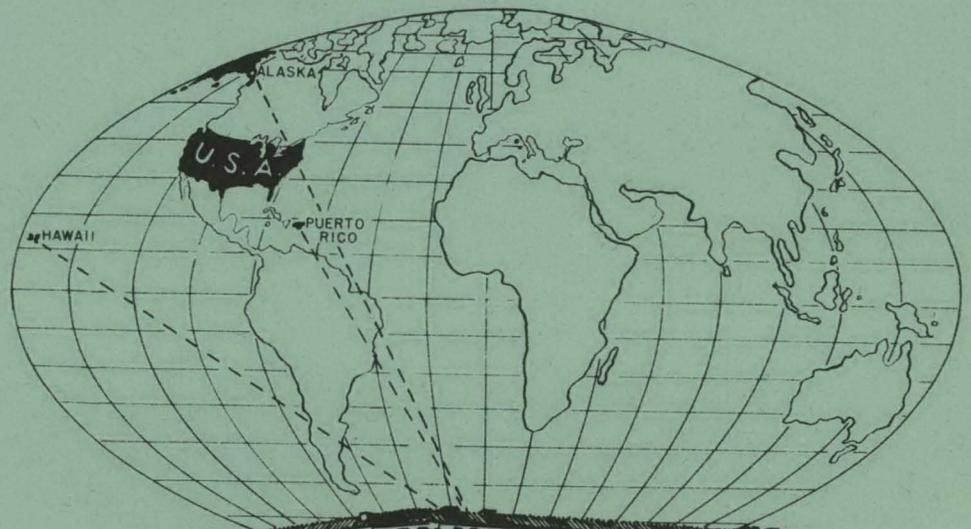


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

1947

August

Vol. 16

No. 8

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



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

August 1, 1947

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The chief link between crime and punishment is evidence. Ignoring the formal classifications, let us consider two types of evidence. For the sake of clarity, using the language of the layman, we will call them "talking" and "mute."

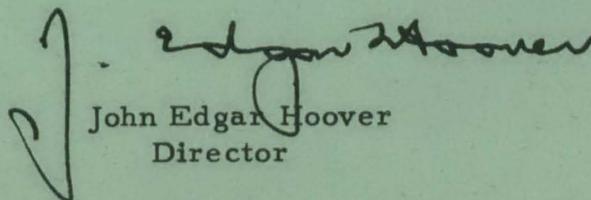
"Talking evidence" refers to that which is obtained or introduced through the spoken word. It is secured by interview or in statement from the witness and may be called informational.

The second type, or "mute," is physical evidence. This may be a bullet, a fleck of paint or dust, a footprint or a bloodstained weapon. Mute evidence cannot talk, yet it may be "interviewed" by the scientist who is qualified to interpret it.

When, through training, specialized knowledge, ability to operate scientific instruments and apply laboratory procedures in connection with investigations of criminal matters, an individual does become qualified to interpret mute evidence, he may be termed an expert witness. His findings may indicate relationships of physical evidence in a criminal investigation with far greater certainty, in many instances, than the spoken information contributed by living witnesses. His role is dual. He must extract information from physical evidence, interpret it in terms which the layman can understand and explain the processes by which the information was secured. He must be coldly objective and wholly impartial.

The accompanying article reviews briefly the FBI Laboratory services which are available to all law enforcement agencies and explains, in part, the essential qualifications and training of the Laboratory Examiners whose work makes those services possible.

Very truly yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of John Edgar Hoover, written in dark ink. The signature is written over the typed name and title.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



The interest which American law enforcement manifests in scientific crime detection is a heartening sign of progressive thinking. This continued and increasing interest is vividly revealed by the prodigious number of requests which the FBI Laboratory receives daily from officials throughout the land - requests not only for examination of evidence but also for general information on the subject of scientific aids in law enforcement work.

How can the FBI Laboratory help my local department? What kinds of examinations does the Laboratory make? What are the qualifications of its technicians? Can those technicians qualify as expert witnesses in state and federal courts?

Thousands of such inquiries have evoked this general discussion of the FBI Laboratory, made for the purpose of outlining the services which are available free of cost to courts, prosecutors and enforcement officials anywhere in the nation.

FBI LABORATORY EXAMINERS

FBI Laboratory examiners are selected on the basis of education and experience. They must be graduates of fully accredited colleges or universities. Broad previous experience in scientific research laboratories

is desired, but neither the finest educational background nor experimental achievements qualify the accepted applicant as an expert examiner. He must go through an apprenticeship period of at least two years. During this time he is trained to apply his technical knowledge and experience to the solution of the highly diversified laboratory problems which arise in law enforcement.

The examiner must be versatile and exact. Because each case may pose a different type of problem, he must exercise initiative and good judgement and prove his adaptability in analyzing evidence in his particular field. He has no control over the source of the evidence. The material with which he works is often extremely limited. It may be a single hair, a minute stain of blood, a particle of paint adhering to the battered victim of a hit-and-run driver, a match folder found at the scene of a burglary, a cigarette butt or a lipstick stain, a heel print or a fleck of dust.

The examiner must, therefore, be exact. He must be right the first time.

Laboratory examiners take the regular FBI Special Agent training course in addition to specialized laboratory training, because they must have first-hand knowledge of the actual problems confronting investigators who obtain evidence.

They are also given special training in courtroom procedure and in giving testimony, because they are in constant demand as witnesses. Judges call upon them as experts to give scientific opinions on hypothetical questions and prosecutors call upon them to testify as to the results of their examinations of evidence. In their testimony as in their laboratory work, objectivity is their goal. This is a fundamental principle inculcated throughout the examiner's exhaustive training.

The FBI makes no attempt to train "all-around" examiners. The field of science is too broad, the mass of information too enormous, to be comprehended by one man. Every FBI Laboratory examiner is a specialist in his own particular branch of scientific study.

Consequently, the staff in the FBI Laboratory is large. There are scores of specialists

in all the varied branches of the physical sciences, each doing theoretical research and practical examinations in his own field. And they have been given the facilities with which to work. The FBI Laboratory in Washington



FBI TECHNICIAN MAKING TYPEWRITER
COMPARISONS IN THE FBI LABORATORY

is equipped with the most modern scientific apparatus; new or improved instruments are acquired as they are developed; and unrelenting research is constantly going forward to produce new techniques, new equipment, new approaches.

TYPES OF EXAMINATIONS

To answer illustratively the numerous inquiries about the kinds of examinations which are conducted in the FBI Laboratory, let us consider four major divisions.

I. DOCUMENTS

Document examinations frequently involve far more than a mere handwriting or handprinting comparison. Handwriting examinations are, of course, fundamental and immensely important; but other aspects of document examinations are equally important. Examination of a document, entirely apart from handwriting, may solve an investigative problem and aid in the successful prosecution of the guilty. Impressions of typewriters, of check writing devices and writing by other mechanical means can be studied. It is possible, in the initial steps of an examination, to determine the make and model of the machine on which a specimen was written. This narrows the field of investigation to the taking of sample writings from machines of suspects, and positive identifications can be made when the subject machine is found.

Obliterations and altered writings can be examined. By use of ultraviolet and infrared photography and chemical treatment, it is possible to detect and restore the original.

Examinations of paper, ink and other writing materials are conducted. Inks are compared to determine whether or not two specimens are identical. Frequently a question as to the age of writing is raised. Although it is not usually possible to give the exact age from the examination of a specimen, a check against established standards results in a comparatively accurate estimate.

Reference files in the FBI Laboratory have become invaluable tools. The National Fraudulent Check File is an outstanding example. Photographic copies of fraudulent checks submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the country are placed in the file. Over one thousand fraudulent checks are received each month. The current examinations on the basis of checks already in file, result in the identification of three-fourths of those submitted. It is often possible to give the contributing agencies the name and criminal history of the person who wrote a bad check.

The National Fraudulent Check File serves as a medium to free the innocent as well as to convict the guilty. In one instance a man, identified by eye witnesses, was held on a fraudulent check charge until an examination in the FBI Laboratory proved his innocence. Experts proved that the checks in question were written by a known bad check artist.

