

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**United States Department of Justice**

**J. Edgar Hoover, Director**

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

AUGUST 1948

Vol. 17 No. 8



## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>Introduction</b> , by J. Edgar Hoover.....	1
<b>FBI National Academy</b>	
38th Session Completes Work.....	2
Address of the Honorable W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force.....	2
<b>Scientific Aids</b>	
Toxicological and Related Chemical Examinations.....	3
Heelprint Convicts Safe Burglar.....	23
<b>Communications and Records</b>	
Arrest and Identification Records.....	7
<b>Police Training</b>	
Defensive Tactics (Continued).....	14
<b>Police Personalities</b>	
Orangeburg's Lieutenants.....	16
Colorado Marshal.....	17
Six Shooter to FM.....	19
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
The Street With No Name.....	20
Wanted by the FBI—John William Givens.....	20
Is This Man Wanted?.....	21
<b>Identification</b>	
Applicant Fingerprint Cards.....	22
Questionable Pattern (Back Cover) Insert—Wanted Notices, Missing Persons, and Cancellations.	

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

August 1, 1948

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

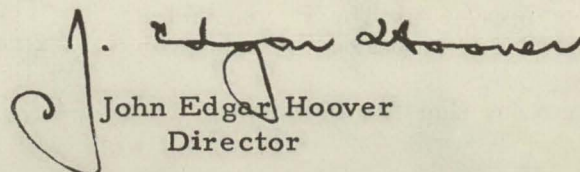
It is hardly necessary to quote statistics pointing out the fact that law enforcement officers are grossly underpaid. It is common knowledge that the remuneration of the average police officer today is disgraceful in comparison with his responsibilities. Even in cities with a population exceeding 500,000 the average maximum salary of a patrolman is only \$3,180, while in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 the average maximum is only \$2,340. In smaller towns and cities the salaries are lower. When we consider that the base pay for a stenographer in the Government service ranges from \$2,168 to \$2,394, the inadequacies of police salaries are apparent.

It is indeed a shortsighted policy which sends a man to a daily job requiring the tact of a diplomat and the courage of a soldier at a wage which is lower than that paid for far less skilled employment. The officer is obligated to maintain the highest standards of behavior and appearance at all times. Constantly exposed to criticism, he spends the productive portion of his life in a service which yields so small a return that it is impossible to accumulate a margin of reserve.

It is a sad commentary that in many communities an officer has to be killed or seriously wounded before the public is brought to a realization of his economic plight. It is only when the collections are taken for the widow and children that the public is aware of the meagerness of the officer's individual salary and the fact that he could not provide properly for the future of his family.

The responsibility rests with city, county and state officials--and the people who elect them-- to see that inadequacies in pay are corrected.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



# FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Graduation ceremonies for the thirty-eighth session of the FBI National Academy were held on June 25, 1948, at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

The Honorable W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force, and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Marble Collegiate Church of New York City, delivered the principal addresses. The president of the class, Capt. Delbert E. Berry of the Norfolk, Va., Police Department, also spoke.

The Hon. A. Devitt Vanech, Assistant Attorney General, awarded diplomas to 55 law enforcement officials from 32 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Puerto Rico. Detective Bernard O. Simmonds of the Toronto, Ontario, Police Department was the representative from Canada; Special Agent and Inspector of Records Julio Vigoreaux-Garcia of the Insular Police Department, San Juan, from Puerto Rico.

## ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE W. STUART SYMINGTON

It is a great pleasure to participate in the graduation exercises of the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I congratulate the members of the thirty-eighth session, whom we honor this morning.

You graduates have availed yourselves of the skillful and efficient training which this academy offers in modern methods of scientific detection and prevention of crime. Your coming here indicates your desire to be of greater service to your community, your State and your country. Your presence here illustrates the confident cooperation among local, State, and Federal law-enforcement agencies which is necessary to insure the security of our people.

In the light of the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is understandable that you should turn to it for training and assistance, because the FBI has become the symbol of honest, efficient law enforcement. The Bureau and its work are known and respected throughout the world.

When I was a boy, shortly after the turn of the

## 38th Session Completes Work

century, despite an occasional desire to show independence of the law by ringing doorbells, or even sometimes a fire alarm, nobody ever touched a mail box.

That was the position the Federal Government had in the minds of even the children of the country prior to the First World War.

Later on, at the beginning of the so-called prohibition era, the situation reversed. I can well remember a play in New York in the early twenties called "Broadway," a thriller. In this play there was a line at the climax of the play that went something like this: "You have been fooling around with these Federal agents so long you don't know how to talk to just a New York cop."

In other words, the Federal agent, from being among the most respected, had become perhaps the least respected of all law enforcement agents, this in the short space of a few years and primarily because of the farce that was prohibition enforcement.

Once again, however, that situation has reversed. And now the Federal agent, particularly as represented by the three initials, FBI, is synonymous with courtesy and poise, brains and ability, and courage.

It is my personal opinion that, for two reasons, today the Federal Bureau of Investigation is probably the most efficient Department in the Government of the United States. The first is a condition. The second is a man.

The condition is that in this Department there has now been long tenure of top officials, comparable to the British tradition of a permanent secretariat.

Those of us who came out of business into Government are impressed by the great power held by any recently appointed department head who, with little experience for important decisions, must nevertheless make them as soon as he takes office.

That is part, and a very necessary part, of what a great American has called our "inefficient democratic system;" but surely, wherever possible, we

*(Continued on page 24)*



# SCIENTIFIC AIDS

## Toxicological and Related Chemical Examinations<sup>1</sup>

Poisons have been used by man from earliest times in disposing of his enemies and killing his prey. Archaeological research has shown that many of the poisons used by primitive man were effective even as compared to the toxicities present in today's poisons. The development of toxicology parallels closely the advancement made in the knowledge of chemistry. Many developments in chemistry have been brought about by alchemists brewing secret and poisonous potions. As the knowledge of medicine increased, new substances were found which possessed physiological activity when they were introduced into the body. This discovery of new drugs, which were used in the treatment of various diseases, has been effective in saving many lives; however, this progress also has made available materials which are poisonous if taken in excess. The recent advances which have been made in developing new therapeutic drugs have increased the responsibilities and the difficulties which are encountered by a toxicologist in isolating and identifying materials which have caused a person's death. The toxicologist is no longer limited in analysis of body organs and fluids for the presence of the classic poisons such as arsenic, mercury, antimony, and strychnine, but he is now confronted with the problem of identifying a compound which may have a large number of closely related chemical substances. For this reason, it is necessary that a toxicologist be aware of all new drugs and develop new procedures for isolation of these drugs from toxicological samples.

Poisons may be classified chemically according to methods which are used in isolating them from toxicological specimens. For practical purposes, these classes are usually divided as follows: heavy metals, steam volatile poisons, alkaloids or nonvolatile organic compounds and poisons which cannot be classed in any of the three preceding groups. For many years, the most popular poisons were the metals, including arsenic, mercury,

lead, and antimony. During the nineteenth century, arsenic was considered to be the "poison of distinction" and its uses by murderers and as a means of suicide have been described vividly in literature of this time. The body organs commonly used in the determination of heavy metals include the stomach, intestines, kidney, and liver. Tissues are minced by using some type of blender and the organic material destroyed either by treatment with acid or by adding magnesium nitrate and ashing in the electric furnace. If the tissues are ignited in a furnace, the residue is then tested for metals using specific chemical tests or by analyzing the material using a spectrograph. The spectrograph will reveal the presence of extremely small amounts of inorganic poisons which would be difficult, if not impossible, to detect by chemical or microchemical methods. Figure 1 illustrates the use of the grating spectrograph in making toxicological examinations.

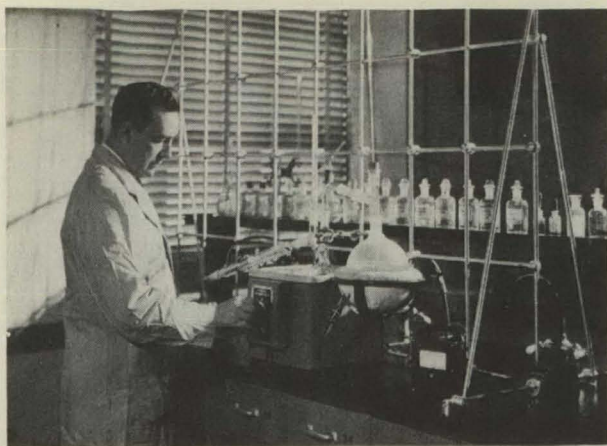
For the isolation of steam volatile poisons, it is necessary to steam distill some of the minced tissue after the mixture of the organs has been made acid with tartaric acid. This acid distillate will contain volatile poisons such as hydrocyanic acid, ethers, aldehydes, alcohols, chlorinated hydrocarbons, nitrobenzene, phosphorus, and other similar materials. After the acid distillate has been collected, the mixture of tissues is made alkaline



Figure 1.—Burning toxicological specimen on the grating spectrograph.

<sup>1</sup> Based on a paper prepared by B. J. White, Ph. D., of the FBI Laboratory, for delivery before a meeting of the Ohio State Coroners' Association, May 12, 1948, Cincinnati, Ohio.



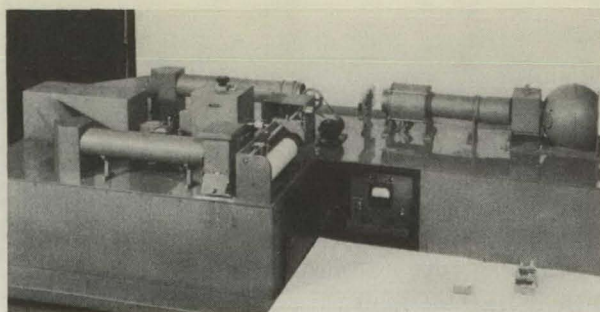


**Figure 2.—Steam distillation of volatile poisons.**

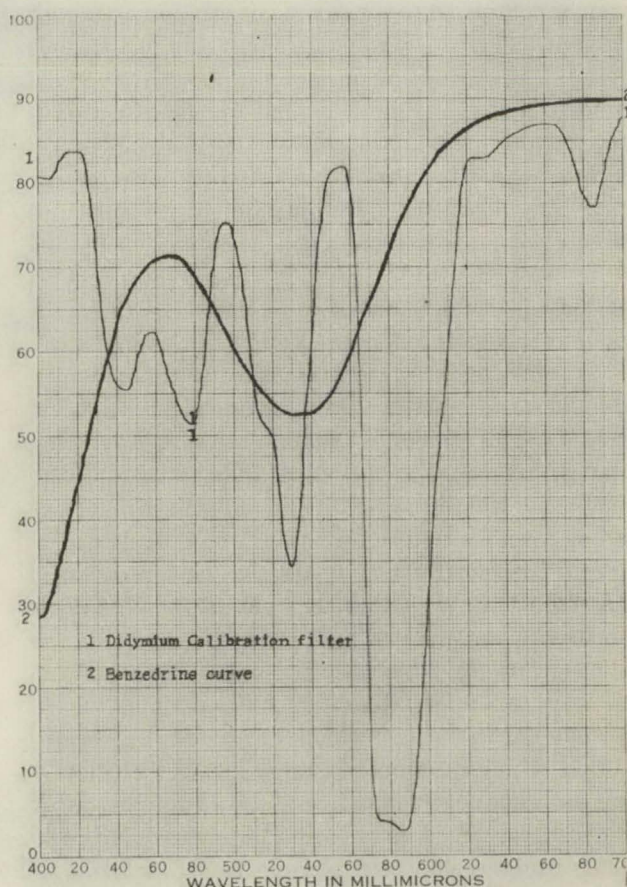
with magnesium oxide—and steam distilled to obtain the alkaline distillate which will contain nicotine, coniine, and similar poisons. The two distillates are then tested using various chemical tests for the presence of poisonous substances which would be separated by steam distillation. Figure 2 illustrates a steam distillation being made for the presence of volatile poisons.

