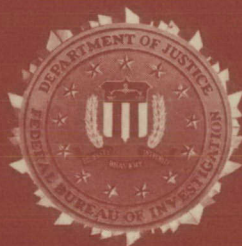


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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

September 1, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The sudden surge in bank robbery violations is one of the most startling developments in the crime problem today. Temporarily abated after a feverish rise to 568 offenses in the 1955 fiscal year, violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute have again erupted to the all-time record total of 631 robberies, burglaries, and larcenies during the 1958 fiscal year. This rise of 188 offenses over the previous twelve months is highlighted by an increase of 116 in the most serious violation, robbery.

Three years ago, the principal problem in this major crime was the emergence of the lone robber and the amateur bandit. An analysis of the recent rash of bank robbery violations reflects more complex factors and more varied tactics. An almost irresistible attraction for persons seeking unearned or "easy" money, banking institutions today are prime targets for both professional and amateur criminals and, surprisingly, for female as well as male bandits.

A noticeable factor in the skyrocketing number of these violations is the frequency of bank robberies committed in series by skilled law-breakers. For example, a lone robber on the west coast held up no less than fourteen banks and netted more than \$28,000 in an eighteen-month crime spree carefully designed to "pay off his debts and protect his credit rating." Other similar "series" in recent months include a gang of safecrackers convicted for bank burglaries in Kansas and Missouri and a father-son team convicted for five armed bank robberies committed in California and Utah to obtain funds for personal use and for financing a business enterprise.

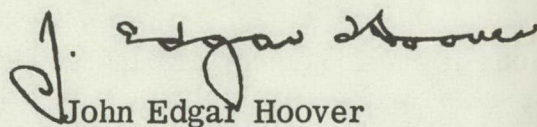
In the present trend of this major crime, an unusual and alarming facet is the appearance of women in the role of the bank robber. Illustrative of several recent bank holdups is the case of the overalls-clad bandit who obtained \$550 from a Midwest bank. Caught shortly after fleeing from the scene, the robber was identified as a 28-year-old pregnant woman who sought money to cover worthless checks she had passed. Ranking high among the badly wanted fugitives sought by the FBI is Janett Crusenberry, the subject of Identification Order Number 3076, an FBI nationwide wanted notice. Described as a "vicious, tough-talking gun moll," she is charged with participation in two bank holdups in Illinois.

Of particular concern is the trend of persons venturing into bank robbery as a "one-shot" solution to personal financial troubles. In this category recently are an unemployed father of seven children, a 47-year-old prominent businessman and civic leader of a small town, and many debt-laden individuals who turned to bank robbery when personal expenses exceeded income.

Each successful bank robbery serves as an advertisement to entice and encourage additional attacks. On the other hand, the most effective deterrent to this crime lies in prompt identification of the criminal, followed by swift apprehension and decisive prosecutive action. Assuredly, the safeguarding of banking facilities--through protective measures and security training for employees--is the responsibility of banking management and must be performed as a public trust. Upon law enforcement rests the obligation of alerting the public to the need for adequate police defense, furnishing wholehearted cooperation to banking firms in regard to preventive programs, and directing full attention to the solution of violations when they occur.

The rapid rise in bank robbery offenses merits the grave concern of every banking institution, law enforcement agency, and community in the Nation. Only by a campaign of continuous and coordinated effort to reduce the chances for success in this criminal undertaking can we halt the spiraling trend in the serious crime of bank robbery.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Patrol Task Force Proves Success in Chicago, Ill.

by CAPT. THOMAS V. LYONS, *Chief of the Uniformed Division, Chicago, Ill., Police Department*

In this modern era of scientific crime detection, it is quite an easy matter for the police administrator to become completely enmeshed in problems of criminal investigative techniques and procedures. As a consequence, he may accidentally lose sight of the primary function of police duty—the prevention of crime.

It is upon the shoulders of the department's uniformed personnel that the principal responsibility for crime prevention rests. A city's crime rate might well be considered a barometer which indicates the enforcement pressure generated by the patrol force. With all other facts being equal, when the crime rate is diminishing the enforcement pressure is high; and conversely, if the crime rate is increasing, the enforcement pressure is low.

Patrol Force

Before discussing the factors governing the assignment of personnel to patrol duty, it is necessary to understand the relationship of the patrol force to the other adjuncts within the department's structure. The patrol force—designated as the Uniformed Force in Chicago—comprises the core of the enforcement arm. It has been, since time immemorial, the primary responsibility of the patrol force to carry out all basic line functions of police duty, as well as its basic objective—crime prevention. On the other hand, the primary duty of the specialized line adjuncts, i. e., the Detective Bureau, the Youth Bureau, the Crime Laboratory, is to serve in an auxiliary capacity. To a degree, they are on "stand by" duty ready to augment the uniformed patrol force as needed or follow through in all situations where the patrol lines have been penetrated and a violation has occurred. Thus, the need and scope of all specialized line adjuncts are determinable by their relationship to the primary line's failure to maintain its maximum effectiveness.

There may very well be a tendency in a particular department to over-emphasize the specialized line adjuncts. When this occurs, there will be a corresponding weakening of the patrol arm. The ordinary consequence of this action is the creation of a vicious circle. The weakened patrol force is unable to fulfill its basic duty and so the crime rate goes up. Correspondingly, there will be an increase in the workload of the specialized auxiliaries. This may, in turn, compel the administrator to assign a larger percentage of his personnel to these units. This, of course, only continues to deplete the ranks of the patrol force and allows the crime rate to continue on its merry way!

Because all police personnel are primarily members of the patrol arm, whether actually assigned



Capt. Thomas V. Lyons.

there or not, the tendency to "load" the specialized units will reduce the effective strength of the patrol arm. It will likewise, correspondingly, increase the responsibility and workload of the individual officers assigned to patrol duty.

Prevention Versus Crime

It would be prudent indeed for the police administrator to recall the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!" when trying to decide whether he should increase the basic patrol force or increase the specialized police units. Although the police department which is able to "clear up" crime certainly is doing a splendid job and merits praise, it is the police department which is able to prevent crime that is doing the better job. Thus, the wise administrator will not sacrifice his patrol arm for the sake of specialization.

Formula for Distribution

In order to reconcile the problem of patrol size and proper distribution of personnel, the police administrator must devise some type of formula which will:

1. Determine the amount of uniformed personnel needed to render satisfactory patrol service.

2. Equitably distribute the available manpower premised on area need.

It is rather doubtful if there is a single police department anywhere in the United States which

will unequivocally acknowledge that it has sufficient manpower. Thus, the problems of distribution and assignment of department personnel are problems of immediate and constant importance to the administrative staff of every police department.

In determining the distribution of manpower to patrol service, the first consideration is to decide the size of complement which must be allocated to each district in order to perform its basic services. The term "basic services" is defined as those police functions which must be fulfilled regardless of the district's relationship to prevailing criminal situations or auxiliary police duties. Every police station and district have primary assignments and jobs, i. e., lockup keeper, detective, etc., which must be manned regardless of time of day or policing condition. The size and number of such assignments and the personnel necessary to handle them will vary, of course, from district to district. However, the responsibilities which are part of the particular assignments are so vital that the number of these assignments must be accurately determined. The personnel necessary to perform these basic services are classified as the district's "basic strength."

Each police district's basic strength will be influenced by all or most of these particular jobs:

1. District secretarial staff.
2. Personnel needed to operate vehicles assigned to district:
 - a. Squad.
 - b. Squadron.
 - c. Three-wheel motorcycle.



Task Force en route to patrol duty.

3. Personnel needed to make necessary investigations:
 - a. Juveniles.
 - b. Stolen autos.
 - c. General.
4. Lockup keeper.
5. License officer and warrant clerk.
6. Court pickup service.
7. Certain permanent details within the district which must be maintained regardless of circumstances.
8. Suitable number of officers to fill the above assignments when regular assigned personnel are on medical roll or are off duty.

Considering each district separately, the administrator must carefully examine it and determine the number of officers needed to man all of the aforementioned assignments which it may have. The sum of all districts' "basic strength" will comprise the department's "basic strength."

