

SEPTEMBER 1965



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

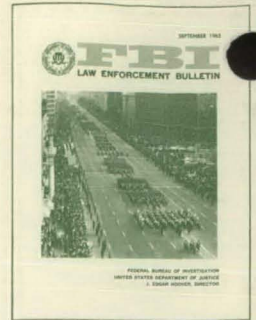
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

SEPTEMBER 1965

VOL. 34, NO. 9



THE COVER—The 1965 Presidential Inaugural Parade. See page 12.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

## CONTENTS

<i>Message From Director J. Edgar Hoover . . . .</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>A Professional Look at Plaster Casts, by Arthur H. Bulbulian, D.D.S., Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn . . . . .</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Security—The Right Arm of Scientific Research, by James L. Denzel, Security Officer, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. .</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Nationwide Crimescope . . . . .</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Parade Planning and Security, by Lt. Col. Raymond E. LeVan, U.S. Army (Retired) . . . .</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Good Deeds by Courageous Young Americans . .</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Wanted by the FBI . . . . .</i>	<i>24</i>

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

YOUNG THUGS and teenage criminals may be pressing their luck by increasing their violent escapades while blaming society for their faults.

It appears that the public is beginning to gag on the steady sociological diet of excusing the conduct of teenage hoodlums because "society has failed them." Resort communities racked by senseless riots and citizens who cannot venture from their homes without being assaulted and beaten are getting fed up with pampered and insolent youth gangs.

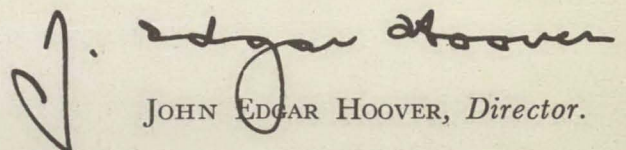
Some courts in the troubled areas are taking a more realistic approach in handling those involved in these outbreaks. New laws providing stiffer penalties are being enacted in a few places. We can only hope that authorities everywhere will follow this trend. Certainly, the mere desire of young miscreants to have a "blast" or to "let off steam" is no excuse to ravage a community and to maim and terrorize its residents.

That holiday riots and similar antics by arousing youths have evoked widespread concern is not surprising. It is surprising, however, that strong public reaction did not come sooner. For several years, the increasing volume of criminal acts by young people—spurred on by the lenient treatment received—has presented a clear barometric reading of what we are now witnessing. For instance, from 1960 through 1964, the percentage of young age-group arrests for homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft more than doubled the population increase percentage of the same group. Arrests of persons under 18 for simple

assault rose 79 percent, drunkenness and related violations 52 percent, disorderly conduct 18 percent, and concealed weapons 17 percent during the same 5 years. In the light of this shameful picture, we cannot say that we were not forewarned.

The immediate objective, of course, is to put a stop to these rumbles and mass vandalism. Meanwhile, the question puzzling most people is what caused the principles and morals of some of our youth to degenerate to near animal level. Recognizing the problem comes much easier than its solution. However, of all the factors involved, I am convinced one of the most damaging is the false teaching which tends to blame society for all the frustrations, woes, and inconveniences, real or imaginary, visited upon our young people. Teenagers, and their parents, have been subjected to a foolhardy theory which condones rebellious conduct against authority, law and order, or any regulatory measures which restrict their whims, wishes, desires, and activities. This astonishing belief has spread into the schoolroom, the living room, the courtroom, and now into the streets of our Nation in the form of wild, drunken brawls.

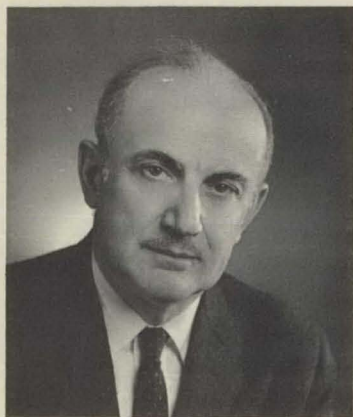
No doubt, society has failed our youth, but not in the way many seem to think. Rather, the dereliction has been in the failure to teach them the meaning of discipline, restraint, self-respect, and respect for law and order and the rights of others. Consequently, the lesson now is both painful and costly.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1965





Arthur H. Bulbulian, D.D.S.  
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

## A Professional Look at Plaster Casts

*Dr. Bulbulian was born in Talas, Turkey, and came to the United States in 1920. He entered Middlebury College, from which he received the degree of bachelor of science in 1925, and in the next year, his master's degree.*

*In 1931, he received the degree of doctor of dental surgery from the University of Minnesota. In 1935, he was one of the founders of the Mayo Medical Museum and has served as its director since that time.*

*Dr. Bulbulian is coinventor of the BLB mask for the breathing of oxygen at high altitudes and for clinical use. During World War II, at the solicitation of the U.S. Air Force, he produced the A-14 oxygen mask, designed especially for combat use. Dr. Bulbulian also pioneered in the field of maxillofacial prosthetics and is the author of numerous articles on the subject. He also wrote the first book (1945) on the subject, a new edition of which is in preparation.*

The degree of precision with which the modern criminologic investigator is able to use the techniques of taking impressions and making casts in order to obtain evidence is well known to the professional investigator. He may be interested to know, however, that many of the methods and materials that law enforcement agents use today are essentially similar to those used by investigators in other fields of scientific investigation. So similar are the techniques used by workers in these unrelated fields that one particular impression-taking material which originally was developed for use in criminologic identification has found a much wider application in the field of medicine and allied sciences. This material will be discussed later.

Casts have played a highly important role in archeologic investigation.

For example, in studies of the ruins of Pompeii, that ancient city near Rome, casts have produced extremely revealing information. Much authentic information has been derived about the social and cultural life of this ancient civilization by the use of casts.

To be specific, when, about 2,000 years ago, Mount Vesuvius near Pompeii erupted, pouring volcanic material over the entire city, many of its inhabitants were caught "dead in their tracks" (fig. 1). Members of entire families, in all sorts of postures, were buried alive, some under molten lava, some under dry hot ashes, and others under a slimy mixture of steam and ashes. Whereas none of these victims could have been expected to remain preserved, some were so by a roundabout way.



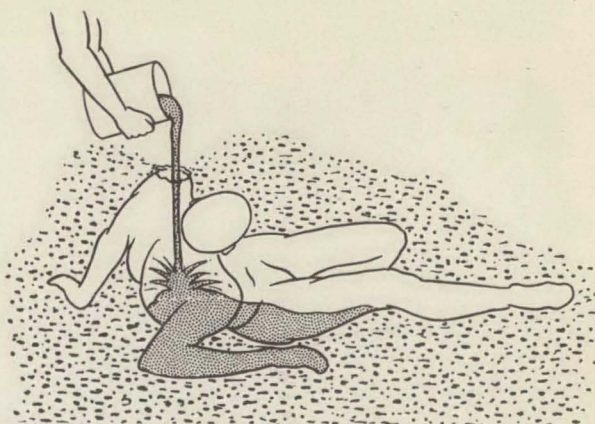
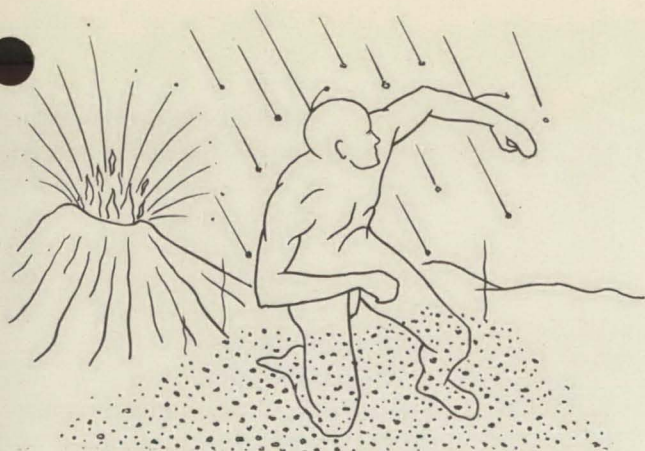


Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Those who were encased within the mixture of ashes and steam underwent a very special type of transformation or preservation, one that is of particular interest to us in this discussion. When this fluid volcanic mixture (an ideal impression-taking material, by the way) dried around those human figures and subsequently hardened, and later when by the passage of time these submerged figures completely disintegrated within their "shells," a set of perfect molds was produced.

These nature-made molds, discovered some 2,000 years later, were subsequently used by modern archeologists for making casts. They poured fluid plaster of paris into these molds, allowed the mix to harden, and then chipped off the mold (outer covering of caked ashes) to obtain

plaster of paris casts representing the shape and the position of the victims exactly as they were when the disaster struck them without warning (fig. 2).

### *Paleontology*

Another illustration comes from the field of paleontology (the study of shapes of prehistoric life). Much of our knowledge today regarding prehistoric plant and animal life has been handed down to us through fossils, a special handicraft of nature, produced by a process in which impressions and casts play an important role. When a paleontologist discovers a fossil, he is face to face with undisputable evidence of the shape and size of an animal or plant that existed millions of years ago.

We are told that fossil formation occurred in a variety of ways. In

one process the imprint of a plant or animal was left on an impressionable substance, such as a muddy deposit on a river bank and was preserved in some way to become a fossil.

In some cases nature completely encased an animal or plant and gradually replaced its substance through a series of chemical reactions with an entirely different material without significantly altering the shape of the original subject.

Or again, in another method the original imprint was subsequently filled with another material, and a replica of the original was produced in time through the interaction of physical and chemical forces in nature. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate this type of formation.

Regardless of the specific manner in which a fossil may have been pro-



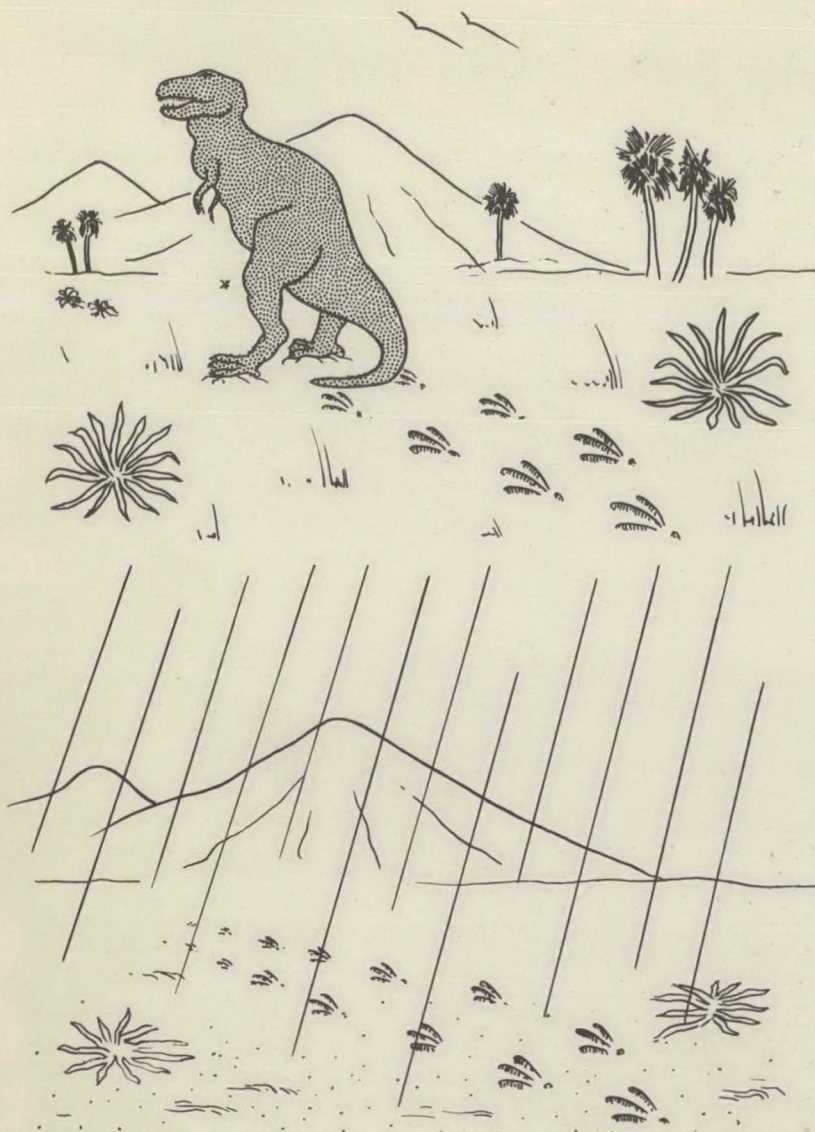


Figure 3. Prehistoric dinosaurs left their tracks in soft muddy banks millions of years ago.

