

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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





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

August 1, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

On July 24, 1950, the President of the United States restated the provisions of earlier Presidential Directives dealing with the responsibility of the FBI in espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters.

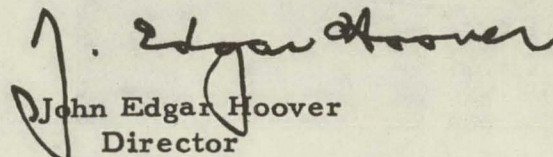
In this restatement, the President called upon law enforcement officers, as well as other patriotic individuals and organizations, to report to the FBI all information in these categories, in order that it might be correlated and investigated on a national scale.

Events of the past year have contributed further evidence of the wisdom and necessity of meeting the threat of Communism on this basis. Cooperation from the law enforcement profession has played an important part in enabling the FBI to fulfill its responsibilities in internal security matters. City, county and state law enforcement agencies have willingly furnished assistance with the knowledge that a centralization of effort is essential to defeat the traitorous aims of those who would impose a totalitarian dictatorship upon this Nation.

As conspirators against our form of government are successfully prosecuted in the courts, their comrades may be expected to adopt more stringent measures to conceal the extent and nature of their treacherous tactics.

In the critical days which lie ahead, immediate reporting to the FBI of information regarding subversive activities will continue to be of vital importance. The wholehearted cooperation of all law enforcement agencies will, as in the past, play an essential role in protecting the internal security of our country.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Fifty-eight Officers

Graduation exercises for the 58 officers comprising the Forty-seventh Session of the FBI National Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on June 29, 1951.

Assistant Attorney General A. Devitt Vanech of the United States Department of Justice awarded diplomas to the officers who came from 32 States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. The representative from the Cuban National Police is the first from that country ever to attend the FBI National Academy.

It is the primary purpose of the FBI National Academy to train law-enforcement officers from local communities as police instructors and police administrators. With this graduation, the alumni of the FBI National Academy total 2,369.



The Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington.

Forty-seventh Class Graduated from FBI Academy

Addresses

Mr. James W. Traeger, Gary, Ind., president of the class, spoke briefly. The Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, and the Honorable Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army, delivered major addresses. Invocation and benediction at the services were given by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

Classic Concept

The Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, stated:

There is a classic concept in American jurisprudence which states that—

"public offices are created for the purpose of effecting the ends for which government has been instituted, which are the common good, and not the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men,"

and it goes on to say—

"it is fundamental that public offices are a public trust, and that the persons to be appointed should be selected solely with a view to the public welfare."¹

Grave Responsibilities

These words are a sound theme for what seems fitting to be said, on this occasion of your completion of preparatory disciplines for service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. FBI is one set of initials in Government with which every citizen of the land is acquainted, the mention of which is not only a sobering suggestion to the evil-doer, but also a quieting assurance to the citizen, anxious for the security of his land and his liberties. For you are, in a special manner, officers of the public welfare, constituted for the protection of those institutions which, under our form of Government, are the expression of the faith of democracy. It can be said in all truth and justice that the men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and those trained by this Academy exemplify with all the consistency that the citizen could desire, the ideal of public service and personal integrity, which is

¹ Field, C. J., in *Brown v. Russell*, 166 Mass. 14, 43 N. E. 1005, 32 L. R. A. 253, 55 Am. St. Rep. 357.

rightfully demanded of those to whom great and grave responsibilities have been entrusted.

The high esteem, in which this organization is deservedly held by American citizens, is due in no small measure to the kind of a man who has been directing its disciplines and destinies for many years, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. He is the last man to look for encomiums for the performance of duty, and I will be the last one to say words of insincerity and fatuous flattery. But I think it is nothing more than justice to speak this word of praise of him, for the effectiveness and spirit of your organization. An institution of this kind is not simply the chance aggregate of individuals, who pass qualifying tests for entering upon a noble work for the welfare of the country. There has to be a bond and spirit to knit men together into a powerful collective principle of action for the common good. In your case, what enlivens your organization is the spirit that comes down from the head, as vital impulses flow from the brain to the heart and muscles of a man, to order a pattern of action suitable to the role and purpose of the organization. Mr. Hoover, I congratulate you, not only for your own high ideals and energetic leadership, but also for the fruits of your example and devotion in the splendid men of your Federal Bureau of Investigation and the graduates of this Academy. I say that, as a citizen, happy to acknowledge the reality of an ideal public servant, who lives by the inflexible principle that public office is a public trust for the welfare of the citizens of the Nation.

Function of Law Enforcement

Your essential function is the protection of those institutions, rooted in the faith of democracy, and emerging into being under statutes, framed to extend to all citizens the privileges and freedoms, which the faith of democracy demands for every human person. Our institutions have nothing more than that for their role. They are not created as ends in themselves, which the citizen is shaped to serve. They are created under law as effective means for providing the richest and fullest kind of life for a human being. The laws which create them envisage men, not as enslaved by the interests of the state, and having no other end to serve or live for, but rather as persons, enjoying the value and dignity of God which God has imparted to every human being.

In serving these institutions of our democratic faith, the FBI is like the silent, invisible forces which are part of the biological system of vital assistance and repair to the living organism. Unless the organism contained these elements of protection, which respond to the needs of the body in injury and disease, destruction, and disaster would much more frequently be the plight of men. We are, as you know, the beneficiaries of these hidden and voiceless powers within us, doing their work in the silent depths of the body. Their presence and action is vital insurance that nothing goes astray in the organism without natural detection and defense. There is a parallel here with the work of the FBI, silent and alert guardians of our liberties in the health of the body politic of its citizens.

I have called you in a true sense the protectors of the faith of democracy, as that faith is concretized in the laws

of our country. And here in America, may I add, it has been set forth in statutes that have given it the most heightened expression which the civilized world has ever known. This faith of democracy does not originate in enactments of civil law, as if the law had competence to constitute what a man is, and for what purpose he exists upon earth. The public law of the United States asserts that faith as resting upon the firm foundation of the creation of man by God, and his being ordered to ends over which other men and human society have neither control nor dominion.

It is that faith which affirms the unalienable rights of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of reasonable happiness, as stated in the language of our public law. It is out of that faith that our treasured American institutions have been begotten in the minds of remembered men. They are institutions, which of their very nature can come into being, only in a land where the faith of democracy is truthfully professed, where men really believe in it, and labor for it, and are willing to die for it. It is not the fraudulent pose, with meaningless rhetoric, of a modern paganism which makes the state the one and only god to be served and adored.

The faith of democracy is a creed which humbly begins with the acknowledgment of the existence and supreme sovereignty of God. It takes man as its fundamental object, and man's freedom as its fundamental fact. It is a faith which springs from the infinite value of the human person, and his latent potentialities for unmeasured greatness as its fundamental truth. The faith of democracy holds to these truths as inviolable principles, and then sets itself to the practical task of finding



The Honorable Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army.

their noblest and richest realization. All our American institutions, from the Bill of Rights to the Social Security laws, have been framed within the conceptions of this democratic faith.

Function of Religion

In all this field of action, no thinking man could minimize the essential function of religion and moral responsibility. For the course of political life is largely determined by individual moral facts, by facts of obedience to the common law, and facts of authority ordering the acts of individuals to the common welfare. Religion binds man to God in a voluntary service, the most practical manifestation of which is service rendered to one's neighbor, and nowhere more devotedly than to the members of one's family, and one's country. The very same filial piety which is basic in family life is also basic in the citizen's love of country. It is after these first loyalties that his piety can extend itself to humanity at large.

Public Servants

He who serves as a public official in any capacity is the servant of the people. For that reason the subordination of private interests to the public welfare must be his paramount concern. A man is unfit for public office who seeks it, or uses it primarily as a means for advancing his own fortunes, or satisfying his inordinate desire for power over others.

