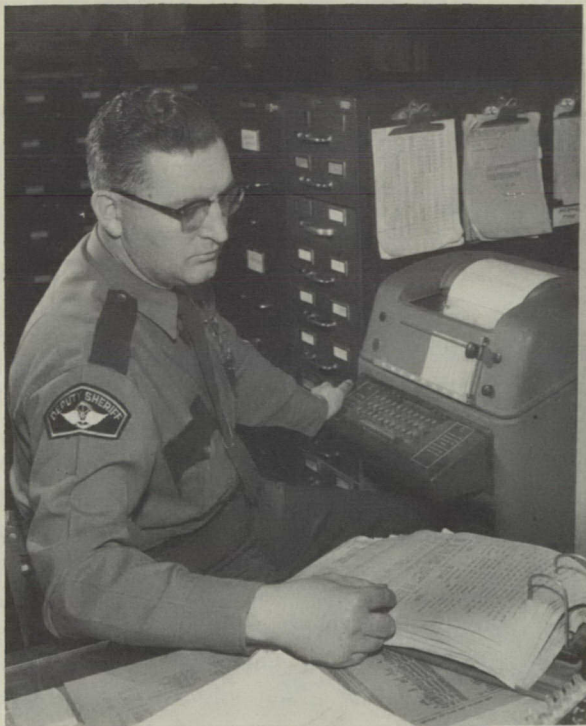
All maintenance and repair service is provided by the telephone company as part of its monthly charge. Maintenance men are on 24-hour call at all cities where there are teletypewriter stations.

Benefits and Effects

One of the immediate benefits reported by many participants in the network was a saving in long-distance telephone costs. The network virtually eliminated the need for calls to many points in Oregon and California. Lawmen say the teletype network has meant a saving in jail costs, too, since it makes possible prompt transfer of information on fugitives held in one city but wanted in some other community.

Oregon law enforcement officers can cite numerous instances where the teletype network has played a major role in the apprehension of fugitives or in the solution of crimes.

Exemplifying this is an incident which took place in July of 1958, when the Lincoln County sheriff's office at Newport, Oreg., was added to the network. The second message transmitted was directed to the Oregon State police at Baker, 300 miles away. It stated that the sheriff's office held a warrant for the arrest of a suspect for obtaining money under false pretenses. The sub-



A stolen vehicle report is received over the Oregon teletypewriter network by the Multnomah County sheriff's office.

ject was known to be a former Baker resident and was thought to be in that area again.

Six hours later the Baker State police messaged the Lincoln County sheriff that the individual named in the warrant was in custody and asked disposition. Less than 2 days after the warrant was issued, the suspect had been returned to face charges.

Another case that shows clearly the effectiveness of the teletypewriter network was the armed robbery of the Linn County treasurer's office in January of 1956. The treasurer was forced at gunpoint to open the courthouse vault and then was slugged unconscious. The robber stripped the vault of cash and checks totaling \$8,000. An accomplice who acted as a lookout fled with him.

The robbery took place in midmorning. There were no witnesses and no fingerprints. By mid-afternoon Albany police had a description of the getaway car, a fair description of the suspects, and an estimate from county officials on the amount stolen. All of this information went out on the teletype as an all-points bulletin.

About midnight the same day at Coos Bay, 120

miles from Albany, a patrolman made a routine check of bars and taverns. In one of them he found a free-spending patron setting up drinks for everyone present and talking loudly of big gambling winnings. The patrolman noted that the man's description tallied closely with that reported in the Albany all-points bulletin.

Further investigation showed the suspect in possession of a rented car similar to the one used in the Albany getaway. The Coos Bay police reported by teletypewriter to Albany, and the Linn County sheriff flew to Coos Bay to interrogate the suspect after the arrest. He brought back fingerprints and photos. The Linn County treasurer made positive identification of the suspect from the photo. The robber's accomplice was also arrested several days later near Coos Bay, and both men were convicted.

Check Case

It was the Oregon law enforcement network which contributed to the arrest of one of the Nation's most wanted bad-check artists, a man known as "The Traveler." Although he was estimated to have passed more than \$500,000 in forged checks during an 11-year career, the suspect's identity remained unknown. A composite drawing from the descriptions of victims was the only lead obtainable.

"The Traveler's" modus operandi was simple. He would move into a motel in a community where some large building construction project was in progress. He would establish the confidence of his victims by making purchases in cash and talking to the clerks at small food stores for several days, always appearing at the same hour. On the construction payday he would appear in work clothes and hardhat, and present a forged paycheck printed on portable equipment he carried with him. "The Traveler's" success was phenomenal and he was careful to avoid repeat performances.

"The Traveler" visited Eugene, Oreg., in 1958. He was again successful in bilking merchants. The Eugene forgeries were reported on the Oregon teletypewriter network as an all-points bulletin. Police officers in another city were immediately suspicious, as the modus operandi indicated the long-sought "Traveler" was at work in Oregon. They messaged their suspicion to Eugene. Armed with the composite sketch of "The Traveler," police officers made a canvass of

every motel within 30 miles of the city. Their efforts turned up the first real "break" in the 11-year case.

A motel operator identified the sketch as closely resembling a recent guest. From motel records police got a license number and a car description. Police in other States followed up to arrest a previously respected businessman as a suspect and to develop a case that led to his ultimate conviction.

These are only a few of many examples of how the Oregon network is aiding the work of law enforcement throughout the State. Part of its success might be called mechanical. It performs the task for which it was designed—speeding information to lawmen in communities scattered over a sparsely populated State as fast as it is electronically possible. In a national emergency it could be quickly converted to civil defense use.

Coordination

Oregon law enforcement men are convinced that the network has made other contributions to their work as well. Its development as a joint undertaking of many law enforcement agencies brought into existence a new level of cooperation and coordination among these groups.

The teletypewriter network has continued to encourage cooperation among law officers throughout the State. A ready means of communication makes coordinated efforts among city, county, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies an everyday way of operating. It cuts down unnecessary duplication of effort. It means, more than ever before, that the skill and the resources and knowledge of all law enforcement agencies can be focused when and where they are needed.

Oregon law enforcement men are proud that they were responsible in large part for the establishment of this statewide teletypewriter network. There is no doubt that it has proved its worth many times over to every agency participating in it.

CRIMES ON RESERVATIONS

Major crimes on Indian and Government reservations, as defined by Federal laws, fall within the jurisdiction of the FBI. These include, among others, such vicious offenses as murder, rape, robbery, and assault with intent to murder.

Fur Thief Convicted

During the early morning hours of November 11, 1958, a business establishment in Tennessee was burglarized and several furcoats were carried away. Entrance into the clothing store had been gained by breaking the glass in the front door with a rock about the size of a man's fist.

A crime scene search disclosed a number of heelprints found on glass fragments inside the store doorway. A suspect was developed and arrested in the afternoon of the same day.

The glass fragments bearing the heelprints, the suspect's trousers, and his low-cut shoes were sent to the FBI Laboratory to be analyzed.

The stolen merchandise was found abandoned along a rural road, stripped of all identifying labels, price tags, and seals. Investigation indicated the identification items had been burned in the suspect's furnace. The furcoats and debris from the furnace were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with sewing thread, a store label used on the merchandise, and a furcoat seal with attached label.

Lab Exams

At the trial of the suspect, held in circuit court, Blountville, Tenn., on April 10, 1959, FBI Laboratory examiners testified that the heelprints on the broken pieces of glass from the front door of the burglarized store were made by the rubber heels on the shoes belonging to the defendant. The labels which had been hand sewn in the lining of each coat were the same size as the labels used by the clothing store, as indicated by areas outlined by stitch marks where the labels were removed, and the thread fragments still adhering to the linings were identical to the thread used at the burglarized store to sew labels in furcoats handled by the store.

FBI Agents also testified that the burnt seals recovered from the ashes in the suspect's furnace were the same with respect to design, size, stamped lettering, locking mechanism, construction and composition as the metal seals on other similar furcoats at the store from which the furcoats were stolen.

The defendant was found guilty of both burglary and larceny, and was given a sentence of 3 years on each count with the sentences to run concurrently.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Practical Use of Photography in a Small Department

by CHIEF JAMES E. TURNER, SR., *Dover, Del.,
Police Department*

For many years photography has been considered indispensable by the large police departments. Strangely, many of the small departments have shown little interest in utilizing this very important aid to police work. Limited budgets, insufficient and untrained personnel to operate the equipment, and, often, the fact that the department heads are unaware of the benefits to be obtained have all contributed to this lack of interest.

