

# FBI

*Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



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

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

APRIL 1955

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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.





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

April 1, 1955

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The crime rate in the major cities of the Nation deserves most serious attention if law enforcement is to fulfill its primary objective--the protection of society. The average citizen runs far greater risk of being victimized by the vicious or stealthy criminal in the heavily populated cities than in the smaller urban communities.

A comparison of figures for 653 cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group and 63 cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 category in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for the first six months of 1954, again emphasizes this situation. Crime rates, calculated on the basis of known offenses per one hundred thousand inhabitants, show 1.3 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters, 10.6 robberies, 17.1 aggravated assaults and 52.3 auto thefts in the smaller cities. Sharply accelerating with population increase, the rates for the larger municipalities reflect 2.8 for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 28.5 for robbery, 38.9 for aggravated assault and 102.6 for auto theft. With the single exception of larceny, the rates for these and other serious offenses were even higher in cities over 250,000.

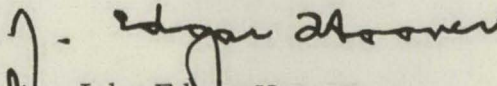
Population totals, which have a logical bearing on the volume of crime, cannot account entirely for the higher incidence of crime in the larger cities. The crowded, bustling surroundings of the large metropolitan centers, however, offer greater advantage and opportunity to the individual with criminal inclinations. In addition, the fugitive from justice--always a threat to public security--frequently seeks refuge in the big cities. Forty-three of the seventy-six captured "most wanted fugitives" of the FBI were located in cities of more than 100,000 people.

The criminal's chances for success increase as the ability of law enforcement to maintain effective manpower diminishes. An inadequate number of police personnel--inviting the confirmed criminal and giving encouragement to the beginner--is a condition too often found today. And one principal factor in the substantial crime rate variation is the fact that the number of police officers in the large cities has not kept pace with the higher crime rate. The average 1.5 police

employees per 1,000 inhabitants in the 10,000 to 25,000 category increases to only 1.7 in cities with a maximum of 250,000 and to 2.3 in those over that population figure. Assuredly, police agencies must have sufficient forces to guarantee the welfare of the citizens under their jurisdiction.

The task of combatting crime confronts law enforcement and local government in all places. But certainly it is sound strategy to take up the challenge presented by the growing problem in the major cities of the country.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Noise Abatement Makes Memphis the “Quietest City”

by CLAUDE A. ARMOUR, *Commissioner of Fire and Police, Memphis, Tenn.*

Memphis is recognized as the Nation's Quietest City. This title was attained by sincere work and the full cooperation of the citizens of Memphis and its civic organizations, service clubs, newspapers, radio stations, and television. Every citizen is justly proud of this achievement.

The rewards of this achievement are too numerous to mention but the citizens of Memphis have realized what it means to their health and happiness and to the progress of their growing city.

One of the major factors in the growth and progress of the city of Memphis has been the quietness which prevails.

It is gratifying to hear the expressions of tourists and visitors when passing through Memphis and also the many inquiries made by other cities and some foreign countries as to “How Is It Done?”

Early in 1938, the then commissioner of fire and police, Joseph P. Boyle, persuaded his colleagues in the commission government, along with a group of civic leaders, that something should be done about the bedlam of noise, the elements of which make the typical American city. Whistles shrilled, streetcars clanked and jangled through the streets, motor exhausts roared with defective mufflers or no mufflers at all, radios and jukeboxes blared unrestrained far into the night and over all the din was the incessant day-and-night horn blowing. The horn blowing was the worst offender.

### **The Ordinance**

On May 24, 1938, the Commission adopted the Memphis Anti-Noise Ordinance, which stands today as a model for every city which is sincerely desirous of curbing needless noise.

The ordinance, in precise and unambiguous language, decrees a sweeping ban on “any unreasonably loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noise within the limits of the city,” or any noise “of such character, intensity, or duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual, or in disturbance of the public peace and welfare.”

Supplementing this broad prohibition, it then lists a dozen specific categories of noise which are declared “among others” to be violations. These range from unnecessary horn honking to “yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling, or singing on the public streets, so as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort or repose of any persons in the vicinity.”

The use of sound trucks, loudspeakers, drums or other noisemakers for advertising or commercial purposes is banned.

It was no easy task when noise abatement was first inaugurated in Memphis but Commissioner Boyle set out to enforce the antinoise ordinance. After a preliminary warning, the police, under instructions to arrest every motorist they caught needlessly blowing his horn, started a crackdown on noise offenders which has continued unrelentingly ever since.



*Commissioner Armour.*

## Harassed Honkers

Some 500 motorists paid fines for honking during the first 90 days. A sizable segment of the public, still to be sold on noise abatement, were outraged and criticized Commissioner Boyle bitterly for his highhandedness. People wanted to know, if they were allowed to have horns on their cars why couldn't they use them? A car must have a horn in order to pass the automobile testing station.

An intensive educational campaign was inaugurated to impress upon the people that the noise-abatement program was for them, not against them—that noise was not merely annoying but was really harmful to their own well-being, and that it could be banished with a little cooperation on everyone's part.

Commissioner Boyle never became discouraged but insisted on noise abatement and all the fundamentals necessary to accomplish this worthy endeavor. It is needless to say what the results have been.

We found in Memphis that noise has to be eliminated in all fields, such as industrial noise, mufflers, horns, low-flying aircraft and many other fields in which noises are made unnecessarily. The methods used in Memphis to attack and

suppress unnecessary noise have been through ordinances, zoning, enforcement, education, public participation and many other factors which help to eliminate the noise menace.

The response was amazing. The public, once it began to understand the benefits that a quieter city could bring, rallied behind the antinoise campaign with an enthusiasm which won Memphis its first nationwide recognition in 1941 when the National Noise Abatement Council inaugurated its annual achievement awards. Memphis won the plaque in its population class "hands down" and has maintained its undisputed leadership ever since.

In 1945, when the council made its first all-class grand award, Memphis captured that, too, and became known as the Nation's quietest city. The achievement award has since been given on the basis of improvement shown, so as to offer an incentive to cities less advanced than Memphis.

Memphis is no sleepy country town. Situated on the Mississippi River at "the crossroads of the Nation," it is not only the largest city in Tennessee but one of the important commercial and industrial cities of the United States. At this time Memphis, a fast-growing community, has a population of 442,050. The vehicular registration at this time is 157,318. In 1940 our population was 292,942 and our vehicular registration was 70,588. Through this tremendous period of growth of population and vehicular registration, Memphis has maintained and expanded its noise-abatement program.

From year to year the noise-abatement program has been improved, more ordinances adopted and new fields have been explored in the reduction of noise. At the present time the entire citizenry of Memphis is proud of the achievement made during these years, some of which were war years.

One of the most important features in any noise-abatement program, whether it be in Memphis or in any other city, is the selling of noise abatement to the public.

### *Sell the Product*

We might, for illustration purposes, use public officials as a big company and use noise abatement as a product—an unknown product which has to be advertised and sold to the public by pointing out its benefits and what it does for the health, happiness, and progress of any community. When the citizens of our cities have been sold this worth-



*Advertising Noise Abatement Week.*

while product, the job of selling noise abatement has been accomplished. No noise abatement program is successful unless the citizens have been sold and believe that it is worth while.

The problem of noise abatement can only be accomplished through public cooperation, advertising, education, ordinances, enforcement, and with the full cooperation of public officials, planning commissions, service clubs, veterans' organizations, civic clubs, and all other groups which can play a vital part in the rounding out of a complete noise abatement program.

The people of the city of Memphis give us their full cooperation by obeying the antinoise ordinance themselves and insisting that the small uncooperative minority do likewise. If they are being annoyed by unnecessary horn blowing, blaring radios, excessively loud juke boxes, or a bulldozer on a construction job, a motorcycle with no muffler, or other noise nuisances, they complain to the police. The police investigate all such complaints immediately and make arrests where they find arrests are warranted.

For example, sometimes an automobile will stop in front of a house day after day to pick up somebody on the way to work, or to shoot a game of golf, or play bridge, or something of the sort, and the driver will blow his horn to announce his arrival—blow it long and loud, to the annoyance of everybody in the block. Well, it won't be long before the police are on the lookout for this particular offender, and an arrest is usually the result.

Occasionally somebody is fined for having a dog which barks or howls all night but the preponderance of arrests is for horn blowing.

