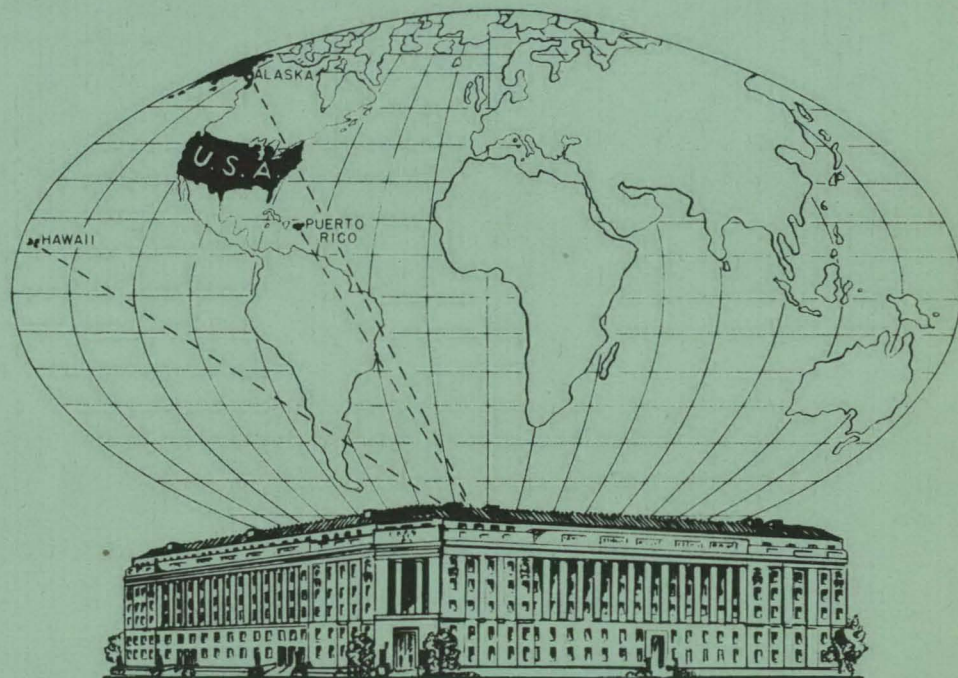


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1947

April



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

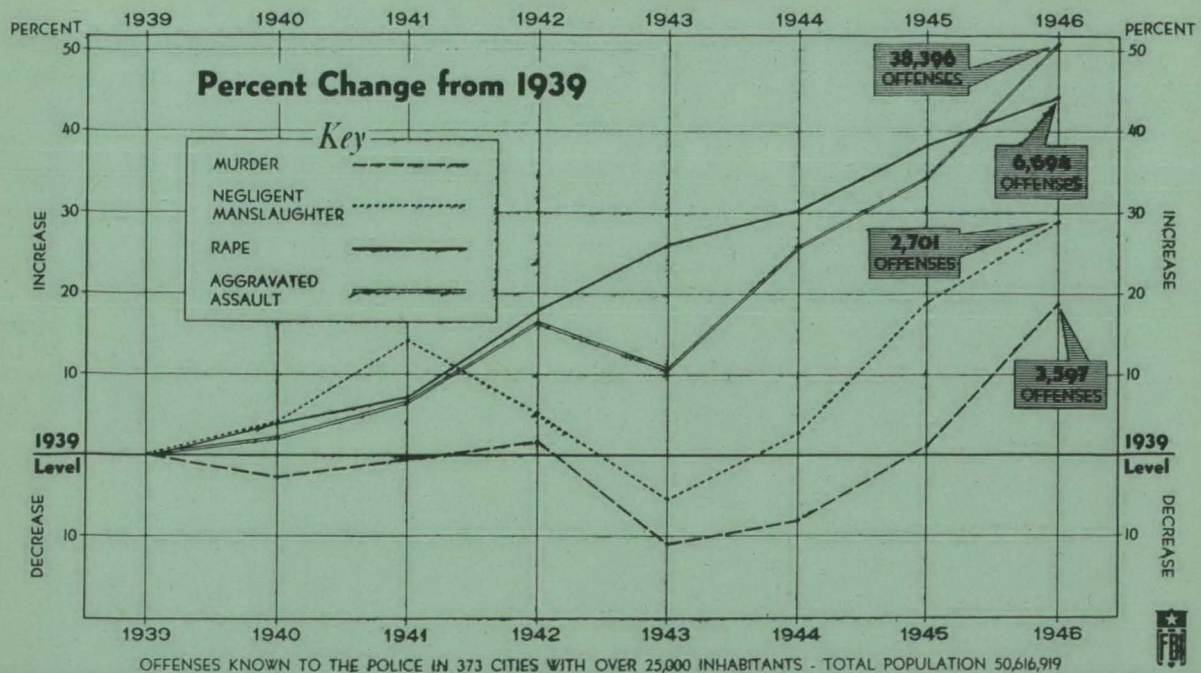
Vol. 16

No. 4

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

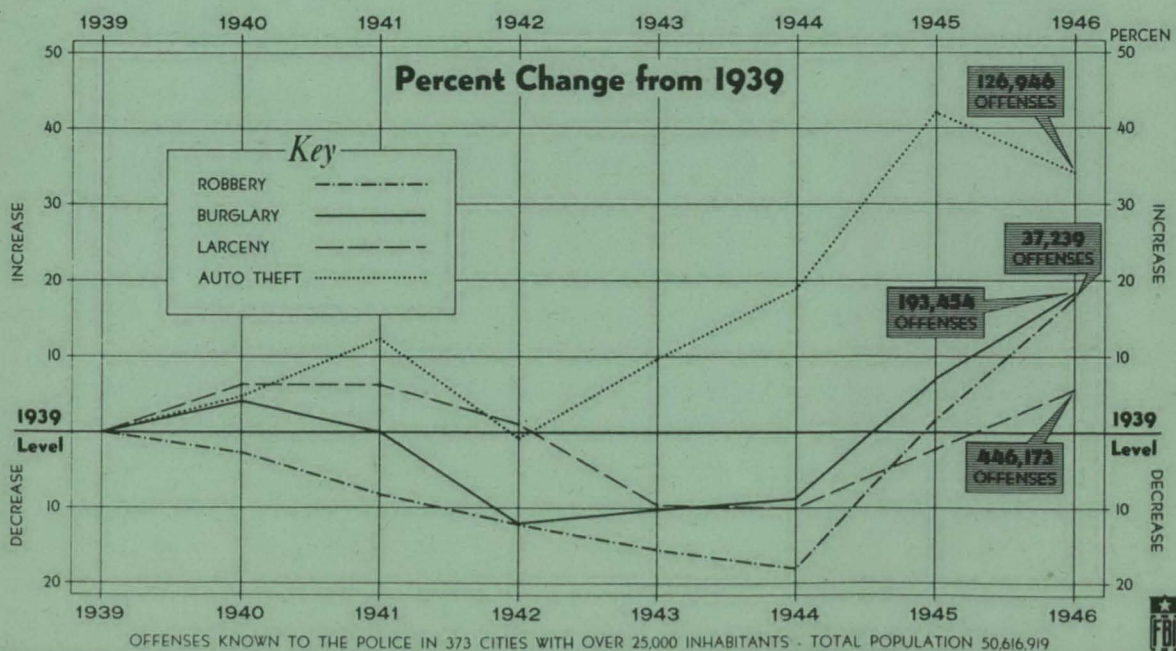
CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON



CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY



DIRECTOR



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



April 1, 1947

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

On the opposite page are two charts which graphically illustrate America's war and postwar crime problems.

