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CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHRONICLE

Vol. 2, No. 6

The Newspaper of the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy

November 1988

IN MEMORIAM: GEORGE TILLMAN RADFORD



R.E. ROBINSON Jr. PHOTO

Fellow officers of slain S.C. Highway Patrol Trooper George Tillman Radford carry his casket from the First Baptist Church in Dillon after services were held on Tuesday, Nov. 1.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHRONICLE

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Referendum passes in election

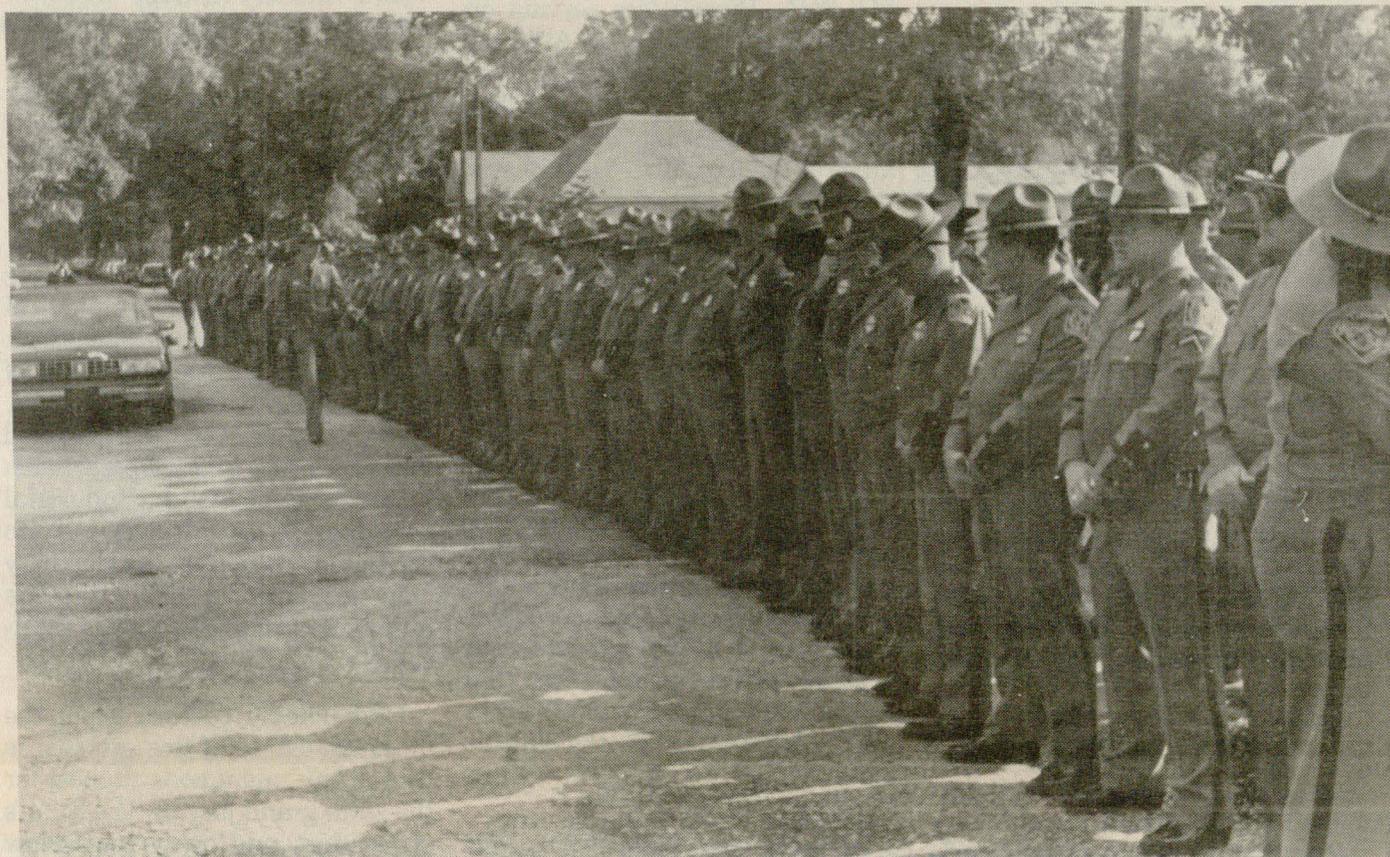
A Constitutional referendum passed November 8 enacts into law legislation passed by the General Assembly concerning minimum qualifications for sheriffs in South Carolina.

The law requires training for newly elected sheriffs in a program to be mandated by the Training Council and carried out by the Criminal Justice Academy.

Before the general election, there were no training requirements that had to be fulfilled by sheriffs. With the passage of the referendum, each new sheriff is required to undergo training in a mandatory sheriff's orientation program, according to Executive Director Jeff Moore.

The second part of the referendum requires all sheriffs to go through 20 hours in-service training a year. The training can be obtained anywhere that the curriculum is approved by the

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R.E. ROBINSON JR. PHOTO.

Honoring slain comrade

South Carolina state troopers form ranks for the funeral of Trooper George T. Radford on Nov. 1 at the First Baptist Church in Dillon.

**Fingerprint
expert
profiled**

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**Bowser
feels
fortunate**

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Completion of paperwork, details key to enrollment

Attendance at the Criminal Justice Academy is a privilege. It is also a requirement for every law enforcement officer in the state of South Carolina.

Before a person is accepted for enrollment in the Criminal Justice Academy, there are a number of qualifications which have to be met.

"We're a lot like a college admissions office," said Kevin Stogner, recently promoted to head the Certification Department at the Academy. "When a person applies to a college there are a number of forms which must be completed before the student is accepted. We have the same situation at the Academy."

Paperwork must be completed before a person can be assigned a position in a basic training class. The omission of information on an applica-

"We're a lot like a college admission office. When a person applies to a college there are a number of forms which must be completed before the student is accepted. We have the same situation at the Academy, but ours are required by law."

Kevin Stogner

tion can cost a law enforcement officer up to two months on his enrollment date.

Almost 800 law enforcement officers attend the basic training courses at the Criminal Justice Academy each year.

With the implementation of the Training Standards Act in 1988, spots in the basic training classes have been more in demand.

"The No. 1 problem which recurs the most involves fingerprints," said Stogner. "The number one thing a department should do when they hire an officer is to get fingerprints and to have three copies."