The offender is given a summons directing him to appear at a stated time at the traffic violations bureau, where he can plead guilty and pay a fine of \$3. If he prefers, he can stand trial in traffic court and take a chance on being fined \$11 if convicted. The ordinance authorizes fines up to \$50 but the standard is \$3 and \$11. Most offenders plead guilty and pay the \$3. These fines are modest enough, but they serve their purpose. Thanks to the year-round program of education, coupled with firm but reasonable enforcement, violations are surprisingly few. Arrests now average less than one a day.

### *Calling All Cars*

Several interesting cases of horn blowing can be cited to show how unusual the noise of a horn is

in Memphis, and the attention given when one is sounded.

One of the cases involved the apprehension of two escaped convicts from San Quentin Penitentiary who had come across the United States pulling a series of armed robberies. They drove into Memphis and, upon seeing some attractive girls, tooted their horn. They were approached by officers and shots began to ring. They were apprehended and found to be two desperate convicts wanted in many places over the country.

Another interesting case occurred when an officer, noticing an out-of-town driver blowing his horn, stopped the man to advise him of the Memphis antinoise ordinance. Upon talking to him, the officer became suspicious of his manner and answers and arrested him. Later it turned out this man was a counterfeiter who, equipped with his own plates and his own photography equipment, was in the business of printing his own counterfeit bills.

These cases only highlight some of the interesting incidents resulting from the noise abatement program in Memphis.

We offer our services to any law enforcement agency or any city which would like to adopt the noise abatement program. I can assure each city and law enforcement officer that it is time well spent and will serve a great purpose of bringing health and happiness to any city which adopts this program.

If there is any doubt about the success of a noise abatement program, a brief visit to Memphis will eliminate all doubt. It is something in Memphis that the citizens of this city would not be without.

Noise abatement is an asset to any city and it is a job which can be done if approached properly. Many more things can be cited as to how this campaign is done, such as the programs during Noise Abatement Week and many other interesting items, but they are so numerous it is impossible to mention them all.

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### **ARSONISTS**

Arson committed on certain lands in which the United States Government has an interest, as defined in title 18, United States Code, section 1855, is a Federal crime. Information indicating a violation of this statute should be reported to the FBI.

# TRAFFIC

## **Patrols and Policewomen Solve Crossing Problem**

by HERBERT T. JENKINS, *Chief of Police,  
Atlanta, Ga.*

While still a rookie on the Atlanta Police Force, I was assigned to work a school crossing. That, in itself, is not unusual. But the thing which impressed me most about the assignment was the attitude and concern of mothers of the children, especially the young mothers whose first children were trudging off to school. These young mothers appeared on the crossing as regularly as I did. They very definitely were intent upon seeing that their children reached school safely.

Later, as chief of police, I recalled the anxiety of these young mothers. Working on this theme, I believe we have worked out an efficient and economical means of dealing with one of the most pressing police problems: that of seeing that 60,892 grade-school children are escorted safely to and from school each day.

Like every other city, we were detailing patrolmen on dangerous school crossings. To cover even

the most dangerous crossings required at least 85 officers. This meant that 85 regular enforcement officers were tied up on the crossings each morning when the children reported for classes, during the noon recess, and at school closing time in the afternoon.

An officer assigned to a school crossing had very little time for anything else.

With my own experience as a rookie in mind, I felt that I had found an answer. We organized a school traffic woman detail. We were careful to select in each community a young mother who had a child attending the particular school to which she was assigned. That gave her a special interest in the safety of the children.

We gave the recruits special training courses in the proper methods of giving traffic signals. We taught them how and when to use the traffic whistle to effectively demand the attention of drivers.

They grasped quickly the similarity of sound in the words "no" and "go." They worked up their own verbal commands, such as "stay there," "wait," "don't move," and other similar words which could not possibly be misunderstood.

We furnished them uniforms, in keeping with the regulation police uniform.

Then we ran "smack" into a strictly feminine problem.

Some of the young ladies who seemed to be the most promising suddenly turned self-conscious. They had stripped off the kitchen apron. They found themselves momentarily yanked out of the daily housewife routine and thrust under the critical eye of the public.

Happily a local charm school came to our rescue. The instructors taught our new policewomen how to stand properly; they broke the typical housewife pace of dashing madly from one chore to another down into a graceful glide. They supplied ideas for new hairdos which would go better with the uniforms. They taught the housewives how to wear the uniforms.

Within a few days, our new force of housewife recruits acquired an amazing amount of self-con-



*Chief Jenkins.*



fidence and efficiency. They were smart and attractive. Undoubtedly this played a major part in the gratifying reception which the driving public gave to our new policewomen.

Evidently they like the job, for 20 of the 35 who made up the original group 5 years ago are still with us. Today we have 85 school traffic policewomen who work under the direct supervision of a police lieutenant and a sergeant, and we have a long list of eager applicants.

We pay the school traffic policewomen \$3 for each working day. Thus, for approximately \$60 per month each, we have covered our school crossings and thereby freed regular patrolmen badly needed for other duty.

Actually the policewomen work out more effectively than regular law enforcement officers. They have but one interest: that of safeguarding children at the schools for the approximately 2½ hours a day they are needed on the crossings. Regardless of what emergency might arise, they stay on the job.

In the event of a serious fire or other such catastrophe, it is conceivable that a regular patrolman would have to be pulled off the crossing to work a more pressing assignment.

A prominent soft-drink manufacturer very graciously entered into the picture by agreeing to furnish school zone signs for each school. These

signs closely resemble an officer giving the regular stop signal. They are very effective at catching the attention of drivers before they actually enter the school zone.

The school signs are rolled into place each morning and removed from the streets each afternoon by our school patrol boys and girls. These boys and girls are doing a splendid job and we are as justifiably proud of them as we are of the school traffic policewomen.

We have more than 3,000 school safety patrolmen in the grade schools. They are appointed on the basis of classroom behavior and discipline as well as their scholastic standing.

These boys and girls help out on the school crossings, working closely with the school traffic policewomen. They also are efficient in promoting playground and classroom safety.

Each year the police department carries more than 1,700 of these youngsters on a trip to Washington as a reward for their good work. The department provides a free trip for one student from each school, the winner of which is selected by the school principal.

Our contingent is always the largest in Washington, except for those from the District of Columbia, Virginia, and other sections immediately adjacent to the National Capital. In 1951 and

*(Continued on page 18)*



*A traffic policewoman on the job.*

# Brochure for Motorists on Traffic Court Rules

by CHIEF OF POLICE CHARLES J. TACKE,  
Clayton, Mo.

Most of the people who receive a court summons for a traffic violation are not acquainted with court procedure. We, therefore, decided to make a study of the best manner in which to make this information available to the public.

The competency and dignity with which the police court performs its duties affect public opinion in relation to these courts and, to a great extent, our entire judicial system, as the great majority of the people have no experience with any other courts. Also, we feel that better understanding and knowledge by the public of the procedures and the rights of individuals appearing in court will greatly facilitate the orderly functioning of the courts and prevent unnecessary delays. This, in turn, will lay a foundation for greater respect for our laws and for the courts and create better public relations.

For the purpose of educating and assisting the public, and in particular those who must appear before the court, to acquaint themselves with procedure and their rights, a brochure was prepared by Police Judge Martin J. Rasmussen and Associate

City Attorney Jerome M. Steiner, under the title, "When You Receive a Summons to Appear in Police Court." A copy is given to each person arrested along with the summons or warrant at the time of the arrest. This brochure is also available and distributed in the traffic violations bureau and the courtroom. The reaction of the public has been very favorable.

The contents of the brochure are as follows:

The Clayton police court tries cases for violations of the ordinances of the city of Clayton. These cases are heard in the municipal courtroom, located on the second floor of the Clayton City Hall at Forsyth and Bemiston Avenues, Clayton, Mo. This is one block east of the county courthouse.

In order to insure that all persons may be treated equally and afforded a full and fair hearing, certain definite rules and procedures must necessarily be followed.

#### WE DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING:

The summons shows the date and hour when your case will be heard. It also states the charge pending against you. Check this, and be in the courtroom promptly at the time indicated.

You are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Traffic cases are heard first, then other cases in the order that they appear on the docket.

In all traffic cases, be sure to have your driver's license with you.

When your name is called, rise and approach the bench. The charges will then be read to you, and you will be asked if you are "guilty" or "not guilty." If you do not believe you are guilty of the offense charged, you should answer, "not guilty."

Even if you plead "guilty," the judge will still make an inquiry into the facts before rendering judgment. If you think there are mitigating circumstances, say, "guilty, but I'd like to make a statement." This is your privilege.