duced, the basic process of fossilization is very similar to that of taking an impression or of making a cast, or both. The main difference between a nature-made replica—a fossil—and a man-made replica—a cast—is the lapse of time between the various steps of the procedure and the operator doing the work. Fossil formation required many years, nature being the sole operator, whereas the making of casts in a modern laboratory requires only a few hours or a few minutes, and man is the principal operator.

One more illustration, and this time it comes from the field of living biologic sciences. Casts play a very important role in the study of anatomy.

Leonardo da Vinci, that universal genius of the 15th century, was the first to demonstrate the value of casts as a method of visualizing clearly the exact shape of certain hard-to-see anatomic structures within the human body. For example, he applied casting techniques to reproduce the configuration of certain hollow spaces within the brain.

Leonardo was aware of the presence of these spaces within the brain but was not able to see them in their entirety. At first his knowledge of the shape of these hollow spaces was obtained merely by dissecting the brain. But his information remained incomplete because by the time he had made the dissection, he had destroyed the very structure he was trying to see. Therefore, he conceived the idea of making direct casts of these cavities by using the intact cavities themselves as his molds. He poured a fused material into them, allowed it to harden, and then dissected away the brain tissue and thus recovered a cast which represented very accurately the shape of these cavities (known to the anatomists as ventricles of the brain).

### Medical Use

Such casts, even though they are, in contour, the reverse of the cavity itself, are just as informative and perhaps even more so. Leonardo was also able to study the shape of the various chambers of the heart and their valves by the application of the same method.

Variations of Leonardo's method are used routinely today by medical scientists in the study of anatomic structures, especially when these structures are too hard to get at or are too small or too delicate for study free hand or by the naked eye. For example, much accurate and detailed information is now available regarding the branching of the delicate complex of blood vessels in the kidneys and the ramifications of the air passages of the lung, beginning from the large trachea down through the bronchi and its branches and finally to the very minute blind ends of the air sacs (fig. 5). Casts of one type or another have also been used by medical investigators to visualize certain birth deformities of the heart and its valves.

Obviously any significant physical marking that a criminologic inves-



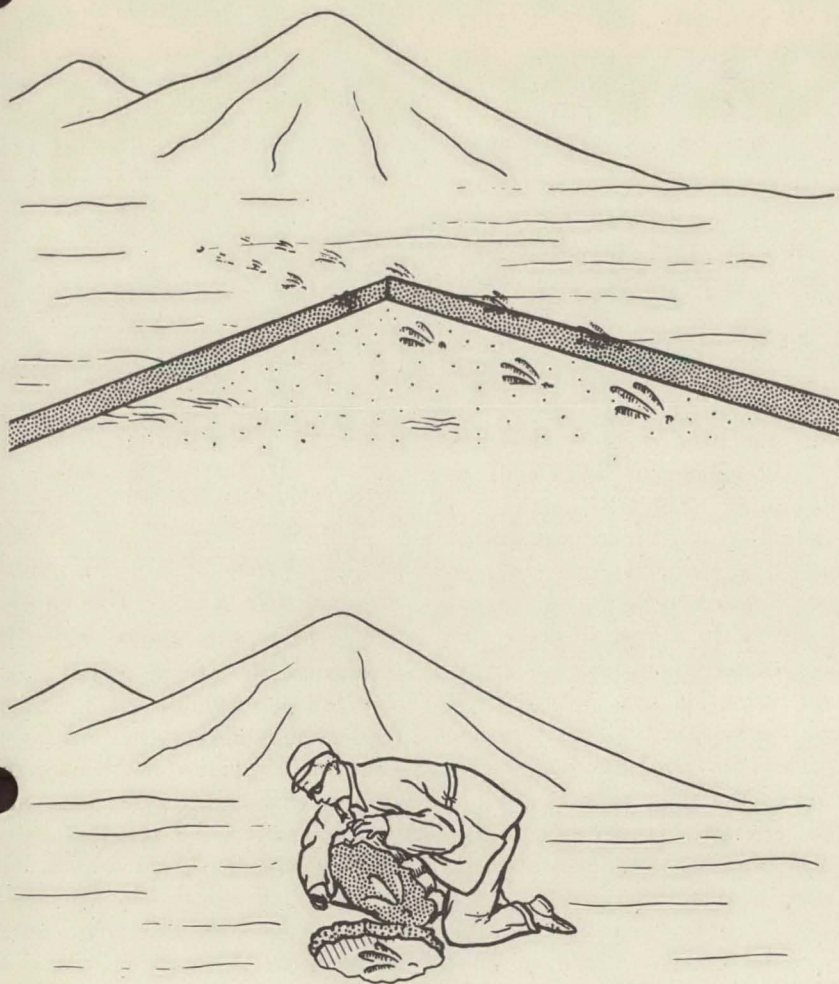


Figure 4. Tracks were covered over the centuries with a deposit of sedimentary material. Paleontologists, millions of years later, broke through this deposit and found not only the original footprints but casts of these footprints as well.

gator may discover at the site of a crime should be accurately duplicated and preserved for future use. The reliability and effectiveness of any such duplicated evidence often depend on the precision of the method used in obtaining it and a certain amount of "know-how" on the part of the investigator in the field or in the laboratory.

The occasions for making a cast or taking an impression that may present themselves to an investigator working on a case are numerous and diverse. Just as the nature of mate-

rial on which markings may be discovered varies, so does the method or material most appropriate for reproducing that evidence. For example, in making a cast of an imprint of an automobile tire on snow, one must be sure that the casting material used to reproduce the markings will not melt the snow.

In taking an impression of a marking that has deep undercuts or irregularities, one must be sure that the impression material will pull away from it freely and without being distorted or damaged. If the impression

or the cast is to be forwarded to a central office, one must be sure that such material will not deteriorate or become distorted in transit.

### **Responsibilities**

The law enforcement officer who may be called on to take an impression or make a cast of an important piece of evidence should be familiar with the advantages as well as the disadvantages, the capabilities as well as the limitations, of a given material which he plans to use. He should have thorough experience with the use of the various materials and their behavior under varied and often adverse conditions.

The investigating officer in the field or the scientist in the laboratory cannot afford to experiment with a material the behavior of which is not entirely familiar to him. If he takes the risk, he could irrevocably destroy a piece of evidence by the very procedure he employs to preserve that evidence.

### **Terminology**

Before going into a discussion of actual methods of taking impressions and making casts, it would be useful to clarify the meaning of two of the most frequently used terms in this work, terms that are often confused with each other or used interchangeably and often erroneously.

*The Impression.*—An impression is in essence a mold. It may or may not be used to make a cast, depending on whether it by itself constitutes a useful bit of evidence. Many physical forms of evidence, such as footprints, imprints of tire treads, and marks of physical violence, are actually impressions made on an impressionable material. The application of another material over or into an impression, a subsequent process, is known as making a cast, and is, strictly speaking, the end product obtained from an initial impression.

An impression, in addition to being



produced incidentally (for example, a footprint), can also be made deliberately by an impression-taking material, so that a cast may be produced from it. It so happens that an impression-taking material often lends itself to making a cast as well as to taking an impression and vice versa. This is one of the reasons why the terms "cast" and "impression" are sometimes used interchangeably.

To be specific, when a surgeon applies a "cast" over a broken bone, what he is doing is not making a cast but making a mold. However, he would (again in the strict sense of the word) be making a cast if, after removing the hardened plaster of paris bandage shell, he filled it with a suitable material and allowed it to harden in the mold.

It is only through this dual procedure that he would obtain a cast, which would be a representation of the

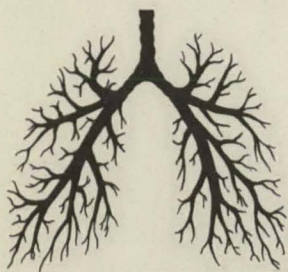
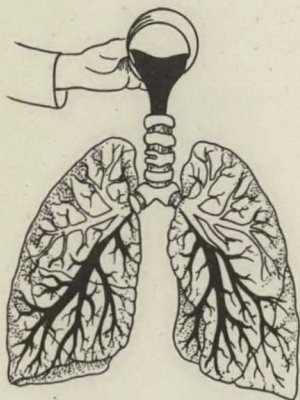


Figure 5. The air passages of the lung, including the large windpipe and its branches, can be filled with a suitable material such as plaster of paris or low-fusing metal (upper). Digesting the lung tissue away with acid will then reveal the delicate branching of the air passages in the form of casts (lower).

external shape of the injured member. Irrelevant as this analysis of terminology may seem from a practical standpoint, from a technical standpoint it illustrates a typical misuse that obscures communication.

*The Cast.*—To be precise, therefore, a cast is a replica or a duplicate of an object in positive form and is produced from an intermediate impression, or mold, which is usually hollow or depressed and represents the shape of the object in negative.

### Methods Used

Since impression-taking must precede cast-making, we shall consider methods and materials used in this initial phase. Reference was already made to impressions produced incidentally on snow or mud. This needs no further discussion. There are many occasions when such a ready-made impression does not exist and must first be made so that the shape of an existing condition may be reproduced in positive form.

For example, in order to be able to reproduce the facial features of a dead person, a suitable impression-taking material must first be applied directly on the face; this material, when it hardens (or gels, as the case may be), is then lifted off the face to become an impression (a mold) from which the final cast (or so-called death mask) is made.

In our early example of Pompeii, you will recall that the molds representing the human figure were produced by nature, not by man. Only final casts were made by man. In the case of a death mask just mentioned, the mold and the subsequent cast from it were made by man.

*Plaster of Paris.*—Without any doubt, ordinary plaster of paris (there are many varieties) is the most useful and versatile material that we have for taking impressions.