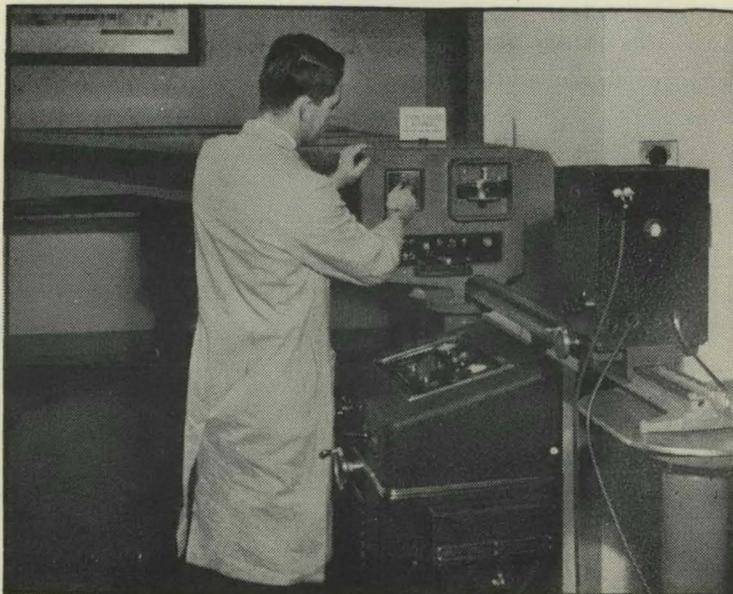
Occasionally the solution of an unusual problem indicates new avenues of research. For example, a stenographic notebook was recently submitted to the FBI Laboratory. The shorthand notes, in pencil, were an important factor in the trial, because the position of certain notes was presumed to indicate the date of preparation of the document which was transcribed from them. The proper chronological sequence of these particular

notes was questioned. The FBI document expert found microscopic deposits of graphite on the back of the questioned page. These deposits had been transferred from the succeeding page on which there were stenographic notes and a check mark indicating that the notes had been transcribed. It was, therefore, possible to show that these notes had been taken after the succeeding page presumably had been completed.

II. MICROSCOPY

The microscope is often considered the principal tool of the scientist. The possibilities of this instrument for varied types of study are enormous.

Consider the comparison microscope. This is a specially constructed instrument consisting of two separate microscopes optically connected so that two objects may be simultaneously seen and examined. It is extremely important in firearms identification work. It enables the expert to compare a bullet or cartridge case involved in a crime with test specimens



TECHNICIAN EXAMINING EVIDENCE ON THE
GRATING SPECTROGRAPH

fired in the gun of a suspect, and to determine positively whether the questioned specimen was fired from the suspect's gun.

The comparison microscope is also used in tool mark examinations. In such cases it may be important to determine whether the screw driver found in the possession of a suspect was used to pry a locked drawer, or if a particular pair of pliers cut a certain wire or seal.

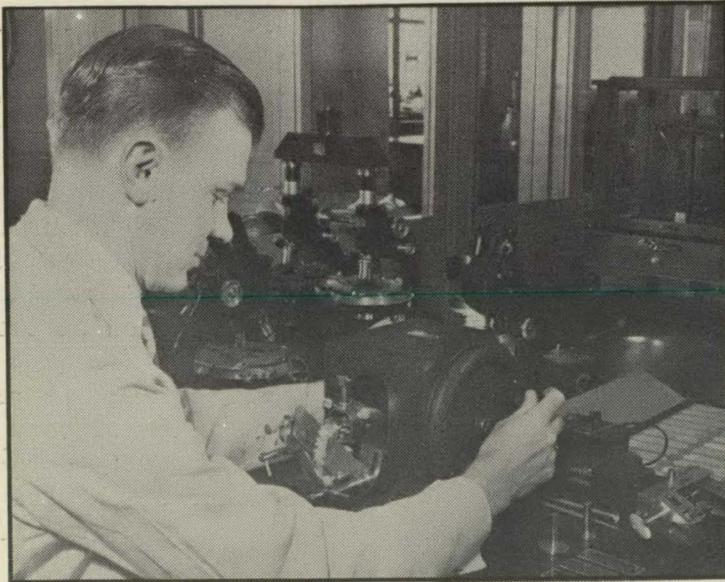
The firearms expert is often called upon to give expert opinions on hypothetical questions concerning firearms and ammunition. He may be asked to demonstrate the shot pattern of a shotgun. He may be requested to examine the pattern of powder residues on a victim's clothing and to demonstrate whether a defendant's gun would make a similar pattern and, if so, at what distance.

Hair and fiber identification is assuming an important place in the field of microscopic study. With laboratory instruments and the aid of reference files the microscopist is able to determine whether a fiber is artificial - nylon, for example - or of plant or animal origin. Animal hairs can be identified as to the species of animal from which they come. It is also possible to show similarities in hairs from the same animal. In one instance, dog hairs recovered from the scene of mass chicken killings were found to be similar to those of only one of a group of dogs.

It is possible, through microscopic study, to state whether or not hair is of human origin. Such a study also makes it possible to determine racial characteristics of the person from which it came. Other characteristics

permit a statement as to the part of the body from which the specimen came.

Although it is usually not possible to identify a hair as coming from one person, to the exclusion of all others, unusual characteristics may permit a positive identification or elimination.



PREPARING SECTIONS AS A PRELIMINARY
COMPARISON OF FIBERS

The microscope plays an invaluable part in the field of petrography which includes the study of crystalline substances, soils and minerals. An instrument of a special type utilizing polarized light is essential. It enables the petrographer to examine soil samples for their content and to compare them with other samples obtained at the scene of the crime or elsewhere in the course of the investigation.

This type of study has proved invaluable in the prosecution of many crimes of violence. In one instance an FBI Laboratory expert was able to testify

that the soil on the trousers of a suspect in a rape case was identical with samples of soil secured at the immediate scene of the attack. He was also able to show that it differed from samples of soil taken from as near the scene as across one street.

The metallurgist also finds the delicate optical instrument an indispensable tool. Through his specialized microscope he can examine the polished and etched surface of a piece of metal and from his study explain the composition and heat treatment to which it was subjected and can, consequently, name its origin.

III. PHYSICS

Physics lends eyes to law enforcement. Many existing facts are not revealed to human eyes without the aid of special instruments. The application of the infrared and ultraviolet light has already been mentioned in connection with the examination of documents. These are also used in the search for stains of body fluids, the identification of minerals, and in innumerable other ways.

X-ray is valuable in the search for flaws in metal castings, in revealing the contents of unopened packages, and even in a comparison of the fiber structure of paper.

The most extensive application of physics, however, is in the field of spectrography.

Characteristic lines in the spectrum of light are obtained when chemical elements are subjected to burning. Therefore, by burning a small quantity of unknown material in the electric arc of a spectrograph, specular lines, which may be photographed, are revealed. A study of the lines in the

photograph enables the spectrographer to identify the elements. Once he has determined the composition of the substance, he can, by measuring the intensity of the lines, estimate the quantity of the elements present. Identification permits a comparison with known material.

Useful in many investigations, this type of analysis is invaluable when it is utilized in hit-and-run cases. In the majority of instances, as a result of violent contact, flecks of paint from the automobile remain on the clothing of the victim. Though this deposit may be extremely small, it can be removed with the aid of a microscope and subjected to spectrographic study. The composition, thus determined, can then be searched in the National Automotive Paint File to determine the type of car or cars having paint of the same color and composition as that found on the victim's clothing. This provides the investigating officers with information as to the make of automobile for which they are searching. In addition, samples taken from the cars of any suspects can be compared to that found on the victim.

This circumstantial evidence may not at first appear to be weighty in view of the large number of some makes, models and colors of cars. But it is often found that the car of the suspect has been repainted and the composition of the added paint, together with other characteristics, frequently permits the examiner to give a more conclusive and specific report.

IV. CHEMISTRY

Chemistry has made some of the more valuable contributions to science in law enforcement. Chemical procedures are utilized in the analysis of residues or substances encountered in the course of many investigations. Certain specialized applications of chemistry, because of their importance and frequent use, almost stand alone as separate fields.

The chemical treatment of documents to develop latent fingerprints provides a means of solution to many crimes. Toxicology is a specialized field of chemistry. It deals with the study of poisons, and the analysis of foods and parts of the body in order to detect poisons and determine the cause of death.

A large amount of physical evidence received in the FBI Laboratory is submitted for an examination of stains of blood or other body fluids. The first problem is the identification of the stain. It is possible through specialized techniques to confirm the presence of blood, semen, and other body substances. Not only may the presence of these substances be confirmed but also, through the use of sera prepared in the FBI Laboratory, it is possible to show from what animal they came.