Fingerprints of an officer must be sent to SLED as a part of the background check. "It helps to have three prints made. When you're making copies some of them are illegible. That's why we suggest making the three separate copies," said Stogner.

As law enforcement agencies know, the fingerprints, driver's license check, and other background information, are requirements for admission to the

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COMMENTARY

Support for state grand jury lauded

I would like to thank each of the thousands of representatives of South Carolina law enforcement agencies who helped support the Constitutional Amendment to create a statewide grand jury for South Carolina.

In supporting the state grand jury, the voters have chosen to give South Carolina a valuable new tool to investigate and prosecute drug trafficking rings in the State.



MEDLOCK

From the time I first proposed it to the General Assembly in January 1985, the road to the creation of this new anti-drug weapon has been a long one. It has involved drafting the necessary legislation, working for its passage by the General Assembly in 1987, and, this month, winning the approval of the voters.

Representatives of South Carolina's law enforcement leadership joined together as the Attorney General's State Grand Jury Committee to play a valuable role in carrying the word about this proposal to the public. SLED Chief

Robert Stewart served with me as co-chairman. Other members at the state level were Colonel J.H. Lanier and SLED Lt. Edward Tallon Sr., current President of the SCLEOA. Prosecutors serving on the committee were U.S. Attorney Vinton D. Lide and Solicitor's Association President George Duncworth. Representing law enforcement at the local level were Sheriff Billy Barnes, Sheriff's Association President Ralph Freeman, Chief Andrew Shealy and LT. Benjamin Singleton, President of the Palmetto State Law Enforcement Officer's Association.

The state grand jury proposal passed by the widest margin of any of the eight constitutional amendments placed before the voters. Law enforcement leaders and our Office took a very active role in explaining the need for this new investigative body and how it would operate. Our goal was not only to insure passage for the Amendment but also to generate solid public support for the difficult task which we face in South Carolina.

That goal is to undertake a comprehensive state-level approach to the investigation and prosecution of the narcotics distribution trade

TRAVIS MEDLOCK

State Attorney General

in our state. It will be a tremendous challenge but one to which I pledge my own personal energies and the resources of the Attorney General's Office.

The need for a new, innovative approach to the prosecution of drug cases in the state is clear. Each year drugs drain the State of \$1 billion in valuable resources. Money which could be directed toward worthwhile purposes such as education and industrial development is instead lost to decreased business productivity and to criminal activity. The human cost of drug abuse is incalculable.

Undoubtedly, concern about the dramatic extent of this problem is behind the unanimous support for the state grand jury by The State's prosecutors and every major law enforcement organization. I believe that it is this broad-based support from law enforcement, the General

Assembly, the Judiciary and the public at large which will also be essential to the ultimate effectiveness of the state grand jury system.

At this time detailed research and planning is well under way in hopes of early ratification by the General Assembly which will allow new investigative body to begin its important work. Under the state grand jury plan, the local county grand juries will continue to function as they do now. It is these local bodies which will continue to consider and issue indictments for most crimes.

The state grand jury instead will detect, probe in depth, and issue indictments against drug trafficking rings in the state which cross county lines in their operations. The grand jury will work with an investigative team of state and local agencies directed by SLED Chief Robert Stewart.

I doubt that the Office of the Attorney General of South Carolina has ever taken upon itself as ambitious an undertaking as this one. But there is no doubt that we have an obligation to the people of this State, especially our children, to do so.

Curriculum streamlining to be enforced

For the past several months, I have discussed my desire to see a streamlining of the academy's curriculum to better serve the needs of the variety of law enforcement disciplines in our state. To that end, I am happy to advise that the first phase of those plans will be implemented in January.



JOHNSON

This decision came about with the help and input from police chiefs and sheriffs during my visits to departments statewide and through other forums.

So far, I have visited 24 departments, from some of the largest cities in the state to the smallest.

I have learned from each one, and I particularly discovered that police departments have some

RICK JOHNSON

Executive Director

problems that are peculiar only to their areas of enforcement while sheriff's departments have similar concerns that don't affect police departments.

Beginning with the January 1989 basic classes, officers attending the academy will have the opportunity of choosing from six elective courses. Each officer will choose and attend three of those courses, which will be taught in two-hour blocks. The elective courses will be offered during the fifth week of training during which a day will be set aside for these specific courses.

The new elective courses to be provided are:

- Civil process.
- Courtroom security.
- Courtroom testimony.
- Motorcycle gangs.
- Gypsy crimes.
- ABC laws.

Prior to initiating these new electives, our staff will be encouraging law enforcement officials and their officers to work with their students who will be attending the academy in order that maximum benefit is derived.

I believe we will be seeing a more efficient training process for our basic classes with these electives, and I am excited about the implementation. In the future, other additions may include Accident Reconstruction, Advanced Accident Techniques, Traffic Laws, and Practical Problems.

As always, your input is vital, and I need to hear from you.

I hope you enjoy this issue of the Criminal Justice Chronicle.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHRONICLE

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Brown happy with accreditation

After a wait of two and a half years, Greenville County Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown and his law enforcement agency have reason to celebrate.

On July 26, Brown and his department received a "heck of an honor" when they were bestowed accreditation as one of the top law enforcement agencies in the country. In October, Brown was chosen to serve on the accreditation board. He will take office in January 1989.

