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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

April 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Juvenile "rumbles," vengeful underworld slayings, and daily violence are a blight upon our Nation's morals.

Tragically, the fist fights of yesteryear between young brawlers on the street corners have turned into shooting, knife-slashing, bloody battles which leave the bodies of youthful gang members crumpled in the gutters and alleys.

It has become almost commonplace also to read in the newspapers of everyday citizens who have fallen victims to concealed weapons drawn by hoodlums in fits of anger, drunkenness, bravado, or greed. Many swaggering racketeers consider a hidden gun to be part of their role as "tough guys," and too many hoodlums throughout every level of the underworld attempt to mimic their "big brothers" of crime by sneering at laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. These cowardly wielders of death-dealing instruments constitute a real menace to unsuspecting, law-abiding citizens.

The appalling number of murders, robberies, aggravated assaults and other crimes of violence committed daily in this country are an index to the number of deadly weapons which are carried by criminals and irresponsible, unauthorized individuals.

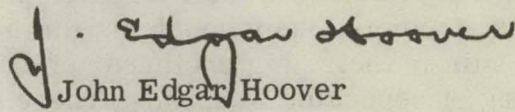
A typical case recently came to my attention. A man in a southwestern state was arrested for drunkenness and carrying a pistol. He was fined \$100 and costs. Some time later he drew another concealed weapon, a knife, and stabbed to death a person with whom he was arguing. Convicted of murder, he was sentenced to a five-year prison term, but was released in 30 months. One week after being released, he drew a concealed .32 caliber automatic pistol and shot to death his second victim. In explaining why he was carrying a gun, he cold-bloodedly stated, "I don't like being pushed around." "Powder-puff" treatment in the courts in two instances had done nothing to affect this killer's attitude toward law and the preciousness of human life.

If, in this day of violence and sudden death, we can remove at least one cause of such tragedies, we can take a giant stride forward in eliminat-

ing this menace from the American scene. Not until we have stringent enforcement of the laws relating to the unauthorized carrying of concealed weapons by persons with evil intent and realistic prison terms meted out by the courts will we see the terror in our streets diminish. The time for insignificant fines and the mere confiscation of weapons as punishment for carrying concealed instruments of death is past. Criminals and others who would live by the gun smirk at small fines as merely a token price for the "privilege" of carrying a concealed weapon.

It is time to decide whether we will surrender to wanton lawlessness or whether we will stand resolutely for law and order.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Criminal Aspects of Tax Violations Under U.S. Laws

by H. ALAN LONG, *Director, Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.*

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was Governor of Syria.) And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:) to be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child. (Luke, Chapt. II, 1-4)

History records that taxation of its peoples has been of major concern to every nation of the world. Now in these critical days of our own Nation, when its revenue needs are so great, the proper, fair, and vigorous enforcement of the taxing statutes is of transcendent importance.

Our essentially voluntary system of assessment by the taxpayer himself of his obligation, and his payment to the Government of his conscientiously determined fair share for the privilege of living in this most wonderful of countries are unique characteristics of the American way.

This voluntary system must be encouraged and strengthened in every way. The small minority who would defraud our Government must not be permitted to shift its share of the obligations of citizenship to the vast majority that pays its fair part.

Tax Law Enforcement

The most important job of the Internal Revenue Service is, of course, collecting the income tax, which, in turn, presents one of the Nation's most important law enforcement jobs. Our Federal budget rests mainly on the income tax, and the security of the free world depends substantially upon that budget.

The criminal aspects of income tax law violations are of particular concern to the Intelligence Division, which I have the honor to direct. How-

ever, the activities of the Division cover a wide range of tax law enforcement, including, in addition to the income tax and estate and gift taxes, cases involving failure to account properly for withholding and excise taxes, wagering tax violations, and many others.

The special agents of the Intelligence Division are experts at locating hidden evidence and are skilled in methods of determining the true income of a person who attempts to evade the tax upon it. Tax fraud investigations frequently originate with revenue agents of the Internal Revenue Service who discover indications of fraud in the course of making routine audits of a taxpayer's returns. Leads from informants; information



Director H. Alan Long.

from financial sources; activities of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers; and personal observations of the special agents frequently instigate fraud investigations.

I would be remiss, indeed, if I did not emphasize particularly the fine assistance we have always had from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its distinguished Director.

The cooperation of the FBI has been of inestimable value to us in our general enforcement endeavors. We frequently avail ourselves of their varied laboratory facilities and files. As a matter of routine, the names of all fugitives are sent to the FBI for record searching. They in turn, while posting flash notices in their files, furnish us with current arrest records, fingerprints, and photographs, all of which are incorporated in our published wanted circulars.

In proceeding against the tax evaders, our special agents have frequently succeeded in bringing to book notorious violators of other laws as well, many of whom seemed at times to be beyond the reach of all authority. Many cases, from Al Capone to Frank Costello, are in point. I could name scores of others. Such results are importantly in the public interest, but we never lose sight of our main responsibility, which is protecting the revenues.

History of the Division

The origin of the Intelligence Division as a distinct law enforcement agency is one of the most unusual stories I know of in the realm of investigative organizations.

Under the 16th amendment, the basic income tax law was enacted by Congress on October 3, 1913, and is known as the Revenue Act of 1913. It imposed a very modest tax of 1 percent on net incomes of individuals, estates, trusts, and corporations. A surtax, or extra tax, graduated from 1 to 6 percent, was applied to incomes exceeding \$20,000. Numerous congressional acts since that time have made changes in rates, exemptions, income exclusions, and other aspects of revenue assessment.

The impact of two world conflicts, the Korean war, and now the "cold war," together with the natural growth of government as the country has grown, has resulted in a higher rate schedule and broadened tax base to meet our Federal revenue needs.

Admittedly, today's income tax rates are high, and their impact is felt by almost every citizen. Such a situation carries its own incentive for evasion by those few who are lacking in moral stamina and patriotic motivation. It makes even more imperative a vigorous enforcement of the income tax laws. However, tax evasion is no new thing. We have had some cheaters with us always.

As early as 1919, many serious complaints reached the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper (later Secretary of Commerce), concerning alleged tax frauds and dishonest employees.

Commissioner Roper had previously served as First Assistant Postmaster General and had become familiar with the work of the Post Office inspectors, whose job it was to investigate frauds in the use of the mails and occasional cases of dishonesty among Post Office workers. The Commissioner decided to create an Intelligence Division to make similar investigations in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

On July 1, 1919, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, six Post Office inspectors were transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. One of these, Elmer L. Irey, was chosen to head the new unit, and he became a famous figure in American law enforcement when his special agents later sent to prison many formidable gangsters, racketeers, and other notorious criminals.

The Intelligence Division, grown from this small nucleus, now consists of approximately 1,500 trained technical employees, most of whom are either accountants, attorneys, or both.

1959 Division Report

During the fiscal year 1959, special agents of the Intelligence Division conducted 25,417 investigations of all types of cases within our jurisdiction. Of this number, 3,969 cases were full-scale investigations involving various types of fraud against the revenue and 1,640 of these resulted in prosecution recommendations. A total of 1,187 indictments was secured, and convictions were obtained in 931 cases. Sentences meted out totaled an aggregate of 2,219 years, with fines amounting to \$1,800,000. Total taxes and penalties recommended for assessment as a result of joint investigations by the Intelligence and Audit Divisions for the fiscal year 1959 were approximately \$159 million.

Although it may appear that approximately 1,500 special agents form a very limited force when spread over the Nation in 61 different district offices, this is not the entire story. Actually, when we take into consideration the many Internal Revenue Agents (Audit Division), Revenue Officers (Collection Division), and representatives of the International Operations Division, both here and abroad, we have about 18,000 trained men who cooperate and coordinate their examinations. This points up the risk anyone takes who willfully attempts to evade or defeat the payment of his proper income tax.

Scope of Violations

The occupations of those who attempt to evade tax are limitless. Doctors, lawyers, labor leaders, corporation executives, accountants, public officials, and others too numerous to classify are represented among them.

Two fraud cases brought to successful prosecution during the past year involved a \$700 evasion by a Bronx porter who listed his dog as a dependent and a \$300,000 evasion by a Pacific coast gambler and brothel operator.

The porter drew 3 years on probation when he pleaded guilty to listing his pet, "Duchess," as "Doris, daughter," on his returns over a 3-year period.

The gambler, who admitted he had spent 15 years of his life behind bars for various offenses including armed robbery and narcotics trafficking, was sentenced to a year in prison on the tax charges. His ailing wife who was indicted along with him was placed on probation for 3 years. Evidence developed by the special agents showed that the lucrative income from their criminal activities was invested by the couple in legitimate rental properties, including a \$200,000 motel, which cloaked them with an air of respectability. During a 4-year period they reported only about half of their earnings for income tax purposes.