Distributive Force

Once the department's "basic strength" has been obtained, the administrator is able to determine how many officers he will have left for general distribution among the districts. This figure is obtained by subtracting the total basic strength (2,897) from the total manpower (4,745) of the patrol force. The remaining 1,848 officers are known as the distributive force.

The next essential problem confronting the administrator is to create a criterion which will validly and equitably apportion the distributive force among the numerous districts. Although there are many variables which might be considered when undertaking such a project, this formula considers only four:

1. *Major complaints:* What percentage of the city's Part 1 and Part 2 offenses has occurred or been attempted in this district?
2. *Minor complaints:* What percentage of the police department's total services, both rendered and requested, occurred in this district?
3. *Area:* What is the district's geographical structure and size? What percentages of its area are devoted to business establishments, industrial and residential sections? What percentage of the district is composed of actual or possible criminal breeding areas?
4. *Population:* What are the district's population, density, and composition? Are the people



Night patrol.

stable residents or transient? Are there high income areas, poor income areas?

Although each of these factors is a vital and essential part of the criterion, they are not of identical importance and cannot be allocated identical values. It is obvious that the district's criminal activity and police services rendered are more vital and determining items than are its area and population. Therefore, the following allocation of values is premised on the item's relationship to community well-being:

	<i>Percent</i>
1. Major complaints.....	45
2. Minor complaints.....	30
3. Area	10
4. Population	15
	100



Two-way radio on 3-wheel motorcycle.

By applying these values to the Distributive Force (1,848 patrolmen), we realize the following breakdown:

1. Major complaints (45 percent of 1,848) -----	832
2. Minor complaints (30 percent of 1,848) -----	554
3. Area -----	185
4. Population -----	277
-----	-----
(100 percent) -----	1,848

The formula may now be applied on a more specific basis. This means that we must analyze each district in terms of the four elements of the formula and determine what is its percentage of the city total in each factor. On the basis of these figures, we are able to decide what percentage of the distributive force is to be allotted to the district. This can be further clarified by citing an actual study. Following is a numerical breakdown; all figures are true but the district's designation is fictitious.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT

RECOMMENDED STRENGTH

Part A: Basic Police Strength

1. Personnel required to render regular services-----	46
2. Personnel required to render regular services when regular assigned personnel are on medical roll, have a day off, or are on furlough-----	11
3. Personnel required to handle permanent details--	9
4. Personnel required to handle permanent details when regular assigned personnel are on medical roll, have day off, or are on furlough-----	3
-----	-----
Total basic police strength-----	69

Part B: Distributive Force

1. Major complaints: This district experienced 8.22 percent of the city's Part I and Part II offenses. (8.22 percent of 832) 68.39-----	68
---	----

2. Minor complaints: 6 percent of the police department's total services, both rendered and requested, occurred in this district (6 percent of 554) 33.24-----	33
3. Area: This district's geographical structure and size comprises 1.41 percent of the city's area. (1.41 percent of 185) 2.60-----	3
4. Population: This district's population comprises 4.47 percent of the city's total population. (4.47 percent of 277) 12.38-----	12

Number of patrolmen to be assigned to district from distributive force-----	116
Total district strength-----	185

Through the proper application of this formula, the police administrator is able to distribute his manpower in a more equitable manner, placing a higher percentage of manpower in the most vital and active areas of the city. At the same time, he has not been compelled to weaken the basic strength of any other district while so doing.

Need for Continual Study

Because each element which comprises the factors of the formula is subject to change, the police administrator must consider it a part of regular department planning to re-examine and re-evaluate each district at least once a year. Through such a program of re-examining and re-evaluating each district's patrol needs, any necessary modifications in patrol size can be made to correspond to police activity and necessity.

The development and adoption of a formula to determine patrol-force size and its satisfactory distribution will not be the panacea for all the department's patrol problems. To be able to carry out a successful program, the formula presupposes that an adequate manpower force is available for distribution.

Alternative Plan

Even though the police department has allocated its manpower according to the aforementioned formula, the lack of a sufficiently large distributive force will hamper its effectiveness. Thus, in every community where sufficient manpower is lacking, it is incumbent upon the police administrator to have some alternative plan to provide effective patrol while compensating as best he can for the department's lack of manpower.

As an example, let us consider the problem in Chicago. A careful examination of crime statis-



Task Force briefed on day's assignment.

tics revealed an unusually high percentage of crime in certain specific locations. In fact, the preponderance of criminal activity in these locations was so great that to assign the requisite number of personnel and equipment to these areas was actually prohibitive. Sound administrative planning prohibits the augmenting of patrol forces in high crime areas when the safety of a corresponding area is seriously jeopardized.

This seemingly perplexing dilemma could only be resolved by the creation of a special functional group which could serve as a mobile distributive force. This special force could concentrate on a different section of the city each night. By employing a patternless plan of concentration, it can be successfully used to augment the patrol force in every police district.

On March 22, 1956, the Chicago Police Department started such a mobile distributive force—known as the task force. This force is equipped with 100 three-wheel motorcycles with 2-way radios. This force consisting of a captain, 3 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, and 200 patrolmen operates on 2 shifts. A small unit consisting of 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 30 patrolmen operates on the day watch. The balance of personnel is divided into 2 separate units for night duty. Each unit is subdivided into 4- or 5-man squads on 3-wheel motorcycles. Squad leaders are assigned to radio-equipped squad cars for more efficient supervision. Two teams of experienced detectives are assigned to each unit to process any arrests made or to follow through on any necessary investigations. This method of operation allows the arresting officers to continue on patrol duty. The detectives are assigned to general patrol duty in unmarked vehicles when not handling investigations or arrests.

A tremendous factor which has contributed to the success of the task force is the fact that no one, except the task force commander, has any advance knowledge of each day's base of operations. Each day, the task force will completely penetrate a different part of the city.

Results

No matter how foolproof a plan may look on paper, the final test is in the field; and it is there that we must look for the results of this plan. We believe that we have an operation which provides almost perfect police protection for the area

covered. This protection is not even lessened by the activities of the officers assigned, for they are not taken away from their post by any other duty or responsibility since these duties are handled by the district's permanent personnel. Task force officers are not delayed in the station by arrest, because the detectives make all follow-up investigations on the arrests. They are not noticeably weakened by men who are off duty, since the force is sufficient in number to continue to function at maximum efficiency while allowing other members of the department to take days off and vacations.

At the end of the first full year of operation, the task force appeared 799 times in different police districts; made 1,122 arrests; issued 48,961 traffic violation summonses and confiscated 511 concealed weapons. Of the weapons confiscated, 303 were guns concealed on the person or in an automobile. The other weapons included: 143 knives; 65 potential death-dealing instruments, such as bayonets, blackjacks, brass and steel knuckles, crowbars, daggers, hatchets, lead bars, lead pipes, machetes, meat cleavers, razors and tire irons.

The task force made 132 arrests for the possession of narcotics and confiscated thousands of dollars worth of dope. Other top arrests included: the capture of 66 burglars and robbers, some of whom were caught in the act; 26 persons for auto theft; 72 persons for possession of policy number slips; 45 persons for possession of stolen merchandise; and 26 persons for auto larceny.

The contribution of the task force to Chicago's outstanding traffic safety record is attested in their record of 82 arrests for drunken driving. During the year they charged 33,317 drivers with moving violations and issued 15,644 nonmoving violation summonses.

In the figures cited above lies the fact that the task force is doing a successful job. The crime statistics may show that a particular district is suffering from a sudden rash of crime. The task force is sent in. During the tours of duty in that district, when the task force is assigned, no criminal complaints or a very slight number of complaints are registered. Generally, the effect is carried over for several tours of duty after the task force has pulled out. This is the performance of the basic police function—patrolling to prevent crime.

"Furtherance of Justice" Award Presented to FBI Director Hoover

On July 21, 1958, the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys presented to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover its first "Annual Award for Furtherance of Justice in America." The presentation, held in the office of Director Hoover at Washington, D. C., was made by Mr. Frank E. Moss, county attorney of Salt Lake City, Utah, the president of the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys. Also present on this occasion were other officers of the association whose membership consists of local county and prosecuting attorneys from all over the United States.

In making the presentation, Mr. Moss stated:

Mr. Hoover symbolizes the ultimate in justice, enlightened police and investigative techniques, and American courage in the interest of right.