To the officer of a small department whose only contact with photography has been the taking of a few snapshots, the problems involved in taking, processing and filing photographs appear to be insurmountable. Practical experience has shown us in Dover that photography can be used successfully by the small department with no increase in personnel and a marked improvement in efficiency.

When I became chief of police in Dover, Del., in 1949, I found a small department of 10 men with no Identification Bureau. Apparently no one had ever felt the need to establish one. Some officers fingerprinted prisoners arrested for serious crimes; however, most did not. There was no system followed and prisoners were never photographed. If a wanted person happened to be a long-time resident of the city, most of the older men of the department knew him and apprehension was no problem. If the subject was known to only one or two members or not known to any of them, we were dependent on a description of the subject which often proved to be highly inaccurate. Needless to say, a great deal of time was lost and identification was much more difficult than if a picture had been available. In the event of a serious crime or accident, if pictures were deemed necessary, a commercial photographer was called or the State police were prevailed upon to take the pictures.

I had come to Dover in 1949, immediately upon retirement from the Delaware State Police after 20 years of service, and was accustomed to the

services of an excellent Bureau of Identification. The failure of our department to have such services available was a great hindrance to our successful operation. We were failing to make identifications and we were losing cases because we did not have the means of taking photographs in order to properly present our evidence.

Today Dover has a population of about 8,000 inhabitants with 6,000 to 8,000 people living in developments nearby but outside of the city limits. The Dover Air Force Base, about two miles south of the city, has a population of about 7,000 military personnel and civilian workers.

In 1949 Dover, the capital of Delaware, was a busy little city with a population of 6,000 and an



Chief James E. Turner, Sr.

area of about 2 square miles. It was and still is the shopping center for an area encompassing a radius of about 30 miles. The volume of traffic and all other activities with which the police department was concerned were much greater than would be expected in a city of 6,000. The air base had been established during World War II but had been deactivated shortly after the end of the war.

Growing Need

On April 1, 1952, this base was reactivated and greatly expanded to become one of the largest in the Military Air Transport Service. The sudden influx of military personnel and construction workers and their families into our community made Dover a virtual boomtown with many additional problems for our department. The need for an Identification Bureau with adequate photographic equipment became more acute.

One incident which helped to convince the city council of the value of photography to our department was the breaking and entering of a large department store. This was accomplished by breaking the glass in a skylight, permitting the intruder to climb down into the store and carry off merchandise of considerable value. During our investigation we found what appeared to be an excellent fingerprint in the tar around the edge of the skylight. Since we were unable to lift the print, we asked the State police to photograph it for us. From the photo of the print we were able to identify a local man as the subject. Part of the stolen merchandise was recovered and the man was prosecuted and convicted. This and other incidents convinced the city council of the value of photography to our department.

In 1954 the city council authorized the expenditure of \$800 for the necessary equipment to establish an identification bureau. We purchased a 4 by 5 Crown Graphic Camera with a Compur shutter and Ektar lens, complete with range finder, flash equipment, a tripod, two floodlights, light meter, a dozen cut film holders and a carrying case to protect the equipment. We were now able to take "mug" shots and also shots of crime scenes and accidents. We equipped a darkroom with a sink, trays, negative holders, safety lights, timer, contact printer, an enlarger, and a small dryer with which we dried prints on ferrotype sheets.

Since no one in the department knew how to use

the equipment, we were extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of A. Kenneth Pfister, a commercial photographer, to train all personnel.

Training

Mr. Pfister, who is not only an expert photographer but also a very public-spirited citizen, volunteered his time to assist in selecting our equipment and supervising the construction of our darkroom. He spent many hours training all our men in taking pictures and in developing and printing them. He is still frequently called upon for advice and help in solving the problems which we encounter. We have had changes in personnel and have increased the size of our department to 16 men since 1954. All new men are trained in the use of all of the equipment. We have found that it is an advantage to have every man in the department trained, as we are too few to specialize. If we confined the use of the camera and the darkroom to one or two men, they would not always be available when needed.

Since we must, of necessity, use one camera for both "mug" shots and crime scenes, we have added to our original equipment a split back for our camera, a portrait lens and an extra tripod.

Uses of Camera

For "mug" shots we set up our camera at one end of a corridor in our headquarters. A white background is used. The tripod is fastened to the floor and a swivel chair secured to the floor a set distance in front of it. Two No. 2 photo floodlamps in reflectors are attached to the tripod to illuminate the subject, and two similar lights



A Dover, Del., police officer processing a photograph in the department's darkroom.

behind the subject illuminate the background to eliminate shadows. The split back enables us to take both a side view and full face on one sheet of 4 by 5 film. Normally the camera is set up on the tripod to take "mug" shots. When it is necessary to take photos of a crime scene it is taken down, the split back removed, the ground glass replaced and the Ektar lens substituted for the portrait lens. We do not have a fingerprint camera, but we have used the Crown Graphic successfully for this purpose. We have been able to take excellent pictures of prints on surfaces which were so greasy that it did not seem practical to attempt to lift them.

We photograph all prisoners except those arrested for violations of motor vehicle laws and a few city ordinances. This has benefited us in two ways. We have had several identifications of subjects made from their photos taken previously. Also, the drifters who are arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct do not tend to remain in Dover after their release from jail. Before we started taking photos many of them seemed to stay much longer. Often these subjects have long fingerprint records and we are very happy to be rid of them.

Filing System

To keep our procedure as simple as possible, we use the fingerprint number assigned to a prisoner as the number on his photo. Superpanchro-Press Type B cut film is used for all photographs except some special copy work where we use Kodalith film. All "mug" shots are filed alphabetically according to crime and sex. Negatives are filed alphabetically. All arrest cards, since we started taking photos, show subject's photo number and type of crime to make it a simple matter to find any photo in our files. Pictures and negatives of crime scenes are filed with the criminal investigation report and accident pictures and negatives are filed with the accident report. This may not be practical for a large department but has proven completely satisfactory for us.

Since it is inconvenient and time consuming to take the camera from the station to the scene of an accident, we have recently equipped our three patrol cars with Kodak Bullseye 120 cameras with flash and use them for accident pictures. The films are developed but not printed unless the pictures are needed in court. We have added a copying stand to our equipment and are

now able to copy photos of wanted or missing persons from photos supplied by the family or friends. We also make copies of checks and other documents and often copy fingerprint cards when they are requested by other departments. A drum-type print dryer has also been added.

Practical Applications

On November 28, 1954, the Dover High School was broken into and a wall safe in the superintendent's office entered. One hundred seven dollars in cash was stolen. The safe was actually a closet with brick sides and back and a steel door. Entrance was gained by punching a hole through the brick wall with some instrument. Surrounding the hole in the wall were several marks in the plaster made by the instrument used to make the hole. The scene was photographed and a small section of this plaster containing a mark was cut out. That part of the scene was photographed to show where the section had been removed.

The suspect was apprehended in Philadelphia several days later and an iron bar, which looked as if it might fit the indentations found in the plaster on the wall of the safe, was found in his automobile. He was brought to Dover and the bar and section of plaster were sent to the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory determined that there were seven coats of paint on the plaster and seven identical coats of paint in an indentation in the end of the bar. The testimony of the FBI technician, plus the effect of the photos of the scene, resulted in a conviction.

On November 1, 1956, an individual was arrested by the Dover Police Department for disorderly conduct. He was photographed at that time. Approximately a year later, a woman reported to the Dover Police Department that she had been awakened by an intruder who was standing by her bed in her home. The subject held a knife to her throat and warned her not to make any noise. She grabbed the knife and screamed, whereupon the intruder turned and ran out of the room and down the stairs. She saw his face for an instant in a dim light from the bathroom. When he ran he pulled the knife through her fingers, cutting three of them.

The victim was brought to the Dover Police Department later in the morning to look through the "mug" file. Upon seeing the photograph of the individual taken in 1956, she stated, "That's

(Continued on inside back cover)

Photography Setup Made for Use in Small Department

by R. K. HOUSE, *Marshal of Dodge City, Kans.*

One of the basic and vitally important phases of law enforcement work is the identification of persons. In this connection modern photography techniques have assumed a role of great importance.

In the recording of a photographic image, the reproduction, if effective, must be depicted and described with as much detail and realism as it is possible to attain. Much consideration is due the fact that photographs become parts of permanent files. At the same time, the mechanical operation through which this is gained must be relatively simple in performance.