In conducting tests on the distillates for poisons, it is necessary to make a large variety of tests. These chemical tests include the production of specific colored derivatives and crystalline precipitates. The production of a specific colored derivative is illustrated by the identification of beta phenylisopropylamine (benzedrine). This drug is a stimulant which has been used by malingerers to evade military service. One of the physiological effects of benzedrine is the elevation of the blood pressure which may cause the individual to be excused from military service. Benzedrine can be extracted from a urine sample taken from the suspected malingerer and the drug is identified by coupling with diazotized paranitroaniline. The colored dye, which is produced, is identified and the amount of drug present in the urine is determined by means of a recording spectrophotometer. This instrument and a curve of the benzedrine dye are shown in figures 3 and 4.

The alkaloids are composed of a large number of plant materials having widespread use in medicine and also possessing toxic properties if taken in overdose. The alkaloids include such materials as strychnine, codeine, morphine, quinine, and many others. In order to test for alkaloids, the usual method is to use the classical Stas-Otto process or a modification of this method. The tissue is made acid with tartaric acid and extracted



**Figure 3.—Recording spectrophotometer.**



**Figure 4.—Transmission curve of colored dye obtained from reaction of benzedrine with diazotized paranitroaniline in comparison to magnesium oxide.**

several times with 50 percent ethyl alcohol. The alcoholic extracts are filtered, evaporated, and the residue treated with absolute alcohol in order to remove impurities. Several purifications usually are necessary in order to remove the protein dissolved by the alcoholic extraction. Extraction is completed by using petroleum ether, diethyl ether and chloroform both in acid and alkaline solution. If any residue is obtained in the extractions, it is necessary to identify the materials which are



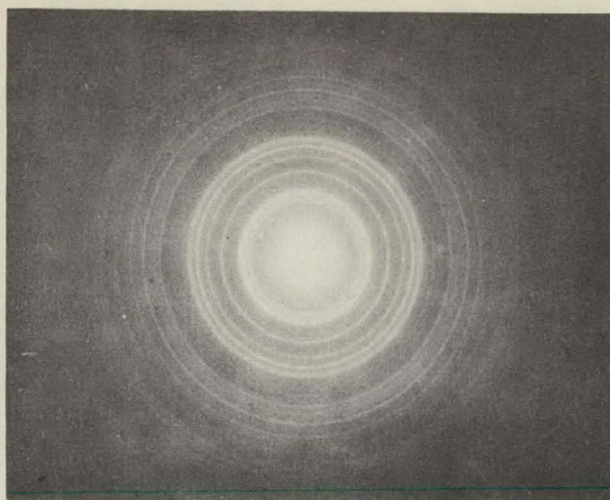


Figure 5.—Diffraction pattern of zinc oxide.

present by chemical tests. It is usually impossible to extract 100 percent of any poison which has been absorbed into the body. If an extremely poisonous material has been taken internally, only a small amount will be present in the toxicological specimens. For this reason only minute quantities of alkaloidal poisons are sometimes obtained from the extractions. In order to identify the residue obtained, it is necessary to use micro technique in which only a few crystals of the substance are used for each test. Such crystals are examined with the petrographic microscope to identify the materials by optical crystallographic methods. Such alkaloids are identified readily by forming a derivative of the particular alkaloid and measuring its crystalline properties such as indices of refraction, optical sign, pleochroism and similar properties. It is sometimes advantageous to study the extremely small crystals by using the electron microscope which provides direct viewing of the crystal with magnifications of 22,000 diameters. The electron microscope can also be used to make electron diffraction studies of materials exhibiting crystalline characteristics. Any crystalline substance will diffract a beam of electrons, as it does X-rays, through *discreet* angles depending upon the molecular makeup or lattice spacing of the material and the velocity of the electrons. Various rings are caused by the cones of the electrons which intersect the photographic plate in circles whose radii are related to the lattice spacing. By measuring the radii of the rings it is possible to determine the composition of the crystalline material examined. Figure 5 shows the diffraction pattern of zinc oxide.

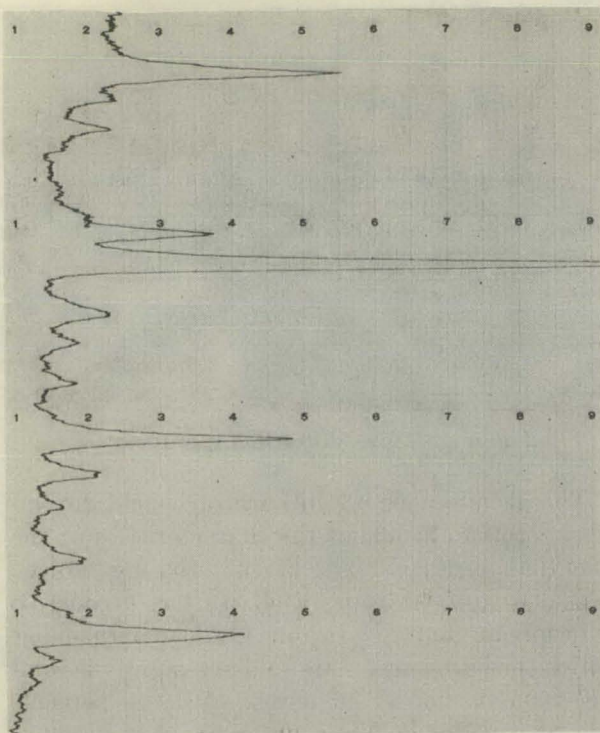


Figure 6.—X-ray diffraction spectrometer.

The promiscuous use of barbituric-acid derivatives seems to be one of the characteristics of the twentieth century. The use of sleeping tablets, capsules, and barbiturate elixirs has become so widespread that the various trade names under which the barbiturates are sold are rapidly becoming common household terms. A large percentage of suicides in this country are now accomplished by means of barbiturates. Barbiturate poisonings usually affect the victim in such a manner that autopsy findings are negative. In order to ascertain whether an individual actually died from barbiturate poisoning, a toxicological examination of urine and gastric contents plus samples of the liver, kidney, and brain is usually indicated. Isolation and identification of barbiturates from body fluids and organs are extremely complex because of the large number of barbiturates presently on the market. At the present time, there are over 100 obtainable medicinals containing barbiturates. Some barbiturates have very closely related chemical properties, which make identification difficult. One method for identification is by the electron-diffraction method previously explained, or if the quantity of material is sufficient, any powder or crystalline material may be examined on the X-ray-diffraction spectrometer. The X-rays are diffracted from the powder at definite angles. The X-rays diffracted are then detected by a Geiger counter and the result automatically traced on graph paper. By measuring the peaks obtained and calculating the angles of diffraction, it is possible to identify the materials. Figures 6 and 7 show the X-ray spectrometer and a portion of a curve of diethylbarbituric acid.

If body organs or fluids are being submitted to the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C., for





**Figure 7.—Portion of X-ray pattern of diethylbarbituric acid.**

toxicological examination, the following suggestions are made:

1. All glass containers should be used so that the materials cannot come in contact with any metal.
2. Each container should be sealed, identified as to name of victim, organ or fluid submitted, date of autopsy, and initials of investigator, and name of autopsy surgeon.
3. Each container should have only one organ or body fluid and no preservatives should be added.

## ***National Bankruptcy Act***

The FBI is charged with the responsibility of investigating violations of the bankruptcy statute.

These include misappropriation, sequestration, or destruction of any property or document belonging to the estate of a bankrupt by an officer of the court; concealment of assets of a bankrupt from an officer of the court; false oath; false claim; receiving any material amount of property from a bankrupt after the filing of a proceeding under this act with intent to defeat the act; acting or forbearing to act in any proceeding under this act; concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy; concealing, destroying, mutilating, falsifying, or making a false entry in any document of a bankrupt estate after the filing of the proceeding under this act or in contemplation thereof; or withholding from an officer of the

4. If possible, the containers should be packed in dry ice and placed in a box with insulating material such as rock wool or a similar substance.

5. In all suspected barbiturate poisonings, urine and gastric washings should be submitted.

6. If tests are requested for all types of poisons, at least one-half of each organ should be submitted for examination.

7. An original letter of transmittal should be forwarded, preferably by air mail, in order that the laboratory may be advised in advance of the shipment. A carbon copy of the letter should be enclosed with the evidence in order that it may be properly identified upon arrival.

8. All pertinent facts, including autopsy report, concerning the history of the case should be included in the letter of transmittal. This information should include symptoms exhibited by the victim, duration of illness, occupation of victim, poisons available, drugs administered as a treatment and any suspicious medicines or unlabeled materials available to the victim. The letter of transmittal and the evidence should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., Attention: FBI Laboratory.

It can readily be seen that a complete toxicological examination for all types of poisons is an extremely complex procedure requiring a considerable period of time. Toxicological examinations are further complicated by the fact that any poison taken into the body is necessarily diluted to a great extent by being distributed to various parts of the body. When only small specimens are submitted for examination, it is obviously impossible to test for any great number of poisons. The examination also is often complicated by the presence of embalming fluids or other preserving fluids which have been added to organs after removal from the body.

court any document affecting or relating to the bankrupt estate to which the officer is entitled after the filing of a proceeding under this act.

It is a violation of this act for an individual to serve as a referee in a case in which he is directly or indirectly interested; when an officer of the court purchases directly or indirectly any property of the bankrupt estate of which he is such officer; or when an officer of the court refuses to permit an inspection of the accounts relating to the affairs of, and of the documents of, estates in his charge by parties in interest when directed by the court so to do. Fixing fees is unlawful as is approval of fixed fees by a judge. It is likewise unlawful for a judge to appoint a relative as a receiver or a trustee.





# **Police Records Systems**

## **Arrest and Identification Records**

### **Purpose**

A primary purpose of organized law enforcement is the apprehension of violators of city, State, and Federal laws falling within the proper jurisdictional ranges.

