• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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April 1, 1953

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

A few months ago the police department of a large metropolitan city supervised the burial of an unknown man in potter's field after all attempts to establish the identity of the deceased had failed. This being the customary interment in such cases, little public notice would have been taken of the proceedings except for one singular fact - it was the first time in ten years that the police of that city had been unable to obtain an identification of a deceased person. A human tragedy once quite commonplace had now become a rarity.

Credit for at least a great part of the shrinking demand for space in potter's field belongs to the professional services and techniques of modern law enforcement. Fifty years ago the police officer and the coroner were limited to a slow and often fruitless investigation of information found in the decedent's personal effects. Today, they immediately take the fingerprints of the deceased and have them checked in a few days or hours, depending on the method of transmission used, against all prints in the national repository held by the Identification Division of the FBI. Identifications of unknown dead are made so frequently here that we now consider this work as one of our standard services to other law enforcement agencies. It has proven to be of particular value in public disasters where there are many victims left without identifying data or characteristics other than fingerprints.

Laboratory science also aids in the identification of unknown dead. When fingerprints do not disclose an earlier record, or cannot be taken owing to the condition of the body, the facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available to examine the remnants of clothing, documents and other personal belongings in a search for information leading to identity. Every technique of possible value is used on the problem.

Like many other forms of police service, identification of the dead is routine work which seldom comes to public attention. But for those most intimately concerned, it can go a long way in mitigation of real tragedy.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Miami Shores P.D. Emphasizes a Home Protection Service

by STUART A. SENNEFF, *Chief of Police, Miami Shores, Fla.*

Miami Shores is one of those municipalities whose police problems are scarcely visible to the untrained observer. It is a quiet, residential suburb of 6,000 residents who live in beautiful homes along wide streets and boulevards bordered by the splendor of tropical vegetation. There is a notable absence of many circumstances and situations commonly associated with crime.

As any experienced officer would surmise, the picture is somewhat deceptive. We have our share of law-enforcement problems, some of them peculiar to a community of this type. The tranquillity so evident to a casual visitor does not flow entirely from our pleasant climate and other favorable factors. It is partially the direct result of law enforcement's constant attention to a system of adequate police protection.

Protection of homes and other property requires special work in our department. All too often a burglar views our peaceful community and marks it as a soft touch for illegal entry into residences left vacant during the summer months. This constant threat of trespass to property located within our jurisdictional limits has necessitated the adoption of certain precautionary investigative procedures.

One of the biggest jobs of every member of the Miami Shores Police Department is regular inspections of the homes of residents who have gone north for the summer. During midsummer of each year there are approximately 500 such vacant homes in Miami Shores. In order to cope with this major problem we have devised a record system which reflects an up-to-the-minute accounting of realty and personalty requiring continuous police attention.

First of all, there is a requirement that those residents leaving the village must contact police headquarters and advise us of the following facts:

1. Name.
2. Address.
3. Forwarding address.
4. Date of departure.
5. Date of return.
6. Name of gardener or maid and their addresses and telephone numbers.
7. Remarks.

a. Description of the vacant property.
b. Who has a key to the vacant home?
c. Who is allowed around the residence?
   (1) Time and day of their presence.
   (2) Where they can be reached.

This information is recorded on a 4- by 6-inch card, indexed, and filed alphabetically by name in our records. Thereafter, an officer periodically checks the vacant home to make sure there has been no break-in or damage perpetrated on the property and that all doors and windows are locked. In addition, he looks over flower beds and grass to note delinquencies and, in the event there are any, notifies the proper person so that they may be remedied.

With the approach of hurricanes to the area our responsibilities are greatly increased. It then becomes important that windows be boarded and all precautions taken to get in touch with persons responsible for the property so that they may take action to prevent damage from the strong gusts of wind and the accompanying torrential rains.

Following the check made by an officer, we record the results of our findings on a form and file it in our permanent records. The form contains the name and address of the vacant dwelling inspected, the date and time, the condition and the name of the officer making the inspection.

About the Author

Chief of Police Stuart A. Senneff began his career in law enforcement in October 1935, when he joined the Florida Highway Patrol, in which he later became a captain. When the highway patrol was disbanded in 1937, Senneff went to work for the Overseas Road and Toll Bridge District on the Florida Keys. In December 1939, when the highway patrol was reorganized, Chief Senneff again joined its ranks and subsequently was placed in charge of the southern division, comprising the 18 southernmost counties of Florida.

From 1942 until February 1943 Senneff attended Northwestern Traffic Institute. He also attended Michigan State Police Headquarters for a period of 2 weeks as an observer. He assumed his duties as chief of police of Miami Shores on August 16, 1945.

Powder on the Doorknobs

Our police department also utilizes another investigative technique in providing adequate protection to property left unguarded by vacancy during the summer months. Officers visit each vacant residence and sprinkle a powder on the doorknobs, window sills, and other points of entrance. Should officers in patrol cars later spot a suspect in the neighborhood they direct an ultraviolet-ray light on him; if he has attempted illegal entries, the color of the powder will show up very clearly.

Generally speaking, the use of this powder is not known by the residents of our vicinity but it is my thought that no harm can come of publishing this confidential method of operation since, if it comes to the attention of would-be burglars, it may discourage their illegal attempts in our community.

Police Quarters

The Miami Shores Police Department is housed in the Miami Shores village hall. We do not have a jail in our community. When it is necessary to place someone in jail we use the detention quarters of neighboring cities. We are fortunate in this regard since space that might have been used for a jail has been utilized for other police duties.

Adjacent to the village hall is a two-car garage which houses two fire trucks. In Miami Shores the chief of police is designated as administrative chief of the fire department and as such is responsible for its effective operation in all emergencies. The fire department is manned by three paid firemen who work in conjunction with the police force. Patrol cars respond to notification of fires and assist in the operation of the pumper as well as dealing with traffic and maintaining peace and order. Last year there were about 100 fire runs in which men on the force participated.

Personnel and Equipment

There are 17 men on our force including myself. We utilize three patrol cars equipped with radios and first-aid paraphernalia. One sergeant is always on duty at the station taking complaints and relaying them to the radio patrol cars. We have our own photographic laboratory. We also have a 16-man auxiliary police department and

Chief Stuart A. Senneff.

men in this unit are called upon only on special occasions for voluntary service without pay.

It has always been my belief that the number of men in a police department does not necessarily indicate whether it is a good or bad force. It is what the men know about their duties that is important. I have told my officers many times that I could go out and dig ditches and be happy with men who have good morale, and the same is true with our police department. If the representatives like their work, the village and me, then we can go out and get the job done. Morale is absolutely essential, be it your force or mine, and once it is entrenched, it will aid immeasurably in our efforts to quell lawlessness in our respective communities.

I have also constantly demanded cleanliness at headquarters and in personal appearance. This

Powdering the doorknob.

Making a residence check.

is a vital requisite to the morale of any organization, be it law enforcement or otherwise.

Juvenile Delinquency

Our small police department is similar in most respects to others of the same size in this country. One common problem is that of juvenile delinquency. All of us on the force believe in talking to youngsters who just can't quite get their feet on the ground. We try to give them fatherly advice and exercise patience with their development. My officers have learned from experience that a few minutes here and there talking with the kids in the neighborhood does a lot of good and stimulates their respect for law enforcement, making a sharp contrast to the glorification of crime as pictured in salacious literature which pops up in the community now and then.

Traffic Problems

We have six churches, one elementary school, and a girls' college to worry about. The young children who go to school and the elderly who attend their chosen place of worship must be helped across busy thoroughfares. The girls' college is regularly patrolled.

Police headquarters in Miami Shores.

Every effort is made to select the most personable and diplomatic officers to patrol the parking meters and take charge of traffic generally in the business area. They must be courteous but firm in curbing infractions of traffic laws but in this regard they try to make a friend rather than an enemy of the violator.

In Miami Shores we in law enforcement are fortunate that the village has grown the way the people wanted it to grow. They want effective law enforcement with "no strings" attached and we try to give it to them.

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A Tax on Making Firearms

On May 21, 1952, Public Law 353, Eighty-second Congress, was approved by the President. This act amends the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which relate to machine guns and short-barreled firearms (National Firearms Act) in the following respects: First, it imposes a tax on the making of a firearm (by other than a manufacturer); second, it reenacts section 3261 (b), Internal Revenue Code, in such form as to provide a continuing requirement for the registration of firearms; and, third, it extends the provisions of the National Firearms Act to Alaska and Hawaii.

The primary purpose of Public Law 353 is to correct certain defects in the National Firearms Act, particularly in regard to the matter of registration. In one or more jurisdictions the courts have held that the possession of an unregistered firearm is not a violation of the law. This conclusion was based upon the theory that the Congress did not intend, in section 3261 (b), to provide a continuing requirement for registration but only intended the registration of firearms possessed at the time the act took effect. The result, in such jurisdictions, was that gangsters who purchased shotguns and sawed off the barrels to less than 18 inches and failed to register the sawed-off shotguns could not be prosecuted under the National Firearms Act. Public Law 353 remedies this situation, first, by imposing a tax on the act of sawing off the barrel of a shotgun to create a firearm and making such act unlawful without prior payment of the tax and, second, by reenacting section 3261 (b) in such manner as to show clearly the intent of Congress to require that all firearms be registered and, thereby, to make it an offense to possess an unregistered firearm.

(*Continued on page 23*)

Teamwork Brings Quick Apprehension of Prison Escapees

by RAYMOND LUEKENGA, *Sheriff of Canyon County, Caldwell, Idaho*

This is a short account of how local, State, and Federal officers worked together in September 1951, to apprehend 10 Federal prisoners who escaped from the Canyon County Jail in Caldwell, Idaho. Within 5 days from the date of the escape all 10 prisoners were again in custody. I think the case is a good example of the results to be had when all agencies join together in one cooperative effort.

One word of caution is necessary. We do not consider our methods in this case to be a perfect plan of action which can be applied 100 percent to all other situations of this kind. It is fully realized that other escapes will occur in areas where the terrain, climate, roads and other principal factors are so different from ours as to require many variations in the approach to the problem. The details of our case are set out only as descriptive of methods which worked in a given set of circumstances. We hope some of them merit wider application but a decision on that point must be left to the officer into whose lap a similar problem falls.