It is the practice of the court to take up pleas of "guilty" first in order to save as much time as possible.

It is a mistake to believe that the judge will always believe the police officer rather than you. The judge will believe the evidence that seems the most reasonable in light of all the testimony. Be straightforward in your statements, make them calmly, truthfully, and without evasion.

If you plead "not guilty," the city will put on its witnesses first, so you will know the details of the charge against you. After each witness finishes his testimony, you may cross-examine him, that is, ask him questions concerning the case and his statements, but you must confine yourself to questions only. You will have the opportunity to make your statement after the city's case is completed, and present your evidence and call such witnesses as you desire. If you do not know how to ask the questions, the city prosecutor or the judge will help you to do so.

You do not have to say anything unless you desire, for no person can be forced to testify against himself, but

(Continued on page 18)



Chief Charles J. Tacke.

# CRIME PREVENTION

## *Handling Juvenile Problems in the Small Department*

by E. L. PETERSON, *Chief of Police, Boone, Iowa*

Our children are our most prized possessions and I believe we should always keep this uppermost in our minds when we are dealing with the juvenile offender. More effort should be placed upon preventing further delinquencies rather than punishing the offender after an unlawful act has been committed. It is with this thought in mind that we should always attempt to correct the juvenile offender rather than have him committed to an institution, remembering of course that there are some instances in which institutional care would benefit the individual involved.

In a small community, we do not have the necessary personnel to set up the various divisions of a modern police department to carry out the many functions of police duties. Much of the time many of the details of various investigations fall upon the chief of the department. We have one thing in our favor, however—we know many of our citizens and their circumstances and backgrounds personally, which oftentimes reveal the reasons for their youngsters' behavior.

Remembering that we are concerned with the boy or girl who can be salvaged for society, to become a good, loyal, and useful citizen, all of our energy should be directed toward that end. As our first contact with the juvenile will leave a lasting impression with him, we should conduct ourselves in the best possible manner.

### *Interrogating the Juvenile*

Upon the apprehension of a juvenile offender, one of the most important things to consider is the interview or interrogation of the suspect. Make an attempt to show the youngster that you want to be his friend and that you are sincere in wanting to help him, that in order for you to give him guidance and assistance it will be necessary for him to cooperate with you. Show him the value of his cooperation. When the juvenile begins to talk of his acts, let him continue, even though it may be a denial of his guilt, until he has

completely told his story. During this conversation do not disrupt his story in any way by making unnecessary interruptions, taking notes, or asking questions. Should he hesitate once he has started to talk, wait, as he will undoubtedly become embarrassed with the silence and then continue with his story. Upon the completion of his story you can go back, make the necessary corrections and take notes; in some cases you may want to take a signed statement from him, but it should not be necessary in all instances. By your smiling and friendly attitude you can often prove to him that you are sincere in wanting to help him; he will then loosen up and confess his part in the offense and also implicate others. Do not have too many persons in attendance as that will distract his attention and possibly confuse him. It may be necessary to use a bit of psychology, pointing out that it is his good fortune that he has come into contact with the police department at this particular stage of his crime career, in that he will now be able to understand police responsibilities to society and can profit from this experience.

If you meet the problem of the child's not wanting to implicate another, you should first ascertain if this is from fear of physical violence or adherence to the criminal code. The fear of physical harm can usually be easily overcome, but it may be necessary to delve further into the background of the juvenile to overcome the rules of the criminal code. It may be necessary to consult other members of the family, the clergy, or members of the medical profession.

There must be a decision on how the case is to be handled, and what disposition should be made. Usually, I advise the juvenile what I intend to do regarding the disposition. Upon reaching this decision, I then make sure that I keep my word or promise to him. An officer cannot maintain the proper respect of the juveniles if he gets the reputation in the community of not keeping his promises.

An attempt should be made to ascertain home

and family conditions, making sure that the youngster can and will talk this over with his parents. Frequently he is unable to confide in his parents and, if this should be the case, an officer can be of much help both to the child and the parent. Make sure that you have the confidence of the parents and that they know you are concerned with the welfare of their child. Parents usually will cooperate with the department if it has the respect of the community.

### ***Outside Help***

When the occasion demands, I have sought the advice of various members of the medical profession. They have always aided in every way possible, giving freely of their time and money. Also, members of the clergy have cooperated, advising and many times convincing wayward juveniles to attend and participate in the various activities of the churches. Usually a little help in the right direction is all that a child needs.

Here is an illustration of a typical juvenile case. Several years ago a local 12-year-old boy started on a career of check forgeries. When the boy was apprehended he readily admitted the offense. With the permission of the court officials I worked with the boy, got him interested in the church of his choice and the Boy Scouts, and solicited funds to pay his expenses at a summer camp. During the next year, however, he committed several small offenses. Finally, I suggested to the parents that they take the boy to a psychiatrist for an examination. As they could not afford this treatment, I arranged for an examination through the local welfare office. The parents took the boy to the State University Hospital and the results of this examination were gratifying. Since that time we have not had any further trouble with the boy and he is presently an honor student and will graduate from high school this term. Of course it would have been much "easier" had we filed an information, taken him to juvenile court and had him committed to an institution.

This case demonstrates that it is possible to correct a problem with the available means at your command. Since that time I have handled other cases in a similar way and seldom has it been necessary to take the child into juvenile court. Of course we know there are those cases in which the juvenile will benefit by being taken into court on the first offense, and that can be determined by

your investigation of the case. Each and every case should be judged by itself and considered separately, because what may be good for one will not necessarily be as good for another even though the offenses are identical.

### ***A Look at the Record***

The department maintains a record of all juvenile offenders and these records are an integral part of police procedure. A juvenile offender can be treated more intelligently from the prior pattern of delinquency. We coordinate our work very closely with the officials of the court within the framework of our State juvenile laws, and believe that we have gained judicial confidence.

We have the complete cooperation of all of the various local organizations; they give freely of their time and money to assist in combatting the problems of delinquency. I personally serve on several child welfare organizational boards and I fully realize what is being done in this field.

### ***Citywide Recreation***

We have a well-rounded recreational program which reaches all of the children of the community. During the summer there is a citywide playground program (these playgrounds are supervised at all times), swimming classes at the local municipal pool, Junior Legion baseball, midget baseball, softball leagues for all ages, Y. M. C. A. activities and Boy Scout activities. We have several boys' and girls' camps nearby and many of the local children attend these camps. The State Policemen's Association sends some boys to camp and the Boone Police Department cooperates in sending underprivileged children.

In the fall, the various school activities take up most of the youngsters' time. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, with the cooperation of other local organizations, sponsors an annual Halloween party for all of the children of the community. This has definitely cut the malicious damage to almost nothing whereas in former years we had considerable damage caused by Halloween pranksters.

During the winter months many streets are blocked off to provide sledding areas for the children. A skating area is provided in one of the parks. A modern shelter has been erected and

*(Continued on inside back cover)*

## SCIENTIFIC AIDS

The FBI Laboratory is initiating a National Automobile Altered Numbers File, which will be a reference file of changed motor number impressions and changed serial plates recovered in connection with interstate car thefts. The file will form a central repository for all such changed numbers and serial plates so that comparison examinations can be readily made at any time in an effort to identify stolen cars, and possibly link such cars with automobile theft rings and other types of criminal activities.

As in the case of other Laboratory reference files, the National Automobile Altered Numbers File will be available for the use of duly authorized law enforcement agencies without charge and comparison examinations of changed motor numbers will be made for such agencies. It is to be noted that the comparison examination would be of little value in the event a subject is apprehended and an automobile recovered in a case of local nature only with no indication that the subject or the vehicle was involved in a ring or interstate violation. The purpose of the file will be served, however, by submitting impressions of changed numbers and altered or fictitious serial plates, when located, in the event there is an indication that the subject or the recovered car is part of a local or interstate theft ring operation.

In order for the file to be effective, the impressions submitted must be good and representative of the changed motor numbers and contain all microscopic markings and characteristics present within such numbers. There are set out below some suggestions for assistance in making good impressions.

Preparatory to obtaining impressions, the area containing the motor number, as well as the individual digits, should be thoroughly cleaned by using a suitable solvent and a brush to remove all traces of dirt and grease. Impressions may be obtained from the number by placing sheet lead over the digits and forcing this lead into the impressions. Experience has shown that the best

## ***New National Automobile Altered Numbers File***

impressions are obtained by placing a small piece of lead over one or two digits and applying force by placing a bar or rod immediately on top of the lead sheet and striking the end of this bar one blow. The person obtaining the impressions should make several tests to determine the force to be applied in order to obtain good, clear impressions the full depth of the number with one blow. If more than one blow is delivered, the lead sheet tends to "dance" as each blow is delivered and the impressions obtained are not satisfactory for microscopic examination. Several impressions should be obtained from each digit and, if possible, several impressions of the entire number. These pieces of lead may be attached to a sheet of cardboard in their proper sequential order by cellulose tape.