Since their historical beginnings, organized agencies have kept some type of record of the persons arrested by their representatives. In many instances these records were extremely simple, limited to date, name and charge. Those kept by other agencies were often complete, reciting the circumstances leading to the arrest, as well as descriptive data of the prisoner.

Some departments have continued to use the more simple system through the years. Others have added records here and there, both to satisfy their own needs, and because courts and other agencies have demanded more and more information. Soon they find themselves overburdened with a complicated arrest record procedure. In some instances the system, while complicated, is not adequate from the standpoint of essential information. Still other departments have kept pace with the times and have abolished the complicated systems in favor of one which is up-to-date.

There are two main types of records in police work—complaint and investigation and arrest records. The records of offenses deal primarily with crimes committed. They provide a departmental history of the individual case from the time the complaint was received to the recovery of the property and the apprehension of the perpetrator.

Arrest records deal with persons. They start when the violator is arrested, whether it is a technical traffic arrest or an actual one. In records of offenses, law enforcement agencies are interested in clearances. In arrest records they are interested in dispositions.

Arrest records provide a documental record of the police transaction in which a violator is arrested, summoned, notified, or cited. The main purpose for maintaining arrest records is to pro-

vide a permanent record of the details of the arrest from the time the person is taken into custody until he is released.

Lack of convictions, or convictions for lesser offenses than charged, enable the administrator to determine the efficiency of individual officers as well as of the department in conducting thorough investigations and preparing cases for court. The availability of such information in the arrest records also affords an opportunity to guard against overzealousness or incompetency on the part of officers in arresting and charging innocent persons.

Information relative to the charge, place and time of arrest is, of course, valuable in connection with any study to determine the adequacy of present patrol force distributions.

### **Recording Information**

Arrest records in all law-enforcement agencies should provide for certain essential information which will cover the facts of the arrest and allow an individual to be identified, at least tentatively, at a future date. The following items are considered essential:

1. Full name (given, middle and surname).
2. Residence.
3. Descriptive data (including date and place of birth).
4. Charge.
5. Place arrested.
6. Arresting officer.
7. Date and time arrested.
8. Complainant (if other than arresting officer).

### **Name**

The full name of every person arrested should be made a matter of record to facilitate the preparation, filing and searching of index cards. At some future date the middle name will often spell the difference between the identification of an individual and a nonidentification. This is particularly true as the number of arrested persons having common surnames increases. A department may have 50 "Charles Browns" but when the middle names are used, very few will be identical. For example, out of 50 only 2 or 3 would have the name "Charles Edward Brown."



Full names will always allow more complete searches in the Master Name Index. The name "Charles Edward Brown" may be searched several ways as follows:

Charles Edward Brown.  
Charles E. Brown.  
Charles Brown.  
Edward Brown.  
C. E. Brown.  
Edward Charles Brown.

### ***Residence***

The booking officer should also obtain the full and correct address from each person arrested. Obviously, some persons will furnish false addresses. Quite frequently the address furnished by a prisoner will give rise to suspicion and cause the department to investigate the individual fully to determine whether he may have been involved in some crime. Some floaters will furnish an address close to the one where they pulled their job as this may be the only address they know in town.

### ***Description***

The descriptive data recorded on an arrest record should be as accurate as possible. The booking officer should not take a devil-may-care or half-hearted attitude in obtaining information from prisoners. The height of the prisoner should be reasonably accurate. Many departments have a scale on the wall near the booking desk or counter. When a prisoner stands next to it, the close approximate height may be determined. The prisoner's weight should also be accurate. The booking officer should avoid describing all hair as black, brown, or light; but, instead, should accurately describe the actual color. The eyes, complexion, and scars and marks should be accurately described. Of course, the sex and race should be recorded.

The date and place of birth are important in recording arrest data. For example, a department may have, over a period of time, hundreds of "Charles Edward Browns," but it is unlikely that any two of them will have the identical birth dates and places. A long-time hoodlum will often use the same birthdate and place each time he is arrested. This information is helpful in searching names in the Master Name Index. It is by no means a positive identification, which can only be obtained through fingerprints.

For example, a record clerk is making a search to ascertain whether the prisoner, "Charles Edward Brown," has a prior record or is wanted. The clerk has certain information available on

the arrest record as a guide and knows that "Brown" is white, male, born on January 28, 1914, in Chicago, Ill., and notes other descriptive data. The index contains several hundred index cards on this name and its variations. First, the clerk determines the race and sex, and then looks for the birth date and place. If an index card shows "Charles E. Brown, white, male, born January 28, 1914," the clerk will have at least a tentative identification. As a matter of fact, if any similarity exists, a further check should be made for positive identification through fingerprint records. If no identification is effected through a name search, the fingerprints should be checked in the classification files.

As the years go by this little bit of information obtained by the booking officer, as a prisoner is booked, will save the department much duplication of effort and employee time.

### ***Charge***

The specific crime for which the person is arrested should be recorded on the arrest record. For this purpose departments will find a standard by using the complete uniform classifications of offenses adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The State code number or the specific State crime may also be recorded opposite the charge. For example, in some States burglary is classified as first, second, and third degree, and the code numbers may be 2,216, 2,217 and 2,218. On the arrest record "Burglary" would be recorded and by it the code number indicating the degree of the burglary. Other States have unlawful entry as a State crime. This could be recorded on the arrest record as "Burglary (unlawful entry)."

### ***Place of Arrest***

The address or place at which the subject was arrested is also considered important, particularly in making studies by location of crimes and offenders and in prosecution. The name of the arresting officer also is essential both from the administrative standpoint and from the prosecution angle. If there is a complainant other than the arresting officer, his name should also be recorded.

### ***Arrest Record Procedures***

There are several elements in a complete arrest record procedure as shown by the following:

- (a) Obtaining and recording arrest data.
- (b) Handling and recording prisoners' property.



(For an explanation of the use of this form see the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.)

(Additional copies of this form may be obtained by addressing a request to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.)

- (c) Preparing or recording the arresting officer's report.
- (d) Indexing.
- (e) Obtaining dispositions.
- (f) Fingerprinting and photographing prisoners.

The arresting officer's report (item *c*) setting forth circumstances leading to the arrest is considered essential in a modern arrest record pro-

The names of all persons arrested should be checked against the Master Name Index (item *d*) to ascertain whether they are wanted or have a



prior arrest record. This is a function which should be handled automatically as a part of the arrest procedure.

The names of all persons arrested, except in minor traffic violations, should be indexed in the Master Name Index. The index cards should contain sufficient information to aid the record employee in searching for a name. The type of information which should be recorded on an arrest index card is illustrated in figure 2 of the article entitled "Master Name Index," published in the March 1948 issue of this Bulletin. If a blank index card is used, the date, arrest number, charge, and disposition should be recorded along with other information on the face of the card.

In order for an agency to have complete arrest records, which will be of maximum value, it is essential that complete dispositions (item *e*) be obtained in every instance, even though the prosecution is handled by another agency. For example, a person is arrested and charged with robbery, which is a felony and felonies are prosecuted by the State in the county or State courts. The police department immediately turns the prisoner over to the sheriff's office for this purpose. When the case has been prosecuted, a disposition should be obtained and recorded on the police department's records. The arrest was made by the city officers and in reality it is a police case. The fact that the prisoner was turned over to the sheriff's office and prosecuted by the State does not alter the requirement that the disposition should be obtained.

In all minor cases where the arrested person is charged with a misdemeanor, which is disposed of in police court, it is a comparatively simple matter to obtain the final disposition. A copy of the arrest record may be furnished the clerk of court, and he can post the disposition and return the copy to the police department. In the event the department uses the arrest docket procedure rather than the individual arrest record form, it is probable that the department furnishes the clerk each day a list of the persons arrested together with the charges placed against them. One copy of this form can be noted by the clerk of the court to show the disposition and returned to the police department. The final disposition of each case may then be posted to the original arrest record. In felony cases a tickler should be maintained in the follow-up file of the police agency until the final disposition of the charge has been ascertained and posted to the arrest record. An extension of the ordinary arrest procedure is the fingerprinting of persons

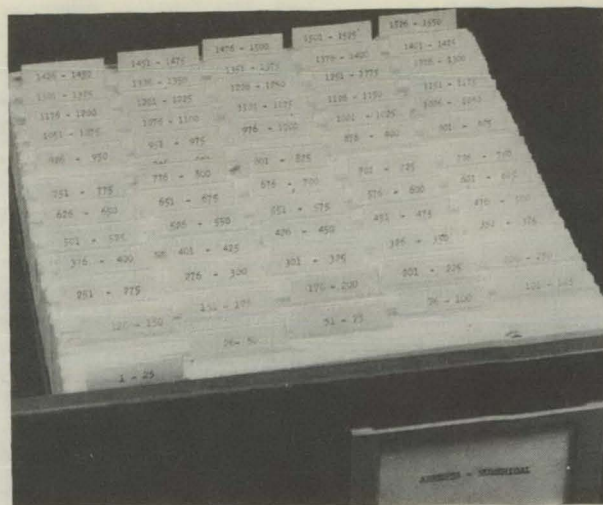


Figure 1A.

arrested (item *f*). It provides a positive means of identification and is well recognized as a part of the arrest procedure in modern police departments. Generally, all persons arrested, except for routine traffic violations, should be fingerprinted, within legal limits.

### ***Chronological Record of Arrests***

A basic rule in a modern record procedure is "all main records should be filed numerically and indexed alphabetically." This rule applies to arrest records as well as to the other main records of a department. Every law enforcement agency should have in one place a complete chronological record of arrests.

In a small law enforcement agency where arrests are few in number, a simple arrest record procedure may be followed. The recording may be in a bound arrest book or register. Figure 1 illustrates a sample page from an arrest book entitled "Register of Persons Charged." This form was designed by the IACP in connection with the uniform crime reporting program. Booklets are available without charge upon request to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The usual book record may be supplemented by complete descriptive data on the fingerprint card if the department fingerprints each person upon the occasion of each arrest.

A bound book or an arrest register is adequate for a small police department, or for the purpose of listing persons placed in jail and released. The limitations of such a record, however, should be kept in mind. A bound book is not a flexible record; carbon copies cannot be made; the amount



**Front.**

LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		ALIASES		ARREST NO.	
RESIDENCE			SEX	COL.	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES
OCCUPATION			COMPLEXION	DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH			
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER			OF MOTHER			SCARS AND MARKS			
CHARGE	PLACE ARRESTED		ARRESTING OFFICER						
TIME AND DATE OF ARREST		COMPLAINANT			SERIAL NO.				
CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING ARREST:									

FINAL DISPOSITION

FORM 54, ARREST RECORD

**Reverse.**

PRISONER SEARCHED BY \_\_\_\_\_

LIST OF PRISONER'S PROPERTY:

PRISONER'S SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above property, being all of that removed from me on the occasion of my arrest as indicated on the face of this form.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: IF PRISONER IS UNABLE TO SIGN AT TIME OF ARREST OR BEFORE RELEASE, THE APPROPRIATE SPACE SHOULD BEAR THE SIGNATURES OF TWO OFFICERS AS WITNESSES.