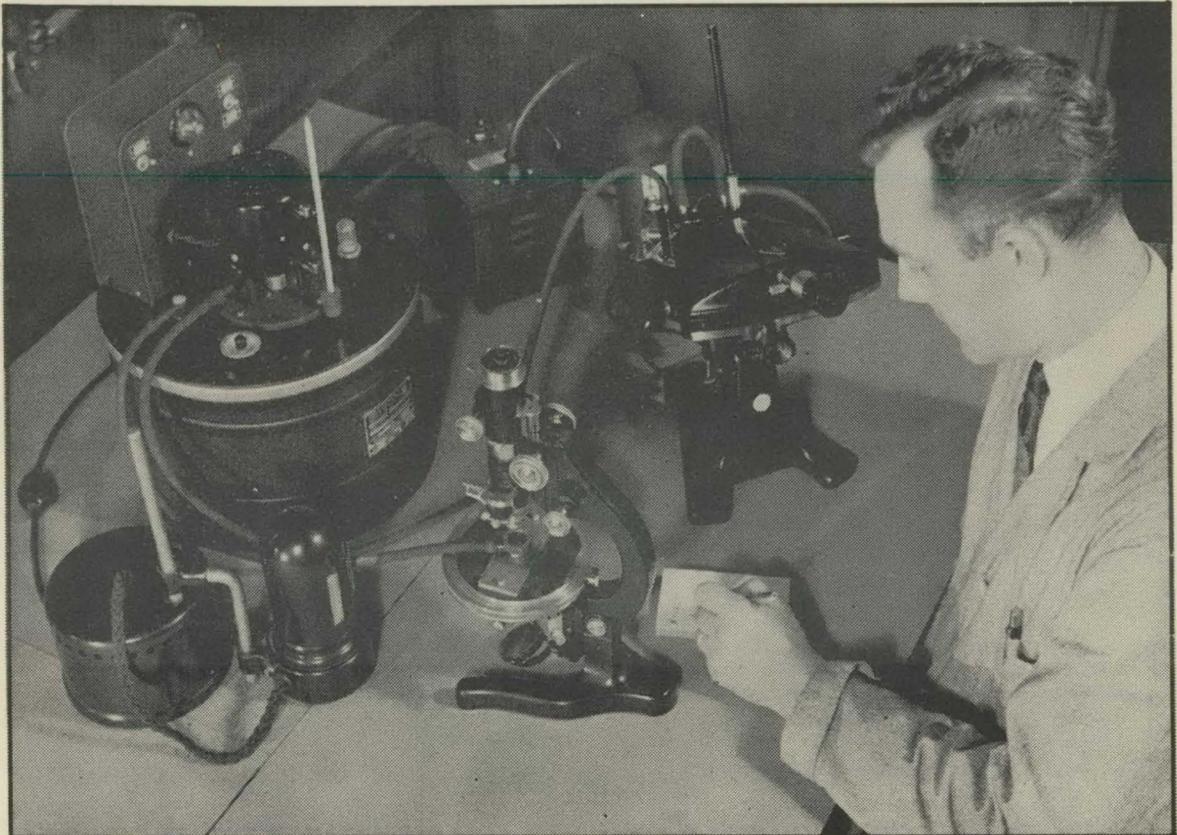
Frequently a suspect, confronted with what appears to be a blood stain, falsely claims that the stain came from a chicken or other animal. The use of this sera refutes such a claim. In addition to enabling the examiner to identify human blood as such, similar tests are utilized to show that the blood in certain stains came from cats, dogs, sheep, cattle, chickens and other livestock.

Further testing, in connection with the study of human blood includes examinations to determine the grouping of questioned blood stains.

AVAILABILITY OF FBI LABORATORY FACILITIES

The FBI Laboratory facilities are as freely and fully available

to an investigating officer in the smallest department in the most remote village of the land as they are to an FBI Agent. The Laboratory acts as a national clearinghouse for information pertaining to scientific law enforcement, and its technicians are available for expert testimony in state courts as well as in federal courts.



PRECISION REFRACTOMETER AND ALLIED EQUIPMENT USED IN DETERMINING
REFRACTIVE INDICES IN THE FBI LABORATORY

The Laboratory is supported out of FBI appropriations and all its services are given without any cost to the court, the prosecutor's office, or the enforcement agency that uses them.

In past issues of this Bulletin, there has appeared detailed information on the best means of wrapping and shipping evidence to the FBI. Reprints of this information are available. Correspondence is invited from those who may want more specific or detailed information about the Laboratory; and FBI Agents in the field will be glad to confer with officials and give any assistance possible.

The FBI Laboratory is a national service agency. It is dedicated to the advancement of scientific law enforcement and to the promotion of close cooperation among all law enforcement agencies in the nation.

Crime



Prevention

THE HARTFORD JUNIOR POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB HARTFORD, VERMONT

By
Chief of Police F. Conrad Johnson

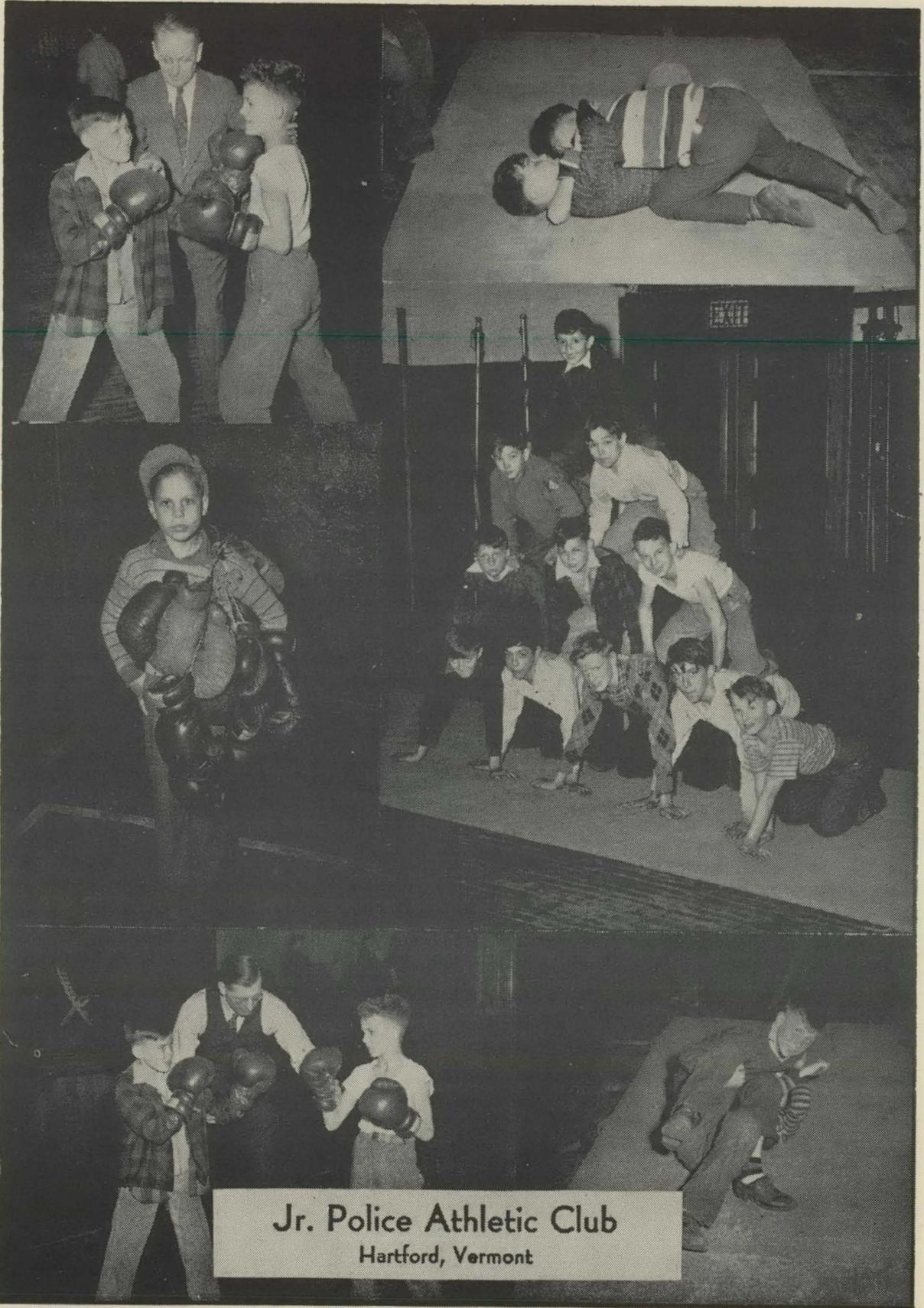
The Hartford Police Department is a town police force covering a territory comprising six villages in Eastern Vermont with a total population of five thousand people. White River Junction is the principal village and contains the greater percentage of the population.

During the latter part of 1944, we of the Police Department became greatly alarmed with the rising rate of juvenile delinquency in the Township since it seemed to be out of proportion to the total population. It was evident that some constructive steps should be taken to combat this increase in crime among our youth. I felt that the responsibility of solving this problem was the responsibility of the Police Department. It was my contention that a youth of sound mind and body was a youth that would keep out of trouble, and that if a youth of this type could be developed our juvenile problem would be to a large extent solved.

Accordingly in the early fall of 1944, the Hartford Junior Police Athletic Club was organized with a total membership of 16 boys. We were strictly on our own at first, but within a period of a few meetings which are held weekly, we had organized classes in boxing, wrestling, calisthenics



HARTFORD JUNIOR POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB (Chief Johnson is second from the right in the rear row)



Jr. Police Athletic Club
Hartford, Vermont

and basketball. We met, and still meet, every Monday evening in the Hartford High School Gymnasium.