It is difficult at times, especially in smaller police departments of limited floor space, to carry out an effective "mug shot" program. In addition, there exists the ever-present element of inexperience in the officer group. It is conceded that, in many instances, working conditions, number of personnel, available funds, etc., prevent sufficient detailed photography instruction to develop expert technicians. Therefore, if a law enforcement agency is to function effectively under some of these conditions, it is mandatory that measures be taken to attain this end.

There are many times when agents and officers from outside jurisdictions call on small municipal departments for photographs of suspects and/or fugitives. In numerous cases these small departments are the only immediately available sources for such photographs. By having an effective photography program, even these departments can properly contribute to the complete law enforcement picture and thereby better fulfill their obligations.

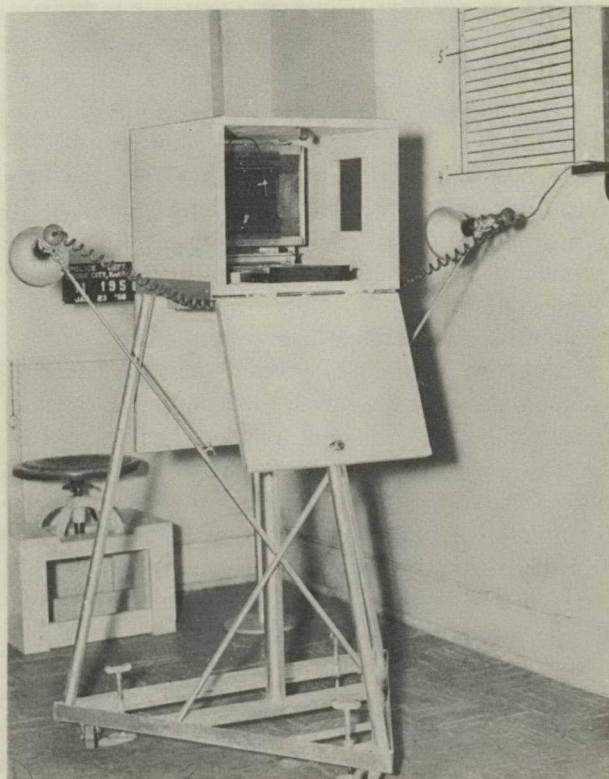
The Camera

The Dodge City, Kans., Police Department found itself in such a position as described above. Photographs in use were not adequate in the writer's opinion. Accordingly, volunteer overtime work, some materials and the ingenuity of our police

officers produced a camera and setting which are described in these pages.

Due to limited floor space, this department must necessarily photograph arrested persons in a room in which the prisoners are booked and where officers' lockers are located. It is a general purpose "squad room." It was essential that both camera and setting be adaptable; they had to be movable and at the same time capable of being made semistationary. An important factor was the physical strength of the camera mounting. When a drunk or incorrigible prisoner is processed, it is obvious that expensive equipment could be easily damaged.

A used portrait camera with a "split-back" was first acquired. It was mounted in a strong wooden box. Both front and back of the box are hinged to swing downward, and a sliding door port was installed in the right side to permit application of the film holder and its slides. The box can be closed completely to prevent accumulation of dust and dirt and to make the equipment safe from accidental damaging blows. The removal of one small bolt permits the camera to be taken free from the box.



Camera arrangement.

This box was then mounted on a metal frame. The frame was designed with a three-point support to insure stability, but casters were mounted at the three points so the entire unit could be easily moved. Directly near each caster was mounted a small screw-jack, made from "C" clamps. The unit is moved into position, the screw-jacks are put into tight contact with the floor and stability is the result. Adjustable flood lamps, designed to be retracted under the box in a protected position when not in use, are then mounted into the frame. Stretch-type electric cord was added for neatness. The camera lens center is 46 inches from the floor.

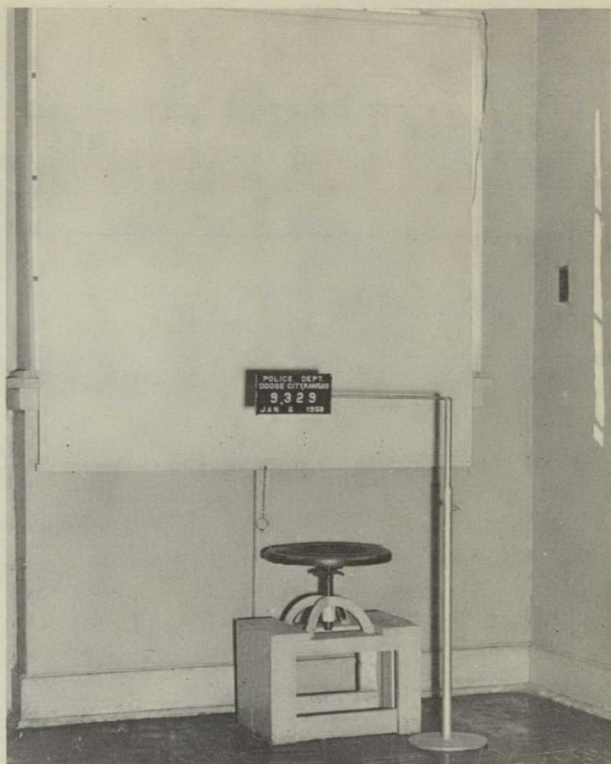
The Setting

The setting was produced by the installation of an opaque pull-type window shade over a normal window. On the shade is painted a very dull and pale "picture frame." When the shade is pulled down and hooked, the frame is always in the same position. This painted frame appears in the ground glass of the camera as a complete border but is not visible in the finished photograph.

The stool, of average chair height, is sturdily built and of the adjustable screw type. The identification board is mounted on a light adjustable stand. A small flood lamp is mounted directly at the top of this entire setting to eliminate background shadow.

On the floor of the setting area are permanent in-laid marks for locating the stool and the camera unit. These pieces of equipment are moved into position, the shade pulled down and hooked and the scene is set. The subject is then seated on the stool and the seat is adjusted up or down until subject's face is properly centered in the painted frame on the pullshade. This is easily checked visually by the photographer and there is now no necessity for him to check through the ground glass.

The identification board is then located and there remains only the making of the exposure. As can be noted, this is done with a very minimum of adjustment. When the operation is completed, all of the equipment can be moved to a corner storage area and the room left unobstructed. The keynote of the entire operation is adaptability and simplicity. By using the described equipment and plan, excellent photos can be produced by any officer of the department and he does not have to be a qualified photographer.



The setting with equipment.

It was discovered that by the use of easels, small stands, temporary white sheet arrangements, etc., a camera of this design can be used effectively to copy documents and to record evidence articles successfully. The fact that the camera itself can be easily removed from the mounting and affixed to a regular tripod adds to its versatility. With the adjustable identification board, it can be used for full-length photographs of persons when desired.

The entire assembly of equipment was acquired and put into operation for approximately \$240. The purposes of this photography program are the furnishing of better service, the making of more accurate records and information, and the development of more effective cooperation with all members of the law enforcement field. We feel that the results more than compensate for our time, efforts and cost.

LIQUID BLOOD

Liquid blood samples should be placed in a sterile container, wrapped in cotton, placed in a mailing tube, and transmitted by airmail or special delivery when sent to the FBI Laboratory.



Law Enforcement and the Handling of Bombing Cases

PART II

(This is the concluding part of an article which began in the last issue.)

One of the most vital phases of the investigation of a bombing case is the crime scene search. As in other types of crimes, this must be done as soon as possible. First, however, preliminary inspection and evaluation of the debris and standing structure should be conducted by appropriately trained personnel to insure the safety of all persons having official business in the bombed area. Inspection by building inspectors, fire marshals, and other personnel, as required, should precede any detailed crime scene search. Particular attention should be directed toward supporting walls and damaged overhead structures which might collapse on search personnel. Gas accumulations and other materials which could produce secondary explosions in which personnel might be trapped or otherwise injured should be carefully assessed.

Once these precautions have been taken, the crime scene search must be conducted of all debris, the remaining portions of the structure, and the surrounding areas. The primary objectives of this search are to establish the nature of the bomb, the method of ignition, and other evidence which may assist in the identification and apprehension of the person or persons involved. The systematic search, depending upon the extensiveness of the scene, may consume considerable time and require the combined efforts of several properly instructed individuals. One or more persons should be designated to evaluate evidence, chart the location of evidence, and properly preserve each item recovered.

Special attention should be directed toward the recovery of residues from the explosive material, parts of the ignition device, and the bomb container, location or placement of the charge, method of entry into the building, and other factors dictated by the circumstances. In most cases in-

volving high explosives, the location of the bomb at the time of detonation can be determined by a critical study of the fragmentation and the direction of the explosive forces, as noted from a study of various parts of the original structure recovered in the debris.