**Figure 2.**

and type of information are limited; the record cannot be typed; and where one is used, an additional record, generally, will be prepared for the court. It must be remembered that when identical information is recorded on more than one record, there is a duplication of recording which results in an excessive amount of employee time being expended and this, of course, is costly. Figure

1a illustrates a numerical file of original arrest reports which act as a chronological record of arrests in lieu of a book record.

Law-enforcement agencies in some jurisdictions are required to maintain a bound book for recording arrests. Others use a bound book because they have been using that system for years and it has almost become a tradition. Wherever possible, police departments should consider discontinuing the arrest book when it is not serving any purpose or where it is causing a duplication.

In one State most departments claimed there was a State law requiring a bound arrest book. One department, modernizing its record procedure, wanted to eliminate the book and had the city attorney look up the law which the departments believed existed. No such written law could be found on the statute books and the department was able to eliminate a costly routine. Many other departments followed suit.

Individual forms designed to fit the needs of the particular department are a decided improvement over the usual bound book record. In every instance the forms should be prepared on standard-sized paper, either 5 by 8 or letter size, so standard filing equipment may be utilized.

**Preparing Arrest Records**

An arrest record should be prepared in detail at the time a prisoner is booked. As many copies as are necessary for distribution should be made. Usually a minimum of one carbon copy is prepared. Each arrest record is numbered consecutively with a new number being assigned each time a person is arrested. This is a second series of numbers used by a law-enforcement agency. The first is the series of numbers used in complaint and investigations records. The arrest numbers may continue indefinitely without starting a new series at the end of one or several years.

Figure 2 illustrates an arrest record which combines the arrest data, officer's report in minor arrests, and the recording and receipting of prisoners' property. This form has many advantages since all the elements of a complete arrest procedure, except indexing and fingerprinting, are present on one form.

Property taken from a prisoner may be itemized on the reverse. The prisoner is required to sign the form, if physically able, signifying that the property listed is all that was removed from him on the occasion of his arrest. The prisoner again



## Front.

LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		ALIASES		ARREST NO.	
RESIDENCE		SEX		COL.		AGE		HEIGHT	
OCCUPATION		COMPLEXION		DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH		WEIGHT	
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER		OF MOTHER		SCARS AND MARKS				HAIR	
CHARGE		PLACE ARRESTED		ARRESTING OFFICER				EYES	
TIME AND DATE OF ARREST		COMPLAINANT						SERIAL NO.	

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING ARREST:

ARREST RECORD  
FORM NO. 5

POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Reverse.

NAMES OF PROSECUTING WITNESSES		ADDRESS		TELEPHONE	
FINAL DISPOSITION					
FOUND GUILTY OF		YRS.		MO.	
TERM OF SENTENCE		DAYS		FINE \$	
DISCHARGED		PROBATION		(CHECK BOX)	
OTHER DISPOSITION					
JUDGE		COURT		DATE	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ROUTING FORM  
(LOCAL REGULATIONS MAY BE INSERTED HERE)

Figure 3.

signs the property form when his property is returned to him, acknowledging receipt of the same. In the event the prisoner is unable to sign his name, the appropriate space should bear the signatures of two officers as witnesses. The prisoners' property form on the reverse of the arrest record serves two purposes:

(a) The recording and receipting of prisoners' property become a permanent record without having to file a separate form on the property involved.

(b) It allows the record employee to search the name and property identification index from one record.

Some departments follow the practice of furnishing the prisoner with a copy of the property received. If the department uses a form similar to the one in figure 2, it may have a supply of property forms printed on blank paper, without the arrest record on the reverse. The arrest report is first prepared and when the property is recorded on the reverse a plain property form may be inserted with a sheet of carbon paper. Then the copy furnished the prisoner will contain only the record of the property removed from him and not the details of the arrest.

Figure 3 illustrates another type of an arrest record. It is to be noted that the form for recording the details of the arrest is identical with the form in figure 2. This form is used by a large department where the prisoner is booked in one place and searched in another, and where more detailed information is desired on a disposition. Other departments use this or a similar form in instances where the court uses the police department's arrest records to record the official fine, sentence, or release.

When this form is used, a separate form for the recording of prisoners' property must be provided.

Some departments and many sheriffs' offices

handle a great volume of prisoners. The booking procedure and handling of prisoners' property and cash become quite a problem. Figure 4a illustrates a form designed as a "Jail Entry Record" or booking form. It will be noted that the form does not provide for the circumstances surrounding the arrest and accordingly an officer's report must be prepared on a separate form for each arrest. It will also be observed that a space for the place of birth is not provided but if desired it could be added to this form.

Information concerning each person placed in jail is recorded on the form including descriptive data, cell or block number, date and time committed, arrest or jail number, charge, committing authority, disposition and how released. An account of the prisoner's cash is recorded, together with the signature or initials of the prisoner, for each transaction. Property is recorded on the reverse of this form which is illustrated in figure 4b.

The signature of the prisoner is obtained when he is placed in jail and when released in the same manner as described above. In addition this form also provides for the right index fingerprint when the prisoner is received and also when released as a positive means of identification. The system of single fingerprint identification can be used on other types of arrest records. It serves two purposes:

(a) To determine that the right prisoner is being released, and

(b) To identify a person at some future date as having been arrested before.

Similarly, the signature of a prisoner at the time he is placed in jail may be compared with his signature at the time he is released as an aid



Cell Block A	Cell No. 23	Date & Time Committed 11/28/47 3 PM	Jail Register # 195275
Prisoner's Name John William Doe		Blanky Book Alias	
Date of Birth 1/28/14	Age 33	Sex M	Color Y
Height 6' 0"	Weight 185	Eyes Blue	Hair Brown
Complexion Fair			
Charge Burglary	Bench warrant	Judge Roe	
Kind of writ	Officer Issuing		
Signature State Penitentiary 12-21-47	To State Prison 12-30-47		
Disposition	How Released (Date)		

Date	Deposit	Withdrawal	Balance	Signature
11-28-47	10.00		10.00	John W. Doe
12-1-47		1.00	9.00	J.W.D.
12-10-47		2.00	7.00	J.W.D.
12-11-47	2.00		9.00	J.W.D.
12-21-47		2.00	7.00	J.W.D.
12-30-47		10.00		John W. Doe
Released 12-30-47				

Figure 4A.

Name	Date	Deposit	Withdrawal	Balance on Hand	Deputy's Initials
J. W. Doe	11-28-47	10.00		10.00	J.W.D.
Charles Jones	11-28-47	100.00		110.00	J.W.D.
J. W. Doe	12-1-47		1.00	109.00	J.W.D.
J. W. Doe	12-10-47		2.00	107.00	J.W.D.
John W. Doe	12-11-47	5.00		112.00	J.W.D.
Charles Jones	12-11-47		100.00	12.00	J.W.D.
J. W. Doe	12-30-47		12.00		J.W.D.

Figure 4B.

in determining that the proper prisoner is being released.

Figure 4c shows a sample page of a deputy's or jailer's case book. With this system all money belonging to prisoners is placed in one central depository. Each jailer need only receipt the one whom he relieves for the cash on hand. It is not necessary for the relief officer to check each prisoner's property envelope when he assumes custody. The balance in the cash book should equal the amount on deposit. The total of each individual jail record should equal the amount on deposit in

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## Twenty-fourth Anniversary

The Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary on July 1, 1948.

When the Division was established in 1924, a total of 810,188 arrest records, previously maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and by Leavenworth Penitentiary, were consolidated in Washington, D. C. These formed the nucleus for the present mammoth collection of

Prisoner searched by J. C. Hamm
List of prisoner's property:
1 switchblade knife
1 Elgin watch #16792
Miscellaneous personal effects

Prisoner's signature John W. Doe
I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above property, being all of that removed from me on the occasion of my arrest as indicated on the face of this form.
Signature: John W. Doe Date 12-30-47
Note: If prisoner is unable to sign at time of arrest or before release, the appropriate space should bear the signatures of two deputies as witnesses.
Received (Rt. Index)
Released (Rt. Index)

Figure 4C.

the cash book. This procedure allows the administrator to fix responsibility where many prisoners and considerable sums of money are handled.

(The discussion of Arrest and Identification Records will be continued in an ensuing issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

more than 109,000,000 sets of fingerprint cards in file, a quantity which assumes meaning when one considers that the cards now on hand would form 163 separate stacks each as high as the Washington Monument, or that placed edge to edge they would extend halfway around the world with enough left over to form a path from Boston to Miami, as the plane flies.





# Defensive Tactics

## G. MISCELLANEOUS HOLDS AND THROWS

**NOTE:** The following techniques have application in situations where your opponent has attacked, or is about to attack you.

### 1. *Wrist Throw*

**SITUATION:** Opponent is standing slightly to your right and facing you.

**ACTION:** Step forward with your left foot and at the same time grasp opponent's right hand with your left hand. Your thumb is placed on

the back of his hand, between the first and middle fingers, and your fingers pass over his thumb to the palm of his hand (fig. 88). Quickly bend his wrist, and with a circular motion turn his hand inward and upward raising it about shoulder high. As you do so, grasp his hand with your right hand, placing your thumb on the back of his hand between the middle and third fingers and your fingers in his palm, close to his wrist. Pressure is applied on the back of his hand and on his wrist forcing his hand downward and outward to your left (fig. 89). Drag opponent to the floor by con-

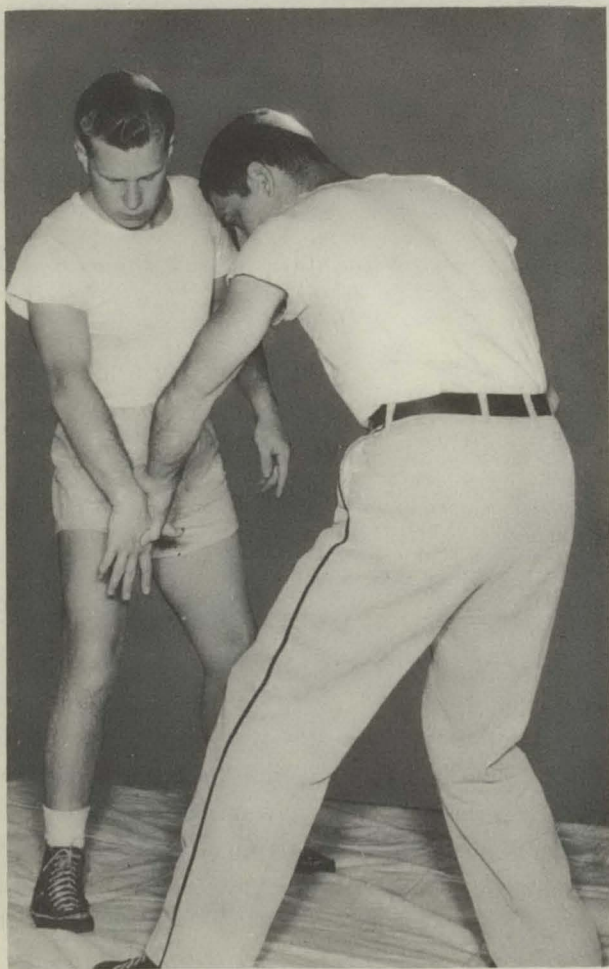


Figure 88.