By the end of 1944, 25 Junior Police badges had been issued. Our records for that year reflected that during the course of the year, 62 juvenile complaints had been received by the Police Department; 46 of these cases were disposed of through correctional talks and in 16 cases, the juveniles were taken into court as delinquents. During the summer of 1945, various civic organizations began to take an interest in our Club. The Rotary Club, for example, sponsored swimming trips to a nearby lake in New Hampshire. They furnished transportation and a supervising staff for each trip. By the end of 1945, the Club had 45 members. Our records for this year showed that there were 46 juvenile cases reported, and that 34 of the offenders received correctional talks. Twelve were brought into court.

In 1946 we came of age, so to speak. Our membership nearly doubled, and our organization was greatly strengthened through the assistance of other civic and fraternal groups. The Masons, the Rotary Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, to name a few, sponsored efforts to secure needed athletic equipment and each of these organizations made arrangements whereby two men from each group are assigned to each meeting to lead and supervise the various activities.

In this year we began the practice of issuing pledge cards and membership cards to the Junior Police. Each boy was required to sign a pledge in which he promised to lead a clean, healthy and law-abiding life. At the end of 1946, we found that since 1944 juvenile complaints had been reduced over 50%. There were 30 juvenile cases reported in this year. Twenty were disposed of by correctional talks and it was necessary to bring only 6 cases into court.

There are 90 boys in the Club at the present time. They range in age from 8 through 15 years. There have been 75 Junior Police badges issued - according to Club regulations each member must attend three meetings before he can have a badge assigned to him. A Board of Directors, consisting of 5 adults appointed by the sponsoring organizations, formulates all Club policies. In the near future we contemplate setting up a juvenile court to dispose of all minor juvenile offenses. This court will be conducted by the Club members themselves with a judge, jury, and prosecuting and defense attorneys.

In the course of the season we intend to organize a baseball league within the Club. This will round out our athletic program so that it will include practically all of the major sports on a year-around basis. We are particularly proud of a boxing team which has developed several very fine boxers. The team has put on three shows for the Veterans' Hospital at White River Junction and these hospitalized veterans have truly enjoyed these exhibitions. Competitive sports are stressed at our meetings since we believe that good sportsmanship is the foundation of good Americanism. We attempt to have guest speakers at each meeting, representatives of the press, the sporting world, law enforcement, etc., to show these boys how to put the principles of good Americanism into practice.

Any boy within the required age limit in the Town of Hartford is free to join the Club. There is no assessment due to the fact that we

(Continued on Page 19)

Traffic



INFLUENCE OF PARKING ON ACCIDENTS

Wilbur S. Smith

Technical Advisor, Eno Foundation

(Continued from July Issue)

INFLUENCE OF ANGLE AND PARALLEL PARKING ON ACCIDENTS

Angle and parallel parking usually produce different accident rates. In most instances, accidents are more numerous in angle parking than in parallel. The indirect influences of angle parking on accidents is greater than that of parallel parking. In angle parking, drivers leaving parking places are inclined to move their vehicles blindly into the traffic stream, thereby forcing moving cars to swerve, inducing collisions with vehicles in other lanes. More congestion is created, thus breeding accidents.

To avoid collisions with cars parked at an angle, drivers tend to "steer clear" of the rear of such vehicles, often clearing them by as much as 5 or 6 feet. Some will drive with their left wheels over the centerline to clear parked cars.

Another hazard created by angle parking is that of drivers making U-turns across on-coming traffic to enter curb spaces on the opposite side of the roadway.

Coupled with the obstacle, that is, to moving traffic, the hazards of angle parking place it at a decided disadvantage as a type of curb storage.

Angle parking can defeat the advantages of modern traffic control devices. Such a case was cited in a progressive town. A fully-actuated traffic signal layout was recommended by traffic engineers, and installed. It was designed with the understanding that parallel parking would be substituted for diagonal parking on the approaches to signalized intersections. Strong objections arose from merchants on the basis that the curb capacity was reduced and that women operators find parallel parking difficult. As a result, diagonal parking was reverted to and the signal system failed during peak hours. As a further result, signals were put on flashing operation, an expensive and efficient signal system was sacrificed, safety along with it, for the selfish interest of a few.

Eliminating all-day and long-time parking, parallel parking will often accommodate parking demands except during peak periods, when neither angle nor parallel parking meets full needs.

A survey on a business street in Chicago¹⁰ revealed a 63 per

¹⁰"A Plan to Relieve Traffic Congestion in the Ashland-47th Shopping Center," July, 1939, Chicago Motor Club, City of Chicago and Chicago Surface Lines.

cent reduction in accidents when angle parking was changed to parallel.

A study¹¹ in another city indicates that more accidents occurred with angle than with parallel parking. Two street sections of the same length and almost identical widths have solid business frontages. Each street has an average daily traffic of 8,000 vehicles. With other types of accidents, about the same for the two sections, parking collisions are almost three times greater on the street with angle parking than on the street with parallel parking. Results are shown by years in Table I.

Table I
ANGLE PARKING VS. PARALLEL PARKING
A STUDY WITH REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS
SALEM, OREGON, 1941-45^a

Year	TYPE OF COLLISION											
	Rear-end		Sideswipe		Parking		Pedestrian		Misc.		Total	
	Ang.	Par.	Ang.	Par.	Ang.	Par.	Ang.	Par.	Ang.	Par.	Ang.	Par.
1941	2	4	1	4	23	9	1	1	3		30	18
1942					11	5	1	1	1	1	13	7
1943	1	1		2	6				2		9	3
1944	1		1		6	3			1		9	3
1945	1		2	2	11	3	1		1		16	5
Total	5	5	4	8	57	20	3	2	8	1	77	36

Year	SEVERITY			
	Non-Fatal		Prop. Damage	
	Ang.	Par.	Ang.	Par.
1941	1	1	29	17
1942	1	1	12	6
1943			9	3
1944			9	3
1945	1		15	5
Total	3	2	74	34

^a Data furnished by Mr. F. Bruce Crandall, Traffic Engineer, Oregon State Highway Commission.

Oakland, California, furnishes another significant example.¹² Two parallel streets for six blocks in the central business district have the same widths between curbs. One with parallel parking carries approximately 4,100 vehicles, including buses, during the 12 hours. The other has angle parking and carries only 3,000 vehicles with no buses. Accidents involving parked cars numbered 46 on the street with angle parking as compared with

¹¹ Data furnished by Mr. F. Bruce Crandall, Traffic Engineer, Oregon State Highway Commission.

¹² Facts furnished by Mr. J. A. Czizek, Traffic Engineer, Oakland, California, accident data from 1940 to 1946 and do not include pedestrian accidents.

only 23 on the street with parallel parking, during the same period. Collisions at intersections were more numerous on the street with angle parking: 183 to 82, attributed largely to impaired vision at intersections with angle parking.

In Miami Beach, Florida¹³ in 1938, cars were parked diagonally on Washington Avenue, an 80 foot street. Thirty-six per cent of the city's accidents and 65 per cent of the transit accidents occurred on this street. Delays were numerous and for long periods. In 1939 angle parking was changed to parallel and speeds were controlled by a flexible progressive signal system. A check after one year showed only 3 per cent of the city's accidents and 1 per cent of the transit accidents on this street. Results were so satisfactory that all diagonal parking is now being eliminated in the city.

Kansas City, Missouri, is another interesting case.¹⁴ Accidents were reported for streets on which angle parking was changed to parallel in 1938, and was changed back to angle 18 months later. With angle parking, there was an average of five accidents per block per year involving parking; with parallel parking, one accident per block per year.

A main street¹⁵ in a Minnesota town of 10,000 population had a bad traffic condition. Signals were requested. Parking was changed from angle to parallel. Accidents were reduced and traffic flow became so orderly that the request for signals was withdrawn. Six months before the change, 27 accidents were reported which involved parking or unparking. During the six months following the change which included heavier traffic volumes, there were only 16 accidents - a 41 per cent reduction.

Though accident statistics on curb parking may not convince officials that angle should be changed to parallel, such statistics often prevent changing parallel to angle. Such a situation developed recently in Macon, Georgia.¹⁶ A study on a downtown street in 1945 showed that 57 of 182 accidents occurred on an especially congested 1200 foot section. Angle parking was the cause, or major contributing factor, in 76 per cent of these 57 accidents.

On two of six blocks of another important street in Macon, angle parking is used. Of 68 accidents in these six blocks in 1945, thirty occurred on the two blocks with angle parking. Half of the 30 accidents were due to the type of parking employed. With these examples, efforts to abolish parallel parking on other streets were defeated.