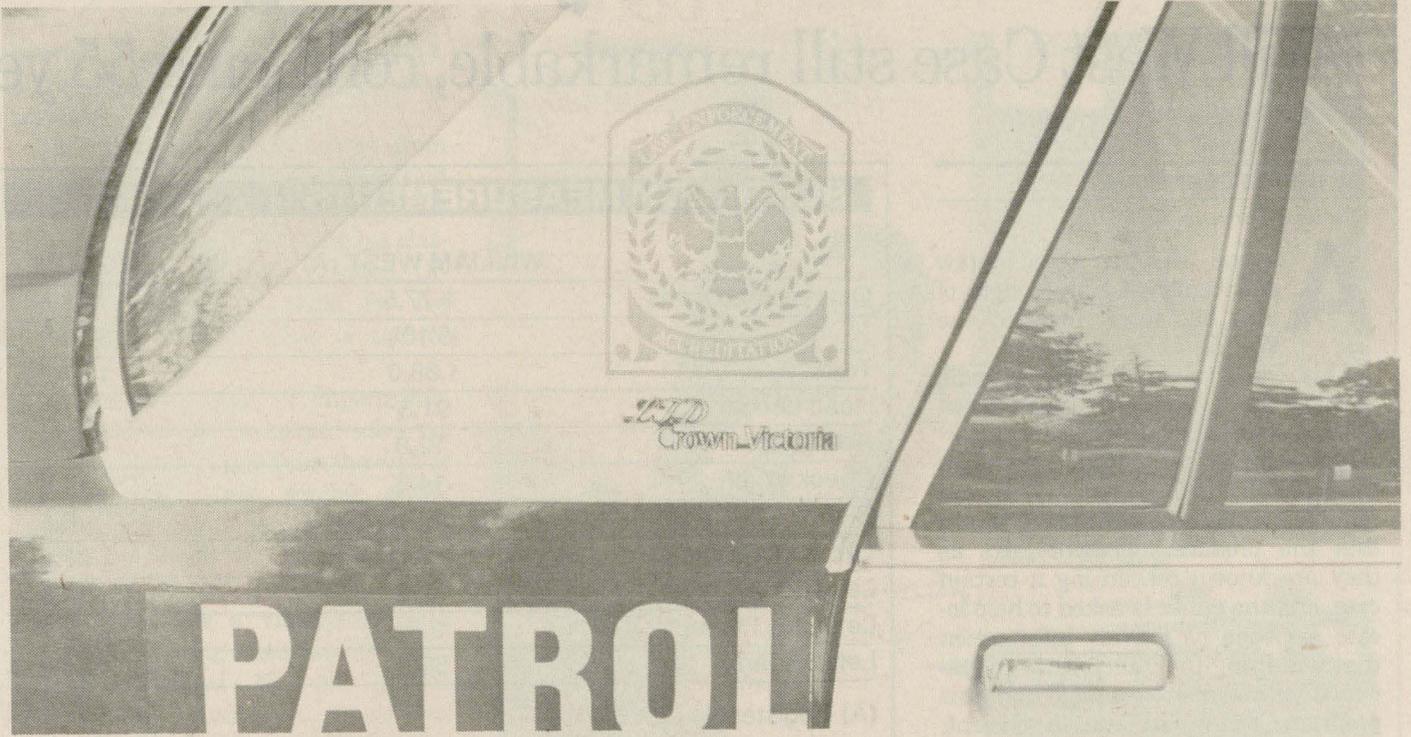
"The accreditation honor is good for us, good for our morale. I believe we have set the pace for other law enforcement agencies in the state," Brown said.

"Most of the progress in law enforcement has been made in the last 20 years. It made us take a long, hard look at ourselves," said Brown. "I believe we've always done a good job, but now with accreditation, the public, I believe, will look at us with more confidence.

"To me, it's the most exciting thing to happen to law enforcement in 20 years. Why should every agency in the country have different standards? With the accreditation procedure, each agency must meet the same requirements."

For Major Charles E. Barnett of the Greenville County Sheriff's Department, it is a "way for agencies to operate more efficiently. It also makes you go back and document everything. Before accreditation, nobody had ever done this."

Lt. Eddie Candler of the Greenville Sheriff's Department also sees benefits of certification. "Once you're certified, you're looked upon as a professional organization. If they say you don't comply, then you've got to buy the equipment or take the measures to be accredited."



The seal of accreditation is emblazoned on a Greenville County Sheriff's Department patrol car. The department received its certification this past summer.

To receive accreditation, a department has to comply with 832 applicable standards concerning all phases of law enforcement, including six major law enforcement topics:

- Role, responsibilities and relationships with other agencies.
- Organization, management and administration.
- Personnel administration.
- Law enforcement operations, operational support and traffic law enforcement.
- Prisoner and court-related services.
- Auxiliary and technical services.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement agencies was formed in 1979 through the combined efforts of four major law enforcement

membership associations — the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Sheriff's Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives and the Police Executive Research Forum.

The commission's purpose was to develop a set of law enforcement standards and establish and administer an accreditation process by which law enforcement agencies at the state and local levels can demonstrate voluntarily that they meet professional criteria.

To receive accreditation, an agency is required to document compliance with all accreditation standards which apply. Next, a team of law enforcement professionals is sent to review, inspect and verify the agency's compliance.

The Greenville County Sheriff's

Department received its notification after applying in early 1986. The process, according to Brown, takes an average of two years.

For Brown's department, though, it took a bit longer. "In December of 1987 we found we were lacking in 28 standards, the biggest disadvantage being our selection process. It took us from December to July to meet those standards," said Brown, noting his agency brought in a consultant to help remedy the problem.

Upon reaching accreditation, the Greenville County Sheriff's Department became one of only 78 certified law enforcement agencies in the U.S. — 12 are Sheriff's Offices. Nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. are not certified.

Dream come true

Sam Bowser able to combine two enjoyable careers in one Academy post

Sam Bowser feels like he is a fortunate man. He is able to combine two careers which he loves — law enforcement and physical fitness — in his new job at the Criminal Justice Academy.

A former high school and college football standout as he was growing up in Union and later at Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C., it was only natural that he concentrate on physical fitness.

And his interest in law enforcement goes back to the image presented by policemen in his hometown of Union as he was growing up.

Bowser joined the Academy staff as an assistant instructor in physical

training and defensive tactics, working with Bruce Hancock, following seven years with the Richland County Sheriff's Department.

Prior to that he had worked as a high school teacher and coach in Union, where he had graduated in 1975 after an outstanding high school athletic career, which carried on into his college days at Livingstone.

"When I was growing up I felt I wanted to stay in athletics or go into law enforcement work," Bowser says. He had potential to follow the first line of work as he earned All-Area honors on all-star teams which included former Chicago Bears quarterback Steve Fuller and New York Yankees second

baseman Wayne Tolleson, who were playing for arch-rival Spartanburg at the time.

"My interest in law enforcement goes back to when I was growing up," Bowser says. "When I was growing up in Union a policeman was always a person who helped somebody. I felt like it would be very rewarding to be able to help somebody and I decided back then it was something I wanted to do."

When he had the opportunity to join the Richland County Sheriff's Department he jumped at it. And those seven years of experience in law enforcement, combined with his background in coaching and teaching, are paying off.