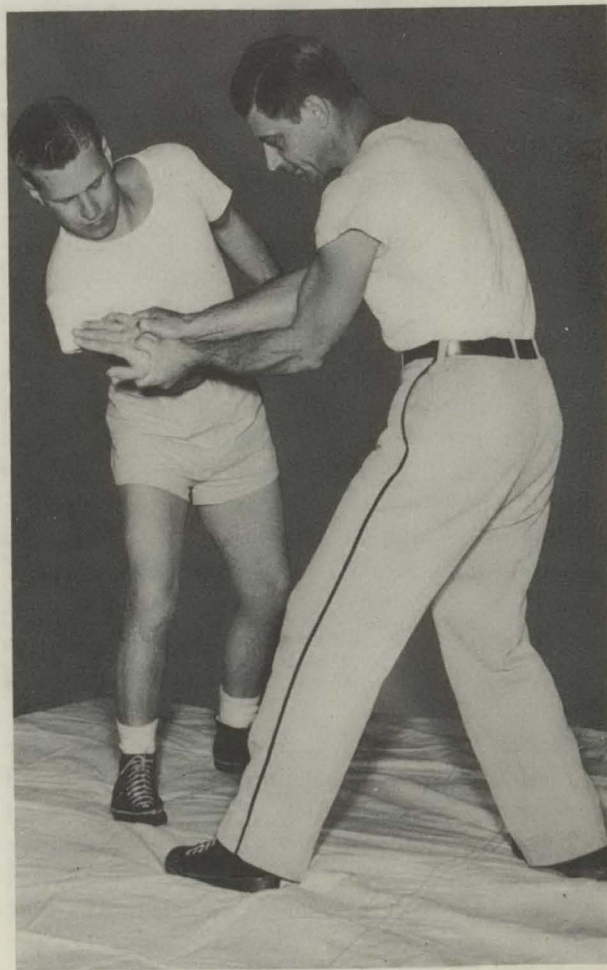
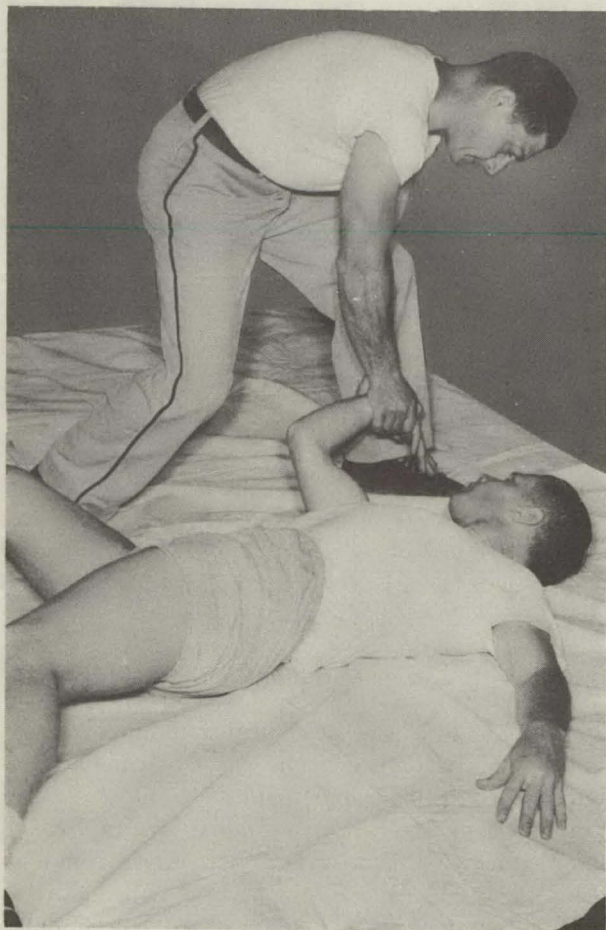


Figure 89.



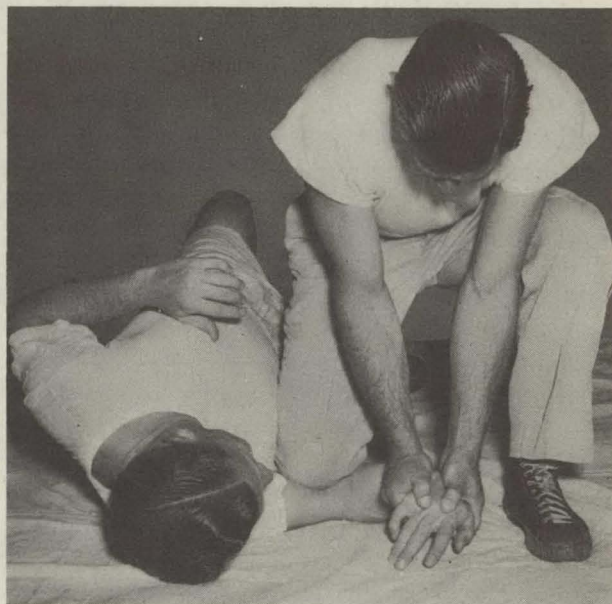
tinuing the pressure on his hand and wrist as you step backward with your left foot (fig. 90). Further punishment can be inflicted on opponent by smashing down hard on his lower ribs with your right knee (fig. 91), or by placing your right knee on his right arm directly above his elbow (fig. 92).



**Figure 90.**



**Figure 91.**



**Figure 92.**

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### ***Rotary Club Honors Rochester Officer***

For the first time in the history of the local organization the annual civic award presented by the Rochester Rotary Club, Rochester, N. Y., was given to a police officer.

Lt. Henry Jensen, of the Rochester Police Department, was presented the award at a noon luncheon meeting in the Powers Hotel on May 25, 1948, in connection with the outstanding work he has done in the handling of youth in his community. Lieutenant Jensen is director of the

Youth Bureau and Police Athletic League. A police officer for 11 years, and a leader in Boy Scout, YMCA, and American Red Cross work, Lieutenant Jensen is giving much to the guidance of the youngsters and the supervision of their recreational activities in the city of Rochester. An extensive article on Lieutenant Jensen's work appeared in the May 1948 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



## POLICE PERSONALITIES

Sixty years in law enforcement. This is the combined total of service of two outstanding officers of the Orangeburg, S. C., Police Department.

Reliable, conscientious and progressive, Lts. Thomas M. Hall and George W. Dukes help Chief of Police T. E. Salley keep the department functioning smoothly. When he is absent these officers take over the administrative tasks and operations continue without a break.

Lt. Thomas M. Hall was born near Cope, S. C., on February 12, 1877. He entered the law-enforcement profession in 1904 in Orangeburg County. In 1912 he became a rural police officer operating out of the sheriff's office at Orangeburg. He held this position for approximately 7 years. Lieutenant Hall recalls that at the beginning of his career a police officer's salary was \$75.00 a month and he had to furnish his own horse and buggy. There were no automobiles, radios, uniforms, or other equipment furnished an officer. Likewise, there was no form of training whatsoever.

By 1919, when Lieutenant Hall became a member of the Orangeburg City Police Department as a patrolman at \$100.00 a month, a gun and a uniform were furnished, but there was still no training course offered. At this time the department consisted of three patrolmen and the chief of police. When it shortly thereafter increased in size to include six men, the chief and a plain-clothes officer, Lieutenant Hall performed the duties of the latter.

By this time the department had two cars, one of which was operated by the plain-clothesman. The work day, however, was still 12 hours long at that time. Today Orangeburg has 15 patrolmen, 5 sergeants, 2 lieutenants, and the chief. Base salary is \$170.00 a month and the organization has three radio cars, an identification officer, and regular police schools.

Lieutenant Hall has worked on numerous felony cases of all types. He has served as acting chief several times, one of these occasions being while Chief T. E. Salley was attending the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hall have been married

## Orangeburg's Lieutenants



*Lieutenants Hall and Dukes.*

46 years. They have seven children, one of whom is C. H. Hall, identification officer of the Orangeburg, S. C., Police Department.

Lt. George W. Dukes was born at Orangeburg on August 25, 1886. His police career began in June 1921, when he became a rural policeman for Orangeburg County at a salary of \$100.00 a month, no expenses paid. He worked 2 years in this position and 4 years as a State constable before he was made chief of the Orangeburg County Rural Police of five men. In 1932 he transferred to the Orangeburg Police Department as a patrolman on the beat and worked up to night sergeant, desk sergeant, and to lieutenant.

Lieutenant Dukes believes the modern conveniences of radio and proper schooling in investigating techniques have made the Orangeburg department one of the most efficient in the State. He himself has worked on cases of murder, larceny, assaults, and other major felonies at a time when officers worked without assistance and the hazards of apprehending a criminal were materially increased.



Law enforcement is a profession in the family. Lieutenant Dukes' father was sheriff of Orangeburg County from 1892 until 1908, and his brother was a deputy in the same county.

Married for 37 years, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dukes have five children.

Orangeburg has received approximately 60 years of service from two respected citizens.

## ***Colorado Marshal***

The cold silence of an early Colorado morning was broken by the faint sound of footsteps in the snow. The town marshal of Kremmling, Grand County, Colo., was checking quietly on the sleeping mountain town.

It was 3 a. m., January 18, 1948. Shadows lay heavy on the snow. Everything seemed right and familiar. The streets were empty and quiet. At the corner, near a garage, the officer noted a 1947, gray Ford tudor automobile. The parked machine bore license No. 53-711. The "53" meant that it belonged in Grand County, yet Chancy Van Pelt, the patrolling marshal, who was also undersheriff, knew he had not seen it before. He checked the parked car carefully and found that it was unlocked. The officer's faint suspicions gave way to certainty. Inside the gray Ford bearing a Colorado license plate he found a 1946 Nebraska license, 1-73545.

Completing his brief check on the car, which he now presumed to be stolen, Van Pelt noted two sets of fresh footprints in the snow. Innocent travelers do not carry spare license plates. The marshal followed the footprints.

For two blocks the clear cut trail continued. It came to an abrupt halt at the rear door of the Bank of Kremmling. Quietly the alert officer tried the door. It was locked. Van Pelt then hurried to a nearby hotel to seek help and in a few moments he returned, accompanied by a local rancher.