No people can withstand the emotional shock of four years of war without finding its tragic aspects mirrored on the police blotters of the nation. The tremendous concentration of effort, the disruption of entire communities and loss of normal pressures which tend to make us conform to the rules of organized society, all played their parts in bringing about a general moral letdown.

Although America escaped the main physical impact of the war, the mental and emotional strain of the war years is reflected in the attitude and behavior of the people. Crime must be considered a manifestation of the weakening social structure.

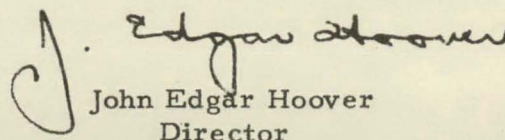
The most tragic consequence of this process is its effect on youth. Juvenile crime results from insecurity and a breakdown in the moral fiber of our homes. It is the hope of law enforcement that this war's delinquents will not become tomorrow's gangsters.

Recent figures released in the Uniform Crime Reports show that crime in 1946 rose 7.4 per cent over that in 1945, and that murder and robbery revealed the greatest increase. They showed jumps of 17.3 per cent and 15.6 per cent, respectively. Aggravated assaults increased 11.4 per cent and burglaries, 11.3 per cent. Other increases are as follows: larceny, 8.6 per cent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 per cent; and rape, 4.5 per cent. The only decrease was 4.9 per cent for auto theft.

Under the circumstances, in the present situation any reduction of man power in the average local law enforcement agency must be termed false economy.

The problem of increasing crime confronts all law enforcement. Mutual cooperation and intensified training remain the most effective weapons at hand. If next year's statistics are to report a substantial decrease in crime, those weapons must be fully employed.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Crime Prevention



THE ASSOCIATED BOYS' CLUB, INCORPORATED

By

Joe M. Woelfert, Executive Director Associated Boys' Club, Inc.; Captain, King County Sheriff's Office, Juvenile Division, Seattle, Washington*

A law enforcement officer in a war swollen community has two ways of relieving jail congestion. One is to expand the existing facilities, the other is to decrease the number of offenders.

Harlan S. Callahan chose the latter.

When Callahan took office in January, 1943, as Sheriff of King County, Washington, he found that Seattle and the rest of King County was in the midst of an ever-increasing crime wave. Seattle, like other communities in the nation, was suffering the growing pains of a war boom, and the Sheriff's Office found that poor housing, slackening parental supervision and inadequate recreational facilities were fostering a new crop of criminals - the Juveniles.

Sheriff Callahan, to combat the alarming increase in the juvenile delinquency rate and to handle the great volume of delinquency cases piling up in his office, established a juvenile division.

Patient questioning of youthful offenders showed plainly that with war demanding virtually the nation's whole attention, the boy had become the nation's forgotten man.

In King County this was especially true. To man the immense and expanding manufacturing plants and to handle a heavier-than-ever volume of shipping,



(L. to R.) SHERIFF HARLAN S. CALLAHAN
AND CAPTAIN JOE M. WOELFERT

*On January 17, 1947, the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce named Captain Woelfert "Outstanding Young Seattle Man of the Year 1946," as the result of his efforts in Boys' Club work.

had come a vast new war worker population, which now overflowed Seattle and suburban areas.

With fathers, mothers, sisters working full time the kids at home, neglected and unguided, ran wild.

And crime increased steadily. There were more burglaries and auto thefts than ever before. There were shoplifting, forgery and petty thievery, too. Almost unbelievable was the number of culprits who turned out to be boys of ages 8 to 18.

I had been a deputy sheriff in the Juvenile Division since January, 1943, and had witnessed my own Greenwood District, heavily populated business and residential section in Seattle's North End, caught in this rising tide of juvenile delinquency. It was a pretty rugged situation. It looked as though these boys would grow up as members of a gang, growing from juvenile delinquents into hardened criminals unless something was done about it right away.

With the approval of my boss, Sheriff Callahan, I decided to start a boys' club in the Greenwood District.

There were no funds available in the Sheriff's Office for such a program so for weeks and months we met with Greenwood civic leaders in an effort to put our program across. It was rough making speeches, arguing, convincing people that it was the community's responsibility to guide and protect their sons and their neighbors' sons and to bring them up in the American way of life that their brothers were fighting and dying to preserve. We told these citizens that it was better economy to spend a few dollars keeping boys interested in character-building recreation and honest leisure-time pursuits than to spend ten times as much replacing stolen and damaged property. That made sense.

One interested Greenwood property owner made available for one year at no cost quarters which had been, ironically, a beer tavern. Others donated books and games. Some gave cash. The Greenwood Merchants' Association endorsed the program and offered financial assistance. This was a good start, but there was still much to be done.

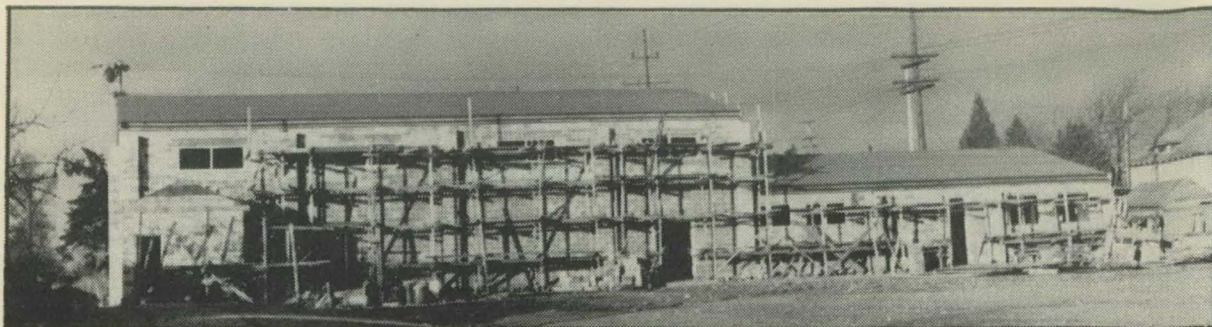
The quarters had to be renovated, and with the help of twenty-six boys the rooms were washed, scrubbed, cleaned and redecorated in a period of two weeks. Finally, on September 10, 1943, the club was ready to open. But the job was not done and the problem not solved. The really big question was how the boys would take the whole thing. If they turned "thumbs down" on the whole idea, it was pretty hard to figure what to do next.

All the boys in the Greenwood District were invited to the club opening, and 85 mighty skeptical youngsters showed up. You could tell they wanted to see what this so-called boys' club had to offer, and plainly all were ready to walk out unless it was a "good deal."

It must have been a "good deal." At the end of a program of boxing, wrestling, jiu-jitsu, pep talks by sportswriters, hot dogs and ice cream, the club was "batting a thousand" when 85 kids swarmed up to sign the charter members roster.

The boys were told that the club was their own, not only to play in, but to manage and operate in a responsible manner. The boys were sold and so was the Greenwood Boys' Club right then and there.

Within a year membership of the Greenwood Boys' Club exceeded 700. The boys received expert instruction in all forms of sport. Big-time



GREENWOOD BOYS' CLUB BUILDING

athletic figures appeared at their meetings. Today this club has a membership of 1,000 boys and is constructing its own \$20,000 building on its own property.