DOUBLE-PARKING INDUCES ACCIDENTS

In many city areas, sufficient loading and unloading zones are not provided at the curb or off-street, for commercial vehicles. In others,

¹³ Data furnished by Captain John Hoover, Traffic Inspr., Miami Beach Police Department.

¹⁴ Facts submitted by Mr. T. J. Seburn, Traffic Engr., Department of Public Works, Kansas City, Missouri.

¹⁵ Facts from Mr. J. E. P. Darrell, Asst. Traffic Engineer, Minn. Department of Highways.

¹⁶ Information furnished through American Transit Association by John Gerson, Manager, Transportation, Georgia Power Company.

those facilities provided are not well used because of lax enforcement. As a result, many collisions involve, or are caused by, vehicles double parked, stopped in the roadway, or parked at the curb where parking is prohibited.

A study made by a transit company¹⁷ revealed that double-parked vehicles either directly or indirectly contributed to 17 per cent of bus accidents in congested areas. These double parking collisions represent 4 per cent of the company's total for the city.

When double parking is allowed to go unregulated, serious conditions always develop. A case was furnished in which double parking was tolerated to such an extent that few drivers pulled to the curb, fearing entrapment by double parkers. Another case in a small town indicated this condition had gotten so far out of hand that highway department officials were requested to erect "No triple parking" signs along main streets. Parking had moved completely away from the curb. These conditions illustrate dangers arising from parking enforcement at its worst.

(Continued in Next Issue)

NOTICE RE: SURPLUS DIVING EQUIPMENT

The Navy Department has advised this Bureau that there will be available in the near future shallow water diving equipment with an air supply hand pump usable in water up to thirty feet in depth. It is known as Navy Stock #23D130, and will be available through the Navy Supply Depot at Clearfield, Utah, and will cost approximately \$90. Any Departments interested in acquiring such equipment should communicate directly with the War Assets Administration also located at this depot.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WANTED NOTICES

As the result of several inquiries received as to procedure of the FBI handling notification on local wanted notices, it is desired to point out that where a wanted notice is placed in the files of the Identification Division for a local law enforcement agency and current information is received indicating the present whereabouts of that wanted individual, a collect wire is sent to the agency for whom the wanted notice has been posted. This wire is a collect wire as the appropriations for the operation of the FBI do not include an item allowing for the payment of such telegrams.

STATE ASSEMBLY COMMENDS SHERIFF WISEMAN

In recognition of his efforts to combat juvenile delinquency, Sheriff Thomas Wiseman recently was commended in a joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee and signed by the Governor. Sheriff Wiseman originated the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League in Moore County, Tennessee. (See Bulletin for March, 1947)

¹⁷ From study of San Antonio Transit Company by Mr. H. A. Briggs, Safety Engineer. Furnished through American Transit Association.

Bicycle licensing in Plattsburgh, New York

The joint program of Chief of Police Clifford L. Fleming and Alderman Frank Cardi to reduce the theft of bicycles and encourage a sense of responsibility in the community's young people has worked exceptionally well. It has cut the theft rate of bicycles in a city of 22,000 people from four or five stolen per week to a record low of only three stolen in the entire ten months in which the program has been in effect. A one hundred per cent favorable response from the general public has been immeasurably helpful.

Briefly, the program consists of registering and licensing bicycles. As of May 1, 1947, twelve hundred bicycles were registered and orders were placed for one thousand more tags. The program is entirely free of charge. All filing, attaching and registering is done by officers of the Plattsburgh Police Department on department time.

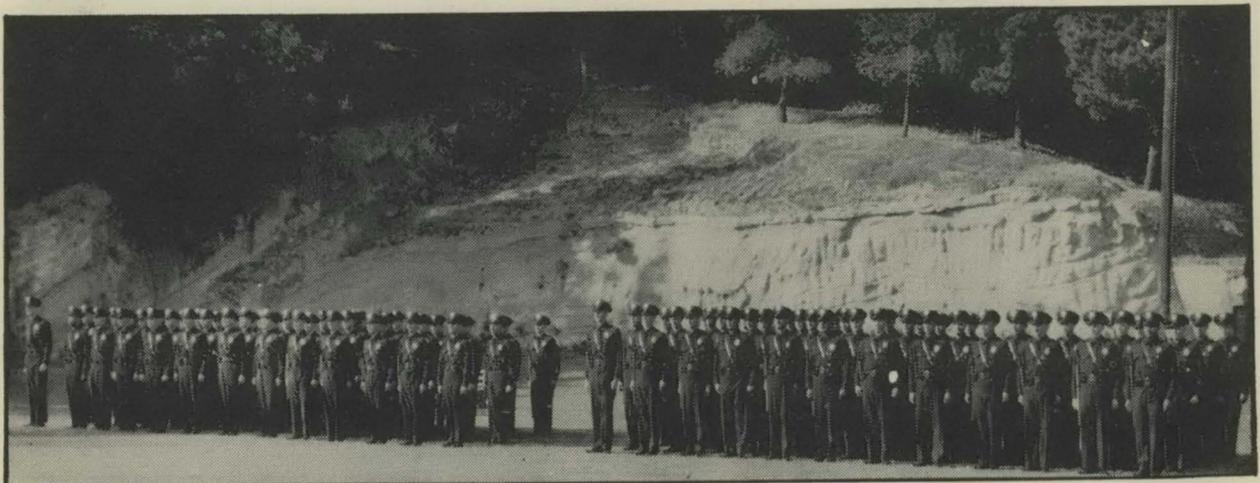


1. ALDERMAN CARDI AND CHIEF FLEMING. 2. CHIEF FLEMING WITH HIS SON THOMAS AND DAUGHTER JACQUELINE WHO DISPLAY THEIR LICENSED BICYCLES. 3. SERGEANT WILLIAM TROMBLEY ATTACHES A LICENSE TAG. 4. IDENTIFICATION CARDS AND LICENSE PLATE.



UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, OHIO, ZONE TRAINING
SCHOOL GRADUATES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

The Police Training School which was completed May 7, 1947, at University Heights, included approximately fifteen Police Departments in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The school itself lasted for a period of fifteen weeks. Pictured are the graduating class and police instructors from the Cleveland Office of the FBI.



THE MARCH, 1947, GRADUATING CLASS, LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY,
ELYSIAN PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. THIS GROUP ENTERED ON
ACTIVE DUTY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THEIR GRADUATION.
(See Law Enforcement Bulletin for January, 1947)

Police

Personalities



Chief of Police William O'Connell of the Pensacola, Florida, Police Department, was born November 12, 1885, at Pensacola. He became a member of that city's Police Department in 1909 and since that time has worked as patrolman, detective, chief of detectives, captain, assistant chief and, from 1925 until the present, as Chief of Police of the Department. He is presently the oldest chief in point of service in the State of Florida.

Chief O'Connell is the father of twelve children, ten of whom are still living.



CHIEF O'CONNELL



Sheriff Joseph M. Sweeney of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio, is beginning his forty-fifth year as a law enforcement officer.

Mr. Sweeney was born in Chicago on August 21, 1878. He was appointed a patrolman in the Cleveland Police Department on March 10, 1903, and received numerous promotions. On February 1, 1936, he was made Chief Inspector of Detectives. On June 28, 1941, he resigned from the Department and on June 29, 1941, he was appointed Sheriff of Cuyahoga County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his predecessor. On November 7, 1944, he was elected to serve a four-year term as Sheriff.



SHERIFF SWEENEY

AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES OF FBI LABORATORY

For many years the facilities of the FBI Laboratory have been made available without charge to all duly constituted State, County and Municipal agencies of the United States and its Territorial Possessions in connection with their official investigation of criminal matters.

In offering these facilities, the limitations on their use have been kept to a minimum in an effort to be of as much assistance as possible in the proper administration of justice. However, experience has demonstrated the desirability of the policy that these facilities not be used to duplicate the work which has been or is to be done by others. A search against a reference collection such as the National Fraudulent Check File is not considered as duplicating a prior local search. This policy is desirable not only to eliminate duplication of effort but also to insure the examination of evidence in the condition at time of recovery, enabling the proper interpretation to be placed on the examiner's findings and the subsequent proper court presentation and testimony.

In view of personnel changes which may have taken place, it is felt desirable to again set forth in detail the existing policies relative to the availability of the facilities of the FBI Laboratory and to mention certain items which facilitate the rendering of this assistance.

1. Evidence for examination must be submitted by a duly constituted State, County or Municipal agency in connection with the official investigation of a criminal matter.

2. The evidence to be examined as well as any other evidence in the same case shall not have been previously subjected to the same type of technical examination and will not be so subjected on behalf of such agency or related agency. If it is known that there has been or is to be any examination on behalf of the defendant, details should be set forth where known.