Plaster of paris derives its name from the fact that in modern times

it was originally mined near the city of Paris in the form of gypsum, a rocklike mineral from which plaster of paris is produced. Records indicate, however, that the ancient Greeks and Egyptians were familiar with this material and no doubt used it in their decorative and ornamental works.

### Chemistry

Gypsum, now extensively mined in this country for manufacture of plaster of paris, is chemically calcium sulfate (ordinary lime rock is calcium carbonate). This material in its natural state contains an excess of molecules of water and is referred to as dihydrate of calcium sulfate. When dihydrate of calcium sulfate (gypsum rock) is heated to about 350 F., a portion of its water content is driven off, and the material thus altered crumbles and becomes a white powder (plaster of paris).

Plaster of paris in this dehydrated state remains hungry, so to speak, for the water content it has lost. Therefore, when water is added to it, the resulting fluid mix will convert itself by its own action into a hard mass again (fig. 6).

### Setting

The hardening of a mixture of plaster of paris and water is known as "setting." The length of time it takes for a given batch of plaster of paris mix to set varies a great deal from one variety of the material to another. Some varieties require only 5 minutes or even less, and others take several hours.

This remarkable transformation of plaster of paris from a fluid mix to a hard mass not only takes place in a short time, but the final product of transformation is irreversible, and it takes place without any appreciable change in dimensions. Furthermore, when the plaster sets, it can register extremely delicate markings accu-



ately, so much so that the thickness of the lead of a pencil on a piece of paper (an elevation of a mere 1/10,000 of an inch) can be registered by it.

### Mixing

Proper mixing of plaster of paris (figs. 7 and 8) and knowledge beforehand of how long it will take for it to set are most important. If a mix takes too long to set, it may injure the evidence itself by transfer of moisture to it. If it sets too quickly, there may not be sufficient time for applying it properly.

There is only one proper way to produce the desirable creamy mixture of plaster of paris, and that is to add the plaster to the water. Addition of plaster of paris to water must be done by a gradual sprinkling process that allows the water gradually to soak up the dry plaster. This must then be followed by stirring to produce a smooth, creamy mix.

It is important to know the amount of plaster of paris that can be added to a given amount of water. The most practical way to do this is by "eye," provided that one knows beforehand the setting time of the particular variety of plaster of paris being used. When a quick-setting type (5 to 15 minutes) is being used, one should allow some excess of water to remain on the surface after the plaster has been sprinkled into the mixing bowl and allowed to settle to the bottom of the bowl. Conversely, when the plaster of paris being used is the slow-setting variety (15 to 20 minutes), the amount of excess water remaining in the bowl can be much less, or none.

A general rule to follow in mixing plaster of paris is not to be in too much of a hurry to start the stirring, because time must be allowed for the water to soak the dry powder. The length of time needed for this initial soaking period depends primarily on

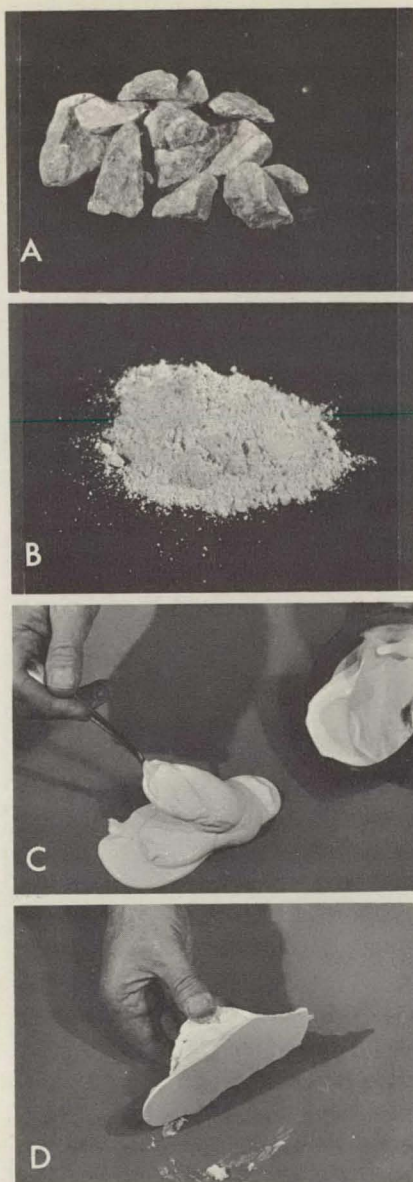


Figure 6. Plaster of paris chemistry: (a) plaster of paris is produced from gypsum, which chemically is known as calcium sulfate; (b) when calcium sulfate is heated to a proper temperature, it will crumble into a white powder, plaster of paris; (c) plaster of paris can be easily mixed with water to produce a creamy mix; (d) which in a very short time will become stiff and finally set into a hard mass.

the setting speed of the plaster being used. Naturally, one cannot be too generous with time if quick-setting plaster of paris is being used.

It should also be mentioned that a batch of a quick-setting type of plaster may become slow in setting as it gets

old or remains exposed to air for any length of time. A safe procedure is to run a small trial mix before using it on a given case.

Plaster of paris, although a very useful all-around material, has some disadvantages as an impression-taking material under some conditions. Because it is a rigid and hence unyielding material, it will not pull away from objects that have "undercuts" without injuring the object. Also, after a cast has been made from it, the separation of the cast from the impression may pose a problem. It may necessitate destroying the impression for the sake of obtaining the cast in an intact form.

To avoid these possible difficulties, an impression material that is elastic becomes most useful. These materials can be converted from an initially fluid stage to a rubbery and resilient consistency. They are known as elastic impression materials.

### Elastic Types

There are three general varieties of flexible impression materials; (1) the hydrocolloids, (2) the synthetic room-temperature-curing plastics, and (3) self-vulcanizing rubber. Most of these materials are packaged and sold under various trade names. Sometimes the manufacturer may not divulge fully the chemical composition. It is therefore useful to know what these substances are chemically and the reason for their particular behavior.

*Hydrocolloids.*—These are gelatinous materials which, when properly prepared, will flow readily and in a few minutes become firm and rubbery. They are ideal for obtaining impressions of very irregular objects such as deep markings on doors of pried-open safes, teeth marks, broken ends of tools, and severe wounds on dead persons.

(Continued on page 22)



# SECURITY—THE RIGHT ARM OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

*Since World War II, the law enforcement officer has become fully conversant with and appreciative of the term "security" in all its uses and definitions. In fact, much of the success the Federal Government and private enterprise have achieved in safeguarding scientific and military research and development can be attributed to cooperation provided by law enforcement agencies across the Nation. In this article, the officer is given an inside look at measures used to provide "security" at a point where ideas are born and developed into scientific realities.*

**JAMES L. DENZEL\***  
Security Officer, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.



The security policy of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., is designed to protect U.S. classified and company proprietary information from any compromise. The security practices established must be satisfactory to both the U.S. Government agencies which have awarded contracts to the laboratory and to the laboratory's own management.

The Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory is a nonprofit organization wholly owned by Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and operates under a franchise of the State of New York, having been separately incorporated in 1948. The

character of the laboratory program, under broad policy set by the university and the laboratory board of directors, is determined by the president and the technical director.

According to its charter, the laboratory's program is to be directed toward research and development of scientific and technological significance. Subject to the availability of financial support, the selection of projects is determined by three prime factors:

- (1) The research needs in national defense, industry, and education;
- (2) The interest and abilities of the laboratory staff; and

*\*Mr. Denzel is a native of Buffalo, N.Y., and graduated from Canisius College there in 1943. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946 and a Special Agent of the FBI from 1947 to 1952. He has been security manager at the laboratory since 1952.*



(3) The potential scientific advance which may result.

The average number of projects sponsored by Government and industry at the laboratory is 200, and the military services sponsor the great majority. The security department is composed of 37 employees, including a guard force of 28 members. The security manager reports to the vice president-controller.

### **Project Increase**

As the number of Government-sponsored projects increased and the number of employees grew to well over 1,200, it became very apparent that the control of classified reports, documents, and other material was presenting a major problem to be solved. A new, modern system to control accountable material had to be established to handle well over 10,000 transactions per year and had to include the elements of—

- (1) Positive control at one location of all accountable material,
- (2) Speed of handling,
- (3) Simplicity of operation, and
- (4) Capability of expansion to handle increased volume as necessary.

At the same time, the costs of the system had to be considered in the light of the Government's request to keep overhead costs to a minimum. A thorough study of the problem led to the review of many systems in use both by industry and Government, and some features of many systems were incorporated into our automated document-control system.

### **Control Unit**

An IBM-836 Control Unit was rented, and IBM cards were designed for the laboratory's specific use. These cards have 80 spaces which were assigned as shown in the accompanying illustration.

All accountable material, including all registered and certified mail, received from any source is taken to the Document Control Center. Internally

generated accountable material is also taken to the Document Control Center with a worksheet indicating the number of copies made and the proposed distribution. Each document is given a control number, and the master IBM card is then punched to reflect the information shown on the card on the next page. The master card is proof-read and then automatically reproduced in four copies. A color scheme is used to distinguish the purposes of the cards:

(1) The master card is orange and is filed by contract number.

(2) The custodian card is yellow and is signed by the recipient to indicate that he has received the document. This card is filed behind the custodian's name.

Both the master card and the custodian card are filed at the Document Control Center. When this system was originated, the problem of who could sign for documents was raised. For example, an engineer at a conference would not be available to sign for a document. This was resolved by allowing the recipient to delegate this authority in writing to his secretary or another person, but he remains responsible for the document. Many employees do not wish to delegate this authority.

(3) The custodian record card is blue and is given to the recipient as his record of a document assigned to him. No other log is required and the recipient has a complete inventory at all times.

(4) The daily transaction card is rose, and at the end of the workday all such cards are placed in the machine and an automatic printout of all the day's transactions is obtained. This printout becomes the actual log and the daily transaction cards can then be destroyed. There are a few variations of this system. For example, when documents are sent out of the laboratory, only a master card and a daily transaction card are cut on

the IBM machine. A separate receipt is hand typed, and until returned, the daily transaction card is kept in a 30-day tickler file. When the signed receipt is returned, the daily transaction card is destroyed and the cycle is completed.

### **Responsibility**

The holder of a particular document can be relieved of responsibility by transferring it to another person or by having the document destroyed. The document and the custodian record card must be taken to the Document Control Center. At this time, the holder's custodian card is returned to him, and if a permanent transfer is to be established, a new set of cards is made out for the new recipient. If the holder wishes the document to be destroyed, his custodian card is returned to him, and the master card is marked with a "D" indicating its destruction. The master card is then stamped on the back with a notation that the document has been destroyed, who destroyed it, who witnessed the destruction, and the date of destruction. The document itself is put through a pulverizer which completely destroys the readable material. The master card reflecting the destruction now represents a new transaction and is run with the daily transaction cards. The master card is refiled at the end of the day under the appropriate contract number.