It was a nice quiet evening on September 15, 1951. I was enjoying dinner at home with my family when, at approximately 8 p. m., the phone rang. I answered and was advised by Deputy Sheriff Alice Schlegel that 11 Federal prisoners had escaped. Only the day before 27 prisoners in transit from Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., had stopped at our jail for a rest period en route to McNeil Island, Wash., under the supervision of Capt. W. P. Walsh. The escapees belonged to that group.

I hurried to the office and upon my arrival found that both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Marshal's office at Boise, Idaho, had been notified. I immediately notified the State police and neighboring county officers as well as city police of nearby cities. I also called the State police at Baker, Oreg., advising Capt. A. G. Dunn. A second count showed only 10 prisoners had escaped.

Caldwell city police under the direction of Dale Haile had blocked all highways leading out of the city. I called the sheriff's posse to assist our deputies in taking over the road blocks so as to free the city police cars to patrol the streets, used car lots, etc., to keep down the theft of automobiles. I called the local radio stations in Nampa and Caldwell to put out periodic broadcasts advising people to lock their cars and garages and suggesting that car dealers recheck their used car lots for keys left in any of the cars and place watchmen in the lots that night.

The freedom for most of the escapees was cut short quickly. One was captured by Deputy Sheriff Dick Beatty before he got off the courthouse grounds; a passerby who noticed the prisoner sliding down a rope notified the night jailer, Marvin Powell, who was about to enter the building on his way to work.

After nearly one-half hour of investigation, we found the escape route. The prisoners had pried the ventilators out of the ceiling, which left a hole approximately 8¼ by 13¼ inches. Ten of the smaller men squeezed through this opening into the attic and then through larger ventilators onto the roof. They took with them approximately 21 blankets which they tore into strips for making ropes to lower themselves to the ground from the top of the three-story jail building.

Sheriff Luekenga (left) and Dale Haile, Chief of Police, Caldwell, Idaho.

Information regarding the description of the escapees was compiled immediately and broadcasts were made on the police radio to Idaho officers and our neighboring State, Oregon, on the west. By this time five special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were on the scene. Roads and bypasses were blocked and reblocked by State, county, city, and Federal officers. Every car leaving Caldwell was stopped and checked. The driver was advised not to pick up hitchhikers and to advise officers of anyone seen hitchhiking or walking through the fields.

At 2:50 a. m. on September 16, 1951, 2 of the 9 still free were apprehended about 2 miles east of Meridian, Idaho, some 20 miles distant, by Chief of Police Floyd Rosecrans of Meridian and Maurice Toll of the water department of Meridian.

At about 3:15 a. m. this same morning a fourth was captured by Deputy Sheriff Dick Beatty and D. F. Hopkins of the Caldwell Police Department.

About 2 hours after the jail break there was a 1949 green Ford sedan which ran the road block, going west out of Caldwell. This car was soon lost in the dark. At 3:25 a. m. on September 16, we were notified by the Oregon State Police that a 1949 green Ford sedan had run their road block and in doing so turned over into a field off the highway at Baker, Oreg., some 125 miles distant. One of our escapees was captured and a second man was believed to have escaped into the field. One hour later we were advised that another escapee had been apprehended in a stolen car which he had just taken from the city of Baker and he was identified as the second escapee from the green Ford sedan which had run into the field. This made six who were apprehended within a few hours.

Canyon County Jail, Caldwell, Idaho.

Radio and Planes

Daylight came and all was quiet. We kept the local radio stations busy with warnings to people in this State and neighboring States to notify local officers of anyone strange in their community. Three airplanes were sent up to patrol throughout the day to keep the escapees under cover so they would not be able to travel during daylight hours. Numerous leads were run down and innocent people identified during the day by Federal, State, county, and city officers, all working without sleep or rest.

The seventh man was apprehended in the Caldwell Stock Yards at approximately 7:30 p. m. on the evening following the escape by members of the sheriff's posse and Ralph Seibert, traveling guard for the United States Bureau of Prisons.

All was quiet during the night until 3 a. m., September 17, when Ralph Seibert went to the Saratoga Hotel with W. F. Combs, city patrolman, to get some much-needed rest. They were standing in the lobby of the hotel when another of the escapees, tired and hungry, lost his directions and came walking into Caldwell, thinking it was another town. He walked by the big glass doors leading into the lobby, was spotted by Seibert and Combs, and was immediately apprehended. This accounted for eight.

On the evening of September 18, we were notified of the ninth man's being captured in San Diego, Calif., by city police, only 3 days after his escape. The tenth man had accompanied him and 2 days later gave himself up to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Diego, stating that the "heat" was too great for him. Within 5 days all were captured.

The quick apprehension of these 10 Federal escapees shows the power of Federal, State, and local law enforcement when they cooperate and work together. As long as we have officers of this caliber and determination, society will be a safe place.

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS

The FBI has jurisdiction over the Federal statute which classifies as a violation the escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody after arrest or conviction for a Federal offense.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Proper Handling of Explosives in Law Enforcement

From time to time police officers find dynamite, blasting caps, nitroglycerin, war relics (shells, grenades, etc.) and bombs in the course of their regular duties. The problem which then faces them is how to dispose safely of such dangerous explosives.

Explosives to be destroyed may be fresh material from damaged packages, usable material for which there is no further need, or material which has deteriorated either from natural aging or from improper storage to the point where it is unfit for use.

Deteriorated explosives may be, and often are, more dangerous to handle than explosives in good condition. *When there is any question about the safety of the undertaking, a representative of the manufacturer of the particular lot of explosives should be consulted or a request for assistance may be made to an authorized representative of the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior, or to some one else known to have had the necessary experience. This is especially true if large quantities of explosives must be destroyed.*

Safest Disposal

Most explosives, except detonators, are best destroyed by burning. The hazard of an explosion is always present, even under the most favorable conditions, so it is of prime importance to select a site where no damage will be done, either to persons or property, if the explosives detonate. This means a safe distance from any structure, railroad, or highway and from any place where a person may be even accidentally exposed to danger, including that from flying missiles.

During the destruction of any type of explosives the possibility of preignition should be prevented by eliminating smoking and open lights.

Only one type of explosive should be destroyed at a time and the utmost care should be taken to see that no detonators are accidentally included in explosives to be destroyed by burning.

High explosives should never be burned in *cases* or in *deep piles*. Dynamites, especially permissible gelatins, become increasingly sensitive when overheated before ignition. Quantities of dynamite to be burned should not exceed 100 pounds of regular dynamite or 10 pounds of permissible gelatin. Local conditions may limit destruction to much smaller amounts and when more than these maximum quantities must be destroyed, a new space should be selected for each lot, as it is not safe to place explosives on ground heated by the preceding burning.

No attempt should be made to return to the site so long as any flame or smoke can be observed.

As soon as all dynamite has been burned, it is believed to be good practice to plow the ground, as the residue remaining may contain salts said to be attractive to livestock, which if eaten may produce serious results.

Dynamite

When properly stored, dynamite should remain in good condition for a long time, and often does so remain for years; but it may, and usually does, deteriorate rapidly if improperly stored or handled. The most common signs of deterioration are discoloration, leakiness, hardness or excessive softness, or the formation of crystals on the outside of the wrapper. Frequently a combination of two or more of these signs can be noted.

Many persons believe that the crystals mentioned above are nitroglycerin and that they are especially dangerous. This belief is unfounded, for the crystals actually are salts which have exuded through the wrapper whereas nitroglycerin is an oily liquid at normal temperatures. The presence of crystals outside the wrapper or on the container shows that the dynamite has deteriorated to some degree.

Care should be exercised in handling deteriorated explosives, whether loose or in containers.

Most persons experience undesirable effects, especially headaches of varying degrees of sever-

ity, by absorption of nitroglycerin through the skin when handling leaky or loose dynamite. Others are so sensitive as to have headaches after working over loose dynamite for only a short time, even without touching it. Therefore, if leaky or loose dynamite must be handled, gloves should be worn and then destroyed by burning as often as they become impregnated with nitroglycerin during handling of the explosives.

Some dynamites are rather difficult to ignite, especially when wet, so it is best to prepare a bed of dry, combustible material, such as excelsior, wood shavings, or sawdust. To maintain combustion it is sometimes necessary to pour a little kerosene over the dynamite and the fuel bed before igniting the pile or bed. The area of this bed should be such that the dynamite to be destroyed may lie on it in a single layer if sticks or part sticks are being destroyed and not to exceed 2 inches in thickness if loose dynamite is to be burned. The bed should be long and narrow rather than square or circular.

It is often recommended to slit each stick of dynamite and scatter the loose material on the fuel bed; but considering the extra hazard to the operator in handling deteriorated dynamite, it seems preferable to deposit whole sticks of the more common sizes on the fuel bed as carefully as possible, without slitting. If the cartridges are of large diameter, such as those often used in quarry blasting, the loose material should be spread; "free running" (loose) dynamite may be spread thus, but never exceeding 2 inches in thickness.

When the bed has been formed and the dynamite deposited on it, a train of paper or similar readily ignitable material should be laid to it, preferably on the down-wind side, and the explosives ignited thus. The train should be long enough to permit the operator to reach a safe place.

Dynamite should ordinarily burn quietly, with a bluish flame. If solid pieces are observed to have remained, as sometimes happens, especially if the dynamite was wet, it is dangerous to poke about the debris or attempt to handle these pieces for reburning until it is certain that they are cool.

The containers should be burned separately.

Blasting Caps

Blasting caps (dynamite caps or detonators) are especially hazardous, due to the fact that they are a constant potential menace until actually destroyed and because their bright shiny appearance makes them most alluring not only to children but to many adults as well.