In cases where the number is at a difficult angle or in a place difficult to reach, the lead may be fastened to the motor block with a piece of cellophane tape or friction tape.

After the impressions have been taken, the entire number may be dusted with black fingerprint powder and a replica of the number obtained by lifting with cellophane tape. The tape lift can then be fastened to a piece of paper and will serve as a permanent record of the motor number.

It should be borne in mind that the microscopic comparison made between these impressions and the questioned dies is based on imperfections present in the altered number, and therefore great care should be exercised in obtaining the impressions in order that all the individual characteristics present in the changed digits are present on the impressions obtained. To assist the laboratory examiner in his examinations, the original motor number and changed motor number should be furnished at the time the laboratory examination is requested.

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**FRAGMENTS OF GLASS** from automobile headlights found at the scene of hit-and-run accidents have resulted in convictions.

# IDENTIFICATION

## Classification

### of the Scarred

### Fingerprint

Since the accurate classification and searching of fingerprints require consistency and uniformity of interpretation, certain rules are observed by the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the classification of scarred fingerprint impressions. These rules were formulated for the purpose of eliminating any possible confusion which might result from permitting each person classifying a scarred impression to exercise individual judgment as to what the pattern might have been before it was scarred.

In the consideration of scarred impressions to be classified it should be noted that scars have been divided into two categories, i. e., "partial" and "complete," dependent upon the extent to which the pattern area has been affected by the scar. Each of these two types receives its own specific treatment in classification.

It should be noted that subclassification references, although sometimes necessary, have not always been indicated in the illustrations in this article in the interest of brevity.

#### Complete Scars

A complete scar is one in which the pattern area has been obliterated or distorted to the extent that it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the general pattern type, ridge count or tracing.

Therefore, when a fingerprint impression is so badly scarred that a reasonably accurate classification of general pattern type or subclassification is impossible, that impression is given the pattern type and subclassification of the corresponding finger of the other hand. In addition this completely scarred impression is referenced to all other pattern types that it could reasonably have been. The subclassification, i. e., ridge counts, whorl tracings, must also be referenced according to how they affect the classification formula.

Illustrated by figure 1 is a completely scarred impression which has been given the classification of the opposite finger and referenced to all the other pattern types it could have been.

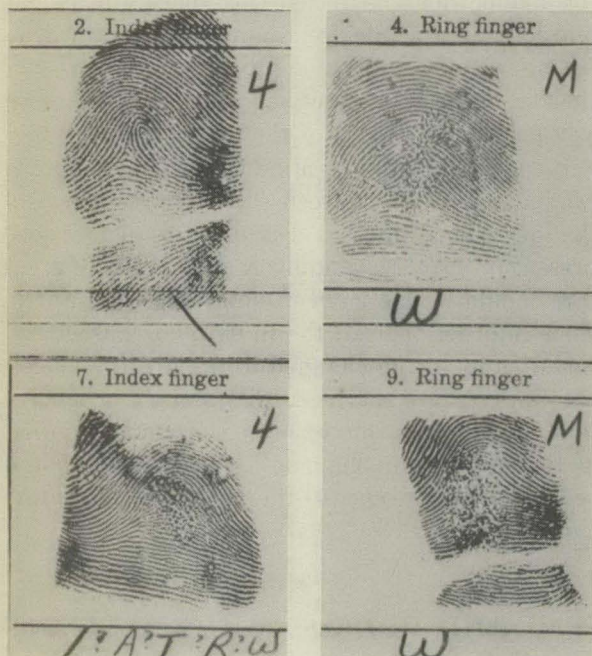


Figure 1.

Figure 2.

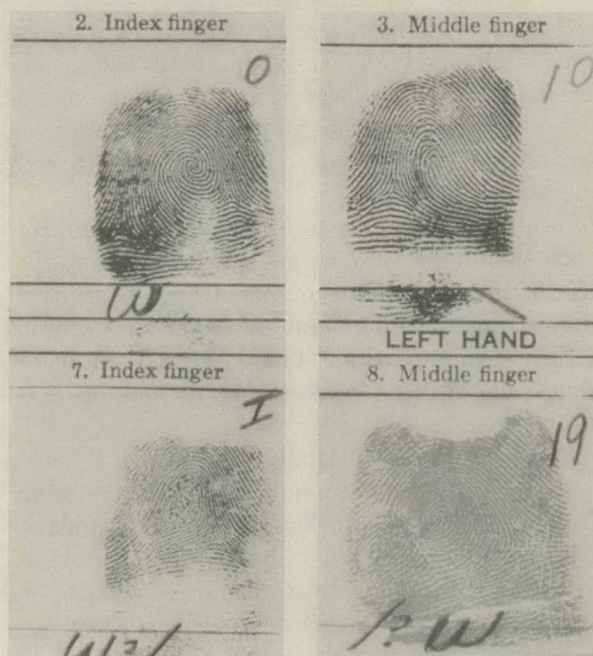


Figure 3.

Figure 4.

When the corresponding fingers of both hands contain complete scars, making accurate classification impossible, both patterns are given the arbitrary classification of whorls with meeting tracings as shown by figure 2.

### Partial Scars

Partially scarred impressions are those in which either the general pattern type, or ridge count, or tracing can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

When an impression is only partially scarred in that it is possible to arrive at a definite ridge count or tracing, although the general pattern type cannot be determined with accuracy, that impression is given the general pattern type of the opposite finger if it could *reasonably* have been that type. However, the subclassification in this instance is taken from the ridges of the partially scarred pattern since this value can be determined with reasonable accuracy. Note that in figure 3, illustrating the above rule, the scarred impression must be referenced to any other pattern type that it might have been which is in this case an ulnar loop.

Figure 4 illustrates a partially scarred impression which could have been either a loop or a whorl type pattern. Since the pattern type cannot be definitely assigned by a study of the scarred pat-

tern itself, the aforementioned rule has to be exercised. The pattern could have been the same type as the opposite finger; therefore, it is given that classification and referenced to the other possibility, which is a whorl type pattern. Note that the ridge count can be accurately taken from the scarred pattern.

When an impression contains a partial scar and could *not* have been the same general pattern type as the corresponding finger of the other hand, but is susceptible to accurate ridge counting or whorl tracing, that impression should be classified as the most probable pattern type and referenced to the remaining types that it could have been. In the interpretation of partial scars the scarred finger is never given the classification of the opposite finger arbitrarily, but only if it could reasonably have been that same general classification.

In figure 5, illustrating this rule, note that an accurate ridge count has been taken from the ridges of the partially scarred pattern. In this example the impression opposite the scarred finger is not the same general pattern type; therefore it is disregarded as a factor in the classification of the scarred finger.

The pattern opposite a partially scarred impression (that type in which the pattern cannot be determined with accuracy but the ridge count or tracing can be obtained) need only be of the same *general* pattern type to be used as a factor

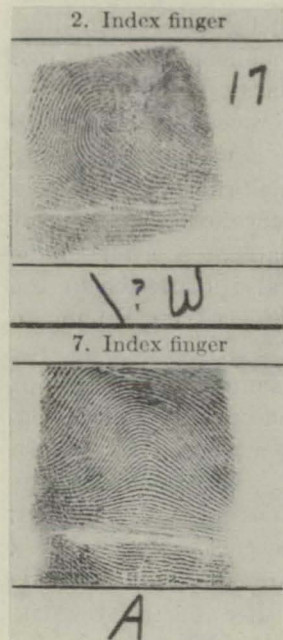


Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

in the classification of the scarred finger. As an example note that in figure 6 the pattern opposite the scarred finger is an ulnar loop and that the scarred finger could never have been an ulnar loop. However, since the fingerprint impression opposite the scar is of the same *general* type, i. e., a loop type pattern, the scarred finger is given the preferential classification of a radial loop and referenced to the other pattern possibility which is a whorl.

Note that the scarred impressions in figures 3 and 6 are the same pattern but that they are classified differently. This illustrates further the influence of the corresponding finger of the other hand upon the classifying of scarred impressions.