Particularly in a research and development laboratory where scientific information must be easily transferrable to authorized persons with need to know, the system must have flexibility, and the problem of temporary loan of documents within an office had to be considered. If an employee charged with a document wishes, he can give the document to another properly cleared employee on temporary loan by having the new recipient sign for the document on his custodian record card. The Document Control Center will still have the original recipient



	DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER	DATE OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	COPY NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION *	CONTACT NUMBER	GROUP **	ORIGINATOR	CUSTODIAN	DESTROYED
NUMBER OF SPACES ASSIGNED	6	5	32	3	1	10	1	10	11	1

\*The classification of the document is coded by number:

- 1 - Secret
- 2 - Confidential
- 3 - Secret -- Restricted Data
- 4 - Confidential -- Restricted Data
- 5 - NATO or Foreign Government
- 6 - Cryptographic

\*\*Grouping of classified documents assigns them for possible downgrading or declassification at a scheduled date set by the Government; i.e., classified documents assigned to Group Four are downgraded from secret to confidential in 3 years and declassified after 12 years from the date of origination.

responsible for the document, but his relief of accountability is established by the signature on his card.

Has this system fulfilled the four requirements for which it was established? At one location there are two cards for each accountable document in this system: one filed behind the contract number and one filed by the custodian's name. The card filed by contract is most important. It is a requirement that upon completion of a classified contract, all material received, generated, or reproduced be accounted for by the contractor. In a matter of minutes, the complete history of the documents assigned to a project can be listed automatically. If the volume of cards requires, the cards can be taken to our Computer Services Department where equipment can produce a printout at a rate of 600 lines per minute. The card filed by the individual's name is a current, running record of his charges.

The system is quick and efficient and 150 to 200 items per day can be handled by a staff of 3 employees;

namely, a keypunch operator, a messenger, and a supervisor. An increased volume can be accommodated by adding additional equipment and personnel or by the use of a larger computer complex. We require that all material received at the Document Control Center be processed and delivered the same day.

The system is relatively simple to operate and has been well received by the technical and administrative members of our staff. The fact that employees need keep no records, other than their custodian record cards, has saved both time and money.

No system will operate efficiently unless it is continuously monitored, and no system will erase all human errors. For these reasons, continuing checks of documents and records are made. Listings of the documents are given to employees periodically, and the employees are requested to inventory their documents and to certify that they have them by signing and returning the listing to the Document Control Center.

Secret material is defined as "Defense information and material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Nation" and must be handled with this definition in mind. It is also very apparent that a system that can account for 99 percent of the material is unsatisfactory. The missing 1 percent could possibly compromise the results of a research project.

Document control at a research laboratory where the end product is normally a new idea or ideas in the form of reports is important, but it is not the only phase of security within industry today. It is not possible in an article such as this to comment on all the elements of a security system, but a few deserve special mention.

(1) The administration of a guard force which functions on a 24-hour basis is very important. In a modern security system this includes the use of various alarms and other modern technical aids to supplement or supplant part of the guard force. The decision to use guards or technical equipment is dictated by the security needs and the comparative costs of the guards' salaries and the costs of the equipment.

(2) A continuing task is processing and obtaining clearances, including special clearances, for employees. Further comments on this phase of security are given below.

(3) Another primary function of security is the indoctrination of employees in order that they will become willing assistants for security. The security indoctrination of technical personnel must necessarily be handled differently from personnel who are assigned to other types of work. Basically, if the technical person or scientist is convinced of the need for security, and that security can operate smoothly within the technical program, he will not only follow the rules, but will become one of the chief advocates for security.



(4) Applications for classified visit requests for employees who wish to visit Government agencies and companies both in the United States and abroad must be handled accurately and promptly. The fact that well over 5,000 of these visit requests are handled each year attests to the importance of this function.

(5) Liaison between the laboratory's security office and local, State, and Federal officials works to the benefit of all parties concerned. The laboratory security office cooperates with all law enforcement agencies in matters of official business and in return receives many benefits. At the present time, over 1,200 laboratory employees hold clearances. Personnel of the intelligence services of the Department of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force are frequently visitors to the laboratory to investigate our employees. These checks are part of the complete personnel investigations which lead to the issuance of necessary clearances for work on classified contracts. In addition, the Civil Service Commission and other agencies conduct investigations of our personnel. While the only purpose of all of these types of investigations is to form the basis for necessary clearances, there is the secondary benefit—the knowledge that practically all of our employees have qualified for security clearance—which confirms the practices of the laboratory's personnel and security departments.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has many investigative responsibilities, and close liaison is maintained between the FBI and the laboratory. Any alleged violation of the Federal law under the jurisdiction of the FBI is promptly reported and investigated.

The security department of this laboratory feels fortunate in having a community of scientists to whom security is a real concern and who cooperate fully in the implementation of our program.

September 1965

## NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

*Savannah Crimdel*  
*Dated 10-20-64*  
*Bufile # 63-4296-49*  
*ser. # 593*

### GALLOPING DOMINOES —PRISON STYLE

A pair of dice made by melting toothbrush handles into a mold constructed from wooden match boxes was confiscated from a county jail inmate in a southern city. Proper holes were punched in the handmade dice before they were completely cooled.



Dice made from toothbrush handles.

### CRADLE CRIME

Six youths belonging to a burglary ring were arrested for burglaries which had been occurring over a period of several months. The boys admitted breaking into many places but were unable to remember them all. They also admitted shoplifting at a large local department store on numerous occasions. Fifteen unsolved burglaries were cleared up by their admissions.

According to arresting officers, the oldest of the gang is 13 years, three others are 11, and two are 9 and 7. The 7-year-old had been barred from entering the department store because his shoplifting activities had occurred so frequently.

*Knoxville Crimdel*  
*Dated 12-22-64*  
*Bufile # 63-4296-24*

*New York Crimdel*  
*Dated 2-5-65*  
*Bufile # 63-4296-34*

### BUNKO WITH AN ACCENT

For 23 years a dapper little man had been making a living at the expense of his fellow man by posing as a long-lost relative of persons of foreign extraction.

His modus operandi was to select a foreign name from an out-of-town telephone directory, call the person collect, and describe himself as a long-lost relative or use some other vague form of familiarity with the person he was calling. He would conclude the conversation by saying that he was stranded in the city and in desperate need of funds. He would then request the person to send \$10 or \$15 to him via Western Union. However, not long ago, Agents of the FBI were at the Western Union office when the little man showed up to collect and took him into custody.

### MODIFIED CANT HOOK RIPS AWAY TELEPHONES

In less than a month, some 21 coin-operated telephones in a 3-State area were ripped from their moorings with a modified cant hook, also referred to as a "peavey."

According to a Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. official, who reported the losses, the instrument weighs approximately 50 pounds. A pipe which slips over the metal handle gives the tool additional leverage.

*Little Rock Crimdel*  
*Dated 1-19-65*  
*Bufile # 63-4296-25, ser. # 665*  
*and*  
*Tampa Crimdel*  
*Dated 2-7-64*





# PARADE PLANNING AND SECURITY

By LT. COL. RAYMOND E. LeVAN, U.S. Army (Retired)

*What if you were called upon to plan and coordinate such a mammoth project as a Presidential Inaugural Parade? It is unlikely that many of our readers will ever experience a task of this enormity; however, numerous officers have been, or in the future will be, faced with the same basic problems on a smaller scale. On the following pages, Colonel LeVan takes you behind the scenes of the planning for the 1965 Inaugural Parade. His interesting article will be helpful to those who must coordinate functions of this type—be they large or small.*

It was only a few minutes past the hour of 5 p.m. on January 20, 1965. The last unit of the Inaugural Parade swung past the reviewing stand. The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson and the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, newly sworn President and Vice President of the United States, respectively, their honored guests, and other dignitaries filed slowly from the stands. For the multitudes of spectators and participants, it was the end of a tiring but enjoyable day. For another group of individuals—the Metropolitan Po





A rehearsal for the Presidential escort portion of the parade was held on the Sunday before the event to check the timing and the spacing allotted.

(Courtesy of the Washington Star.)

lice, U.S. Park Police, U.S. Capitol Police, White House Police, U.S. Secret Service Agents, nearby Maryland and Virginia law enforcement agencies, Armed Forces personnel, and others—it was the climactic ending of almost 8 months' planning and hard work.

To the average citizen, parades and similar functions mean marching music, brass bands, drill units, beautiful floats, pretty girls and high-stepping majorettes, and the noise and gaiety of an anxious crowd. To a law

enforcement officer, the word "parade" means this and much more. It means security, traffic control, crowd control and safety, assembly points, dispersing points, alternate traffic routes, pickpockets, lost children, first aid, and other equally important responsibilities too numerous to list.

It all began on June 1, 1964, with my arrival in Washington, D.C., on assignment as assistant chairman, Military Parade Subcommittee, under Maj. Gen. Philip C. Wehle, U.S. Army, Military District of Washing-

ton, the chairman of the Armed Forces Participation Committee.

A headquarters had to be established and appropriately set up. The files and records of previous inaugurations had to be reviewed. The various military services had to be briefed, joint committees organized, and initial duties and responsibilities of each branch of the Armed Forces established.

Civilian organizations had to be contacted, particularly the Civilian Inaugural Committee with its various





Colonel LeVan.\*

subcommittees on the parade, housing, transportation, hospitality, Inaugural Ball, Governors' reception, publicity, and the like. Liaison had to be established with the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee and a military liaison officer assigned.

Most important of all, however, were the setting up and perfecting arrangements with the two major civilian police agencies within the District of Columbia, the Metropolitan Police Department and the U.S. Park Police. Many long hours were spent in conferences with various police officials, forming guidelines and defining responsibilities. The cooperation of all those involved with these major tasks was excellent.

The support and cooperation of the various law enforcement organizations in nearby Maryland and Virginia were necessary, not only in providing additional personnel on the day of the Inaugural Parade to assist the local police organizations, but also to aid in the movement of the many bands and marching units through their respective areas both before and after the parade. Their assistance and guidance in directing these many units

\*Colonel LeVan retired from active military duty on March 31, 1965, after 23 years of service.

from distant States were outstanding. Various State police organizations also assisted in this major traffic operation.

In addition, the U.S. Capitol Police, the White House Police Force, and the U.S. Secret Service had to be consulted, particularly the latter organization which is charged with the protection of the President and the Vice President.

Having had previous experience with the inauguration of the late President John F. Kennedy, I was determined that the Inaugural Parade in 1965 should be planned to the minutest detail in order that it might be over before dark. The parade following the inauguration of the late President Kennedy had not finished passing the reviewing stand in front of the White House until well after dark. I set our sights on a 5 p.m. completion time and then set out to plan and organize the parade with ultimate execution by that hour. We missed by just a few minutes.

At the outset, following the review of previous inaugural files, a checklist was prepared and a recommended time schedule set up for the many things that had to be done.

Under the Armed Forces Participation Committee, a Joint Executive Committee was established to plan and supervise military participation in the 1965 Presidential Inauguration under the Commanding General, Military District of Washington. Subcommittees were set up under the headings: Parade, Operations, Public Information, Military Aides, Logistics, Transportation, and Special Events, each with its varying assignments. A Fly-By Committee was originally established to plan and supervise any aerial review which might be held; however, it was deemed inadvisable to schedule any aerial review because of the unpredictable weather conditions which might prevail in Washington during January.