Men who serve the public interest generously and unselfishly follow a noble ideal of incorruptible and impartial devotion. In the heroic past, the motto has been emblazoned upon shield and coat of arms, like a continuous reminder and challenge to the spirit of a man. I find a suggestion akin to this in the three letters of your organization, F. B. and I. To me they may well stand as a meaningful mnemonic of what one looks for in the men who watch vigilantly, not upon the public ramparts in the iron robes of war, but in the dark and "dangerous depths where the lies are born that bring madness to men." What better could those three initials signify for men in your stern line of duty than the qualities which must grace you who follow it with high mind and steadfast heart—F for fortitude—B for balance, which is to say, prudence—and I for integrity.

Fortitude is the virtue which blends iron into the spirit of a man. Your life is a work of justice, and many times, no doubt, it will summon you to duties, where all the graces of fortitude are needed to meet situations of danger and hardship, where patience and courage and magnificent action are demanded for fulfilling the exigencies of duty. These are the integrants of fortitude supporting the pursuit of high aspiration, undeterred by difficulty that might otherwise dismay a man.

B for balance, I say, or more precisely, prudence. Prudence sets limits to extremes of action which can be dangerous and evil. Prudence points out the path of justice, the measure of temperance and the limits of fortitude. Without prudence, courage can quickly become recklessness, and patience degenerate into apathy. Your work so insistently demands prudence, with all the rich ingredients of that quality, the ability to take counsel, to judge rightly and to command.

Finally, I for integrity, which means wholeness, the rounded perfection of the whole man. I do not mean only the disciplined muscles, and the acutely trained senses, all so sorely needed in your work. I mean, besides these, the moral and intellectual integrity of the soul, dedicated to truth and justice. The necessity of such a quality is obvious, for you are the men into whose hands so much of what we prize in the American heritage is entrusted for safekeeping. There are enemies abroad in the land, who are very far from being the figments of a troubled imagination. There are some who are openly so and blatantly so. My friends, and I say this particularly to these graduates, there are others much more insidious, the subtle enemies who make no noisy clamor, and seek only to keep themselves hidden away in utter darkness, invisible to man. If there is a sense of reassurance on the lips of the citizen who speaks with confidence of the FBI, it is because you have yourselves earned this respect and trust as men stamped with fortitude, with balance and with inviolable integrity.

In conclusion may I say this. You are no secret police which disturbs the dreams of unquiet and dismayed citizens. You are no pretorian guard which serves only the passing whims of some chance leader, in utter disregard for the plight of the citizens. You are rather a splendid legion, disciplined and dedicated to the protection of your country and its citizens, who are your only rulers under the law of the land.

Conclusion

It is not difficult to have to find words of sincere praise and admiration for this honorable body. There are not a few of your ranks who have given their lives in the performance of heroic duty. The character of the men who make up this most effective body of public servants is the best augury of what the future may bring, to continue the magnificent tradition of the heroic past. May the blessing of God attend all of you—your vigilance in safeguarding our American institutions richly deserves the prayers and the praises of a grateful people.

Address of Secretary of the Army

The Honorable Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army, delivered the following address:

I was delighted when Edgar Hoover invited me to speak at your graduation exercises, especially since it gave me an opportunity to learn more fully what you have been doing here. For 12 weeks now you have enjoyed the stimulating experience of working closely with the FBI. We in the Army know how rewarding that experience can be. In fact, when General Bolling, my Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, learned that I was to speak to you, he asked me to pass along the message that the Army's relationship with the FBI was "the best we have with any agency in the city." I would like to endorse his enthusiasm.

The FBI National Academy, in my opinion, epitomizes American enterprise at its very best. It represents initiative and drive for self-improvement, which you men have

shown by coming to study in Washington, some of you at your own expense. It represents continual progress in the improvement and dissemination of scientific and technical know-how. By means of the modern methods of crime prevention and detection which you have learned here, American law enforcement will be conducted more rapidly and more efficiently. And, finally, it represents a team spirit among Federal, State, and local authorities to work together to get the job done. Every one of you, I am sure, feels the responsibility entrusted to you to pass along to others back home the benefits of the education you received here.

Early Law Enforcement

Your cooperation provides an inspiring example of how our democratic system can successfully work out ways to meet modern problems. In the early days of this Nation, law enforcement and the preservation of order did not have the same high priority among the people that it does today. The early settlers who had fled from the tyrannies of the Old World had bad memories of the law-enforcement officer. The members of the Revolutionary Army, too, had rankled under the yoke of oppressive laws and arbitrary officers of the law. It was only natural that our founding fathers should regard freedom and order as two quite different and sometimes contradictory things and that they were more preoccupied with gaining freedom than with preserving order. The individual citizen armed with his trusty rifle regarded himself as the best preserver of the peace.

Because of this concern not to erect in America anything faintly resembling a police state, the growth of a law-enforcement system in this country was uncoordinated and frequently irrational. An indication of the tardiness in keeping abreast of the times was the fact that the FBI was not established until the early part of this century, though criminal methods had long before reached the point at which a Federal investigative authority was badly needed. Our legislators still clung to early fears that an efficient police system might prove a dangerous one.

Freedom and Order Inseparable

In recent years, however, the American people have come to understand that freedom and order are not separable but must go hand in hand.

This understanding has grown up in America for two reasons. First, in a modern, industrialized country like ours, with its great urban centers, freedom is not possible except where there is order.

But more than this, you law-enforcement officers have slowly and carefully built a reputation as safeguarders of our free institutions. The people have come to trust you and to count on you in times of trouble. You are part of an honored tradition.

Alertness Required

This is an awesome responsibility which you have. It is one which can be destroyed by a few ill-considered acts. That is why in your constant preoccupation with detect-

ing the lawbreaker, you must never forget the obligation you hold to the millions of law-abiding citizens.

At the same time, today as never before, you must be fully aware of the new threat which faces our country both from within and without. We know that in our midst there are men and women who owe allegiance to

(Continued on inside back cover)

Communist Attacks

Under the caption "A Stuck Pig Squeals" the following editorial appeared in the *Washington Evening Star* on June 27, 1951. It is reprinted below in its entirety, as a reminder to all law enforcement officers of tactics employed by the Communist Party, USA, in an effort to discredit law enforcement in the eyes of the American people:

One good way to measure the effectiveness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's drive on the Communist fifth column is to consider the trend of Communist attacks on the bureau. In his annual report for the past fiscal year J. Edgar Hoover commented on the "increased violence" of such attacks during the year. While criticism of the FBI is a standard party project, the criticism naturally varies in intensity as the party and its members feel the impact of new FBI moves.

Like a stuck pig, the Communist Party had good reason to squeal during the 12-month period. It was hurt badly, as the section of the report dealing with security operations shows. The biggest blow, of course, was the conviction of the 11 top Communist leaders composing the party's high command. The period also brought the conviction of Judith Coplon and Valentin Gubitchev for espionage and conspiracy to commit espionage, the uncovering of the Fuchs-Gold spy ring and the conviction of Alger Hiss.

So the campaign of vilification of the FBI was stepped up. The FBI was accused of "thought control," of violation of constitutional rights of the citizen, of witch-hunting and other police-state tactics and general misconduct. The campaign was waged not only through avowed party spokesmen and publications but insidiously through dupes and apologists, Mr. Hoover points out. The FBI Director does not worry about the open attacks but he pays attention to the camouflaged attacks through the dupes. They often breed doubts in the minds of good citizens.