Blasting caps, electric blasting caps, and delay electric blasting caps which have so deteriorated from age or improper storage that they are unfit for use should be destroyed. These devices should also be destroyed if they have ever been under water as, for example, during a flood, regardless of whether or not they have been subsequently dried out. In some cases, the shells of caps which have been wet and then dried will show signs of corrosion. Such caps may be very dangerous to handle, and it is recommended that they not be disturbed until a representative of the manufacturer has had an opportunity to pass on them. The method most generally used for destroying detonators is to explode them under some confinement as described below. Detonators should not be thrown into small bodies of water such as rivers, creeks, ponds, or wells.

If possible, it is advisable to explode ordinary (fuse) blasting caps in the original container with the cover removed. Otherwise they should be prepared for blasting as follows: Place them in a small box or bag. Dig a hole in the ground, preferably in dry sand, at least one foot deep, then place the container in the bottom of the hole, primed with one cartridge of dynamite and a good electric blasting cap or ordinary cap and fuse. The caps and the primed cartridge should be carefully covered with paper and then with dry sand or fine dirt and fired from a safe distance. It is recommended that not more than 100 caps be destroyed at one time and that the ground around the shots be thoroughly examined after the shot to make certain that no unexploded caps remain. The same hole should not be used for successive shots.

To destroy electric blasting caps or delay electric blasting caps, it is necessary first to cut the wires off about 1 inch from the top of the cap, preferably with a pair of tin snips. No attempt should be made to cut the wires from more than one cap at a time. Not more than 100 caps should be placed in a box or paper bag, primed with a cartridge of dynamite and a good electric blasting cap, buried under paper and sand or dirt, and exploded as described above. The same precautions mentioned above should be observed.

Blasting caps should never be destroyed by placing them in a hole which is to be shot, espe-

cially by dropping them into well drill holes. Many serious accidents have occurred in this way.

Nitroglycerin

The best source for information as to the safest method of destruction of nitroglycerin is the manufacturer. It is definitely impractical to destroy nitroglycerin in any considerable quantity by chemical decomposition. This is the method, however, for the proper removal of small quantities of nitroglycerin, such as those spilled or soaked into floors from leakage.

If floors of magazines become stained with nitroglycerin, they should be scrubbed well with a stiff broom, hard brush or mop, using an ample volume of a solution made to the following proportions: 1½ quarts of water, 3½ quarts of denatured alcohol, 1 quart of acetone, and 1 pound of sodium sulfide (60 percent commercial). The liquid should be used freely to decompose the nitroglycerin thoroughly. If the magazine floor is covered with ruberoid or any material impervious to nitroglycerin, this portion of the floor should be swept thoroughly with dry sawdust and the sweepings taken to a safe distance from the magazine and destroyed by burning.

War Relics and Bombs

The safest method for disposing of war relics and bombs is to guard them carefully until some person experienced in safely dismantling such devices may be located. The explosive parts may then be disposed of in accordance with standard procedures.

Conclusion

The above information, although accumulated from sources considered reliable and published with additional data under the title "Destruction of Damaged, Deteriorated, or Unwanted Commercial Explosives" in Bureau of Mines Information Circular 7335, is not given for the purpose of encouraging persons unfamiliar with the proper methods of destroying explosives to undertake such work unassisted. It is, of course, realized that expert advice and assistance are not always available. In such instances, it is believed that destruction of unwanted explosives can be accomplished with a lesser degree of hazard by following these safety suggestions than is possible without this advice.

Don't Touch Blasting Caps!

Blasting cap accidents to boys and girls mount in summer because in vacation months more children find, or worse, play with lost, misplaced, or stolen blasting caps. Through a circular issued by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in July 1952, the police department of every locality was urged to assist the Institute of Makers of Explosives in a blasting cap safety program.

Blasting caps are bright copper or aluminum tubes, about as thick around as a pencil, and 1½ to 5 inches long. A cap may or may not have a fuse attached, or may have plain or colored cov-

Different types of blasting caps. (Courtesy of the Institute of Makers of Explosives)

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ered wires leading from one end. The tube is loaded with a powerful sensitive explosive used to explode dynamite.

The important work of mining, highway and railroad construction, clearing farmland of tree stumps, swamps and rocks, and other jobs just can't be done without caps. Users on farms, roads, railways, construction jobs, in mines and quarries by occasional oversight leave unlocked supplies of explosives where children sometimes find them. When such explosives as dynamite or blasting caps are reported found by children or grownups, it is the policeman's or sheriff's duty to see to it that the explosives are destroyed.

Only a trained blaster should undertake disposal, unless the peace officer is qualified by experience to do the work himself. In case no one competent to handle explosives is available, the cap must be protected until the representative of a local user, an explosive manufacturer, or of the United States Bureau of Mines has been consulted.

Pennsylvania Officers Solve Bomb Case

On August 3, 1952, at about 2:30 a. m., the desk sergeant of the Uniontown, Pa., Police Department received an anonymous call that a suspicious looking package had been placed on the front porch of a home in the city.

Officers William Stoviak and Russell Guthrie were immediately dispatched to the residence and upon arrival there found a cardboard box which contained 13 sticks of dynamite. The dynamite was connected by wires to a small alarm clock and to a dry-cell battery. The officers made the bomb harmless and then took steps immediately to make certain that the crime scene would not be disturbed prior to the arrival of Chief Alfred W. Davis and Detective James F. Mahoney.

Investigation by the Uniontown officers at the scene of the attempted bombing disclosed that the cardboard box containing the explosive device had apparently been carefully placed against the front door of the residence. Further examination of the cardboard box showed that it would normally be used by a meat-packing company of Johnstown, Pa., to ship bacon. It contained (1) 13 sticks of 40-percent dynamite, (2) one small alarm clock, (3) two small pieces of electrician's tape which were used to wrap the blasting-cap wires to the clock, and (4) one dry-cell battery.

With the assistance of Sgt. Howard Jaynes of the Pennsylvania State Police substation at Uniontown, Pa., the neighbors and members of the family were interviewed, but they were unable to shed any light on the attempted bombing and the interviews failed to show any motive or to produce any suspects. However, a neighbor subsequently advised that he had a feeling that the bomb was really intended for him inasmuch as he had recently had some difficulty in connection with his business. The neighbor said he also received a comic valentine with an implied threat added to the original verse. Upon receiving this information, the investigating officers were inclined to agree with the neighbor that possibly a mistake had occurred and that the bomb was actually intended for him. In the meantime the police authorities maintained a surveillance of the immediate neighborhood and the neighbor hired a night watchman as an additional safeguard.

In an effort to develop suspects, Detective Mahoney made inquiry at the meat packing company in Johnstown, Pa., to determine how the box which was used for the bomb may have been obtained by the culprit. No information could be developed but Mahoney did ascertain that the company does not deliver meat to the Uniontown area, but that it does make deliveries to Confluence, Pa., which is about 25 miles from Uniontown.

The investigating officers then forwarded the bomb mechanism to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The laboratory report reflected that the wire used in the bomb was similar to that manufactured by a well-known company for use with its instantaneous electric blasting cap. The laboratory examination also established that the tape from the alarm striker was Scotch electrician's tape. It was pointed out that one end of this tape was suitable for comparison purposes and that it could be matched with the end of the roll of tape from which this specimen was torn.

The laboratory report further stated that there was nothing about the alarm clock which would permit its being associated with any particular source, inasmuch as alarm clocks of that particular type are inexpensive and are sold by many drug and department stores. However, one latent fingerprint suitable for identification purposes was found inside the clock and two suitable prints were found on the outside of the clock. These fingerprints were photographed and returned to the Uniontown Police Department for future use.

On September 7, 1952, a second and successful bombing of the same home occurred at about 3:50

a. m. The bomb, which was ignited by a fuze, had been thrown or placed against the door of the attached garage and there it exploded, causing several thousand dollars damage to the home and also extensive damage to homes in the immediate vicinity. Fortunately, however, no one sustained physical injury. Thereupon, the members of the family were reinterviewed, and it was ascertained that the home was owned by a relative who had borrowed $300 from a man in Confluence, Pa. The lender then became the principal suspect.

Detective Mahoney and Pfc. Robert L. Hackett of the Pennsylvania State Police, through investigation at Confluence, Pa., discovered that the suspect had recently purchased 10 pounds of dynamite and some fuze at a local hardware store. A specimen of the fuze was obtained. In the meantime a search of the neighborhood in the vicinity of the bombed home was made and a short piece of fuze which had been thrown onto the sidewalk was found. This piece of fuze was compared with the specimen obtained from the hardware store at Confluence, Pa., and it was determined that they were the same type of fuze. Unfortunately, however, the store owner had cut some additional pieces of fuze from his roll since making the sale to the suspect, and a comparison of the ends of the fuze was then impossible.

Inquiry by the investigating officers also disclosed that the suspect had left Confluence, Pa., for Pulaski, Va., a short time after the second bomb had exploded. A warrant charging him with "Malicious Mischief by Explosives" was obtained. He was arrested at Pulaski, Va., with the assistance of Fayette County Detective Frank Kane of Fayette County, Pa., Detective Mahoney and Pfc. Hackett. At the time of his arrest his automobile was examined and was found to contain the following items: (1) One roll of Scotch electrician's tape, the end of which upon comparison was found to match the torn end of the tape found on the wire which was connected to the alarm clock in the first bombing attempt; (2) two small screws which had been removed from the alarm clock in order to attach the wires leading from the dynamite.

Upon being confronted with the above evidence, the suspect made a detailed statement admitting his guilt. On September 9, 1952, he appeared in the Fayette County Court and entered a plea of guilty to two counts of "Malicious Mischief by Explosives" and was given a sentence of from 2 to 10 years on each count.

Items To Remember

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY on charred scraps of paper will reveal handwriting.

SAFE BURGLARY suspects are often identified through "cementlike" substances found on their clothing. Safe insulation adhering to the clothing of a burglar can be analyzed and compared in the FBI Laboratory with known insulation from the same safe.

SAFE INSULATIONS or the substances used for fire-proofing safes have been found to vary among the various makes of safes according to the manufacturer's specifications.

A SINGLE PAPER MATCH can be identified with the book of matches from which it was torn.