In South Seattle the Georgetown Lions' Club heard about the work in Greenwood and wanted a boys' club for its district. They called me to a meeting, and I explained how the Greenwood Club was formed and that the Greenwood merchants paid the expenses. Without any waste of time the Georgetown Club came into being.

Suburban Lake City followed suit - then White Center. More and more districts became interested and petitioned for a boys' club. In no instance was any club solicited. The boys just heard about the others and wanted their own. The neighborhood merchants' groups or service clubs thought it was a good idea. Club houses were donated. Some used warehouses, some got old buildings vacated by the Army, and others built their own.

Every boys' club now operating began because the boys and the adults wanted it - whether they knew it or not. The boys found it more fun to join the club than roam the streets. The adults found it paid to pay for their sons' happiness. Each club was set up through gifts and contributions of individuals and civic groups in the local area. Now the clubs are financed and supported by merchants' associations, service clubs and interested citizens.

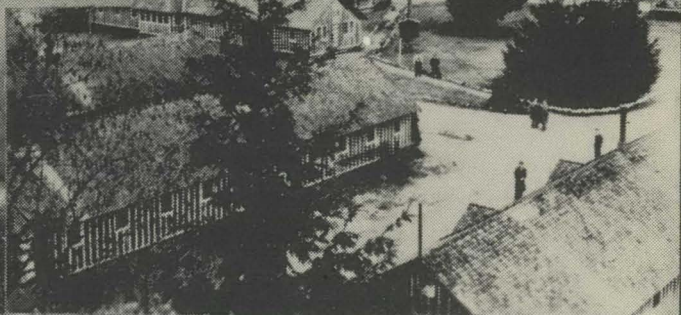
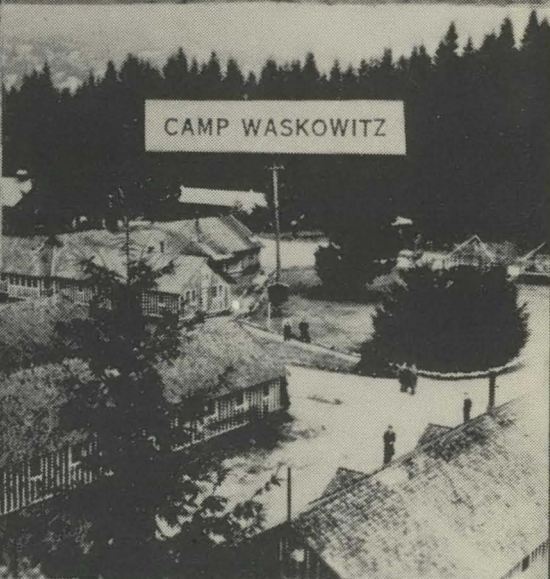
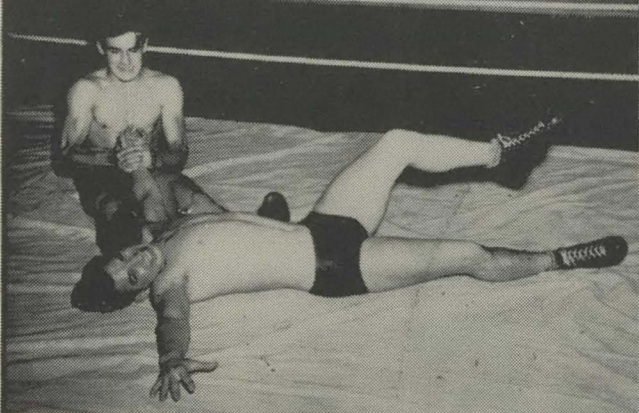
Today there are 14 of these neighborhood boys' clubs established in Seattle and King County with a membership of 8,000 boys.

Membership and participation in club activities entail no financial cost to the boys. We have our own interclub sports competition with football, baseball, basketball and soccer leagues operating. At the close of each sports season we have a banquet for team members and coaches. Championship cups and trophies are awarded and new plans made.

Added to these major sports are junior crew races, bowling, boxing, wrestling and even salt water fishing contests sponsored by sportsmen's organizations. The boys love the program. It is a chance for them to get competitive experience outside of school, and yet in no way does the schedule conflict with the prep athletic programs. Every boy has to receive a release from his high school coach before he is permitted to participate in any boys' club sport.

Each week there is a teen-age dance. The annual Hallowe'en parties, the boys claim, are far more interesting than old-fashioned methods

Boys' Club Scenes



ALL-STAR FOOTBALL TEAM FOR 1944

of celebrating Hallowe'en.

On April 13, 1944, after the program had grown beyond its founder's fondest dreams, the clubs, then 8 in number, were combined and incorporated as the Associated Boys' Club, Inc., in order to aid in low cost purchase of athletic equipment, club house sites and other necessary financial transactions. This unified the purposes and standardized the rules, regulations and policy of these clubs. All of the neighborhood clubs are now operating under the central organization, The Associated Boys' Club, Inc.

Each neighborhood club has an adult advisory committee selected from the interested members of the sponsoring groups. This advisory committee in turn selects a representative to attend the monthly meetings of the central organization. These representatives in turn elect the officers of the Associated Boys' Club, Inc.

The Associated Boys' Club publishes the monthly "Boys' Club News," which is distributed free to the club members to keep them informed about club affairs.

The Associated Boys' Club, Inc., recently acquired a former C.C.C. camp at North Bend, Washington, about 33 miles east of Seattle. This camp was opened for the first time last season and accommodated in excess of 2,000 Boys' Club members. It enabled the boys to hunt, fish, ski, camp, hike and enjoy the great outdoors.

In a grand tribute it was named Camp Waskowitz. Fritz Waskowitz, an outstanding University of Washington athlete and U. S. Army Air Corps Captain, gave his life for his country in World War II.

What does it all cost? My books show it takes approximately \$3,030 a year to properly operate a club. This figure is the average for each of the clubs over a 12-month period. It includes operating expenses and the salary of one coach.

What are the community's dividends from such a program? No longer is this an experiment. The Boys' Club program as a moral venture is a huge success. Since the program started, juvenile delinquency has declined an average of 85 per cent in Boys' Club neighborhoods.

With such a record of declining delinquency to stand on, Sheriff Callahan is speaking with good sense when he says - "It costs \$1.23 a day to keep a delinquent boy in a tax-supported institution. There, instead of rehabilitation, he more often receives higher education in vice and crime. We take boys into the clubs before they become delinquent, and provide health, strength, and character building programs, which go a long way toward preventing delinquency and helping prepare them for useful occupation. Thus the cost of good citizenship and future leadership for our boys is less than 1.7 cents per day."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NOTICE

"How Good a Parent Are You?" an article by Director John Edgar Hoover, will appear in the April 20, 1947, issue of the This Week Magazine, Sunday news supplement.

YOUNG'S BOYS' CLUB GROWS FROM SIX TO FOUR HUNDRED MEMBERS

Jimmy Young, employee in the New York Field Office of the FBI, has been responsible to a great degree in developing the Nepperhan Community Center in Yonkers, New York, so that it now offers its facilities to more than four hundred boys and girls in the Nepperhan area. Prior to 1939, this area offered little to occupy the leisure hours of boys and girls. It was at this time that Jimmy and another leader contacted civic organizations in the community to solicit support of a youth center. The support of these organizations enabled the two leaders to secure a building for a community center. While the building was small, it was adequate to handle the youth of the Nepperhan area at that time. It was opened for the first time on January 1, 1940.