"For maximum effectiveness," the report said, "the FBI must have the wholehearted confidence and cooperation of every honest American. When the deliberate distortions of those with axes to grind are exposed for what they are, and when sincere misgivings are allayed by an accurate understanding of FBI policies, powers, and methods of operation, no conscientious American will have any reason to doubt that the realistic thoroughness and preparedness practiced by the FBI are entirely compatible with a wholesome respect for the civil rights and liberties of the individual. The FBI is concerned only with acts, not thoughts; with deeds, not beliefs." As long as the FBI continues to follow that creed of public service, no citizen need fear its operations.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Symbols of Law and Order

The State police trooper has, in the last decade or two, become an important segment of American law enforcement. Today the need of a State-controlled constabulary to handle highway traffic and perform general police service is recognized by every one of the 48 States. And while the State troopers' bucolic trade may not be without its problems, I believe there is general agreement that he holds one of the most respected and picturesque jobs in everyday life.

In Indiana, the men wearing the campaign hat and the blue-gray uniform of the Indiana State Police are symbols of law and order in the eyes of the populace. Wheeling along the highway in his easily identified patrol car, the trooper gives

State Police Organization Serves Indiana

by ARTHUR M. THURSTON, *Superintendent,
Indiana State Police*

assurance to the farmer, small-town dweller, cross-roads merchant or motorist that help is near if an emergency should arise. The troopers are supported by specialists in every phase of law enforcement—detectives, laboratory technicians, communications men, and the other auxiliary sections which make up the State police team.

These men are career men. Protecting the citizen against lawless persons or providing relief for people in time of disaster is their life's work. Their individual thoughtfulness and humanitarian understanding have welded the department into a great force for public good.

Planned Program

No successful police department "just happens." The measure of acceptance presently enjoyed by the Indiana State Police stems from a program of planning and building over the years, with attention to certain ethical standards in dealing with the public, with other law-enforcement agencies, and with our own personnel. The department is administered under the following precepts:

(1) *To the citizen* recognition that the Indiana State Police is his investment, and that it should be conducted so as to give sound and efficient service, with consideration for the human factor.

(2) *To other police agencies* cooperation on a basis that will assist each unit to operate under high standards in order that law enforcement as a whole may function economically and effectively.

(3) *To our employees* observance of a well-defined administrative policy, with working conditions as good as are possible, together with adequate opportunity for consideration and adjustment of complaints.

Statistical Evidence

Practice of these precepts is paying dividends. Here is the evidence: In 1950, Indiana traffic



Supt. Arthur M. Thurston, Indiana State Police.

deaths occurred at the rate of 7.5 deaths per 100,000,000 miles of travel, as against 19.3 deaths per 100,000,000 miles of travel in 1937. Prior to 1935, bank robberies were recorded in Indiana at an average rate of 25 a year, with a peak of 35 such crimes during two separate years. From 1935 on to the present, however, bank hold-ups have averaged less than three a year. Moreover, it is noted that the scattered bank robberies attempted nowadays are desperation efforts by novices; the organized gangs of bandits are out of business.

No single group, in my opinion, deserves the full credit for this decrease in traffic fatalities and criminal violations. They are the result of a greater degree of understanding of police problems and objectives on the part of the public, and coordinated action by city, county, State and Federal enforcement processes.

Organization

The first State-wide enforcement group is traced back to the famed Texas Rangers, who established a border patrol in 1835. Indiana was the twelfth State to organize its own enforcement system. In 1921, the general assembly created a police section within the department of motor vehicles to enforce the motor vehicle certificate of title law. Its authority limited to the apprehension of automobile thieves, the force of 16 officers began operations July 15 of that year. In 1925 the legislature granted the group traffic police powers, due to rapidly expanding highway transportation, but the officers were powerless to arrest a criminal unless he had also committed a traffic violation.

Two years later a traffic accident records bureau and an identification bureau were established, both independent of the State police. Shortly thereafter the force was expanded and given general policing authority, and a rugged era of Indiana's embryo police got under way.

Makeshift district headquarters were set up in the homes of the few commanding officers or in vacant storerooms offered by sympathetic citizens. The commander's wife, more often than not, maintained her household and also worked as desk sergeant, corporal, or practically any other assignment short of arresting violators. Each trooper enforced the law to the best of his judgment; training in police techniques and procedures was unknown. Riding ancient automobiles with side curtains, or motorcycles, officers covered patrols of up to 200 miles or more in length.

There was no communications system. Department headquarters was a single room in the Statehouse at Indianapolis, staffed by eight persons and equipped with a few desks, file cabinets, and two telephones. One phone was used to relay orders to troopers who were required to stop at predetermined "check stations"—service stations, restaurants, police departments—while on patrol. Paper work and supervision were scanty.

Legislative Assistance

In 1933, Gov. Henry F. Schricker, then a member of the State senate, headed up a legislative move which consolidated under the State police several State departments having functions related to law enforcement. Two years later he directed a merit bill into law. The act established a four-member, bipartisan board which, together with the superintendent, was to be appointed by the Governor. Other steps to strengthen the organization were taken in subsequent years, including the construction of a police radio network and district headquarters buildings.

Legislators also enacted a pension retirement plan to achieve a measure of security for department employees and their families, authorized a longevity pay schedule to induce experienced police and civilian employees to remain in the service, appropriated funds for salary increases, ordered that all rank and grades be divided equally between the two major political parties, and prohibited employees from taking an active part in politics or from making financial contributions to a political group.

Operational Setup

The State of Indiana consists of 36,291 square miles which are divided into 92 counties with a total population of nearly 4,000,000. There are 10,500 miles of State and Federal highways and 60,000 miles of hard-surfaced secondary roads. There are 1,591,000 motor vehicles registered and 2,267,000 persons licensed to drive, to which is added heavy transient motor vehicle travel because of the State's geographic location.

Accomplishment of the rather heavy responsibilities assigned to the Indiana State Police makes a sound organization imperative. For operational purposes the State is divided into 10 State police districts, ranging in size from 1 county (which covers the Indianapolis metropolitan area, with

the heaviest population concentration) to 14 counties. Each district is supervised by a lieutenant, assisted by a first sergeant, detective sergeant, sergeant, and corporal. Each district has two or more plain-clothes investigators, a laboratory technician, with one or more troopers assigned to specific county patrols, the number depending on the county population. Other district personnel consists of a communications staff, automotive mechanic, records clerk, and janitor.

Headquarters Staff

Supervision at central headquarters of the uniform forces in the districts falls to the field operations division, headed by a captain, assisted by two field captains who perform inspection and liaison functions in their respective districts. The captain in charge of the investigation division is responsible for the detectives in the field, a central laboratory, car theft and questioned document sections and an analytical crime file. A third captain has the accident records, communications and quartermaster division, and a fourth captain supervises the training, personnel, and public relations division. The central records, aviation, and accounting divisions are in direct control of the executive officer, who holds the rank of major. Several of the above divisions are subdivided for operational efficiency.

The superintendent's staff is composed of the executive officer and the four divisional captains who, with the lieutenant in charge of personnel, also serve as a personnel board. The Governor's board meets with the superintendent once a month to deal with administrative and policy matters.



Radio dispatch room at Indianapolis headquarters.

Personnel

As of March 1951, department personnel totaled 521 in the following classifications: Superintendent, 1; major, 1; staff captains, 4; field captains, 2; lieutenants, 16; first sergeants, 11; detective sergeants, 13; sergeants, 12; corporals, 11; chief technician, 1; technicians, 11; detectives, 23; troopers, 251. There are 52 communications personnel, 17 automotive service, 67 clerical, and 28 in miscellaneous classifications, ranging from executive assistant to maid.

Funds were appropriated by the 1951 General Assembly to train and appoint 25 new troopers this year, with a like number scheduled for training and appointment in 1952. This will boost the total trooper personnel to more than 300 in the next year and a half.

Qualifications and Training

The competitive recruit selection system includes written aptitude tests, physical examination, character investigation, and personality evaluation. Candidates must be high-school graduates, State residents for a year prior to making application, 5 feet 9 inches in height with weight in proportion, hold a valid driver's license, be of good character, and between 21 and 35 years of age. Applicants passing the qualification tests are put through 7 weeks of rigorous classroom training and 1 week of firearms training.