In 1956 one of the severest penalties meted out by the Federal courts went to a former sailor, who, instead of having a "wife in every port," sought tax refunds on a similar scale. He drew 5 years in prison for filing false refund claims in many of the Service's district offices. The severity of his sentence did not seem to impress him too much, because almost immediately after his release from prison in the latter part of 1958,

he tried his luck with the same fraudulent scheme again but had no greater success this time. He was again apprehended after a nationwide coordinated investigation and on September 17, 1959, was again sentenced to serve 5 years. We are hopeful that when he is released this time, he will change his habits.

Lightning also struck twice in the case of a self-styled tax expert practicing in a Pacific Coast State. He was convicted in 1949 for aiding in the preparation of false and fraudulent income tax returns and sentenced to a year in prison. He was convicted on similar charges last year and given an 18 months' sentence. Our evidence established that the practitioner operated a "refund mill" calculated to cost the Government many thousands of dollars in revenue.

Then there was the case of a dentist who possessed a conscience, albeit a rather flexible one. This taxpayer said his conscience bothered him so much that he could not bear to understate his income more than \$5,000 a year. In several years he "put back" enough on his returns to get down to the limit he had set for himself "because he felt guilty enough as it was." He made a complete confession immediately upon being contacted by a Revenue agent. His method of evasion was to omit from his reported income currency payments received for denture work. He went to jail.

A west coast labor leader of national prominence was recently sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fined \$60,000 plus court costs of \$10,961.52 for evasion of his income taxes. As illustrative of the difficulty and complexity of many of our investigations, it may be noted that 56 days were required to complete presentation of this case in court. One hundred and eight witnesses testified, and 1,541 Government exhibits were introduced. There were in excess of 15,000 actual documents submitted in evidence.

This small sampling of cases may serve to suggest to you something of the variety and scope of tax evasion as practiced by the few who would defy the laws and the tenets of good citizenship. We shall continue relentlessly our campaign against those who so attempt to cheat. In this, I know, we have the complete support of honest taxpayers everywhere.

The sections of the Internal Revenue Code under which taxpayers are most frequently prosecuted in connection with violations of tax laws are 145(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939

and 7203 of the 1954 Code, relating to willful failure to file returns; and section 145(b) of the 1939 Code and 7201 of the 1954 Code relating to willful attempts to evade or defeat any taxes.

The crime of willful attempted evasion of taxes, defined in section 145(b) of the 1939 Code and reenacted in section 7201 of the new Code, is the principal revenue offense. A vast majority of tax prosecutions are instituted under this statute. Section 7201 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides as follows:

Any person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both, together with the cost of prosecution.

The phrase "willfully attempt in any manner" as provided in this section of the Code has been the subject of many court decisions. These decisions have established certain acts and circumstances as indications of fraud. The most frequently quoted Supreme Court decision on the subject of willful attempts to evade or defeat any tax is that of *Spies v. U.S.*, 317 U.S. 492, in which the Court states as follows:

Congress did not define or limit the methods by which a willful attempt to defeat and evade might be accomplished, and perhaps did not define lest its effort to do so result in some unexpected limitation. Nor would we by definition constrict the scope of the congressional provision that it may be accomplished "in any manner." By way of illustration and not by way of limitation, we would think affirmative willful attempt may be inferred from conduct such as keeping a double set of books, making false entries or alterations, or false invoices or documents, destruction of books or records, concealment of assets or covering up sources of income, handling of one's affairs to avoid making the records usual in transactions of the kind, and any conduct, the likely effect of which would be to mislead or conceal. If the tax evasion motive plays any part in such conduct, the offense may be made out even though the conduct may also serve other purposes such as concealment of other crime.

Evasion and Avoidance

Perhaps here I should distinguish between tax evasion and tax avoidance. Tax avoidance (as distinguished from tax evasion) implies that the taxpayer has only availed himself of all legal means of reducing his tax liability without the intent to evade or without the practice of intentional deception.

It should also be noted that the statutes provide for very substantial civil monetary penalties for fraud which are imposed *in addition* to criminal sanctions, or which may be applied independently where circumstances of a case preclude criminal prosecution.

Federal Laws and Rackets

On November 1, 1951, the Internal Revenue Service was given an additional responsibility, that of enforcing Federal laws relating to gambling—that is, the excise tax on wagers and the wagering occupational tax.

Here, the Intelligence Division operates in an area where, to a greater extent than in income tax matters, local and State authorities generally are directly concerned. It should be remembered that the Internal Revenue's responsibility is confined to the collection of the appropriate Federal taxes imposed by law. The moral aspects of gambling, per se, are for local or State consideration. Where gambling is prohibited, local laws, properly enforced, will serve to suppress it to a large extent.

Our attention in the past few years has been directed generally to the syndicate type of operation. We have coordinated numerous interstate investigations which led to simultaneous raids in many cities across the Nation, resulting in the arrest and conviction of many prominent gambling figures for failure to purchase occupational stamps or failure to pay the Federal excise taxes on wagers handled.

The cooperation of local and State law enforcement agencies has played an invaluable part in providing the leads and manpower necessary to help suppress syndicate-controlled wagering crossing State lines. It is through this type of cooperation that our work is made more effective and those individuals who flaunt not only the Federal but State laws are brought to justice.

Not too long ago, a squad of special agents of the Intelligence Division, working with 20 plainclothes detectives of the New York City Police Department, quashed a multimillion-dollar numbers racket.

The special agents and detectives, working together, situated themselves in the neighborhood. Some, in automobiles, kept contact by short-wave radios to coordinate the raids.

Early in the afternoon, two policewomen, wearing civilian clothes appropriate for the neighbor-

hood, entered the scene. They had with them a salve containing phosphorescent powder which they smeared on the doorknob of the outside door to the apartment house containing the suspected headquarters of the gambling ring. Shortly thereafter, a known suspect was seen entering the building, whereupon the special agents and detectives checked the doorknobs of each apartment with a portable ultraviolet light. At apartment 3-A, invisible to the naked eye but glowing under the special rays, was the telltale phosphorescence.

The raid which followed found 19 key figures of the operation in the headquarters of the gambling ring. The evidence seized included more than 1 million policy slips showing a total take of approximately \$100,000 for 1 day's policy operation.

During the fiscal year 1959, there were 278 convictions in Federal court for wagering tax violations. During the same period, the Intelligence Division seized 87 automobiles valued at \$115,000 and currency totaling \$211,000. The latter sum includes \$6,600 seized in connection with violations relating to the tax on coin-operated gaming devices. Other property seized, primarily adding machines and shortwave radios, was valued at \$9,800.

"Wanted" Circulars

In December 1955, the Intelligence Division began issuing "wanted" circulars on a nationwide basis to apprehend individuals who were fugitives from justice. These circulars covered people under indictment for violations of various Internal Revenue laws over which this Division has jurisdiction.

Since that time, 42 such circulars have been issued, resulting in the apprehension of 18 of the wanted persons. Five additional fugitives were identified upon death, three having died in foreign countries. The excellent results obtained so far are attributable to the splendid cooperation received from State and local police officers as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Some time ago, an alert detective sergeant of the Pawtucket, R.I., Police Department noticed something familiar about the face of a man who came to report a routine traffic accident. The detective checked the "wanted" notice file, and, on confirming his suspicion about the visitor's identity, arrested him. This individual had

been sought for a year on an Internal Revenue violation.

The most notorious fugitive still on our wanted list today is Virginia Hill, nee Hauser, former associate of gangsters and racketeers. It was in her house that the notorious "Bugsy" Siegel met his death in a typical gangland slaying. While her whereabouts abroad is known to us, we have been unable to effect an arrest because income tax evasion is not an extraditable offense.

The posting and review of these "wanted" circulars by the various law enforcement agencies contribute importantly to our enforcement program and literally leave the indicted tax dodger with but few places in which to hide.

Treasury Agents' Training

Since 1927, the enforcement services of the Treasury Department have joined together and operated a combined training school covering the principles of criminal law and basic investigative techniques. Special agents of the Intelligence Division participate in this and other specialized training.

The work of a special agent is unique in the field of criminal investigation. The usual criminal offense involves a single instrument of crime, such as a murder weapon or a counterfeit bill, and frequently a single occurrence.

Income and other tax frauds investigated by special agents involve violations often committed over a period of years. The investigation is complicated by the vast number and variety of business transactions occurring over periods of time, the varied methods of evasion used, and the voluminous records which must be analyzed.