By each of our oaths, we members of the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys are bound to uphold and encourage the kind of citizenship which Mr. Hoover has held out to the world for so many years.

It is fitting therefore that this association formally give homage to Mr. Hoover, pledge to him our continued confidence and unwavering cooperation, and wish him many more active years at his post.

This occasion marked the first time that this award had been given, and the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys intends to make this an annual award to be given to the outstanding American citizen who has done the most for the cause of justice in the previous year.



Mr. Frank E. Moss, president, National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys presents award to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on July 21, 1958. Other members of the Association are shown attending the presentation at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.



POLICE TRAINING

Proper Field Notes Improve Police Techniques

From day to day law enforcement officers are called upon to investigate many different types of complaints. There are numerous steps involved from the beginning to the end of each investigation. Clues must be recognized and run down. Evidence must be collected and identified. In order to preserve the information and evidence gathered, the officer must rely on his memory or some aid to his memory. It is practically impossible, however, for an officer to carry in his head all the important data and evidence gathered in the course of an investigation. A good memory is an asset which few persons, if any, have developed to such an extent that all details can be remembered.

The most satisfactory and practical aid to the officer's memory is a notebook. Notes are an excellent foundation for future activity, and when properly made are of great value to the officer both during and after his investigation. The investigating officer should not be burdened with the task of trying to remember those events or details which can be jotted down; he must keep his mind free to go on to the next step or phase of the investigation. In each step taken by the investigator there is an ever-present chance that the facts may be distorted, made inaccurate in some way, entirely forgotten or omitted.

Brevity

Note-taking in the field does not differ greatly from that of note-taking in the classroom. Brevity is still an important consideration and the use of key words is again recommended. The officer should not be brief to the point of sacrificing facts, however. The notes taken should be so complete as to answer the questions: "Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?" In addition, it is well to record the negative facts; that is, those things which are missing. The officer should make it a point to make his notes more complete shortly after the interview is over and while the details are still fresh in his mind. Whether he does this

in the squad car, on the street or elsewhere is not as important as handling the matter promptly after the interview.

Note-taking in the field should lay particular emphasis not only on accuracy but on clearness and legibility. Frequently the officer's partner will have occasion to refer to the notes. It is imperative then that the notes be neat, legible, and understandable. Mistakes made in the recording of the original notes should be marked through and initialed rather than erased, thereby excluding the possibility of some unauthorized individual's having made a change in the notes.

One of the most important phases of law enforcement work is conducting a complete and thorough search at the scene of the crime and recording its results. In taking notes at the crime scene, the investigator should record in detail relevant dimensions and distances, for example, distances from objects to entrances and exits, distances from one object to another, and measurements showing the exact locations of bloodstains and other objects. The exact position of objects should always be recorded, and the condition in which they are found should also be noted. While it is usually possible to record most of these details in notes, it is wise to prepare drawings or sketches showing the exact location of various objects. The crime scene sketches need not be artistically perfect. Simple line drawings with accurate measurements recorded on a separate page of the notebook will suffice.

The recorded notes and crime scene sketches made by the note taker have an additional benefit in making information more accurate at the source. The investigator who makes good notes will generally have a tendency to ask more questions, thereby obtaining the more pertinent information on a case. Recording the facts as he hears them assists the investigator in fixing the details in his mind and results in more logical thinking. Properly recorded notes then enable the investigator to correlate his information and give continuity to the

investigation, as well as a proper perspective for subsequent coverage of new leads.

Note-taking should not be limited to the police officer engaged in the investigation of an actual crime. The efficient police officer will concern himself with everyday happenings around him. The patrolman on the beat can develop the note-taking habit by keeping a notebook in the form of a daily running "log" in which he might make notes concerning suspicious persons, occurrences, dates and times. Such miscellaneous notes taken one day might afford a clue to a crime committed on a subsequent day. For example, the officer on patrol might make a note of a suspicious looking individual loitering in the vicinity of a jewelry store or a bank on a particular day. Later, he might find, as a result of investigation following a subsequent burglary or robbery, that the individual had actually been "casing" the premises.

Just such a helpful habit brought about the solution of a heinous sex assault. A woman victim was kidnaped and spent a night of terror in the clutches of a sex criminal. After being released by the fiend and while suffering the shock of her harrowing experience, she related to the FBI as many details of the episode as she could recall. Included in her story was the recollection of "a man in a blue uniform" stopping her captor's automobile in the early morning hours on a highway because the car was veering. Additional inquiry determined the specific highway and approximate time of this incident. The identity of the state police officer patrolling that section at the time was ascertained and the officer was interviewed. Because of his remarkable memory, aided considerably by some brief notes, the patrolman not only recalled stopping a car for swerving on the highway but was able to furnish the license number of this vehicle and the identity of the driver. He was in possession of this information even though his contact with the driver in the early morning hours was brief and the incident was of a very minor nature, not a chargeable violation. Upon this identification, the suspect was located, arrested, and subsequently convicted.

Report Writing

In addition to being an aid to investigation, note-taking is vitally important as a basis for report writing. A report is an official record of the officer's accomplishments. It might also be said to be a record of what the officer does, sees, and hears.

A well-written report is of great assistance to the administration of the department in the proper supervision of police personnel. The superior officer, by reviewing the written report of an investigation, can determine the efficiency of the officer under him, as well as make certain that the officer has developed sufficient evidence to prove a violation of the law.

Complete and accurate reports by officers previously working on a case are of great value to an officer newly assigned to an unsolved case. Such reports are particularly necessary in the event the initially assigned officer should die or resign. In addition, the report is of assistance to the prosecutor in the preparation of a case for trial. An adequate and well-written report will acquaint the prosecutor with the facts of the case or modus operandi employed, will show whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution, and will indicate which witnesses should be subpoenaed and what facts can be testified to by the officer.

This brings up perhaps the most important reason for taking notes—their subsequent use as an aid in court testimony. Many police cases may not reach the courts until long after the investigation is completed. The officer may have investigated scores of other cases in the meantime. Even unusually good memories will sometimes fail at critical moments. An officer may be unable to recall every relevant and material detail of a case investigated months earlier. The officer who attempts to rely upon his memory alone while testifying in court may be uncertain and indefinite in his answers to questions asked by attorneys. But with his notes available and easily accessible, his memory can be refreshed before or at the time of his testimony.

The extent to which the officer will benefit from his notebook will depend upon his initiative in maintaining it. It need not necessarily be an expensive or elaborate notebook. It should be kept in mind, however, that the notebook will be carried at all times and therefore should be of a size which will not detract from the officer's personal appearance or efficiency. A looseleaf notebook with a limp leather binding is generally considered the most adaptable since it can be carried in a pocket comfortably.

Type of Notebook

The use of a looseleaf notebook is recommended since it permits easy organization and reorganiza-

tion of the notes. The important thing to remember is to have notes pertaining to each subject matter on a separate sheet of paper so that on returning to headquarters the officer can readily organize his notes in preparation for either an oral or written report on his day's activities.

The looseleaf notebook is of particular value to the officer who is using his notes in testifying on the witness stand. Should the defense attorney wish to see the notes from which he is testifying, only those pages applicable to his testimony need be examined. If the officer were to use a bound notebook, pages containing confidential information pertaining to wholly unrelated matters might be exposed. Moreover, the police officer who uses a neat, leatherbound notebook is much more impressive as a witness than the officer who testifies from a handful of loose scraps of paper, old match folders, etc.

Testimony of the officer is materially strengthened in the eyes of the jury if it appears that at the very time of the investigation he ascertained certain facts and reduced those facts to writing. Many times complete and accurate original notes have been responsible for the successful outcome of a case. Conversely, poorly recorded, inadequate and inaccurate notes could easily result in embarrassment to the investigating officer himself and in unfavorable criticism and discredit to his department.

The notes taken during an investigation should be recorded in ink for a permanent record to prevent them from becoming smudged or illegible.

Frequently, the untrained officer will feel that his notes are of no further value once he has submitted his report. He may feel that all notes he has made are incorporated in his written report in the case file. However, should the officer be called upon to testify in a court action in connection with the case many weeks later, he will find it almost impossible to testify as to dates, numbers, quantities, and places without refreshing his memory in some way. For this purpose, original notes are generally preferred to the report and the original notes may even be required. The original notes should be retained, either by the investigating officer or in the case file, properly identified, until prosecutive action has been completed. Too often they are misplaced or even destroyed, resulting in unsuccessful prosecutions.