Since in making examinations it is necessary to know that these policies are being followed, it will facilitate the making of examinations in the future and eliminate the necessity for inquiry if the following is complied with:

1. Mark the communication and evidence for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.

2. Set forth the name of the suspect and victim where known.

3. Set forth the type of criminal violation involved, listing the evidence and method of transmittal and state the types of examinations desired.

4. State whether any evidence in this case has been subjected to the same type of technical examination as that requested; also furnish any information that would be of assistance to the examiner or pertinent to the making of such examination, such as any other examinations made or to be made.

5. Make reference to any previous correspondence or reports, if there have been any.

6. Submit the letter in duplicate in addition to the copy accompanying any evidence sent under separate cover.

"A ROOKIE"

By

Sergeant William F. Palmer

West Orange, New Jersey, Police Department

He's young, courageous and dressed in blue,
And chose his profession the same as you.
They'll call him a "rookie" that is true
But he'll learn the hard way like most of us do.

Alert, progressive and most sincere,
He'll do a good job to build his career.
Many a night he will patrol his beat,
In cold and rain or snow and sleet.

He may get discouraged as most of us did,
And wish he were home with the wife and the kid.
Going to Police Schools and meeting new friends
He'll advance along and follow new trends.

Keep up his spirit and teach him the way,
For he's your friend and to him you can say:
"Figure it out for yourself, my lad,
You've all that the greatest of chiefs have had."

Two arms, two hands, two legs, two eyes,
And a brain to use if you would be wise;
With these attributes we all began
So aim for the top and say, "I can."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 10)

feel this might be discriminatory. However, through the Hartford Bicycle Club which is another police-sponsored organization, we realize enough money to help defray most of the operational expenses. Each person having a bicycle must pay 25¢ a year to have this bicycle registered. The proceeds from the sale of these registration plates are turned over to the treasury of the Junior Police.

I feel that our Club has practically solved the problem of juvenile delinquency among the boys of our community. Juvenile crimes have decreased over 50% in 2 years, but this is not the only positive effect. Since the inception of the Junior Police, complaints have been received against only two of its members and it was not necessary to bring either of these boys into court. If one member sees another violating one of the pledge rules, generally the remark, "I'll tell Connie on you," is enough to deter him from any further such activity. We have benefited from the Junior Police and the boys have benefited from us.

INFORMATION SOUGHT IN CONNECTION
WITH JEWELRY STORE BURGLARY

The following is a list of watches, jewelry, etc., which were taken in the course of the burglary of the New Star Jewelry Store, Joliet, Illinois, on May 11, 1947:

1 Lady's Hamilton, 14K White Gold, 21-J, Wristwatch with 14 diamonds around edge of watch, Model 502-A "Lady Lancaster" Model, Movement #T-316919, Case #E-13436.

1 Lady's Hamilton, 14K Yellow Gold, 21-J, Wristwatch, Model 911M F. L. No. 10. Movement #V-38849, Case #A38975.

1 Lady's Hamilton, 14K Yellow Gold, 21-J, Wristwatch, Model 911M F. L. No. 14. Movement #V-30866, Case #A-38408.

1 Lady's Hamilton, 14K Yellow Gold, 21-J, Wristwatch, Model 911M F. L. No. 9. Movement #V-36284, Case #A-38821.

1 Lady's Hamilton, 14K Yellow Gold, 21-J, Wristwatch, Model 911M F. L. No. 11. Movement #V-31478, Case #A-38977.

1 Man's Hamilton Pocket Watch, Stainless Steel, 21-J B & B Railway Special, Model 3 OBO, Movement #C-159741, Case #790370.

19 Men's Boulevard, Yellow Gold Filled and Stainless Steel, 17-J Swiss Movement Wristwatches, with link bands. No numbers.

6 Betsy Ross Lady's Galmor, 7-J, Yellow Gold, Swiss Movement Wristwatches with Cord Bands. No numbers.

2 Lady Ingrid Galmor Yellow Gold, 17-J, Swiss Movement Wristwatches with link bands. No numbers.

10 Men's Semca Yellow Gold Filled, 17-J Swiss Movement Wristwatches, Night Dial. No numbers.

8 Men's Galmor Yellow Gold Filled and Stainless Steel, 15-J Sweep Second Hands. Miniature size. Leather bands. Night Dials. No numbers.

500 Lady's Yellow Gold & White Gold, Stone Rings. No description.

200 Lady's Diamond Wedding & Engagement Rings. Platinum and White Gold. No description, except of one Ring, which is Channel Wedding Ring, Platinum with 20 diamonds, 12 pts each around Ring.

124 Lady's Diamond Mounting Rings, Yellow Gold. No description.

1 Man's Diamond Onyx Ring, 15 pt diamond in center of large Onyx square.

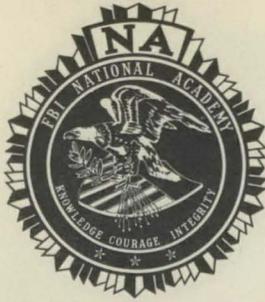
82 Parker and Shaeffer Fountain Pen and Pencils.

1 Set of Silverware in Chest, 1847 Rogers', Adoration Pattern.

Any information in connection with the above stolen merchandise should be forwarded promptly to E. E. Overbey, Chief of Police, Joliet, Illinois.

* * * * *

"How Safe Is Your Daughter?" an article by Director J. Edgar Hoover, may be found in the July issue of The American Magazine.



CHALLENGES TO AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT*

By
The Honorable Alexander Wiley,
Senator from Wisconsin

Mr. Chairman, Director Hoover, Fellow Americans:

I am sincerely grateful for the opportunity to address this outstanding group of American law enforcement officers.

This occasion marks your completion of a memorable, significant experience in your lives. It likewise marks part of your contribution to the American job of maintaining peace and order in every community.

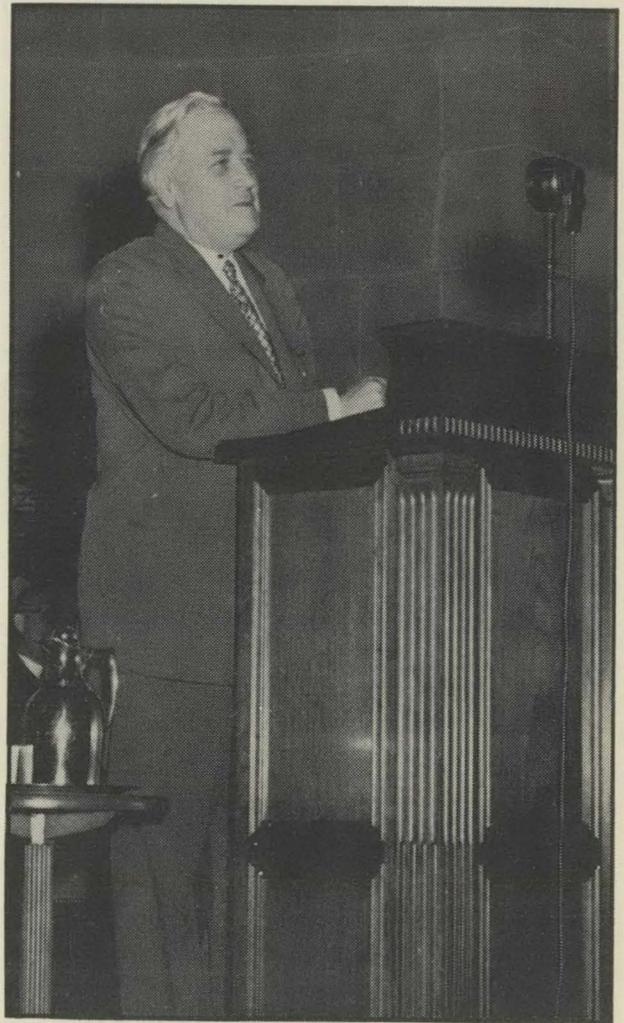
You came to the greatest capital on earth to receive "light," information, and insight into your problems through one of the greatest and cleanest government institutions on earth - the FBI. I doubt if there are more than a handful of other Government units anywhere in the world which can boast so unsullied a record, so wholesome a hard-hitting history of service in the public interest as does the FBI.

No mention of this outstanding organization would be complete without paying deserved tribute to its splendid leader, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, whom I count as a friend and whom you know to be so important in helping to maintain our American Way of Life.

THE FBI ACADEMY

Since Director J. Edgar Hoover organized it in July of 1935, the FBI National Academy has been functioning effectively as an educational force in law enforcement.

At the time this unique institution of higher police training was initiated, lawlessness and



SENATOR WILEY

*Address delivered before the Graduating Class of the Thirty-fifth Session, FBI National Academy, June 27, 1947.

the rapidly-spreading moral leprosy of gangsterdom was a desperately serious menace to our country's welfare.