As the men approached the bank they heard sound and movement at the back door. Both stepped behind a small shed approximately 10 steps from the rear when two men made their exit from the bank. As the suspects passed the shed, the undersheriff seized the one in the lead.

The startled subject, who was laden with two bags of money, two nail bars, a sledge and a quantity of burglar's tools, offered little resistance.

The surprise attack was too much for him. He must certainly have thought the devil lay in wait for unwary feet. The second bandit turned and fled.

Loosing the first burglar, the undersheriff hurriedly fired several shots after the fleeing man but failed to halt him.

The captive had to be disposed of before effective pursuit could be instituted. Quickly the undersheriff hurried his prisoner toward the hotel across the street from the bank. It was icy underfoot and the officer caught his foot, slipped and fell. He did not, however, release his hold on the burglar. The latter, still laden with money and the tools of his trade, came crashing down on the fallen officer who wriggled from under and, though sustaining a severely sprained ankle in the course of the fall, hauled the burglar off to the city jail.

Ignoring his throbbing ankle, Van Pelt got into his own car and began to hunt for the second thief. He had halted briefly on a corner when a gray Ford, license No. 53-711, passed in front of his car. The officer promptly gave chase. In the next few minutes pandemonium broke loose.

Van Pelt fired at the fleeing machine, emptying his revolver. Two shots took effect in the machine but the driver was unscathed and the flight continued. Racing his automobile, the officer rammed the rear of the fleeing car. It went into a spin on the icy road. Again Van Pelt rammed the fugitive's machine, this time on the right side.

Too much had happened in too short a time for the fleeing burglar. He surrendered, offering no resistance whatever although a loaded .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver lay beside him in the car.

Undersheriff Van Pelt, limping on his swollen ankle, his gun empty, escorted his second prisoner back to the city jail.

For the first time the officer was able to pause long enough to take stock of the morning's activities. His patrol work had resulted in the recovery of \$21,474.75 which the burglars had obtained from the safety deposit boxes and from within the bank vault. He had apprehended two armed men, both of whom had long criminal records.





*Chancy Van Pelt.*

The subjects, Ervin Webster Margerum and Harold Michael Payne, were charged with bank burglary. Payne, the last to be apprehended, admitted his part in the offense, including the theft of a license plate which they utilized on the getaway car.

The subjects left Omaha, Nebr., on January 12 and drove west through Nevada and Utah to "try our luck gambling and if we failed in that we were going to pull a job of some kind to get some money."

Apparently their gambling luck was no good. At 11 o'clock on the night of January 17 they broke into the Bank of Kremmling, drilled a hole into the vault, rifled safety deposit boxes and created general havoc until they ran into what they must have considered a commando unit.

The coveralls and jackets worn by the subjects were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. Mortar

and sand in the pockets and on the outer surfaces were compared with samples taken from underneath the safe at the bank. The same kind of cementing material and the same type of sand were used in both.

On February 17, 1948, both Margerum and Payne entered pleas of guilty to one count of entering subject bank with intent to commit larceny and a second count of theft of \$21,474.75 from the bank in violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute. On the same date both were sentenced to serve 10 years on the first count and 5 years on the second count. The sentences were to run consecutively.

Chancy Van Pelt was born in 1906 in Kansas. He lived in that State until 1934 when he moved to Kremmling, Colo. In 1937, while recovering from a major operation, he accepted the job of town marshal. At first this work consisted mainly of calming over-exuberant cowboys and ranchers and quelling innumerable minor disturbances. Then in 1939, the Green Mountain Dam, a huge construction project, was begun 15 miles south of Kremmling. This swelled the population of Kremmling from approximately 250 people to about 1,500. There followed 4 years which presented a constant challenge to the marshal. Drunkenness, fist fights, gun fights, etc., created such a state that martial law was declared and the State militia was called in for a period of 30 days.

With the exception of 10 months Chancy Van Pelt has served continuously as town marshal in Kremmling since 1937. His work has included apprehending escapees from institutions, Army deserters, and most recently, in cooperation with Sheriff Chester McQueary and Town Marshal Melvin Knox of Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo., he helped to apprehend one Don Tucker who was wanted for murder. Since the murder occurred in the course of a period when several escapees from the State Penitentiary at Canon City were being sought, the apprehension of Tucker aroused a great deal of public interest.

The tenacity and bravery of Town Marshal Van Pelt in pursuing and apprehending a pair of dangerous criminals in the face of severe handicaps are in the highest and best traditions of law enforcement.

Kremmling is to be congratulated on the type of protection it receives.



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## ***Six Shooter to FM***

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Albuquerque, N. Mex., boasts a chief of police who was personally acquainted with Sheriff Pat Garrett, the famous officer of the law responsible for the demise of the infamous outlaw, Billy the Kid. In addition, Chief P. J. (Pat) Dugan numbered among his friends Charlie Siringo, the "Cowboy Detective," who rode the old Chisholm Trail and often stirred up the dust of Dodge City's busy streets.

Experienced in law enforcement in the frontier days, Chief Dugan is one of the oldest and most respected law-enforcement officers in the State of New Mexico. Born in Trinidad, Colo., on September 6, 1883, he was taken to Gallup, N. M., 2 years later by his family. He was appointed deputy sheriff of McKinley County in 1906 and 2 years later was appointed city marshal of Gallup. He served in this dual capacity until 1912. From 1912 until 1916, he served as undersheriff of McKinley County at Gallup.

He left law enforcement for a year to assume full charge of the Talle Cattle Co., one of the largest ranches in New Mexico at that time. The following year he was appointed deputy warden of the New Mexico State Penitentiary and served in this capacity until September 1923, when he went into other work. From 1927 until 1931 he acted as warden of the New Mexico State Penitentiary, then returned to work for a life insurance firm which had previously employed him. Appointed assistant chief of the Albuquerque Police Department in 1934, he served in this capacity until 1945 when he was appointed chief of police, the position which he presently holds.

The Albuquerque Police Department, which in 1934 employed 29 men, now has a complement of 56 officers. It has the facilities which make a department modern, including two-way FM radio cars and an excellent identification bureau. Progressive in his ideas on police work, Chief Dugan has participated in the department's modernization.

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### ***Last Patrol***

The many friends of Sgt. R. C. Gardner learned of his passing with deep regret. A member of



*Nineteen-twelve version of Chief Dugan (left) as undersheriff of McKinley County, Gallup, N. Mex., and Sheriff Tom Talle of the same county.*



*Chief Dugan today.*

the Charlotte, N. C., Police Department, Sergeant Gardner was featured in the July 1948 Law Enforcement Bulletin which had gone to press before word of his death was received.



## Miscellaneous

### **The Street With No Name**

"The Street With No Name," produced by Twentieth Century Fox with the cooperation of the FBI, was recently released throughout the country. Starring Mark Stevens and featuring Lloyd Nolan and Richard Widmark, the picture is a dramatic portrayal of the daily battle of law enforcement against the unending tide of crime.

The picture originates in a representative American city. Two murders have occurred within 5 days in the same city. A guard is killed while trying to prevent a bank robbery; a young housewife is shot in the course of a night-club holdup. An FBI Laboratory examination reveals the death bullets came from the same weapon.

The two murders occur in the course of activities reminiscent of the gangland crimes of the early thirties. The city's chief of police has been fighting a baffling array of political corruption and public indifference. He is hamstrung by unseen forces revealed only at the climax of the picture.

The bank holdup—violation of a Federal statute—brings the FBI into the case and the two co-operating agencies, Federal and Local, work shoulder to shoulder in bringing it to a successful conclusion.

Lloyd Nolan resumes the role of "Inspector Briggs" from "The House on 92d Street." Mark Stevens is Special Agent Gene Cordell who dons the garb and character of a tough pug in order to break behind the scenes and learn the secrets of those who walk the "street with no name" every day of their lives.

The picture shows the FBI at work. It depicts the training of its agents, the cataloguing of evidence and the indisputability of the scientific laboratory. It reveals the interdependence and mutuality existing between national and local law enforcement agencies and their common need for cooperative action.

Produced by Sam Engel and written by Harry Kleiner, the picture was made under the direction of William Keighley.

### **Wanted by the FBI**

*John William Givens, was—William J. Givens, Joe Greenlee, John William Todd, William Young, "Nip"*

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

The crime for which Givens is sought is believed to have occurred as follows:

At approximately 11 a. m. on July 19, 1947, as he worked in a field at an academy in Baden, Pa., where he was employed, elderly Joseph Neugebauer was accosted by John William Givens, ex-convict and a fellow farm worker. Givens allegedly attacked Neugebauer with a sharp weapon (possibly a trench knife) and beat him brutally about the head. The victim was found not long afterward but failed to recover consciousness and died before he could be removed to a hospital.

Givens left the academy grounds. He was last reported to have been seen at approximately noon on the day of the murder as he boarded a bus in Baden bound for Ambridge, Pa. State police and county detectives were called. The investigating officers found Givens' room locked. They entered through a window. Stretched out on the bed, brutally mutilated, lay the body of Matthew Magana, Givens' roommate. Apparently he had been murdered as he slept, beaten by the same sharp-edged, heavy weapon with which Neugebauer had been killed.

Magana had been dead for approximately 2 days in the room occupied by Givens until the latter fled. The murderer had sprinkled talcum powder over the body and about the room in an effort to nullify the stench of putrefaction.

On the morning of the second murder Givens had been questioned as to Magana's whereabouts as he had not been seen the preceding day. Givens stated that the missing man had gone to visit relatives and would not be back for some time.

Givens, a typical hobo, has no contacts and may appear anywhere in the United States. His long criminal record reflects that he has served time for various charges. One 5-year-to-life sentence was imposed for kicking, beating, and robbing a hobo.

Prison officials at San Quentin considered the



subject extremely dangerous and felt that he would kill on the slightest provocation.

Givens' associates were physically afraid of him and questioned his mental stability. He appeared to glory in seeing pain and blood and was extremely cruel to animals. He was known to have mistreated small pigs, holding them helpless while he tapped them on the head between the eyes with a ball-peen hammer until the animals become unconscious.

In view of the type of crime for which he is being sought, Givens must be considered extremely dangerous, although he is not known to be carrying a gun.



*John William Givens.*

The subject is described as follows:

Age-----	50.
Born-----	November 13, 1897, Fayette City, Pa.
Height-----	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight-----	158 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown—graying.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Florid.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Education-----	Grade school.
Occupations-----	Farm hand, hospital orderly, miner.
Scars and marks----	Left arm slightly deformed from having been broken, scar above left eye, tattoo of woman's head on right arm near shoulder.
Fingerprint classification-----	19 L 5 R 000 13
	1 3 W 000
FBI Number-----	780,917.

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Erie, Pa., September 17, 1947, charging John William Givens with violating section 408e,

Title 18, U. S. Code, in that he fled from the State of Pennsylvania to avoid prosecution for two charges of murder.

Any person having information which may assist in locating this man is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the FBI nearest his city.