The necessity for good comprehensive photographs of the scene prior to debris removal cannot be too strongly stressed. Many times a reevaluation of the overall appearance of the scene is required, and without proper photographs this study is practically impossible. (Photographs should be obtained of the scene only, without spectators or other individuals in the areas depicted.)

Photographs and/or drawings of the structure before the bombing may be helpful in the reconstruction and the selection of items for examination, and should be obtained and utilized to the fullest extent.

Maintenance personnel are extremely helpful in establishing the identity and original location of items found in the debris. Individuals having intimate knowledge of the building involved should be available for consultation with the officers responsible for the evaluation of the evidence found in the crime scene search.

Laboratory Assistance

The items recovered from the bomb scene should be carefully protected for further evaluation and/or transmittal to the laboratory. Extensive reference files and other facilities are maintained in the FBI Laboratory to assist in the identification of explosives items, such as fuse, detonators, wrappers, and other items found in the debris.

Unexploded detonators, bombs, and any other explosive material recovered must not be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory until specific authorization has been obtained in each individual instance. Then, only the specific items and in the amounts required for analysis may be shipped.



Bomb damage to a religious institution.

Packing and shipping instructions will be indicated when approval is granted for shipment.

Where documentary evidence is recovered, such as letters, messages of instruction, drawings and sketches and other materials, handwriting and/or related examinations may assist in the identification of the person or persons involved.

Investigators should be alert to obtain known items, such as handwriting specimens, stationery, etc., from suspects who are questioned during the investigation. Examination of indented writing, which can be developed by special photographic techniques, found on tablets or other papers in a suspect's possession, may prove extremely helpful. The value of the Anonymous Letter File in the FBI Laboratory as a method of connecting two or more cases should not be overlooked. The overall scene should be thoroughly photographed and notes made as to conditions, presence of particular persons, etc. The bomber may return to the scene and attempt to lose himself among the other members of the crowd which is bound to gather. Keep the crowd under surveillance for possible suspects. Investigation of an exhaustive nature must be conducted in an effort to trace physical evidence found at the crime scene; e.g., dynamite

wrappings, pipe parts, electrical devices, etc. Investigation may lead through many persons and organizations, from manufacturer to dealer and, finally, to the subject of the case.

The possibility of obtaining fingerprints from any of the items recovered should be considered. Particularly, the proper processing of an automobile possibly involved in a case should be conducted immediately and any latent prints developed submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison.

The Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division maintains a file of fingerprints of known or potential users of explosives in cases such as bombing of churches and schools. Whenever fingerprints are located at the scene of church or school bombings or attempted bombings, it is possible to have these prints compared with the fingerprints contained in the FBI's reference file for possible identification of the perpetrator.

Interviews

In addition to the crime scene search, another vital investigative technique to be used in the event of a bomb explosion is the interview.

All persons who are at the scene on the arrival of the police who might be witnesses to the explosion must be interviewed. These interviews must be particularly exhaustive, covering not only indications of suspicious activity on the part of persons but circumstances and facts on the explosion itself. Particular facts which should be elicited include:

1. What was the sound of the explosion?
Such data may be of value to the experts in determining if the explosive was of a certain type.
2. What was the force of the explosion and its direction?
3. The color of smoke.
4. The odor of the gases produced.
5. The color of the flame.

Those avenues of approach to and retreat from the victimized building must be thoroughly explored by the investigators. A saturation interview project should be immediately instituted as soon as possible after the crime scene area has been protected for the work of the laboratory men. Time is of the essence in this technique while facts and circumstances are fresh in the minds of those persons who might have been looking from the

windows or doors, loitering about, working outside, going to work, or returning home at the critical time.

Since children of reasonable age are very alert, they should not be overlooked in conducting the interviews. Nor should the interviews be limited to persons who may have been in a position to observe or hear the explosion itself. The bomb may have been placed several hours before and activated by a time mechanism, so that interviews should include persons who were in the area during an appropriate interval before the explosion.

Photographs of potential bombers should be displayed to those persons who might have had the opportunity to observe the bomber. The presence of persons in the crowd gathered at the scene of the explosion who ordinarily would not be in that area of the city should be noted. Account for the whereabouts of suspects at the time of the bombing and immediately prior and subsequent thereto. Here informants may be useful. With regard to any suspects developed, consider such traditional relevant circumstances as:

1. Evidence of motive.
2. Evidence of plan, design, or scheme.
3. Evidence of ability and opportunity.
4. Evidence of possession of the means for a bombing.
5. Evidence of fabrication, destruction, and suppression of evidence such as attempts to influence potential witnesses, faking an alibi, making of false statements, and other indications of a consciousness of guilt.

Review past cases in the area involving bombings or other disasters which may provide leads or additional suspects. Maintain a close relationship with informants and other sources in order that any information, no matter how slight, which concerns the bombing may be obtained without delay. Maintain liaison with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in order that scientific, fingerprint, and investigative aid may be obtained as soon as possible.

Contact suppliers of explosives in the area and sources of other materials which may have been used in the construction of the bomb. The identity of suspicious purchasers may serve as investigative leads.

The series of 176 individual bombing conferences conducted by the FBI during November and December of 1958 was designed to outline to local, State, and county law enforcement authorities

the cooperative services of the FBI which are available in bombing cases. The conferences also provided a means whereby law enforcement officials and personnel from various agencies at all levels could discuss and analyze this problem and achieve a mutual exchange of practical suggestions and observations concerning it.

Among some of the more pertinent problems discussed, hoax telephone threats to bomb schools received particular attention. Several of the attending officials mentioned how they had succeeded in perfecting workable evacuation plans following effective liaison with school officials. In many instances, good salesmanship and effective public relations on the part of police officials were necessary to reach mutual agreement as to the responsibility for declaring and directing an evacuation.

A few officials related how such costly hoax bomb threats were reduced by up to 90 percent by requiring that time lost by students during building evacuations be made up after regular school hours or on Saturdays. In some cases, students have been dismissed from school for the day upon the receipt of a bomb threat, being informed that the heating plant had broken down or a special conference of teachers had been called. A more usual evacuation plan operates along the lines of a fire drill. The guise of a civil defense drill is also workable.

A valuable recommendation with regard to evacuation is that students be removed to a greater distance from the threatened building when a bomb threat exists than when fire alone



Bomb damage to a school.

is the threatening factor. Under any evacuation plan, the need to unlock lockers, if time permits, prior to departure from the building was emphasized. One instance was reported wherein it was necessary to take evacuated students back into a threatened building to unlock their lockers, a common site for hidden bombs. One local department reported on a cooperative system worked out with school authorities whereby certain teachers and gym instructors maintain keys to all regularly locked areas, including lockers, and assist police or firemen in searching the premises for a suspected bomb. General agreement was reached that the least publicity possible should be given hoax bomb threats to avoid encouraging other similar reports. The importance of having law enforcement personnel arrive at the scene quietly and unobtrusively was stressed by citing how some departments have sent searchers to the scene in small groups and without the use of sirens and flashing lights.

Firm Policy

Local authorities in some areas, after being plagued with bomb threat calls, have adopted a policy of dealing firmly with persons identified as being responsible. This action is believed to have decreased such calls appreciably. In one area, six juveniles were identified as being responsible for a bomb threat call to a school. The juvenile court judge directed that all six be whipped by their parents. Each boy was placed on probation and not permitted out of the house after dark, unless in the company of one of the parents. They were further directed to report to the juvenile officer every Saturday morning until further notice, and to remain at juvenile court doing something constructive until released by the probation officer. The parents were to be held responsible for the financial loss incurred by the city in closing the school as a result of the bomb threat.

Mentioned as another problem to be evaluated and overcome was the uncoordinated receipt of bomb threats which frequently are reported to police departments, fire departments, and other governmental agencies. A central report system is one proposed solution to this problem.