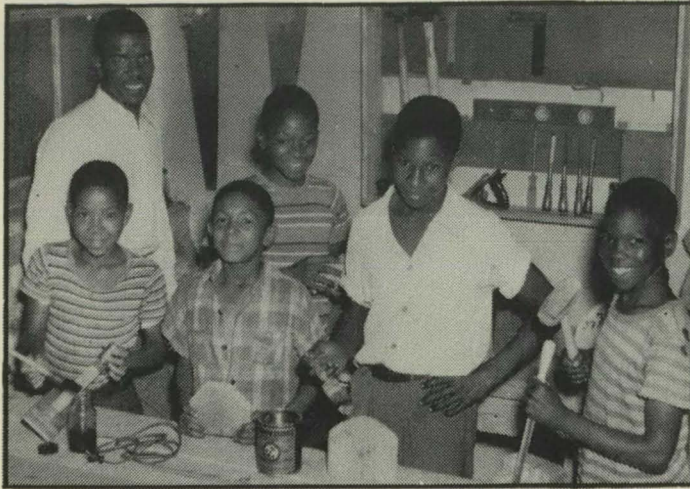


MR. FRANK PARKER PLAYS PIANO FOR THE NEPPERHAN COMMUNITY CHORAL CLUB. (JAMES YOUNG IS AT TOP LEFT.)

This building was improved inside and out through the voluntary services of residents in the area who appeared there in their spare time to paint, repair the plumbing, make changes in the building construction, and do the administrative work.

Although the leaders in the organization were high in enthusiasm, they were low on funds. After the first month's rent was paid on the building, the treasury of the youth center contained a total of \$2.91. Later, however, in August of 1940, the organization received assistance from the National Youth Administration. The N.Y.A. supplied teachers to instruct in various arts and crafts. Students from Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York, also furnished instructors, particularly in the field of dramatics.

As the Center grew in membership and attracted more and more



CARPENTRY CLASS OF THE NEPPERHAN
COMMUNITY CENTER

mum operation of the Center, the appropriation for the last year has a sustaining budget of \$7,000. The Center now boasts a three-story building with nine rooms and basement and a next-door building which was once a garage and which has now been made into a recreation area.

More than four hundred boys and girls participate in the activities which include choral singing, a basketball team for junior and senior men, football, debating and lecturing, pool and ping-pong, art and carpentry classes. Still active as one of the leaders in the center, Mr. Young is now and has been for several years the recreational director for the Center. His co-leader in the organization of the group now directs the chorus of thirty-five boys which has appeared for numerous public entertainments, sung four times on the radio and will be heard undoubtedly more often in the future.

With the development of the Community Center, services have been extended to all of the families in that section of the city of Yonkers. They may make use of the Center's facilities at the flat rate of fifty cents a year for the use of the building for persons under eighteen and five dollars yearly for family groups, financially able.

Many of the boys who formed the original group served with distinction in World War II.

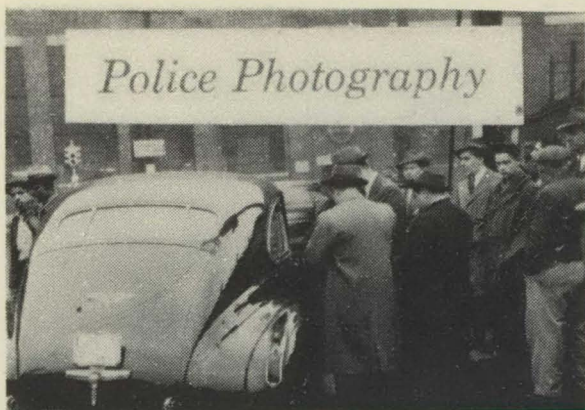
According to Jimmy Young, the development of the
(Continued on Page 11)

children in the community, inquiry was made through the neighborhood school council with the view to including the Nepperhan Community Center as a member agency of the Yonkers Community Chest, and in the budget of the Community Chest in 1943 an appropriation was made for the Center. This followed shortly after its incorporation as the Nepperhan Community Center, Incorporated.

While the first appropriation from the Community Chest was a modest one, which was no more than sufficient to permit the mini-



RECREATION IN THE NEPPERHAN
COMMUNITY CENTER



Class members were scattered at numerous intersections for practice problems in simulated accidents. While the men were at a certain intersection, by rare chance a well-timed authentic accident occurred. A man, attempting to get out of an automobile, fell to the pavement and was injured. Members of the class secured the accompanying pictures of the accident before the arrival of an ambulance.

Photographic evidence, in many instances, has proved to be of inestimable value in traffic accident investigations.



REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE WATERBURY, SOUTHBURY, NAUGATUCK, TORRINGTON AND BRISTOL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AT THE FBI REGIONAL SCHOOL OF POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

Scientific



Aids

FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY WORLD WAR II SOUVENIR WEAPONS

The statement that men in the armed forces of the United States are the most avid souvenir collectors in the world may not be highly exaggerated. Consider the flood of weapons, souvenirs of military service abroad, which has poured into this country. Firearms, both of the hand gun and the shoulder-type variety, brought into the United States during and following World War II, have already been involved in crimes such as robbery and homicide.

Guns are highly valued as souvenirs. One of the most sought after types has been the German military automatic pistol. This is commonly known as the "P 38." Also attractive as a souvenir by reason of its size, compactness and origin, is the Italian Beretta. This weapon may easily be carried in a man's pocket. It is encountered in both caliber 7.65 and caliber 9 mm short. The latter cartridge is similar to the well-known caliber .380 automatic cartridge in the United States.

The list of different kinds of pistols and revolvers which have been brought to the United States as war souvenirs is too long to permit enumeration by name. Already many of these weapons have fallen into the hands of persons other than the souvenir-collecting ex-servicemen who originally brought them in. Additional thousands of such firearms will undoubtedly be stolen, given away, sold, pawned or through various other channels be placed in the hands of people who desire a weapon for unlawful purposes.

A frequently encountered problem in the Firearms Identification Unit of the FBI Laboratory is the identification of the caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet could have been fired, or from which a particular cartridge case, found at the scene of a crime, was ejected. As a result of this, and in order to broaden the range of assistance to all law enforcement, the FBI Laboratory has endeavored to expand its Reference Collection of Firearms and firearms data to include specimens of all of the more frequently encountered makes and calibers of small arms of the type which may be involved in crimes in this country.

This collection of small arms includes specimens of the military type weapons which were used by the various forces engaged in World War II, as well as many weapons manufactured for the commercial market, but which were not frequently encountered in the United States. With these specimens of a huge number of weapons, it is usually possible for the Firearms Identification Unit of the FBI Laboratory to inform a police department which has submitted a bullet or cartridge case from an unsolved crime, the type of weapon which was probably involved.

As a further aid to the investigating officers, the FBI Laboratory

has extended its collection of Standard Ammunition Specimens to include many cartridges manufactured throughout the world during recent years. This includes both military and commercial calibers and types. It is often of assistance in the investigation of a crime to be able to identify the foreign origin of an evidence bullet or cartridge case by a comparison of such evidence specimen with known specimens in the Standard Ammunition File.

The FBI Laboratory is extending its Reference Collection of Firearms and Ammunition specimens as new or different types become available, and will continue to do so in an effort to provide the fullest possible assistance to law enforcement agencies.