This Academy was founded for the express purpose of instructing police officers and executives active in law enforcement and allied fields. The Academy and the men it has produced have made an outstanding contribution to the fight against crime. I understand that the kind of training given you here in Washington has, through your graduates, been made available to more than 100,000 police officers in the field.

WISCONSIN POLICE TRAINING

The law enforcement officers of my own State of Wisconsin have always been closely allied with the FBI National Academy, and a representative from the police department of Superior, Wisconsin, is graduating here today. He will be the 30th Wisconsin police official to graduate from the Academy.

If I may be pardoned a further reference to my own State of Wisconsin, I might add that last year 39 FBI law enforcement training schools were held in the State. The Wisconsin Sheriff's Association, the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, banding together with the FBI, have created a committee which plans police training schools throughout the State. Individuals attending these schools will be issued certificates bearing the seals of the three departments mentioned.

Thus far this year, some 22 training schools have been conducted in Wisconsin, and it is contemplated that 25 additional schools will be held before the end of the year. There have been general police training schools in 22 Wisconsin cities, and in 1946 there were specialized law enforcement training schools in seven Wisconsin cities.

MEANING OF ACADEMY'S WORK

To us in Wisconsin and to observers in every state, the work of the Academy is tremendously impressive. It is impressive because it is a cooperative working partnership between Federal, State and local officials.

Principally, however, it is impressive in the accomplishments of its graduates which have brought credit to the individual officers, their departments and fellow graduates of the Academy - accomplishments written on the pages of contemporary American history in stories of courage, loyalty, and patriotism, at a time when courage, loyalty and patriotism are so essential to our national life.

OUR SUBJECT TODAY

I should like to sketch briefly the historical backdrop for the drama of American law enforcement and then discuss the role which each of you men are playing in it.

HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

It is an ironic indictment of our high-octane civilization that the list of statutory crimes has lengthened with the growth and development of modern life. With the increased number of statutory crimes, there has been a corresponding increase in the complexity of law enforcement.

In ancient times, "the outlaw was said to have caput lupinum (a wolf's head) and might be knocked on the head like a wolf by anyone that should meet him." It wasn't until the reign of England's King Edward III in the 14th century that this power was restricted to the sheriff when armed with lawful process.

Until recent history, except in periods of civil disorder, crime

was largely a local phenomenon. But, as one writer pointed out, "The Kansas town into which sweeps a squad of high-powered cars to depart amid a cracking of machine-gun fire, after a bank has been expeditiously rifled, can count no native sons among the bandits; nor can hue and cry rouse the townsmen to effective pursuit. Local police are equally impotent to act."

LEVELS OF ENFORCEMENT

All of this means that there has been an increasing responsibility on local law enforcement. It means moreover that there is an increasing necessity for a closer integration of all of the law enforcement and investigative agencies of government - local, state and Federal.

There are probably shadowy twilight zones between the effective jurisdiction of local police officers, county police officers, commonwealth police officers and Federal officers, but the work of all of these units must be coordinated.

There is no national police force as such. The reason that the Federal Government has been called into many cases has been that with respect to some offenses it alone is competent to act.

Appeals to the Federal Government for assistance in law enforcement have not gone unanswered. Laws directly involved with the problems of law enforcement have been a small but important part of approximately 66,000 laws which have been passed by Congress since 1789, though some of these laws have been repealed or superseded or otherwise eliminated.

PRESENT TRENDS

During the colonial period, law enforcement was largely left to the local sheriff and constable - a process which sometimes brought stagnation in law enforcement procedures.

At the present time the trend is to centralize and to coordinate control of law enforcement agencies at all levels through appointed administrators who have tenure during good behavior and during efficient administration.

It is my firm conviction that tenure is essential not only for the administrative positions, but for police personnel if progress is to be maintained. Tenure supplies added stability and incentive for continued study in learning and developing new techniques of crime detection. This learning and these techniques are essential to effective law enforcement, and nowhere do we find that better illustrated than here in the Academy.

As you know, speaking in general terms, law enforcement today is divided among three groups - Federal, State and local. Congress has endeavored to enact legislation which will aid these groups. This Congressional action has been essential because the country is large, the population is highly mobile and crime knows no state boundary lines.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

It is perhaps desirable to point out at the outset that the Supreme Court in an opinion handed down in 1812 held that the Courts of the United States have no common law jurisdiction over criminal cases, because such jurisdiction was not among the concessions made by the several states to the Federal Government.

Nevertheless, while the Federal Government does not possess a

general jurisdiction on police power, this does not mean that it does not exercise police powers in connection with other broad Constitutional grants. In conjunction with these other grants, Article 3, Section 8, of the Constitution, confers upon Congress the power

"to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers . . . in the Government . . . or in any department or office thereof."

For example, to enable Congress to control interstate and foreign commerce, it may be necessary for Congress to employ means which have in them characteristics of police regulations.

STATE AND FEDERAL POWER

In general, it may be said that in respect to laws of this character, the exercise of police power by the State must yield whenever Congress legislates upon the precise subject matter conferred by the Constitution upon the Federal Government.

Actually, the powers reserved to the states to protect the public health, safety and morals, are not absolute but subject in certain instances to the paramount authority of the Government of the United States.

Let me cite some examples of the use of broad Constitutional power by Congress to aid law enforcement:

The National Firearms Act of June 26, 1934

The National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

The National Stolen Property Act

I mention these few laws as illustrations of the interest and the efforts of Congress in providing the nation-wide dragnet of Federal assistance in the relentless prosecution of criminals.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

I might also mention the Act of June 6, 1934, in which Congress gave consent to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compact for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and the enforcement of criminal laws and policies.

For example, there could be compact which would give authority to the officers of the enacting state to cross a state line and continue the pursuit in the cooperating state. There could be a compact giving authority to officers of an enacting state to return a fugitive after arrest in the cooperating state without following the customary rendition procedure. There could be a compact whereby one state would agree to supervise parolees released by another state upon the latter's agreement to supervise parolees released from the first state.

There are many possibilities under this authorization. The extent of state cooperation is almost unlimited and it is up to each state to decide to what extent it will effect mutual compacts with other states for better results in law enforcement.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

Further action and assistance from the Federal Government may be necessary. There are some who favor Constitutional changes which will permit the consolidation of all law enforcement, but that could afford a convenient and a dangerous approach to the corporate state to which I will shortly refer.

There are those, however, who insist that greater cooperation among governmental units and coordination of their activities is the answer to the present crime problem of this country.

One thing is certain and that is that the mere enactment of new laws or the amendment of old laws is no substitute for proper education and training in good citizenship or for good old-fashioned devotion to law and order.

NEED FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

I am greatly concerned with this last point because I believe it is the real answer to problems of crime and delinquency. It is not enough for us to have effective law enforcement.

It is not enough for us to have infallible police systems.

Perhaps our greatest need in the problem of crime is the need for education - character education in the home, spiritual education in the church, and civic education in the school.

If we can insure that the character lessons learned in the home are retained in our national character, then there need be no fear that law and order will be swamped in a national crime wave.

If we can insure that the spiritual lessons learned in the little churches and the great cathedrals of our land are incorporated in our daily lives, - if these lessons throb in our hearts and minds and in our national blood stream - then we need not fear the crimes of violence which result from man's inhumanity to man.

If we can insure that every school in our land teaches the real vital meaning of democracy and the great rights and duties and privileges of American citizenship, then we need not fear crimes against the state.

The character of a nation is, of course, merely the composite expression of the character of its individual people.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS CITIZENS

If there exist in our land corrupt big city political machines; if there exist in our land well-organized gambling syndicates; if there exist in our land sinister white slave rings or a spiderlike national network of dope peddlers; if there exist in our land at any time a lengthening underworld shadow - it is an indictment of US as individuals and as citizens - it is an indictment of our educational process - it is an indictment of our failure to keep the trust with the lessons we learned at the family hearthside, and it is an indictment that we have failed in the law-abiding faith of our Fathers.

I repeat that in my judgment it is not enough for us to be concerned with good law enforcement. We must be concerned with creating good citizens so that the problems of law enforcement will never be created.

CHALLENGE TO GRADUATES

Your group has completed a special program of instruction and training. As a part of the great body of law enforcement officers comprising Federal, State and local units, you represent the long line of historical progress of law and order to the present time.

You have at your disposal highly specialized, trained laboratory and scientific assistance. Your achievements will bear a direct relationship to the use you make of this assistance, to the intelligence and to the initiative which you bring to your work and to the extent that you cooperate wholeheartedly with other law enforcement officers and units.

I have every confidence that you will do these things, that you will make the finest possible utilization of your training and the facilities which are offered to you.

IMPORTANCE OF YOUR JOB

Yours is a big and important job, although at times, it may seem drab and monotonous. I recall the thought of Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, that every job, however humble, can be a great job if greatly performed. Yours is a great job. You are the custodians of America's great values. We are looking to you now more than ever to protect us from the influences of crime on the one hand and from the influences of anti-American and un-American ideologies on the other.