Investigative Techniques

Various investigative techniques have been used successfully by different departments. Police

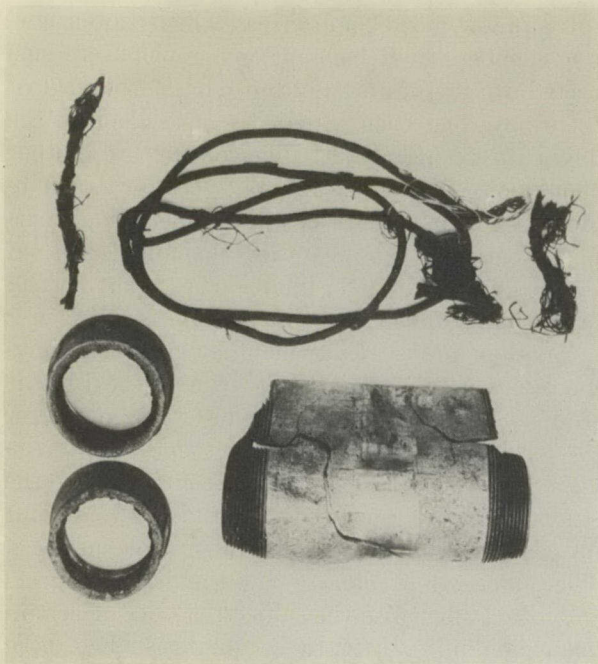
solved anonymous bomb threat calls by interviewing members of a teen-age gang who were suspected of local thefts and burglaries. Several of these boys had been expelled from school on the day a threat was made. The solution of another anonymous bomb threat to a high school was attributed to the trust and respect the students had for a police sergeant who handled juvenile cases. A student confided in the police officer that he and others had planned the bomb scare.

Another police department solved an anonymous threat to bomb a school by an appeal to the student council. Arrangements were made for the teachers to leave their homerooms during the last period of the day. Representatives of the student council requested the students to submit on paper the name or names of possible suspects. The police, while interviewing the list of suspects submitted, identified the subject. Police officers in one community, after a bomb threat had been made to the high school, started checking all students with questionable records. During the course of interviewing such students, two boys admitted making the call. In a different area, police solved a bomb threat call to a school by checking out the stories of students who were absent from school on the date the call was made. During the questioning of one of these students, the subjects were identified.

Numerous police departments, through their work with juveniles and youth groups, have developed informants who have been responsible for information leading to the successful solution of bomb threat telephone calls. One case was solved when police contacted sources at various high-school-age "hangouts." Teen-age leaders were interviewed, and after they were assured that their names would be kept confidential, they identified the perpetrators of the threat.

Several police departments have had success in offering rewards over radio and television for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons making anonymous bomb threat calls. Others have enlisted the aid of the telephone company in establishing the point of origin of telephoned threats.

Some law enforcement agencies suspecting students of being responsible for bomb threats have secured lists of all absentee students and sent teams of detectives to interview them. This puts pressure on the students, and in one instance it resulted in a student's going to his parents and identifying the subject. The parents then notified



Parts of pipe bomb recovered after explosion.

the police. Other police departments have combined this technique with intensive neighborhood checks of all stores and residences in the immediate vicinity of the school.

Several departments have installed extra telephones near the complaint sergeant's desk to assist in tracing anonymous bomb threat calls. One records all anonymous calls which are made to the police department for future reference and as an aid in identifying the anonymous callers.

Searching

Another problem discussed at the conferences dealt with the determination of who is responsible for declaring a building safe for reoccupancy after a search has been completed and no bomb found. Also discussed was the proper number of searchers to be utilized, keeping in mind the disastrous ramifications of a bomb exploding while a large number of searchers are in the threatened premises.

One school evacuation and search procedure, when the alleged time for which the bomb is set is known, calls for the search to continue until 15 minutes before the time the bomb is reportedly ready to explode. According to this plan, evacuation then takes place promptly if the bomb has not been located and the premises remain empty

for a half hour, or for 15 minutes after the time the bomb was reportedly set for. The search is then resumed until everything has been searched and it is definitely determined there is no bomb, at which time the return of all personnel is permitted.

In establishing and perfecting appropriate liaison with the principals and maintenance personnel of schools, it was suggested that it be assured the maintenance personnel are familiar with the location of the master controls for electrical power and gas lines coming into the school buildings.

What to do with any explosive materials located during a search was thoroughly discussed, with general agreement reached that definite disposal plans should be well established before the need to use them arises. The sources and availability of bomb disposal experts and equipment were mentioned as being of utmost importance to all law enforcement agencies in a particular area. One police chief suggested that where one department has a qualified bomb expert, his name be made available to surrounding departments.

The ease of acquiring explosives materials in some areas is well known as a continuing problem. In storing such materials for commercial and industrial purposes, little security is often afforded. Their easy theft, as well as their ease of purchase, is well known to the experienced law enforcement officer. Several officials mentioned the desirability of heavily strengthening the regulation of the sale, possession, and transportation of explosive materials and the support of legislation, where necessary, to accomplish this goal. The need for local authorities to impress upon all interested parties, such as construction companies, etc., the urgency of immediately reporting thefts of explosives and related materials was stressed.

While substantial emphasis was given to bomb threats against schools, similar threats to hotels, theaters, and sports stadiums were likewise cited. It was pointed out that there is the inherent danger of causing a panic upon the announcement to patrons of such establishments that a possible bomb threat exists. Such situations demand calm and delicate handling.

Noting Autos

An important investigative technique suggested by one of the attending officers is the recording of the license numbers of all automobiles arriving at

Statewide Police School Held in Washington State

the scene of a bomb explosion. Determination of the owners of these automobiles and a review of their names may help identify a bombing suspect, particularly if the same individual should appear at the scenes of more than one bombing. Another valuable recommendation was to establish a system whereby local mental institutions notify surrounding law enforcement officials of the release of any persons who might have potentialities as bombers. Such persons are logical individuals to be questioned in the event of a subsequent bombing.

One interesting observation set forth by a conferee was that in his particular city, an analysis of the pattern of bombings there revealed that most of them occurred between midnight and 4 a.m. on Sundays. This suggested that the persons responsible might well be individuals from another community who were free on weekends and able to travel from one city to another to do a job and then return home in time to resume work on Monday morning.

Basic Plan

The following five-step basic plan, deemed applicable to many departments, was the proposal of another law enforcement agency:

1. Appoint one or more men in the department to be responsible for coordinating plans.
2. Establish a file into which all information relating to bombings or bombing threats can be channeled.
3. Obtain the necessary equipment to effectively conduct a crime scene search.
4. Contact school and church officials so that effective liaison can be established.
5. Arrange for explosive specialists to be immediately available should they be needed.

Knowledge of the location of the nearest military demolition team, usually available upon request 24 hours a day, was frequently mentioned as a key consideration in establishing the emergency plans of any department.

The bombing conferences, it was generally felt, provided an excellent forum for the exchange of pertinent techniques and ideas. While those in attendance shared the hope that they will not be confronted with this vicious and wantonly destructive type of crime, all realized that the existence of the menace must be recognized. The welfare of the American public demands that law enforcement prepare itself to cope with any eventuality that might arise.

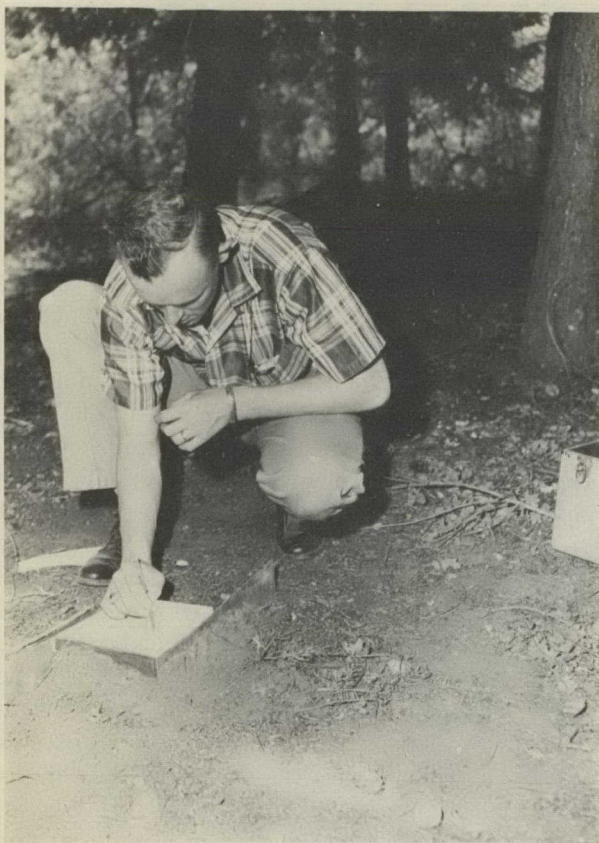
In June of 1949, the Washington State Sheriffs' Association (WSSA) and the Washington Association of Chiefs of Police (WACP) joined in the establishment of a permanent joint sponsorship of law enforcement training in the State of Washington. These groups organized the Washington State Law Enforcement Training Committee and named as a member of the committee the Special Agent in Charge of the Seattle Office of the FBI as the Director of Training.