Often taxpayer records have been lost, destroyed, altered, concealed, or withheld. The special agent must, therefore, find other sources of information from which to reconstruct records of business transactions. He interrogates persons in all walks of life, many of whom are reticent about furnishing information. Some are openly hostile or have been persuaded by the taxpayer to give false testimony. Since no book entry can be accepted at face value, it is necessary to check accounting transactions behind such entries and obtain corroborating statements and records.

The successful special agent possesses a special knack, or "sixth sense," to ferret out fraud. Anyone who has this knack, or a strong desire to get to the bottom of things, and is otherwise qualified,

will nowhere find a more satisfying career than as a special agent.

Naturally, the standards and the qualifications are high. A candidate will meet the educational requirements for grade GS-7, with a starting salary of \$4,980 per year, if he has successfully completed 4 years of college-level study including specific requirements in accounting, or in economics, finance, law, education, police science, police administration, criminology, or law enforcement. In addition, he must graduate in the upper 25 percent of his class, or maintain an overall average of at least "B" in his college work. He will be required to pass a written test to measure investigative aptitudes. He must also qualify in a personal interview before appointment.

Upon appointment at grade GS-7, an agent-recruit will enter upon a 1-year training program which prepares him for promotion to grade GS-9 at a salary of \$5,985. Advanced training programs are offered on a continuing basis to help him develop his professional skills and prepare for work above these levels. The recruit receives (1) most of the Internal Revenue agents' basic training in income tax law; (2) the full 6 weeks of the Treasury Law Enforcement Officer Training School in Washington which is attended by enforcement personnel of the Internal Revenue Intelligence, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax, and Internal Security Divisions, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Bureau of Customs, and the Coast Guard; (3) the 7 weeks' comprehensive Special Agent Basic Training School in Washington; (4) a formalized on-the-job training program; and (5) periodic refresher training.

About 80 percent of the almost 1,500 special agents in the Service are in grades GS-11 to GS-13, with salaries ranging from \$7,030 to \$11,090 a year. More than 13 percent of them are in supervisory positions which earn from \$9,890 up to \$13,970.

Examinations for these positions are announced from time to time by Boards of U.S. Civil Service Examiners located at regional offices of the Internal Revenue Service.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Dana Latham has described the Service's enforcement responsibilities this way:

"Anytime it becomes 'fair game' to defraud the Government of taxes due, then our voluntary assessment system breaks down and, as a Nation, we are in trouble.

"There is no more important work in any agency of Government than that which our agents are doing. We must have an efficient and strong group, but, at the same time, one that keeps the respect of the public through fairness in approach. Our objective must be never to let the guilty man get away, but be sure we are after the guilty man."



FBI REVEALS AGE OF OLD STAGECOACH

Wyoming officials recently requested assistance of the FBI Laboratory in determining the true age of the "Deadwood Stage" which they planned to use as part of a display of Western Americana Art at Cody, Wyo. Accordingly, they submitted the identification board taken from the stagecoach on which the individuals in charge of the assembling of these old Concord stages customarily signed their names and inscribed the date on which the vehicles were completed. The board submitted was marked in pencil, but so faintly as to place in doubt the year the Deadwood stage was completed. It was believed this stagecoach was the oldest one known to exist—and several years older than the one which is now in the Smithsonian Institution, donated by Will Rogers and Fred Stone.

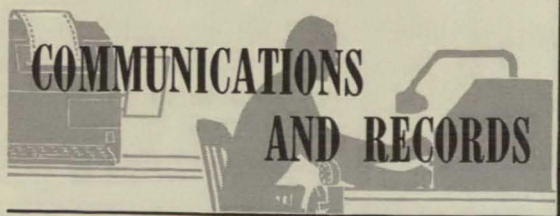
The FBI Laboratory, by means of infrared photographic techniques, was able to establish that the last line of the pencil writing on the identification board consists of the date, "July 23, 1840."

The art director of the gallery of western art at Cody, in his letter acknowledging receipt of the FBI Laboratory report, stated, "The fact that our 'Deadwood Stage' is the oldest one known to exist adds a great deal of interest, both historical as well as popular, to our exhibit. As we were unable to read the date beyond the question of a doubt, we naturally turned to the FBI to establish the real fact. The exhibit will be labeled according to your findings—which no one will dispute. For this we are deeply grateful."

I.L.L. #692; Bufile 80886

MISSING PERSONS

When requesting notices to be posted in the identification files on missing persons, the full name, date and place of birth, complete description and photograph of the persons, along with fingerprints if available, should be forwarded.



Small Departments Can Well Utilize a Daily Bulletin

*by STACY R. HALL, Sheriff of Franklin County,
Columbus, Ohio*

Upon becoming sheriff of Franklin County, Ohio, after having been a member for many years of a large metropolitan police department, I realized that many of the officers were not being made aware of the daily offenses and events occurring within the department. I could see the definite value and need of a daily bulletin for the small department if it could be prepared without a great expenditure of time and money.

A bulletin is a notice of pertinent information published routinely. Issued daily, it has become an invaluable adjunct to the large police agencies to advise their personnel of that portion of the previous day's offenses and news necessary for them to work effectively as a team. The small departments have relied primarily on the use of a bulletin board, word of mouth, or an inspection of the daily log to make information about occurrences on previous tours of duty available to the personnel coming on duty.

We in the Franklin County, Ohio, sheriff's office have for some time received the daily bulletin from the Columbus Police Department and have admired its effectiveness as a compact and concise departmental news-dispensing medium. We have initiated our own bulletin and found, surprisingly, that what appeared at first as a time-consuming, difficult venture is really very simple. It can, after a little practice, be published daily by one individual in less than one hour.

Advantages Listed

The advantages of the daily bulletin are multiple:

1. It insures uniformity of procedure.
2. It makes information available to all officers regardless of duty tours.
3. It eliminates the excuse, "I didn't know."
4. It becomes an officer's personal file.
5. It disseminates official information only.
6. Its scope is flexible to meet the needs of the individual department.

7. It can be distributed to other interested neighboring agencies.

The publishing of the bulletin should be the responsibility of one person. He should have access to all records and reports and must decide which of these will be of aid to his fellow officers. A definite order and arrangement must be followed and a deadline set so that the publication will be available at the same time each day. We close our news at 1 p.m. each day so that our bulletin will be ready for distribution at the 3 p.m. change-of-duty tours. Supervisors distribute copies to their men on the later shifts.

As a heading, we have simply inserted the name of the department, the day and date, and a numbering in sequence. This numbering makes provision for personnel to have a continuity of pub-



Sheriff Stacy R. Hall.

lications should there be days when a dearth of news makes the publishing impractical. Under the heading we have categorized the crimes and information we have decided to list along with their offense report numbers. Thus, for the given period, we might show:

AUTO THEFT

C 4506 1959 Chevrolet Sedan, color dark blue, license H-4009—serial (*if desired*), stolen between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on (*date*) from (*address*).

BURGLARY

C 4511 4900 First Ave.—broke glass in rear door, loss of (*description*) value \$———.

ROBBERY

C 4509 2905 Second Ave. (market) at 7:35 p.m. by male subject (*description*), armed with nickel-plated automatic pistol—loss of cash \$———.

Many Categories Covered

We have found it of value to include grand larcenies, sex crimes, missing persons, stolen license tags, wanted notices, as well as cancellations of recovered stolen cars and persons no longer sought. Under the heading of "Cruiser Attention," we have listed house checks of vacationing citizens, giving the address of the home and the period of absence. We close our bulletin with general information such as new appointments to the department, additions to the manual of rules, commendations, and changes of orders. Should there be no report that day under one of the listed categories of crime, then that heading would be deleted. Thus, a 24-hour period without a reported auto theft would show the bulletin for the day with the "Auto Theft" category missing.

We have made use of a hand mimeograph for the printing of the bulletins. One is usually available within the departmental building. Preparing a stencil takes but a few moments and sufficient copies are mimeographed to ensure each officer receiving one. Additional copies are distributed to interested neighboring departments by our cruisers while on routine patrol, according to a prescribed routing list. We are presently receiving requests from these departments to include some of their reported offenses in our bulletin. These we list under the respective category and substitute the name of the department for the report number in the proper column.

The bulletin has proved effective. It has helped build morale in that each officer not only feels closer to the crime picture as a whole but also takes pride in noting the progress of his department as a better law enforcement agency. We heartily recommend its trial by the small police groups.

Swindler's Odious Scheme Has Clergy as Victims

Accounts of the unusual exploits of an unscrupulous swindler for several months continued to reach FBI offices throughout the United States. The Federal offense committed by this individual resulted in his acquiring only \$200 through fraud; however, his choice of victims was such as to make his particular kind of swindle more odious than the usual type of confidence game.