When a partially scarred impression can be interpreted as a definite pattern type, but is not susceptible to accurate ridge counting or whorl tracing, that impression is given the ridge count or tracing of the corresponding finger of the other hand if it could reasonably have been that ridge count or tracing and if that finger is of the same general pattern type.

In figure 7 the partially scarred impression is given the pattern type as it appears. Note that in adherence to the above rule this impression is given the tracing of the opposite finger and referenced to the other possible tracing values.

However, in a partially scarred impression, wherein the pattern type is discernible but an ac-

curate subclassification is impossible, if the corresponding finger of the hand opposite the partial scar is *not* the same general pattern type then the impression should be given the most probable ridge count or tracing and referenced as necessary to the classification formula.

Figure 8 is an example of a partially scarred pattern which can be classified definitely as a whorl but will not permit an accurate tracing value to be obtained. It has been necessary, therefore, to give this pattern the tracing that it most likely could have been before the impression became scarred. Reference must be made to the other tracings it might possibly have been.

Many scars, although of a permanent nature and occurring within the pattern area, do not obliterate a vital portion of the fingerprint impression so as to make accurate classification impossible. This type of scar does not present a problem since the pattern is classified as it appears and none of the afore-mentioned rules need be applied.

Figures 9 and 10 are examples of impressions containing scars which do not hinder accurate classification. In figure 9 note that impression No. 4 contains only a fine cut scar which does not distort the pattern to any appreciable extent. The pattern can be clearly seen and interpreted as an ulnar loop with a ridge count of five. Regardless of the pattern type or subclassification of the corresponding finger of the opposite hand this pattern would be classified just as it appears.

Note impression No. 9 in figure 9 which illustrates a large scar of a permanent nature located in the center of the pattern area. Upon examination of this impression, however, we are able to determine the pattern type as well as the tracing value. Note that neither delta has been affected by the scar and that a recurve exists in front of each delta making this pattern a whorl. The tracing in this example is also unaffected by the scar and permits an accurate meeting tracing to be obtained.

Figure 10 is a further example of the type of scar which does not hinder accurate classification. Impression No. 2 is clearly a whorl type pattern with an inner tracing value. The scar has cut the tracing ridges but it is still possible to trace across the unnatural break of the cut and arrive at a definite tracing value. Impression No. 7 in this illustration shows a scar neither affecting the pattern type nor making a reasonably accurate ridge count impossible.



Figure 9.

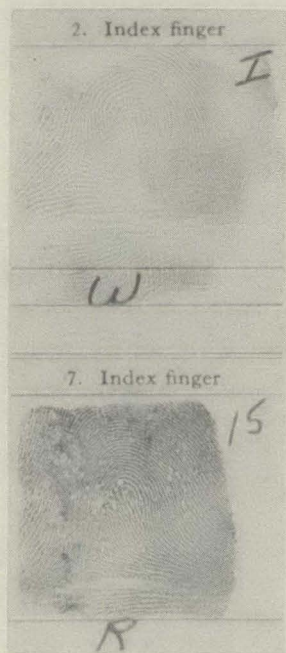


Figure 10.



## OTHER TOPICS

Midway, Ky., is a small railroad town in Woodford County, with a population of 900. It was incorporated as a town in the year 1846 and is located 14 miles east of the State Capital at Frankfort, Ky., and 14 miles west of Lexington, Ky., receiving its name from its position between the two major cities. The town is very small by today's standards. It lies in an almost perfect square with city limits only five-eighths mile long on each side, which in turn makes it a close and compact community.

To commemorate the officials of the first railroad company between Lexington and Frankfort, every street in the town except two bears the name of an official.

The town's police department had its beginning on March 6, 1869. From 1869 until the present time, there have been only 16 department heads.

On November 1, 1943, Midway was without a police officer and there were no candidates to fill the office. I was 24 years old, applied for the job and was accepted. I thought it would be a soft job without much to do except to lock up an occasional drunk. At that time I was so green to law enforcement that I didn't know a felony from a misdemeanor. Within half an hour after I went on duty in my borrowed uniform I knew I had gotten into something which would be a constant challenge to me from that time on. What was I going to do about it? I could resign, knowing that public sentiment would be on my side because there was nothing to work with except a borrowed pistol (which later I found out wouldn't shoot) and a night stick turned down from a spoke of a wagon wheel. I decided I was going to stick with it regardless of what I had thought the job to be beforehand.

My first step was to learn something about law enforcement. With the courtesy of the FBI and police departments, I attended every school and FBI Law Enforcement Conference I could possibly get to. I studied everything I could find which was written on the subject. The city coun-

## ***Building a Small Police Department From "Scratch"***

by JOHN W. MCDANIELS, *Chief of Police,  
Midway, Ky.*

cil was interested in my efforts and willing to do anything which could be done to help build the police department into a reality rather than a name.

The next step was to find a headquarters building in which to house the police department. Since then other police equipment has been added, such as a record system, fingerprint facilities, photographic laboratory and also other laboratory equipment to study evidence in minor and simple investigations. Other department needs have been added, such as a modern and fully equipped police cruiser with all needed safety paraphernalia, a police reference library, police receiving radio for headquarters use, a police arsenal and a police pistol range. The active personnel consists of two police officers.



*John W. McDaniels.*

The police headquarters building has a main floor, an upstairs and a full basement divided into two rooms. The main floor contains an adequate court room, a private office where police files and the radio are kept, a lavatory and a large vault for the police arsenal, evidence and other valuables. One basement room holds the photographic and evidence investigation laboratory and the other houses the automatic gas heating system for the building and the supplies for building maintenance. The upstairs quarters can be made into an apartment for barracks use if and when the occasion demands it.

The records system is simple and yet sufficiently varied to cover almost anything that this department will be called upon to handle. Records are filed for future reference as needed and they consist principally of the following items:

- Criminal arrests.
- Traffic.
- Emergency calls (such as in sickness, rushing maternity cases to a hospital, help to persons who are in distress, if the department can help them).
- Complaints.
- Travelers' aid.
- Lost and stolen property.
- Fire.
- Equity cases (garnishees and attachments).
- Juvenile cases.
- Notices.
- Violent deaths.
- Accidents (all types).
- Accident investigation reports.
- Personal information of prisoners records.
- Scoundrel reports.
- Reports of intoxicated motor vehicle operators.
- Other notes and forms in a miscellaneous manner.

Fingerprint facilities consist of the following items:

- A complete fingerprint kit for latent prints.
- A fingerprint file.
- Equipment to photograph single prints, such as lights and attachments to use on ordinary cameras to photograph the developed prints.
- Fingerprint file cards.
- Fingerprint magnifiers.
- Iodine fuming kit to bring out latent prints on paper, also other equipment to take rolled prints.

I have a police laboratory which contains the following equipment:

Photo equipment:	Thermometers	(chemical
Chemicals	and room)	
Contact printer	Chemical scales	
Timers	Enlarger	
Print dryer	Print roller	
Developing tank	Photo trimmer	

Developing machine	Negative file
Trays	Blotter books
Tongs	Drying tins
Easels	Dodger and vignetting kit

Laboratory apparatus for limited evidence investigation:

- Six-hundred power microscope.
- Swivel head surface microscope.
- Nine-piece evidence analyzing kit.
- Microscopic lamp.
- Ultraviolet investigation lamp.
- Prepared slides file.
- Container to keep samples of evidence.
- Mortar and pestle.
- Graduates and measures.
- Funnels.
- Alcohol lamp.
- Scales.
- Test tubes.
- Distillation apparatus.
- A limited amount of chemicals, which are obtained only as needed.
- Gunpowder file.
- Firearm cartridge file.
- Disc record recorder.
- Also other miscellaneous items.

The police reference library includes all of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins from March 1946, until the present time. These have been catalogued and an index reference file has been made to identify each educational feature for law enforcement which can be used for study and police training. The bulletins are filed under the following references:

Microscopy.	The FBI laboratory.
Miscellaneous.	Police training.
Physics.	Investigation.
Fingerprints.	Records system.
Chemistry.	Firearms.
Traffic.	

Some of the more important books kept in the police library are listed below:

- Jones on Evidence—Civil Cases.
- Kentucky State Statutes.
- Evidence Handbook for Police.
- Modern Judo.
- American Police Ju-Jitsu.
- The Professional Thief.
- Modern Criminal Investigation.
- Introductory Psychology.
- American Red Cross First Aid and Text Book.
- Police Interrogation.
- Legal Definitions.
- U. S. Manual on the Articles of War.
- Commonwealth Standard of Safety.
- Arms and Ammunition.
- Holy Bible.
- Race and Law Enforcement.