"The fact that I've been on the street really helps in what I am doing now," Bowser said. "If I hadn't been in real good condition when I was on the force, I would have really been in trouble several times."

It has helped that Bowser has continued his interest in physical fitness. "I have been a weightlifter for 10 or 12 years," said Bowser. "I've always wanted to stay in shape. I've been doing these things as a hobby."

Getting the information across to the students he and Hancock work with at the Academy is important to Bowser.

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Unsolved Mystery

Will West Case still remarkable, confusing 55 years later

By BRUCE JERNIGAN

Academy Forensics Instructor

Anyone who has been in law enforcement for any length of time has surely heard of the Will West Case.

This case, or episode if you will, marked the downfall of the Bertillon System of Identification. There is currently a television program called "Unsolved Mysteries." Those who are familiar with this program are aware that the producers present facts as they are known concerning a certain case, and the public is asked to help locate someone or provide information that will bring the guilty party to justice. If we may borrow a page from this program, we would like to present, once again, the Will West Case. But this time, we would like for you to be the judge in our Unsolved Mystery.

To refresh your memory concerning this case, it all began on May 1, 1903, at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. This story involves the most remarkable resemblance of two unrelated persons on record (or were they unrelated?)

A young black man was being booked at the penitentiary to begin serving a prison sentence. During the process of being photographed and his Bertillon measurements taken, the booking officer recognized Mr. Will West as having been booked into the penitentiary previously, and remarked about this fact, stating "You've been here before," to which Mr. Will West answered "No, sir", insisting that this was his first time at Leavenworth.

Not being convinced of this fact, the booking officer searched the files and located a card bearing the name of William West, which had Bertillon measurements recorded that were virtually identical to those of the new prisoner, Will West.

If the measurements were not enough, there was a photograph of William West. That proved that Will West and William West were the same person (or did it?). Will West agreed that the photograph looked like him, but said it could not be him for he had never been arrested before.

With repeated denials by Will West, prison officials made a more extensive check of their records, and it was learned that William West, whose file card was produced to show that Will West was a previous inmate of the penitentiary, was still in custody and serving a life sentence for murder.

William West was brought to the booking area of the penitentiary and the two men were standing side by side, and their likeness was so astounding those present could not tell one from the other, except that William West was wearing prison clothes and

BERTILLON MEASUREMENTS		
	WILLIAM WEST (A)	WILL WEST (B)
Outstretched Arms	1.77.5 (5'10')	1.78.5 (5'10 1/2)
Trunk	1.88.0	1.87.0
Head Length	91.3	91.3
Head Width	19.8	19.7
Cheek Width	14.8	14.8
Right Ear	6.5 (or 6.6) (C)	6.6
Left Foot	27.5	28.2
Left Middle Finger	12.2	12.3
Left Little Finger	9.6	9.7
Left Forearm	50.3	50.2

(A) Register No. 2626
(B) Register No. 3426
(C) Conflicting data from prison records

Will West was not.

The only way the two men could be distinguished was through comparison of their fingerprints. From that date forward, all records concerning the two men indicate in no way that they were related.

The one fact that looms high above all else is that this incident definitely marked the beginning of the end for the Bertillon System of Identification and a plus for the infant science of fingerprints. But with this fact paramount, there still lingers the one nagging question, WERE THE TWO MEN RELATED? This is where our unsolved mystery comes in.

Included in this article is a list of facts and comparisons concerning the two men, and you be the judge. Were they actually twins or was this the most coincidental happening of all time?

Mr. Joe Nickell, instructor of English at the University of Kentucky, has done extensive research in this matter, and has brought forth what we believe to be some very interesting and thought-provoking information.

Quoting Mr. Nickell, "the Wests had an uncanny physical resemblance, coupled with a unique series of coincidences, to say the least, including the accident of name.

The odds were being multiplied: similar facial structure TIMES similar measurement TIMES the same surname TIMES similar first names. Since the Wests were reported identical and, indeed, as alike as twin brothers, might it not be given the absence of proof otherwise, that they were twins, possibly separated in early life? Would that not account for all known data?

Mr. Nickell, having become very in-

involved with the unanswered question concerning the possibility of the two Wests being twins, consulted Mr. Alfred V. Iannarelli, a renowned expert in ear identification.

Mr. Iannarelli has consulted in such famous questions of identification as those of Anastasia, Martin Borman, Lindburgh, and many others (including some which he was "not at liberty to state").

Enlarged mug photos of Will and William West were sent to Mr. Iannarelli, who in turn enlarged the photos of the right ear of each (from the profiles), superimposing certain horizontal, vertical and diagonal axes employed in his system of classification.

From these comparisons and superimpositions, Mr. Iannarelli concluded: "The theory that (the Wests) were identical twins who were separated in early life is certainly correct—I will say without doubt that the so-called West brothers, in my opinion, were related and identical twins."

Mr. Iannarelli prepared Standard Ear I.D. Cards with the ear photographs of both Wests to illustrate the anatomical classifications of their ears in relation to each other.

But abstract numerical classification of ears and fingerprints are by no means intended to replace the visual evidence itself. Mr. Iannarelli provided several reproductions of the ears of identical and fraternal twins and triplets for comparison. It was easy to see that, although "identical" siblings did not have precisely identical ears (the classifications were different in each case), they were markedly more alike than those termed "fraternal".

Mr. Iannarelli noted that the West ears possessed the same exceedingly

great degree of similarity as those of identical twins or any two identical triplets. Mr. Iannarelli called attention to "the minute differences in the upper helix rim and antihelix of Will compared to William.

"This, of course, may have taken place soon after the ears began to form during the embryological development state. If through the classification of the external ear or fingerprints the classifications were identical, then neither system would be infallible."

The Bertillon measurements and portrait parle in the Wests' files — the very data that had failed to adequately distinguish the two — remained as potentially valuable evidence in the new quest to determine their relationship. The photographs, with the right ears clearly shown, had already proven extremely important. For an opinion on the similarity of the Wests' facial features, Mr. Nickell contacted S/Sgt. P.J. Donleavy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), who is the developer of the Identi-Kit II.

After studying the photographs of the two Wests, S/Sgt. Donleavy gave this opinion: "The Wests in composite artist parlance would be what we, in the profession, call look alikes."

