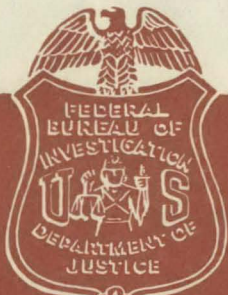




# FBI

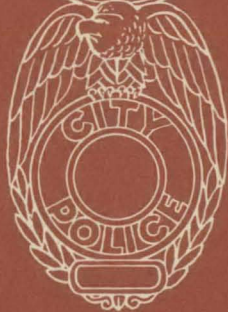
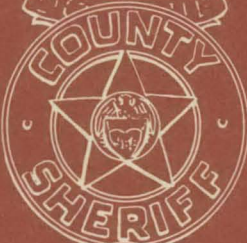
## *Law Enforcement*

### BULLETIN



Vol. 30, No. 9

September 1961



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

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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SEPTEMBER 1961

Vol. 30, No. 9

## CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
Goodwill Service Leaps Into Action on Emergency Calls, by Chief Benjamin F. Cairns, Jr., Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department, West Point, Pa . . . . .	3
<i>Traffic:</i>	
Vermont in Winter Has Own Kind of Traffic Problems, by Lt. Andrew H. Monti, Department of Public Safety, Montpelier, Vt . . . . .	7
<i>Police Training:</i>	
State of Kentucky Has New Academy To Train Officers, by James E. Bassett, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Safety, Frankfort, Ky . . . . .	9
<i>Scientific Aids:</i>	
Paint Examination Techniques Utilized in FBI Laboratory . . . . .	12
<i>Investigators' Aids</i> . . . . .	19
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Civic-Minded Group Gives Helping Hand to Migrant Workers, by Chief of Police Cecil Lee Archer, Puyallup, Wash . . . . .	20
Wanted by the FBI . . . . .	24
<i>Identification:</i>	
Questionable Pattern . . . . .	Back cover



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

September 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

As America stands on the threshold of daring and remarkable scientific achievements which promise to dwindle the universe about us, the law enforcement profession may be proud of the equally giant strides it has made in crime-fighting techniques during this century.

The FBI is most fortunate that in an era of progress never before witnessed in the law enforcement field, it has the honor of being associated with this great and forceful movement for the betterment of mankind in this Nation. Nothing so graphically illustrates why our profession has grown than the one word "cooperation," and achievements such as those recorded below are indeed symbols of the peace officer's acceptance and utilization of joint crusades against the lawless:

- During the fiscal year 1961, local enforcement officers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia availed themselves of the services of the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory reached new records with the receipt of 40,662 requests for assistance involving 224,183 scientific examinations of 186,378 specimens of evidence.
- More than 13,000 law enforcement agencies, substantially every one in this country, submitted in fiscal year 1961 an average of just under 22,000 fingerprint cards a day to the FBI resulting, among other things, in the identification of over 1,500 wanted persons each month for local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.
- Fiscal year 1961 brought another record for the eighth consecutive year when FBI Agents located for local authorities 1,418 criminals who had fled across State lines in violation of the Federal Fugitive Felon Act. Working shoulder to shoulder with the FBI, local authorities continue to make this Act work as Congress intended it should.
- In the same fiscal year, more than 88,000 local law enforcement officers attended 3,464 police training schools in which the FBI assisted.

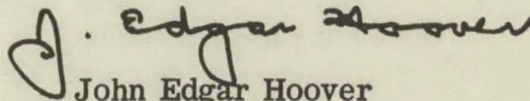
- June, 1961, brought a milestone in our profession's advancement with the graduation of the 67th Session of the FBI National Academy which increased to over 4,000 the number of local officers who have graduated from this specialized training school.
- At the same time, information obtained by the FBI from informants was used by local, State, and other Federal agencies to arrest 2,640 wanted persons and to recover \$1,605,047 in stolen and contraband merchandise.
- Between January and July of 1961, more than 50,000 pieces of criminal intelligence obtained by the FBI from varied sources were disseminated to local, State, and Federal agencies resulting in untold disruption of underworld schemes.

This is but a part of the score in the mortal contest against the criminal marauders who have too long believed they can plunder our country unchallenged. FBI Agents, just as they lend all possible aid to their colleagues in law enforcement, receive invaluable assistance daily from fellow officers throughout the Nation. Every day which passes imbues the law enforcement officer with the knowledge, the inspiration, and the confidence which will topple the empires of criminals as fast as they try to build them. This knowledge, this inspiration, and this confidence are born of a growing brotherhood among law enforcement agencies.

Realistic analysis of the above figures makes it evident that there are today in actual operation national clearing facilities for the exchange of vital information of mutual interest among local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

Crime cannot long withstand such a rising tide of cooperative effort, and we in the law enforcement profession must nurture this idea, this philosophy, so that it may reach even greater heights. Mutual accomplishments can bring mutual satisfaction in a job well done.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover  
Director



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Goodwill Service Leaps Into Action on Emergency Calls

by CHIEF BENJAMIN F. CAIRNS, JR., *Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department, West Point, Pa.*

The shield of the red fireman's helmet and the white coffeepot and cup is a most welcome sight to the firefighters, rescue workers, and others engaged in emergency services in southeastern Pennsylvania. This is the emblem of the North Penn Goodwill Service, and the members of this unit have made a career of bringing comfort and aid to those workers who are so often forgotten in the midst of a crisis.

The desperate need for an organization of this type was drastically brought home to a group of Souderton firemen while fighting a February 1949 conflagration. In subzero weather, the firemen struggled to control the blaze for 5 hours. Coated with ice, choking from smoke, miserable and chilled to the bone, the firefighters went without food and drink in the numbing temperature. Time and time again, they would have given anything for a hot cup of coffee, sustaining sandwich and a doughnut, or a place to lie down for a short rest. The realization of what a lift these simple comforts would have been actuated the weary men into the formation of the North Penn Goodwill Service.

The first group was composed of 15 volunteer firemen who comprised the Souderton Fire Company, and even today one of the basic requirements of membership in the organization is that the applicant also be a volunteer member of that company. Among the original members with the Goodwill Service who were the sparkplugs of the program are Assistant Fire Chief Henry Heller, Police Chief Paul Hunsberger, both of Souderton, Pa., and Sgt. Wayne H. Koffel of the Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department, West Point, Pa.

At the first meeting, it was decided that they would secure a canteen truck equipped to bring hot food and drink to the scene of any type disaster. This required a special type of unit, and the search went on through every auto "graveyard" and secondhand lot in Montgomery County to locate the vehicle they needed.

### Unit Fitted for Service

Through a magazine, it was determined that a 1935 Ford schoolbus in Georgia was available for \$300. Combining their resources, the members purchased the schoolbus, and each one then pitched in with whatever skill or special talent he possessed to convert the bus to their needs. Carpenters, welders, electricians, and sheet-metal workers worked continually in order to transform the old schoolbus into a wagon of mercy.

Finally, the first service wagon was completed in May 1949, and the Goodwillers stood around admiring it—waiting for their first call. Six weeks passed, then, suddenly, a call for help was received on July 15, 1949. Immediately responding, the Goodwillers remained on duty for 24 hours to bring encouragement and comfort to numerous volunteer firemen and the members of the Telford (Pa.), Montgomery County, Diving Unit who were dragging the river and various streams in the area in their search for a drowning victim. The Goodwill Service was an immediate success,



*Chief Benjamin F. Cairns, Jr.*



**Sgt. Wayne H. Koffel (in uniform) and members of North Penn Goodwill Service.**

and from that time on they were constantly in demand whenever there was a storm, fire, flood, explosion, bad accident, or other disasters.

In fact, the requests were so numerous that in 1952 it was necessary to purchase a second unit. Again through the same magazine, a 1941 Flexible Ford bus was located in Rockville, N.C., and Sergeant Koffel and Henry Heller journeyed to that area to purchase what is now known as Unit No. 8. It had been used as a bus by an airport company and was in excellent condition. This acquisition was followed in 1955 by the purchase of a 1952 Ford Vanette, which is referred to as Car No. 9. Again it was necessary for the handy craftsmen to turn both buses into canteen trucks.

The 1941 Flexible contains two 5-gallon coffee urns, a 10-gallon water urn, a 3,500-watt light with



**North Penn Goodwillers proudly show off their canteen ready for service.**

generator and floodlights, forcible entry tools, and a cutting outfit. The 1952 Ford Vanette has a 5-gallon coffee urn and a 5-gallon water urn, together with the same type generator and floodlights. In addition, standard equipment on both units consists of a two-way radio connected with all Montgomery County police departments and a similar unit connected with Montgomery County fire departments.

Also included are a public address system, a sandwich grill, a two-burner gas stove, first aid supplies, stretchers, oxygen equipment, blankets, ropes, lights, and electric cables.

### **Action Following Hurricane**

These two units, together with "Old Reliable," the original bus, were faced with a disaster of major proportions when hurricane Diane struck the Eastern United States in August 1955. The Delaware River, which divides New Jersey and Pennsylvania, overflowed its banks, together with its many tributaries, completely inundating numerous sections, sweeping away summer camps and cottages and causing 88 deaths. The North Penn Goodwill Service went into action.