(Continued from Page 8)

Center to its present status has been brought about only through continuous hard work. The original building was destroyed by fire. Temporary use of a beauty parlor was made by the leaders to keep the Center going until with the assistance of the Community Chest a permanent building was secured.

Jimmy's interest in the Center is as great today as it was when he started seven years ago. His hope is some day to have a much larger building complete with gymnasium. Meanwhile, he is continuing his work as athletic director and member of the board of directors and also serving as chairman of the Community Chest drive in his neighborhood area.



FBI WILL SERVE AS CLEARING HOUSE FOR LOCAL INQUIRIES TO FOREIGN POLICE AGENCIES

The Secretary General, International Criminal Police Commission, Paris, France, has suggested that a central office be created within the United States to handle foreign police inquiries. Accordingly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will act as a clearing house for such inquiries as local police agencies care to make.

This is to advise municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies that any inquiry to the police agency of another country, or to the International Police Commission, may be transmitted through the medium of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



THE SOLUTION OF THE COLE MURDERS

(Initiative, thoroughness and intelligent application of training are revealed in the conduct of the following crime scene search and in the entire investigation. Much of the detailed investigation which led to the solution of the crime has been omitted due to lack of space.)

At 4:45 in the afternoon of September 5, 1945, an employee of the Arizona Highway Department reported to the Sheriff's Office at Kingman, Arizona, that an abandoned automobile was stuck in a sand wash near U. S. Highway 66, about sixteen miles west of Kingman. He had, he said, first observed the machine on the morning of Tuesday, September 4, 1945, and thought nothing of it, but when it was still there on the following day he reported it.

An immediate investigation was instituted by Frank L. Porter,* Sheriff of Mohave County, Arizona.

The machine was a 1941 Model DeSoto Club Coupe, Motor No. S8-8951, State of California 1945 License No. 9J1054, maroon color with a light brown or tan top. It was registered to W. M. Cole, 1515 East 87th Street, Los Angeles, California, as shown by the registration card in the auto.

The rear seat was heavily loaded with cardboard boxes, suit cases and loose wearing apparel. A lady's black patent leather purse was noted lying in the rear seat. This raised the question as to why a woman had left the automobile and failed to take her purse with her. The officers immediately began a search of the sand wash near the machine.

The car had been driven a few feet farther up the sand wash, and had been backed up to its position when discovered. About thirty-six feet in front of it, the officers observed a mound of sand and indications of recent shoveling in its vicinity. Two fingers, later revealed as the left middle and ring fingers of a woman, protruded from the mound. The ring finger bore a yellow gold wedding ring and a yellow gold ring with a small diamond.

A complete examination of the entire vicinity followed. The automobile had entered the sand wash after turning off U. S. Highway 66. After making one attempt to enter the wash, the driver had backed up onto the highway, then driven forward entering the sand wash again and traveling up it for a distance of three hundred and nine feet. It had been backed from its original position approximately thirty-six feet, nine inches toward the highway where it was stuck in the sand. The rear axle housing, frame and rear end rested on the bed of the sand wash. An attempt had been made to

*FBI National Academy graduate.

shovel the sand from the rear wheels. A short handled shovel lay about five feet from the left side of the automobile.

Examination disclosed that the "low gear" was burned out, the key was in the ignition lock in off position and the light switch was off. The gasoline gauge registered "full." Right and left front door windows were completely lowered, wind wings were opened at a right angle and the cowl was open. The radio was turned off. An ash tray at the right of the rear seat was filled with lipstick-stained "Lucky Strike" cigarette butts.

The car was carefully examined. A good grade of woven matting covered the seats. The white-sidewall, S-3 synthetic rubber, 4-ply, "Western Giant" tires were in very good condition. A similar spare was carried in the rear compartment. The lever operating the overdrive was broken. A whip lash radio aerial on the left side of the car at the front of the front door was extended at full length and bent backward. The glove compartment was unlocked; the rear compartment or trunk was securely locked. Both sun visors were raised. The radiator was completely full of water. Several yellow colored butterflies were stuck on the radiator grille and "bug splashes" on the windshield indicated that the machine had been driven at a fair rate of speed. The motor appeared to be new and was filled with clean motor oil. The outside surface of the automobile was clean and dustless. The under side was very clean with nothing of a foreign nature clinging to the chassis. However, the exhaust pipe, before entering the muffler, had been mashed, causing a back pressure on the motor.

At the point where the machine had first stopped, a hole in the sand indicated that water had boiled out of the radiator.

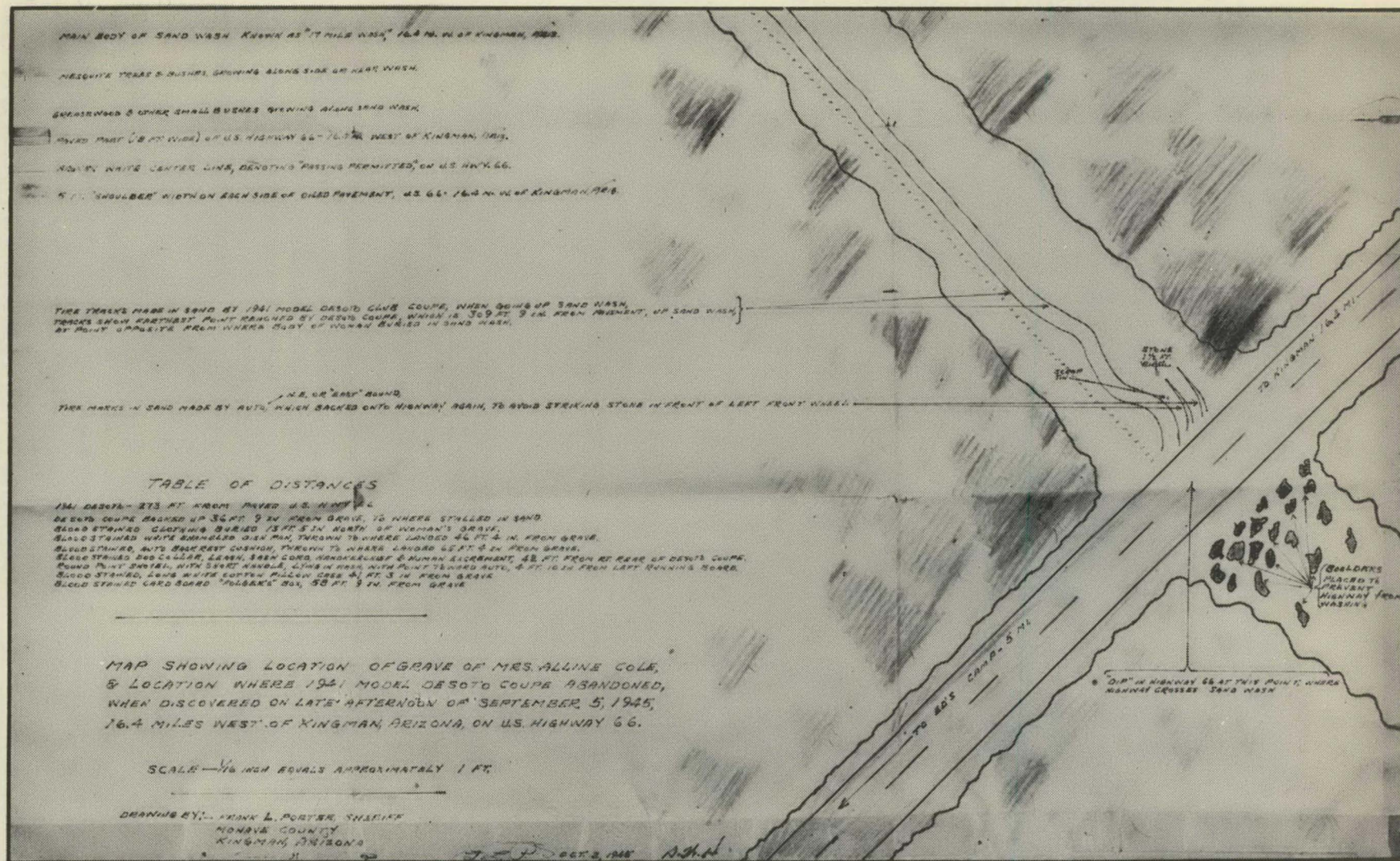
Thirteen feet, five inches to the northeast and to the right of the grave, on top of the sand wash bank, were found pieces of bloodstained clothing consisting of one woman's grey coat, a woman's flowered skirt and a man's khaki shirt, new, size 14½ x 32, labeled J. C. Penny. These had been buried in a hole approximately one foot deep.