## ***Is This Man Wanted?***



Terry Mozell Roberts escaped from the Pueblo, Colo. State Mental Hospital on February 13, 1948. Doctors there had described him as a "potential killer."

On the evening of March 5, 1948, Roberts was taken into custody by the Jackson, Tenn., Police Department. The apprehension was in connection with an automobile stolen in Rantoul, Ill., and recovered in Jackson.

At the time of his arrest Roberts was wearing an Army coat, the lower part of which had been cut off. A stain was noted on the inside near the bottom and, as a result, the coat was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory where examination revealed the stain to be human blood.



The subject, who has a lengthy criminal record, maintained he could not remember what he did or where he was during a part of the time that he was free, that is, from February 13, 1948, to March 5, 1948.

His insistence on that point, plus the fact that the coat he wore was stained with human blood, has aroused the suspicions of Robert Mainord, Chief of Police of Jackson, Tenn., who believes that Roberts may be guilty of committing a crime as yet unsolved. Chief Mainord requested publication of the subject's picture in the belief that he may be recognized as an individual who frequented an area where a crime of violence has been perpetrated.

Roberts has been returned to the Mental Hospital at Pueblo, Colo. Any information in connection with his whereabouts during the period of time he was free should be reported to Mr. Robert Mainord, Chief of Police, Jackson, Tenn.

The subject is described as follows:

Name----- Terry Mozell Roberts, with aliases, Terry M. Roberts, Mozell Terrye Roberts, Terrye Mosell Roberts, Terry Roberts, Mozell Terry, Terry Mossele Roberts.

Race----- White.

Place of birth----- Lexington, Tenn.

Date of birth----- December 26, 1924 (or 1923).

Height----- 5 feet 11 inches.

Weight----- 180.

Hair----- Blond, curly.

Eyes----- Blue.

Complexion----- Sallow.

Scars and Marks-- 3-inch scar across middle forehead; tattoos right forearm and thumb; 2½-inch scar right cheek and 1½-inch scar forehead.

FBI No.----- 2917681.

### ***Applicant Fingerprint Cards***

The following self-explanatory letter has been transmitted to those presently contributing fingerprint cards to the FBI's Identification Division. Due to budgetary curtailment it will no longer be possible for the fingerprint cards of those applying for positions with strictly commercial concerns to be processed in the Identification Division.

You are advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division finds that it is no longer possible to handle applicant fingerprint cards of individuals who are employed in commercial industry. The

Bureau has found it necessary, due to budgetary curtailment, to limit the services of the Identification Division on a selective basis because of the fact that it has been necessary to reduce the personnel in the Identification Division. Work at the present time is in such a condition that it is felt advisable to use the limited personnel available to handle those inquiries which should be of primary importance to law enforcement agencies. In order to handle fingerprint cards requesting information concerning persons who have been arrested by law enforcement agencies, as well as fingerprint cards submitted by law enforcement agencies of individuals who are applying for positions with either the police department or in some other branch of the city or state government or individuals who are fingerprinted because of city or state ordinances prior to the issuance of licenses, it will be necessary to curtail other services.

Effective immediately, fingerprint cards submitted by law enforcement agencies reflecting that an individual is an employee of a commercial concern, such as, factories manufacturing goods for commercial use or individuals employed by agencies whose work is strictly of a commercial nature will no longer be handled. Fingerprint cards of this nature which are transmitted to the Identification Division after the receipt of this communication will be returned to the contributing agency.

Every effort will be made to give expeditious and prompt service in the handling of fingerprint cards reflecting arrest information or fingerprint cards which are transmitted through law enforcement agencies reflecting that the individual is an applicant for a position with the police department or some other agency of the local or state government. Every effort will be made to give prompt attention to the handling of all fingerprint cards of individuals who are fingerprinted because of city ordinances providing for the fingerprinting of taxicab drivers, persons applying for permission to carry weapons, or persons required to register under local ordinances for positions. All other fingerprint cards of an applicant nature will be returned upon receipt without any handling whatsoever in this Bureau's Identification Division.

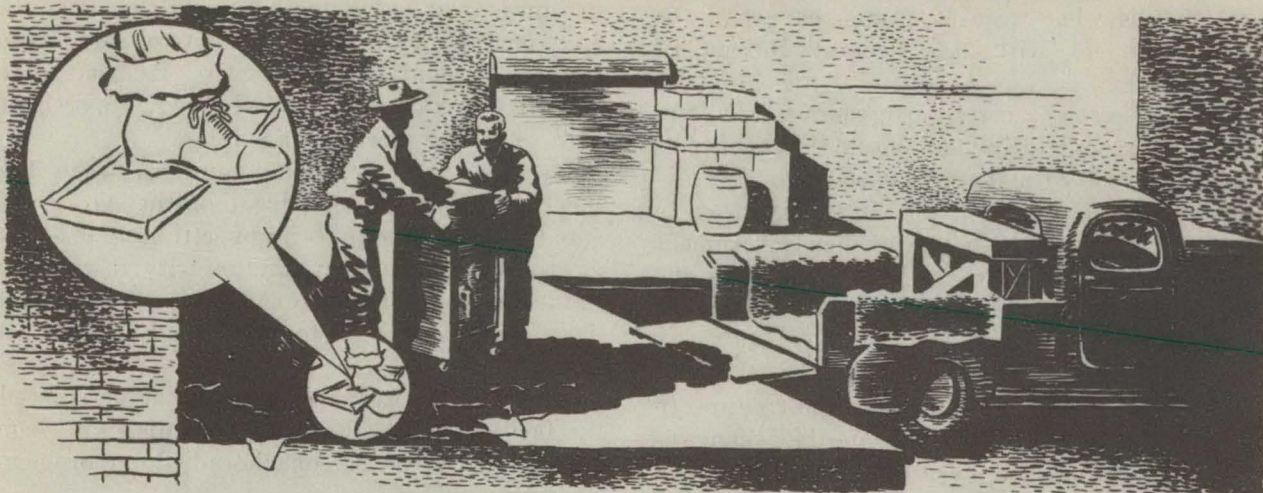
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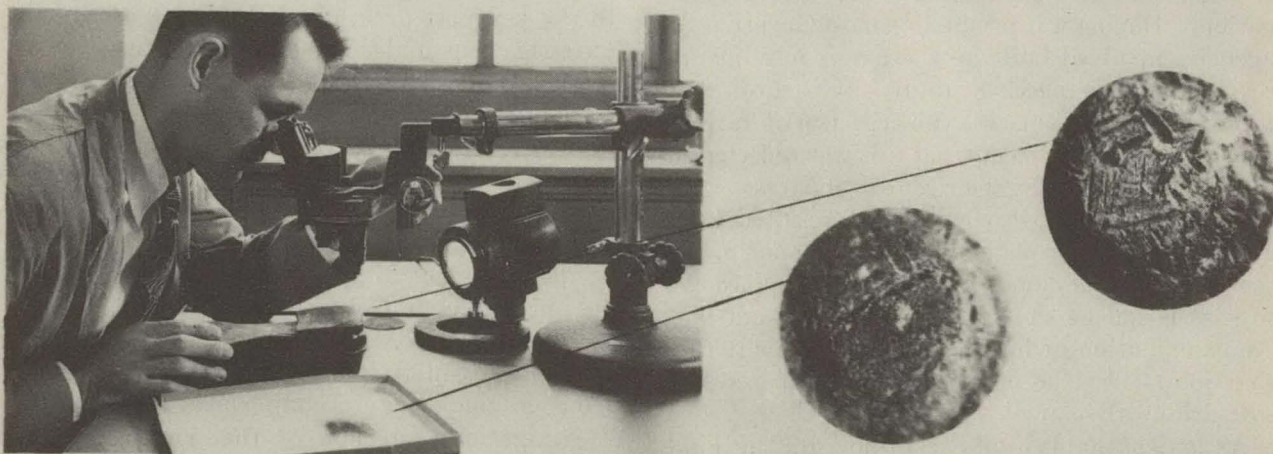
(From left to right) SAC G. D. King, Birmingham; Chief of Police H. D. Billingsley, Tuscaloosa; Sheriff John Henry Suther, Tuscaloosa County; Police Commissioner Frank Livingston, Tuscaloosa. The occasion—the graduation of 50 officers of the city and surrounding territory from the training course given at Tuscaloosa, Ala.



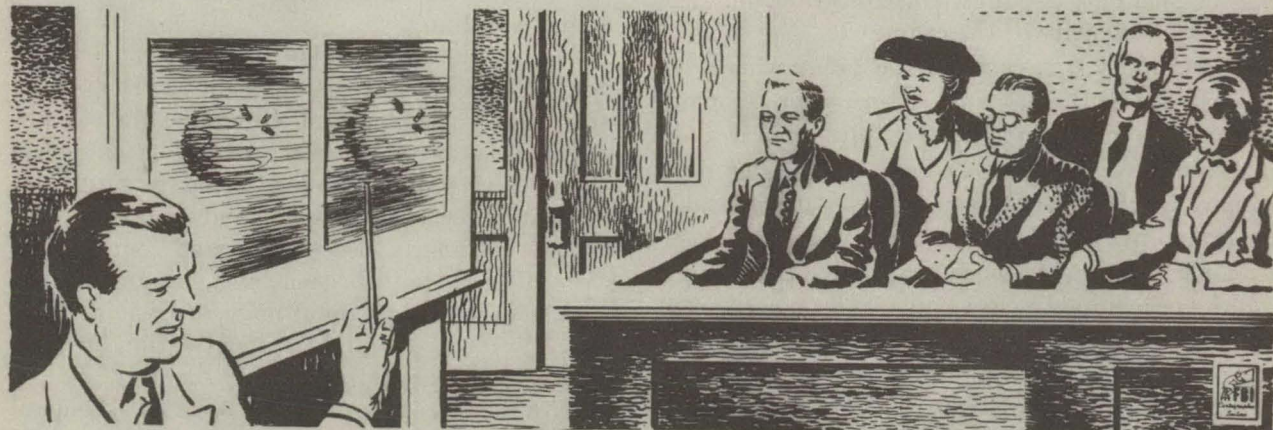
# HEELPRINT CONVICTS SAFE BURGLAR



Reconstruction of a safe burglary which took place at a bakery warehouse early one morning last summer at Roanoke, Virginia. Although taking every precaution not to leave any tell-tale evidence behind, one subject, later identified as Douglas W. Adams, stepped on the lid of a cardboard cake box.



An FBI Laboratory Examiner comparing Adams' shoes and the box lid under a microscope. Scratch marks in one nail of one of the heels were found to be identical with scratch marks reproduced on the nail impression in the box lid.