Their mobile canteens continually ranged the Delaware River from Upper Black Eddy, near Easton, to the outskirts of Philadelphia, bringing hot food, coffee, cold drinks, and emergency first aid wherever needed. During this period, over 1,000 cups of coffee and over 2,500 doughnuts were served daily. This was in addition to the hot dinners prepared at all hours for the exhausted rescue workers.

On many occasions, the canteens were halted because of the impassable roads, but the Goodwillers, armed with knapsacks and baskets, used rowboats, canoes, or slogged through the water to reach marooned families.

When the immediate danger was over, the Goodwillers' work was but scarcely begun. At the request of the Mennonite Disaster Service, units traveled daily to Stroudsburg—one of the heaviest hit cities—and other small towns in order to service the hundreds of volunteer workers who were engaged in rehabilitating shattered homes and searching for the dead. The value of this unit's service, sacrifice, and comfort throughout the entire period could not be measured in dollars and cents, but the debt placed upon the group through their willingness to aid could readily be computed; the organization found it was \$4,000 in the red.

This was the time when less dedicated men would have quit. Exhausted, saddled with debt, and with apparent outside disinterest in the situation, one could feel there would be no protest against disbandment, at least until the next disaster came along. But this exigency seemed to serve as a challenge for the Goodwillers, and the entire membership scraped up their resources to float loans with local banks.

Shining up their shield of the red fireman's helmet and the white coffeepot and cup, the Goodwillers sponsored dances and parties and sold chances in an effort to raise funds. Hundreds of civic organizations and business establishments showed their appreciation by contributions. By 1958 not only did the Goodwillers pay off the loans, but bought a new piece of equipment, a 1952 Flexible, which became known as Car No. 10. It formerly operated as a Covington, Ky., airport bus, and once again the carpenters, welders, electricians, and sheet-metal workers converted the bus into an effective rescue unit. Car No. 10 is equipped with two 5-gallon coffee urns, a 16-gallon water urn, a 5,000-watt light with generator and floodlights, forcible entry tools, cutting outfit, resuscitator, together with the standard equipment already set forth.

Today the equipment of the North Penn Goodwill Service is valued at \$42,000. Each of the three operating canteen trucks is carefully engineered to be a self-sustaining unit in any field emergency. In fact, the original piece of equipment has been kept in good repair and can be utilized in a nearby emergency. The three top

units can feed 5,000 persons at one sitting, and now today, in furtherance of their goodwill program, the units are made available for school picnics, civic affairs, community celebrations, and similar events.

At the present time, there are 25 members, each having a two-way radio in his private automobile for dependable communication and immediate notification. They must be trained in every phase of the operation. Not only must they qualify as cooks, but must be able to use the cutting tools, public address system, oxygen equipment, and the resuscitator. For uniforms, they wear white coveralls with the insignia of the Goodwill Service on the back. They also wear gray 10-point officer's hats and carry identification cards.

Sergeant Koffel advises that a sufficient number of men—to man at least one unit—can be summoned within 8 minutes, and this has been proven time and time again in emergency drills. The North Penn Goodwill Service is available 24 hours a day and will go any place at any time in response to anyone if they can be of assistance in rescue or disaster work.

In 1960, the wives of the members formed a Ladies Auxiliary and merged into the service to operate not only as assistant cooks, but as radio operators and first aiders, as well as to be trained in the use and care of the other equipment.

In Montgomery County there are 87 fire departments, all manned by volunteers who receive no pay. The North Penn Goodwill Service itself receives no State, county, or municipal allotment, but donations are made from the Bucks and Mont-



*Emergency equipment utilized by the North Penn Goodwill Service includes oxygen tank, acetylene torch and emergency generator, wrecking crowbar, wire cutters, and ax.*



*Two-way radio is part of equipment of each truck and assures that the North Penn Goodwill Service can be called quickly to the scenes of trouble.*



*Manning radio, telephone, and loudspeakers, Goodwillers warn of trouble or assemble for action. (Insignia of the Goodwillers in the background.)*

gomery Counties firemen who realize and appreciate the wonderful work being done by this unit. Throughout the year, there are constant programs of magazine sales, the selling of Christmas cards and Easter eggs, and the holding of special benefit programs in order to enable the Goodwillers to acquire additional equipment whenever necessary and to provide the needed comforts in the event of emergency.

Since its inception, the service has answered around 400 emergency calls. Many of the cases have been most interesting, as the units were used time and time again in connection with drownings, fires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters. They have also been an important part of police work, lending their equipment in searching for guns and other articles used in crimes and thrown into water-filled quarries and rivers. They have

taken their place at roadblocks. In order to ease the tensioned watch of the police officers, they have searched for lost children, and, on one occasion, served a most valuable service during a fire by providing equipment used to sever bars confining patients in a mental institution.

There is no doubt that the members of the North Penn Goodwill Service are dedicated to the cause of relieving suffering humanity. Without recompense, they face danger, give up their time and home life, contribute monetarily, and often are exposed to cold, storms, and fire.

As a member of the Montgomery County Police Chiefs Association, I am proud to have this unit in our area. Whenever the going gets tough, it is inspiring and comforting to see the shield of the red fireman's helmet and the white coffee pot and cup moving forward to render assistance.

### **CORRECT IDENTIFICATION WELCOMED BY POLICE**

Six crew members aboard an airliner on a training and shakedown mission crashed in the ocean off Montauk Point, Long Island, N.Y., on January 28, 1961. All crew members perished.

A few days later, the FBI Identification Division received four fingerprint cards containing one or more finger impressions of the individuals believed to be aboard the aircraft, with tentative identifications supplied by the police.

Fingerprint cards Number 1 and Number 4 were correctly identified. Card Number 2 which contained the prints of a left hand only was also correctly identified, but the tentative identification of prints on card Number 3 proved to be

incorrect. They were positively identified by the FBI as being those of one of the other crew members aboard the ill-fated airplane. The victim believed to have been Number 3 was later positively identified by the FBI.

The police authorities who had submitted the fingerprint cards were immediately notified by telephone of the true identities of the individuals they had fingerprinted. This was done in order to prevent, if possible, the release of the wrong body to the waiting relatives. The police had held the bodies until they heard from the Identification Division relative to the positive identities of these individuals.

*Walker to Trotter memo 2-2-61*



## TRAFFIC

# Vermont in Winter Has Own Kind of Traffic Problems

by Lt. ANDREW H. MONTI, *Department of Public Safety, Montpelier, Vt.*

Many misconceptions about Vermont's winter climate and living conditions are dispelled by the thousands of persons who, each year, motor to the North Country to enjoy Vermont's recreational facilities and winter wonderland.

Contrary to popular belief, Vermonters no longer jack up cars for winter storage, nor does the endless flow of tourist traffic diminish. Neither do Vermont's State Troopers obtain a respite during the Green Mountain State's winter season. As a matter of fact, beginning in early winter, the troopers take another hitch in their belts, and preventive work is accelerated as the normal curve of activity rises sharply.

Directing the activities of the some 110 troopers attired in green and gold uniforms is Col. William H. Baumann, commissioner of public safety, one of the youngest police administrators in the country.

Col. Baumann states that with Vermont being the ski capital of the East "we virtually have an annual Klondike rush," as thousands upon thousands of skiing enthusiasts tax the facilities of all ski resorts and, in turn, create traffic problems which must be handled by the troopers.

### *Vermont Skiers' Paradise*

Embracing an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, the State of Vermont extends north and south from the Canadian border to the Massachusetts State line and east and west from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River separating Vermont from its sister State, New Hampshire.

With the verdant Green Mountain range ermine-mantled, a tempting and exciting invitation is extended to skiers from California to Florida. The rush to "Vermont's Winter Wonderland" begins early in December, reaches its peak in January and February, but not until the latter part of March do Vermont's problems tend to diminish.

Vermont, being a rural State, has the greater portion of its highways under State police juris-

diction. In addition to their general responsibilities for enforcement of criminal and motor vehicle laws, all troopers provide services of a most diversified nature. However, the major portion of Colonel Baumann's force devotes its efforts to accident prevention and traffic law enforcement.

### *Traffic Safety Emphasized*

State police policy is to accelerate traffic accident prevention through the medium of enforcement and traffic safety education.

Because many of the drivers from other States are not familiar with the hazardous driving conditions created by "Old Man Winter," traffic safety education is given impetus by radio and



*Lt. Andrew H. Monti.*



*Col. William H. Baumann.*

TV spot announcements and newspaper publicity. Again, because of that unfamiliarity, the Vermont State Police provide radio and TV stations with continued information on road conditions and hazardous areas.

Although the State's highways are kept open the year around, snow conditions may temporarily close some in certain areas. These situations are infrequent, but they provide additional problems in cases of stranded motorists.

However, rain or shine, snow or sleet, warm or frigid, the Vermont Troopers, as hardy as the famous Green Mountains, are on the job as traffic problems arise on highways made hazardous by "Jack Frost" and "Old Man Winter."

Despite the added problems, traffic law enforcement continues undiminished. When highway conditions are satisfactory, troopers use radar in enforcing the State's speed limit laws. Breath-analyzing apparatus is used to check for drunken drivers, and safety education continues.

### *Criminal Element Enters*

With the multitude of skiing enthusiasts crowding Vermont highways and ski resorts, the additional problem of thievery arises. With many of the out-of-Staters carrying expensive skiing and camera equipment, many thefts are reported to the Vermont State Police.