One of the last questions I put to a witness when obtaining a composite likeness is: "Does the person being described look like anyone we would all know?" — i.e. a film star, politician, athlete, local celebrity, etc.? The Wests are very good examples of near perfect look alikes.

They are to all intents and purposes practically indistinguishable. This means, to draw a conclusion from S/Sgt. Donleavy's expert and objective opinion, that the resemblance is consistent with their being identical twins.

Mr. Nickell next turned to the specific Bertillon measurements from the Wests' files. You will note that the measurements, while extremely similar, are not exactly the same, as has sometimes been reported by some enthusiastic writers.

For an evaluation as to just how similar the measurements were, Mr. Nickell contacted Dr. Steven G. Vandenberg, an expert in the study of anthropometric measurements of twins. After a study of the data sent to him by Mr. Nickell, Dr. Vandenberg wrote: "The measurements you sent me for the two men are certainly consistent with the possibility that the men are twins. The small differences are well within the measurement error or could be due to real, but small, environmentally caused variations."

Still there remained yet another item to be considered. The eye color for

Fingerprint sleuth aiding students

By APRIL J. WEICHBRODT

Special to The Chronicle

Teaching law enforcement officers to read and understand the complex patterns of fingerprints is the task of Bruce Jernigan, who has been a forensics instructor at the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy for almost 11 years.

While Jernigan, who has been an instructor since Jan. 30, 1978, teaches a variety of forensics classes, fingerprints is a favorite subject and one of the most difficult he teaches. Other subjects include arson, gambling and fraud investigation.

Because of the course's difficulty, classes on fingerprints are limited to 20 persons. The students learn the types of prints, the proper vocabulary used to describe them, how to classify and use them to identify suspects.

"It's very difficult. By the end of the third hour of their first day, they wonder why they are here," he said.

But Jernigan, who was in charge of identification at the West Columbia Police Department before joining the academy, works closely with individual students to ensure their learning the fundamentals. Many coffee breaks will find Jernigan in his classroom with a student who had difficulty grasping part of a lesson. They will go over and over it together.

"If they don't understand it when they leave my class, then I have short-changed them," he said.

Jernigan tells his students if they don't understand something, to stop him during class and he won't continue until they do understand. If they wait several days, they will be too far behind.

"This is a challenge. I had a knack for training and this is an opportunity to pass on some of the things I had

learned through the years," he said, adding that he still continues his own training.

The instructor shies away from being a stern professor type and said he prefers a family atmosphere in his classes. Long after completing his classes, many students stay in touch. Often he is called by them for his thoughts on certain cases or techniques.

An enlarged copy of fingerprints, from the first case he helped solve via matching prints, hang from the wall of his classroom amid similar enlargements. Printed underneath that first set are the words "#1, Everybody has to start someplace."

The case was a vandalism at a tombstone carving business. The vandal had spilled oil on granite tombstones, causing a permanent stain. A print Jernigan lifted from an oil can revealed that one of the businesses' owners, who was feuding with his partner, was responsible.

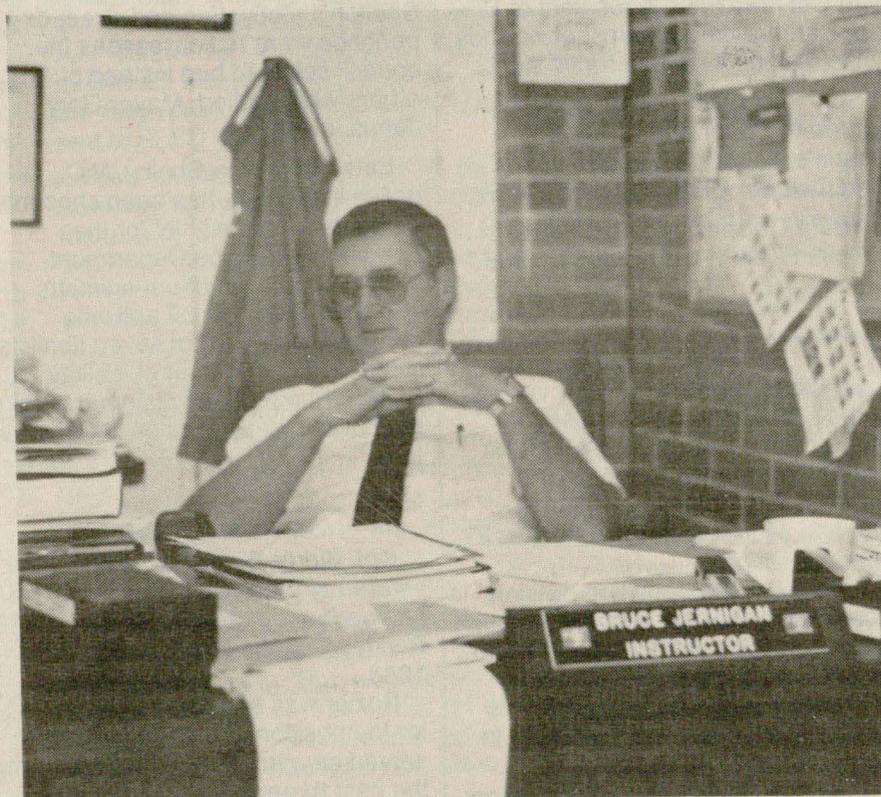
Although the case was not a headline maker, he got a satisfaction from piecing the evidence together, he said.

A mystery, or "the unknown" as he refers to it, fascinates him. "It's up to us to take that evidence and put it together," he said.

Jernigan recalls a case where a car was stolen from a shopping center parking lot. A car left parked in the next space was discovered also to have been stolen. Once dusted inside, fingerprints showed up everywhere.

"When you have so many, where do you start?" he asked.

He decided that the gear shift would probably show the most recent prints. When dusted, an obvious print appeared inside an indentation on the left side of the handle. After the difficulty of lifting it from an indentation, he found he had a clear sample of



Bruce Jernigan, an instructor at the Academy since 1978, specializes in teaching the art of fingerprinting to students.

the suspect's right thumb print.

About 60 days later a suspect was arrested. The print matched the suspect's. Investigation revealed he had stolen a car in Cayce, taken it to Anderson, where he stole another car, which he abandoned in the West Columbia shopping center. He then took a West Columbia car to Kansas, where he was arrested. The matching print was key in clearing all three auto thefts.