Posing as a Roman Catholic priest and using only slight variations in his story, after a preliminary introductory phone call to a parish priest, Bishop, or Mother Superior, he had been successful in most of his fraudulent attempts to obtain between \$100 and \$300 at religious institutions in major cities across the country.

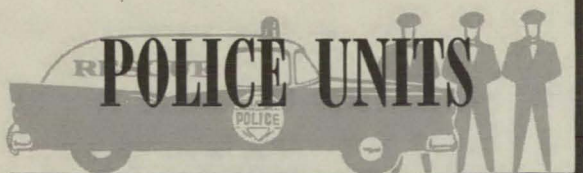
The victims, unsuspecting and anxious to help one of the clergy, as they believed him to be, would unhesitatingly give him what they could. In one instance, a nun superintendent of a hospital, upon hearing his story, gave him \$500 for clothes and transportation. This money she had received from well-wishers at a recent jubilee honoring her. She later sent to him at his instructions, an additional \$200 by interstate wire, and this ultimately led to his Federal conviction.

His downfall came when he obtained money under false pretenses from the abbot of a Catholic college. Becoming suspicious of the man, the abbot called the police department which soon led to his arrest. He was released to Federal authority to face the Federal charge outstanding against him. Convicted by jury trial, he was sentenced to 15 months in the custody of the Attorney General.

But file 87-32989, Subject: Oscar Wm. Boyce

FINGERPRINTING

Webbed and split fingers should be printed as separate units and each finger block pasted in the appropriate block on the fingerprint card.



Kansas Mobile Unit Designed To Assist in Disaster Areas

*by COL. HARVEY SCHMEDEMANN, Superintendent
Kansas Highway Patrol, Topeka, Kans.*

The concept of a rolling base of operations for disaster work is not a new one, and the Kansas Highway Patrol is not alone in this method of dealing efficiently with emergency situations such as fire, flood, tornado and similar disasters. It was new to us, however, until August 1959, when our full-sized, highway-going mobile emergency headquarters was completely ready for service.

Prior to this acquisition, troopers working in emergency areas used their cars as headquarters. So far as maintaining radio contact with other units in the field and with State headquarters, this condition was fairly satisfactory. But it did not serve adequately the need for hospital treatment of the injured and electrical power for the stricken areas. With our new bus, we are now prepared to move at a moment's notice from its permanent station at First Division Headquarters in Topeka to any location in the State. When we arrive, the unit can serve as a small-scale field hospital or can supply power for a hospital at the location should the institution's electrical facilities be knocked out.

We have had the fullest cooperation from other agencies in realizing this project. Without their help we would never have been able to complete it as economically as we did. Continental Trailways, the bus company from which we acquired the vehicle for \$100, completely rejuvenated the air-conditioned vehicle, putting it in top mechanical condition. Continental also helped the patrol acquire a set of nearly new tires for \$375, a tremendous saving in putting rubber on the 22,250-pound highway traveler.

The generator which is towed behind the bus and supplies 25,000 watts of power, together with a complete medical kit, was furnished through the State Department of Civil Defense, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell. The total cost of the vehicle, including the outfitting for emergency use, came to just about \$1,000.

With the exception of those at the rear, all the seats have been removed. This part of the ve-

hicle has been set aside for the communications section, and two dispatchers will be on duty here. In front of one operator are three "mikes," each for a separate frequency. These are Highway Patrol, Highway Commission, sheriff and police. The driver can maintain en route contact with headquarters and other patrol and law enforcement units by means of the regular mobile transmitter operating off the bus battery.

Housed in the cabinets running along one side of the bus from the radio section are the transmitter compartment, emergency bedding and stretchers, sanitary supplies, tools which would be needed in disaster areas, ropes, floodlights and



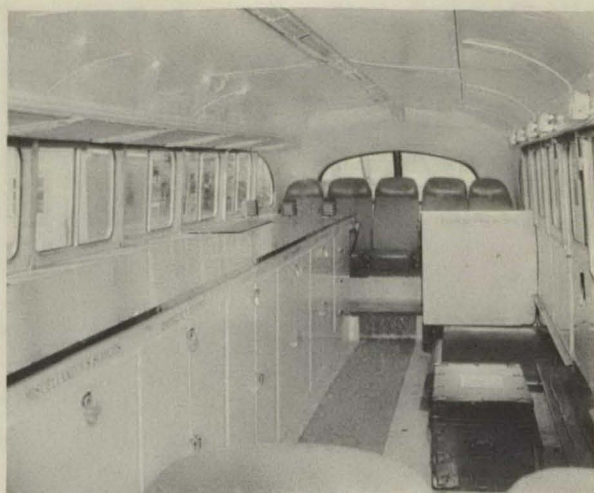
Colonel Harvey Schmedemann.



Colonel Schmedemann at controls of communication section.

"hot sticks" (special equipment for the handling of fallen power lines and other "hot" wires). In addition to this equipment, there are two fire extinguishers, one of the dry-chemical type with a 20-pound capacity, and the other a stored pressure-loaded stream extinguisher holding 2½ gallons of fire-fighting chemical.

On top of the counter covering these equipment compartments at the driver's end of the bus are a 30-gallon fresh water storage tank and a 50-cup coffee urn. Set in the counter at the front is a sink with a soap dispenser immediately above it. The bus is wired for 110-volt current, supplied either at the location or by the portable generator towed by the vehicle. At the front of the bus, directly behind the driver's seat, is the



Interior of bus showing counter, cabinets, medical kit and communication section in rear.

desk for the officer in charge of operations at the disaster scene.

When Disaster Comes

The whole idea of a mobile headquarters such as this grew from the experience of patrol officers who have had first-hand dealings with the situations existing at disaster scenes. We hope that such equipment will never have to be used, but experience has taught us that trouble of some sort is as inevitable as night following day. Our only purpose is to see to it that it can be controlled to as great an extent as is humanly possible.

There will be no one person designated as driver of the bus to an emergency area, just as the crew



Kansas Highway Patrol bus newly converted for mobile emergency use.



Highway Patrol bus and trailer which contains the power unit.

that rides with it will not always be the same. At one time or another, all patrol personnel will be trained in the procedure to be followed. At no time will the crew complement be under four. These men may not be with the bus when it starts out. When word of a disaster comes in, the bus can move out almost immediately, its portable generator in tow. There will be no need for the driver to contact headquarters in person—that can be taken care of by radio once the bus is under way. Other personnel can be notified in the same manner to meet the bus at points along the route of travel, or can be instructed to converge on the stricken area as an advance party.

One feature of the bus that cannot be too highly stressed is its medical equipment. A physician connected with the State Board of Health, on examination of the kit housed in a foot-locker type trunk, stated that it was adequate for a full-scale operation should the need arise. The counter running along one side of the bus could serve as a surgery table. Assisting the operating physician would be a nurse, placed at the disposal of the mobile unit by the American Red Cross.

Though the bus is operated by the patrol, it will be at the disposal of any law enforcement agency in the affected area that needs it. It will go anywhere that disaster—natural or man-caused—has hit with paralyzing suddenness. The big blue and silver vehicle will be the nerve center from which relief operations will stem, and its presence alone will have a reassuring effect on many.

It is a great satisfaction to know that this mobile unit is always ready to move at a moment's notice. We of the patrol plan in the future, if the present bus proves itself in service, to add yet another. Two will facilitate matters even more, and will tend to increase the efficiency with which emergency measures are carried out.

★

Oldtime Robbery Technique Solved by Modern Methods

Vigorous investigation recently led to the solution of a robbery reminiscent of the days when the 6-shooter was the strongest and often the only argument for law and order and a trip in a stage-coach was an adventure in courage in the West.

On February 27, 1959, 58 persons on board a bus en route from New York City to Caldwell, N.J., were held up and robbed by two modern-day

bandits posing as passengers. As the bus entered New Jersey, the pair, with drawn guns, announced the holdup and proceeded to collect approximately \$661.50 in cash, four wallets, and the bus driver's change carrier. When the bus reached Rutherford, N.J., the driver was ordered to stop, and the bandits left the bus on foot.

The FBI soon determined that two previous robberies had occurred in another New Jersey area involving the holdup of a toll booth and an intrastate bus. From interviews of witnesses it was learned that the subjects had worn new rain-coats with plaid linings. With this information, the investigating agents canvassed the haberdasheries in the area. A proprietor of one of these shops was able to identify the subjects from the descriptions given to him. They were immediately apprehended and admitted the robbery of the interstate bus as well as the robberies of the toll booth and the intrastate bus.