At the conclusion of his investigation, the officer using a looseleaf-type notebook can remove the

pages concerning that particular case and place them in an envelope which may be filed in the case file until such a time as all prosecutive action has been completed. These notes, since they are subject to scrutiny by the attorneys and the jury, should be properly identified by the officer's name, date and the case number. In addition, it is often wise for the officer to place his initials or other identifying mark on each page of notes for future identification in court. When called upon to testify, the officer may then remove his original notes from the case file and refresh his memory on points which he has forgotten through lapse of time.

A primary objective in law enforcement investigation is the production of competent, admissible evidence in court. Notes may be the chief aid in reaching this goal. The days when the police officer made his notes on his shirt cuff, on the back of an envelope, or on some other handy surface are in the past. Today the officer's notebook has become an important and necessary device in the business of law enforcement. Every step of every investigation by an officer is open to analysis by judge and jury. Inaccuracies cannot be tolerated in any investigation. The note-taking habit, well ingrained on the officer, will result in the clear, complete record necessary for intelligent investigation, informative reporting, and able testimony.

The notebook then is a most efficient weapon of the officer and should be given the same care and treatment as is accorded his other personal equipment. The police officer who learns to use his notebook properly can face each new day and its many problems with greater assurance.

REPRINTS

Articles carried in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin are listed in a cumulative index in the December issue each year. Many major articles having a permanent value are reprinted. These are available free of charge in limited quantities for distribution to duly constituted law enforcement officers.

CLOTH EXAMINATIONS

Similarities in the woven construction of two pieces of cloth may be shown by comparing the warp (yarns running lengthwise) and filling (yarns running crosswise) of the fabric.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Chemical Tests Used in Curbing Drunken Drivers

by INSPECTOR H. L. McADEN, *Identification Division, Memphis, Tenn., Police Department*

Until 1953, the State of Tennessee had no legislation providing for admissibility in court of chemical tests in connection with cases involving driving while under the influence of intoxicants or drugs. Prior to this time convictions were obtained in this type of case by producing testimony regarding observations of the arresting officer or such witnesses as were available and were willing to testify. As a result of this condition, State prosecutors were handicapped in the prosecution of such cases.

An example of the conditions under which our local district attorney general previously labored is shown in a brief case history. Early in the year of 1952, a Memphis man, with his wife and three children, was driving home from an early

movie, traveling at a moderate rate of speed, when their vehicle was struck from behind. The car carrying the family turned over and the wife and two of the children were severely injured, while the driver of the other automobile sustained minor injuries, including a bruise on his forehead.

Accident investigating officers arriving at the scene detected a strong odor of alcohol on the breath of the driver of No. 2 vehicle, and noted his thickness of speech, unsteadiness on his feet, and other actions usually associated with a person who has had too much to drink. These officers, as well as witnesses at the scene, were of the opinion that the driver was under the influence of an intoxicant and he was so charged and subsequently indicted by the grand jury.

In the State trial some months later, the defendant introduced expert medical testimony in his behalf alleging that whereas at the scene of the accident his [the defendant's] actions appeared as those of a drunk person, his behavior at that time was due to an addled state resulting from the head injuries sustained in the collision. This testimony was a powerful factor in a "not guilty" verdict returned by the jury.

Statute

In 1953 the motor vehicle laws of the State of Tennessee were amended by the following acts providing for chemical tests:

Chemical tests as to intoxication admissible in evidence—In criminal prosecution for driving while under the influence of an intoxicant, the results of chemical tests of the blood, urine, or breath made to show the amount of alcohol in the defendant's blood at the time alleged shall be admissible in evidence. (Tennessee Code Annotated, vol. 10, sec. 59-1032.)

Presumption of intoxication as evidenced by test—If there was, at the time alleged, fifteen-hundredths percent (0.15%) or more by weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood, as shown by chemical tests of the blood, urine, or breath of the defendant, it shall be presumed that the defendant was under the influence of an in-



Inspector H. L. McAden.

toxicant within the prohibition of sections 59-1031-59-1036 (concerning prohibition of persons driving a vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant or drug); but this presumption is not conclusive and shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether or not the defendant was under the influence of an intoxicant within the prohibition of sections 59-1031-59-1036 (Tennessee Code Annotated, vol. 10, sec. 59-1033.)

Training

Shortly after the passage of the above statutes, the city of Memphis enacted an ordinance incorporating the provisions of the foregoing statutes and made plans for the implementation of this program by the purchase of two Harger drunkometers. Three officers of the Memphis Police Department attended a training course at the University of Alabama in the use of the Harger drunkometer. After this training school of 3 weeks, these officers returned and set up a training program for additional personnel to be employed in the operation of the instrument.

The drunkometer is designed for testing the concentration of alcohol in a person's body by an analysis of his breath, and is endorsed by the National Safety Council, the American Medical Association, several State medical societies, and the American Bar Association.

The results of these tests for intoxication are expressed as the percentage of alcohol by weight in the blood. The concentration of alcohol in the blood is proportional to the concentration of alcohol in other parts of the body, and there is a close parallel between the concentration of alcohol in the blood and that in the brain, urine, saliva, and breath. Some people are slightly under the influence of alcohol with a blood alcohol content of 0.05 percent, and all people are under the influence of alcohol with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 percent.

The simplicity of operating the instrument is one of its most desirable features. It is not necessary that a person be a chemist in order to operate it. In fact, almost any person with proper instruction may soon become adept in the operation of this instrument.

In the event a driver refuses to submit to the test, coordination tests are given to assist the technician and the arresting officers in arriving at an opinion as to whether or not the subject is under the influence to the extent that he may be charged with "driving while intoxicated" and subsequently

convicted on their testimony and the testimony of other witnesses, if there be any.

In connection with putting into effect the use of chemical tests in "driving while intoxicated" cases, information regarding the provisions of the statute, the purchase of the drunkometer, and the training of police personnel in giving the tests was given wide publicity through communication media in the city of Memphis, including radio, television, and the press. The purpose of this educational campaign was to acquaint the public with the validity of the test and prepare the public for the acceptance of the evidence in court. This educational program received good response, and when the program was initiated, there appeared to be general acceptance of the new procedure.

Our drunkometers, although designed as portable units, are set up at headquarters as a section in our Bureau of Identification, where the technicians are assigned and work in 8-hour shifts around the clock. Occasionally the men are required to take the instrument to one of our hospitals to give a test to a subject who requires emergency treatment before being brought to headquarters or to a subject who may be admitted to the hospital.



Chief James C. Macdonald.

Tests

Drivers suspected of driving while under the influence are transported to headquarters by arresting officers. Here the chemical tests are made along with coordination tests and further examination by the technicians. These tests assist them in arriving at an opinion outside the chemical findings, and aid the technicians in testifying in a jury trial, if and when the case goes to trial.

Two chemical tests are given 20 minutes apart in all cases where the first test may indicate the subject to be under the influence. The second test is given for the purpose of determining whether the subject is eliminating alcohol from his body or still absorbing alcohol into the system. It may be that a driver, upon being brought to headquarters, appears to be only slightly affected and the first chemical test would be somewhat

below the presumptive area, whereas the second test, given 20 minutes later, would indicate an increase in the blood alcohol content. In these cases we work on the assumption that the driver, when arrested 20 to 40 minutes prior to being brought to headquarters, was under a lesser degree of intoxication at the time of arrest, and he is not charged.

We have also had occasions where a driver brought to headquarters appeared to be in an intoxicated state, but the negative results of the chemical test put us on notice that the individual was either under the influence of a drug or was possibly a diabetic. On several occasions, persons in this condition were taken to the hospital where it was determined that they were suffering from diabetes, and insulin was administered in time to ward off a diabetic attack. Thus the instrument is not only valuable in investigating "driving while intoxicated" cases but also, in the case of a diabetic, it might save a life as well as prevent a serious miscarriage of justice.