The resolutions, as adopted originally by the WSSA and the WACP, stated, ". . . that all training needs as recognized by members of the associations be referred to a joint committee of the three organizations named and that the subcommittee will thereafter provide a program of training in accordance with the desires of the departments requesting the training. . . ." It was resolved by the associations in meeting that the committee as formed was even more specifically to coordinate the police training needs in the State and, at the same time, consider the practical problems incidental to training.

The committee very early determined the immediate demand for training concerned "induction training" of recruits. Based upon this expressed interest, Army authorities were contacted at Fort Lewis, Wash., and the use of classroom space and barracks was obtained. The first session of the Statewide Basic Law Enforcement Training School was held in the summer of 1949, with 32 candidates receiving certificates of successful completion of the course.

On May 22, 1959, the 21st session of the school was concluded with 36 graduates, bringing the number to a total of 706 peace officers in Washington State who have completed the established course requirements. Over 500 of these graduates continue their work in law enforcement, both in and out of the State of Washington.

Two sessions of the basic school are held each year, one in the spring and another in the fall. Invitations to attend these sessions are sent to every police department and sheriff's office in the State. The enrollment of each session is held to



Student identifying a plaster cast.

36 students, and only one man from a department is accepted in each session.

Since there are always more applicants than classroom space can accommodate, the school operates on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Any regularly constituted law enforcement department or agency desiring to have its officers receive the training may submit an application. Attendance is restricted to duly authorized law enforcement personnel.

There are no registration or tuition fees. Billeting, classrooms, blackboards, writing armchairs, and other necessary furnishings are provided by Army authorities at Fort Lewis. The students sleep on the second floor of a regulation Army barracks and use the first floor as a classroom. Meals are obtained at an officers' mess at Fort Lewis and officers attending the school are able to eat "Army style" for \$1.90 per day. In some instances the departments pay those living costs, and in other situations the individuals themselves pay this charge.

General policing of the classroom, quarters, and facilities used is conducted by assigned

squads from the class. Every member of the group has an "equal opportunity" during the session to participate in this less attractive activity.

Sessions

The Basic School sessions are 12 days in length, beginning on a Monday morning and continuing through one weekend, ending on the second Friday. School continues through the Saturday and Sunday in the session; however, the men are afforded the opportunity to attend a church service of their choice at the post chapel.

One hundred five hours of training are crowded into this short period. This does not, of course, include the study sessions and notebook writing periods after the formal training of the day. Classes begin at 7:30 a. m. and continue until 8 p. m., with 1 hour off at noon and another off at night for meals.

Instruction

The curricula and staff of instructors of the Basic School are not based on a hard-and-fast program from session to session. The training committee continually acts to select subjects which will contribute most to the development of the men in the time available. In considering the selection of instructors, the committee considers, among other factors, successful experience, personal characteristics, and general education.

The curriculum for each session always includes the so-called fundamental basic police subjects in some form, specifically: note taking; mechanics of arrest; self-defense; the care, collection, and preservation of evidence; public relations; report writing; courtroom demeanor and testimony; the use of the scientific laboratory; patrol procedures; interviews; and signed statements. Each session is concluded by 2 days of firearms instruction on the range. This instruction is implemented by short lectures on safety and proper pistol procedure during the course of the session and prior to actual firing on the range.

Every effort is made to assure that all the material presented is practical in nature. The instruction is in a vein that can be readily applied to the officer's daily responsibilities when he returns to duty. Each student is required to maintain a satisfactory notebook which is examined

periodically. A final examination is given the last day of the school and a satisfactory grade is a positive requirement for graduation.

Methods of instruction are diversified with motion pictures, field problems, lectures, panel discussions, slides, training pamphlets, and various other visual aids. To achieve a well-rounded program, constant attention is given by all instructors to see that the classroom instruction is integrated with actual field experience.

In addition to instruction given by FBI Agents, certain specific subjects are handled by officers from various Federal, state, county, and municipal law enforcement organizations. Many of these instructors are graduates of the FBI National Academy and, in some instances, are also graduates of the Basic School. Each instructor contributes generously of his time and talents to this school as well as to other schools throughout the State. All courses are conducted by men especially trained and experienced in the field in which they lecture.

An exception to the all-male instruction staff was made during the 19th session and repeated at the 20th and 21st sessions. Mrs. Louise S. Taylor, Director, State of Washington, Department of Licenses, has presented a 2-hour lecture on the subject, "Sources of Information." The material covered by Mrs. Taylor consisted of the tremendous volume of background information available through the seven divisions within the Washington State Department of Licenses.

Under Chief Roy A. Betlach, the Washington State Patrol conducts, as part of the school curriculum, practical problems covering the field of traffic instruction. This presentation is concentrated on the proper use of evidence.

The intention of the training committee is to obtain the best possible instruction at the school. Acting on this premise and with the recognition that experienced, as well as inexperienced officers, can become careless in their search of persons and places, arrangements were made with Dave M. Heritage, Warden, United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., to take the class to McNeil Island where on-the-spot instruction is given by experts on the warden's staff.

To achieve a uniform interpretation on the "laws of arrest and search and seizure" in Washington State, in 1957, Attorney General John J. O'Connell and his staff, at the request of the training committee, prepared a brochure on the

subject. This brochure is given to each member of the class in conjunction with the lecture by a representative of the attorney general's staff.

The Washington State juvenile laws and practices are outlined to the school by a Washington State Juvenile Control Officer. The committee has been fortunate in obtaining for this purpose Lt. Stanley Hulbert, a graduate of the Basic and Command Schools, who has lectured for the past nine sessions of the school.

The National Automobile Theft Bureau has materially aided in the discussions concerning the investigation of stolen automobiles. In correlation with an FBI police instructor, Special Agent in Charge James Allen of the National Automobile Theft Bureau in Seattle, Wash., has presented visual aid material to the last five classes.

Washington State possesses a great expanse of agricultural area. In this connection a great many immigrant workers are used. Information concerning required work procedures and identification papers of alien workers, furnished to the class by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, is therefore extremely pertinent to the officers' work.

Two subjects included in the curriculum, which have proven to be of extreme interest to the classes over the years, are presented at each session by experts in the fields of arson and narcotics. Special Agent Charles Landis of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has for 14 sessions amazed the students with the ramifications of



Mrs. Louise S. Taylor distributes motor vehicle registration data.

arson investigations. Seattle Police Department Detectives W. B. Henaby and C. F. Kirschner have taken over the rostrum (formerly occupied by Chief of Police H. J. Lawrence) on the subject of "narcotics." The contributions by these officers in their demonstration and lecture are highlights of the school.

Department Training

The smaller law enforcement agencies in Washington State, which are by far in the majority, do not possess the facilities or the time to give sufficient attention to formalized recruit training. Many of these departments do, however, realize that the recruit, during his early employment, forms attitudes and opinions as well as procedures that may influence him for years. This realization has prompted several departments to so concentrate on sending their men to Basic School that they are now "100 percent trained."

A specific example of such an organization is the Puyallup, Wash., Police Department. Chief of Police Cecil L. Archer is a graduate of the 52d session of the FBI National Academy. Assistant Chief James C. Rooker is a graduate of the 11th Basic School Session, the 3d session of the Statewide Command School, the Statewide Fingerprint School in 1954, and of the FBI National Academy in 1956. The department consists of 14 officers, including the chief, and all men on the department have graduated from the Basic School. Seven of them, in addition, have graduated from the Statewide Fingerprint School, and five of them from the Statewide Command School.

Benefits derived from officers attending the school may be exemplified by the following incident. On the night of December 1, 1957, a suspected prowler "blasted" a Pierce County, Wash., deputy sheriff, Harold V. Knabel, Jr., with a 12-gauge shotgun. While on patrol, the deputy noticed a suspicious light behind an office building. (The building was later determined to have been broken into, and a cashbox and safe rifled.) While checking this light, the officer stopped an automobile, and the occupant of the car had a shotgun.

"Suddenly I heard a blast," the deputy said later, "and I felt something hit me in the face. I fell to the ground. I thought he got me in the eyes, because I couldn't see for a few seconds. Then when I could see again, I saw he was coming



Instructor demonstrates results of a careless search.

toward me, his gun raised to finish me off. It was the door that saved me. The force of the pellets was weakened by coming through the glass in the door as they struck me. Thank God for the FBI school where I learned, in such situations, to stay behind the open door of your car! If I hadn't, I might have been killed."