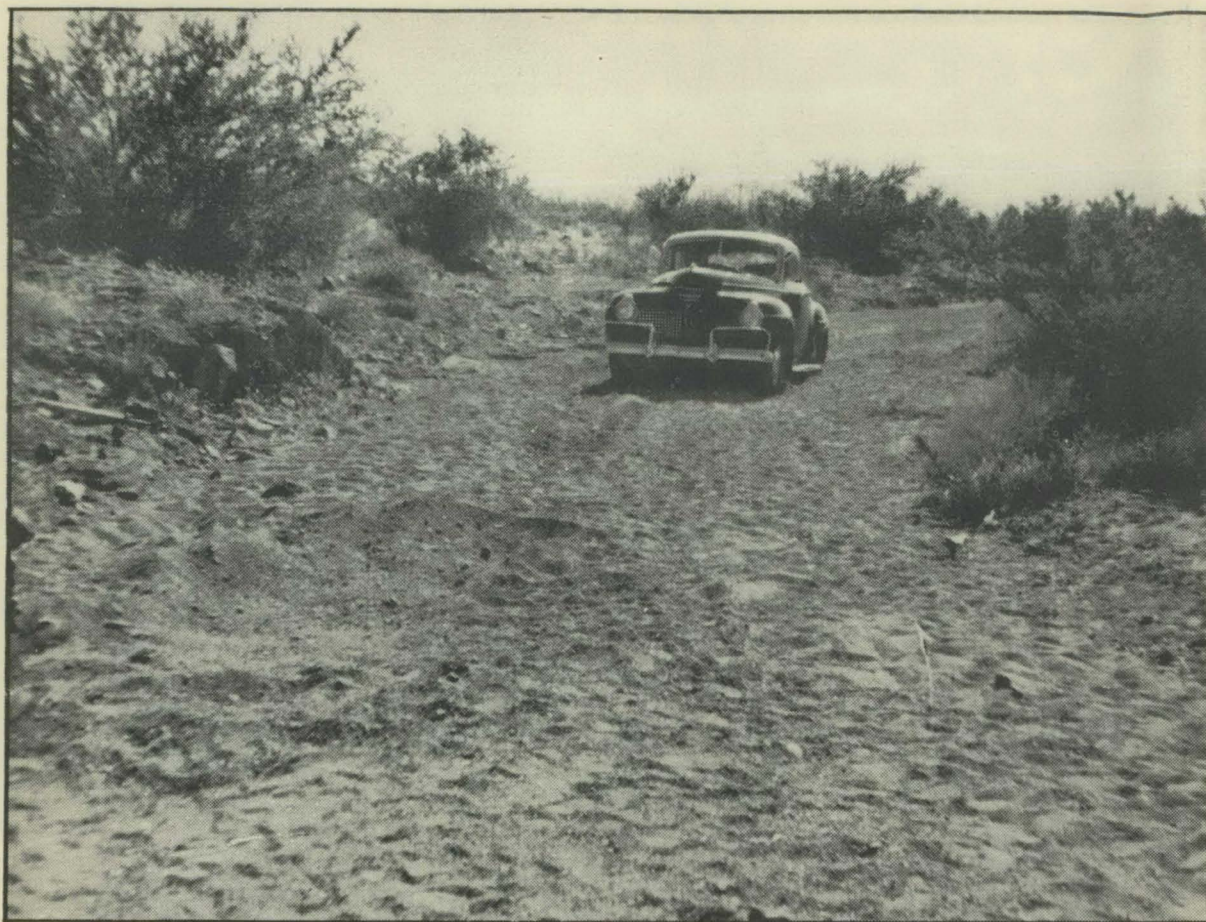
Forty-six feet, four inches northeast of the buried clothing lay a bloodstained white enameled dish pan. Nineteen feet northeast of this was found a bloodstained auto back rest cushion.

A long, white pillow case, about 6½ feet by 2 feet, was found forty-one feet and three inches southwest of the grave. Seventeen feet, six inches southwest of the pillow case lay a bloodstained cardboard Folger's coffee box, empty. It was, in size, 21" by 16½", and had been cut to a depth of about six inches.

A fourteen-foot one-half inch in diameter sash cord was found at a point forty-two feet north of the automobile. It consisted of one six foot and one eight foot piece of cord tied together with a granny knot. The cord was bloodstained. Beside the sash cord was a four-foot long leather dog leash, about ¼ inch in diameter, and a bloodstained brown leather dog collar. Nearby were a quantity of human excrement and a piece of a man's white colored handkerchief with a two-inch, maroon-colored border with small polka dots.

The victim was a young woman of approximately thirty years of age. She was of medium size, about five feet and six inches in height; approximately one hundred twenty-five pounds in weight. She had brown hair, grey or blue eyes, and was dressed in blue-colored ladies' coveralls and bobbie sox. There were no shoes on her feet.





LOOSE EARTH IN FRONT OF CAR SHOWS WHERE BODY OF ALLINE COLE WAS FOUND

The body had been placed in a grave approximately one foot in depth. The woman lay in an outstretched position on her back, legs slightly bent at the knees. The left arm and hand lay across the chest. The right arm was outstretched at her side. A bloodstained, small size, man's powder blue sport shirt was wrapped about her head. Under the body was a man's bloodstained, small size, maroon and yellow checkered sport shirt. The sleeves of this were wrong side out, the cuffs buttoned. Three middle buttons of the five brown pearl buttons were missing. There were bloodstains on the sleeves and front of this shirt. A ladies' powder blue, cotton suit coat stained with blood, partially covered the body, over which also was placed a heavy, light tan window drape about seven feet long and three feet wide.

There were many tracks in the sand, all apparently made by one individual wearing a man's size seven and one-half, or eight shoe. They indicated that this person had worked around the car, and made many trips to the grave from the left door of the auto. The tracks were followed back down the sand wash to U. S. Highway 66, where they were lost on the pavement.

Latent fingerprints were found on the left front window glass and the rear view mirror. The print on the mirror was later identified as

the right thumb print of William Bryan Cole, age 47 years, of Paris, Texas, owner of the automobile. The other prints were not identified.

Clothes, personal effects and papers in the rear seat apparently belonged to Mrs. Alma Alline (Patterson) Cole, 26, and her husband William Bryan Cole, also known as Bryan Cole, or W. M. Cole.