Department training is a continuous process. In-service or "refresher" schools for our own people and seminars for other enforcement groups are staged as the need arises. Our men are also enrolled in training courses elsewhere, such as the FBI National Academy, the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Harvard University's Department of Legal Medicine. The special knowledge and skill acquired in this manner is passed to our police personnel and to other enforcement officers in Indiana and the Nation at various training courses.

I am pleased to report that the department's nonpolitical, merit organization and high performance standards have attracted men of a high caliber. A fair percentage of our troopers are university graduates and many others have specialized in a profession or craft before joining the State police. In this I believe that we are but a part of a Nation-wide trend, and that the quality of police personnel is improving under the impetus of more exacting standards.

Low Operating Costs

To do a job well a workman must have good tools. We aim to provide the best tools, but we also keep in mind the need for holding operating costs at a bare minimum. Substantial dollars and cents savings have been realized by careful management of the department physical plant, by supervision of expenditures and by utilizing the special skills of employees in constructing and maintaining equipment. For example, the State police automotive fleet, which travels more than 1,000,000 miles a month, was operated at a cost of $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents a mile last year, including gas, oil, tires and mechanical maintenance (the American Transit Association sets the average fleet vehicle's operating cost per mile at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, including only gas, oil, and tires). State police radio technicians who modernized the department's State-wide radio network saved \$105,000 by doing much of the engineering, construction, and installation work.

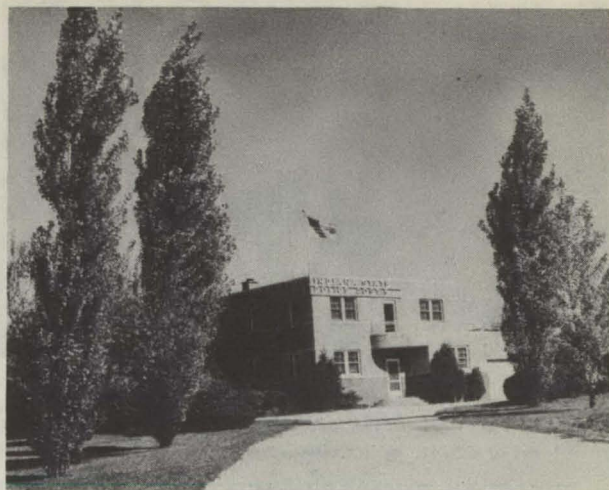
These and other savings have made it possible for us to operate at a cost of 70 cents per capita a year.

Police personnel are issued State-owned equipment, ranging from uniforms to patrol cars, which is valued at \$3,200. The individual is responsible for its care and must stand periodic inspection. Penalties are applied where misuse of the equipment is noted. Traffic mishaps involving State police vehicles are investigated and the driver, when shown delinquent, is penalized according to accident-type class. He is assessed for repair costs under certain conditions. Buildings and records are also subject to inspection.

Modern Equipment

Each district headquarters maintains emergency equipment, ready for instant use. Trailer-mounted boats complete with outboard motors and water rescue devices, auxiliary arsenals of firearms and tear gas, auxiliary power generating units and similar equipment are located at these strategic points on a stand-by basis.

New frequency modulation radio transmitters have been installed in each district and all police vehicles, including two jeeps and an emergency truck, now are equipped with three-way transmitters. The State police radio network also has additional outlets afforded by 81 county and city police departments, plus ready communication service with other police agencies throughout the



Putnamville Post, typical district headquarters.

Nation. A radio-equipped State police airplane is used for air spotting in criminal chases, location of underwater objects, traffic control, the transport of emergency supplies and prisoners, and general liaison service.

Civilian Defense Program

The 1949 General Assembly named the State police superintendent to head up a State-wide defense organization to plan for the protection of civilians in event of an enemy attack on the State's vast agricultural and industrial areas. Before the 1951 legislature created a permanent civil-defense department, due to the worsening international situation, the following had been accomplished: (1) Civil-defense machinery was established in all counties; (2) aid was given the United States Air Force in locating and staffing 341 aircraft observation posts; (3) an auxiliary police training program was developed, and (4) emergency communications facilities were organized for civil-defense purposes.

Cooperation

State police crime investigators work closely with national, state, county, and city authorities in gathering and disseminating information concerning crime and criminals. Department files contain nearly 1,000,000 fingerprints, 105,000 detailed reports relating to known criminals, a stolen-property record, the handiwork of almost 1,000 fraudulent check writers, and a list of more than 5,000 persons who hold firearms permits. In addition



A county prosecutor, Indiana State police officer, Special Agent of FBI and sheriff discuss mutual law enforcement problems at a State police seminar.

to routine services, the crime laboratory also conducts an annual course dealing with chemical tests to determine intoxication, and provides lecturers and consultants for police agencies in and out of the State. The steady pressure of these associated groups has eliminated organized gangs of killers, bank robbers, motor-vehicle thieves, and farm looters from the Indiana scene.

Traffic and Accident Control

Traffic control efforts are underlined with a preventative-type approach. Analyses of the 430,000 accident reports received annually are used to concentrate enforcement in high accident frequency zones, to aid in eliminating physical hazards to driving, and to encourage public support for traffic safety needs. Troopers inspect 5,500 school busses which transport 236,000 students 207,000 miles each school day, cooperate with highway engineers in zoning and signing roads, and make recommendations to a State police traffic control planning committee, which was created to improve the department's control procedure.

State police speakers appear before hundreds of child and adult groups and arrange educational displays at fairs, expositions, and public gatherings to inform the public concerning accident prevention. A series of transcribed radio dramatizations over Indiana's 51 commercial radio stations was inaugurated by the department.

In direct traffic enforcement our objective is to maintain a balanced program. Steady enforcement pressure is focused on moving violators, including drunken drivers and speeding trucks and busses, because it is this type of violation which is causing havoc on the streets and highways. As part of the department's public education effort,

written warning tickets are issued to drivers whose offenses are less serious, but the ticket is usually accompanied by a verbal reminder about the hazards of unsafe driving practices.

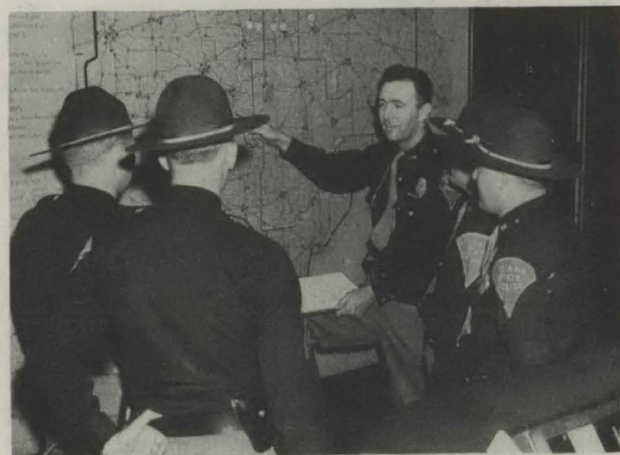
"Road Busters"

The State police, strongly supported by the legislature and the State highway commission, has been instrumental in eliminating overloaded vehicles from the roads. Between December 1949, and December 1950, overweight violations dropped from 30 to 1.8 percent, and excessive overloading is now practically nonexistent. Due to the rigid weighing program, operators no longer deliberately carry illegal loads.

We are, however, continuing to step up action against the "road busters." This year the State highway commission will erect four permanent weighing stations at strategic points, which will be in addition to 17 similar stations now in operation. There also will be added several semipermanent stations, where loadometer scales will be used, and "flying squadrons" of troopers will use 49 loadometer outfits to conduct unscheduled spot checks.