The two robbers were arraigned before a U.S. Commissioner at Newark, N.J., on March 4, 1959, and were remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal, Newark, in lieu of \$15,000 bail. The next day an Assistant U.S. Attorney at Newark drafted two-count indictments against the subjects charging them with violation of the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute and with violation of the Antiracketeering Statute since the bus robbery was considered as affecting interstate commerce by robbery through the use of force, violence or fear.

On March 10, 1959, a Federal grand jury at Newark, N.J., returned true bill indictments against both subjects charging each with violations of the Theft from Interstate Shipment and Antiracketeering Statutes.

In U.S. District Court, Newark, March 13, 1959, one of the subjects had a not guilty plea to both counts entered for him by the court. The other pleaded not guilty to both counts. Bail on each was raised to \$20,000, and they were returned to jail.

Both subjects subsequently pleaded guilty to the charges, but the Federal judge refused to accept the guilty plea of one of them until results of a psychiatric examination of the prisoner were obtained. Both subjects were sent to the Federal Youth Correction Center, Lexington, Ky., for 60 days' observation pending sentencing.

On August 27, 1959, they were sent to the Federal Youth Correction Center, Lexington, Ky., to serve indeterminate sentences.

FBI Notes - May 1959
Bufile 15-41296
Subjects: - Donald Abbott
Walter George Shaw



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

An extortion, blackmail, or anonymous letter is generally the work of a criminal, a crank, or a depraved or mentally deranged person. In any event, the writer is certain to be a coward. He resorts to letterwriting because he hasn't the courage to face the addressee in person or, if the letter is unsigned, to have himself identified with its contents. Such letters may cause the recipients anxiety and concern, in addition to being violations of law in many instances. It thus becomes most important to effect the identification and apprehension of these poison-pen parasites.

Anonymous letters run the full gamut of document examination, from a bona fide extortion note to obscene scribbles on a restroom wall. Any form of writing surface, writing instrument, or writing material can, and has been, used. The problem of disguised writing is always present and must be taken into account in every examination of anonymous letters. The more common forms of disguise may merely consist of changes in the slant and size of the letters, flourishes on the capital letters, or angular formation of the small letters. These attempts at alteration, however, usually cause only a superficial change in appearance, leaving untouched the habitual and unconscious writing habits. Some forms of disguise may be quite effective in preventing identification. At least, they may prohibit the obtaining of adequate and meaningful known standards, such as printing block letters with the aid of a ruler or clipping words and letters from newspapers and magazines to compose a message.

In those cases involving a prolific letter writer, it is best that the investigator caution the victims not to reveal receipt of the letters, thus causing the subject to wonder whether his letters were received and therefore write additional letters. The more letters that are written, the greater the chances that the subject will drop clues as to his identity. In addition, this gives the examiner more material to work with when suspects are developed.

Logical Steps Can Expose Writers of Anonymous Letters

The investigator must exhibit extreme resourcefulness and imagination in solving anonymous letter writer cases. He must look for possible motives, such as revenge, spite, marital difficulties and triangles, neighborhood squabbles, and other human differences. Writers of these letters do not follow any set pattern and can come from any walk of life and any age group. Careful reading of the text of the letters and thorough interviews with the victims may result in enough ideas as to possible suspects to bring a quick solution to the case. Handwriting characteristics alone play little part in determining the age or sex of the writer, but the wording may disclose some clue. It may also provide some idea concerning the educational background of the writer, indicated by the spelling, choice of words, and the punctuation used. Sometimes the text will also indicate the presence of an unbalanced mind. Signatures such as "The Lone Ranger" or "The Ghost" may be a good lead that a juvenile is responsible.

Known Specimens

In interviewing suspects concerning handwritten notes and letters, the investigator should, of course, obtain known handwriting specimens. If the suspect refuses to write but stoutly maintains his innocence, he might be asked why an innocent person should fear giving samples since the handwriting analysis would only serve to back up his statement that he did not write the questioned letter. If the handwriting samples obtained are obviously highly disguised, further questioning as to the reason therefor may elicit a confession. If this should happen, the suspect may then consent to give adequate normal handwriting specimens. Sometimes, it might be well for the investigator to locate normal handwriting of the suspect prior to the interview. These may be kept on hand for comparison with the dictated samples to determine whether the suspect is deliberately disguising his writing.

Although the obtaining of proper known standards has been adequately covered in previous articles, it will not be amiss to point out that the examination and comparison by the examiner can be no better than the standards obtained. Briefly, the first consideration in obtaining any type of known evidence for comparison with questioned material is to reproduce the original conditions of the preparation of the questioned evidence as nearly as possible. The exact text of the letter should be dictated to the suspect. He should use paper and writing instrument similar to the paper and writing instrument used for the questioned writing. Also, the writing style must be similar, and the suspect must be instructed how to write; that is, using either script, uppercase or lowercase, hand printing, etc., in an effort to have available for comparison the best possible comparable standards. The suspect should never be allowed to see the questioned writing before he has prepared adequate known specimens.

Lab Exam

In the FBI Laboratory, a detailed examination will be made of the anonymous letter for any evidence that would be helpful to the investigator. The paper will be examined for watermarks and any other peculiarities indicative of its source. If known paper samples to which a suspect had access are obtained, comparison of the edges may show irregularities (caused by defects or nicks in the manufacturer's papercutting knife) sufficient to determine whether the questioned letter came from the same tablet as the known paper. It may also be possible to match torn or perforated edges when they are present on the questioned document. Not to be overlooked is the examination for indented writing. In a recent case, a victim in a small town in Minnesota received an anonymous letter threatening her life. The FBI Laboratory examination revealed the faint impressions of indented writing which were determined to be a street address in Washington, D.C. Upon being contacted concerning this case, a woman at this address furnished the name of relatives in Minnesota with whom she had recently corresponded. This information brought a speedy solution to the case.

A latent fingerprint examination by both staining and nonstaining methods is conducted when requested. If no change in the condition or ap-

pearance of the evidence is desired, only the non-staining treatment should be specified.

For many years the FBI Laboratory has maintained an anonymous letter file which contains photographs of extortion letters and other threatening communications received in connection with cases previously examined in the Laboratory. The letters in this file can be compared with current letters of this type.

Generally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction when the mails are used with intent to extort money or a thing of value; to demand or request ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person; or to threaten to kidnap or injure any person. There are other violations involved wherein the FBI has jurisdiction over matters of this type, but those just mentioned are the most common. Letters accusing a person of a crime or injuring his reputation are handled by the postal inspectors if such letters are sent through the mail.



MINUTE EVIDENCE TRAPS BURGLAR

Alertness during a crime scene search by an Agent of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and a Columbia, Tenn., Police Department Patrolman, resulted in the solution of a burglary case and successful prosecution of the burglar.

On March 7, 1959, an insurance company in Columbia was burglarized and approximately \$70 was taken from the safe. A piece of hard rubber substance about the size of a pea or small bean was found near the burglarized safe by the investigating officers during the crime scene search.

On March 8, 1959, Harold Douglas Church was arrested by the police in Columbia for driving while intoxicated and a search of his car revealed burglar tools, including a hard rubber mallet with a small piece missing from the mallet head. The piece of rubber substance found at the scene of the burglary appeared to fit the mallet head. The mallet and piece of rubber substance were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and a positive identification was made. The identification by the FBI Laboratory of the rubber substance as part of the burglar's rubber mallet was primarily responsible for the conviction of Church in State court on a burglary charge. He was sentenced to serve three to five years.

*FBI NA Newsletter
Bufile 1-6418*

Expert Testimony in Court Governed by Many Factors

Expert scientific testimony is opinion evidence given by a person who is especially qualified concerning technical or scientific matters. An expert witness is usually considered qualified to testify if he possesses special experience and knowledge relating to a particular field.

There is no fixed specification to determine whether a witness is considered qualified. Whether his qualifications are sufficient to state an opinion is a question to be decided by the court on the basis of his preliminary testimony. The determination of the witness's qualification to state his opinion lies in the discretion of the court. For an expert to have the highest degree of qualification, he must possess sufficient experience and knowledge and must show that he has had training under qualified and competent instructors. His ability is also measured by the amount and nature of his experiments in his particular field.

Bases for Qualification

The competence of a witness to render a reliable opinion is largely dependent upon his qualifications. Many witnesses will state as a part of their qualifications the possession of diplomas in a spe-

cial field or membership in certain scientific societies. Neither of these considered alone may be a sufficient basis to prove ability in a particular field. It is well known that membership in certain societies is obtained by application and payment of entrance fees and dues. Such may be only a perfunctory membership. In the absence of a showing of courses and study pertaining to a special field of knowledge or science, the possession of a diploma in itself may not be a sufficient basis for a particular qualification. Mere experience alone may not be sufficient to show adequate knowledge unless the majority of the witness's time is devoted to the particular work. In the absence of an opportunity to check the accuracy of his results, experience by the witness may largely be a repetition of his own errors. In order for experiments to be of value in the qualification of an expert, the expert must have had an opportunity to study many materials of different natures.