Consequently, Col. Baumann has instituted a stolen-ski bulletin which is maintained on a constantly current basis, and troopers periodically run roadblock checks combining traffic law observance and stolen-ski checks.

The State's rural accident experience is not dissimilar to that found in other northern States which experience similar winter-driving conditions. Rear-end accidents occur frequently because drivers, unfamiliar with icy road conditions, fail to maintain the greater distance required. Other types of accident problems accompanying the snowfall are oncoming traffic and coasting youngsters—concealed by high snowbanks—entering main highways or streets.

A hazard unique to motorists in Vermont is the "pedestrian deer." This animal, the prize of Vermont hunters and a species of wildlife indigenous to all areas of the State, is also an irrepressible "jaywalker." During the winter months when the snow is deepest, the deer show a common instinct to use the highways in preference to the wooded areas which brings them into conflict with motor cars. Consequently, many deer are killed in collisions with automobiles, and damaged cars result.

### *State Troopers Commended*

Visitors from every State of the Union have been greatly impressed with the service of the Vermont State Troopers, as attested to by the many letters of commendation received daily by Col. Baumann.

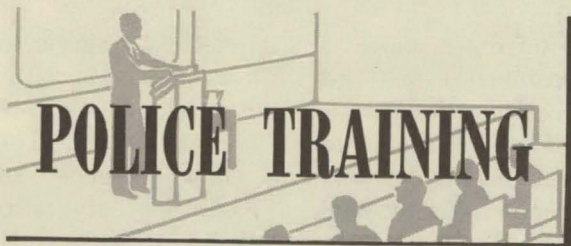
To use the colonel's own words: "The State Police of Vermont has and will continue to dedicate itself to serving its fellow citizens and all who enter the borders of the State with the utmost of efficiency and courtesy on the part of its personnel. Public safety and police service are the public's business, however, and only with full public cooperation can law enforcement successfully achieve its goal."

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### **CHILD MOLESTER POSTERS**

With the beginning of the new school term, schoolyards and areas around schools will once more be the focal points for child molesters, and law enforcement officers can provide a great service to their communities by alerting parents and youngsters to this peril. The FBI still has for distribution in quantity the child molester poster designed to be colored by children with crayons, watercolors, or other paints. These posters, which have the purpose of emphasizing this danger to children, may be obtained without cost by writing to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C.



## **State of Kentucky Has New Academy To Train Officers**

by JAMES E. BASSETT, *Deputy Commissioner,  
Department of Public Safety, Frankfort, Ky.*

One of the country's top police organizations recently marked its first 12 years of progress with the dedication of the new State Police Academy near Frankfort, Ky.

The Kentucky State Police was activated in 1948 and has steadily developed into a topflight enforcement agency.

Guthrie F. Crowe, a young attorney, former State American Legion commander and naval officer, took the oath of office as Kentucky's first commissioner of State police from Earle C. Clements, who was then Governor, and launched what was to steadily and speedily grow into the efficient enforcement agency it has now become. The Department of Public Safety is now headed by Commissioner Glenn Lovern, a former mayor, city manager, and commissioner of welfare.

From the inception of the Kentucky State Police in 1948, the saga of this organization has been one of fair, unbiased, and nonpolitical law enforcement—in short, progress.

Under the leadership of men like Crowe, now Federal judge of the Panama Canal Zone, and his successors—Charles C. Oldham, commissioner from July 7, 1952, to December 12, 1955; P. A. B. Widener, commissioner from December 13, 1955, to March 25, 1957; Don S. Sturgill, commissioner of public safety from March 26, 1957, to December 8, 1959; Paul M. Smith, director of State police from September 1, 1956, to May 4, 1960; the present safety commissioner, Glenn Lovern; and director of State police, Col. David Espie—the organization has been blessed with the tutelage of fearless and dedicated public servants.

Dedication of the new and completely modern police academy in July 1960 was the culmination of the planning and dreams of these men.

The academy is a brick structure, housing facilities for the training of 50 fledgling Kentucky State Troopers at one time. Also contained in the building are the division's crime laboratory, photo laboratory, and the headquarters for the local troop and post area.

In its war on death in traffic, the Kentucky State Police utilizes a wide range of weapons, running the gamut from public information and education to all-out enforcement and statistical research. The organization is currently researching the potential of utilizing microwaves as a communications aid. State police already have the normal police radio equipment, including long-range wireless.

Statistical calculators daily grind out facts behind the cause of accidents. In turn, statistical research officers take these facts and analyze the when's, where's, why's, and how's of death and injury as the basis for planning to have troopers at the spots where accidents occur at the time they are most likely to happen.

Before the Kentucky State Trooper is assigned to a road patrol station, he passes a battery of dif-



*Shown from left to right: W. R. Hoaglund, Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Louisville Office; Asst. Director John F. Malone, FBI, Washington, presenting the book, "The FBI Story," for the P. A. B. Widener Library to Commissioner Glenn Lovern, Department of Public Safety; James E. Bassett, deputy commissioner, Department of Public Safety; Colonel David A. Espie, director, Kentucky State Police; and Deputy Director James W. Hughes, Kentucky State Police. This book was autographed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.*

ficult mental and physical tests, is interviewed by two oral screening boards, completes a 13-week training course, and has a period of on-the-job training. He is well equipped for the battle against crime and traffic death.

To reach the all-important man behind the wheel, a daily flow of accident prevention information is distributed. The division's public information and safety education sections utilize all facets of public information, from outdoor advertising and public speaking to news releases and radio and TV shows, to get the story of safety to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

While the war on accidents continues, an endless series of crime investigations is a constant duty of the State police bureau of investigation. This bureau is equipped with such modern crime investigation techniques as a complete lie detector and interrogation room, an extensive crime laboratory, and a well-equipped photographic laboratory. Also aiding in the apprehension of crime perpetrators is an up-to-date criminal records and identification setup.

### ***Training Kept Up To Date***

From grammar and penmanship to firearms, crime investigation, and traffic control, the training of Kentucky State Troopers carries with it the spirit of efficiency and imagination; but training for these men doesn't stop with the commission of office as Kentucky State Troopers, conferred in an elaborate ceremony at Kentucky's State Capitol.

Refresher courses and specialized training are constantly used to keep officers up to date on all the innovations and modern developments in the law enforcement field. The registration rolls of specialized police training centers are generously supplied with the names of Kentucky State Policemen. To mention but a few, 19 have attended the Southern Police Institute; 15, the FBI National Academy; 8, the Northwestern Traffic Institute police administration program; and 8, the Harvard Seminar in Legal Medicine.

From a police service of 159 officers in 1948 to its present strength of 476, the Kentucky State Police has steadily grown. Last year, officers worked 12,558 traffic accidents, investigated 4,901 crimes, wrote 91,375 traffic citations, and made 3,873 criminal arrests. The list of other activities is both varied and extensive.

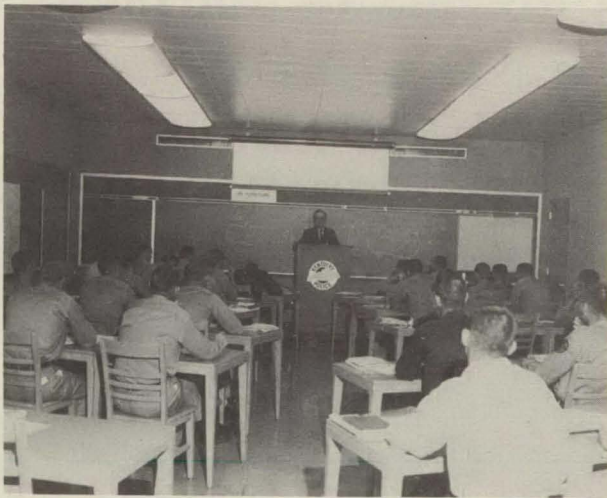
The ambitious program of the 12-year-old agency has received national recognition for its outstanding qualities several times.

The National Safety Council has seen fit to award to the organization its Certificate of Achievement for excellency in the field of accident facts upon five occasions. In 1953, the Kentucky State Police was first in the South and second in the Nation.

The State Police Academy at Frankfort is part of a building program which has seen completion of 10 new district headquarters buildings for the organization and the improvement and renovation of all existing equipment and buildings in the last 12 years.



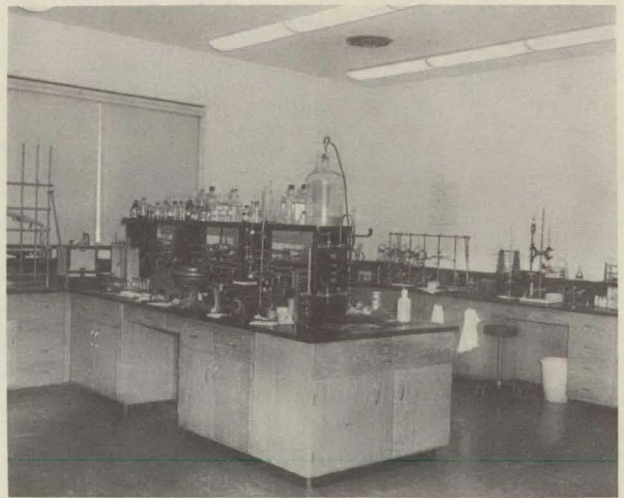
*The new State Police Academy, located on the Louisville Road, Frankfort, Ky.*



One of the two modern classrooms used for training of cadet troopers at the Kentucky State Police Academy.