Paying Dividends

The Indiana State Police is a big business. Its product is public service. Each Indiana citizen is a stockholder, investing in the operation and maintenance of the department and, in return, sharing in its public service dividend payments. The aim of all of our employees is to see that the shareholders get a good return on their investment



Determination of areas showing worst accident experience, as basis for selective enforcement system of traffic control.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Commissioner Leonard H. Nicholson, M. B. E., assumed command of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on May 1, 1951, following the retirement of Commissioner Stuart T. Wood, C. M. G.

Commissioner Nicholson was director of criminal investigation at R. C. M. P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada, prior to his promotion to the commissionership.

Born in the Province of New Brunswick, he has had wide and varied experience in law enforcement. Commissioner Nicholson was first engaged as a constable in the R. C. M. P. on December 14, 1923, at the age of 19. He served in that capacity for a period of 3 years and then left the force. On March 27, 1928, he was appointed an inspector in the former New Brunswick Provincial Police, and remained there until May 15, 1930, when he was appointed an inspector in the Nova Scotia Provincial Police. This unit was absorbed by the R. C. M. P. on April 1, 1932, at which time Commissioner Nicholson received his commission as an inspector in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

From 1932 to 1937 Commissioner Nicholson was in charge of the criminal investigation branch in Nova Scotia. Thereafter, he served in the same branch in the Province of Saskatchewan from 1938 to 1941, during which time he was promoted to the rank of superintendent.

Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War, Commissioner Nicholson served overseas with the Canadian Active Army with the Saskatoon Light Infantry (Machine Gun Corps). He was subsequently transferred to the Provost Corps and while in Italy was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Returning to Canada after the war, Commissioner Nicholson was appointed Provost Marshal of the Canadian Army. In 1946 he was discharged with the rank of full colonel and was awarded the M. B. E.

Soon after his return to the R. C. M. P. at the close of World War II he was promoted to the rank of assistant commissioner and for 5 years

New Commissioner of Royal Canadian Mounted Police

was director of criminal investigation at Ottawa—one of the top key positions in the organization.

As director of criminal investigation in Eastern Canada, on the prairies, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and finally at R. C. M. P. headquarters in Ottawa, Commissioner Nicholson has had excellent opportunities to practice efficient methods in law enforcement and in the prevention of crime.

Commissioner Nicholson is 47 years of age. He is married and has two daughters.

The appointment of Commissioner Nicholson was a popular one throughout the R. C. M. P. where his rich experience and past training are highly regarded. The many friends of Commissioner Nicholson, in the Dominion and elsewhere, join his official associates in wishing him every success in discharging the responsibilities of his position.



Commissioner Leonard H. Nicholson, M. B. E., Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Dallas Honors Arkansas Officers

City Marshal L. C. Clouse and Sheriff Guthrie Goodwin, Hardy, Ark., were among those honored at a banquet sponsored by the Citizens Traffic Commission on the night of February 13, 1951, at Dallas, Tex.

On behalf of the Dallas Police Department, Chief Carl Hansson presented each of the Arkansas officers a new .357 Magnum revolver. The Citizens Traffic Commission, which is composed of some 160 civic organizations in Dallas, and which sponsors a banquet in honor of the Dallas Police Department and sheriff's office each year, gave the two men 10-gallon hats and tickets to the 1952 New Year's game in the Cotton Bowl. Sheriff "Bill" Decker made the officers honorary deputy sheriffs of Dallas County.

Officers Goodwin and Clouse were honored for their apprehension of four men wanted in connection with the killing of one Dallas officer and the wounding of another.

On the night of January 22, 1951, Officers Johnny W. Sides and Harold L. Dawson pulled up beside a 1950 Oldsmobile which had been stolen in Ardmore, Okla., and ordered the driver to stop. On hearing the command of arrest, two of the occupants of the stolen car opened fire. Dawson was struck in the shoulder. Sides was hit in the stomach. Officer Sides died in a Dallas hospital on February 7, 1951.

The fugitives, unknown at the time of the shooting, fled the scene. An immediate alarm was flashed through the Southwest to be on the lookout for individuals meeting the description of the men in the 1950 Oldsmobile.

On January 24, 1951, the Oldsmobile in question was halted before a hardware store at Hardy, Ark., and one of the occupants went into the store to pawn a gun.

After observing the four men and recalling the recent shooting of the Dallas police officers, Sheriff Guthrie Goodwin and City Marshal L. C. Clouse immediately took the suspects into custody. One of the quartet resisted arrest and seized Sheriff Goodwin. Goodwin got his hands on a rock, knocked out the leader of the group, and promptly placed the fugitives in the local jail.

The wanted men admitted the shooting of a Mississippi Highway Patrolman on December 2, 1950, at Vicksburg, Miss. They were charged



Chief Hansson presenting Magnum revolvers to Sheriff Goodwin and City Marshal Clouse.

with the Dallas murder by a Texas grand jury.

In presenting the gifts, Chief Hansson stated that Sheriff Goodwin henceforth would be known throughout the Southwest as "Rocky." He also mentioned the fact that he had never before in his career as an officer seen the citizens in general so appreciative of the capture of any fugitive.

★ ★ ★

Patrolmen Rescue Boy From Burning Home

Patrolman Albert Raffaele was patrolling his beat in Darby, Pa., an old suburb of Philadelphia, at 7:57 on the morning on March 26, 1951, when he saw smoke coming from a two-story, wooden frame residence. This house was the oldest house in Darby and was known to be at least 230 years old.

Patrolman Raffaele knew this neighborhood well and felt it was quite probable that a number of unattended children were asleep in the house. He immediately broke down the front and rear doors and ran into the house and awakened two of the children. With their help Raffaele awakened four more children and quickly got them all out of the house. The house was by this time completely enveloped in flames. However, one of the little boys, 7 years old, rushed back into the house and to the second floor to rescue his dog and was trapped there by the flames.

Patrolman Raffaele's cries and shouts for immediate police assistance brought Patrolmen Charles Connors and Thomas Minogue to his aid. The three patrolmen formed a human ladder with Connors on the bottom, Raffaele in the middle and Minogue on top where he was able to reach into the second-story window and pull the youngster out of the blazing house and lower him safely to the ground.

Patrolman Connors suffered a back injury as a result of bearing the weight of two men on his shoulders. Patrolman Raffaele had his eyebrows and eyelashes completely burned off and Patrolman Minogue suffered flesh singe.

The mother who was at work at the time of the fire explained that she had turned up an oil stove kept in the living room so that the house would be warm when the children awoke. She believed that the vibration of a heavy truck passing the house possibly upset the stove or caused it to explode.

The quick thinking and heroic actions of Patrolmen Connors, Raffaele and Minogue were responsible for saving the lives of six children.



Children's Hero

Patrolman Ernest Calvin Dove has been a member of the Winchester, Va., Police Department for 36 years. For 19 of these years he has been in charge of the school-boy patrol at the John Kerr Elementary School in Winchester.

Born May 19, 1883, in Rockingham County, Va., Mr. Dove joined the Winchester Police Department October 8, 1915, where he has served continuously since that date. When he first reported for duty there were no mobile units other than one motorcycle and no conveyances for quick transportation of prisoners. The police department had no radio communication until a number of years after Mr. Dove joined the force. At that time the force consisted of four officers. Two men worked each shift of 12 hours a day, 7 days a week.