Command School

A relatively recent addition to the statewide law enforcement training program has been the organization of a Command School. This school is restricted in attendance to command officers with the rank of sergeant and above, and the course consists of the fundamentals in supervision and administration.

The 5th session of the Command School was concluded in May of 1959. This school is conducted once each year and covers 50 hours of instruction in a 5-day period.

Of considerable interest in connection with the Command School is the increased attendance of Basic School graduates. The interest, attention, participation, and attitudes of men attending Command Schools reflect great encouragement for future leadership in Washington State law enforcement.

Since the inception of the Basic School, it has been the policy of the training committee to hold one Statewide Fingerprint School each year, and

that in the fall. This school is also held for a period of 1 week and consists of 50 hours of study.

The Command School and the Fingerprint School are conducted in exactly the same manner as the Basic School. Invitations are extended to all law enforcement departments in the State and applications are handled on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Attendance is restricted to one officer from a department in any one session. The facilities at Fort Lewis used by the Basic School are again utilized and under the same regulations and costs.

At the conclusion of the Basic, the Command, and the Fingerprint Schools, successful graduates receive a special diploma bearing the seals of the State Sheriffs' Association and the Washington State Chiefs of Police Association. The diploma is signed by the president of each organization, certifying to the attendance of the officer and listing the number of hours of instruction.

This statewide training program is a coordinated and cooperative endeavor by and for law enforcement in the State of Washington. Its results have proved beneficial not only for law enforcement but also for the citizens of the State.

Suspect Matched With Murder

Late in a warm summer evening, an 18-year-old youth and his 15-year-old girl friend were parked at a remote "lover's lane" spot near the southwest side of Carter Lake, Iowa, in Pottawattamie County.

A man approached and opened the rear door of their car with the statement, "This is a stickup." Pointing a long-barreled gun at the boy's head, the man ordered him to drive on down the road.

The youth drove the car into a mud hole and succeeded in getting the car stuck. The intruder then ordered the couple out of the car and told them to start walking down the road.

After walking a short distance into the nearby woods, the man made clear his intention to rob them and then told the girl she would have to go with him. Believing that the man intended to harm his girl friend, the youth lunged at the man. In the ensuing struggle two shots were fired, one of the shots striking the boy in the back. After the second gunshot, the girl screamed for help and the assailant fled from the scene. The victim's girl friend attempted to help him and carried

him approximately 40 feet, but realizing she could proceed no farther, she continued on alone to bring help to him.

When the assailant arrived at his car, he discovered the loss of his car keys, apparently lost during the struggle with his victim. He returned to the location where the victim was lying, thinking this was the scene of the shooting, and proceeded to light a number of matches in search of the keys. After a brief and fruitless search, he again panicked and fled.

Officers of the Omaha, Nebr., Police Department and the sheriff's office of Council Bluffs, Iowa, made the investigation. They succeeded in recovering the lost car keys, as well as a number of burnt matches and a .38-caliber slug. The suspect's identity was developed through a check of the license plate number appearing on the miniature license plate attached to the recovered keys. The gunman was taken into custody after his car was found in the general area of the crime scene.

At the trial in State court, an FBI Laboratory examiner furnished substantial evidence. The agent's testimony concerned the identification of a bullet recovered in the ground at the murder scene with the revolver found hidden near the suspect's residence. He further testified that two paper matches found on the crime scene had been torn from a match folder obtained from the pocket of the suspect's bloodstained shirt.

The subject, charged with second-degree murder, was convicted and sentenced to the State penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, for a period of 70 years.

SCIENTIFIC CRIME

In connection with a recent arrest for gambling charges, members of the Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department ascertained that the subject's technique included the use of ultraviolet light. It was discovered that this individual was using a desk lamp equipped with a fluorescent and an ultraviolet long tube-type bulb. The bulbs could be so manipulated that only the ultraviolet light appeared. Under this light a telephone book on the table was revealed to contain secret ink writing which was in fact a record of wagers. Under the fluorescent light, the pages of the telephone directory appeared to be normal. Regardless of this adaption of scientific methods, the subject in this case was found guilty and paid a fine.



OTHER TOPICS

Conferences for 1959 on Organized Crime

A series of 162 special FBI law enforcement conferences, planned to further enhance the free exchange of information to combat organized crime and racketeering and to encourage cooperation between law enforcement agencies, has been completed. They were attended by 7,515 people representing 3,790 agencies. Attendance was strictly limited to high-ranking law enforcement officials. All discussions were conducted in closed sessions, supervised and directed by Special Agents and police instructors of the FBI.

The conferences were designed not for training but for orientation concerning the evils of organized crime, impressing upon the law enforcement executives in attendance the importance of understanding their vital positions in the overall fight against this growing menace. The need was pointed out for close cooperation of all police organizations.

Importance

The interest and enthusiasm with which these meetings were received were evident in the many comments made and in the general belief that they were timely and important. They were the needed impetus to awaken and stimulate responsibility of law enforcement agencies to the threat of organized criminal elements in many fields, particularly those which are outwardly legitimate but are now partially controlled by the hoodlum element, such as jukeboxes, vending machines, and the garment industry.

Although representatives of many of the agencies, especially in rural states, were of the opinion that no organized crime as such existed in their communities, they were fully convinced that this type of crime could spring into existence at any time and that there is a potential threat of this possibility reaching even to the smallest communities and rural areas, which may be used as a hideout or a cover for "cooling off."

Of the many values received from the con-

ferences, possibly one of the most significant is the realization of the officials that if every law enforcement officer goes after the criminals in his area, big or small, obvious or cloaked with respectability, and digs up evidence against them at every opportunity until they have no place to turn, organized crime will collapse.

It was also felt that if each department cooperated with every other department in alerting other agencies concerning the movement of hoodlums from one community to another, it would effectively retard organized crime in getting started. The bonds of cooperative effort which presently exist within the law enforcement profession are entirely adequate to meet the present-day hoodlum threat, provided the agencies make full use of the services and assistance available to them.

Observations

The need for devising a definite system for accumulating and disseminating vital information where it will be most effective was strongly felt by many officials. One sheriff in an Eastern State observed that "while the problem of the organized criminal is a serious one with a tremendous potential for harm, particularly in a small, unsuspecting community, the important lessons of cooperation and the acceptance of help where needed, as in the case of the FBI Laboratory, will enable the entire army of law enforcement officers to defeat the predatory criminal enemy."

The realization of the importance of the exchange of criminal intelligence is worthless unless put into action. The chief of one eastern police department expressed it this way: "No one department can stand alone in this fight; the statements made at the conference as to 'what has been done' should serve as encouragement in meeting the challenge of 'what can be done.' Local agencies have the resources individually, jointly and in concert with the cooperative services of the FBI to meet this challenge."

Results

Awakened and stimulated by the conferences, many of the officers were made aware of the possibilities of organized crime taking hold in their own areas. Some expressed concern over the possibility of criminal elements entering into their communities which are fast expanding and growing, bringing with the influx of capital and increased populations the threat of increased activity in narcotics, gambling and prostitution. Others mentioned the threat of illegal liquor runners entering into areas now "dry." All of these possibilities served to cause the heads of police departments to evaluate the hoodlum situation in their own areas. One chief of police in a Midwestern State commented, "I had never really given much thought to the fact that every little bookie in a small town must have a tie-in to some organized syndicate. This conference has opened my eyes."

Heads of law enforcement agencies, large and small, were convinced that they are at war with crime on a wide front—that crime of organized character can and will occur in their own backyards unless positive, concerted action is taken to prevent it from gaining a foothold.

Hitchhiker Survey Reveals Many Have Records

Like many other law enforcement agencies, the Globe, Ariz., Police Department is concerned over the threat to the community posed by the hitchhiker. In an effort to evaluate the seriousness of this menace, the department conducted a survey covering the period from October 3, 1958, through March 8, 1959, to determine what percentage of the hitchhikers in the area have criminal records, are wanted by the police, or are wanted as runaway juveniles.

Reports covering approximately 300 consecutive hitchhikers who came to the attention of the police during the survey period were examined. Of these 300, it was found that 78 had been fingerprinted. Reports on these 78 persons comprised the bulk of the data for the survey. Also included were reports covering 22 juveniles from among the group of 300 hitchhikers, making a total of 100 reports studied.