MECHANICAL DEVICES used by bogus check passers frequently furnish evidence which results in successful prosecution. The FBI Laboratory often identifies checkwriters, typewriters, rubber stamps, date stamps, and printing equipment which have been used to produce impressions on the checks.

OBLITERATED SERIAL NUMBERS on guns may be restored through Laboratory techniques.

DEFECTS ON THE CUTTING EDGE of a paper knife leave tell-tale marks on the edge of the paper.

X-RAY DIFFRACTION methods of analysis afford a ready means of identifying questionable soil minerals, if present in sufficient quantity.

CHEMICAL TESTS may be conducted to determine the fiber composition, the loading material and the sizing used in the manufacture of paper.

REFRIGERANTS OR PRESERVATIVES are not necessary when submitting a liquid blood specimen for examination.

BODY FLUID STAINS sent to the FBI Laboratory for analysis should be absolutely dry before shipment. Allow them to dry naturally. Do not expose to heat, sunlight, fans, or other means of quick drying.

IDENTIFICATION

Using the Formula in Fingerprint Classification

Small Letter Secondary

The September 1952 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* discussed the secondary as it pertains to those fingerprint cards on which no arches, tented arches, or radial loops are present except in the index fingers. It was explained that the secondary classification appears just to the right of the fractional numerals which represent the primary in the classification formula. It was further pointed out that the secondary is indicated in the formula by capital letters representing the basic type pattern appearing in the index fingers.

This article will discuss the secondary of those fingerprint cards which have small letters in finger blocks other than the index fingers. The small letter group of fingerprint patterns is of relative infrequency, constituting approximately 7 to 10 percent of all patterns. Since this general type group is comparatively rare, the classifier may dispense with various parts of the classification formula normally used in the larger groups.

The Small Letter Group

There are five types of fingerprint patterns which can appear in the finger blocks: arch, tented arch, radial loop, ulnar loop, and whorl. Of these five types, the arch and tented arch in any finger or a radial loop in any except the index fingers constitute the small letter group. As stated previously, there was discussed in the September 1952 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* a small letter appearing in either index finger and how it appears in the classification formula. Herein are discussed a small letter in any finger except the index finger, and its proper position in the classification formula.

Demarcation in the Finger Block

If a small letter appears in any finger, excepting the index fingers, the appropriate small letter should be placed in the fingerprint block beneath the fingerprint pattern. This is illustrated in finger blocks 1, 3, 6, and 8 in figure 1.

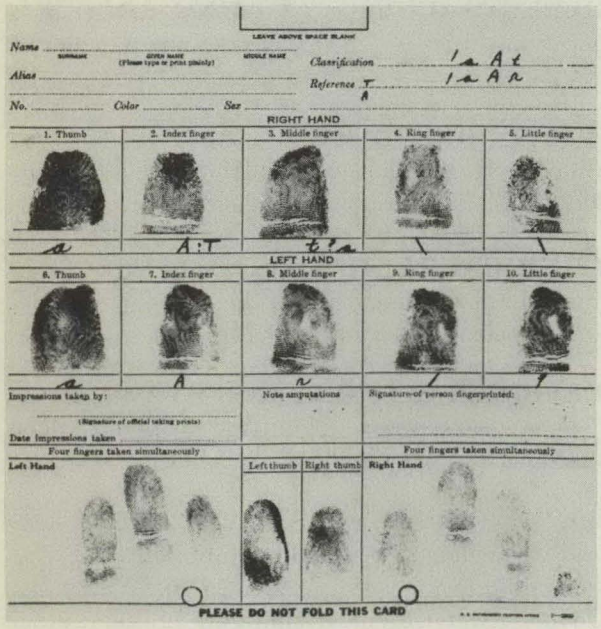

Figure 1.

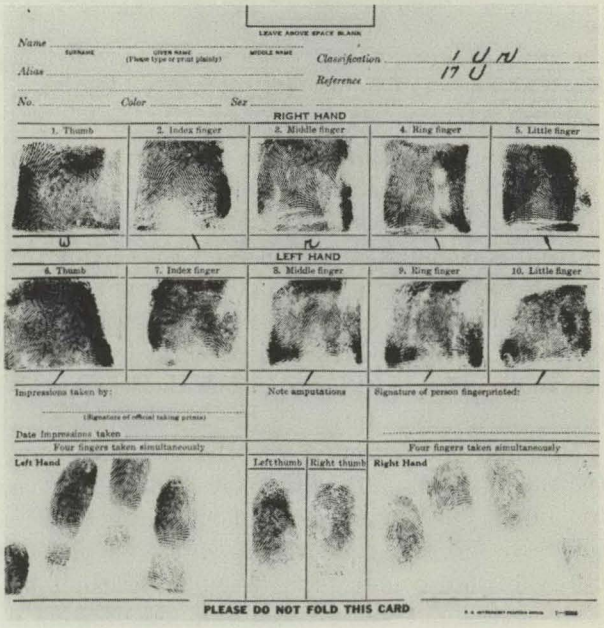

Figure 2.

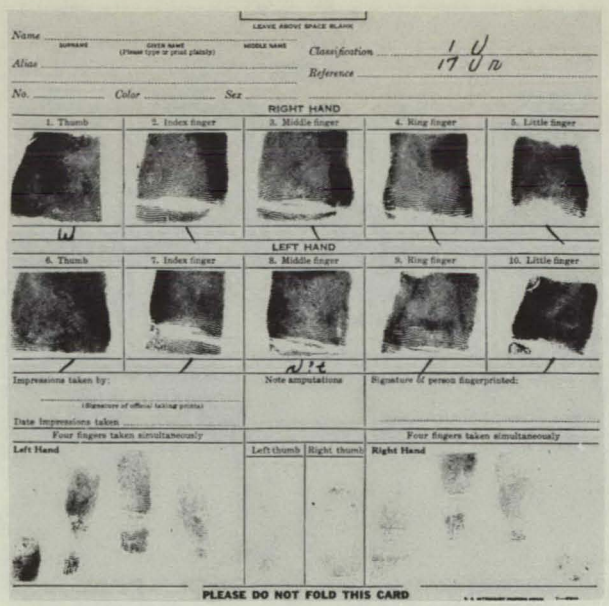

Figure 3.

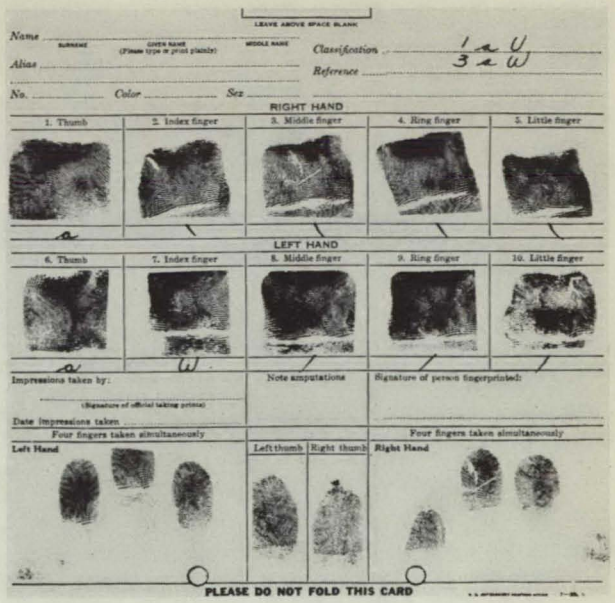

Figure 5.

If the fingerprint pattern is an arch, it is indicated in the finger block by an "a"; if the pattern is a tented arch, the indication is a "t"; and if the pattern is a radial loop it is designated by an "r."

Classification Formula—Numerator and Denominator

Small letters are brought up into the classification formula in their proper relative positions adjacent to the secondary representing the index fingers. They are indicated by the identical symbol used in the finger block.

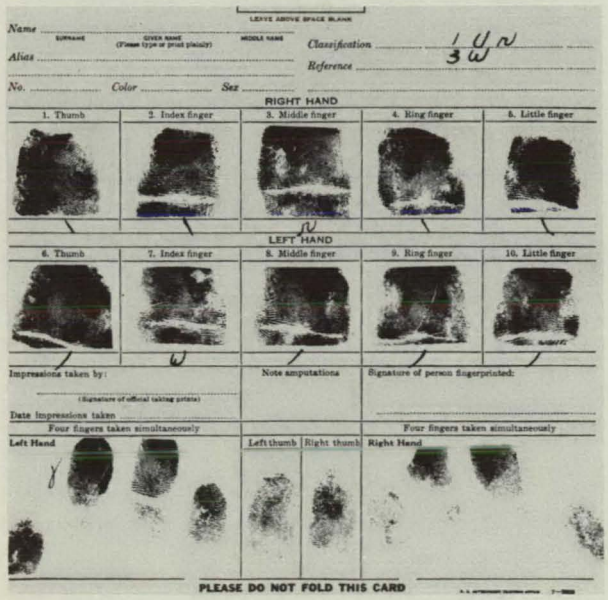

Figure 4.

When a small letter is present in fingers 1 through 5, it is indicated in the numerator or upper portion of the classification formula. (See fig. 2.) Conversely, if a small letter appears in fingers 6 through 10, it is indicated in the denominator or lower portion of the classification formula. (See fig. 3.)

Position Left or Right of Secondary

When the small letter appears in fingers 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, or 10, it is indicated in the classification formula

Figure 6.

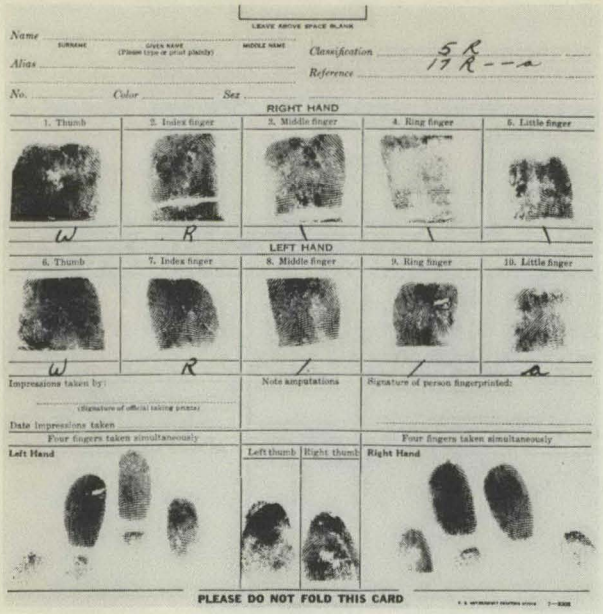

Figure 7.