Many expert witnesses recite the names of different books which they have perused in their special field. The study of the books is helpful in permitting the witness to acquire a knowledge of the views of authors in his field but, considered alone in the absence of experience and training, it is unlikely that this would be a sufficient basis for qualification as an expert witness. Witnesses frequently mention having written books or pamphlets pertaining to their subject as a basis for their qualification as an expert. This alone is not a satisfactory standard as one may write a book or article and still possess only a partial knowledge of the subject.

Value of Testimony

While it is within the discretion of the court to determine whether the expert witness may present testimony, the weight or credibility to be assigned to such testimony is determined by the jury or other triers of the facts. The mere expression of an opinion by an expert scientific witness, without sufficient reasons for supporting his conclusions, is not likely to be acceptable. A competent expert is ready and anxious to show the court and jury the basis for his conclusions. This is often done with the aid of photographic enlargements. Many times the points brought out by the use of the enlargements are so compelling that the jury and court will readily observe that the conclusions



Scene depicting the giving of expert scientific testimony with aid of photographic enlargement.

of the expert are valid. Even in a highly scientific and technical field, the enlargements will permit the jury and court to have a better understanding of the reasons for the conclusions arrived at by the expert.

The most important aspect of expert scientific testimony is the integrity or honesty of the witness. Skillful cross-examination may elicit information, in some instances, which will show that the witness has a pecuniary interest in providing testimony. Such interest may affect the credibility of his testimony.

Where expert scientific witnesses are employed by law enforcement agencies, the opposing counsel sometimes raises the implication that since the witness is a prosecution witness he may be biased or prejudiced against the defendant. Any such implication of prejudice can readily be shown as unfounded. The records of many law enforcement agencies will show cases where scientific findings have exonerated suspects who, in the absence of other evidence, might conceivably have been wrongfully brought to trial.

Presentation of Testimony

At any trial in which an expert scientific witness is called, his presence may well be the crucial part of the trial. It is important to the proper presentation of the technical testimony that the expert be afforded sufficient time for a pretrial conference with the attorney handling the case. In many instances, the attorney may have little experience with technical testimony and this conference will enable the attorney to become familiar with the particular points which the expert desires to present and which may be peculiar to the particular case at hand. This will permit the attorney to learn the limitations of the testimony to be given and will better permit him to avoid any surprises during the trial.

Through the proper correlation of expert scientific testimony, together with the testimony of other witnesses, the jury will be afforded the best possible evidence on which to base a verdict. Without such proper correlation, the facts may not be properly presented.

The paramount interest of any competent, reliable, and honest expert scientific witness is that he has properly presented true and accurate observations to the court and jury and has no personal interest in the outcome of the trial.

Barefoot Burglar Leaves Identifying Footprints

Some time during the night of June 14, 1959, a restaurant in a large southern city was entered and burglarized. Entry was gained by breaking a large plate glass window—valued at \$300—located at the rear of the building.

Detectives checking the premises discovered that the burglar had stolen a radio, cigarettes, two hams and a small amount of money from a cigarette machine. Widespread damage was done by the intruder who used a meat cleaver to batter down doors and furnishings and to cut large holes in the plaster of the walls.

An Identification Officer of the local police department attempted to raise latent fingerprints around the point of entry and on portions of the broken window, but without success. However, a large portion of the glass had fallen unbroken inside the restaurant and on dusting this glass for prints, the officer lifted what were obviously two footprints and a toeprint.

After obtaining these latent footprints, suspicions were directed toward a youth who was known to go barefooted a large part of the time and who had been previously identified as the perpetrator of similar incidents in which widespread damage had been done to the interior of the buildings, although only items of small value had been taken. In these cases, the 17-year-old boy had removed his shoes and placed his socks on his hands in order to prevent leaving incriminating fingerprints.

The youth was arrested by detectives several days later on a vagrancy and investigation charge, at which time prints of his feet and toes were taken and forwarded to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division. With these were included the latent footprints lifted at the scene of the burglary for comparison.

FBI Fingerprint Examiners, upon completion of their analysis of the suspect's foot impressions, found that one latent footprint was identical with the left footprint of the suspect and the other latent footprint was identical with his right footprint. The toeprint was found to be identical with the right great toe impression of the same individual. Testimony to this effect was presented by the Fingerprint Examiner at the trial of the suspect. He was found guilty and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

Bufile 32-20013 ser 142

OTHER TOPICS

Citizens and businessmen generally believe that they are talking to a police officer when a person exhibits identification to them and that it is being presented by a bona fide police officer.

Law enforcement agencies are expected to assume the responsibility of controlling the issuance of police badges and credentials so that such identification will be only in the possession of authorized law enforcement officers. Police agencies also have the responsibility of maintaining respect for the police badge. It is the emblem of their profession. If badges are given out to unauthorized persons and it becomes generally known that police badges are "a dime a dozen," then we, as officers, are defeating our purpose of maintaining respect for the law enforcement profession.



Inspector Eldred I. Walling.

Badge History Shows Need for Protecting Policeman's Symbol

by ELDRED I. WALLING, Inspector of Police, Police Department, Minneapolis, Minn.

Businessmen rightfully resent the presentation of so-called "official badges" to them when they cannot be sure that the person presenting the badge is a bona fide police officer. Control must necessarily be rigidly maintained on police badges and credentials if proper respect is to be shown the holder of such identification. He must be an authorized police officer, and no other person should be entitled or allowed to carry police identification.

Badges

The first Minneapolis police badge was in the form of a six-pointed star. It had "Minneapolis Police" and the officer's badge number on it. The next badge to be issued had the seal of the State of Minnesota in the center. The persons who designed it considered it more representative of an official emblem by reason of the fact that it bore the seal of the State. The present badge is in the form of a shield with an eagle at the top. It bears the words "Minneapolis Police" and the officer's badge number.

The Minneapolis Police Department owns its own badge die, and it is kept for the exclusive use of the Minneapolis Police Department. This makes it more difficult for anyone to copy the department's badge design.

Special Police Badges

The Minneapolis Police Department received complaints that persons who were not believed to be police officers were "flashing" police badges to secure free admission to ball games, theaters, and to ride public transit buses.

Investigation developed that prior to 1954 a special police commission authorized guards for various private businesses to act as "special police." They were not officially police officers. Such persons secured badges, paid for them personally at any one of the companies selling badges and failed

to turn the badges in to the police department when their duties were terminated. We found there were many badges of various types in the possession of persons having no connection with official police work. The police department had no record of who held these badges.

Problems

Misuse of the badges by unauthorized persons presented serious problems for the department. Recently, a shoplifter was arrested in a local store. At the time of the arrest he "flashed" an old "special police" badge in an attempt to gain special consideration (immunity from arrest) from the officer who was arresting him. When questioned at headquarters, he admitted he had used the badge successfully in an adjoining State to avoid being tagged for a speeding violation he had committed.

Another incident came to light when a motorist complained about the misconduct of a "Minneapolis police officer." He said the officer "bawled him out" and swore at him in the presence of his wife. Fortunately, the motorist made a note of the automobile license of the so-called "police officer." The motorist stated he had been stopped by a civilian who accused him of speeding. The motorist inquired, "By what authority do you stop me?" The civilian pulled out a "special police" badge and "flashed" it momentarily. The motorist did not know whether such identification was official and was naturally reluctant to ask for a closer examination of the badge. As a result, he nurtured some resentment for the Minneapolis Police Department and for law enforcement in general until the matter was clarified.

Upon checking out the license number taken by the motorist, it was found that the holder of the "special police" badge had secured the badge 11 years previously and had never been required to turn it in to the police department. He was not a police officer and had no authority to act as such. The badge found in his possession when he was questioned at headquarters was found to have the word "Special" on it in very small letters.

This case came to official attention, and it was possible to identify the offender because the motorist had noted his license number, but how many similar cases do not come to police attention?

In another case, the Minneapolis Police recovered a badge which was found to bear the words "Minneapolis Police" and also a shield with

"Civil Service Commissioner" stamped on it. Such a badge is wholly improper, as no one connected with civil service has any authority to act as an officer of the police department.

This badge had been issued many years before by someone in authority in the police department because some city official had requested a badge for identification which would set forth his position of responsibility in the city government.