Although Jernigan's grandfather, Austin Ruff, was a Lexington County Sheriff and served as the West Columbia Police Chief before dying in 1933, Jernigan had not planned to go into law enforcement.

He was a licensed undertaker for a funeral home when a friend urged him

to apply for a dispatching job at the police department. He calls the career change an accident, but said he has no desire to return to the funeral business.

The law enforcement career has not been without the usual stress that comes with that field. Jernigan credits his growth and progress in the field to the constant support and encouragement of his wife, the former Jeannette Martin of Aiken.

Mrs. Jernigan and their three daughters like to tease him about his running into former students on each trip out of town they take, including a trip to Washington, D.C. The only place he has been recently where nobody seemed to know him was California.

MYSTERY: Will West Case still confusing, remarkable

CONTINUED/ FROM PAGE 4

both Will and William was given as deep maroon. There very words were also used to describe the eye color of Johnson Williams (Will's alias on his earlier record). Mr. Nickell made several inquiries of law enforcement personnel as well as several black individuals, and invariable they regarded the description as "unusual."

So did Dr. David W. Chambers, president of the Central Florida Optometric Society. Stating that the most common eye color for blacks is dark brown, Dr. Chambers considered deep maroon to be "very unusual". Dr. Chambers theorized that the red was due to reflection of external light from

the retina, in which case he said, he would suspect "the possibility of a very thin iris." Dr. Chambers termed such a condition rare, and stated that if his hypothesis were correct, it would be a further point of genetic evidence (not conclusive in itself, of course) that the Wests were twins. In any case, he agreed, the unusual coloration would still argue in favor of their monozygotic relationship.

One last piece of the puzzle was yet to be explored, and that was fingerprints. Since there had been a lapse of approximately three-quarters of a century when this further study was done, it was impossible to obtain the original fingerprint cards of the Wests.

Only a photocopy of a copy was available, and the copy was not of the best quality.

The copy of the fingerprints was submitted to Jean Milner, an expert in twins' fingerprints. Mrs. Milner completed her study and then submitted the copy of the prints to Dr. Margaret Thompson (a geneticist) for additional study, withholding her finding to be compared with the findings of Dr. Thompson at a later time.

At the completion of Dr. Thompson's study, both Mrs. Milner and Dr. Thompson agreed in all cases, although both had difficulty in making up their minds about the fifth digit on all four hands. The patterns all tended

to be closed or central pocket loops with an ulnar flow on those four fingers. As far as pattern types were concerned, those fingers offered the strongest evidence that the subjects were indeed monozygotic twins.

The probability of a relatively rare pattern occurring on that digit on both hands of both subjects would be remote except in the case of identical twins.

Well, you have the information, and now you are the jury.

Do we still have an unsolved mystery or do we have a verdict? Were the Wests long lost twins or was this case the most remarkable case of resemblance in history?

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

DEATHS

George T. Radford, a 16-year veteran of the S. C. Highway Patrol, died Oct. 29, 1988. A resident of Dillon, Radford died of gunshot wounds while making a routine traffic stop.

Sgt. Perry D. Rollins Jr., who served the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department for 15 years, died Oct. 11, 1988, at the age of 59.

Tollie Cooper, retired as chief of police in Salley, died Oct. 31, 1988. He was 79.

APPOINTMENTS

Lt. Gene Sealy, a 14-year veteran of the Forest Acres Police Department, has been named chief of the department's detective division.

Sealy, 34, replaces Lt. Charles McLean, who retired in June after 22 years of service.

As chief of the detective division, Sealy is responsible for coordinating cases under investigation and working with the department's crime prevention program. Sealy said his main objective is to reduce crime in Forest Acres.

There are three other investigators in the division.

Sealy, who grew up in Forest Acres, is a graduate of Keenan High School and the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy. He is studying criminal justice at the University of South Carolina.

Willie B. Davis, saying his Army experience would be beneficial, recently joined the Dillon Police Department.

Davis, 23, spent three years in the Army following graduation from Latta High School in 1984. He was discharged in May of 1987 and since has been employed by the South Carolina National Guard and Dixiana Mill. He was hired by the Dillon Police Department in August.

Davis said he looks forward to his enrollment in the basic criminal course given by the Criminal Justice Academy, training required of all new police officers.

Ken Abercrombie, 24, of Lyman was hired recently to fill the vacancy of night shift officer in the Duncan Police Department. The department had gone two years without a night shift officer and had screened 24 applicants for the position.

A certified police officer, Abercrombie previously worked nearly 1 1/2 years as a night patrolman at the Lyman Police Department. Before that, he worked two years for the Fountain Inn Police.

The last officer to work the night shift in Duncan was Abercrombie's father, Chris Abercrombie, a 16-year law enforcement veteran who resigned from Duncan to work in the Lyman Police Department. Abercrombie died of a heart attack while on duty in January.

Charles C. "Chuck" Shelton, 29, was recently hired by the city of Duncan to be its new police chief.

Shelton had been employed as a lieutenant at the five-officer Wellford Police Department for five years. Shelton's motivation and street experience were major reasons the council selected him instead of 11 others who applied, Mayor Gary Johnson said.

Larry Boyes, a Shelby, N.C., police lieutenant, has been chosen as the new police chief for the Simpsonville Police Department.

Boyes, 43, was the unanimous choice of City Council and was chosen from a field of seven finalists. He is replacing former chief Ray Brown, who recently resigned to take the police chief's position in Fountain Inn.

PROMOTIONS

Cpl. Garry B. Rozier, a nine-year veteran of the S.C. Highway Patrol, has been promoted to Sgt. of Berkley County, effective Oct. 30, 1988.

Rozier was one of three finalists for the position. Previously, Rozier served as a trooper in Jasper County the past three years following service in Charleston and Beaufort Counties.

Maxie Leon Rowell Jr. was recently promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Dillon Police Department. Rowell's first stint as an officer began June 1, 1984, when he became a member of the Mullins Police Department. While working in Mullins, he completed the basic law enforcement course at the Criminal Justice Academy.

Rowell joined the Dillon Police Department Jan. 7, 1986, and on July 1, 1988, became a corporal. His promotion to the rank of sergeant came five weeks later.