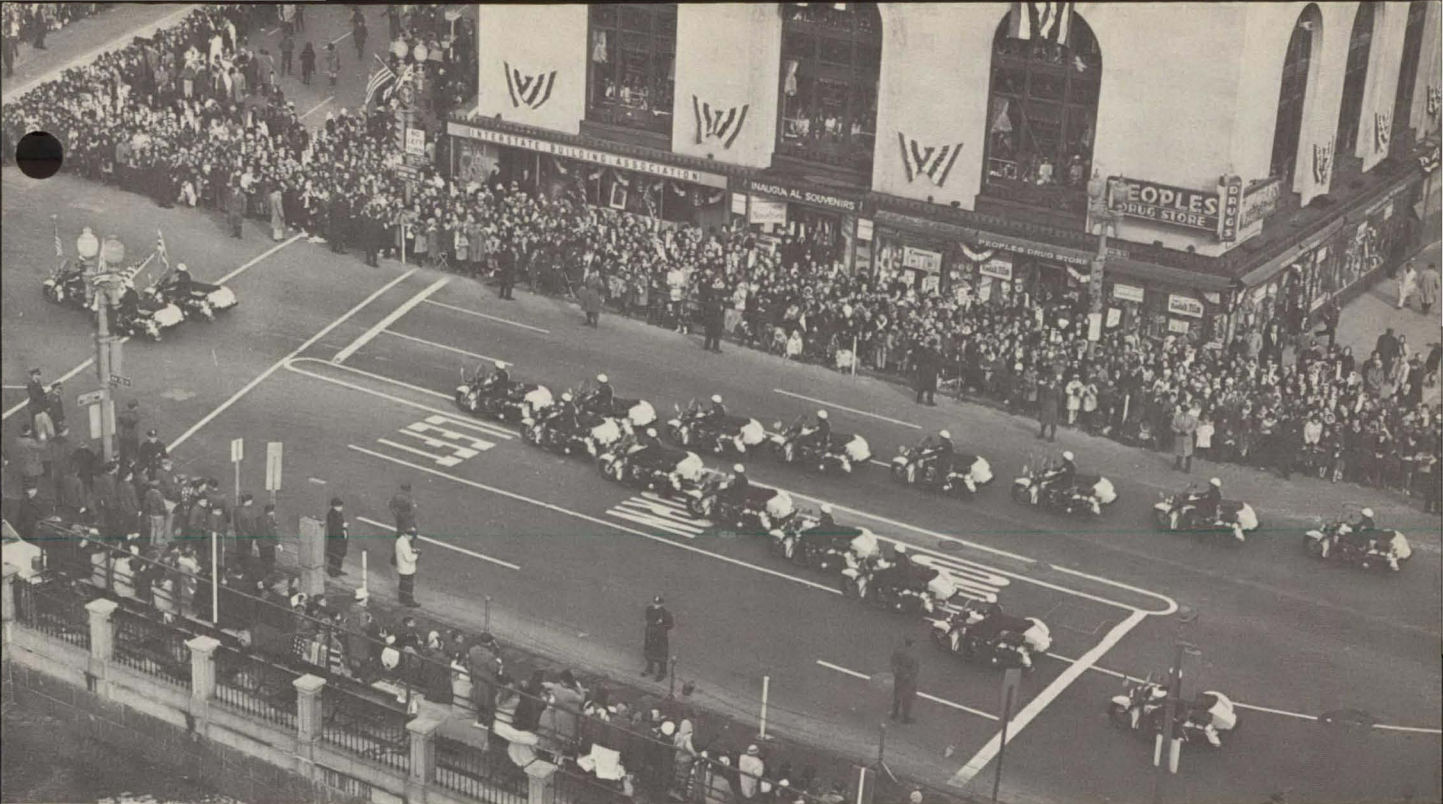
The Parade Subcommittee, a part of my particular function, was to plan and supervise the preparation and execution of the Inaugural Parade. This included the preparation of a firm list of Armed Forces units and equipment to march in the parade, the selection and assembly of the parade route, assembly and dispersal areas, the coordination of traffic control, escorts, security cordons, and other provost matters, the supervision of signal communications in connection with the parade, and the supervision of marshalling, performance, and dispersal of the parade units.

The selection of the parade route was not too difficult—Pennsylvania Avenue in the Nation's Capital having traditionally been the site of this quadrennial event. However, a tremendous amount of survey work on the streets was necessary in order that all marching units, bands, and floats would be aware of the distances available in connection with the size of their various units. Staging areas had to be determined, located, and surveyed. Assembly areas had to be arranged and surveyed, and, of great importance, the dispersal area had to be adequately planned to insure no backup of units would interfere with the movement of the parade past the Presidential reviewing stand. The particularly critical areas, the Capitol and the White House, had to be surveyed.

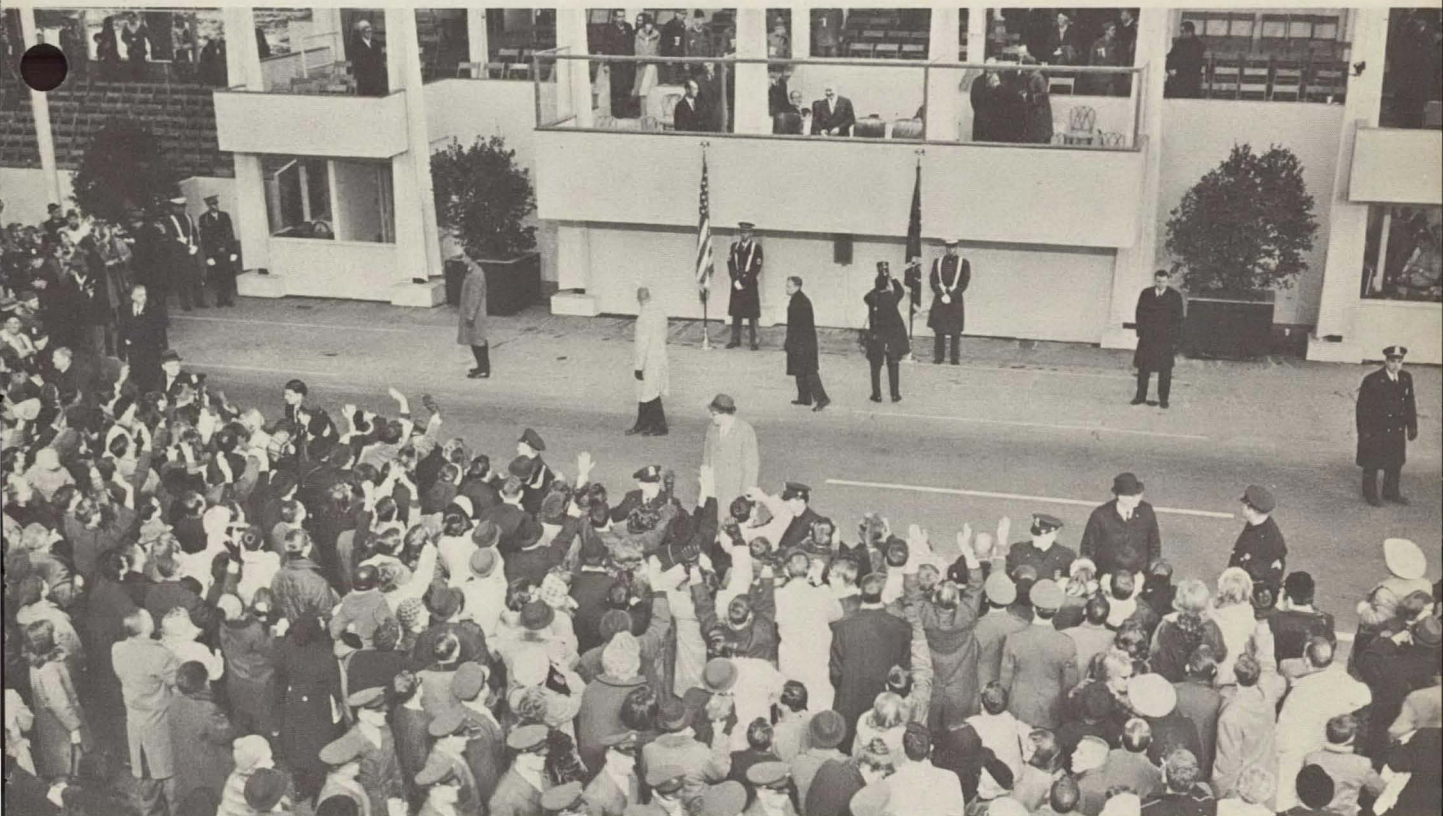
Maj. Gen. Philip C. Wehle.







Metropolitan Police Department motorcycle "Vee" leading Presidential escort.



Shortly after the parade is over, the throngs press toward the Presidential reviewing stand to greet the President.

(Courtesy of the Washington Star.)



The Metropolitan Police Department selected the streets in Washington for normal traffic flow, and our various areas and parade site had to coincide with their traffic flow.

In order that the parade might not take too long to pass in review, each State was limited to the Governor or the State and/or his representative and party, one band, one marching unit, and one float. As knowledge of the identity and composition of these units became available, they had to be notified of their instructions for participation in the parade.

### **Texas First**

In the 1965 Inaugural Parade, Texas, as the home State of the President, was selected as the first State unit to lead the march up Pennsylvania Avenue. Next came Minnesota, followed by the District of Columbia as the host and the other States placed in order of their admittance to the Union.

The Presidential party and escort was, of course, the initial unit of the parade. A platoon of Metropolitan Motorcycle Police led the unit, with a similar unit of U.S. Park Motorcycle Police as the rear guard. This unit included, among others, various congressional and civilian dignitaries, members of the Cabinet, and others associated with the official life in Washington, the U.S. Army Band, the Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps, and military units of the First Battalion, Third Infantry (The Old Guard). The rest of the parade was divided into six divisions. The first division comprised cadets and bands from the various Armed Forces military academies—Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Each of the other five divisions was led by the commanding officer of the troops behind him, a military band, and military units and their colors. The Army led the second division, the Marine Corps the third division, the Navy headed the fourth division,

the Air Force preceded the fifth division, and the U.S. Coast Guard led the sixth and last division.

Internal control of the parade area was with the Armed Forces Police, while perimeter control was taken care of by the Metropolitan Police and the U.S. Park Police. There were 410 Armed Forces Police supplementing the Metropolitan Police, the Capitol Police, and the U.S. Secret Service for security at the U.S. Capitol. Thirty-five handpicked Armed Forces Police assisted in guarding the reviewing stands in front of the White House. According to Deputy Chief of Police Howard V. Covell, the Metropolitan Police had approximately 2,800 officers and men on duty. In addition, their budget for the inauguration included funds for an additional 100 men on loan from other law enforcement agencies. A good percentage of the patrolmen were on the line of march at the curb for security and crowd control. They were assisted in this phase by a good portion of the approximately 175 officers and about 2,600 enlisted men from the various military services.

Accurate timing of each unit in the parade would be the key to the successful completion of the parade within a reasonable length of time and on time. The cadence and step for all marching units was set at 120 30-inch steps per minute, with all units maintaining this pace throughout the parade. We did not have the strength of marching State units initially, so maximum strength with color guard and staff was set at 180 persons. Groups of 100 or less were to present a 9-man front at normal intervals, defined as one-arm length between men, laterally and from front to rear. Units of more than 100 were to have a 12-man front. Bands, including drum major, majorettes, and flag details, were limited to a maximum complement of 100, with the entire formation not to exceed 22 yards from front to rear.