The most graphic result of the survey was the finding that of the 100 persons considered, 84 had

criminal records or were wanted, either for criminal violations or as runaway juveniles. Only 16 lacked criminal records or were not wanted, and 14 of these came within the juvenile group. The fact that all but two of the adults were wanted or had prior records is indicative of the danger to the community represented by the hitchhiker.

The criminal records of the persons involved include a wide variety of violations, ranging from burglary (24 instances) and auto theft (14 instances) through crimes against the person (11) and sex crimes (3). The average age of the persons studied was 29 years, the youngest being 14 and the oldest, 67.

Tracer Bullet Shots Traced by FBI

On the evening of February 17, 1959, the pilot of a commercial airlines plane, while approaching the airport at Baltimore, Md., sent a radio message to the tower at the airport that he believed someone had fired several shots at his plane. He stated these shots appeared to be of the tracer-bullet type. He was able to give an approximate location of the origin of the shots.

Investigation of this matter was immediately instituted by the FBI in view of the possibility that some one may have been attempting to damage or destroy the aircraft which would constitute a violation of the destruction of aircraft statute under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Several individuals were located who also had seen the tracer shots on the night in question. From the information furnished by these individuals, investigating FBI Agents were able to fix by triangulation the approximate spot where the alleged shooting would have taken place.

Additional investigation resulted in the apprehension of two suspects. Signed statements were obtained from them in which they admitted firing tracer bullets from a rifle on that night and at a time when one of them heard a plane passing overhead. Both men denied any intention to damage or destroy the plane and claimed they were firing in a direction away from the plane. In view of these circumstances, prosecution of the shooters was declined in this case by the U.S. attorney at Baltimore, Md.

The FBI Story . . . Movie Released . . .

A tense moment in the South American jungles as a young special agent, played by Larry Pennell, taps out a coded message while Jimmy Stewart looks on. This sequence from "The FBI Story" concerns the activity of the FBI's Special Intelligence Service in South and Central America during World War II.



An aggravated father, Jimmy Stewart, gapes at the wings worn by his angelic daughter as his wife, played by Miss Vera Miles, looks on. The trouble here is that the wings were made of the tissue paper with which Stewart was going to wrap his wife's Christmas present. This scene from "The FBI Story" takes place in Chicago in 1934.

by Warner Brothers

The FBI has rendered its complete cooperation and endorsement to the Warner Brothers picture, "The FBI Story," based on Don Whitehead's best-selling book. This Technicolor motion picture stars Jimmy Stewart and Miss Vera Miles and was produced and directed by Mervyn LeRoy.

This motion picture, which was filmed at the Warner Brothers Burbank studios as well as on locations in California, New York City, Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va., traces the 34-year career of a special agent of the FBI. It is a warm story, for this career devoted to law enforcement is seen through the eyes of the special agent's family; however, many of the historic cases highlighting the annals of law enforcement from the early 1920's to the late 1950's are treated in authentic detail.

The gangster era, World War II, and the menace of communist-inspired espionage are all dealt with in this production which will be released nationally in early October following its initial showing at the Radio City Music Hall in New York City where it opened in September.

While titled "The FBI Story," this motion picture is in reality a tribute to the entire law enforcement profession in the United States which through diligence and devotion has constantly gained in accomplishments, efficiency, and stature until today it is an honored profession.



FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover chats with Mervyn LeRoy, Producer-Director, and Jimmy Stewart during the filming of scenes in Washington, D.C., of "The FBI Story."

An oil rich boomtown in Oklahoma is recreated on the back lot of the Warner Brothers Studio, in Burbank, Calif., for a sequence in "The FBI Story." This scene is the setting for the reenactment of the famous Osage Indian murder cases.



WANTED BY THE FBI

**RICHARD JOSEPH NUNLEY, also known as:
"Dick"**

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

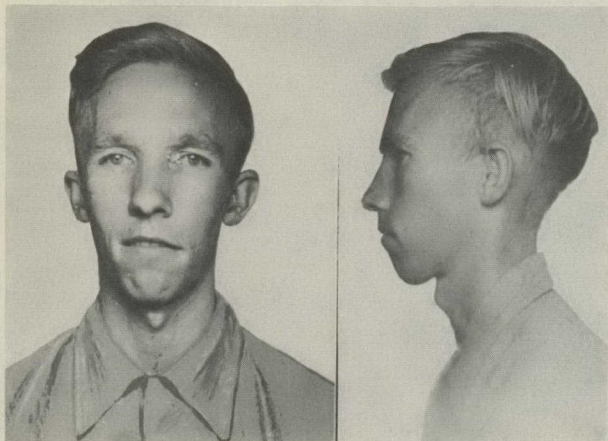
On September 3, 1958, Richard Joseph Nunley and his 3-year-old son, Raymond Scott Nunley, left their residence in Salt Lake City, Utah, to go to a grocery store to purchase root beer. A little more than a month later, October 7, 1958, the decomposed body of little Raymond Nunley was found in a field two blocks from the store. An autopsy disclosed that a skull fracture was the cause of death.

Process

On April 6, 1959, a local complaint was filed by Salt Lake County, Utah, officials, charging Nunley with first degree murder. A Federal warrant was issued at Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 7, 1959, charging him with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder of his young son.

The Criminal

Nunley has previously been convicted for disturbing the peace. His upper left front tooth is missing; one leg is shorter than the other causing him to walk with a strange forward motion as if falling forward. Reportedly, he is a "lone wolf" type of individual, known to have a violent temper and is easily provoked. He is also an avid



Richard Joseph Nunley

softball fan. He has worked as a motion picture projectionist in the past.

Caution

This fugitive is wanted for murder and should be considered armed and extremely dangerous. He is the subject of Identification Order No. 3283.

Description

Richard Joseph Nunley is described as follows:

Age-----	27, born June 12, 1932, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Height-----	5'9" to 5'10"
Weight-----	150 to 160 pounds
Build-----	Slender
Hair-----	Blond
Eyes-----	Blue
Complexion-----	Fair
Race-----	White
Nationality-----	American
Occupations-----	Motion picture pro- jectionist, janitor, handy man
Scars and marks-----	1" scar under right eye, large burn scar on lower left leg.
FBI Number-----	764, 529 A
Fingerprint classification-----	25 L 25 W MOI 21 L 4 W IOI

Notify FBI

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

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DOCUMENT EVIDENCE

Documents which are submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination as evidence should be submitted in cellophane envelopes. Care should be taken to insure that they will not be creased or folded or mutilated by staples.

Practical Photography

(Continued from page 11)

the man." Although she looked at many other photographs she could not be swayed. She insisted this one was the subject. When brought face to face with the man she positively identified him. Despite his admission of guilt at that time, he pleaded "not guilty" at his trial and repudiated his confession. He was convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit assault and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

In another case, involving the theft of copper wire from a warehouse in Dover, a subject was arrested and admitted his guilt. He stated he had been accompanied by a man named "Slim" but denied knowing him by any other name. When shown a photograph of a man suspected by police, the subject identified him as his accomplice in the theft at Dover and also in the theft of copper wire from the town of Smyrna, Del. Through the cooperation of the FBI, the suspect was apprehended in Philadelphia, returned to Delaware, and both men were convicted of the theft of the wire.

Photos benefit us in other ways. Citizens who are the victims of some crimes, and who do not

identify the subjects from our files, still appreciate the time and effort we use to show them the photographs. They often seem surprised and pleased that our small department maintains these facilities to aid in their protection. We have used photos to show the city council some traffic hazards which exist and may be corrected only by their action. Members of the department who have become skilled in the use of the equipment take pride in the department's photographic facilities.

From the beginning we learned that photography is an exact science and failure to follow the manufacturers' instructions exactly in the use of equipment or supplies will only bring disappointment and dissatisfaction. Care must be used at all times. We have lost valuable photographs because someone forgot to pull the slide or neglected to focus properly. The darkroom and all equipment in it must be kept clean. Solutions must be mixed according to directions and temperature controlled to the limits specified.

We have learned from our mistakes and today any member of the department is able to take a photograph of which he need not be ashamed. In my opinion, based on our experience here in Dover, any small department which adopts the use of photography will be well repaid for the time and money spent.

Helpful
Hints



**INCRIMINATING
EVIDENCE**

**DO NOT OVERLOOK
SHOEPRINTS IN CRIME
SCENE SEARCHES**

FBI

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern presented here is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an inner tracing. This pattern is of interest due to the unusual formation in front of the left delta D-1. The second delta is located at D-2. Since the delta D-1 might appear to be a typeline rather than a delta, reference search would be conducted in the loop group.