The academy was described by John F. Malone, Assistant Director of the FBI in Washington, as "a symbol of law and order" that will stand to help cut the Nation's crime rate. Malone said at open-house ceremonies for the half-million-dollar building that it will be dedicated "to the people of Kentucky so that they can be secure in their lives." He told his audience consisting of State police officers, troopers, and visitors that the policeman's badge "is a sacred trust." Malone called the modern building with its crime laboratory facilities and training program a big step toward good law enforcement. He said the facilities will be of great help not only to Kentucky State Police but also to local officers.

The Kentucky State Police Academy has one of the finest police reference libraries in the South as the result of a continual financial grant established by former State Police Commissioner P. A. B.



The crime laboratory is one of the new features of the Kentucky State Police Academy.

Widener of Palm Beach, Fla. The Widener Library was established by the former commissioner to be used in creating an up-to-date criminology library. The facilities of this new law enforcement reference library will be made available to all police and law enforcement agencies within the State of Kentucky.

Col. David Espie, himself a career man, sums up the progressive Kentucky State Police program this way: "We feel in all humility that we have come a long way since the Kentucky State Police was first begun, but we also feel that the real secret to continuing progress is not to look at our achievements, but to keep a constant eye on the future and to continually reevaluate our efforts in terms of what must be done."

I believe it is safe to say that when Kentucky State Police officers find "it must be done" they'll also find a way to do it.

## REACHING THE PUBLIC

Postcards are delivered by patrol officers in a foreign city to houses where windows have been found open at night. The message reads as follows:

"During the night, the police officer on patrol in your district noticed that one of your windows was left open. An unsecured window often gives a criminal just the opportunity he is seeking, and I am sure you would not want to make his job any easier. It will help us in the future if you will secure *all* windows of your house at night except those of the rooms which are occupied."

*Police Journal* November-December  
SEPTEMBER 1961 1960

## EDUCATION BY TELEVISION

Police in an eastern city arrested a burglar who admitted having looted homes of more than \$1,000 in cash and valuables.

The burglar is 11 years old. He told police he learned the technique of burglary by watching how it was done on television. Many of the stolen items he gave to friends, but the cash he kept.

Police suspected that the 11-year-old boy must have had some help. Further questioning brought forth his ready identification of a 7-year-old friend, the "accomplice" on his burglary forays.

*NY Criminal - Bufile 63-4296-34*  
*ser. 752* 11

## SCIENTIFIC AIDS



*("Examination," a broader term than "analysis," "comparison," or "testing," was used in the title of this article because the handling of paint specimens in the FBI Laboratory involves more than comparison, testing, or analysis. The techniques and methods of many branches of science are adapted and modified in the FBI Laboratory to best serve the needs of law enforcement.)*

A bizarre accident occurred recently on a Connecticut highway. It began as a two-car accident in which one car collided with the rear of the other. The accident was not serious, the driver of one of the cars being hurt only slightly. Before police officers arrived, however, a second accident occurred at the same scene. According to witnesses, a third individual, not involved in the accident in any way, parked his car and began directing traffic around the damaged cars. A short time later this individual, now the victim of a hit-and-run accident, was found to have been thrown through the rear window of one of the damaged cars. He died without regaining consciousness.

Witnesses recalled seeing a red truck in the area which had pulled off the highway and then left the scene. Where tire marks indicated the point at which the truck had pulled off the pavement, officers observed a broken guy wire hanging from a pole and deduced that the truck had struck the wire. Smears of red paint were observed on the wire, and smears of beige paint were observed on a damaged area of one of the cars. The clothing of the victim, paint from each of the damaged cars, paint from the guy wire, and numerous specimens of glass, soil, etc., were submitted to the FBI Laboratory along with paint from two areas of a red truck which had been located shortly after the accident. Damage to the truck had caused the investigating officers to suspect that the truck had hit the victim; that the impact threw the victim through the rear glass of one of the cars; that the truck had pulled off the highway; and that the truck had struck the guy wire before leaving the scene.

## **Paint Examination Techniques Utilized in FBI Laboratory**

The Laboratory was requested to compare the paint from the clothes, from the wire, and from the cars with paint specimens taken from the truck body and from a rear step plate of the truck. The Laboratory found that paint from the truck body was similar to that on the victim's clothing and also similar to that on the guy wire, and that paint smears on one of the cars was similar to paint on the rear step plate of the truck. In addition, glass fragments from the truck were found similar in many properties to glass found on the ground at the accident scene. Although, throughout the entire investigation, officers were unable to locate any witnesses who actually observed the truck strike the victim, the involvement of the truck driver was clearly indicated as a result of the paint comparisons, and prosecution was successful.

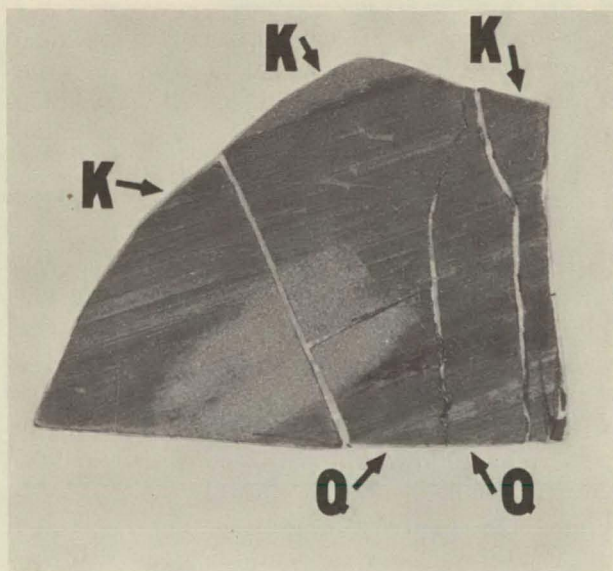
In innumerable cases, paint evidence, properly examined and evaluated, has proved invaluable as circumstantial evidence to show the presence of a suspect car at a hit-and-run accident scene, to link a burglary suspect to a crime scene, or to strengthen and substantiate other types of evidence in a variety of cases.

At almost any crime scene, paint evidence is a possibility. Even if present as a minute chip on the clothing of a hit-and-run victim or on the clothing or tools of a suspect, a single paint chip or smear may have sufficient individual and distinct characteristics for significant examination or comparison.

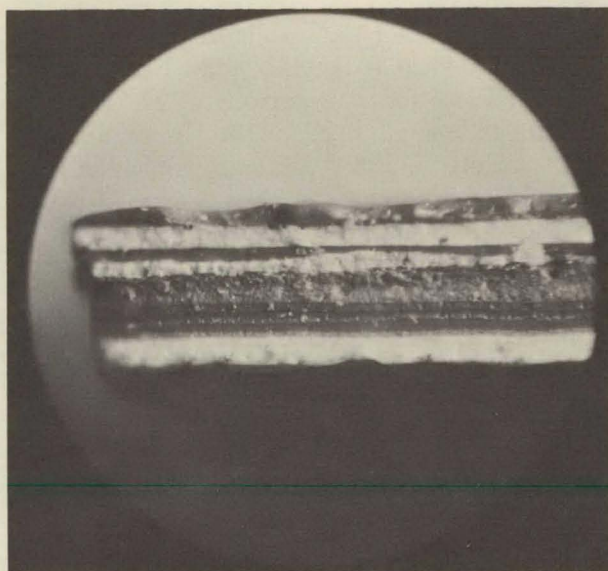
### **Paint Components**

Paint is a liquid which, after application by brushing, spraying, or dipping, hardens by evaporation of solvents, by oxidation, by polymerization, or by a combination of these to form a protective and decorative coating. Paint usually has the following components:

1. *Vehicles.*—This term includes drying oils, resins, polymers, or plastics which form the film that binds the pigments together and adheres to the surface. A paint chip is the hardened film or,



Sometimes paint chips from an unknown source (Q) will fit together with chips from a known source (K).



When viewed through a microscope, a single paint chip may be seen to have many different layers.

if more than one coat has been applied, layers of films.

2. *Pigments and Coloring Matter.*—Paint is colored with pigments and/or dyes. These may combine with or be dissolved in the vehicle. Pigments are finely ground solid particles that impart the desired color, hiding power, and consistency to the paint. Pigments may include extenders which increase the bulk of the paint or improve its brushing qualities.

3. *Driers.*—These are necessary in all paints containing drying oils. They are usually metal-organic compounds containing cobalt, lead, or manganese. The presence of these compounds usually indicates that a drying oil was used in the paint, and the presence of particular drier metals may be a distinguishing characteristic of a particular dried paint film.

4. *Solvents and thinners.*—These are used to adjust paint consistency so that it can be conveniently applied as a liquid. They evaporate and are not present in dried paint.

Examination of paint in the Laboratory consists, generally, of determinations and comparisons of individual characteristics such as color, type, texture, layer structure, and composition. Occasionally, the shape of a paint chip is important. The purpose of the examination is, most often, to compare chips or smears of paint from an unknown source with a paint specimen from a known source. The purpose may be, however, to deter-

mine the make and the model of the car from which paint chips or smears originated, to determine whether the paint is of a type used on metal objects, safes, etc., or whether it can be associated with some particular occupation.