Escorts were provided by both military and local and nearby police agencies from the various civilian units location area, or staging area, to the assembly area. Military units' staging areas were their billets in and around nearby Washington, D.C. Assembly area for all military units was on streets east of the Capitol, while civilian units assembled in the West Mall area. Floats assembled on Third Street.

As Parade Control Officer, I was stationed at the interspersing point, located at Third Street and Constitution Avenue NW. Movement orders for the various parade units were issued from this point to the Division Control Officers, each unit in the assembly area, both military and civilian, being lined up in their respective parade order. The units were fed into the interspersing point from their assembly areas, and the proper joining of the elements of each parade division was coordinated at this point. It was at this interspersing point that President Johnson hopped out of his limousine to greet the Southwest Texas State College Band.

### **Communication**

Modern communication facilities were of course absolutely essential for the relatively smooth flow of units into the interspersing point, their assembly in proper parade order, and for checking throughout the parade on each unit in each division. Signal communications consisted of nine closed-circuit television sets along the parade route with nine receivers at the Commanding General's Parade Command Post, as well as four radio and three wire control nets to assist in assembly, parade control, and dispersal of all the parade elements. The Armed Forces Police radio was also at hand with cruisers at various points, all in communication with the Metropolitan Police radio network.

The dispersal area was set up west of 18th Street beyond the White



House. Once the parade units were delivered to their respective assembly areas, their means of transportation were moved to their assigned dispersal areas. Within a matter of minutes following arrival at their transportation, the parade units were loaded and en route from the area.

Not too many things happened to mar the otherwise well planned and executed parade. Two entire units became lost, but were finally located in the nick of time, enabling them to parade with their respective divisions. A very large float came up with not one, but two flat tires at the last minute. There was a good deal of scurrying around in the assembly area to get a repair truck up, only to find the repair truck did not have an air system to blow up the tires. Not until then did it develop that the float had its own air for just such an emergency.

Cooperation from all police agencies was excellent. Bear in mind that in addition to their many duties connected with the inauguration ceremonies and the parade, they had to provide police protection as usual to the community and keep an eye on the many pickpockets and "con" men who usually assemble in Washington for the "easy buck" to be picked up among the large crowds.

## DOWN THE HATCH

Search of a suspected numbers writer recently arrested in an eastern city disclosed no numbers slips on his person. But a thorough search of his car disclosed slips in a compartment beneath the floor of the front seat. A hole had been cut through the floor to permit the slips to be dropped into a box fastened to the car frame. The hole was concealed by the floor mat.

*Pittsburgherindel*  
*Dated 2-2-65*  
*Bufile #63-4296-39*

## SEEING IS BELIEVING

Burglars breaking into a storehouse one night were not aware they interrupted an electric eye beam burglar alarm system. This caused a hidden camera to take pictures for approximately 4 minutes followed by a ringing alarm.

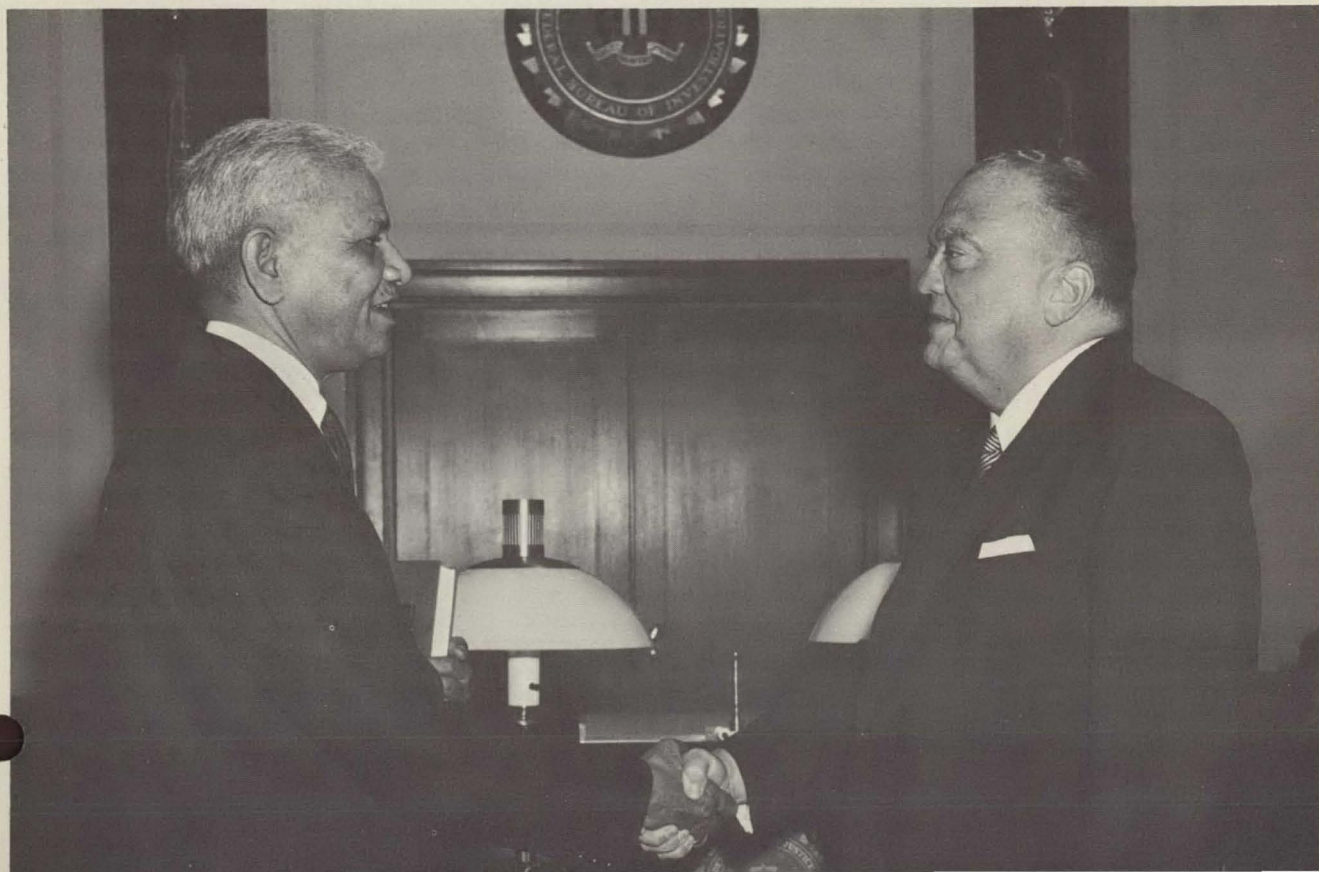
The photographs clearly showed two men, one carrying a crowbar and a sledge hammer, the second, a walkie-talkie radio.

Police officers identified the burglars from the photographs and charged them with breaking and entering, possession of burglary tools, and attempted safe breaking.

One of the burglars protested his innocence at the time of his arrest but was silenced when shown the photographs of himself taken inside the storehouse. He had previously boasted that he was too smart to be caught by the authorities.

*Louisville crindel*  
*Dated 2-16-65*  
*Bufile #63-4296-27 ser. # 651*

Mr. S. P. Varma, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, New Delhi, India, is greeted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover during his recent visit to FBI Headquarters.





# GOOD DEEDS BY COURAGEOUS YOUNG AMERICANS

*The story of the American teenager is not always a story of vandalism, disobedience, and crime. Often it is a story of bravery, self-sacrifice, or unselfish service. Many times it is the latter story which is untold. Here is a way the law enforcement officer can help give recognition to deserving American youth.*

Director J. Edgar Hoover, who heads the Young American Medals Committee, watches President Johnson pin Medal for Bravery on Miss Barbara Ann Lynch of Atco, N.J.





The terrified 9-year-old boy was going to die, and 18-year-old John Aramino knew it. The child had panicked while he was with Aramino on a train trestle, and instead of crossing to the safety of the outer part of the trestle, he was now hopelessly trying to outrun a freight train that was thundering up behind him.

Aramino, in great danger himself, could easily have found safety on the trestle's outer edge, but he realized that someone had to help the frail frightened boy who was rapidly losing his race to the tons of death-dealing steel. Aramino's shouts of warning were not heard amidst the roar of the engine and the screeching of the unheeded whistle—the terrified boy continued running, while the gap of death narrowed.

There was no longer any time for reflection; Aramino knew he had to act quickly. He raced down the track, caught the boy by the waist, and pushed him to a prone position inches out of the path of the train. Realizing that the train would pass dangerously near them, Aramino lay on top of the boy to shield him from the oncoming train.

The locomotive whizzed by and the life of the 9-year-old boy was spared, but the deadly train would not be cheated. For as it sped past the huddled youths, a protruding steel flange attached to the locomotive's cow-catcher struck the courageous Aramino in the head, killing him instantly. John Aramino had paid the supreme sacrifice in saving the life of his young friend.

### **Posthumous Award**

John Aramino was posthumously awarded the Young American Medal for Bravery in 1961 and is an excellent example of the caliber of youth who have won this award in the past.

The Young American Medal Awards for Bravery and Service were established by congressional act in 1950. The Bravery Award was estab-

lished to recognize nationally young individuals who have displayed exceptional courage and decision, while the Service Award honors young people who have performed outstanding and consistent public service.

Winners are selected by the Young American Medals Committee that includes: J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, chairman; Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General, member; and Mr. Jack Rosenthal, Director, Office of Public Information, U.S. Department of Justice, member and executive secretary.

To be eligible for the Young American Medal for Bravery, a person cannot be over 18 years of age and must habitually reside in the United States, its territories and possessions.

Previous winners of the Young American Medal for Bravery have displayed their exceptional bravery in many diverse ways—the 12-year-old girl who heroically rescued her injured mother from a flaming plane crash that claimed the life of her father; the 13-year-old boy who daringly saved a drowning man and then revived him with artificial respiration although a doctor believed the man to be dead; the 14-year-old lad who killed a venomous snake that had bitten a woman and then orally removed the venom from her leg, knowing the poison could enter his own system; the fearless 10-year-old boy who rescued a young girl from the savage jaws of an alligator which had attacked her and dragged her into the water.

To be eligible for the Young American Medal for Service, an individual must be a citizen of the United States and must not be over 18 years of age. The individual must have achieved outstanding or unusual recognition for character and service during the calendar year for which the award is being made. This service must be acknowledged by the chief executive officer of a State or county or by a

civic, educational, or religious institution; and it must have been prominently mentioned in the public press or on the radio or television in the community wherein the candidate habitually resides.

### **Type of Service**

Previous winners of the Service Award have performed their public service by participating in working with mentally retarded children, the Junior Red Cross, 4-H Clubs, Teen Councils, Civil Defense, and other community and school projects.

One previous winner generously donated a piece of his leg bone to a young girl and then underwent a dangerous 4-hour operation to remove and transplant the bone. This young lad typifies the great generosity and public concern so readily displayed by past recipients.

Since 1950, 340 individuals have been nominated for the Bravery Award and 113 for the Service Award. Of this total, 24 have been selected to receive the Bravery Award and 10 to receive the Service Award. Young ladies have garnered the Bravery Award 9 times, while young men have received this honor 15 times. Service Awards have been presented to two young ladies and eight young men. There have been two posthumous Bravery Awards, one in 1961 and one in 1963. The 24 Bravery Award winners represent 18 States, with Indiana and Georgia sharing the lead with 3 each. Only 6 States can claim Service Award winners, with New York leading all other States with 4.