An alcohol influence report form designed by the National Safety Council and modified to suit the needs of our local district attorney's office is also filled out by the technicians for our records. This record may on occasions be introduced as evidence in court. Results of coordination tests and observations of the technicians are not recorded on this form, but are kept in the technicians' personal notebooks to assist them in testifying to these items in court.

Results

Chief James C. Macdonald and the members of our department feel that the use of chemical tests in "driving while intoxicated" cases has been very beneficial in enforcement as borne out by our statistical analysis. For us, 1952 was the last full year of enforcement without chemical tests, and in that year there were 330 convictions obtained in State court, with 11 not-guilty verdicts. During the 4 years from 1954 to 1957, when chemical tests were used, there was an average of 1,091 convictions and 6 acquittals per year. With the new procedure, the number of convictions trebled. These results were accomplished with the expenditure of less police time. The use of the chemical test procedure resulted in a larger percentage of cases in which there were pleas of guilty.

(Continued on inside back cover)

MEMPHIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE REPORT FORM

Driver _____ Accident _____ Pedestrian _____ DWI # _____
Violation _____ Passenger _____ Other _____ B of I # _____
Name: _____
Address: _____
Age: _____ Born: _____ Sex: _____ Race _____ App. Weight _____
Drivers License # _____ State _____
Were you operating this vehicle? _____
If so, Make, Year and Type of Vehicle? _____
Where were you going? _____
Where did you start from? _____
When did you leave? _____ Time Now? _____
Have you been drinking? _____ What? _____
Quantities? _____ Commenced _____ Stopped _____
Where? _____ Have you been drinking since the accident? _____
What? _____ Quantities? _____
Give name of passengers, if any, in your car: _____
Have you ever been arrested for Driving Under the Influence? _____
If so, When and Where? _____
Disposition: _____
Signs of Injury _____
State your opinion as to the defendant's intoxication and ability to drive, based on your over all observation and examination of defendant: _____
Examined by _____ Signature _____ Title _____
Address _____ Date _____ Time Completed _____
Remarks: _____
Witness: _____
First Test: (Time) _____ (Displacement) _____ (BAC) _____
Second Test: (Time) _____ (Displacement) _____ (BAC) _____
Charged with: _____ Right Thumb _____

Alcohol influence report form.

Proper Submission for Body Fluid Examination

Laboratory examinations are often of great importance in the investigation of sex crimes and the evidentiary value of the laboratory analysis can be greatly augmented by the proper submission of the specimens to the crime laboratory.

The FBI Laboratory has on many occasions received shipments of clothing bearing bloodstains and semen stains which were putrefied due to their having been shipped to the Laboratory while moist. The putrefied condition of the stains precluded a complete and adequate analysis. Blood and semen are readily subject to putrefaction due to their being excellent media for the growth of bacteria.

Drying Stains

The susceptibility of bloodstains and semen stains to putrefaction can be almost completely eliminated by properly drying the stained evidence prior to wrapping and packaging.

It is recommended that evidence of this type be dried in a normally ventilated room. The drying process can be hastened by the use of a fan if precautionary measures are taken to preserve any other evidence such as hairs and fibers which might be adhering to the articles. Sunlight or

heat should never be used to hasten drying because they may alter the chemical composition of the blood, rendering it unsuitable for adequate analyses.

Each article should be wrapped separately before packaging (see illustrations). Bloodstains on large objects can be scraped off after drying and placed in a securely fitted container such as a circular pillbox.

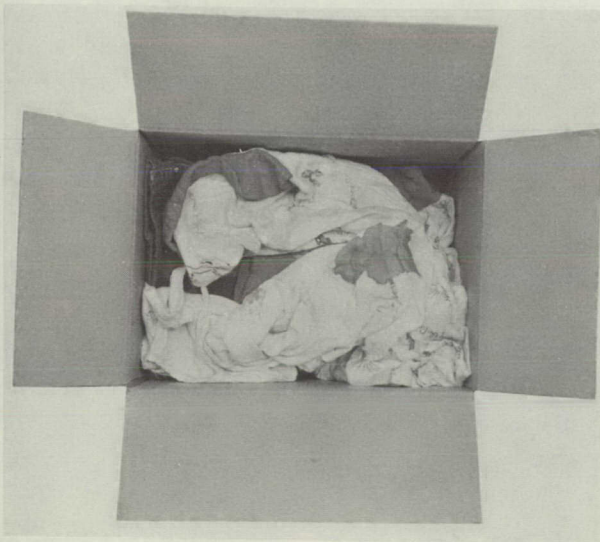
Prompt Submission

Because spermatozoa, the male reproductive cells which are present in semen, are especially vulnerable to the destructive action of bacteria, articles for semen examination should be submitted to the Laboratory promptly even though they have been dried. This is important because the microscopic isolation of spermatozoa is a means by which seminal stains are identified.

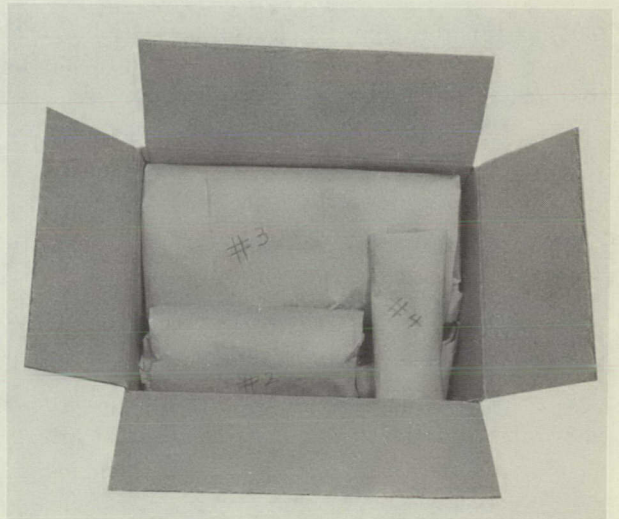
Known Blood Samples

Liquid blood samples from both the victim and suspect should be submitted in those cases where a comparison is warranted. A physician or competent technician should always take the liquid blood samples, which should consist of approximately 5cc (one-sixth of a fluid ounce) of blood in a sterile container. The use of preservatives and refrigerants is not necessary.

The container should be wrapped in cotton to prevent breakage and then placed in a cylindri-



Improper packaging.



Proper packaging.



Protection against breakage.

cal mailing tube (see illustration). The package should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., and marked for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.

It is suggested that liquid blood samples be submitted to the Laboratory by airmail special delivery.

Laboratory Facilities

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory and the testimony of its experts are available without charge to all duly constituted state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies of the United States and its territorial possessions. Examinations are made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used only for official purposes related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution.



Youth Crime Pair

In the early morning of Tuesday, September 24, 1957, two juveniles, ages 15 and 13, "cased" a Spokane, Wash., hobby shop while driving an old Chevrolet automobile which they had stolen earlier in the summer. After satisfying themselves that no one was on the streets at the moment, the younger boy broke the store window, reached in and stole a portable radio. After determining

that noise of breaking the window had not aroused other people, they returned to the store. As the younger boy was preparing to break a second window, the proprietor, who lived in the rear of the store, came out the front door with a gun in his hand. During an exchange of gunfire between the store owner and the youths, the proprietor was killed; neither of the boys was hit. The youths fled from the scene and the owner was dead before anyone arrived.

On Saturday, September 28, 1957, a .22-caliber Colt automatic pistol with an obliterated serial number was found on a railroad trestle by two young boys.

The following day a resident in Spokane, Wash., discovered that both the rear tires on her car were flat and that someone had switched rear wheels on her car. Nearby she saw an old automobile which had front wheels which matched the color of the rear wheels presently on her car and she believed her rear wheels were on that car.

Investigation by the local police officers resulted in the finding of firearms, ammunition, and the portable radio which had been stolen from the victimized hobby shop in the trunk of the car. Inside of the car was a boy's cap which bore the name of one of the boys involved in this case.

Later that Sunday, two young suspects were arrested and confessed having shot the storekeeper. They identified the .22-caliber Colt pistol recovered the previous day as the death weapon used in the crime.

The obliterated serial number of the pistol was restored in the FBI Laboratory. On January 28, 1958, a Special Agent from the Laboratory testified in superior court, Spokane, Wash., as to the true serial number of the gun. This weapon was determined to be a pistol which the young subjects had stolen in a previous burglary.