RESIGNATIONS

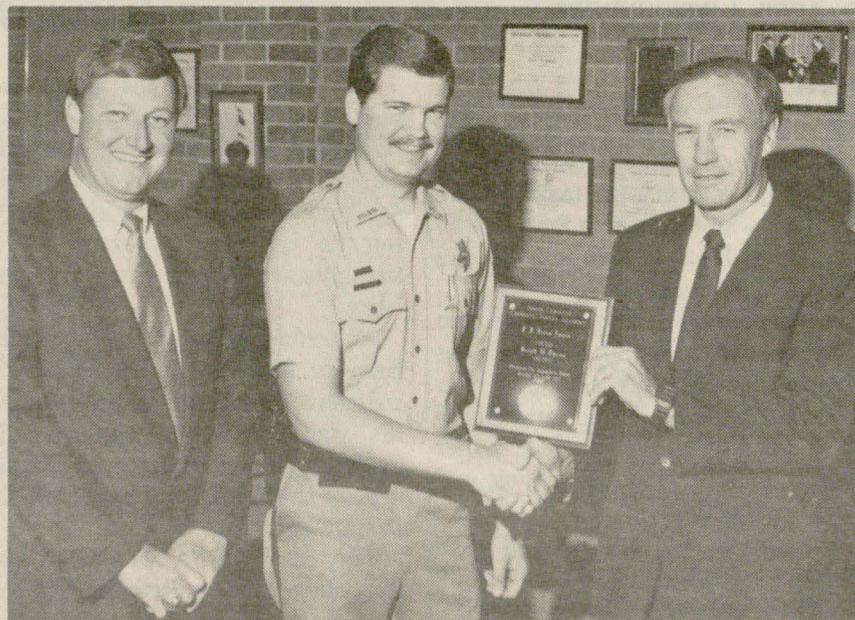
Tom Atkins, St. George Chief of Police, ended his duties Nov. 11, citing personal reasons. Atkins had been with the department since July of 1987. Before joining the department, Atkins had graduated from the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy with highest honors and won the J.P. Strom Award.

GRADUATIONS

Jeffrey G. Tolen, formerly of Batesburg, graduated recently from the 69th session of the Criminal Justice Academy in Manassas, Va., where he completed instruction in basic/jailers/courthouse and courtroom security school.

James C. Wagers Jr. of Blackstock recently completed eight weeks of basic training at the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy, finishing among the top in his class. Wagers, 33, was class leader and top shooter for his class, said Lendol C. Hicks, director of basic training at the academy.

J.P. Strom Award Winners



Pickens County Sheriff C. David Stone (right) presents the J.P. Strom Award to Officer Gerald W. Owens. Rick Johnson, left, also takes part in ceremony.



Chief W. M. Howe (right) of the Clover Police Department presents award to Officer Jerry L. Hoffman of the Clover Police Department. Rick Johnson (left) congratulates Hoffman.

Allison Morris joins Academy staff

Allison Morris has joined the staff of the Criminal Justice Academy as an assistant to Richard Shealy in the Academy audio visual department.

A native of Irmo and a graduate of Lander College, she is no newcomer to law enforcement work.

She had worked for the Union County Sheriff's Department heading up the effort to get the department fully computerized.

"Working with the Union County Sheriff's Department was my first involvement with law enforcement," she said. "I had been working with computers and when the sheriff found I had a computer background I was offered the job."

The involvement with computers and audio-visual equipment in Union County led to the position at the Academy.

"I enjoyed working with law enforcement and when I found out about the job here at the Academy I was excited about it," she said. "I do a lot of taping here for the instructors who need programs taped. When they need a tape put together I do that for them," she said.

She joined the Academy in September and has enjoyed her work there. She enjoys spending time with her son, Zach, who was four months old in October.

PAPERWORK: Details key to enrollment

CONTINUED/FROM PAGE 1

Academy.

"We understand the problems that departments have in dealing with paperwork," said Stogner. "We know that training officers change and secretaries to chiefs change. We want them all to know that we're here to answer questions and to help them when they need help. But we also want them to know how to make the application process more efficient."

Stogner understands the increased pressure on departments concerning the certification of officers.

Information contained in the LEO packet outlines the process of making application to the Academy. Persons in the Academy's Certification Department are available to answer questions and offer assistance when needed.

There have been cases where the fingerprints have been unreadable. "If a department has a continual problem with the prints, they need to let us know and we will work with them to get an acceptable set of fingerprints," Stogner said.

Another recurring problem in the admissions process concerns the driver's license check. "We require a five-year driver's license check," Stogner emphasizes. "Some applications are received with a three-year check. We can't accept that. A department can make the request in writing to the Highway Department and note that this is for a police applicant. That assures the five-year check and will facilitate the process.

When an applicant has a court

record, "it is important to the department to furnish us with the disposition of the case with a letter from the clerk of court," Stogner said.

The importance of official records as required by the Law Enforcement Training Act cannot be overemphasized. "We must have the official records that are asked for," Stogner said.

For instance, there are occasions when applicants cannot supply a birth certificate or a school diploma. "The applicant can get a copy of his or her birth certificate from DHEC or from the corresponding agency in the state where they were born," Stogner said. The applicants should be able to acquire proof of graduation from the school if a diploma is missing.

"Sometimes we get medical forms, signed by the physician, but without the box being checked which acknowledges the physical well-being of the officer," Stogner said. "We can't assume anything, if the doctor hasn't checked it."

The entire point of reminding departments of the importance of correctly filling out the applications is to speed the process up. "We're already booking officers in basic classes for 1989," Stogner said early in November. "When an application has to be returned to a department for corrections or for lack of information, it certainly slows the process. Because of the demand for slots in the basic classes, an applicant could be delayed by two classes because of a delay in processing papers."

Departments are also reminded to

send in all information at one time, rather than sending it in piecemeal. The process is speeded up and there is less chance of a document being misplaced. One exception, of course, is the fingerprint card, which should be sent to SLED as soon as possible.

Once an officer is certified by the Academy the paper trail doesn't stop there. And when an officer leaves a department, his certification card must be returned to the Academy. "We can't activate the officer's file until the card is returned to us," Stogner said of the certification card.

The provisions of the Training Act spell out everything that is required, and the duty of the Academy's Certification Department is to make sure those requirements are carried out.

"We're here to help the departments. We want them to call us when they have questions. That's what we're here for," Stogner said. "But we also want the departments to know that all of the requirements must be met before officers can be scheduled for attendance at the Academy."