Local Ordinances (City of Midway).  
 Shaking Down The Armed Gunman.  
 Studying of Handwriting.  
 A Guide for Detective Work.  
 Study of Handcuffs and Locks.  
 Basic Photography.  
 How To Make Good Enlargements.  
 Manual of Enlargements.  
 Photo Questions and Answers.  
 Advanced Aerial Photography.

The police cruiser is a specially built police vehicle of a type and make readily available to other police departments. All of the equipment carried on it is concealed and the cruiser is used without markings of any kind in order that investigation and apprehension can be more effective. A spotlight is mounted on each side and the cruiser also contains a concealed flasher in the radiator grill, a siren concealed under the hood and a commercial radio for the officers' personal use. The equipment maintained thereon and carried in the cruiser is as follows:

- One 12-gage riot gun.
- Two traffic batons.
- One police emergency light.
- One demountable red flasher (top of cruiser).
- One red road flasher.
- One plug-in hand search light.
- One portable emergency light.
- Twelve 30-minute red traffic fusee flares.
- Four red hand flags.
- One 25 M/M tear gas pistol with shells.
- Two gas masks.
- One approved police department first aid kit.
- One shovel (police emergency).
- One axe (police emergency).
- One block and tackle (rope mounted).
- One log chain.
- One tow chain.
- One auxiliary chain and two heavy-duty padlocks.
- Two sections of hose (one 100 feet, one 35 feet).
- One fire extinguisher.
- One pair hip boots.
- One raincoat.
- One plaster of paris kit.
- Two different type traffic ticket books.
- One notebook.
- One pair handcuffs.
- One night stick.
- One writing clip board with various investigations forms.
- One fingerprint kit.
- Also miscellaneous tools.

Police communications equipment consists of one police receiver on the Kentucky State Police wave length located at police headquarters. We also have four police telephones placed in strategic places around the town so that the officer can be called when away from his office.

The police arsenal contains a large amount of ammunition for all weapons kept in stock and the usual assortment of tools and other paraphernalia for cleaning and handling firearms. The following items are kept available for use at any time:

- One .22 cal. automatic rifle.
- Four handcuffs.
- One telescopic-sighted rifle, 22 Hornet type.
- One pair night glasses (similar to field glasses of the Navy type).

A large amount of ammunition for all weapons is kept on hand. Also available are the tools and cleaning paraphernalia to clean and care for all firearms.

Despite the small size of our police department, firearms training is not ignored. We have a police pistol range with three target boards holding silhouette-type targets and also official 25-foot targets and official 50-foot targets of the tagboard type. Firing lines are marked off.

The full personnel of our police department consists of one regular full-time officer and one relief officer. When an officer is on regular duty or alerted for any purpose, he is dressed in full uniform and carries his badge, insignia of rank and the following equipment:

- One .45 cal. pistol, 3 clips of .45 ammunition (1 clip of tracers).
- One 20-inch night stick.
- One pair handcuffs.
- One set of chain twisters.
- One traffic whistle.
- One .38 cal. pencil gas gun, extra gas cartridges.
- One notebook and pencil.
- At night a flashlight must be accessible.

Like other police departments, we have plans for the future. I am now training a police dog and after that I plan to organize a 6-man auxiliary police force for use in emergencies. I am also planning to add a trained horse for use in handling crowds. These and other future efforts are planned toward staying abreast of modern police procedures and of course the good points of the old ways of handling my job will not be forgotten. Last, and not least, my objective is to serve God and my fellowmen for the betterment of all.

★

## ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM

Unauthorized wearing of an official uniform of the armed forces of the United States or parts thereof is a violation of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. Another act covers the unauthorized wearing of decorations or insignia and their unauthorized manufacture and sale.

## ARSON SEMINAR

The Eleventh Annual Arson Investigators' Seminar is scheduled to be held on the campus of Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., April 25-29, 1955, according to an announcement by Prof. Shelby Gallien, director of Purdue's Public Safety Institute.

The seminar and training course offers an opportunity for specialized study and discussion of arson investigation problems under the guidance of outstanding police and fire specialists from the United States and Canada. This year's seminar, according to Professor Gallien, is taking on more aspects of an international affair and promises to be a comprehensive, highly informative study of specific arson problems.

The seminar is conducted by the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University, with the cooperation of local, state, and national organizations interested in arson control and prevention.

## PAINT FILE

The National Automotive Paint File contains a collection of paint panels which represent the original finishes placed on automobiles at the time of manufacture. With the assistance of this file, efforts are made to associate a particular year and make of vehicle with a small fragment of paint left at the scene of a crime.

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## BROCHURE FOR MOTORISTS

*(Continued from page 8)*

if you do testify, the prosecutor has a right to cross-examine you fully.

When both sides are finished, you may tell the court why you do not believe you should be found guilty.

If the court finds you guilty, and you believe that this is wrong, you may appeal your case to the circuit court. You must notify the court that you wish to appeal immediately after the verdict. If you do not know how to do this, the judge will instruct you.

After the appeal has been completed, the case is sent to the circuit court, where it is tried over again, before a different judge, or a jury.

You do not necessarily need an attorney in the police court, but you will usually need one in the circuit court.

The police court cannot award you damages which you may have sustained. This is a separate civil action, and must be brought in a different court.

The officers, prosecutor, judge, and clerk are all paid a salary, and do not receive any part, directly or indirectly, of any fine assessed, nor do the officers have any quota of arrests to make.

The officer who makes an arrest is only doing his duty, and frequently risks his life in doing it. It affords him no pleasure, having to testify in your case, and often means extra hours of duty for him.

No immunity is granted to anyone. Every violator must appear in court or before the traffic violation bureau, depending on the nature of the case.

The judge of this court has been on the bench over 10 years, and both he and the prosecutor are experienced lawyers.

The traffic officers are all specially trained in their work, as are the officers handling the other cases, and all try to be courteous, fair and impartial.

The object of traffic laws and enforcement thereof is the safeguarding of your life and property and that of others, and to help move traffic.

Remember, there is no pleasure in imposing fines, but if the fine imposed will serve as a reminder to drive more safely, it may repay you many times by preventing an accident and saving someone—perhaps you—from being killed, crippled, or sustaining great financial loss.

Investigation shows that in every accident either a safety rule or law was violated. Every time you violate either, it brings you that much closer to an accident.

Do not drive when you have been drinking, as each drink impairs your driving ability and reduces your mental alertness without your even noticing it.

It is better to yield the right-of-way than to have an accident, and it saves time.

Be courteous in driving, and observe the same rules of courtesy that you should observe in your daily life.

We ask for your cooperation to make our city safe for everyone.

At the end of the brochure there appear the names of Martin J. Rasmussen, judge; Jerome M. Steiner, assistant city attorney; and Charles J. Tacke, chief of police. (A portion of this article was published originally in the Auto Club News, St. Louis, Mo. Photograph by Joe Granich.)

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## POLICEWOMEN

*(Continued from page 7)*

1953, Atlanta won the grand prize for the best appearing unit in the national school safety patrol parade.

What is more important to us is this:

*Not a single school boy or girl has been seriously injured or killed on a crossing where a safety patrol boy or girl was stationed since the school safety patrol was organized in 1936.*

We are proud of the record these boys and girls made while working with our regular law enforcement officers from 1936 through 1949. We are even more proud of the record they have made working with our school traffic policewomen during the last 5 years.

# **We Organized a County Peace Officers Association**

by M. C. (CLIFF) MEREDITH, *Sheriff, Covington  
County, Ala.*

Covington County is located in South Central Alabama at the Florida line and has three principal cities: Andalusia, the county seat; Opp, 14 miles east of Andalusia; and Florala, 25 miles south of Andalusia and on the Florida line. In addition to these principal cities there are also the towns of Red Level and River Falls, both of which have police departments.

During the summer of 1953, Chief of Police John W. Hammac, Andalusia, Ala., and I got into a discussion of our need in Covington County for some type of organization or activity which would enable all the peace officers on all levels and representing the several departments of the State, county, and city operating in the county to get to know each other more intimately and to better understand each other's problems.

We are all familiar with the existence and fine accomplishments of many law enforcement organizations on the national, sectional and State levels; however, neither Chief Hammac nor I had ever heard of such an organization which is limited to officers in one county and, in fact, we still wonder if our organization is unique in this respect.