The Examiner, testifying at the trial of Adams, using photographic enlargements which magnify the nail impression and the nail approximately 120 times. On the basis of this testimony, Adams was found guilty and received a 5 year sentence.



should maintain experienced leadership in the interest of continued and progressive efficiency; and that is what we as a people have had the wisdom to do with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

No system is any better than the men who run it, however, and the other reason this agency is now at the top of management efficiency in Government is because, with the right system, came the right man. More than any other Government agency in Government, the FBI represents the skill, courage, capacity and vision of one man—the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover.

Credit for visualizing years ago what the FBI has now become must, in fairness, be credited to its Director. The FBI and J. Edgar Hoover are as nearly synonymous, in the minds of the people, as a man and an institution can be. The nation owes Mr. Hoover a debt it can never adequately repay.

Years before I became one of Mr. Hoover's friends, I knew of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During war production most Government agencies involved built up their own intelligence services, thrown together rapidly as a part of rapid production expansion. It is no criticism of various Government departments that this was reflected in the approach taken by their representatives.

One of the worst of our problems resulted from a relatively high investigating officer in one of the services, lighting flames, through over-zealousness, to a situation he should have promptly put out. An examination of his record prior to his taking that job showed he had been a fairly successful soft-drink salesman.

As against that type of background for this kind of work, it is obvious what the trained "voice of experience" of an FBI agent meant in these matters, not only to our own organization, but also to the very security of the country.

In our plants, it came to the point where, as soon as one of the other departments brought up a matter involving possible conspiracy, or fraud, or espionage, we would immediately do our best to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation take over; and in any case we invariably talked things over with them informally, to receive the benefit of their inevitably steadying and experienced advice.

Today, as America enters further into the so-called atomic era, we recognize the increasing danger of some form of instant serious sabotage,

if not actual destruction, of our country through covert action. As a result of the ability to concentrate mass destruction in a manner never before dreamed of, it is but logic to weld the structure and function of the FBI ever more closely to the military organizations. Future security may some day be identified with what is in a merchant ship, or an apartment, or a suitcase.

Because these were our opinions, when the newly-established Department of the Air Force was faced with the problem of setting up machinery to insure its integrity and security, it was only natural that we should turn to Attorney General Tom Clark and Mr. Hoover for advice and assistance.

We were not disappointed. They at once placed the facilities of the Bureau at our disposal. Air Force and Bureau personnel studied our problem and arrived at a solution.

On December 20 last, the Air Force announced the appointment of one of the Federal Bureau's men, then Mr.—now Brig. Gen.—Joseph Carroll to the key post of head of the Office of Special Investigations under the Inspector General.

The reliance which the Air Force places on the FBI in the fields described earlier is a sound administrative practice. It is typical of American business methods which call for the use of a few experts, instead of many amateurs, in doing a particular job. It is characteristic of the desire of the President to apply sound American business principles to Government operations.

In the past the Air Force had three separate investigation units—the Criminal Investigation Division, the Counter Intelligence Corps, and the Investigations Division of the Air Inspector's Office. In certain cases each might be inquiring into separate aspects of a problem, and that vital coordination so necessary in such circumstances might be lacking.

Such a situation is no longer possible. The Office of Special Investigations combines the powers of the units concerned and eliminates their duplicating functions. General Carroll heads a centrally directed agency furnishing a single investigative service to all commands within the Air Force. He effects close liaison and coordination with other law enforcement agencies and insures competent investigation of matters arising within the Air Force, or brought to its attention by other organizations or individuals.

With the full approval of the Air Force, General Carroll has the right, at all times, to lay his prob-



lems before the Secretary of the Air Force, or before the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We have been talking here of the police power within the framework of a single organization such as the United States Air Force. It might be appropriate here to enlarge somewhat upon this thought, and suggest a broader concept of police power which is a necessary adjunct to organized society.

There are many kinds of police power. Each plays a separate, yet interrelated role in an ever-widening sphere of our daily existence.

The village constable, the city policeman, the State trooper, the FBI—all are essential. While they operate in different fields of government responsibility within our national framework, they have a common objective. That is the maintenance of those basic rights which we have come to accept as part of the democratic way.

By the same token, our National Military Establishment, of which the United States Air Force is an important part, has been duly constituted to protect this Nation from any military threat which may be brought to bear against it.

The people of America earnestly desire peace. Of that there is no question. The question now is how best to *guarantee* peace.

Two destructive wars have taught us that the world, in the air age, is very small; and we occupy far too important a place to escape involvement in any major disturbance, anywhere in the world. The not-yet-healed scars left by World War II are painful reminders of this truth.

There may be in the community some men who lack moral fiber, and who could shirk their responsibilities. These men may thereby endanger the rights of their neighbors, and transgress the laws and moral standards of the community.

In such cases the appropriate police force is invoked to preserve the peace. This power is discharged in two ways. It will prevent transgressions of the peace by discouraging the violators, and it will bring to justice those whose crimes it inadvertently fails to prevent.

Thus, the very presence of the police force serves as an instrument of the common will.

That this police force is only a symbol of a greater power of persuasion is of much significance. Often a single unarmed man, with a uniform or a badge representing the dignity of the law and the determination of the community to enforce the law, is able to disarm desperate men and bring them into custody. This he can do

only because the violator knows that behind that one man is all the force in the community. Every police officer—indeed, every man and resource in the community is at his call.

There is an analogy here as to what America faces at this crucial point in her history.

You gentlemen have availed yourselves of the opportunity to learn of the most modern crime prevention and detection methods in order that you may be able to contend with all kinds of law-breakers. Many of these outlaws are quite skilled and do not hesitate to use every scientific technique and facility that man's ingenuity can devise to accomplish their end.

In the same vein, the United States Air Force is training its personnel to prepare for any eventuality. We have learned the lesson of the recent war—that the only defense against air attack is superior air power.

The recent achievement of supersonic flight, even the so-called "push-button warfare" of the future, is within the grasp of any nation willing to make the effort. The possibilities inherent in this situation offer a challenge to our scientific ingenuity. We reluctantly accept this challenge, because we dare not consider any other possibility.

You are the representatives of those who have jurisdiction over law enforcement in cities, counties, States, and territories of this Nation. The FBI, which is now graduating you from this course, in effect has control over many fields which involve our national security.

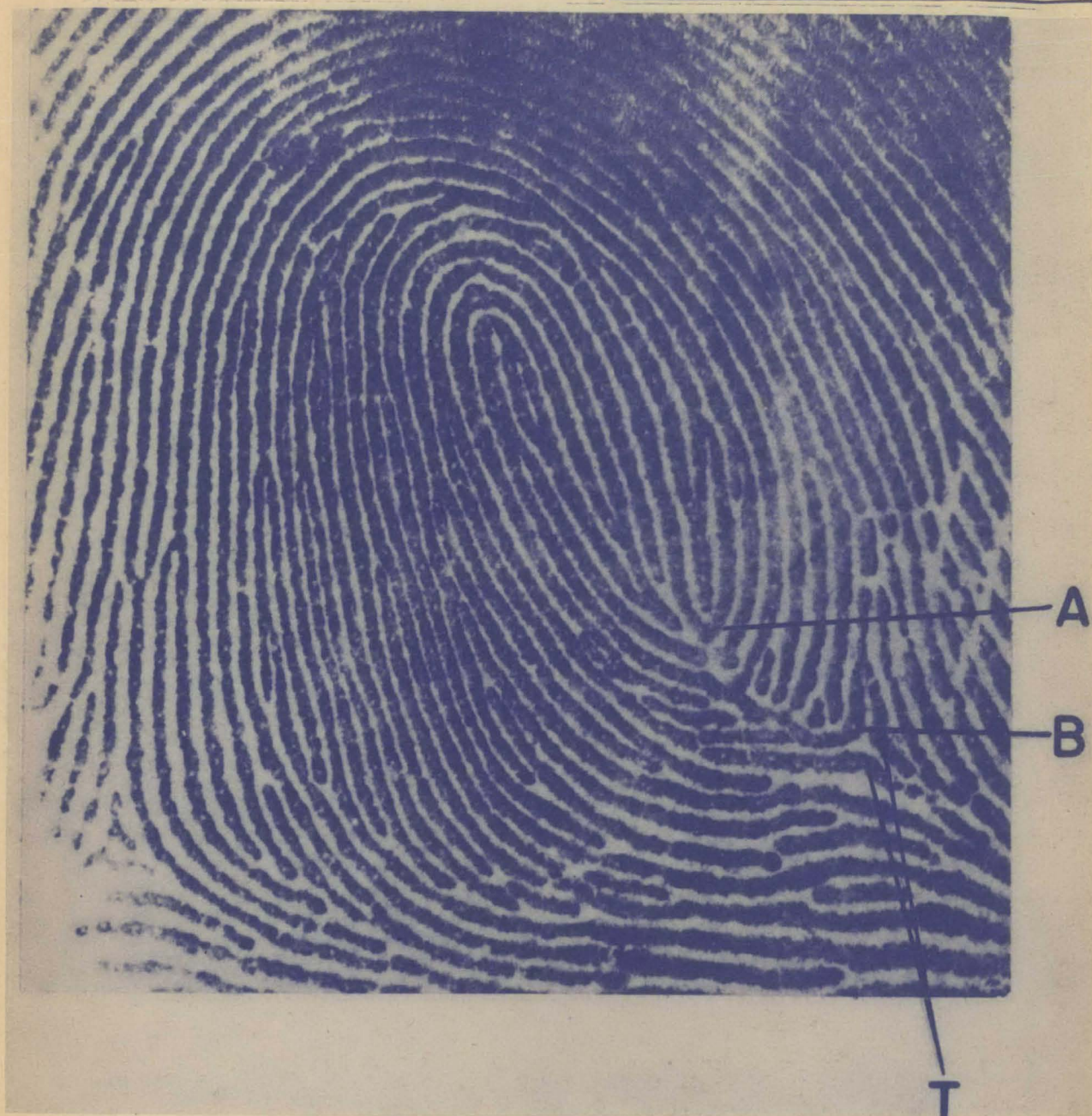
As part of the American defense structure we in the Air Force have a great obligation to maintain our national security, along with the Army and Navy, in military matters.

It is increasingly evident that national security is not solely a matter of military defense. The problems of the military have become steadily closer to the problems of concern to law-enforcement officers, not only on the national scene in such organizations as the FBI, but also to similar organizations in communities throughout this land.

In safeguarding our country against the sneak-punch which characterized the start of the past war against us, the military man and the law-enforcement agent have a common duty.

The problems are very real whether they are encountered here in Washington or in the local community from which you all have come to take this course. We need and we welcome the most efficient help for which you have been fitting yourselves in your attendance at this Academy.





The pattern for this month appears to be a whorl. However, on closer examination it will be found that what appears to be a re-curve at point "A" is pointed, which indicates two ridges coming together to form an angle.

There is a definite recurving ridge at point

"B." Nevertheless, when it is found that ridges "T" are typelines, it is noted that no delta appears for that recurve. (Delta and re-curve must be separate.)

Since there is one delta only, this pattern would be classed as a loop. A reference search would be conducted as a whorl.