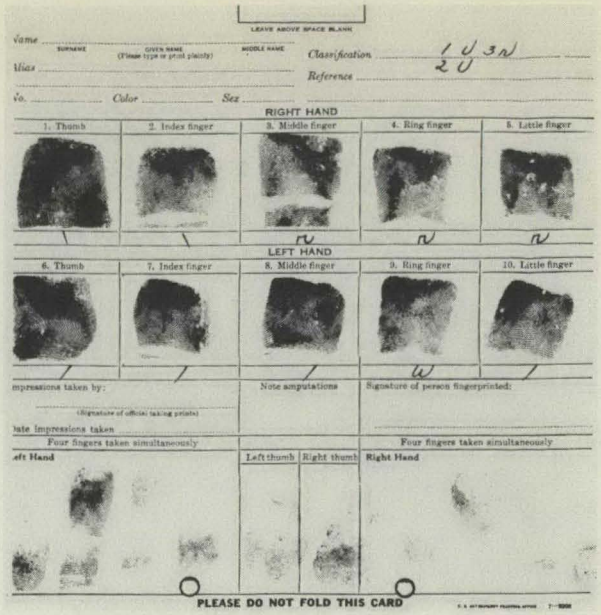

Figure 9.

to the right of the secondary representing the index fingers. (See fig. 4.) Thus, if the small letter appears in fingers 3, 4, or 5, it is indicated in the numerator and to the right of the secondary; if the small letter appears in fingers 8, 9, or 10, it is indicated in the denominator and to the right of the secondary.

The same principles should be applied to any small letter appearing in fingers 1 or 6, with the exception that the small letter will be indicated in the classification formula to the left of the secondary representing the index fingers. It should be noted here that when the small letter appears in one or both of the thumbs, the appropriate symbol is placed between the primary and the secondary representing the index fingers as in figure 5. This is the only time the primary and secondary representing the index fingers are not adjacent to each other in the classification formula.

Relative Position

The basic principle, once again, is that small letters are brought up in the classification formula *in*

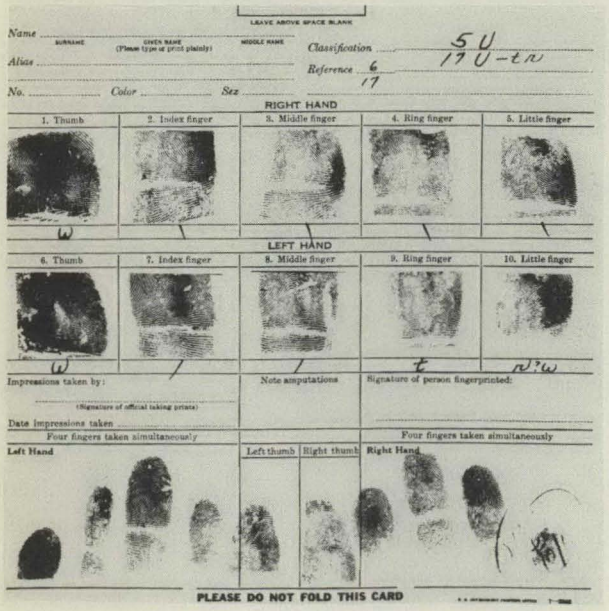

Figure 8.

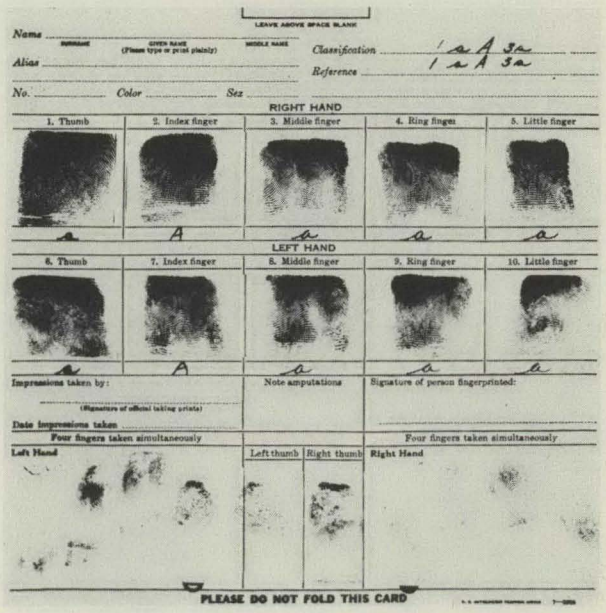

Figure 10.

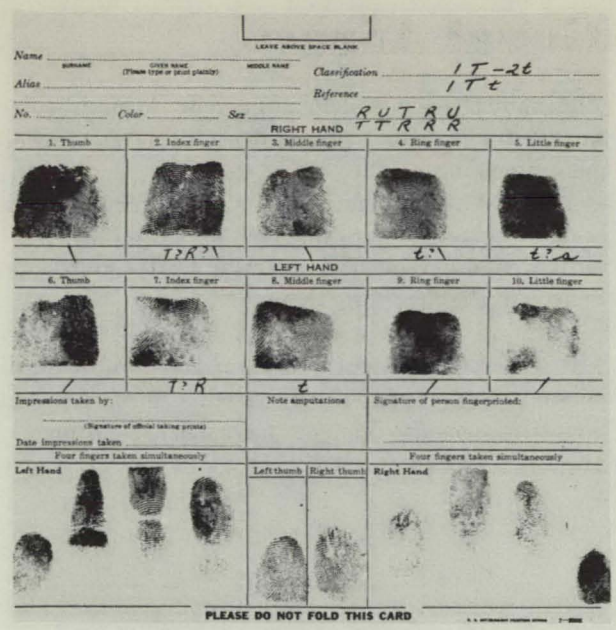

Figure 11.

Figure 12.

their proper positions relative to the secondary representing the index fingers. This is accomplished by using dashes in the classification formula to indicate a finger in which a small letter does not appear. If the small letter should appear in the right ring finger and the right middle finger is an ulnar loop, a dash will be indicated between the secondary representing the index finger and the small letter in the numerator as in figure 6. If the small letter should appear in the left little finger and neither the left middle nor ring fingers are of the small letter type, two dashes will indicate the proper position in the classification formula. (See fig. 7.) When small letters appear in both the left ring and little fingers, and the left middle finger is not of the small letter type, again a dash is used to indicate the proper relative position in respect to the secondary representing the index fingers. (See fig. 8.)

Adjacent Small Letters of the Same Type

If two or more adjacent fingers, other than the index fingers, are of the *same* small-letter type, the appropriate number is used in the classification formula to indicate the number of similar small letters found in the finger blocks. Thus, if fingers 3, 4, and 5, are of the radial loop type pattern, they should be indicated to the right of the secondary representing the index fingers in the numerator of the classification formula, by the number "3" followed by an "r." (See fig. 9.) If all of the fingerprint patterns, with the exception of the index fingers, are of the same small letter type, the number is again used to express the type and position in the classification formula. (See fig. 10.)

If, of course, a pattern other than a small letter appears in either of the middle fingers followed by two small letters of the same pattern type, the dash is used to indicate the proper position in respect to the secondary representing the index fingers. (See fig. 11.)

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the small letters must be in consecutive order if the number is to be used. If two similar type small letters appear in the finger blocks separated by a pattern other than a small letter, each is indicated by the appropriate letter and dash in the classification formula as illustrated in figure 12.

If this body of rules is applied in the classification of fingerprint charts containing small letters in fingers other than 2 or 7, the classification formula will indicate the proper number, position, and type. Additional discussions of the classification formula will be presented in future issues of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*

The fingerprint patterns shown as illustrations in this article were clear and distinct in the original; blurring is caused by printing in the reduced size. This need be of no concern to the reader inasmuch as this series of articles deals with the formula symbols marked on the card and not with the interpretation of individual patterns.

Record of Additional Arrest

The Identification Division of the FBI, due to the large volume of fingerprint work, has found it necessary to devise a new form (1–1), called "Record of Additional Arrest."

Over the years the FBI's Identification Division has been receiving a large number of "repeater" arrests on the same individual in letters or on the disposition sheet (Form R–84). These additional arrests, submitted by letter or disposition sheet, have presented many administrative problems in the Identification Division. To eliminate these problems, the new form is submitted for consideration and use by law enforcement agencies.

The "Record of Additional Arrest" form should be used to report a "repeater" arrest on an individual whose record under the FBI number is known to the arresting agency.

In many cases, the arresting agency is familiar with the record and the FBI number of a local person who is repeatedly arrested. In some cases, law enforcement agencies have been sending in

RECORD OF ADDITIONAL ARREST

1-1
(1-7-53)

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Date _____

Attention: Identification Division

Dear Sir:

Recorded below is an additional arrest of an individual who has an FBI number. *It is understood that no reply will be received when this form is submitted.*

Record From _____
(Indicate P.D. - S.O. - etc.)

Address of Contributor _____

Name & Aliases _____

Arrest # _____ Sex _____

Date of Arrest or Received _____

Charge _____

_____

INKED IMPRESSION
Print right index finger. If amputated or badly scarred, indicate finger used.

FBI # [ ]

Date of Disposition _____

Disposition _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

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(over)

the information concerning the additional arrest by submitting a complete new fingerprint card. In other cases, the information has been submitted incorrectly either by a letter or on the disposition sheet. In these latter cases it has been necessary to reflect on the individual's record a notation that the arrest is "unsupported by fingerprints."

The use of the new form will make it unnecessary to submit a regular fingerprint card in these "repeater" cases. Likewise, it will be unnecessary to write a letter.

Note that no answer will be sent by the Identification Division when the new form is used.