The attention of all law enforcement officers and all other interested citizens is directed to the method of making nominations for these awards and the rules by which the boys and girls receiving each award will be selected. These are set forth in detail for your information and guidance.

Law enforcement officers should be alert for any outstanding acts by youth in their respective territories which



would be worthy of nomination for either award by the Governors of their States or territories. Any additional information desired concerning the Young American Medal Awards Program may be obtained from the nearest field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Regulations set forth were made effective January 1, 1956, pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 3, 1950, 64 Stat. 397-398, and by direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

**SECTION 1. Names of medals.**—There are hereby established two medals, one to be known as the Young American Medal for Bravery and the other to be known as the Young American Medal for Service.

**SEC. 2. Young American Medal for Bravery.**—(a) This medal may be awarded to a person 18 years old or under, who habitually resides in the United States (including its territories and possessions and the Panama Canal Zone), and who during a given calendar year has exhibited exceptional courage attended by extraordinary decision, presence of mind, and unusual swiftness of action, regardless of his or her

own personal safety, in an effort to save or in saving the life of any person or persons in actual imminent danger. A candidate for this medal must habitually reside in the United States but need not be a citizen thereof. No more than two such medals may be awarded in any one calendar year.

(b) In order to establish eligibility for the Young American Medal for Bravery, it must appear that all of the conditions set forth in subsection (a) of this section concur in the unusual endeavor exhibited by the candidate.

**SEC. 3. Young American Medal for Service.**—(a) The Young American Medal for Service may be awarded to any person who is a citizen of the United States and is 18 years old or under, and who has achieved outstanding or unusual recognition for character and service during a given calendar year. No more than two such medals may be awarded in any one calendar year.

(b) Only citizens of the United States are eligible to receive the Young American Medal for Service. Character attained and service accomplished by a candidate for this medal must have been such as to make his or her achievement worthy of public report. The outstanding and unusual recognition of the candidate's character and service must have been public in nature and must have been acknowledged by the chief executive officer or officers of a State, county,

municipality, or other political subdivision, or by a civic, educational, or religious institution, group, or society, and must have been prominently mentioned in the public press or on radio or television in the community wherein the service was accomplished or wherein the candidate habitually resides.

(c) The recognition of the character and service upon which the award of the Medal for Service is based must have been accorded separately and apart from the Young American Medals Program and must not have been accorded for the specific and announced purposes of rendering a candidate eligible, or of adding to a candidate's qualifications, for the award of the Young American Medal for Service.

**SEC. 4. Eligibility requirements.**—(a) The act or acts of bravery and the recognition for character and service which make a candidate eligible for either of the medals must have occurred during the calendar year for which the award is made.

(b) To be eligible for either medal a candidate must not have reached his or her 19th birthday on the date of the pertinent exhibition of bravery or recognition for character and service, respectively.

(c) A candidate may be eligible for both medals in the same year, and the receipt of either medal in one year will not affect candidate's eligibility for the award of either or both the medals in a succeeding year.

Winners of the Young American Medal Awards for Bravery and Service (1963) toured FBI Headquarters during their visit to Washington in July 1965. From left, they are: Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Espin, Charlotte, N.C., whose daughter, Rosa Linda, received the Bravery Award (posthumously); Miss Barbara Ann Lynch, Atco, N.J., and Kenneth Pilago Magallanes, Pearl City, Hawaii, both recipients of the Bravery Award; and Dennis Power, Yonkers, N.Y., winner of the Service Award.

Rosa Linda Espin saved the life of her little brother by dropping him to rescuers from the attic window of their flaming home. Before she was able to save herself, she fell back into the house, was overcome by smoke, and eventually died. She was only 7 years old.

Barbara Ann Lynch was 15 when she saved her 90-year-old grandmother by shielding her body with her own while their house was ablaze. They were rescued after being overcome by smoke, but both suffered second- and third-degree burns.

Kenneth Pilago Magallanes was 11 when he saved the life of a 2-year-old boy who had fallen into an abandoned cesspool. He was lowered into the narrow opening, risking his own life in the poisonous gases, and fastened a rope around the child. Both were then lifted to safety.

Dennis Power, 18, has organized group visits to hospitals—providing patients music and entertainment—and formed reading classes for minority groups.





(d) Acts of bravery performed and recognition of character and service achieved by persons serving in the Armed Forces, which arise from or out of military or naval duties shall not make a candidate eligible for either of the medals: *Provided, however,* That a person serving in the Armed Forces shall be eligible to receive either or both of the medals if the act of bravery performed or the recognition for character and service achieved is on account of acts and service performed or rendered outside of and apart from military or naval duties.

SEC. 5. *Information required.*—(a) A recommendation in favor of a candidate for the award of either of the medals established by sections 2 and 3 of these Regulations must be accompanied by (1) a full and complete statement of the candidate's outstanding endeavor or recognized character and service achievement (including the times and places) which it is thought qualifies the candidate to receive the medal suggested, (2) supporting statements by witnesses or persons having personal knowledge of the facts surrounding the candidate's unusual endeavor or recognized achievement, as the case may be, (3) a certified copy of the candidate's birth certificate, or, if no birth certificate is available, other authentic evidence of the date and place of the candidate's birth, and (4) a biographical sketch of the candidate, including information as to his or her citizenship or habitual residence, as the case may require.

SEC. 6. *Procedure.*—(a) All recommendations and accompanying documents and papers should be submitted to the Governor or chief executive officer of the State, territory, or possession of the United States (including the Panama Canal Zone) wherein the candidate's outstanding endeavor or achievement occurred. In the case of the District of Columbia, the papers should be submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the District. If the outstanding endeavor or achievement did not occur within the boundaries of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the papers should be submitted to the Governor of the State, or to the chief executive officer of the territory or other possession of the United States, wherein the candidate habitually maintains his or her residence.

(b) The appropriate Governor or other chief executive officer will consider the various recommendations received by him and after the close of the pertinent calendar year will nominate therefrom the candidate for the Young American Medal for Bravery and the candidate for the Young American Medal for Service who, in his opinion, are

shown by the facts and circumstances to be the most worthy and qualified candidates from his territorial jurisdiction to receive consideration for awards of the above-named medals respectively.

(c) Not later than June 30 of each year, the respective Governors or other highest executive officers will submit the names of the candidates nominated by them for bravery or for service performed in the prior calendar year; and also submit the documents and papers containing the information required by these regulations, together with any comments they desire to make, to the Young American Medals Committee, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. From the candidates so submitted, the Young American Medals Committee will, with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, select the candidates who in its opinion are shown by the facts and circumstances to be entitled to the medals, and will award appropriate medals to the candidates so selected.

(d) Nominations of candidates for medals will be considered only when received from Governors or other chief executive officers of States, territories, or possessions of the United States (including the Panama Canal Zone), but the nomination of candidates by such officers shall not be considered mandatory: *Provided,* That the failure of any such executive officer to nominate a candidate for a medal shall not affect the power of the committee and the Attorney General to consider nominations received from the Governors or other chief executive officers of other jurisdictions, and to award medals to candidates finally selected from such nominations: *Provided further,* That if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, no candidate nominated for the award of any one of the medals established by these regulations for a given calendar year meets fully the exacting requirements warranted by the high national honor to be conferred, that particular medal or medals need not be awarded for that calendar year.

(e) The decisions of the Young American Medals Committee awarding medals shall, when approved by the Attorney General, be final and not subject to further review.

SEC. 7. *Presentation.*—(a) The Young American Medal for Bravery and the Young American Medal for Service will be presented by the President of the United States in person to the candidates finally selected and will be presented in the name of the President and the Congress of the United States. The presentation ceremonies shall

be held at such time and place as shall be selected by the President and the Attorney General.

(b) The candidates who are finally selected by the Young American Medals Committee, with the approval of the Attorney General, to receive the medals will be duly advised with respect to the time and place set for the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the awards by the President of the United States. The committee will officially designate a proper adult person or persons (preferably the parents of the candidate) to accompany the finally selected candidates to the presentation ceremonies. The candidates and persons designated to accompany them will be advised with respect to transportation and other allowances.

(c) There shall be presented to each recipient of a medal an appropriate certificate of commendation stating the circumstances under which the act of bravery was performed or citing the outstanding recognition for character and service, as the case may be. The certificate will bear the signature of the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, and the members of the Young American Medals Committee.

(d) There shall also be presented to each recipient of a medal a miniature replica of the medal awarded, in the form of a lapel button for masculine wear, or in the form of a pin appropriate for feminine wear, as the case may require.

(e) Each medal awarded will be furnished in an appropriate plush-lined container.

SEC. 8. *Posthumous awards.*—In cases where the above-named medals are awarded posthumously, the Young American Medals Committee will designate the father or mother of the deceased to receive the medal. If there be no father or mother, the committee will designate some other suitable person to receive the medal on behalf of the deceased. The decision of the Young American Medals Committee in designating the person to receive the medal posthumously awarded shall be final.

SEC. 9. *Succeeding awards.*—In the event that a person who has already received an award of either the Young American Medal for Bravery or the Young American Medal for Service should be found by the Young American Medals Committee, with the approval of the Attorney General, to be entitled to an award of the same type of medal in a later calendar year, the committee will designate an appropriate device to represent the succeeding award in lieu of another medal.



(Continued from page 7)

1. **Reversible Hydrocolloids.**—For this variety of hydrocolloid impression materials, heat must be applied (in a double boiler) to melt the mass before it can be made to flow freely. Upon cooling, it will become firm and resilient. Since this type can be remelted and used over and over again, it is known as reversible hydrocolloid impression material.

2. **Irreversible Hydrocolloids.**—In this type of hydrocolloid impression material, the original ingredient is in the form of a flourlike powder which when mixed with water produces an easily flowing mix that sets into a rubbery mass in a few minutes. Once it has set, it cannot be reconverted into fluid for reuse and therefore it is known as irreversible hydrocolloid.

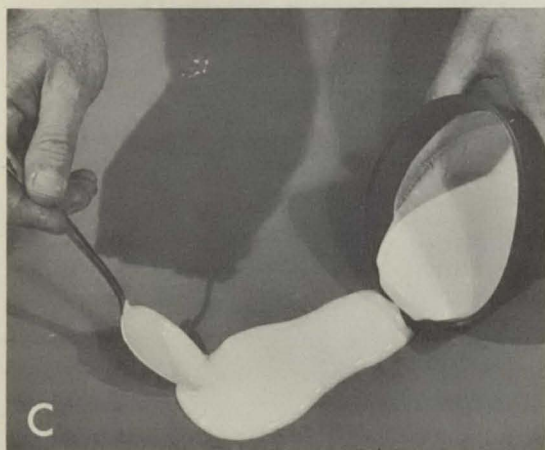
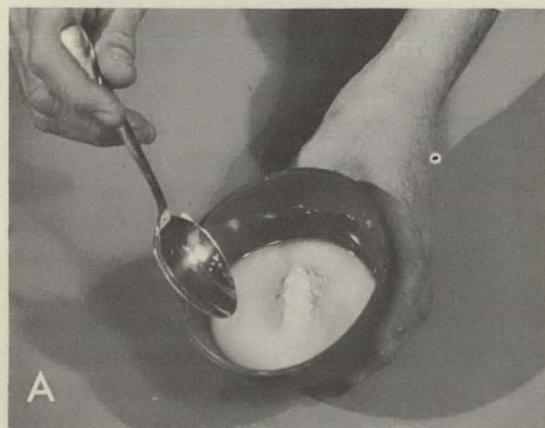


Figure 7. Proper mixing of plaster of paris: (a) powder added to water; (b) allowed to soak for 15 to 30 seconds; (c) should be free of bubbles and flow evenly.