No Accidents

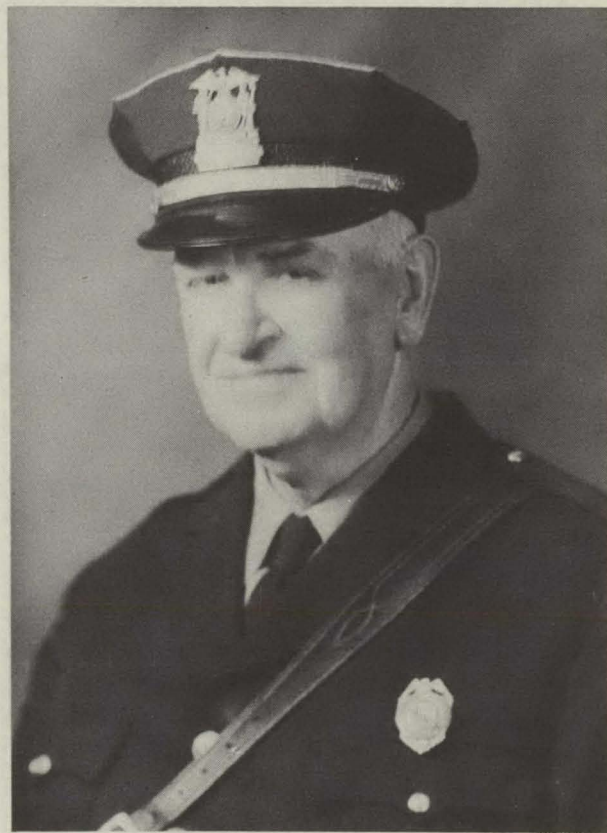
In the 19 years that Mr. Dove has been assigned the duty of handling traffic and children at the John Kerr Elementary School, he has assisted more than an estimated 7,600 children across the

intersection near the school. Of these children Mr. Dove has protected on their way to school, four have been his own. He presently has seven grandchildren, three of whom attend the John Kerr School. Since Mr. Dove has been on duty at his busy intersection there have been no accidents or mishaps.

Faithful Service

Mr. Dove is 6 feet, 3 inches tall and weighs 230 pounds. The smallest child gladly takes his hand and considers it a privilege to walk down the street with him. Recently when pupils of a second-grade class were permitted to draw "what they wished" in their art class, most of them chose to depict Mr. Dove at "his" corner directing children across the busy street.

Eligible for retirement for the past 2 years, Mr. Dove, who has stayed on at the request of the city council, is an extremely faithful policeman whose work has never been criticized, in the words of Winchester Chief of Police J. Thomas Boyd.



Patrolman Ernest Calvin Dove, Winchester, Va.,
Police Department

Patrolman Cited

There is a patrolman in the police department at Springfield, Mass., who has won several unique accolades because of his outstanding public service. Cited as "Neighbor of the Month" by a major utility company, "Outstanding Man of the Year" by the junior chamber of commerce, the officer goes modestly about his business, discharging his assignments without any thought of winning acclaim.

Background

His name is J. Albert Murphy, a native and life-long resident of Springfield, Mass. Officer Murphy attended the local schools of Springfield and then embarked upon a career of salesmanship from 1920 until 1932 when he was appointed to his present position. The lessons he learned in his years of interviewing prospects have served him well in his police career as the honors accorded



*Officer J. Albert Murphy, Springfield, Mass.,
Police Department.*

him give eloquent testimony to his skill in winning friends for his department.

Traffic Safety

In 1946, Chief Raymond P. Gallagher of the Springfield Police Department instituted a long-range program of traffic safety. He needed an officer who could go before the public and sell the program in a firm and friendly manner. The chief selected Patrolman J. Albert Murphy and designated him for attendance at the FBI National Academy in order to give him a broader educational base for assuming his new duties in the field of traffic safety.

When Murphy returned from the academy in April 1947, he was prepared to do the job. In the past 3 years he has addressed groups totaling over 90,000 members of the community—students in high school assemblies, fraternal groups, civic organizations, church clubs, and similar segments of the population. Over and above his public addresses, he has personally conducted on tour through the Springfield Police Department facilities over 8,000 Springfield citizens of all ages and walks of life.

In order to supplement his comments on the subject of traffic safety he has prepared a series of slides to portray more graphically the salient points of his talks.

In May 1949, the Springfield Junior Chamber of Commerce issued a citation to Officer Murphy, naming him "Outstanding Man of the Year," an honor accorded persons of high accomplishment in civic life. The press of the city applauded the selection, commending Officer Murphy for presenting the police department's safety program so skillfully.

The Springfield Gas Light Co. encloses a small pamphlet with its monthly statements. This pamphlet carries a commendatory article on some citizen or public official who has done more than his share to help the public. In October 1949, Mr. Murphy was featured as "Neighbor of the Month" in the pamphlet because of his campaign to make Springfield a safe city in which to live.

During the same month, when the first "Boys Club Assembly" convened in Springfield, Patrolman Murphy had complete charge of housing, policing, and safety of the 1,100 youngsters during their stay in the city. Not a single accident involving the boys occurred.



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Laboratory Examinations of Wood Specimens

Investigative Possibilities

In the investigation of certain types of crimes, consideration should be given to the possibility of linking a suspect with a crime scene, through a comparison of wood found at the scene with wood found in the possession of the suspect. This possibility should not be discounted even though the wood specimens located at the crime scene may be fragmentary.

Quantity of Specimens

Experience has shown the value of comparing toolmarks on wood with tools from the suspect's possession. Comparisons of characteristic planing mill marks and similar examinations may lead to the solution of a case. This type of examination is valuable in the same manner that the identification of a bullet with a particular firearm has often provided a strong link in the chain of evidence against a criminal.

Pieces of wood, often in splinters or other small fragments, from a crime scene can often be identified as being the same species of wood (maple, ash, spruce, etc.) as pieces of wood found in the possession of a suspect.

Hit-and-Run Case

A hit-and-run driver operating a stake-body truck sideswiped two parked cars in Raleigh, N. C. Immediate investigation, which is of particular value in hit-and-run cases, resulted in the location of a suspect. He was operating a truck of the type in question, and it had been damaged on one side. Recovered at the scene of each collision were several small fragments and splinters of wood. This evidence was submitted to the FBI Laboratory. Examination of these fragments produced significant results. At the scene of the first accident were found pieces of white pine and red oak, while at the second accident scene there were recovered bits of white pine and white oak. Samples from the damaged area on the suspect's

truck were found to consist of all three species, white pine, red oak, and white oak.

Another Collision Case

Another hit-and-run case began as a minor accident when a car forcibly knocked over a street barricade which surrounded a patch of new pavement. A plank from the barricade, however, was thrown up on a sidewalk and struck a pedestrian. The automobile did not stop at the scene but was later located. A small fragment of crushed wood was found embedded in a bolt hole in the front license plate bracket which proved to be the same species of wood as a portion of the barricade which the car struck.

Wood Matches

Wood examinations are also valuable in instances where it is desired to compare wooden matches found at an arson scene or burglary scene, with matches in possession of a suspect. It should be remembered that matches of identical shape and size may prove to have been made from several different species of wood.

Other Comparisons

The field of wood examinations is not limited to the identification of boards, twigs, fence posts, clubs, broken tool handles, etc., as to species. There also exists the possibility of determining whether two pieces of wood were originally one piece. Such determination involves a comparison of the types, orientation, coloring, and other characteristics of the wood elements or cell groups. In one case, an attempted burglary, a home-made ladder was used to gain entrance to a store adjacent to a bank.

The ladder was found to be composed of several types of wood. In a suspect's room were found several boards and ends of boards. These were identified as having been originally parts of the uprights or crosspieces of which the ladder was

made. Figure 1 illustrates the results of the comparison of the annual rings in a board which has been sawed in two. Figure 2 shows how two split boards can be identified as originally forming one piece of wood.

Photographic Exhibits

Photographs of this type can be used to demonstrate wood identifications to a jury so that there will be no question of the results of the examination.

Representative Specimens

It is desirable for optimum results from wood examinations to have reasonably large samples. For example, it may be desirable to compare bit turnings (which may have fallen into a burglar's tool bag) with plywood or other door material. In such an instance there should be obtained a piece of the door which was cut out by the burglar. Care should be taken to secure samples of each

type of wood which the burglar drilled; that is, the frame, panels, doorjamb, etc. There should also be collected additional drillings from the ground or floor at the crime scene.