The "Record of Additional Arrest" will be filed in the FBI number folder on the individual and, later, when a regular fingerprint card is received the arrest information from all of the forms will be compiled and included on the identification record as "supported by fingerprints." Thus, the new form should eventually eliminate the notations on the FBI record which appear as "unsupported by fingerprints."

The inked impression of the right index finger must be placed on this form. If the right index finger is completely scarred, partially amputated or completely amputated, another finger should be used and be so indicated on the form. Printer's ink should be used in taking the impression.

The information requested on the form should be complete. *It is imperative that the FBI number and the finger impression be placed on the form.* The form will be returned unless all information requested is completed.

All officers are urged to give careful consideration to the use of this form so that the Identification Division with its larger volume of fingerprint work can operate for greater benefits to all law enforcement agencies.

Bertillonage Creator's Centenary

This month marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alphonse Bertillon, French anthropologist and criminologist. Bertillon, who was born April 22, 1853, devised the system of identifying criminals by anthropometric measurements which became known as Bertillonage. This method of identification was adopted with great success by the French government, spread to various other countries, and was superseded only after fingerprints were generally adopted as a more efficient and practical system.

That Common Name Problem

The "Smiths" and the "Joneses" have created a special identification problem for police officers and the FBI. These names and many others which may be quite uncommon in a given area are extensively duplicated in the records of the Identification Division. Only the fingerprint patterns serve to distinguish absolutely one person from another.

The problem arises when a police agency requests an identification record on the basis of a name or a name and description only without submitting fingerprints or the fingerprint classification formula. In attempting to answer one such request the Identification Division found approximately 600 cards bearing exactly the same name as that given in the request. Many of these could not be positively eliminated by the personal description sent in with the name, even though many hours were spent in comparing the descriptive data submitted with that shown on these hundreds of cards. Personal descriptions are often incomplete and seldom scientifically exact, i. e., one observer will give the subject's height as 6 feet and another will report that it is 5 feet, 10 inches.

The best way to obtain an identification record on a person in custody is to immediately submit fingerprints by the *fastest means available.* If the urgency of the situation does not allow time for this procedure, the telegram requesting information should include the full name, all known aliases, a complete and accurate description and, *most important of all, the subject's complete fingerprint classification.* The result will be faster and more accurate service to the police agency and a saving of time, labor and cost in the Identification Division of the FBI.

UNKNOWN DEAD

The fingerprint files have proved very helpful in the identification of unknown deceased individuals. In many of the cases the local department has had no clue at all as to the person's identity. In cases of advanced decomposition when the taking of inked fingerprints is impossible identifications can sometimes be effected from clear photographs of the ridge patterns or from direct comparison of the fingers with prior prints.

Training Programs For Chicago Park District Police

by CAPT. ROBERT V. KELEHER, *Director of Training*

The Chicago Park District Police Department has its headquarters adjacent to Soldier Field, the world's largest amphitheatre. This world-famous arena, capable of seating well over 100,000 spectators, is located beside Lake Michigan, within a half mile of Chicago's loop.

Training programs of the Chicago Park District Police Department have been planned so as to take advantage of the unusual facilities afforded by Soldier Field and the nearby lake front area. Thus, the distance is short from the classrooms in our headquarters in the Chicago Park District Administration Building to our excellent facilities for practical training.

Located deep beneath the stands of Soldier Field, our indoor firearms range has been in operation for 16 years. In addition to providing the means for indoor firearms instruction to members of our department, this range has been used over the years for winter shooting by FBI personnel in Chicago. The range is also the scene of several popular annual firearms tournaments.

Capt. Robert V. Keleher.

In the center of Soldier Field itself, drills and inspections are conducted on the huge turf. Practical training problems in traffic are set up on the asphalt raceway which encircles the playing field.

Recently, a photography school was conducted at Soldier Field to further prepare our officers for prompt and thorough handling of traffic accidents. These constitute a major problem in connection with our department's jurisdiction over 205 miles of boulevards and drives, all located within the boundaries of the city of Chicago.

During the year 1951 there were 18,821 traffic accidents within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District Police. Arrests and tickets issued for traffic offenses totaled 174,075. To handle this volume of work our department of 800 men has a total of 62 cars and 40 motorcycles in operation.

The majority of motorists entering Chicago's loop travel boulevards policed by our department. Within 2 minutes during rush periods an accident can create a traffic jam extending a mile and one-half. This situation demands action. To eliminate the wait for a special "accident car" we have equipped our automobiles with photographic equipment and our officers are capable of performing effective investigation without delay.

Photography School

Instructors at our recent photography school included local press photographers, Special Agents of the FBI and an officer of our own department. Thirty officers attended the school of photography 7 hours daily for a period of 5 days.

Our procedure called for dividing the men into 10 groups, each composed of three men. Every

group had a speed-graphic or a crown-graphic camera and complete photographic equipment.

The program included problems relating to photographing tire and skid markings, motor numbers, glass fragments, blood and hair on bumpers and overall accident scenes. By rotating assignments each man recorded exposure data, set up the scene to be photographed and actually took the pictures.

When the photographs were finished and returned to the officers, everyone participated in a critique. In order to familiarize the students with the problems involved in photo finishing, the class was taken on a detailed inspection of our photographic laboratory.

Firearms Training

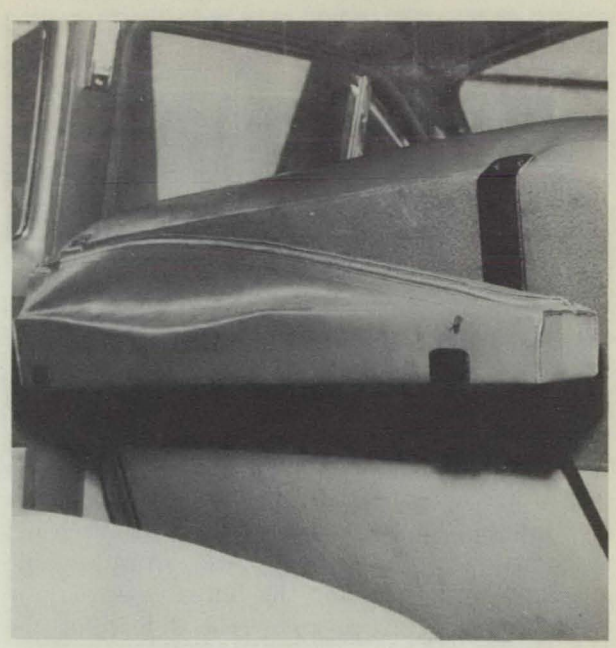
The outdoor firearms range of the Chicago Park District Police Department is situated on the Lake Michigan shore within 2 minutes' drive of our headquarters. This location nullifies the problem faced by many metropolitan departments in connection with time lost in assembling shooters.

All personnel below rank of captain are required to report for firearms instruction four times yearly, shooting twice indoors and twice outdoors. In line with our policy of emphasizing training simulating actual field conditions, shotgun instruction was added last year to our outdoor firearms program.

The natural advantage of our shooting site enabled us to set up the shotgun course with the simple addition of a hand trap and birds. The trap is placed in a position to allow for the flight of the birds over the lake and parallel to the shore.

Each officer fires until he is deemed proficient in the handling of the 12 gage Winchester, model No. 97. This weapon is carried in each of our patrol cars. The method we devised for mounting the gun in a zippered leather bag on the back of the front seat is shown in the accompanying picture.

Revolver instruction on our outdoor range includes hipshooting and point shooting instruction. The point shooting course requires each shooter to fire 30 rounds on a National Rifle Association target at 20 yards. Ten shots are slow fire, 10 shots timed fire in 20 seconds and 10 shots rapid fire in 10 seconds. The hipshooting course, which consists of 10 shots in 25 seconds, is fired from the 7-yard line at the silhouette target.



A shotgun case of plywood base covered with leather and zipper fastened is hung from brackets with rod supports running to floor.

When firing flags are posted and shooting commences, an officer is assigned to warn any pleasure craft which might venture into waters near the range. Commercial lake traffic follows a course beyond our firing point.

Assisting us to maintain safe conditions on shore is a fence surrounding the entire area, making it inaccessible to the public.

By making full use of the unusual facilities of Soldier Field and our lake front range, the Chicago Park District Police Department, under the leadership of Chief George A. Otlewis, has been enabled to administer realistic and beneficial training programs to meet the particular needs of its jurisdiction.

Firearms Identification

"Firearms Identification" is the title of a booklet available to law enforcement agencies through the FBI. This booklet sets out the value of firearms identification as a scientific aid in criminal investigations, as well as some facts regarding the use of expert testimony on firearms examinations which may be useful to the prosecutor. Copies of "Firearms Identification" may be had by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

OTHER TOPICS

Almost 62 years ago, in 1891, the Grand Rapids, Mich., Police Department proudly moved into their new headquarters. They had good reason to be proud. The building was well constructed of cut stone and brick, with a substantial slate roof, and there were many built-in conveniences. It was well equipped with spacious sleeping quarters for the men who were required to "sleep in" several nights of their 7-day week. Ample stable space was provided for the horses used on the "paddy wagon," with an overhead loft for the storage of hay and grain.

As the years passed, the building became more crowded in spite of the fact that a substantial addition was made in 1914 to house the growing department. With motorized equipment coming into use stable space was converted to a garage, the new addition housed an ever-growing traffic section, and the elimination of the "sleeping in" detail allowed the conversion of the former dormitory to record and identification bureau offices.

Late in 1951 the city acquired a building adjoining headquarters which provided sufficient floor space so that the Traffic Bureau could be moved, making available additional room in the original building.

Witnesses can view suspects through a "one-way" glass which is a window on the outside and a mirror on the inside. In this posed picture Detective Frank Bielecki (right) is shown giving instructions to a patrolman assigned to the detective bureau for training purposes.

Grand Rapids Modernizes Its Police Quarters

by HARRY FABER, *Captain, Bureau of Records and Identification, Grand Rapids, Mich., Police Department.*

During the spring of 1952, Superintendent Dewey Beaver assigned Inspector William J. Dangl the task of drawing up plans for the changes in the physical layout of the second floor of headquarters. The first step in the planning was to determine the changes which division heads desired. It was decided that the following changes were "musts."