### *Microscopic Examinations*

An examination of paint specimens for comparison begins with general observations with the aid of the microscope to determine color, texture, layer structure, and any unique characteristics which may serve as points of similarity or dissimilarity. If the specimen of known origin was taken from an area adjacent to the area from which the specimen of unknown origin came, the microscope may enable the examiner to fit some chips from each specimen together like a jigsaw puzzle, leaving no doubt as to their having come from the same surface coating.

Illustrative of this is the case of a young mother in the Washington, D.C., area and her infant son who were struck and killed by a hit-and-run motorist while she was pushing the baby in a stroller. Pieces of the stroller were scattered for nearly a city block. The local police department sent the pieces of the stroller and large parts of a 1956 Oldsmobile to the FBI Laboratory. A three-layered paint chip was observed adhering to the bumper of the Oldsmobile. By close examination, the Laboratory examiner was able to locate the

exact spot on the baby stroller from which the chip originated and the chip could be fitted into its original location on the stroller. The paint on the stroller and paint comprising the chip were similar in all respects. In this particular case, the fitting together of the paint was the distinctive, individual similarity needed to eliminate all doubt. The driver of the Oldsmobile was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment.

Examinations for color and texture are made with the aid of the microscope. To observe color better when making color comparisons, the specimens are submerged in mineral oil and examined through the microscope. One chip may be placed to overlap the other so that differences in color shades, if any, will be apparent. The light used is varied in intensity as comparisons are made, and the chips may be turned to observe reflection effects. Such direct color comparisons, especially on very small specimens, depend on the skill and experience of the Laboratory examiner. Determination of the texture of paint also requires experience and judgment on the part of the examiner. Texture, a general term, includes characteristics such as glossiness, granularity, hardness, wrinkling, cracking, blistering, chalking, etc.

In most instances, paint chips examined in the Laboratory consist of two or more layers of paint. The different layers are usually not discernible except through a microscope. The examiner observes and records the layer structure. The thickness, position, and texture of each layer are noted. Often, subsurface layers are exposed by scraping or by the use of solvents so that characteristics of certain layers may be better observed.

In a recent burglary case, 11 layers of a paint specimen from a particular safe matched the 11 layers of chips removed from a suspect's clothes. The pertinence of the examiner's testimony regarding such observations is obvious.

In addition to the observations set out above, various tests and analyses must be made on paint chips or on the individual layers of such chips to determine the type of vehicle used and the type of dye or pigment used as a coloring agent.

Since paint specimens submitted to the FBI Laboratory are usually in the form of small chips or smears, established spot tests and identification reactions are carried out under a microscope. For example, lacquers can be distinguished readily from enamels even on specimens as small as the period at the end of this sentence. A single drop of a certain solvent may reveal the presence of dye.

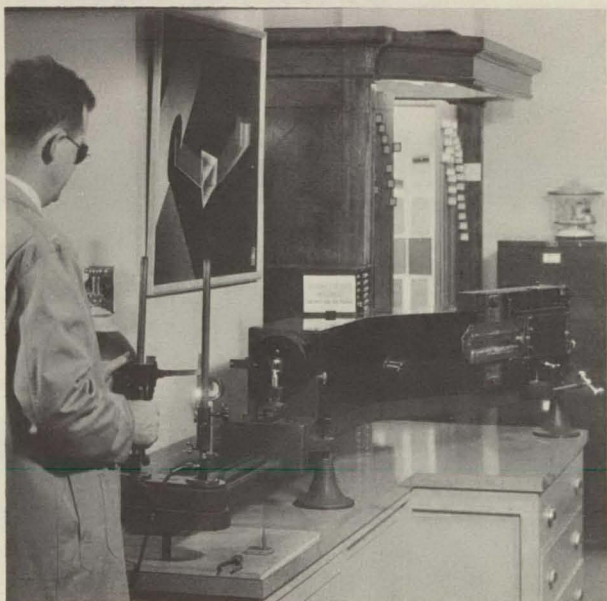
In many instances, the purpose of an examination is to determine the make and model of a car involved in a hit-and-run accident. The examiner may have to work with only a few chips of paint from the clothing of the victim. In these cases, the examiner makes use of the National Automotive Paint File which is maintained in the FBI Laboratory. This file is a collection of panels furnished by automobile manufacturers. The finish on each panel corresponds to the finish originally used on one or more models. By reference to the panels, the examiner can often furnish the investigative lead needed to solve a hit-and-run case. The following illustration will show the effective use made of such a lead by a sheriff's office in the State of Washington.

A local physician was found lying on a roadway at night by a passing motorist. A hit-and-run accident was indicated, but there was no obvious physical evidence found at the scene to identify the vehicle involved. The clothing of the physician was sent to the FBI Laboratory, and the Laboratory was able to identify paint found on the clothing as similar to a lacquer used as an original finish on 1952 Chevrolet automobiles. According to the sheriff, all logical leads were exhausted when the Laboratory report was received, and it was decided, after careful consideration, to publish a description of the vehicle in



*By reference to panels in the National Automotive Paint File, the Laboratory examiner can often associate a paint chip with a particular make car.*





*Trace impurities and drier metals in paint specimens may be identified by use of the spectrograph.*

local newspapers. A few days later the driver of the car which hit the physician announced that he wished to turn himself in. When asked what prompted his decision, the driver of the car said that after reading the newspaper account of the identification of his car, he knew that it was only a question of time and that he might just as well give himself up.

### ***Spectrographic Analysis***

The spectrograph is used in the FBI Laboratory to analyze many materials for elemental composition. Paint is among these materials. One advantage of this instrument is that a very small specimen is sufficient, and even trace amounts of elements will be detected. Thus, mineral or metallic components of paint originally introduced as driers, pigments, or extenders can be determined and compared, and trace impurities, which may be the only distinguishing characteristic of a specimen, may be determined. Another advantage is that the spectrum resulting from burning a small particle between carbon electrodes is recorded on a photographic plate. The photographic plate becomes a permanent record.

The spectrophotometer is an instrument used to determine color and to make color comparisons. Many paints contain an organic dye as a coloring agent in addition to, or instead of, a pigment. These dyes may be removed from the paint with



*The spectrophotometer measures color and makes a graph. It is used to identify and compare dyes.*

solvents to facilitate a study of the color by use of the spectrophotometer. The amount of absorption at each wavelength is recorded on a graph. This graph also serves as a permanent record. By comparison with the graphs of dyes of known chemical formulation, the particular dye in a paint can often be determined. By comparison of the graphs of the dyes from known and unknown sources, similarities or dissimilarities of dye content are readily recognized.

### ***Use of X-rays***

The uses of X-rays are varied and interesting. In regard to paint examinations, X-rays are most helpful in the identification of crystalline compounds by X-ray diffraction. Each crystalline compound has its own pattern of X-ray diffraction. By a study of the patterns produced when X-rays are diffracted, titanium dioxide, barium sulfate, talc, and other pigments and extenders can be positively identified. In one case involving an individual who attempted to obtain money fraudulently by marketing a paint which did not meet contract specifications, it became necessary for the FBI Laboratory to establish the coloring agents and extenders in the paint formulation. Since these were crystalline compounds, their identification was easily effected by means of X-ray diffraction. This instrument also produces a chart which becomes a permanent record.



*Pigments and extenders in paint may be identified by a study of X-ray diffraction patterns produced by the X-ray diffractometer.*

Today's paints contain an almost endless variety of resins, plastics, drying oils, etc., that constitute the vehicle or film binding the pigments together. These are organic materials with complex formulas and varied properties. Paint vehicles may be a mixture of resins, oils, and other materials. The identification of such components is difficult in any dried paint film, and it becomes particularly difficult if the specimen to be examined is limited in amount.

The infrared recording spectrophotometer is a most valuable tool for the identification and comparison of paint vehicles. This instrument passes a narrow beam of infrared energy through a thin film of the substance to be studied. As the wavelengths change, the amount of energy transmitted by the specimen is measured and recorded on a chart. The chart is a "fingerprint" of the organic material being subjected to the study. Again, the chart becomes a permanent record, and the charts obtained from studies of specimens of unknown origin can be compared easily with charts obtained from studies of specimens of known origin.