An interesting sidelight to this case is that these two boys, each from reputable families, had been living a "summer of crime." They had been sneaking out of their homes to commit a number of burglaries and several car thefts after their parents had gone to bed.

In a court action which preceded the trial, it was decided that the boys should be tried in superior court rather than juvenile court. The defendants appealed the ruling and the State supreme court sustained the ruling of the lower court.

The youths were convicted of murder and burglary.



IDENTIFICATION

Personnel engaged in the law enforcement profession have daily reminders of the tremendous value of fingerprint identification in overcoming the challenges of the underworld and bringing to justice those individuals who refuse to abide by the laws established for the public welfare. The police blotter and the daily newspaper detail repeatedly how fingerprints found in an abandoned stolen car have identified the thief involved; how a person picked up in a gambling raid and fingerprinted is found to be a badly wanted fugitive from a distant part of the country; how an unidentified deceased upon being fingerprinted is found to be an individual long missing from his usual locale. The full utilization of fingerprints in the criminal investigation field is well established.

Just as important, however, but somewhat less known, are the vast possibilities for fingerprint identification in connection with civil matters. One aspect of this field is in connection with the identification of victims of major public disasters such as hurricanes, fires, airplane crashes, and so forth.

As a cooperative aid in this phase of police work, the FBI has established a "Disaster Squad" composed of fingerprint identification experts ready to speed to the scene of a major public disaster. Upon the request of the appropriate local authorities, the full facilities of the FBI Identification Division are made readily available and the "Disaster Squad" is dispatched to the scene.

Some of the work of this team was emphasized twice within a matter of a few days in April of this year in connection with two airplane crashes at widely scattered points in the United States.

On April 6, 1958, a commercial plane carrying a peak capacity load of 44 passengers and 3 crew members crashed upon an attempted landing at the Tri-City Airport, Midland, Mich., resulting in death for all aboard.

Then, on April 21, 1958, there was a midair collision of a military aircraft and a large commercial airliner near Las Vegas, Nev. The 42 passengers

Fingerprint Work in Major Public Disasters

and 5 crew members of the airliner met death that day along with the two occupants of the military aircraft.

In each instance, the vital task of identifying the charred and mutilated bodies of the victims was immediately undertaken, in cooperation with local authorities, by the FBI's "Disaster Squad." Rushing from Washington, D. C., a team of identification experts set out to render every possible aid in the challenging job of identifying the remains. They were to prove again, on both occasions, the public-assistance value of fingerprints which, as is becoming frequently demonstrated, goes far beyond the function of criminal identification.

At the scene of the Midland, Mich., crash, members of the identification team learned that because of a freak coincidence, there were 17 people on the aircraft who were not originally supposed to be aboard. As fate would have it, advance information had been received from the Tri-City Airport that because of weather conditions, this flight would not land at that airport. Accordingly, six passengers drove by automobile from the Tri-City area to board the plane at Flint, Mich. In addition, a Milwaukee flight of the airline was grounded at Tri-City and eleven of these passengers also went to Flint to board the plane.

The weather having improved at the Tri-City Airport, it was decided to land there after leaving Flint. Twenty-three hundred feet from the end of the landing strip, while the ship was flying at an altitude of approximately 500 feet, it suddenly nosed over and plummeted to the ground. There were an explosion and a terrific fire. The fire burned for almost 2 hours after the crash. Due to the combination of the crash and fire, the facial features of the victims were completely altered, some of the arms were burned off up to the elbows, and in some instances the legs were also missing.

Before the FBI's identification team left Washington, D. C., the names appearing on the passenger list of the ill-fated airliner were searched in the FBI's Identification Division files, and the

fingerprints of individuals having names and descriptions similar to the victims were removed from the files in Washington and taken to the crash scene by the identification team. Over 300 records were located having names and descriptions similar to the 44 passengers and 3 crew members.

Immediately after arrival at the crash scene, the identification team made an examination of the bodies and it was determined that only 11 of them had one or more fingers which could be printed and studied for identification purposes. Seven of these 11 cases were identified by fingerprints, or 63.6 percent of all cases where fingerprints could be obtained.

It is interesting to note that in one instance, a body had been identified by a relative and removed from the scene to a funeral home in Flint, Mich., prior to the arrival of the FBI identification team. As a result of the fingerprint comparisons conducted, it was determined that this was an erroneous identification and the body was actually that of an entirely different individual.

In another instance, the body of a female had been tentatively identified, and it was possible to prove by fingerprints that it was not this person.

Four of the identifications effected were from fingerprint cards representing the four main branches of the armed services. All other identifications were made through the use of applicant fingerprint cards.

The Nevada crash occurred at 8:30 a. m. on April 21, 1958, when a military jet trainer fighter collided with an eastbound airliner approximately 12 miles southwest of Las Vegas at a height of about 21,000 feet. Upon collision, the airliner exploded, caught fire and burned all the way to the ground. Another explosion occurred when the plane hit the ground and it continued to burn. The major portion of the wreckage fell into a slight ravine and, therefore, the wreckage and bodies of the victims were concentrated in an area approximately 30 yards square.

Fire took a terrible toll of the remains of the 47 victims and, as a result, identification of the remains was considerably hampered. Of the 16 bodies subject to fingerprint identification there were 13, or 81 percent, positively identified through fingerprint cards on file at the FBI Identification Division.

One of the victims of this crash was identified through fingerprints taken at the time he entered

military service on December 15, 1917, during World War I. The identity of another victim was established through his fingerprints which had been taken 42 years before when he was 18 years of age.

These two cases point up the value of this cooperative service of the FBI Identification Division which has been utilized on numerous occasions during recent years in connection with various major disasters.

The FBI appreciates the opportunity to assist local authorities in identifying victims of such disasters by making available the full facilities of the Identification Division which include a storehouse of nearly 150,000,000 sets of fingerprints. Requests for such assistance can be made to any FBI office in the country or directly to Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Local officers who find themselves faced with such cases should, if possible, furnish with their request for assistance, the names and all available descriptive data of possible victims. This information enables the fingerprint experts to select and take with them to the scene the fingerprints of individuals having names and descriptions similar to those of the victims.

The corollary between fingerprint identification in criminal matters and in civil situations is readily apparent to the experienced law enforcement officer. He can also easily see the value of establishing the identity of the victims of public disasters. The amount of comfort realized by the families of these unfortunates, however, can only be estimated by the individuals involved. It is indeed satisfaction for a law enforcement identification officer that he has eased in some degree the mental anguish suffered by the survivors.

MUTILATED FINGERS

In cases where the individual has had his fingertip ridge patterns destroyed, the patterns on other finger joints, the palms, toes or the soles of the feet might be used for identification purposes.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Chemical analysis of the blood from a partially charred human body found in the ruins of a fire will reveal whether the person was dead or alive when he came in contact with the fire.

OTHER TOPICS

Role of Matrons in Detention Phase of Police Work

by LT. ROBERT RONCKER, *Cincinnati, Ohio,*
Police Department

One hundred three years of experience in caring for women held on criminal charges are concentrated in the six matrons who operate the Women's Place of Detention of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department. A sound security program, adhered to in all cases, coupled with the matrons' experience, formal knowledge, alertness and inherent kindness toward their charges has resulted in a security record which is a source of pride to the entire department.

In over a quarter of a century, there have been no escapes effected, either by force, carelessness, or lack of vigilance upon the part of police matrons. In this same period of time, there has been only one consummated suicide out of hundreds of attempts. The scope of this record becomes more evident with realization that statistics show that 3,200 women annually are held for varying periods of time, seldom exceeding 1 week.

The offenses for which they are held include all part 1 offenses, except rape, and all part 2 offenses. The offense of larceny accounts for approximately 80 percent of all arrests for part 1 crimes. In frequency, larceny is followed by aggravated assault, and then arrests drop to a low frequency for murder, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Arrests for part 2 offenses occur most frequently for the offenses of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. These violations are followed to a lesser degree by the offenses of prostitution, minor assaults, abuse of family, frauds, sex offenses other than prostitution, traffic offenses, and various other miscellaneous crimes.