The uniform squad room must be moved to the ground floor.

The record and identification bureaus must have larger quarters, arranged so that their activities could be more closely correlated.

The detective bureau must have more working space.

The special investigation squad must have a waiting room and a squad room.

The vice squad must be moved from the first floor and be so located that it can cooperate more closely with the detective bureau and can utilize the record and identification bureau more readily.

The juvenile division must remain so located that it can continue its close relationship with the detective bureau and the vice squad.

Interrogation space must be provided which would be easily accessible to all units.

With these requirements in mind the plans were drawn up as illustrated. A large room approximately 88 by 38 feet formerly used as a squad room and locker room for the uniform division was made available when the uniform division utilized the area formerly occupied by the traffic division. This room was remodeled for the record and identification bureau. It includes an ample dark room, a comfortable rest room for female employees, a fingerprinting and "mugging" room concealed from the public and enclosed with heavy gage wire screening for security, and a 12- by 14-foot evidence room for storage of objects being held for evidence in pending cases.

In the area made available by the transfer of the record and identification bureau, the detective bureau and the special investigation squad

were able to enlarge their working spaces so that instead of 20 detectives occupying a room 20 by 30 feet, they now have almost twice that floor space. The special investigation squad was able to acquire an ample waiting room plus desk space for the five officers assigned to this detail. Capt. Walter Coe, veteran captain of the special investigation squad, was provided with a sound proofed office to facilitate work which often requires conferences which demand maximum privacy.

The vice squad which formerly occupied a small office directly across from the police court on the busy first floor of headquarters was moved to larger quarters on the second floor, thereby acquiring also the desirable degree of privacy they had lacked. Moreover, they were brought in close proximity to the records and identification bureau whose services they so often demand.

The juvenile division's working space was not altered; however, the changes have resulted in a more favorable atmosphere for the close cooperation which is demanded between the juvenile division and other investigative divisions.

While the primary object had been attained in providing additional working space for the various squads, Superintendent Beaver and Inspector Dangl had planned several other features which we hope will be of great assistance to us and other law enforcement agencies.

As illustrated in the accompanying diagram, two 7- by 9-foot sound-proofed interrogation rooms were provided. They are well lighted, each equipped simply with a plain table and two straight chairs. Each wall of an adjoining room is fitted with a 20- by 20-inch "one-way" glass window, enabling the witnesses to observe the subject. Also just across the corridor is an 8- by 16-foot conference room furnished with a table and a number of chairs. This room is to be used with the new lie detector acquired through the efforts of Frank Breen, recently appointed inspector of detectives.

The entire second floor has been tastefully redecorated in a two-toned grey. The floors have been recovered with an attractive checkerboard

(Continued on page 24)

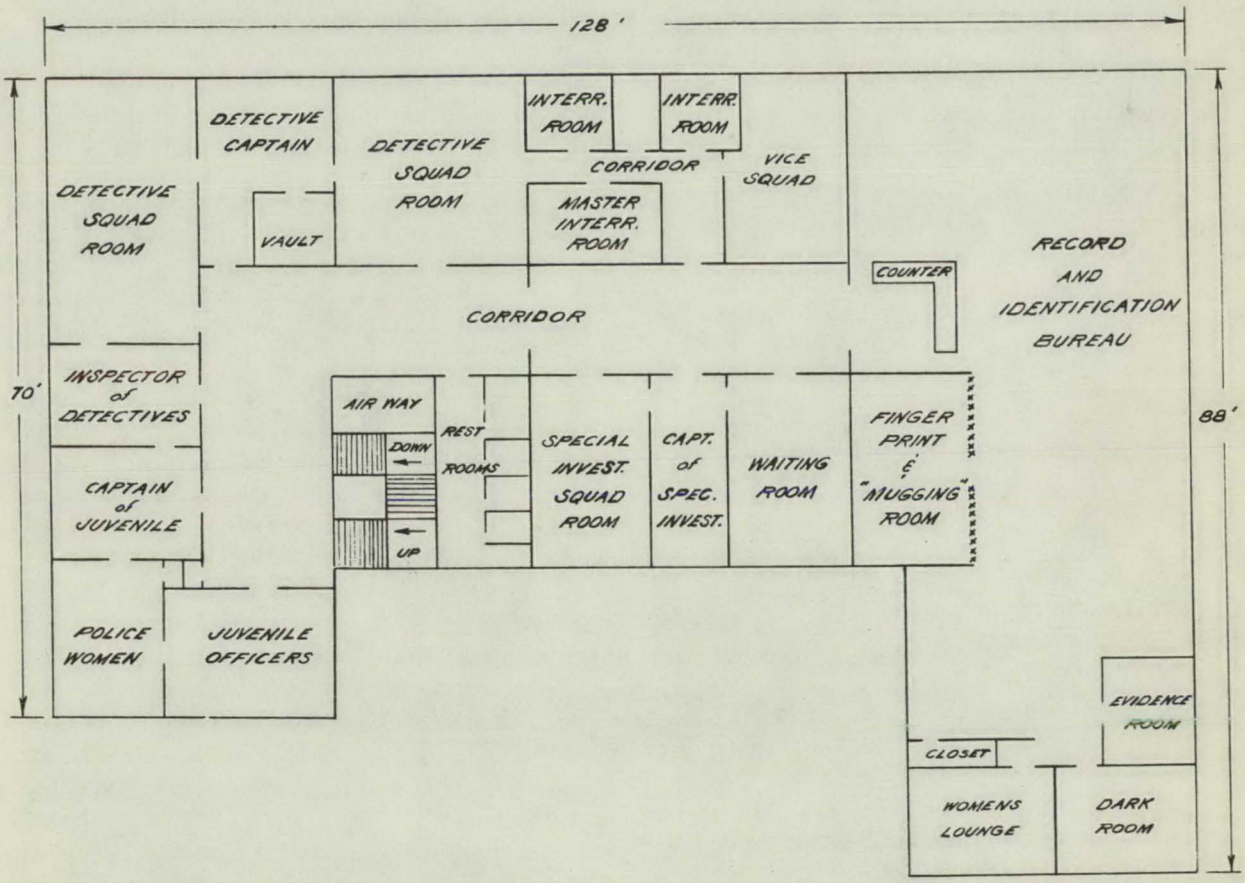


Diagram of the Grand Rapids detective division. Interrogation rooms are centrally located. The records and identification bureau is easily accessible to all investigative agencies.

New State Highway Patrol Posts for Ohio

A long-range program to provide modernistic type buildings under department ownership for the posts operated by the Ohio State Highway Patrol is well under way.

Three of the ultra-modern buildings have been opened in Ohio. They are located at Dayton, Steubenville, and Marion. Two more in the vicinity of Akron and Hamilton are now under construction.

Each building costs approximately $45,000, and it is the patrol's aim to have all of the more than 45 posts eventually in buildings and on ground owned by the department.

State architects and others included in the design a number of ideas developed by the patrol's superintendent, Colonel George Mingle, and his staff from their many years of experience as law-enforcement officers.

The brick, one-story buildings now being erected by the patrol feature an all-glass sloping front. In addition to adding beauty to the building, the glass front provides exceptionally good lighting in the main office.

The interior design also provides a private office for the post commander and another room for interrogation and making reports. A barracks room with double-deck bunk beds offers space for sleeping 10 to 12 men or more in an emergency.

Additional office and locker space is provided in the basement. Also in the basement is a meeting room used by patrol officers and the patrol auxiliary, which is composed of members of the American Legion.

Another part of the building, which measures 46 by 69 feet, is a three-car garage containing a wash rack and other facilities for conditioning motor equipment. The driveway and parking areas are paved with asphalt.

The original planning of the post buildings included the possibility of expansion. The buildings are designed so that more office space can be provided by using garage space and extension of the garages to handle vehicles.

Each building is equipped with a gasoline operated emergency power generator. Water is obtained from wells on the grounds, and heating for the buildings is provided by oil furnaces. With these facilities, the operation of the posts would not be affected should there be a disruption of the power and utility service in the area.

Each post is constructed on a 1-acre plot and landscaping to blend the buildings into the surrounding scenery is planned for each unit.

New Ohio State Patrol Post.

The posts are identified by a 3- by 6-foot, neon-illuminated sign at the roadside. A sign of highly polished stainless steel attached to the building proper provides further identification (shown in photograph).

Another phase of the patrol's building program is to make certain the posts are placed in the most strategic locations over the State. Prior to the construction of the first modernistic post at Dayton, a survey was made to determine the best location near State routes.

The post buildings do not include space for clerical workers since the bulk of this type of work is handled in the six district headquarters.

TAX ON FIREARMS

(Continued from page 4)

The law further provides that it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the tax to make a firearm unless, prior to such making, he has declared in writing his intention to make a firearm, has affixed the required stamp to the original of such declaration, and has filed the original declaration and a copy thereof. The required declaration shall be filed at such place, and shall be in such form and contain such information as the secretary may by regulations prescribe. The original of the declaration, with the stamp affixed, shall be returned to the person making the declaration. If the person making the declaration is an individual, there shall be included as part of the declaration the fingerprints and a photograph of such individual.

Peace officers should note that certain exceptions to this law are made in that part of the statute which is quoted below:

(b) Exceptions.—The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply to the making of a firearm—

(1) by any person who is engaged within the United States in the business of manufacturing firearms;

(2) from another firearm with respect to which a tax has been paid, prior to such making, under either section 2720 (a) or under subsection (a) of this section; or

(3) for the use of (A) the United States Government, any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or (B) any peace officer or any Federal officer designated by regulations of the Secretary.