"Overall the departments are doing well in handling the paperwork," Stogner said. "It is important to remind them to look over the forms before mailing and to take time in filling out the forms. They should make sure that there are signatures in all places where they are required and that all required documents are enclosed."

The Academy is really no different from any other institution of higher learning.

REFERENDUM: Passage creates new standards for sheriffs in S.C.

CONTINUED/ FROM PAGE 1

Academy, said Moore.

The Training Council plans to establish the training program for new sheriffs in conjunction with the Academy.

The legislation calls for future candidates for Sheriff to have the following qualifications:

- Be a citizen of the United States.
- Be a resident of their county for at least one year.
- Be a registered voter.
- Be at least 21 years old.
- Be a high school graduate, or hold the equivalency, or have five years law enforcement experience.
- Not be convicted of a felony or pardoned for a felony conviction; nor have a conviction for driving under suspension during the past 10 years.
- File with the Probate Court a copy of a high school diploma or equivalent (G.E.D.) certificate.
- Candidate must swear before a Probate Judge that all qualifications have been met.

In a related meeting, the Training Council ratified the Academy's "policy involving instructors doing outside work for which they receive compensation," said Academy Executive Director Rick Johnson. "There are very strict guidelines on what the rules and regulations would be involving instructors who do that."

Secondly, according to Johnson, "there was some discussion regarding the fact that chiefs and sheriffs in the state need to be sure to submit necessary documents to get someone certified when they hire someone within a 15-day period as required by council."

FBI associates meet for retraining session

FBI National Academy Associates from across South Carolina met at the state Criminal Justice Academy late last month for their Fall Retraining Session.

About 50 associates, or graduates of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy, attended the session held Oct. 28-30.

Bill C. Gibson, Director of Training for the state academy, said, "The highlight of training this year was a training session by the FBI Academy on transition from revolvers to semi-automatics."

The course included emphasis on ammunition, and liability.

During the second evening of events the Columbia Office of FBI presented a session on the 1986 Miami shooting incident which involved federal agents, Gibson said.

Your comments are appreciated

Readers are invited to offer their comments on happenings affecting law enforcement work.

Letters to the editor on law enforcement subjects are invited and will be considered for publication in the regular issues of *The Criminal Justice Chronicle*.

We also solicit news items concerning job changes and accomplishments among the state's law enforcement personnel. Send them to Editor, Criminal Justice Chronicle, 5400 J.P. Strom Blvd., Columbia, S.C., 29210-4088.

Town of Lexington seeks police chief

The town of Lexington is seeking a new police chief upon the retirement of 16-year veteran E.O. Sharpe.

Sharpe is to retire effective Nov. 28. Sharpe has been on medical leave for about two months.

Assistant police chief Mike Roth was sworn in as acting police chief.

BOWSER: Enjoying Academy role

CONTINUED/ FROM PAGE 3

"I know how much it can mean to an officer on the street to be in good physical condition and to know defensive tactics. You're trying to help people, but not everybody is co-operative," he says in a tone that is familiar to all law enforcement officers.

"But it is important to get information about how a person can benefit from being physically fit in their everyday lives when we are working with them," said Bowser. "Physical fitness is something that a person can benefit from in everything they do. It can benefit a person in everyday living."

That's why proper nutritional habits

are an important part of the program Hancock and Bowser are teaching.

"The majority of people we have coming through here are in pretty good shape," says Bowser. "They have gotten the information beforehand about what is expected of them and I would say that about 70 to 75 percent of the people are in good shape."

Those people are fortunate to have Bowser as an instructor. He knows the problems faced on the street through his seven years out there. But he also knows the benefits of physical fitness because of his academic and athletic background.

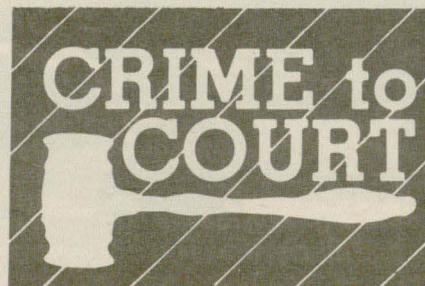
For Sam Bowser his role as an instructor at the Academy is pretty close to a dream come true.

DECEMBER

"Unknown Risks at Traffic Stops" will be the topic of December's Crime to Court series.

November's program dealt with "Part II — Profile of a Drug Dealer." It was seen beginning Nov. 15.

December's segment can be seen beginning Dec. 15.



Highway Act to go into effect Jan. 1

By JIM KIRBY

Criminal Justice Academy Associate Director

The Safer Highway Act, passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor in May, goes into effect in its major provisions January 1, 1989.

New vehicles manufactured after that date must conform to the tinted glass requirements of the Act, but current owners of vehicles with illegal dark glass have until Jan. 1, 1992, to replace the glass. This requirement for see-through glass is widely regarded as helpful to law enforcement as well as increasing visibility for drivers.

It is impossible to give legal detailed report on the law in a news article, but the Act is wide-ranging in its ramifications.

A major change places the initial determination of habitual offenders against the traffic laws in the Highway Department by administrative action rather than judicial action by this state's prosecutors.

Provision is allowed for appeal. A five-year suspension runs from the Highway Department's determination that a violator is an habitual offender with the right to petition for a reduction to two years. Conviction carries a sentence of one to five years.

Motor vehicles used in fourth offense DUS or DUI cases are forfeited to the appropriate law en-

forcement agency with tough provisions for redemption by anyone other than a bona fide lienholder.

Fines and mandatory jail time are increased or imposed for almost all violations from speeding to driving under the influence. Five dollars of the fine for speeding in excess of 15 miles above the posted limit goes to the State Highway fund. The Highway Department, in using the money, must first consider the need for additional patrolmen.

In imposing sentence for driving under the influence, the judge is authorized to provide for confinement upon such terms as he deems proper, including but not limited to weekends or nighttime service. The fine for a first offense may not be suspended.

In imposing suspensions of drivers' licenses for DUS and DUI, the period for considering prior violations is increased from five to 10 years. A person whose license is revoked after conviction of fifth offense DUI is forever barred from receiving a driver's license.

The Act tightens the law in a number of other respects, ranging from child restraint systems to a mandatory suspension of driver's licenses for 30 days for willful failure to stop for a siren or flashing light.

It is hoped that the Act will be an effective force for increased safety.

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