## ***Every Officer a Member***

We have discussed the fact that even a State organization is usually unable to reach the officer on the beat or the man who is actually driving the squad car, except indirectly. It is our experience that usually the sheriffs, chiefs of police and other officials in the organization belong to the State and National police organization and the only benefit or information which comes back to the officer in the squad car or on the beat must be relayed to him through his superior officers. I am, of course, referring here not to the large city departments which can afford to have their own training programs and recreation programs within the individual department, but to the situation like our own where we have a group of small departments scattered over the county, each too small to take on any program of its own.

We felt that what we needed was some organization or other medium which would bring all these

officers together for the purposes of instruction and recreation but primarily to build a spirit of morale and professional pride in their jobs.

The two of us started discussing the possibility of a county peace officers association with officers in our department and neighboring towns. It soon began to appear that most officers in the county felt that one of the principal needs was an association which would afford our wives an opportunity to know each other, in the belief that if they were acquainted and also knew the other officers in the county with whom their husbands were working, they would better appreciate our problems. Every married man realizes how important this can be, especially to an officer who is constantly being called to duty at all hours of the night, and who can seldom find time to even take his wife to a movie without being called away.

While many other men of our acquaintance, employed at different trades and professions, are organizing clubs which give them an excuse to get out at night, a police officer who is working 12 hours or more a day, 6 days a week, is looking for a chance usually to get home at night or, if not to get home, at least to get an opportunity to be with his wife and family.

In September 1953, the organization was named the Covington County Peace Officers Association, and invitations to membership were extended to members of the sheriff's staff, the police depart-



*Sheriff Meredith.*

ments of the several municipalities within the county, the Alabama highway patrolmen, alcoholic beverage control agents and State livestock inspectors stationed within Covington County. The response was almost unanimous.

### *Quarterly Meetings*

Meetings of the association are held quarterly. The first meeting was held in October 1953, at which time the organization was formed and a president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of directors elected. Even this first meeting to organize and elect officers had its social program to go along with the meeting. All the wives were invited and attended the program, which was a dinner at Conecuh Lodge on Gantt Pond. After the dinner the floor was cleared for an old-time square dance.

To get back to my original point that our organization is somewhat unique, I have known of a good many peace officers associations which have had as members women who were employed in police departments and sheriffs' offices. Our organization does not have women members but recognizes that one of its primary purposes is the entertainment of the wives of peace officers who unquestionably lose a great deal of the social life the wife of an individual in an ordinary trade or profession normally receives. The idea is that peace officers are subject to calls to duty at all hours of the day or night and, if wives can under-

stand the necessity and the urgency of the calls to duty, it is believed that the peace officers will make better law-enforcement officials. The association also offers the police authorities, as well as their wives, an outlet for social activities. Friendly relationships between officers can be nurtured there where the wives can meet other wives on a social level. I noted with pleasure, however, that the wives are not interested in the meetings purely as a social matter but appear to take as much interest as the officers in the speeches which have been made to us by visiting speakers on professional subjects.

The Covington Peace Officers Association is more than a social organization. At our regular meetings ideas are exchanged, professional tips are passed along, and special problems are discussed. We have featured speeches on matters of professional interest by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Alabama Department of Public Safety.

We feel that the organization has increased the spirit of fellowship between the officers of the several departments and this will unquestionably speed cooperation between them.

We now have two-way radio facilities in each of the three principal towns, all on the same wavelength, which give us an excellent communications system.

The mere fact that all the police officers in the county now know each other in itself serves to increase cooperation and it helps in asking favors



*Members and guests enjoy a "rained-in" picnic.*

of another department by radio when one recognizes the voice of the man at the other end.

The dinner programs are held on a revolving basis at Andalusia, Florala, and Opp, which means that each city will be host to the association at least once during the year. The meetings have been attended by the mayors and councilmen of the cities, and we have also had as our guests the circuit probate judges, city judge or recorder of Andalusia, and other officials of the county and State. These officers have expressed considerable interest in the organization and have displayed genuine interest in our problems which were brought up and discussed at several meetings. In fact, I believe that if the organization served no other purpose, the very fact that it is a medium through which we can get over to the executive and judicial officers of the city and county our problems would justify all the efforts which have been expended on the organization.

### **Other Public Officials Invited**

As a matter of fact, the mayor and other city officials of cities within the county have been so cooperative and have voluntarily taken on so much responsibility in assuring the success of the dinners when they are held in their respective cities that we have decided they should probably be members of the organization. A resolution to that effect has been passed and letters are presently being directed to the mayors and councilmen of the several cities inviting them to become full members of the organization.

It is well known that no police department or other law-enforcement organization ever enforces the laws properly through the acts of the uniformed officers alone. It can only be done with the full cooperation of the executive and legislative branches of the city, plus the understanding and cooperation of the judges. We therefore feel that the organization's efforts to bring in the mayor and councilmen of the cities will help them realize that they are actually a part of law enforcement. We also feel on the other hand that the act of the mayor and councilmen becoming a part of our organization will be greatly appreciated by the professional officers in the organization and will help to boost and maintain the morale of these officers.

All in all, we sincerely believe that the organization is really accomplishing something toward bettering law enforcement in our county. In ad-



*Members of the board of directors. From left to right: David D. Eiland, chief of police, Opp, Ala.; John W. Hammac, chief of police, Andalusia, Ala.; Frank Harrison, chief of police, Florala, Ala.; and M. C. (Cliff) Meredith, president, sheriff of Covington County, Ala.*

dition, the personal pleasure and enjoyment of all concerned have been considerable. We believe that our county-wide association uniquely and advantageously supplements benefits which are derived from participation in State and regional law enforcement organizations.



### **Audacious Applicant**

In late 1953, a midwestern police department sent to the FBI the fingerprints of a man who had made application for the position of special policeman. A search of identification records revealed that this man would have been wise to steer clear of all law enforcement officers, as there was a wanted notice in his record which had been placed there in 1950 at the request of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The record further revealed considerable information which the prospective policeman had "conveniently" forgotten to mention on his application, specifically that he had an extensive criminal career which had begun back in 1927 and which had carried him through several States of the United States and into Canada.

A copy of this criminal record was sent to the police department for which the man had hoped to work, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service was advised of the location of their fugitive.

## **Yen for Ladies' Shoes Jails a Burglar**

At 2 a. m. on a March morning in 1953, members of the Mahanoy City, Pa., police on patrol were startled by the sound of a loud crash of glass. Tracing the sound to the source, they found that a large plate glass window of a shoe store had been smashed. According to the neighbors, a big man wearing a maroon jacket had been seen leaving the scene with a pair of ladies' shoes clutched in each hand. Investigation by Capt. George W. Frank of the Mahanoy City Police Department

disclosed the identity of a man who had been seen in the neighborhood prior to the theft. The suspect was questioned and finally confessed breaking the window and stealing two pairs of women's shoes. He was charged with burglary and committed to the county jail.

Feeling the matter was closed, Captain Frank dismissed the case from his mind. On October 18, 1953, however, the owner of the same shoe store excitedly telephoned the police to report that another brick had been thrown through the shoe store plate glass window and two pairs of women's shoes were missing. Since this appeared to be the same modus operandi, the same suspect was immediately picked up for questioning. He denied any knowledge of the break or the missing ladies' shoes.

One week later police were notified that the plate glass window in another local shoe store had been broken and the usual two pairs of women's shoes stolen.

Once again the suspect was picked up and questioned concerning the burglary, but he vehemently denied any knowledge of the occurrence. Captain Frank took the suspect's shoes and carefully examined them, seeing what he thought to be small particles of glass along the welt and also on the soles of the shoes. A magnifying glass was placed on the shoes and the slivers were pointed out to the suspect.

Confronted with the evidence, the shoe snatcher confessed both burglaries, admitting that he had kicked the last window in, instead of using his usual brick. Captain Frank carefully wrapped the shoes, marked them as evidence, and forwarded them to the FBI laboratory for examination. A confirming letter came back stating that particles of glass were found on the sole of the right shoe and along the welt.

The suspect was subsequently found guilty and sentenced to prison on three counts of burglary with the recommendation that he be given psychiatric treatment.

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### **CRIMES ON RESERVATIONS**

All major crimes on Indian reservations as defined in Chapter 53, Title 18, United States Code, are investigated by the FBI. Investigations are also made of major crimes which occur on Government reservations wherein the Federal Government has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction.