A considerable amount of blood had run on the outside of a bag of ladies' shoes which lay on the rear floor of the automobile, and into the shoes inside of the bag. One of the cardboard boxes on the rear floor had a large amount of blood on it, showing that the blood had flowed down the outside of the box. Large sized bloodstains were found on the center edge of the rear seat. Blood had flowed onto the floor mat, along the base of the rear seat to the bottom of the left door, under the door and onto the left running board. An attempt had been made to absorb it by throwing two or three handfuls of dark colored sand on the spot.

The rear of the split-backed type front seat was smeared, indicating that the front seat was tilted forward when a bloody body was placed in the rear seat.

A few blood smears were found along the outside top of the right door, above the door handle. Small stains were discovered inside the left rear window, the rear window and the right rear window.

One and one-half cartons of "Lucky Strike" cigarettes were found in the middle of the front seat, together with a box of "Rose Bud" brand wood household matches, green head with small red tip. Over the back of the right half of the front seat was a ladies' Bedford weave sport jacket, powder blue in color, with brown wood buttons. Spread over the left half was a white, twill-weave ladies' sport jacket. Also on the front seat was a Union Oil Company road map showing the States of California and Nevada with pencil markings indicating a planned route.

The glove compartment contained miscellaneous articles including a .32 caliber, five-shot, Iver-Johnson revolver, Serial No. 66827 with a blue steel, four-inch barrel loaded with five "Western" .32 caliber short cartridges, all of which appeared to be old ammunition. The inside of the gun barrel indicated that the gun had recently been fired.

A pair of ladies brown leather laced oxfords with laces tied in bow knots rested in a small, brown-enameled pan about ten inches in diameter on the front floor of the auto at the right side.

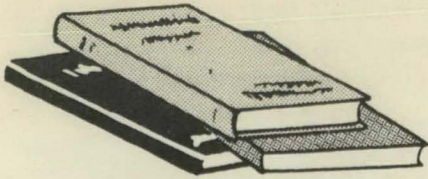
Under the front seat was a box containing business cards of Ted Patterson, ex-Marine and taxicab driver.

Also found in the back seat of the auto was a one pint bottle, labeled "Old Mr. Boston" Sloe Gin. It contained about one inch of sloe gin.

Lists were made of the many loose pieces of clothing and other articles in the rear seat. One small case contained the personal effects of Ted Patterson including divorce papers, shaving soap, letters to a waitress at San Jose, California, etc.

The letters indicated that Ted Patterson was the brother of Mrs. Cole, and that he had resided with his sister and brother-in-law at 1515 East Eighty-seventh Street, Los Angeles, California, during April, 1945.

(Concluded in Next Issue)



PICTURE STORY OF THE FBI TO BE ISSUED SOON

"The Story of the FBI," published by the editors of Look Magazine, written and photographed with the full cooperation and assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will soon be on the bookshelves. It is published by E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc.

The visual techniques of picture journalism are used to present the past history and the present work of the Bureau. Close collaboration with FBI technical experts has insured the authenticity of the material, including both text and pictures.

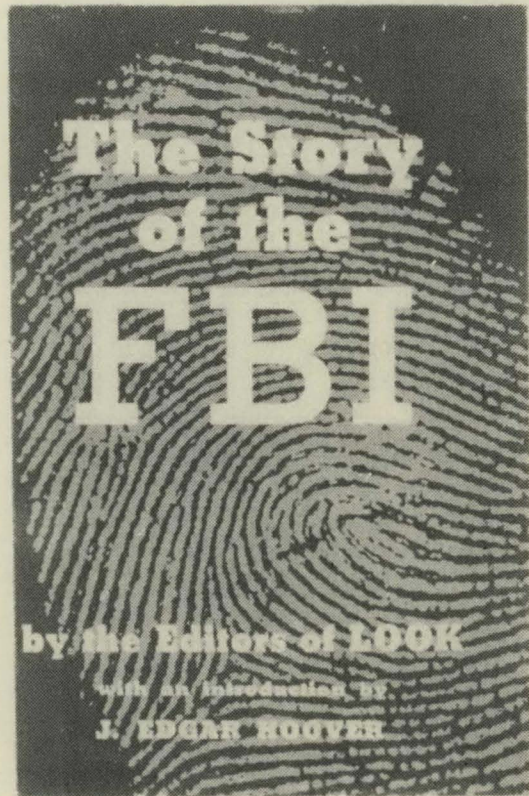
"The Story of the FBI" reveals the lengthy preparation and rigid training which the individual candidate for the position of Special Agent must undergo. It depicts the work performed by technicians and examiners in the FBI Laboratory, and shows how modern precision instruments have revolutionized the field of crime detection.

The role of the FBI in wartime is revealed in this official picture history. The constant and never-ending war against the saboteur, espionage agent and racketeer is dramatically depicted.

Prewar counterespionage is pointed up in the story of the smashing of the Duquesne and Ludwig spy rings. The long-prepared plans resulting in the arrest of thousands of dangerous aliens within hours after the bombs fell at Pearl Harbor and the round-up of the saboteurs who landed by submarine on Long Island, in Florida and in Maine are revealed in detail.

A hypothetical murder case is enacted in pictures. An FBI Agent is shown as he progresses in his training course - in the classroom and gymnasium, on the range and in the field.

In addition to history and Agent-training, the book covers a broader field. It includes the FBI's part in combatting the postwar epidemic of crime through sponsoring nationwide police training, in an endeavor to make modern techniques available to all law enforcement officers. In addition, it reveals the part the individual citizen should play in crime prevention, and includes a section on what to do when trouble comes.





THE FINGERPRINT AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU OF THE INSULAR POLICE DEPARTMENT SHOWS RAPID DEVELOPMENT*

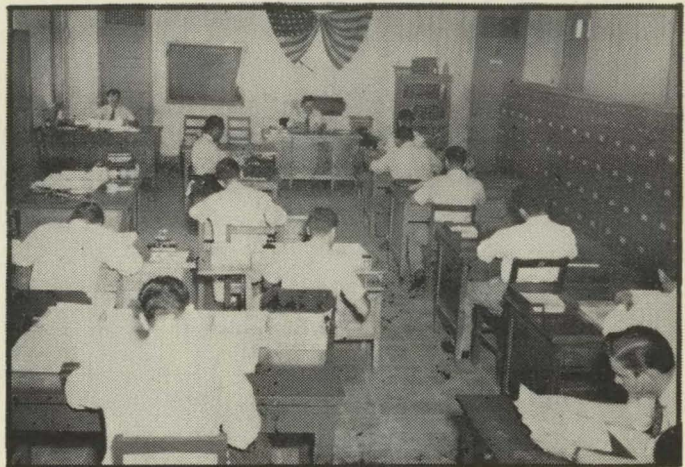
Fourteen years ago Puerto Rico had no fingerprint bureau. Today the files of the Puerto Rico Police Department contain 125,300 fingerprint cards.

The story of the growth of Puerto Rico's fingerprint bureau is largely the story of one man. He is Jose W. Hernandez-Aquino from Lares. In 1931 Hernandez brought his plan for a fingerprint bureau to the attention of R. R. Lutz, then Chief of Police. The Chief was interested in Hernandez' explanation of the advantages of fingerprint identification and requested that he take a test on methods of performing identifications. Hernandez passed the test. The Chief of Police then offered him an appointment and promised to create a position for him.