Paint specimens, to be of maximum value, must be carefully obtained and properly packed for shipment to the Laboratory. Paint chips or smears transferred from a car to the clothing of a hit-and-run victim, from an object or building

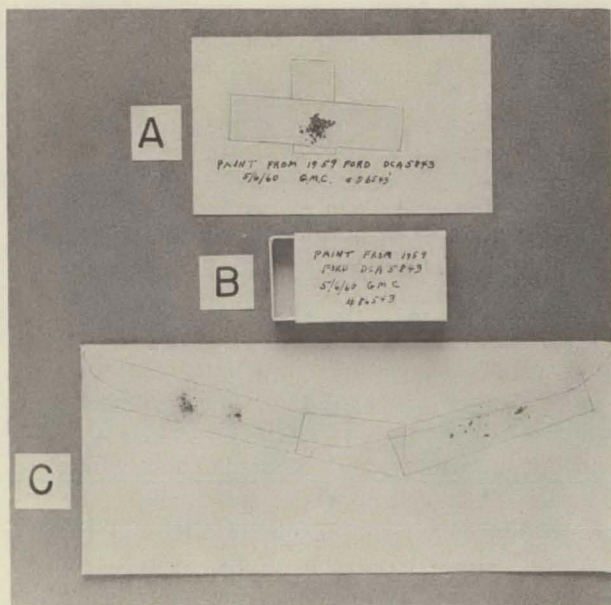
to a tool, or from one car to another are usually small. It is essential that as much as possible of the transferred paint be sent to the Laboratory. If the paint is transferred by impact or pressure to a tool or a removable part of a car, the item containing the paint smear or particles should be sent to the Laboratory. Removal of a smear or chip in the field may destroy the layer structure or contaminate the specimen, and the smear or chip may be lost in removal, packing, or shipment. It is a better practice to protect the smear or chip with cellophane, paper, or some other material and send the item itself to the Laboratory. Neither transparent tape nor gummed tape should be placed directly over the smear or chip for the reasons mentioned below.

If the article cannot be sent to the Laboratory, the smears or paint chips should be removed carefully and placed in a leakproof container. The container should be labeled, initialed, and dated for identification.

Accompanying photographs illustrate both satisfactory and unsatisfactory types of containers for small paint specimens. The container labeled "A" is an index card. A paint specimen has been scraped from a surface onto the card, collected in the center, and secured with transparent tape. This type of container is not satisfactory. Paint samples sent in this manner usually arrive intact, but the small paint particles are found to be se-



*Organic vehicles in paint may be identified and compared by use of the infrared spectrophotometer.*



Paint chips should not be sent to the Laboratory on a card, in a capsule box, or in an envelope.

curely stuck to the tape, and it is often impossible to remove them from the tape so that they can be examined properly.

### Unsatisfactory Containers

Container "B" is a capsule box, and container "C" is an envelope. These two types of containers are not recommended for paint chips because it is most difficult to prevent the chips from leaking from the container. It is true that the investigating officer may realize this and seal the leaky corners and edges with transparent tape. This leads to the same objection as above. The paint chips stick to the adhesive on the tape, and an adequate analysis may become difficult or impossible.

### Satisfactory Containers

Containers labeled "D," "E," and "F" have been found to be satisfactory for the shipment of small fragments of evidence such as paint particles. "D" is a circular pillbox, the cover of which fits snugly over the base. The chips will not leak from this type of container during shipment. "E" is a gelatin capsule which can be obtained in almost any drugstore. The two halves of the capsule fit together tightly, and this container will not permit paint chips to leak from it. "F" is a glass vial

with a screw-on composition cap. Since the cap of this container securely seals the vial, the possibility of leakage is minimized.

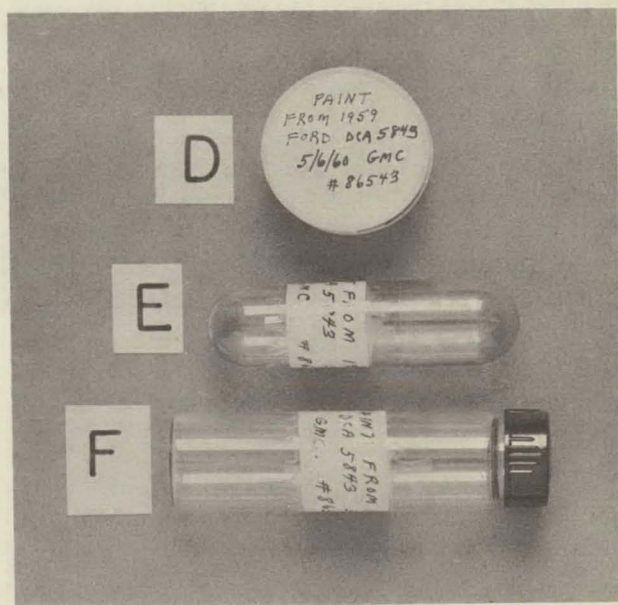
The containers illustrated do not include all types of containers. Any clean container which can be sealed in such a manner that paint chips will not leak out and from which the chips can be easily removed is satisfactory.

It might be added that paint chips are sometimes submitted in containers filled with cotton. This method of packing paint chips is not satisfactory because of the difficulties encountered in picking the minute chips out of the cotton.

Wet paint samples necessarily must be handled by the investigator in a different manner from dried samples. Small cans which can be sealed easily or glass vials such as container "F" in the illustration have been found satisfactory for the shipment of wet paint samples to the Laboratory.

### Obtaining Known Specimens

Specimens of known paint must often be obtained for comparison purposes. If, for example, safe paint is smeared on the painted surface of an automobile, paint specimens representing the paint on the automobile should also be obtained. Furthermore, if the suspect suggests a source of the paint to substantiate an alibi, paint should be obtained from this source for elimination purposes.



Pillboxes with tight covers, capsules, and containers with screw caps are satisfactory for paint chips.

In obtaining known paint specimens, the investigator should attempt to get adequate and representative specimens. Let us suppose that a safe is stolen and forced opened with a sledge hammer and a pry bar. A sledge hammer and a pry bar are found in a suspect's possession and are seen to be smeared with paint which is similar in appearance to the safe paint. To supplement and substantiate the comparison made with the naked eye, it is desirable that the tools and a sample of paint from the safe be sent to the Laboratory. The paint samples should be taken from the area on the safe where the toolmarks are most pronounced without mutilating the toolmark evidence. If the paint on the surface of the safe varies, it is possible that the paint on other areas of the safe may be different from that near the toolmarks. Known specimens about the size of a 50-cent piece are considered adequate.

### *Illustrative Case*

The importance of securing paint chips from the point of contact is illustrated by the following case from Maryland. This case concerned a hit-and-run accident in which paint chips were found at the scene of the accident. The chips appeared to be the same color as the paint on the suspect's car. Paint was chipped off the suspect's car and submitted to the Laboratory for comparison with the paint found at the scene of the accident. The paint found at the scene of the accident was composed of eight separate and distinct layers while the paint from the suspect's car consisted of only four layers. The top two layers were the only matching layers. The Laboratory suggested that the investigating officers obtain paint from the damaged area of the suspect's automobile. These chips, when obtained, were found to contain eight layers of paint similar to the eight layers present on the chips found at the scene of the accident.

### *Maintain Layer Sequence*

In obtaining paint specimens from known sources for comparison, it should be borne in mind that the prime consideration is to obtain all the paint layers in their proper sequence. This is best accomplished by chipping the paint from the surface. If the paint film is too pliable to be chipped, it should be cut off down to the surface; if on wood, the cutting should include some of the wood. Paint should never be scraped or shaved from a

surface since this may partially destroy layer structure or remove only the top layers.

### *The Examiner's Conclusion*

The examination and comparison of paint evidence require many techniques and methods, and the results of the examinations are usually very valuable both during the investigation and as evidence if a trial results. There is no set pattern for drawing a conclusion from a paint examination. A single layer of black paint when compared with another black paint affords little basis for a strong conclusion, even though analysis shows the composition of the comparison specimens to be the same. The conclusion in this instance may be that the paint could have come from the same source. If, however, as in the example set out earlier, the paint is a chip that fits together with chips of paint from a known source, or if there are numerous layers arranged in the same sequence in both comparison specimens, the conclusion may be that the specimens could have originated from the same painted surface, and the possibility of their originating from different surfaces is remote. Thus, it is an accumulation of facts obtained from the examination which governs the conclusion.

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### EVIDENCE FOR FBI LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION

The franked 8- by 8-inch preaddressed envelopes provided to contributing agencies by the FBI are designed for forwarding fingerprint cards and identification data to the FBI Identification Division. It has been observed that some law enforcement agencies are also using them to mail evidence for latent print examination.

Evidence should be sent by registered mail so as to preserve the chain of custody. Contributors using the franked envelopes to forward latent fingerprint evidence are urged to mark these clearly: "EVIDENCE FOR LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION." Fingerprint cards and other identification data should be enclosed with the evidence only if they pertain to the examination requested. Evidence in different cases, of course, should be sent in separate envelopes.

Since the 8- by 8-inch preaddressed envelopes are only for fingerprint use, they should not be used for sending evidence to the FBI Laboratory.

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*Submitted by A. Bowles,*  
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN  
*Ident Division*

# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## Escape Tools Found in Prisoner's Clothes

On a weekend evening early last year, an automobile agency in Rochester, N.Y., was broken into and tires valued at \$2,000 were stolen.

City detectives later arrested a suspect who was charged with third degree burglary and first degree grand larceny. The suspect, who had a lengthy arrest record dating back to 1953, was prepared for the eventuality that he might again be faced with going to jail. Carefully concealed in small slits in the collar of a leather jacket he was wearing when arrested were three 12-inch spiral hacksaw blades. They were discovered only when one of the arresting officers felt the metal connecting end of one of the blades when he picked up the jacket.

Stripped of his means of possible escape, the suspect "stayed put" and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to the Elmira, N.Y., Reformatory.

This case emphasizes the need for a very careful examination of all items of clothing worn by persons who have been arrested.