This practice is improper and should not be pursued. The city official asking for such a badge wants it for whatever "boost" it might give his ego. There have been instances when such a person has committed a traffic or other violation and, when stopped by an officer, has "flashed" the badge to the officer for the sole purpose of getting the officer to give him special consideration in not charging him with the violation he has committed.

In other instances, complaints came to police attention of persons "flashing" badges to secure free admission to theaters. Theater owners felt sure a number of these persons were not police officers and were not on official police business. The theater owner in such a case is faced with the



Badge of the Minneapolis Police Department.

problem of determining, "Is this man who is flashing some kind of a police badge really a police officer and entitled to come into my place of business without paying because he is on official police business?"

Such a theater owner who, when faced with the problem of determining whether or not the police identification offered is bona fide, does not have a positive way to immediately determine whether the credential submitted is official and resents the advantage taken of him by the illegitimate credential holder. He also resents the laxity of the law enforcement agency which has the responsibility for the issuance of the so-called credential or badge.

Prior to 1954 the Rapid Transit Co. allowed police officers, upon presentation of the official police badge, to ride their buses without payment of the usual fare when on official police work. Numerous complaints were made by employees of the Rapid Transit Co. that unauthorized persons were attempting to avoid payment of fare and secure free transportation by "flashing a police badge." Each of these complaints concerned persons who held a special badge indicating the holder was some kind of a "special officer." Such persons were not police officers, were not on police work, and were not authorized by the transit company to receive free transportation as police officers.

Identification Card

To resolve the difficulty, in 1954 the Minneapolis Police Department adopted the identification card for the use of all its officers. It bears the name, description, thumbprint, signature, and photo of the officer. It is encased in plastic so that it cannot be altered.

Since instituting the use of an identification card, the Minneapolis Police Department has had no further complaints from the Rapid Transit Co. The department instituted a system of positive identification through the use of the identification card that the badge alone could not accomplish. By presenting the identification card rather than a badge, the officer leaves no doubt in the mind of the person to whom it is presented as to his identity and his authority as a police officer when requesting permission to enter a bus, a building, or to attend some function.

The identification card eliminates the abuse which formerly could be foisted upon legitimate

business operations by unauthorized persons presenting bogus or so-called "police identification" in the form of a badge. The public relations value to the Minneapolis Police Department, through adoption of the identification card for its officers to exhibit to persons interviewed, has been tremendous. It met with the instant approval of the businessmen of our city and leaves no doubt concerning the organization with which the person presenting it is connected.

No identification card of the Minneapolis Police Department has ever been issued to a person who is not a bona fide Minneapolis police officer, and no police officer ever is permitted to leave the employment of this department without turning in his I.D. card so that it can be destroyed.

Special Commissions

In 1959 Minneapolis Police Department regulations governing the issuance of special police commissions were as follows:

(1) Applicants shall be registered voters in this county and have lived in Minnesota for 1 year prior to making application.

(2) Applicants shall fill out the prescribed application form in detail, have it notarized, and file it with the police department.

(3) Recent photo of applicant shall be on the application and he shall be fingerprinted at the police department.

(4) No special police commission shall be issued to any person convicted of a felony. No commission shall be issued to one convicted of a misdemeanor, without approval of the superintendent of police.

(5) Bond must be presented in amount \$1,000, obtained from a bonding or insurance company authorized to do business in Minnesota.

The 1957 Minneapolis ordinance regarding special police provides:

It shall be unlawful for any person having appointment as special policeman to wear at any public gathering, public street, highway, or public place, whether on or off duty, a uniform or cap of the same color as that adopted and used by the Minneapolis Police Department.

It shall be unlawful for any person appointed as special policeman to wear any badge or other insignia except such as is furnished to him by the Minneapolis Police Department, or to wear any badge or other insignia which simulates in any way the badge or insignia of the police of the city of Minneapolis. Upon the order appointing such person as a special policeman and a receipt of \$5, the police department shall issue to the applicant a special policeman's badge, as adopted by the police department. The required \$5 shall be paid to the city treasurer, and shall be a deposit to guarantee the return of the badge issued to the police department. Upon the expiration of the term for which the special commission is issued, or

upon revocation thereof, the person holding such badge shall immediately return same to the Minneapolis Police Department.

It shall be unlawful for any person commissioned as a special policeman to exercise any police authority or act as a policeman except in the place designated in his appointment.

The term of office of any special policeman shall expire at the time of the expiration of the term of office of the mayor of the city of Minneapolis making such appointment.

Every person appointed as special policeman shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, file a bond in the sum of \$1,000 written by a surety company authorized to do business in Minnesota, which bond shall provide for the faithful discharge of the duties of special policeman, and shall comply with all applicable laws and ordinances, and which bond shall be approved as to form and execution by the city attorney.

Applicants for appointment as special policemen shall submit to all reasonable regulations and requirements of the police department as the same shall relate to identification, photographing, and fingerprinting.

Any violation of the terms of this ordinance shall be grounds for the revocation of the commission by either the mayor or the city council.

All special police commissions shall clearly define the purpose for the appointment and the area or location in which the appointee is to act, and if for any cause the purpose or the location stated in the commission ceases to exist, the holder of such commission shall, within 10 days, surrender the commission and his badge to the superintendent of police.

Any person violating the terms of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed \$50 or imprisoned not to exceed 60 days.

PRINTS IDENTIFY BANDIT WHO ROBBED FOUR BANKS

In 1956 two banks in a business area in Los Angeles, Calif., were robbed of a total of \$1,721. Both times the armed robber was successful in making his escape. The meager description provided by witnesses merely indicated the robber to be a tall, rather handsome man in his mid-twenties, and it seemed the same individual was involved in both robberies.

In succession on January 12, 1959, and on February 4, 1959, the same two banks were again struck and robbed of a total of \$2,314 by an armed robber who made good his escape. Each time, the robber had the money put in a pillowcase, just as the bandit had done in the 1956 robberies. It appeared that the same lone bandit had made his fourth successful robbery, but this time observers linked his getaway to a yellow automobile.

FBI Agents investigating the latest holdups discovered a yellow car parked behind an apartment house scarcely a mile from one of the last victimized banks. It was ascertained that the 25-year-old driver of this car fitted the description of the bank robber. The young man accompanied FBI Agents to both victim banks, but witnesses could not positively identify him.

Working in cooperation with the FBI, Los Angeles police officers had three good latent palm prints found at the bank robbed on January 12, 1959. Comparisons reflected that the palm print taken from the 25-year-old suspect matched one of the latent prints taken at the crime scene.

With this evidence, the suspect was arrested by FBI Agents and local police officers. Confronted with the identical palm prints, the suspect readily admitted the two recent bank robberies as well as the two committed in 1956.

In explaining his motives for the robberies, the young bandit stated that he desired a good living. His first bank robbery was for the purpose of making a down payment on a home but the loot was not sufficient for this so he spent the money. In order to finance his wedding and a honeymoon trip, he committed the second robbery. With the extra funds he traveled to Iowa and to Ohio where he planned to enter college but then abandoned the idea. He later traveled to New York where he reportedly worked as a civil engineer. After losing his position, he returned to California seeking an engineering position. When his prospects did not appear good and his finances were low, he again sought to maintain his financial standing through his third bank robbery. Shortly thereafter, having decided to live in Los Angeles again, he staged his fourth bank holdup to pay for the shipment of his furniture from New York.

On May 8, 1959, the young bandit was sentenced to 10 years on each of three counts in United States District Court, Los Angeles, Calif. The sentences were suspended and the subject was placed on 5 years' probation.

JEWELRY IMPRESSIONS

Some jewelers make plaster casts of precious articles of jewelry at time of sale. In the event these articles are subsequently stolen and recovered, comparison with the casts may be made to establish rightful ownership.

*Grindle SAC, La. - Subject Carl Wm. Neal
Bufile 91 9220*

Former Kansas Officer Visits the FBI

Mr. R. S. Terwilliger of Colorado Springs, Colo., his son-in-law, Col. Elmo Elliott, stationed at the Pentagon, and their wives were recently conducted on a tour of the FBI with particular emphasis placed on the Laboratory and Identification Divisions.

Mr. Terwilliger had considerable experience some years ago in the law enforcement profession as a fingerprint expert in the Garden City, Kans., Police Department, and was eager to arrange for a meeting with Mr. Hoover in order to present him photographs of fingerprints which had been directly influential in effecting the identification of a notorious criminal.

A review of the case shows that on May 23, 1928, four bandits walked into a Lamar, Colo., bank, robbed it of approximately \$290,000 in cash and bonds, took two employees as hostages and fled after killing the president of the bank and his son in an exchange of gunfire.