This minor economic disadvantage is more than offset by the extreme convenience it offers to the user; namely, that it requires no heating equipment.

The hydrocolloids (reversible and irreversible types) are perishable. They dry and shrink badly in a short time; therefore they must be used as soon as possible.

**Self-Curing Rubbers.**—Self-curing rubber impression materials behave like the gelatinous hydrocolloid materials. Unlike the hydrocolloids, they are not perishable and will retain their shape permanently. This is a distinct advantage. It means that an impression need not be used immediately; it can be stored or shipped to a central laboratory for future use.

Silicone rubber is such an impression material. To the basic material a catalyst is added, and the two substances are mixed rapidly to produce a mix that can be applied with a brush or by pouring. The mix becomes firm in 10 minutes or 24 hours, depending on the amount and the variety of catalyst used.

Dow-Corning of Midland, Mich., a subsidiary of Dow Chemical, and the General Electric Co. are the two main producers of this remarkable material, which is based on the original investigations of Dr. Rob Roy McGregor.

Silicone rubbers have many other unusual applications in industry. They are used in gaskets for jet engines, in which extreme heat would destroy ordinary rubber. Silastic, the trade name for Dow-Corning silicone rubber, is supplied in many varieties to fulfill particular requirements. Full information is available.

The introduction of the use of silicone rubber in the medical field as well as in criminal investigations is another demonstration of the application of a product originally developed for a specific limited use in a totally unrelated field.



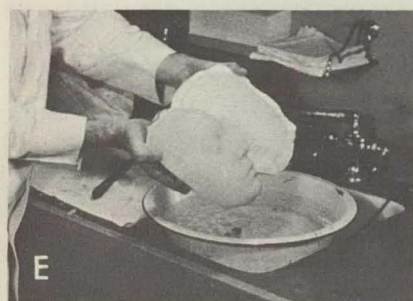


Figure 8. Making a facial cast with plaster of paris: (a) plaster of paris brushed over face; (b) proper thickness applied; (c) mold lifted off face; (d and e) positive cast made.

Silicone rubber has found many applications in plastic surgery, such as for building up contours, in correcting cleft palate, and for filling large defects.

*Self-Vulcanizing Rubber.* — This material, which in essence is a pre-vulcanized liquid rubber, has the advantage that it does not require the addition of a catalyst or activator to convert it into tough rubber (the end product). Exposure to air or any other method that will cause the loss of its water content will convert it to rubber of high tensile strength. This material exhibits considerable shrinkage, and the time required for it to cure (dry) is rather long, yet its extreme toughness and the fact that very large areas can be covered with it by

simply brushing it on makes this material useful under certain situations in which no other material can be used with advantage.

### Conclusion

The methods and materials used by the criminologic investigator in reproducing and preserving evidence should be tailored to the special form that the evidence may take—from a tire track in the snow to a gash in the human anatomy. We have seen what some of these materials are, and the methods have been discussed. Thorough familiarity with the advantages and disadvantages of the various impression-taking materials will insure the most accurate reproduction and prevent distortion of the evidence or its copy.

## NEW APPALACHIAN ACT

On March 9, 1965, the President signed Public Law 89-4 cited as the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, which will remain in effect through June 30, 1971. The purpose of this act is to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region.

Section 108 of the act contains certain conflict-of-interest provisions which are applicable to officials and employees of the Appalachian Regional Commission other than the Federal cochairman, his staff and alternate, and Federal employees detailed to the Commission who will remain subject to the provisions of sections 202 through 209, Title 18, U.S. Code (the existing conflict-of-interest statutes).

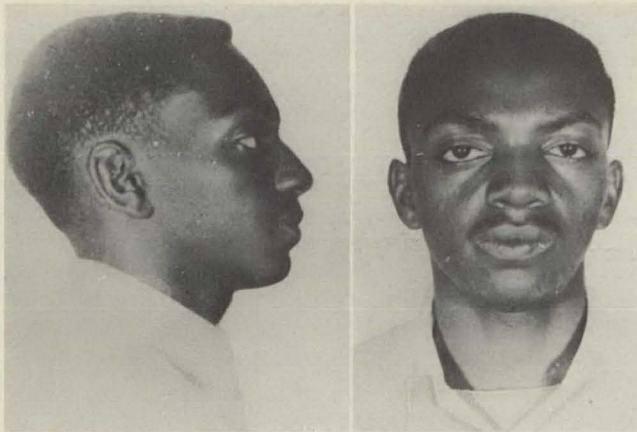
Each person, other than the Federal officials and employees mentioned above, subject to the conflict-of-interest provisions of this act is prohibited from—

1. Participating personally and substantially in any proceeding, etc., in which he, certain designated relatives, partners, or organizations have a financial interest. Maximum penalty—\$10,000 and/or 2 years. (This prohibition is not applicable if the person first makes a full disclosure to the Commission and receives in advance a written determination by the Commission that the interest is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the services which the Commission may expect from such person);
2. Receiving salary or supplementation of salary for his services on the Commission from any source other than his State or appropriate local Government agency. Maximum penalty—\$5,000 and/or 1 year.

The FBI will have investigative authority over indicated violations of the conflict-of-interest provisions.



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**CECIL LARRY WATTERS, also known as: Larry Watters.**

## Interstate Flight—Murder

Cecil Larry Watters is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the murder of a California taxicab driver. A Federal warrant was issued for his arrest on January 15, 1965, at San Diego, Calif.

## The Crime

On January 7, 1965, Watters and a companion allegedly beat, stabbed, and strangled a cabdriver to death at Imperial Beach, Calif. Watters' alleged partner was arrested, and when investigation indicated that Watters had fled the State, FBI assistance was requested by local authorities. This fugitive has previously been convicted of assault with intent to rape.

## Caution

Since Watters is being sought for a vicious murder and reportedly carries a revolver in his belt, he should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

## Description

Age----- 23, born July 11, 1942,  
Cave Spring, Ga.  
Height----- 5 feet 5 inches to  
5 feet 6 inches.  
Weight----- 115 to 130 pounds.  
Build----- Medium.  
Hair----- Black.  
Eyes----- Brown.  
Complexion--- Medium.  
Race----- Negro.  
Nationality--- American.  
Occupations--- Janitor, waiter.  
FBI No----- 97,916 F

Fingerprint 23 L 19 W IIO 16  
classification. M 12 W OII

## Notify the FBI

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, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

## CATTLE RUSTLING ACT

New legislation passed in the State of Kentucky will assist in protecting the owners of livestock from the loss of their animals through rustling.

The Cattle Rustling Act of Kentucky provides that owners of cattle, horses, and mules may register brands or earmarks with the State board of agriculture for a \$10 fee. The board then publishes a report of registered brands and distributes the report to county clerks, sheriffs, and handlers at stockyards and cattle auctions. Auctioneers, if suspicious of ownership of cattle they are selling, can check the brands on animals offered for sale to insure that those persons putting them on the block are the true owners.

## LIFE OR DEATH

Not long ago an inmate of a State prison in the South was released after serving 31 years of a life sentence for murder. Normally, a prisoner in this State under a life sentence would be eligible for parole in 7 to 15 years. In this case, however, at the time he was sentenced, the prisoner had threatened to kill all members of the jury upon his release from prison.

Therefore, the life sentence of this man provided that he would not be released from prison until all the members of the jury which convicted him had passed away. It was only then that he was released from prison—31 years later.

## METALLURGY

It is possible through metallurgical examinations to establish the identity of the manufacturer of a tool, piece of wire, or other similar metallic material found at the scene of a crime. The investigator is thus provided with valuable information that will assist him in tracing the evidence to its owner. *FBI Laboratory Booklet page 17.*



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

_____	_____	
(Name)	(Title)	
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(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)



Mr. Efram Zimbalist, Jr. (left), and Mr. Stephen Brooks leave FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., on an important "assignment." Mr. Zimbalist, as Inspector Lew Erskine, and Mr. Brooks, as Special Agent Jim Rhodes, play the leading roles in the new ABC television series, "The FBI," which is scheduled for viewing in color by the TV public beginning September 19, 1965.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

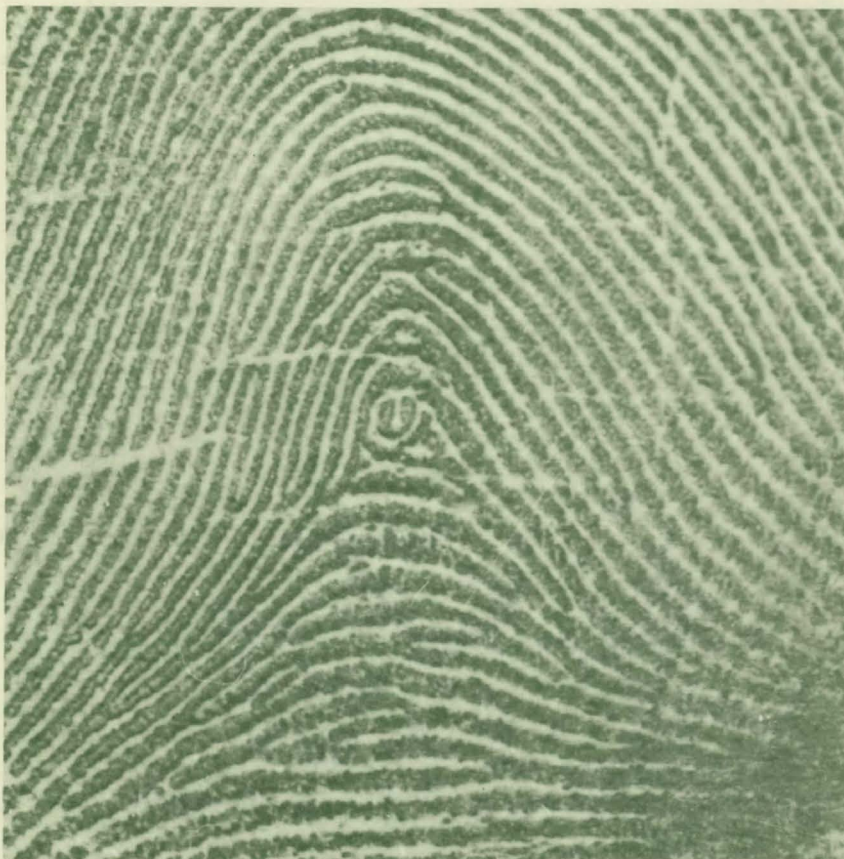
**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

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## INTERESTING PATTERN



The interesting pattern presented this month is classified as a central pocket loop type of whorl with a meeting tracing.