Every youth in our land looks to the policeman on the beat. In his eyes, there is no more important official in the community. As a youngster, I can recall seeing the officer in my little community and respecting him with greater esteem perhaps than that accorded the other public officials. Today, as then, our youngsters are looking to you as models of American manhood, clean living, clean thinking, clean acting.

But every American adult looks to you also. You are the protectors of our homes, our lives, our fortunes, material and spiritual. At times it may seem that you are not appreciated, that you are performing your dangerous work at great personal risk to yourself without the gratitude of the American public. As W. S. Gilbert said, "A policeman's lot is not a happy one."

But I say to you that the American people in their underlying wisdom and common sense do recognize the indispensable job you are doing.

LAW-ABIDING OFFICERS VS. GESTAPO

Certainly you have unique positions in the world today, a world in which the so-called "secret police state" is still known for its concentration camps, its brass-knuckle justice, its drumhead courts, its lethal chambers and its mass executions! You men are servants of the law, of government, unlike foreign Gestapos sold into moral slavery as servants of a personal fuehrer or leader. We know that in these dictator states every policeman on the beat is an agent of the secret police. He respects the civil liberties of no one. He enforces arbitrary rules, his personal hates and the personal hates of his dictator master.

But we are a nation governed by law and not by men. You men enforce that law. In so doing, in administering the law, you help make the law. I am sure that through your training here, you will be better able to execute the law and establish precedents for protection of civil rights, while protecting the community from crime and foreign-thinking ideologies.

YOUR ANTI-RACKETEERING ROLE

We know that there are various kinds of racketeers. There are political racketeers, labor racketeers, and economic racketeers. But probably more serious than all these is the racketeer who strikes at the morality of a community, who would sabotage our youth and make them criminals, who would termite our American traditions and the American values of which you are custodians. A racketeer, simply speaking, is one who will not abide by the rules of the game, but who wants to make only his own rules in spite of the harm he may inflict on his fellow human beings. You men constitute, in part, our front-line defenses against racketeering.

CONCLUSION

Gentlemen, I am grateful to have had the privilege of addressing you on this splendid occasion.

We have briefly looked at American law enforcement and at your individual roles.

You in your uniform are the center of all eyes, whether you know it or not. The attention of your community is focused upon you. What you say, what you do, how you act, has a direct bearing and reaction in your community.

We send you forth with the blessings of your government. You have now been, figuratively speaking, cradled in one of the greatest institutions of its kind. I know you have been inspired by its effectiveness and by the way it is devoted to the public welfare. You go out with the blessings of all of us.

It is our prayer, too, that in furtherance of your work, we may constitute every home and every school and every church as a potential laboratory in the prevention of crime.

If we strengthen the moral fibre of our people, and if we build high the bulwarks of American character, we need have no concern for the future of our land.



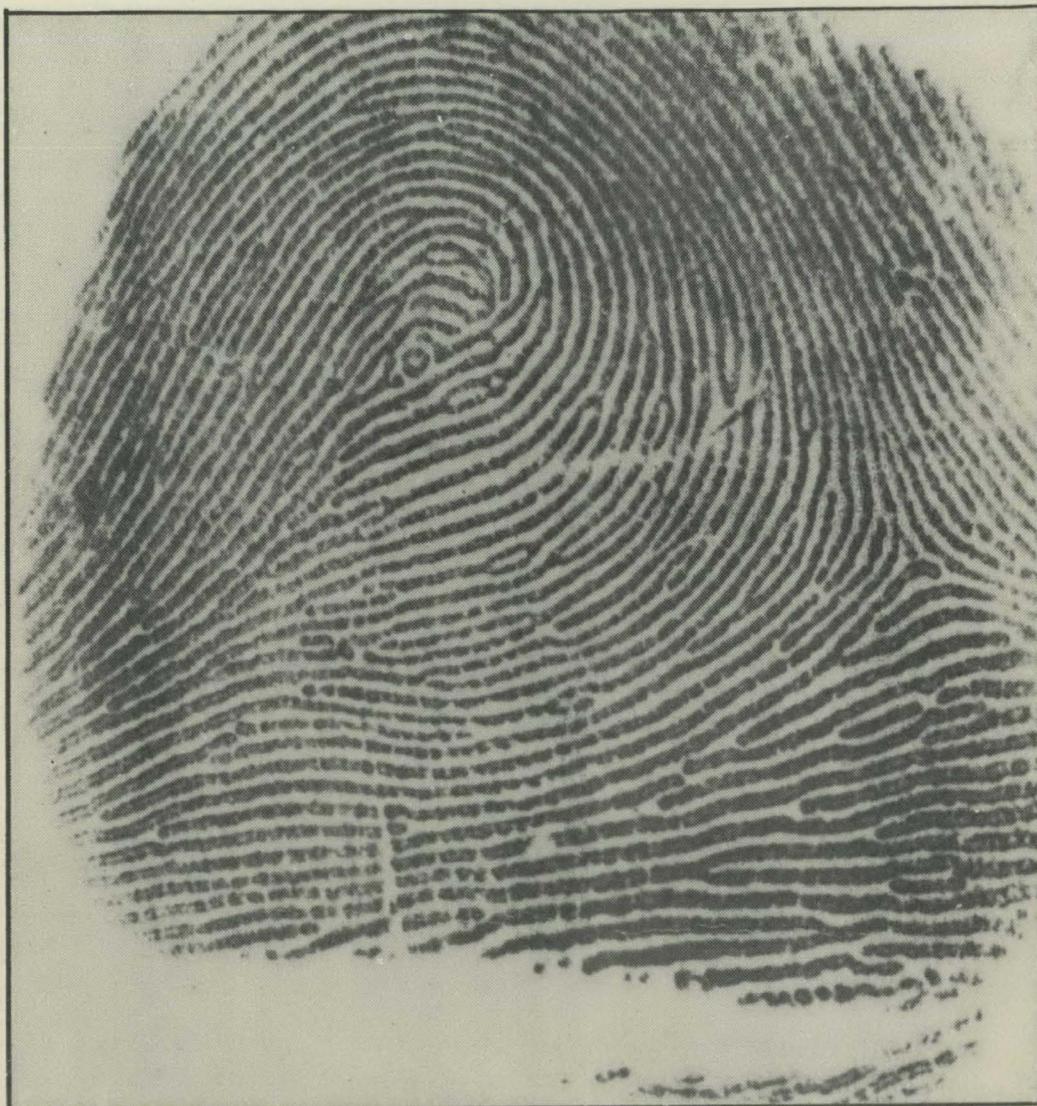
NOTICE OF FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ENROLLMENT

Beginning with January, 1948, the total enrollment in each session of the FBI National Academy will be limited to a maximum of forty students.

 * NOTICE *
 * IN SUBMITTING MATERIAL FOR EXAMINATION IN THE FBI LABORATORY, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH IN DUPLICATE THE LETTER COVERING THE EXAMINATION REQUESTED. THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE COPY ACCOMPANYING ANY MATERIAL BEING SUBMITTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER. IT IS ALSO DESIRED THAT THE TYPE OF CRIME INVOLVED AND THE NAMES OF SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS BE SET FORTH AS WELL AS PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ANY PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE. DOING THIS WILL ELIMINATE CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE DETAIL, FACILITATE MAKING THE EXAMINATION, AND RESULT IN BETTER SERVICE TO THE CONTRIBUTOR. *

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern reproduced below appears at first glance to be a loop, but a closer inspection reveals a small, but distinct, whorl formation directly under the innermost looping ridge.



Since the impression contains both a whorl and a loop it is classified as an accidental whorl.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 16

AUGUST 1947

NO. 8

PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CRIME PREVENTION

Bicycle Licensing in Plattsburgh, New York	15
State Assembly Commends Sheriff Wiseman	14
The Hartford Junior Police Athletic Club, Hartford, Vermont - by Chief of Police F. Conrad Johnson	8

IDENTIFICATION

Insert - Wanted Notices, Missing Persons and Cancellations	29
Local Law Enforcement Wanted Notices	14
Questionable Pattern	28

INTRODUCTION

Inside front cover

MISCELLANEOUS

"A Rookie" - by Sergeant William F. Palmer	19
Information Sought in Connection with Jewelry Store Burglary	20
Notice Re: Surplus Diving Equipment	14

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Chief of Police William O'Connell	17
Sheriff Joseph M. Sweeney	17

POLICE TRAINING

Address by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin before the FBI National Academy Graduating Class Los Angeles, California	21
Notice of FBI National Academy Enrollment	27
University Heights, Ohio	16

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Availability of Facilities of FBI Laboratory	18
Personnel and Services of the FBI Laboratory	1

TRAFFIC

Influence of Parking on Accidents - by Wilbur S. Smith	11
--	----

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.