Following the holdup, the bodies of one of the hostages and of a doctor, who was forced to give medical aid to one of the injured bandits, were found riddled with bullets. The doctor's wrecked car was found at the foot of a cliff.

R. S. Terwilliger, then undersheriff and fingerprint expert of the Garden City Police Department, carefully inspected the wrecked car for fingerprints. He successfully located and photographed a latent fingerprint on the upper, outside glass of the car's right rear door. An enlarged



Mr. R. S. Terwilliger presents fingerprint to Director Hoover. Shown from left to right are: Mrs. Terwilliger, Mr. Terwilliger, Director Hoover, Colonel and Mrs. Elmo Elliott.

Purdue University Sets Arson Seminar

The 16th International Arson Investigators' seminar will be held at Purdue University from April 25 to 29, 1960. This 5-day intensive training program will be conducted in cooperation with the International Association of Arson Investigators and other agencies interested in the recognition, investigation, prosecution and prevention of the crime of arson.

The seminar will present the Nation's outstanding arson authorities, lecturers and moderators. The program will include essential basic information for the arson investigator which will be expanded into advanced techniques of investigation, criminalistics and specialized training that will lead to more effective detection, apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the arsonist.

For additional information concerning the seminar, write Prof. Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

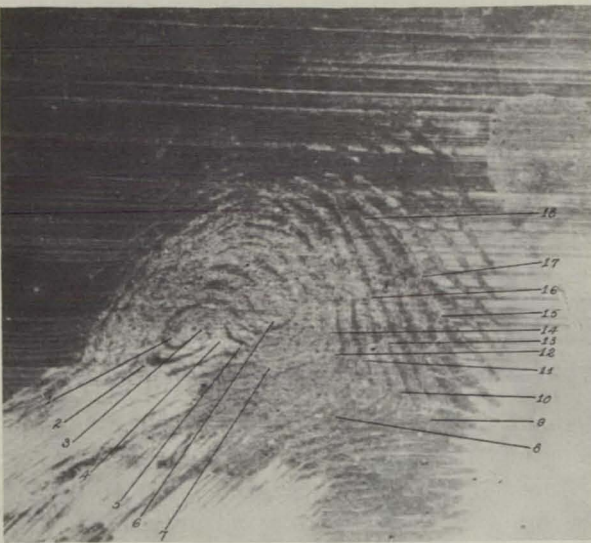
CRIME SCENE SEARCH

Evidence discovered in thorough crime scene searches has frequently been responsible for the solution of a crime. It is important that the search of the crime scene be conducted over a substantial area and not restricted merely to the immediate location of the crime scene.

In one case of burglary on a Government reservation in which a window was broken, glass fragments found several hundred feet away were identified as parts of the broken window. Latent fingerprint examination uncovered 22 latents on these glass fragments. Subsequently, examination at the FBI Identification Division determined that 16 of these latents belonged to 2 persons in a list of 13 possible suspects. It was later revealed this pair had worked together in committing the crime. One of them had broken the window with a stick, removed the broken glass and passed the pieces on to the second individual who, in turn, had tossed the glass fragments into the grass at the rear of the building.

The two subjects were later convicted in Federal court and were given 1-year sentences which were suspended, and the two individuals were placed on probation for 2 years.

But file 70-25110



Enlarged latent fingerprint.

photograph of the partial fingerprint was submitted to the FBI Identification Division.

More than a year later, an FBI fingerprint expert, having memorized the latent fingerprint taken by Mr. Terwilliger, was able to make an identification on a card received from the Stockton, Calif., sheriff's office carrying the name of a man arrested as a train holdup suspect. The fingerprints showed 18 points of identification. The train holdup man proved to be Jake Fleagle, the Lamar bank robber. Fleagle was subsequently killed in a gun battle with police officers and his three confederates were hanged.

Mr. Terwilliger has been master mechanic for one of the world's largest advertising film concerns at Colorado Springs, and was on a visit with his wife to Washington, following his retirement from this company after Christmas.



Enlarged fingerprint impression.

WANTED BY THE FBI

FRED STEPHENS DABNEY, with aliases: **Fred-erick Stephen Dabney**, **Fred Hull**, **George Hull**, **John S. Martin**, **Jack Miller**, **Zack Miller**, **George Nulph**, **Ralph Nulph**, **Fred W. Reed**, **Thomas Wesley Smith**, **Wallace Stephens**, **Jack Stevens**, **Fred Wallace**, **Red Wallace**, **George W. Wolfe**, "Frenchy," and others.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Fred Stephens Dabney, an itinerant laborer with no fixed occupation or address, is currently the subject of a nationwide search by the FBI for allegedly shooting and killing another man who was attempting to pacify him following a bar-room argument.

The Crime

Dabney allegedly spent most of the day of September 24, 1955, in several different bars in Omaha, Nebr. Sometime during the evening, Dabney met a girl in one of these bars, and, after having a few more drinks together, at the suggestion of his new-found girl friend, the pair decided to visit another Omaha bar, traveling in an automobile which was then in the woman's possession. Unknown to Dabney, his companion was also the girl friend of the bartender at this bar, and the automobile they were using belonged to him. On their arrival at this last bar, Dabney and the bartender became involved in an argument over their mutual woman friend and Dabney was thrown out of the bar. Two other occupants then left the bar to talk to Dabney on the street.



Fred Stephens Dabney.

They noticed at that time that he had a gun. One of them reentered the bar briefly, and when he returned, he allegedly saw Dabney walking backwards up the street followed by the other man. A shot rang out and this man fell to the street. He died within a few minutes. Dabney fled from the scene. The victim was unknown to Dabney and apparently met his death while trying to pacify the nervous, highly excitable, drink-crazed fugitive.

Process

Dabney is being sought by the FBI on the basis of a Federal warrant filed at Omaha, Nebr., on October 3, 1955, charging that he unlawfully fled the State of Nebraska to avoid prosecution on a charge of murder.

The Criminal

This fugitive has been convicted for theft from an interstate shipment, assault, burglary, larceny, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and drunkenness. Dabney has worked as a tree surgeon, landscape gardener, house painter, salesman, farmer, and laborer. He is reported to be an extremely heavy drinker who prefers vodka with either water or beer as a chaser. While drinking, Dabney likes to compose music and sing. He has been described as an introvert.

Caution

Dabney has been in possession of an automatic pistol and has previously escaped from confinement. He should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

This Spanish-speaking, would-be musician is a white American. He is further described as follows:

Age	47, born July 14, 1912, at Birmingham, Ala.
Height	5 feet 6 inches.
Weight	150 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Dark brown, turning grey.
Eyes	Hazel.
Complexion	Dark.
Scars and marks	Long scar on left side of face, faint horizontal cut scar right brow, 1-inch scar left forearm.

Remarks ----- Dabney may wear mustache,
hair may be cut short, left
arm may be stiff at elbow
and wrist.

FBI number ----- 1,157,467.

Fingerprint classification -- { 0 31 W IIM 20
I 28 W OII

Notify FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

Handwriting Helps Convict Auto Thief

On September 12, 1958, two youths stole an automobile at San Francisco, Calif., and drove it to Albany, Oreg., where the car was wrecked and abandoned. Within hours they stole another automobile at Albany, Oreg., and went to Seattle, Wash.

Subsequently, one of the youths returned to California in the stolen car. He was apprehended at Yreka, Calif., on September 21, 1958, by an officer of the Yreka Police Department who recognized the car as one reported as stolen at Albany, Oreg. The second suspect, later questioned at Seattle, Wash., denied knowledge that the cars were stolen but admitted signing gasoline purchase slips on a credit card found in one of the cars.

A path of forged gasoline sales slips, all in the name of one of the victimized car owners whose credit card was stolen, pinpointed the trail of the two youths.

The two suspects were indicted by a Federal grand jury at Sacramento, Calif., on October 7, 1958, for violation of the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicle statute. The youth caught in the stolen car pleaded guilty to the charge.

Document examinations in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that most of the forged gasoline sales slips were signed by the second suspect. An expert testified to this effect at the trial of this youth in Sacramento, Calif., on November 26, 1958, and he was found guilty. Both young car thieves were sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General as youth offenders.

*Bu file 26-245-212
I.L.L.-686*

4/13/59

Helpful
Hints

FINGERPRINTING



WHEN TAKING INKED PRINTS, BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED BY USING
A VERY SMALL AMOUNT OF INK AND ROLLING IT OUT EVENLY.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The unusual and questionable pattern shown here is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl with an outer tracing. The deltas are located at D^1 and D^2 . Due to the questionable nature of the recurve in front of delta D^2 , the impression is referenced to a loop.