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## **TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES**

The fifth anniversary of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program was observed on March 14, 1955. During this period the program was instrumental in bringing about the location of no less than 76 dangerous criminals, the majority of whom had fled interstate to avoid prosecution or confinement. This investigative technique gives nationwide publicity to the descriptions, photographs, and backgrounds of these badly wanted fugitives. The success which the program has attained can be attributed to the public service rendered by the Nation's news media, the wholehearted assistance given by alert citizens and the effective cooperation of local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Of the 76 fugitives located in the first 5 years, 33 were captured as a result of observant citizens recognizing the fugitives from the widely distributed data and furnishing information to the FBI or local authorities. Of the total former members of the "Top Ten" list, 45 were located by the FBI, 19 were captured by local authorities, 10 were apprehended jointly by the FBI and local law enforcement officers, 1 surrendered, and 1 committed suicide.

On the next page of this FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appears a photograph of the "Top Ten" bulletin board maintained by the Casper, Wyo., Police Department, illustrating one of the many ways in which local police agencies increase the value of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program.



## "Ten Most Wanted" Display

In March 1950, the FBI initiated a program known as the "10 most wanted fugitives program." Under this program a list of the 10 most wanted or the most dangerous fugitives being sought by the FBI is publicized on a nationwide basis. Each time one of the "10" is taken into custody another is added to the list. To date 76 fugitives have been located through this program.

The Casper, Wyo., Police Department, like other law enforcement agencies, receives identification orders and other data concerning fugitives wanted by the FBI. Pictured here is a bulletin board prepared by Lt. Tom Raybon of the Casper Police Department which deals with the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives and is maintained in the Casper Police Department for daily reference by the officers and detectives. Some have been located since the photograph was taken.

## Submitting Checks for Examination

The investigating officer, when submitting checks suspected of having been altered, should bear in mind the fact that although microscopic and photographic examinations will not change the original appearance of this evidence, chemical treatment will change it to some extent. Therefore, the letter transmitting the evidence should state specifically whether tests which may change its appearance may or may not be performed by the FBI laboratory. In this regard, it is pointed out that although such changes sometimes may not be desirable from a legal point of view, they may be directly responsible for the solution of the case. Photographs of documentary evidence as it was originally received in the FBI laboratory are always made before any tests are performed.

These photographs are maintained for possible future reference in the event they are needed.



Patrolman George F. McGinness, Casper, Wyo., Police Department, looks over "Ten Most Wanted" bulletin board.

# WANTED BY THE FBI



**CHARLEY PRICE, with aliases: Lititious Booth, Charlie George, "Booze" Long, Ulysses Long, Bootch Price, Booth Price, "Booze" Price, Charles Price, Lititious Price**

## ***Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)***

On August 6, 1952, Charley Price allegedly entered a grocery store near Heth, Ark., viciously assaulted the proprietor with a bottle, collected about \$35 in cash, and fled. Two days later the victim of this brutal assault died.

Local authorities identified Charley Price as the assailant and charged him with the crime of murder. On August 13, 1952, he was arrested by local police officers at St. Louis, Mo., and was returned to Forrest City, Ark. He was thereafter committed to the Arkansas State Hospital at Little Rock, Ark., from which he escaped on September 9, 1952.

When information was obtained that Price had fled from the State of Arkansas, local authorities requested the assistance of the FBI in locating him. A complaint charging the escapee with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder was filed before a United States Commissioner at Forrest City, Ark., on October 15, 1952.

Price has been convicted previously for violation of Internal Revenue laws, burglary, and grand larceny.

### ***Caution***

Price may be armed and should be considered extremely dangerous. He reportedly may have a pistol in his possession.

## ***Description***

Charley Price is described as follows:

Age.....	42 or 43, born 1912 in Mississippi (not verified).
Height.....	5 feet 8 inches.
Weight.....	137 pounds.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Black.
Eyes.....	Dark brown
Complexion.....	Dark brown.
Race.....	Negro.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Farmer, laborer.
Scars and marks....	Scar on left cheek, scar on forehead between eyes, small cut scar on left hand, cut scar on left elbow, three cut scars front of right thigh, cut scar on right knee.
FBI No.....	3,617,897
Fingerprint classification.....	18 L 13 R IOO 11 M 2 U OOI
Reference.....	5 2

## ***Notify FBI***

Any person having information which may assist in locating Charley Price 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.



## **CHECK PASSERS' TOOLS**

Law-enforcement officers should be alert in searching through the effects of a roving check passer for mechanical devices used in his operation. Such mechanical devices furnish evidence which can be used in the prosecution of the check passer. It is possible, by laboratory examination, to identify checkwriters, typewriters, rubber stamps, date stamps, and printing equipment which have been used to produce impressions on the checks.

## **WANTED NOTICES**

Law-enforcement agencies which have posted wanted notices with the FBI Identification Division are urged to immediately notify the Identification Division when the subject of the wanted notice is apprehended or located, the charges are dismissed, or the person is no longer wanted for some other reason.

## Laundry Tag Identifies Unknown Deceased

In April 1953, a body was found in the desert near Reno, Nev. The only remains consisted of bones and scraps of clothing. No identification was immediately available. Officers examining the scraps of clothing, however, found a small laundry tag which appeared to contain some faint ink writing.

The Reno Police Department forwarded this tag to the FBI Laboratory with the request that it be examined in an effort to decipher the writing and thereby possibly lead to the identity of the unknown deceased. A combination of visual examination and infrared photography in the FBI Laboratory indicated that the writing on the tag was a name. This information was immediately forwarded to the Reno Police Department.

Upon receipt of the FBI Laboratory report, officers of the Reno Police Department checked the name against their missing persons' file and found a name similar to the one on the laundry tag. The physical description of the missing man matched that of the body. The family of the missing man was notified and the body was removed to Georgia for burial.

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## JUVENILE PROBLEMS

*(Continued from page 10)*

the rink is supervised. During the present season several other locations will be flooded to provide more skating areas.

During the school year, evening activities are provided for both the junior and senior high school groups. These are held weekly and are chaperoned by volunteers of the various local organizations. The Kiwanis Club sponsors an all-night party for those attending the junior-senior prom. They provide a movie at a local theater, followed by dancing and a floor show and finally serve them breakfast and send them home in the wee hours of the morning. This has proved a huge success, as it keeps the boys and girls off the highways and under adequate supervision. The Kiwanis spend about \$1,500 each year for this party and all of the members enjoy the party as much as the youngsters. All of the funds are derived from various fund-raising activities of the club for the entire year. Other communities have also adopted such an activity.

The court records will show that we have taken but 6 juveniles to court in the last 3 years and committed only 1 to an institution. This shows that our juvenile program is paying off. The one commitment was mainly to correct a home situation and the girl has since been released from the institution and is leading a normal life.

Our program tends to develop a sense of responsibility in the child, and this comes from discipline. If we start our training in the formative years of a child's life, we will not be having criminal problems with him in the future. If the police, the schools, churches, parents and the entire community cooperate in fighting juvenile delinquency, I am sure that many of the juvenile problems can be eliminated. Should some improvement not be shown in the very near future, just stop and think what the problem will be when the postwar birthrate catches up with us.

## National Sheriffs' Association Conference

The National Sheriffs' Association will hold its Fifteenth Annual Conference on June 20-22, 1955, in the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. Preceding the first regular session will be the meeting of the executive board on Sunday, June 19.

Mr. Charles J. Hahn, executive secretary of the NSA, advises that the program will feature open panel discussions of such topics as traffic, jails, junior deputy sheriffs' leagues, juvenile delinquency and other phases of work in connection with the operation of a sheriff's office. The business sessions of the 3-day conference will be held in the mornings. A banquet on Wednesday evening, June 22, will conclude the meeting.

Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly, Dade County, Miami, Fla., is the host for the conference, and Sheriff Bryan Clemmons, East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge, La., is the present president of the National Sheriffs' Association.

An invitation is being extended to all sheriffs and their deputies to attend, whether or not they hold membership in the NSA.

In the event hotel reservations are desired, they should be requested in writing directly to the hotel. Regarding other matters in connection with the conference, inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Charles J. Hahn, executive secretary, National Sheriffs' Association, 714 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300  
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Superintendent  
State Police  
Salem, Oregon

## *Interesting Pattern*



This pattern is not presented as a questionable pattern, but as an illustration of core location and ridge counting. The core is located at point A, as the possible recurves to the right of this point are spoiled by appendages.

The delta is located at point C which is an ending ridge terminating in front of the

point of divergence of the two typelines. The ridge count of this loop is 17. It is obtained by counting every ridge cut or touched by a line placed between the delta and the core. At point B, it will be noted that we obtain two ridge counts as we cut one ridge and touch the next which is the appendage that spoils the recurve below.