Matrons for the police department are selected on the basis of the score in a written, competitive examination. This examination is given to candidates who have survived a screening process and a physical examination. The screening process is conducted by personnel of the police department and includes a check for possible criminal record and interview of the applicant, former employers, neighbors, and friends. This screening process reasonably insures a high type of per-

sonnel, psychologically fit to cope with the complex situations which arise and must be resolved as a matter of routine procedure.

In many respects matrons have the same working conditions as police officers. They have a 40-hour week, work on a basis of three rotating reliefs, change their working hours every fourth Sunday, and enjoy the same number of days off, vacation days, holidays, sick leave, and pension benefits as police officers.

Basically, police matrons are responsible for the care, well-being, and security of all adult female prisoners held in custody pending court trial, delivery to another police agency, or for delivery



Lt. Robert Roncker.

to a hospital for psychiatric examination under regulation of state law.

All female prisoners, upon receipt at detention quarters, are thoroughly searched and relieved of all personal property or evidence, including articles of clothing which they might employ to effect self-destruction. They are at the same time examined as to cleanliness. Experience has shown that in instances of those held for violation of narcotic laws, efficient and thorough search procedures can only be carried out if the prisoner is restrained by handcuffs. This has become standard procedure.

Each prisoner received at detention is accompanied by an arrest record which details all facts of the present arrest. The prisoner's name, charge, and names of the arresting officers are entered in a police blotter book, together with a record of all property taken from her. The prisoner is given a receipt for all personal property held, and the arrest record, duplicate property receipt, and all subsequent messages concerning the subject are filed for future reference. Women who are found to be filthy or infested are sent directly to the Cincinnati Workhouse where they are thoroughly cleansed and then returned to detention quarters. The vast majority of women, however, are placed directly in a cell following search and registration.

Matrons are responsible for the general welfare of their charges. This includes providing them with meals which are brought to detention quarters three times daily from the Cincinnati Workhouse; sending them to the Cincinnati General Hospital if medical attention is required; and contacting friends, relatives and attorneys, subject to the approval of the lieutenant in charge of the relief.

To insure the fact that each prisoner is acquainted with the rights she possesses while in custody, the following *Instructions to Prisoners* are stenciled on the wall of each individual cell and in conspicuous places about the detention quarters:

These are your rights:

1. You have the right to post bond for your release if the offense is a bailable offense.
2. You have the right to call a lawyer. You may select whom you please. We will call him.
3. You have the right to have members of your family or friends visit you at reasonable times.

Prisoners desiring to contact attorneys or friends are given a special form in each instance

to complete in their own handwriting. Selection of counsel must be made freely without benefit of advice from police personnel and the prisoner must place her signature to that effect after completion of the form. All telephone calls for prisoners are handled only by the matron on duty and then only after a request form has been completed. These forms are then filed for whatever reference need may arise. Prisoners are allowed to communicate with visiting attorneys, family, or friends through a screen in a small consultation room at the entrance to detention quarters. After the interview is concluded, the matron returns the prisoner to her cell. When a prisoner has bond posted for her release and appearance in court, she is allowed to leave only after the matron receives a color-coded bond receipt. When a prisoner is to be taken from detention quarters for any purpose before trial date, she is released only after the matron has received a receipt issued by the officer in charge of the Crime Bureau of the police department. Verbal requests or orders for the temporary release of prisoners are never recognized.

Matrons are required to insure sufficient and proper dress for all female prisoners appearing in court. Many times dresses or other garments must be temporarily supplied from a stock kept for this purpose. After the hearing in court, prisoners who are sentenced to the Workhouse, those unable to pay their fine, and those bound over to the grand jury are returned to detention quarters to await transportation to the Workhouse or to the county jail.

Matrons are frequently subpoenaed to testify in the courts—municipal, county, or Federal—in regard to evidence found by them or statements made to them by prisoners while in their custody. The Cincinnati Women's Place of Detention has such a high security rating that Federal prisoners, en route to trial or prison, stopping overnight in Cincinnati, are held in custody here pending schedule of departure.

Quarters

Matrons are held responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of the detention quarters. The quarters, while not spacious, are adequate for their purpose, that is, a temporary place of detention. The physical quarters consist of a large receiving and processing room, a cellroom containing 10

cells, each of which contains two cots, a common washroom used by 11 prisoners, and a combination office and squad room constructed as an open "L" off the receiving room. No maintenance or outside cleaning personnel or persons other than authorized police personnel are allowed to enter the premises. All cleaning is performed by police matrons with the occasional help of a known and trusted prisoner. Standards of cleanliness are so high that matrons recently had to be cautioned against overpolishing waxed floors to the extent that they become a hazard to walking.

Caution

Experience has shown that undivided attention to prisoners is imperative at all times to safeguard both the matron from assault by prisoners and to protect the prisoner from injury at her own hands. Many prisoners are rebellious, unruly, or violent, either through temper or due to an unsound condition of the mind. The reaction of women prisoners to being placed in custody takes various outlets ranging from self-pity expressed by tears to attempted self-destruction. The hazards encountered in controlling prisoners, regardless of the gravity of the offense with which they are charged, cannot be minimized.

Many of the most violent reactions are expressed by prisoners held on relatively minor charges. It may be reasonably concluded that the rebellion in prisoners stems not from the seriousness of the offense but from individual reaction to being arrested and placed in custody.

Both the detention quarters and the Central Police Station are on the street level of the Cincinnati City Building and they are linked by an intercommunication system, an alarm bell system and by telephone. Thus assistance for the matrons is immediate and sure when needed.

Small acts of kindness by matrons toward female prisoners have paid off in unexpected dividends. The problems of a temporary detention section are infinite. During the holiday season, a grandmother faithfully at mealtime brought a nursing baby to its mother who was held for "shoplifting." In a striking example of antisocial behavior, a woman prisoner attempted to discredit the police department and particularly the officers who had arrested her by claiming that the officers had taken several diamond rings from her en route to the detention

quarters. The alertness, or intuition if you wish, of a matron resulted in the woman's being taken to the Cincinnati General Hospital where an X-ray negative disclosed the rings lodged in her stomach. In another instance, a woman succeeded in concealing a roll of bills when being processed for entry to women's detention. These bills, the result of her larceny, were later transferred to a small tubular portion of the cot in her cell. The probing with a small steel rod by a police matron revealed the hiding place of the money which was recovered and held as evidence for court.

The role of the police matron and others employed in detention facilities has for the most part been overshadowed by the more spectacular and more publicized aspects of the police profession. Contribution to the end objective, however, must be the true measurement of value and worth. The detention section of a police department has the same relationship to the whole operation as any moving part of a mechanism has to the machine. One prisoner lost, regardless of the excuses or reasons set forth, may frustrate hours, days or weeks of painstaking work by other units of the department.

The personal philosophy of one veteran police matron toward her job and those she encounters in the course of it was expressed by her as follows:

"I believe that kindness and understanding are the greatest assets any matron can have. Many of our girls, especially the very old and the young first offenders, who appear to be uncooperative, are merely panicky, motivated by the disgrace they have brought upon themselves and their families. A patient, sympathetic attitude and an offer to help them by contacting relatives or friends, in many cases calm an emotionally disturbed person and obviate the use of force. Of course, there are the hard-core cases who fail to respond to kind and considerate treatment and these must be dealt with directly by firmness and decision. I believe I have seen everything in the way of human behavior but I keep on trying because I know that I am right when I show a little kindness to the women I come in contact with in my work because 'there but for the grace of God, go I.'"

LOTTERIES

Interstate transportation of lottery tickets is a Federal crime investigated by the FBI.

National Sheriffs' Association Holds Annual Conference

The 1958 conference of the National Sheriffs' Association was held with headquarters in the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, during the period of June 16-18, 1958, with representatives of sheriffs' offices from practically every state in the Union in attendance. "We consider this a particularly important meeting not only because of our problems in law enforcement, but also in view of the many unfounded attacks which had been made upon the office of sheriff in various localities," said host Sheriff William M. Lennox of Philadelphia County, Pa.

On Monday morning, June 16, the 18th Annual National Sheriffs' Association was convened by President David Starr, sheriff of Orange County, Fla., and from that moment on the tempo of the

conference increased and it was evident that the delegates were there for a purpose. President Starr sounded the keynote of the meeting when he told some 400 delegates that he could not over-emphasize the importance of a friendly and businesslike relationship between the press and the sheriff's office.