*Letter 6-22-60 from Chief Rochester, N.Y. PD  
Subj: R. J. Doggoly, FBI # 382,8650*



Jacket worn by suspect showing three spiral hacksaw blades which were concealed in the collar.

## SOIL EXAMINATION

A lump of dried mud may be a deciding factor in bringing a hit-and-run driver to justice. Numerous specimens of soils and minerals examined in the FBI Laboratory have played a major part in circumstantially placing a hit-and-run car at the crime scene, and later testimony by a Laboratory examiner has helped to convict the erring driver. *"Law and Order" 9-60*

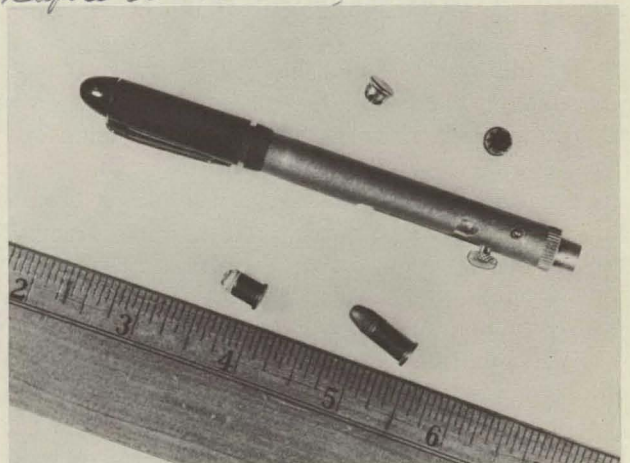


## FOUNTAIN PEN FIRES BULLETS

What appeared to be a fountain pen seized by Cleveland police, actually proved to be a pistol. Although resembling an innocent fountain pen, it is capable of firing all types of .22 projectiles and constitutes a deadly weapon.

The gun is operated by unscrewing the point end of the pen and inserting a cartridge in its place. The pen is cocked by pulling back a knurled pin located along the barrel and releasing it, thus forcing the firing pin onto the cartridge and causing it to discharge.

*Cleveland criminal  
Bufile 63-4296-11, Ser. 340*



Lethal weapon, approximately 5 inches in length, resembling fountain pen.

## OTHER TOPICS

# **Civic-Minded Group Gives Helping Hand to Migrant Workers**

by CHIEF OF POLICE CECIL LEE ARCHER,  
*Puyallup, Wash.*

In September of 1957, the Puyallup Police Department was faced with a constantly growing problem of migrant workers gathering in the streets and alleys of the town of Puyallup in search of amusement and entertainment. The results of these gatherings frequently became a problem for the police.

From June to September each year, migrant workers pour into the Puyallup Valley to pick berries for the growers and to do other types of field work in this fertile farming area of the Pacific Northwest. Prior to September 1957, they were finding very little in the way of assistance in getting places to live, medical care, or entertainment for themselves and their children. Reverend Arthur Kirk, pastor of the Puyallup First United Presbyterian Church, who fathered the idea of doing something to improve the situation, felt that the resultant problems arose from lack of assistance in keeping them busy and in the lack of interest in their well-being.

To the police department, this aimless activity in off-working hours led to arrests for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy. These people were not committing major crimes. They were not criminals, but because of petty violations, they were a constant source of trouble to the patrol officer.

During the seasonal harvest months, it was necessary for available patrol coverage to be alert for gatherings at taverns, on street corners, and in the alleys. With nothing to do and no place to go, these people were prone to collect in groups in out-of-the-way places, avoiding the principal public areas because they were afraid of getting into trouble. This constant patrol duty more than filled the hours of every shift for the police.

We were, therefore, very much interested when Reverend Kirk, in that early fall of 1957, asked me to meet with him and Miles Hatch, one of the long-established farmers in the area, to see what could be done about the migrant workers' problems. While I didn't know the exact answer to

these problems myself, I felt that any progress would be an improvement over the situation existing at the time.

As a result of this small conference, invitations were issued to 23 people representing all segments of the community: Education, medicine, health, clergy, farmers, lawyers, and others.

This group, in turn, evolved into the Puyallup Valley Migrant Ministries Association, a nonprofit organization. It is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 24 members made up of an all-community representation. It has been supported entirely by donations of people, especially church groups, in the Puyallup Valley and the nearby areas such as Tacoma and Sumner. Every one of the organizers was pleasantly surprised at the initial response to the call for an organized effort to resolve the problem.

Since the inception of the association, my assistant chief, James Rooker, has been its vice president, and I have served on the board of trustees. To me, it has been an inspiration to see the seemingly impossible accomplished by Reverend Kirk. Law enforcement certainly is privileged to have



*Chief Cecil Lee Archer.*

the opportunity to cooperate and assist in preventative efforts such as this. What has amazed me is the manner in which it has worked and what benefits have accrued to us as a police department.

### *Challenge Met by Citizens*

Under the impetus of this enthusiastic organization, a fundraising campaign was started which, in turn, triggered a series of other programs, all of which were met with an unusual, positive amount of interest. All members of the committee were astounded at the way the community picked up the challenge to this particular problem. Reverend Kirk was the principal sparkplug in this program. He was fortunate, too, in obtaining considerable assistance from churches throughout the city of Puyallup and in the Puyallup Valley area. Donated funds and services form the whole basis of the operation of the organization. In addition, a national church organization was prevailed upon to assist and sent us a team of people skilled in social work for a period of 5 weeks. This type of assistance, together with some few hired personnel who were trained in the field of social work, enabled the people with specific skills to work with the migrant families at their places of residence and right at the fields where they were engaged in their work.

This was by no means the only type of assistance they received. Doctors donated their time, and the health authorities set up clinics with free treatment and free medicine. People in the farming communities who furnished the temporary living quarters for workers of this type were approached, and they cooperated in arranging for better living quarters and in making an attempt to have these people feel welcome to the Puyallup Valley.

Sanitation was stressed, and training, as well as improvement in facilities, was offered by people who were interested and trained in the field of health. Religious programs were established for adults and religious instruction for the children. The facilities for doing all of these things were provided by the community. The nearby Sumner, Wash., Police Department and the Pierce County Sheriff's Office also lent a helping hand in making this program work.

Of course, along with the problems previously mentioned, there was a question of economic assistance. The association was able to obtain used but good clothing and blankets. Healthful and

balanced food plans were promoted by the volunteer workers. Carried away with the success of this program, the association at first thought that it would provide these items of economic assistance without cost to the migrant workers. However, these people, themselves, were the first to object to gifts. For that reason, a small charge was made for each item so that there would be no feeling of receiving charity.

In order to keep the costs down, many unusual items were created with materials which were previously thrown away by local business firms. An example of this was the making of baby baskets from packing materials previously discarded.

A program of recreation for both adults and youth was worked out so that the workers and their families had an opportunity for clean, healthy amusement during the periods of time that they were not employed. This not only made them feel more welcome and more useful, but it also raised the cultural level of the people.

I mentioned above the constant problem of patrol which had faced us. Before the association was organized, we had to patrol extensively to maintain order and effect arrests. We still meet and talk with these people when we notice them coming into town, but now we stop them as they arrive and assist them in finding places to work and to live. We tell them about the opportunities for participating in the community program and all its advantages and introduce them to a positive program—to forestall the old type of contact.

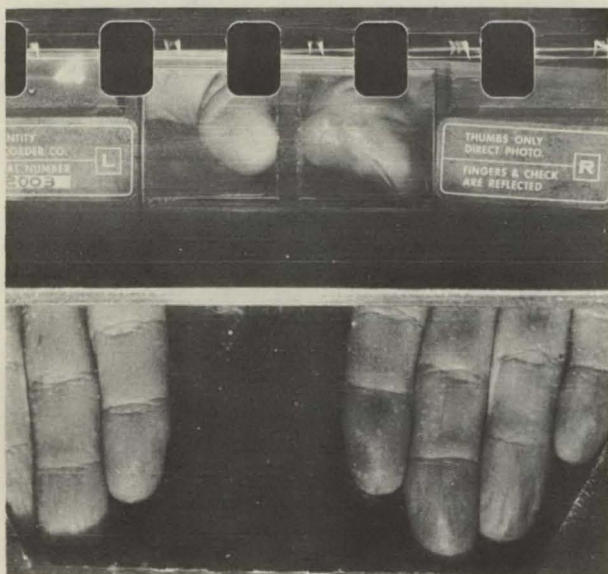
What has been the end result of this program? The community believes that minority resentments are disappearing, that the workers' living conditions and sanitary conditions have been greatly improved, that they feel welcome and accepted in the community, and that new cultural and religious horizons have been opened to them.

And what has it done for the police? Puyallup, following the national trend, has had a constant rise in crime for the past several years; however, this program has resulted in fewer arrests of migrants for petty crimes.

Before this program was inaugurated in 1957, we had a total of 316 arrests for petty crimes. Of this number, 184 were migrants. In 1958, the total arrests for petty crimes had risen to 363 of which only 99 were migrants, and in 1959, the number of petty arrests had jumped to 472 with only 95 migrants involved. In 1960, the total arrests for petty crimes were 325 and only 46 were migrants.

## Checkpasser Identified by Photographs

In late December 1959, a heavily built, middle-aged man entered a large department store in Los Angeles, Calif., for the purpose of cashing a check. The security agent for the store later turned over to FBI Agents photographs which were taken of this unknown person's fingers when the check was cashed.