Mark for Identification

Each specimen should be adequately marked for identification, showing the date, and the initials of the person who obtained the sample, or the person who recovered the evidence from the suspect. Any other information which will serve to preserve the chain of evidence should also be noted by the investigating officer.

Conclusion

While wood particles may be lacking in obvious significance when first viewed by an officer investigating a crime scene, their possible evidentiary value should be kept in mind. Such evidence may prove to be of great importance in adding to the weight of other data obtained in a given case

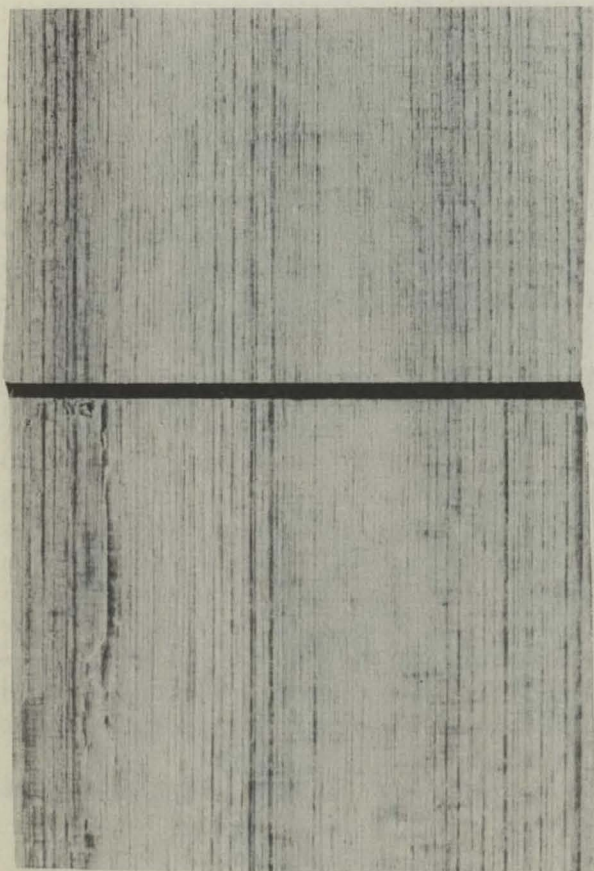


Figure 1.—Comparison of growth rings permits identification of two wood sections as originally forming one.

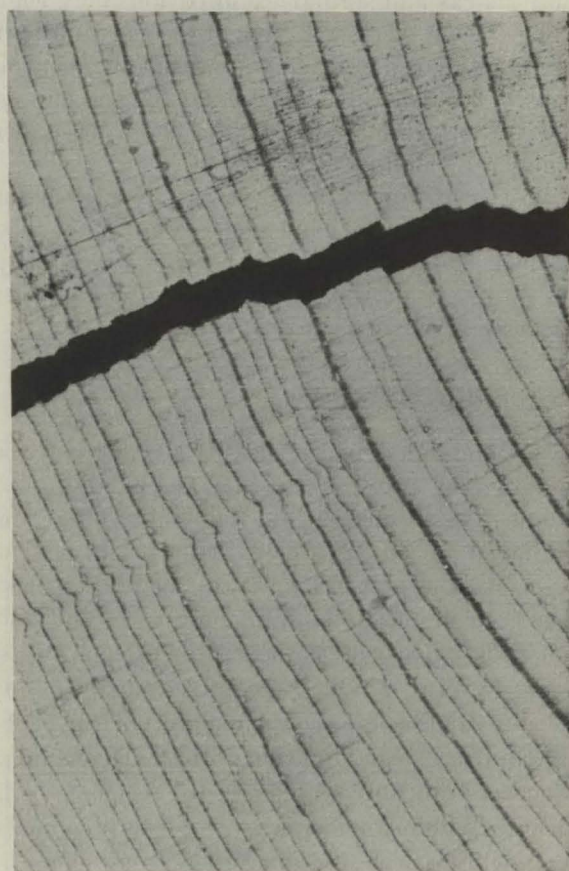


Figure 2.—Comparison of matching edges of wood split apart.

IDENTIFICATION

Foreword

In the July 1951, issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, there was published the article entitled "Delta Location in Fingerprint Classification," dealing with the rules applicable to the location of that important focal point in the fingerprint pattern.

The core is a second focal point, the accurate location of which is one of the initial determinations of importance in fingerprint classification. In the accompanying illustrations, the letters "C" and "D" refer to "Core" and "Delta", respectively.

Sufficient Recurve

The core must be fixed on or within the innermost sufficient recurving ridge at a point which is subsequently described in this article.

A sufficient recurve may be defined as that part of a recurving ridge located between the shoulders of a loop (fig. 1). It must be free of any appendages abutting upon the outside of the recurve at a right angle. When such an appendage is present between the shoulders of the innermost loop, the loop is considered spoiled and the next loop



Figure 1.—Ridge having sufficient recurve.

Core Location in Fingerprint Classification

toward the outside of the pattern will be considered as a basis for locating the core (fig. 2).



Figure 2.—Innermost recurve spoiled by appendage at right angle.

The shoulders of a loop are the points at which the recurving ridge definitely turns inward or curves. The shoulders vary according to the size and shape of the loop formation. It may be found that one side of a loop will form a shoulder at a point farther down on the loop than on the other side. A looping ridge is not regarded as having a sufficient recurve if a definite break appears between the shoulders (fig. 3). A short break may be present,



Figure 3.—Definite break in looping ridge, resulting in location of core at point C.

as the result of improper inking, the presence of foreign matter on the ridge, enlarged pores, disease, or worn ridges. Such a condition should not be considered as a definite break when locating the core.

The entire pattern must be examined to ascertain whether such breaks are general throughout the pattern. The determination of what constitutes a definite break must be made by the classifier after thorough study of all of the fingerprint pattern area.

Appendages

It has been stated, above, that appendages connected to the outside of a recurving ridge have the effect of "spoiling" the loop, if they form a right angle with the outside of the recurve, within the shoulders.

An appendage connected to a recurving ridge at any angle other than a right angle is regarded as flowing off smoothly and is not considered to spoil it. If in the opinion of the classifier he can follow the appending ridge as readily as he can the looping ridge, the appendage will not be considered as spoiling the recurve (fig. 4).

The classifier must be able to judge when a ridge is of a sufficient size to be treated as an appendage. An appendage must have some length and must be as wide as the surrounding ridges. Doubtful cases which would affect the classification should be given the preferred interpretation and referenced to the remaining possibilities (fig. 5).

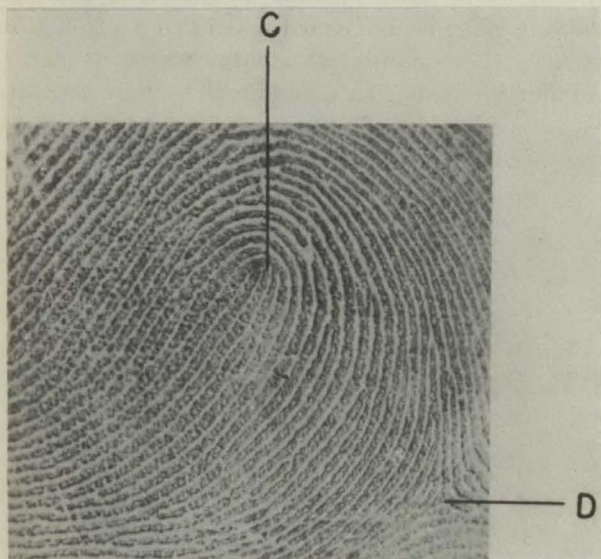


Figure 4.—Appendages flowing off smoothly from innermost recurve.

Ridges inside the innermost sufficient recurving ridge are referred to as rods or spikes. The important determination to be made is whether they rise as high as the shoulder line. No limitations are in force as to length. Neither does it matter if the ridge is attached to another ridge (figs. 6 and 7)



Figure 5.—Ridge considered too small to meet definition of appendage.