"To maintain the friendly cooperation with the news people, you should be prepared to give them news. They exist for one reason—to let their readers know what happened. Those same readers," said Sheriff Starr, "are the people you represent as sheriff and they have every right to know what is going on in your departments."

An outstanding address during the opening session was given by Sheriff Donald P. Tulloch of Barnstable, Mass., who termed his talk "An Open Answer to the Critics of the Elective Office of Sheriff."

Speaking on the second day of the conference was Sheriff Harold Kroll of Sheboygan, Wis., whose subject was "Does the Huber Law Work



National Sheriffs' Association officials, 1958-59.



Sheriff William M. Lennox.

in Wisconsin?" He was followed by Warden Joseph E. Ragen, Illinois State Penitentiary, who discussed, "How To Prepare a Jail Inmate for a Penitentiary Sentence." George Kuch, assistant program director, National Rifle Association, concluded the morning session with a discussion on national pistol matches for junior deputy sheriffs.

Sheriff Laurence E. Brown of Asheville, N. C., moved up to the position of president. New officers elected for 1958-59 were sixth vice president Sheriff Willard P. Barnes of Mason, Mich., and seventh vice president Sheriff E. G. "Ned" Maxwell of Beatrice, Nebr.

In addition to the fine business sessions, a program of entertainment was arranged for the delegates, wives and children. The 1959 convention will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., and the delegates voted for Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1960.

On June 17 at 8 a. m. the FBI National Academy Associates attending the convention arranged a breakfast to which many of the FBI National Academy graduates residing in the Philadelphia area were invited. Approximately 35 attended the breakfast, among them being Carl E. Hennrich, Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

"I was honored and pleased to be the chairman of the 1958 convention committee but would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the committee and to wish the newly appointed officers of the National Sheriffs' Association a successful and prosperous year," stated Sheriff Lennox.

(Photograph of Sheriff Lennox through courtesy of Photo-Crafters, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Burglary Prevention

With the objective of putting the burglar out of business, the Walnut Creek, Calif., Police Department has issued a booklet entitled "Burglary Prevention." Sponsored cooperatively by the police department, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary and the 20-30 Clubs, the booklet covers briefly the topics of proper lighting, strong locks, secure doors, adequate alarms, windows which do not offer easy access, safes which are easily visible from the outside, the outward appearance of the premises as related to security, and other miscellaneous points to be considered in an efficient burglary prevention program.

A feature of this booklet is a cutaway drawing of a building showing the points which should be inspected at all times in order to correct hazards which might lead to a burglar gaining entry to the place of business.

Also covered in the booklet are two important functions concerning deterrents against breaking and entering. The police function is to reduce the time available to the burglar by providing periodic patrol coverage and checking of the building, which techniques bring the police officer to the establishment for inspection during the night. The businessman's function is to increase the time needed by the burglar to gain entry. This means that the merchant should consider the total protection and security measures needed to detain and delay the burglar in his efforts to gain entry.

Persons desiring further information concerning the booklet should correspond with Chief of Police Leigh Brilliant of the Walnut Creek, Calif., Police Department.

FALSE CLAIM OF CITIZENSHIP

Falsely claiming citizenship is a Federal crime under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ANGELO LUIGI PERO, with aliases: Angelo Pero, Angelo J. Pero, John Pero and "Shelly"

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Angelo Luigi Pero, one of the recent additions to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," is charged with the murder of a 17-year-old New York prize fighter.

In the early hours of March 16, 1958, a passerby discovered the victim lying in a gutter in Brooklyn, N. Y., with several bullet wounds in his chest. The citizen rushed off to summon aid and was in the process of calling an ambulance when he heard several distinct shots. When he returned to the scene, a witness to the shooting related that he had seen an auto drive up beside the wounded youth and that a man had leaned out and fired three shots, point blank, into the helpless victim. Suffering from five bullet wounds, the wounded youth was rushed to a hospital where he died on March 25, 1958.

Process

On March 25, 1958, arrest warrants were issued by the City Magistrate's Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., charging Pero and an associate, Dominick Scialo,

also currently on the FBI's "Top Ten," with the murder of the young prize fighter. On March 26, 1958, Federal complaints were filed before the U. S. Commissioner at New York against the two fugitives, charging them with unlawfully fleeing interstate to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

On April 24, 1958, the Kings County Court of New York issued bench warrants for Pero and Scialo on the charge of murder in the first degree as a result of Kings County, N. Y., grand jury indictments which had been returned against the fugitives.

Criminal Record

Pero has been in trouble with the law often since he was 13 years old when he was sentenced to 14 months in a New York correction home on a charge of rape. In 1927, he was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property and was placed on probation for a period of 2 years. In October 1929, Pero and two other men were arrested and charged with robbing a New York City man of \$1,700. He was sentenced to a term of 15 years and was paroled in 1931. Two years later, however, he was declared delinquent and on August 25, 1934, was returned to Elmira Reformatory as a parole violator. He was later transferred to Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., where in 1941 he was once more paroled from prison custody.



Angelo Luigi Pero.

The Criminal

Pero is married and has three children. He raises pigeons for a hobby and is said to be conservative in his dress. He is round-shouldered and speaks slowly. He is an occasional drinker, preferring Scotch and water, and is fond of Italian food. He is a fight and race track fan and has a record as a "bookie" in New York. He has worked as a claims adjuster, cook, electrician's helper, farm hand, plumber's helper and sewing machine operator. While in prison, Pero learned tinsmithing and operated a sewing machine.

Caution

Pero is charged with a brutal murder and should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Age----- 53, born June 20, 1905, in New York City.
Height----- 5 feet 3 inches.
Weight----- 180 pounds.
Build----- Stocky.
Hair----- Dark brown, graying at sides.
Eyes----- Hazel.
Complexion----- Dark.
Race----- White.
Nationality----- American.
Scars and marks----- Mole center of forehead, 1-inch scar outer corner right eye; several moles on neck, chest and back. May be suffering from injured right ankle.
FBI number----- 239, 259
Fingerprint classification----- $\frac{12}{S} \frac{O}{20} \frac{27}{W} \frac{IOO}{OII} \frac{12}{}$

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, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office.

SCARS AND MARKS

In burglaries, safe robberies, and other types of cases, officers frequently find suspects in possession of tools which may be identified with scars on objects of evidence.

SEPTEMBER 1958

CHEMICAL TESTS

(Continued from page 14)

Chemicals used in our tests are prepared and tested at least once a week for qualitative standards, and the instrument itself is likewise checked for proper operation by Dr. J. Robert Teabeaut II, associate professor of pathology at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine and Medical Examiner (coroner) for Shelby County, Tenn.

Dr. Teabeaut furnishes expert testimony for the attorney general's staff in the criminal prosecution of drivers in the event the quality of the chemicals in making the analysis is challenged by the defense, and he also testifies to the physiological effects of alcohol in the body.

All persons arrested for a "driving while intoxicated" violation by the Tennessee Highway Patrol and the Shelby County Sheriff's Office in the metropolitan area of Memphis, as well as those arrests made by the police department within the corporate limits, are tested by our technicians. Approximately 90 percent of these arrests are made by the Memphis Police Department.

Our department, appreciating the aid rendered by scientific techniques, feels that the drunkometer has served many purposes. We have on occasions been alerted to persons requiring insulin to save their lives and at other times, because of a negative result on the chemical test, we have discovered that the person in our custody is under the influence of some drug. Particularly, the instrument assists our department in establishing the negligence and culpability of drinking drivers, and thus serves a useful function in the campaign against needless injury and slaughter on the road.

MINUTE EVIDENCE

Examiners in the FBI Laboratory have analyzed such items as a single human hair, a minute stain of blood, a particle of paint adhering to the clothing of a victim of a hit-and-run driver, a match folder found at the scene of a burglary, a cigarette butt, a lipstick stain, a heel print, and a fleck of dust.

NUMBER RESTORATION

Obliterated serial numbers on weapons and machines can be restored by FBI Laboratory technicians.

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

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



The above interesting pattern is classified as a loop with 11 ridge counts. It illustrates the location of the focal points, namely, the core at Point C and the delta at Point D.