As a result, the registration of fingerprint cards was started in Puerto Rico in 1932. All individuals who were serving prison sentences at that time were fingerprinted. Interchange of prints of all Puerto Ricans arrested in New York was established through the cooperation of the FBI. Later the practice of fingerprinting police and officer applicants was established in order to prevent persons with undesirable backgrounds or prison records from entering the service.

The Fingerprint Bureau grew swiftly. Hernandez made his first identification when a total of 300 prints were acquired. He started his work with one assistant and a salary of \$1,280.00. Today the Bureau has 30 experts and five students on its staff and the budget for the Fingerprint and Identification Bureau is \$19,801.00. The department has complete microscope equipment for ballistics, a complete photographic laboratory, ultraviolet ray equipment and modern photostatic equipment.

(Continued on Page 20)



SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION,
PUERTO RICO

*Condensed from an article by Enrique Ramirez Brau which appeared in El Mundo.

Police



Mr. John J. S. Branch, Deputy Sheriff of Nansemond County, Suffolk, Virginia, celebrated his ninetieth birthday on June 27, 1946.

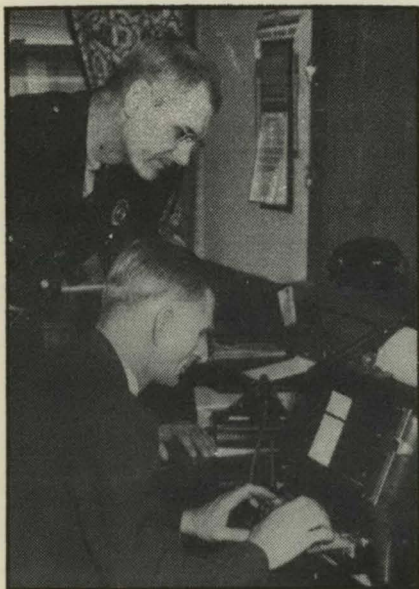
Believed to be the oldest law enforcement officer, both in point of years and service, in the country, Mr. Branch is still active.

John Branch was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Nansemond County, Virginia, on November 11, 1889. He has served continuously in that capacity under six sheriffs, seventy-seven magistrates and one Trial Justice. He is justifiably proud of the fact that he has never been late with the service of any court papers, and that he has never been reprimanded or censured in any way by the Court for his conduct as a law enforcement officer.

A particularly active officer, Mr. Branch has given special attention to criminal investigation. For many years he possessed a pack of bloodhounds which were utilized in tracking down criminals throughout Virginia. His determination, prompt action and business-like method of apprehending violators of the law earned Mr. Branch the nickname of "Hurricane."

His outstanding record of fifty-seven years service in law enforcement is an honor to the profession.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



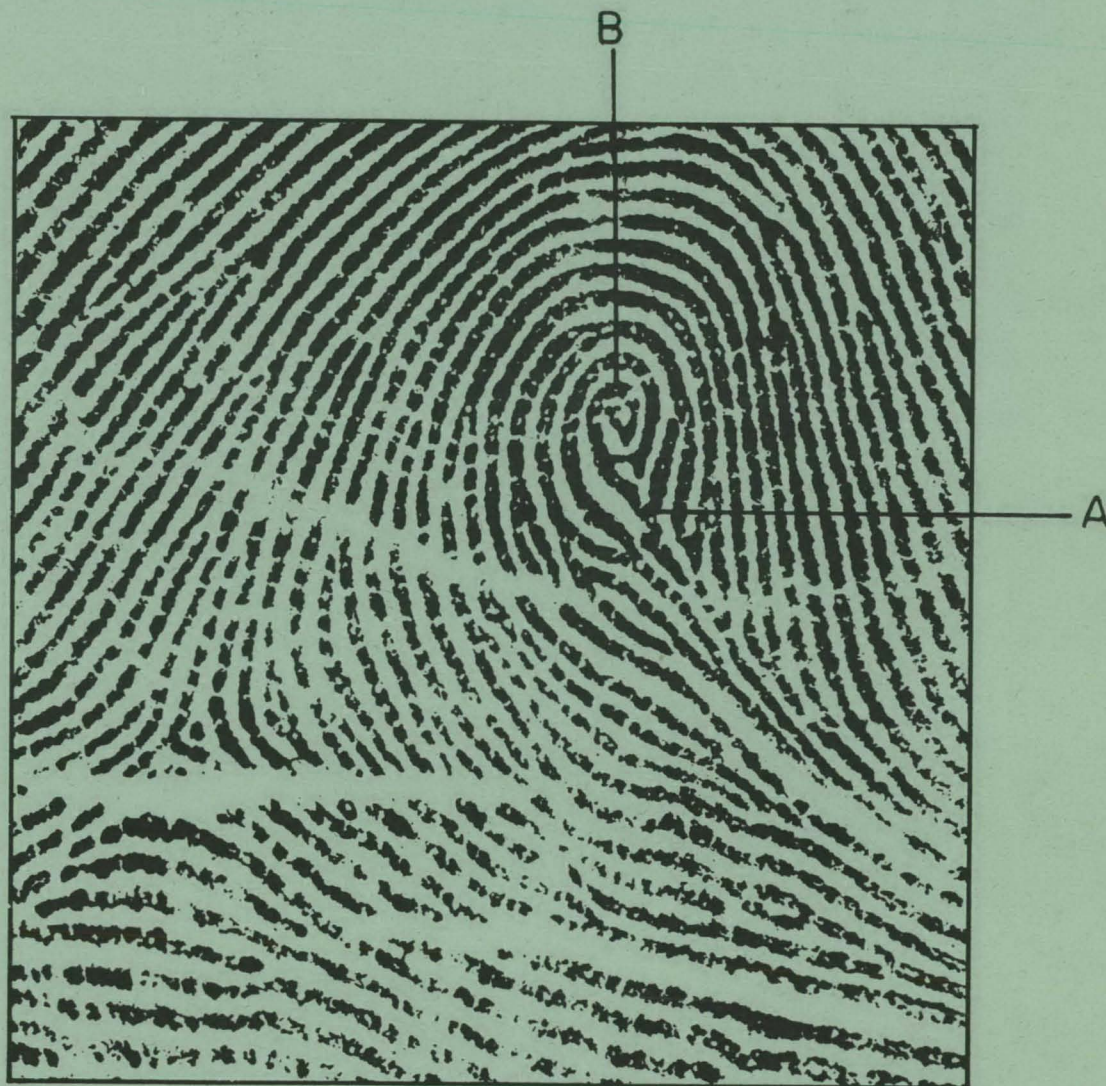
CHIEF OF POLICE W. L. PRATER, LEFT, AND OFFICER MONTE DOUGLAS, PHOTOGRAPHER AND RADIO OPERATOR, TRY OUT THE NEWLY INSTALLED TELETYPE MACHINE WHICH HAS JUST BEEN ACQUIRED BY THE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, POLICE DEPARTMENT

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 19)

Jose Hernandez-Aquino is a graduate of the FBI National Academy. He is presently serving as Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Insular Police of Puerto Rico.

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below appears at first glance to be a central pocket loop type whorl. A close examination, however, reveals that there is no recurve in front of delta "A." The only recurve present is spoiled by an appendage which abuts upon this recurve in the line of flow - an imaginary line running between points A and B. In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern would be classified as a 17-count loop and referenced as a whorl.



QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

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