Any person who makes a firearm in respect of which the tax imposed by subsection (a) does not apply by reason of the preceding sentence shall make such report in respect thereof as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

Our Police Garage Improves Repair Service

by NEAL C. MCMAHON, *Chief of Police, St. Paul, Minn.*

During the many years since automobiles have been part of the American scene, all motor vehicles owned by the city of St. Paul (except fire equipment) were repaired at a central garage operated by the city. The number of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, and motorcycles owned by the city of St. Paul presented this garage with a large and constant volume of repair work. Because of this volume, in many cases the repair work was slow in being completed. This proved particularly troublesome to the police department because it is imperative that police squad cars and motorcycles be on the streets in the shortest time possible.

It was finally decided to purchase a garage for the exclusive use of police and fire equipment. A garage formerly used by Ramsey County was purchased by the department of public safety in 1950 and is now in full time operation for repair of police and fire equipment. This garage is open 24 hours a day, giving service at all hours.

Because of the standard equipment being used, and the fewer makes of motor vehicles involved, it is easier to stock parts for these vehicles. The work is also done more quickly because of this standardization. Under the new system, police squad cars are back in service in a few hours, whereas under the former plan they had to wait their turn for repairs. In some cases police squad

Chief Neal C. McMahon.

cars were out of service for as much as a week.

The new garage has been set up as a separate bureau within the department of public safety. The work is done at cost plus a small percentage to cover overhead. At the present time we do not feel that we have reduced the cost of maintaining our equipment, but we do feel we have been amply rewarded for this venture in that our equipment is now kept constantly in much better condition than was formerly the case.

The mechanics are competent men who have been carefully selected and are regular civil-service employees of the city.

The cost of equipping the new garage has forestalled any immediate financial saving inasmuch as all new tools and repair equipment have been purchased; however, over a period of time it is expected police equipment repair cost will be kept at a minimum. There is the added advantage of prompt repair, allowing the police equipment to be back in service immediately.

Robert F. Peterson, commissioner of public safety of St. Paul, states he believes that "this new garage for the repair of police and fire equipment is the best investment the public safety department ever made."

GRAND RAPIDS MODERNIZES

(Continued from page 21)

pattern of contrasting grey and green tile.

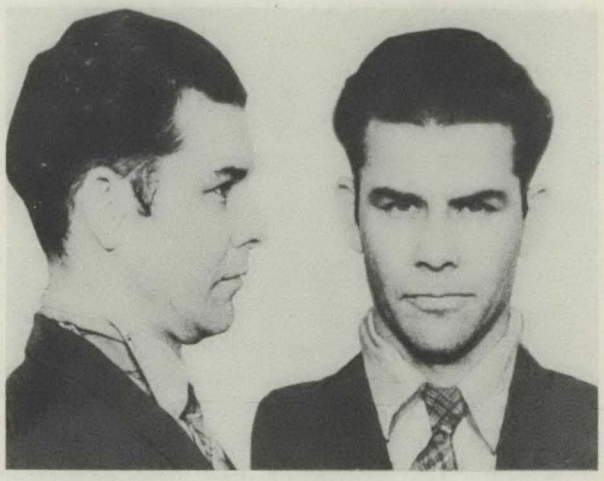
Superintendent Beaver and our entire department now believe we have one of the finest police departments in the State of Michigan. Superintendent Beaver has always stressed that all the facilities of our department are available to all law enforcement agencies. We have always enjoyed the greatest degree of cooperation possible with county, State, and Federal units and we hope that our increased facilities will be utilized by other officers whenever they have occasion.

This department, however, is not resting on its laurels. Early in September the city of Grand Rapids entered into a contract to obtain machine punching and sorting equipment for our record and identification bureau and the traffic bureau. Another of our patrolmen, Officer James F. Hendricks, recently graduated from the FBI National Academy. Visible filing is being installed in the detective bureau to keep all current outstanding burglary and robbery complaints at our fingertips, and in-service training in the correct techniques of interrogation, using the new equipment and facilities, is in progress.

WANTED BY THE FBI

LAWSON DAVID SHIRK BUTLER, with aliases: J. C. Bonney, Jack Bonney, Jack Bonnie, Lawson Donald Butler, Charles Hamblin, Chuck Hamlin, Edward Hammond, "Bud."

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement (Assault and Armed Robbery)



Lawson David Shirk Butler.

On the morning of February 8, 1952, Lawson David Shirk Butler reportedly spread the bars of a window in the prison print shop of the Oregon State Penitentiary to which he was assigned and dropped to the ground 10 feet below. Then, under cover of a dense ground fog, he moved across the prison yard and scaled the north wall with the aid of a handmade ladder consisting of two 2 x 4's bolted together and a large hook which would hold the ladder in position. Once outside the prison walls, he headed north.

A few days after his escape, Butler allegedly appeared in Seattle, Wash., using an alias and claiming to be awaiting a berth as a ship's cook. On March 17, 1952, Butler left Seattle with a companion and disappeared.

On June 17, 1952, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Portland, Oregon, charging Butler with a violation of a Federal statute in that he fled from the State of Oregon to avoid confinement for assault and armed robbery.

Lawson Butler was first arrested at the age of 14 at Berkeley, Calif., in April 1925, for first degree burglary but was released on the same day to his

parents. As a juvenile he also was sent to a detention home in California in March 1928, for participation in another burglary. Arrested at Berkeley, Calif., on April 19, 1929, Butler was convicted for the first time for armed robbery for which he served 2 years in a California reformatory.

Since that initial conviction, Butler has been arrested and convicted four times for robbery charges. He was incarcerated in San Quentin Penitentiary on February 1, 1935, after being convicted on the charge of armed robbery. On July 1, 1940, he was paroled, but several months later, on November 8, 1940, he was returned to San Quentin Penitentiary for robbery and parole violation. Paroled again on September 7, 1945, Butler failed to report to the State parole board officials as stipulated and 1 month later his parole was suspended. However, his whereabouts was unknown to the authorities until February 11, 1947. On this date he was arrested in Portland, Oreg., and subsequently imprisoned in the Oregon State Penitentiary on July 1, 1947, to serve a term of 10 years for assault and armed robbery. It was while serving this sentence, that he made his escape on February 8, 1952.

Background

Investigation disclosed that Butler allegedly amassed a considerable amount of money in a series of West Coast holdups just prior to his apprehension in 1947. In his usual method of operation he enters an establishment early in the forenoon and, with a handkerchief held over his face, forces the employees at gun point to line up against a wall. He then makes one of the group take the money from the safe or cash register and place it in a container obtained at the scene of the robbery. In the past, he has used an automobile parked nearby for escape. It was alleged that Butler, who uses various aliases, has the intention of using loot obtained in holdups as a stake with which to eventually settle down and lose his own identity in a new role of respectability.

Butler's reputation in the underworld is based on his daring criminal specialty of daylight armed robbery of business establishments. Most of his escapades have been of the "lone wolf" type.

Butler is probably armed and should be considered extremely dangerous.

His description is as follows:

Age	42, born July 22, 1910, Berkeley, Calif.
Height	5 feet 8 inches.
Weight	170 pounds.
Build	Muscular.
Hair	Dark brown.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Cook, laborer, clerk, seaman, writer, sheepherder.
Scars and marks	1½-inch horizontal scar on back of left hand, 3-inch scar on left shoulder blade, tattoos of one dot on back of left ring finger and two dots on back of left forearm, brown birth mark on right hip.
FBI No.	167, 629.
Fingerprint classification	$\frac{21\ L\ 9\ R\ OIM\ 16}{M\ 12\ W\ OOI}$

Any person having information which may assist in locating Lawson David Shirk Butler is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in charge of the Division of the FBI nearest his city.

No Privileges

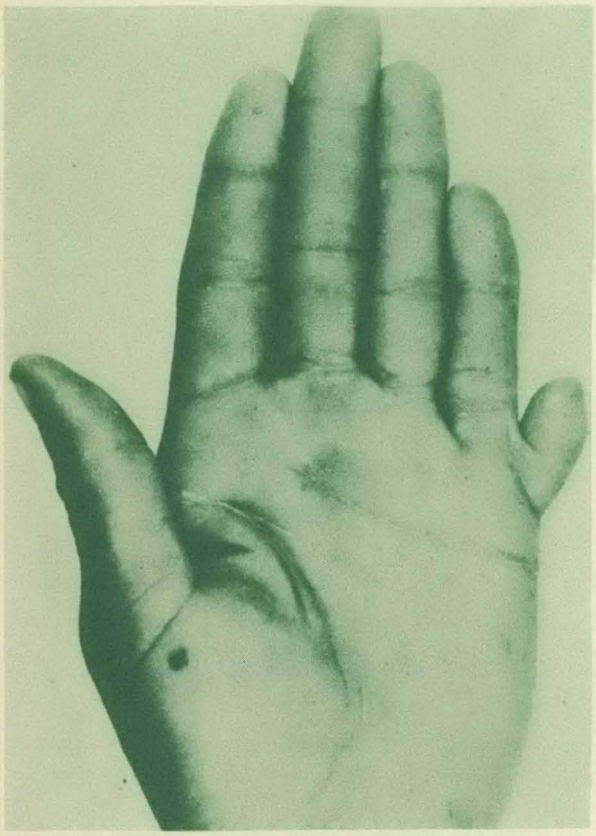
On August 18, 1951, FBI agents apprehended a fugitive in a western state on a theft of Government property charge. At the time of his apprehension the agents denied his request that he be permitted to re-enter his house for the purpose of changing his clothes.

More than a year later, on October 24, 1952, the former fugitive paid a courtesy call at the local office of the FBI. He stated that his real reason for wanting to go back into his home on the night of his apprehension was to obtain a .22 caliber target pistol. He admitted that had he been able to reach the pistol he meant to commit suicide. He realized the folly of such an attempt after his release and gave the pistol to one of his sons. He said he was grateful that the apprehending agents had not given him the opportunity to carry out this impulse.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1953

Interesting Case

FINGERPRINTS



If a subject has more than 10 fingers as in the above illustration, the thumb and next 4 fingers should be printed in the fingerblocks on the fingerprint card. Only these fingers should be used to obtain the classification. The remaining fingers should be printed on the back of the card with a notation explaining the extra fingers. The submission of a photograph of the hands would be appreciated. The above photograph was submitted by Sgt. R. D. Stearns of the Palm Beach, Fla., Police Department.