Photograph of suspect's fingers.

The photographs were submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the fingerprints of a suspected checkpasser.

The ridge detail of the fingers appearing in the photographs was positively identified by the FBI Latent Fingerprint Section with the fingerprints of the suspect. He was arrested on January 8, 1960, by officers of the sheriff's office in Las Vegas where he had previously cashed numerous other fraudulent checks at hotel gambling casinos. He was booked on local burglary charges.

In a signed statement, this individual admitted many instances of cashing forged checks across the country using various aliases taken from the stolen identification papers of his victims. He also admitted involvement in the theft of numerous TV sets from hotels and motels which he sold for what he could get for them. Another admission was his burglary of a residence in Las Vegas in which a fur coat and other items were stolen. Observing an advertisement in a Las Vegas paper offering \$500 for the return of the coat, he returned the coat to the victim and received the reward.

The Federal Government declined prosecution since the defendant received a 1- to 15-year sentence in the Nevada State Penitentiary for first degree burglary.

*Reiss to Toller memo - 1-8-60*

*Subj - Maurice Ambrose Wadell FBI # 476 2094*

*Bufile 95-86315*

### TECHNICIAN AND PATROLMAN ACT IN BEST TRADITION

Only a roll of pennies and a handful of small change from a soft drink machine were stolen following the break-in of a local church, but to Private Clayton E. Keys of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, the sum of money was not important. As a technician assigned to the identification section of the department, the identification of the individual who had broken into the church was his main concern.

Private Keys went to the victim church to process likely places for latent fingerprints. He was successful in developing several latents which, after close examination, he pronounced suitable for identification if a suspect were developed.

The next day, further pursuing his determination to make an identification, Private Keys systematically reviewed the fingerprint cards maintained in his department and located a card for an individual which contained prints identical

with the latents he had developed at the church. A study of this man's arrest record showed that he was, at that very moment, already in the cell block awaiting appearance in the morning lineup. He had been arrested that same day in the early morning hours in another housebreaking incident.

The manner in which the arrest of the prisoner came about is also interesting to note.

Private Theodore Johnson, also of the Metropolitan Police Department, while walking his beat in the early morning hours, routinely checked the premises of a service station. As he walked toward the side of the building, he noticed that a light normally left on had been turned off. Proceeding down the side of the station, he saw a broken pane of glass in the station window, at the same moment spotting an intruder inside. The officer entered, made the arrest, and booked his prisoner for housebreaking of the service station.

*Incoming from SAC WFO 5-3-61*

*22 Subject: - Carl Thomas Paschal, Jr.*

*Bufile - 91-14553*



## Alert Officer and Science Bring Thief to Justice

The increasing value of scientific crime examinations was illustrated recently when FBI Laboratory experts were called upon to examine a piece of stolen wood and a tree stump from which it allegedly had been cut.

A truckload of lumber was stolen from a sawmill in a Virginia county. In an effort to locate the stolen boards, local law enforcement officers surveyed the sawmills surrounding the area. It was discovered that the morning following this theft, the operator of a lumber mill in this same county in Virginia had purchased a truckload of lumber. Upon viewing this recently purchased lumber, a local deputy sheriff noted the resemblance of the unusual rough, jagged end of one of the boards and a freshly cut tree stump at the lumber mill.

One of the most difficult elements in a case of this type is to prove the recovered property is that which was actually stolen. This particular board apparently had been partly sawed and partly broken from the trunk of the tree. Thorough examinations and comparisons conducted by the FBI Laboratory of fractured contours, saw marks and tree growth rings found on the board and the stump led to the conclusion that the board in fact had come from this stump. The suspect was

later apprehended. On the basis of the testimony by FBI Laboratory experts, the suspect was convicted and sentenced to a 3-year prison term for the crime of grand larceny of lumber. Scientific laboratory examinations again brought a criminal to justice who may otherwise have gone unpunished.



Board with tree stump from which it originated.

*I.I. # 708*

*Bufile 95-70814*

### UNUSUAL REQUEST HELPS LOCATE FUGITIVE

In early January 1960, a young convict was placed on parole following a period of almost 2 years in prison on an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Act violation. Four months later he was being sought as a parole violator for loss of contact, failure to report, and failure to maintain employment.

According to reports of the U.S. parole office, the fugitive had left home about a month before without advising anyone of his intended destination. The subject appeared to have been making a good adjustment, was reporting regularly, and apparently working regularly; however, he left home without any apparent reasons and all efforts to locate him had been unsuccessful.

During the search for the young parole violator, an FBI Agent approached the home of the fugitive's sister for the purpose of questioning her as to her brother's present whereabouts. The woman

and her husband, itinerant workers for sawmills and pulpwood concerns—who had proved to be about as difficult to find as the missing man—had just disappointed the Agent by telling him they had no knowledge as to the whereabouts of the wanted relative.

"Will you read a letter for us?" the sister then asked the Agent. She went on to say that neither she nor her husband could read and, since they had had no visitors in several days, they did not know the contents of the letter.

Complying with the request, the Agent was pleasantly surprised to discover the letter was from the parole violator and revealed the location of the wanted man. Hurriedly completing the letter, he returned to his headquarters and sent the vital information to the Los Angeles FBI office resulting in the fugitive's apprehension in that city.

*Incoming from SAC, Detroit 8-9-60 - captioned "Human Interest Items"*  
SEPTEMBER, 1961 *Subject: -Walter Benjamin Ketcham, FBI # 594 609 A* 23  
*Bufile 76-224629*

# WANTED BY THE FBI

**EUGENE FRANCIS NEWMAN**, also known as **Elvin James Hall, Daniel Joseph Lyons, Danny Lyons, James Salemski, William Pat Kilfoyl, James Salermerio, James Salerno, Daniel T. Young, Daniel J. Sheridan, James Sheridan, "Jim,"** and others

## *Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)*

Eugene Francis Newman is one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

Newman and two accomplices, all of whom were wearing silk stockings as masks, allegedly entered a Buffalo, N.Y., armored truck company on August 3, 1955, and attempted to rob one of the trucks which was being unloaded in the garage. While the guards were being held at gunpoint, Newman reportedly became "trigger happy" and fired a burst from his German-made machinegun at the helpless guards. One injured guard, who had been shot through the chest, painfully made his way to the alarm. After hearing the alarm, the three subjects fled from the scene of the crime in a car which they commandeered. It is reported that Newman, who was sitting in the rear seat of the speeding car, fired shots at the pursuing police. Shortly thereafter, the subjects abandoned the car and dispersed. Newman was able to make good his escape, but his two accomplices were quickly apprehended by the Buffalo police.

A Federal complaint was filed before a U.S. commissioner at Buffalo, N.Y., on August 5, 1955, charging Newman with unlawful flight from the State of New York to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.



*Eugene Francis Newman.*

Newman began his criminal career when he was in grade school. He has been arrested for petty larceny, burglary, and stealing a Government vehicle and transporting it over a State line. Military records disclose that Newman was court-martialed and sentenced to serve a term in a U.S. disciplinary barracks. The fugitive has been described as possessing gang characteristics, one who would be a leader, and one who resists direct orders given him. His underworld associates describe him as having a violent temper. Law enforcement agencies might well consider Newman as a suspect when investigating any armed robberies and burglaries. He may rely on "fences" or pawnshops for the disposal of his loot.

### **Caution**

Newman may be armed; he has engaged in a gun battle with police in the past and should be considered extremely dangerous.

Newman is described as follows:

Age.....	35, born October 3, 1925, Brooklyn, N.Y. (not verified).
Height.....	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight.....	170 to 180 pounds.
Build.....	Stocky.
Hair.....	Blond to light brown, wavy (subject has been known to dye his hair red).
Eyes.....	Blue.
Complexion.....	Fair to ruddy.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Bricklayer, clerk, laborer, counter-man, construction worker.
Scars and marks....	1-inch scar outside of right eye, 2 small scars back of right hand, small scar center of left cheek, birthmark on upper part of left arm, mole on left index finger, tattoos "Danny" and heart on outside of right forearm, number "13" within a dotted circle on back of left hand at base of thumb.
FBI Number.....	3,551,098.
Fingerprint classification.....	$\frac{11 \text{ S } 1 \text{ U-t } 2}{\text{S } 1 \text{ Tt}}$ Ref: $\frac{T}{T}$

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

# FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) (Title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City) (Zone) (State)

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## RED CROSS ACT

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

## BRIBERY

It is a violation of Federal law for any person to offer or give a bribe to an officer or agent of the United States in an effort to influence his official action. It is likewise a violation for any Federal officer or agent to solicit or accept a bribe in return for his influence or action on an official matter.

Helpful Hints



PRESERVING EVIDENCE

MOIST BLOOD-STAINED FABRICS MUST BE DRIED OUT BEFORE WRAPPING TO AVOID PUTREFACTION. DRY ONLY BY EXPOSURE TO ATMOSPHERE. DO NOT EXPOSE TO SUN OR HEAT TO ACCELERATE DRYING.



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

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## *Questionable Pattern*

**A**



The questionable pattern shown above is classified as a tented arch and is referred to a plain arch. The impression is interesting in that the classification is determined by the angle formed at point A.