Figure 6.—Rod ending below shoulder line.



Figure 7.—Core rod attached to a ridge.

When two or more rods come together above the shoulder line, they are treated as one when locating the core (fig. 8).

Rules for Locating Core

The following rules govern the location of the core after the sufficient recurving ridge has been ascertained.

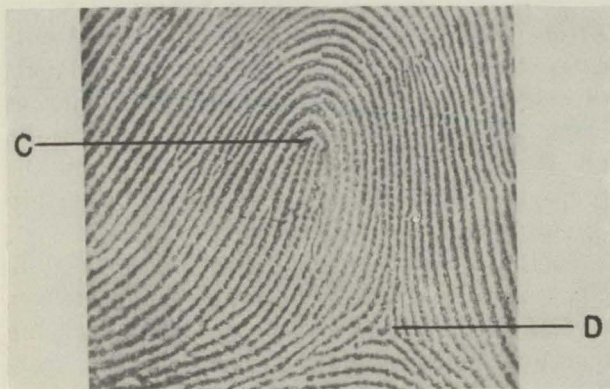


Figure 8.—Two rods coming together and treated as one.



Figure 9.—Core located on shoulder of loop, farthest from delta.

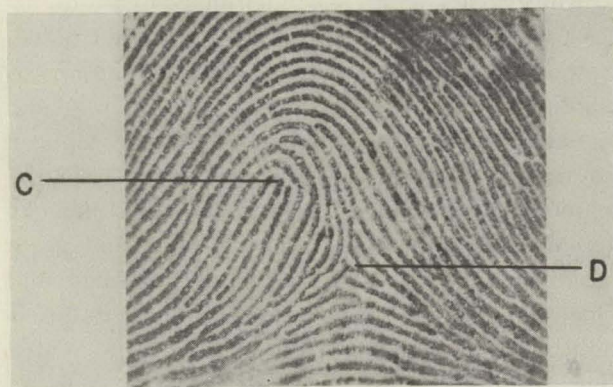


Figure 10.—Uneven number of rods, with core placed on center rod.

1. When the innermost loop contains no ending ridge or rod rising as high as the shoulders of the loop, the core is placed on the shoulder of the loop farthest from the delta (fig. 9).

2. When the innermost loop contains an uneven number of rods rising as high as the shoulders, the core is placed upon the end of the center rod whether it touches the looping ridge or not (fig. 10).

3. When the innermost loop contains an even number of rods rising as high as the shoulders, the two innermost rods should be considered for core location. These innermost rods should be treated as though they were connected by a recurving ridge and by applying the rule the core would be located on the rod farthest from the delta (fig. 11).

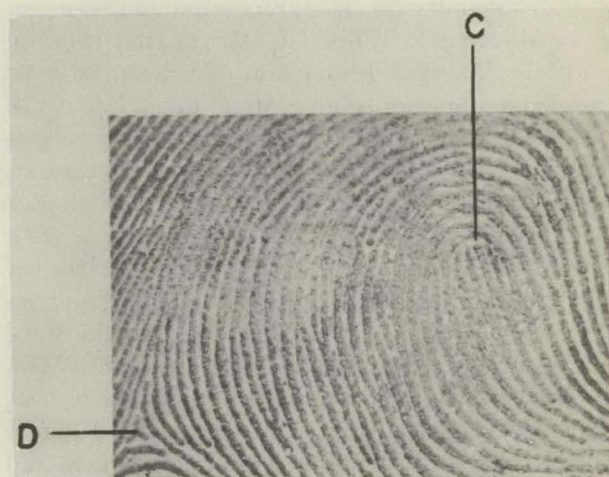


Figure 11.—Even number of rods, with core located on rod farthest from delta.

With few exceptions, the loop is the only pattern type which will always require that the core be located. In some instances, the use of a whorl in the little finger for a final is required in connection with a large group or collection of prints, such as the "32 over 32" primary group. The core rules which are applied to loops would also be utilized in the exceptional cases. The location of the core may be summarized in two alternatives.

When there are no rods rising as high as the shoulder line of the innermost looping ridge, the core will always be placed on the shoulder farthest from the delta.

When there are rods which are at or above the shoulder line of the innermost looping ridge, the core location will depend upon whether the pattern possesses an even or odd number of rods.



MISCELLANEOUS

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle

Following his release from the District of Columbia jail in July 26, 1950, Jay Paul Shelton promptly resumed his operations in the stolen car racket. He is known to have been active throughout the eastern, southern, southwestern and mid-western portions of the United States.

On September 29, 1950, Shelton and a man who gave his name as Wilbert C. Moore (but who was actually William Reed) were in New Orleans. Reed attempted to sell a custom-made, late model Ford convertible for a price well below the prevailing market value. After failing to negotiate a sale, Reed drove off followed closely by Shelton who was driving a 1949 Chevrolet.

Shortly afterward, reports came in that the Chevrolet in question had been stolen on September 27, 1950, in Birmingham, Ala., and the Ford convertible had been stolen from a street in Washington, D. C., on the evening of September 19, 1950. The owners of both cars stated that before the theft, their automobiles were broken into and papers had been removed from the glove compartment.

Federal Process

Federal charges were immediately brought against Reed and Shelton and warrants were issued. The complaint against Shelton filed before a U. S. Commissioner at New Orleans, La., on November 24, 1950, charged the subject with violating Title 18, U. S. Code, section 2312, prohibiting the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle.

Further investigation developed other violations. Additional process is presently outstanding for the subject at Atlanta, Ga., and Miami, Fla.

Modus Operandi

Shelton's peculiar modus operandi results in complicating the tracing of the stolen automobiles.

WANTED BY THE FBI

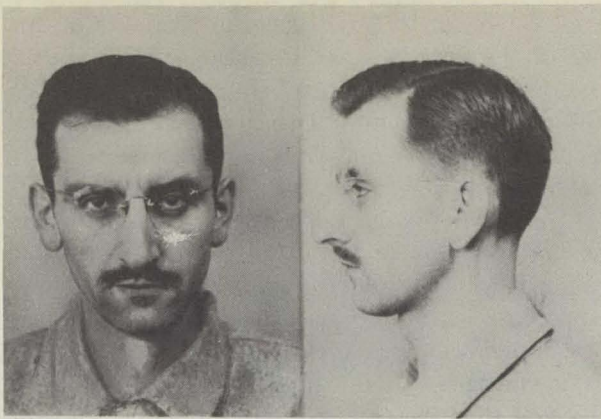
JAY PAUL SHELTON, with aliases: Albert Henry Bennett, J. Camden, Philip John Cefalu, Tom Cook, Charles H. Evans, C. F. Gibson, M. L. Hamilton, Charles Lockett, J. Munafo, Maurice M. Myers, Dr. W. D. Scott, Frank Shelton, Paul Shelton, J. Wheeler, and others.

At one time he had in his possession several suitcases full of papers including automobile papers of original owners, a notary seal, miscellaneous blank bills of sale and automobile registrations, all of which were undoubtedly utilized in the preparation of fictitious documents of ownership for use in disposing of stolen cars.

Shelton selects the car he desires to steal in city "A." It is usually a late model in the low price field. He enters the car, often by prying open a window ventilator, and removes any papers providing information as to the name and address of the owner, the motor number, or other vehicle identification, from the glove compartment. Proceeding to city "B," he chooses an identical car as to year and model, and removes pertinent papers in a similar manner as above. Going to the Motor Vehicle Bureau in city "B," he applies for a duplicate title, producing the papers he removed from the last car as evidence of ownership. As there will have been no theft report on that car, a duplicate title is issued to Shelton. Proceeding to city "C," he will assign the duplicate title to himself under an alias and have the assignment properly notarized. Subsequently, on the basis of the duplicate title he will obtain an original title for the car in that State, have it registered and obtain new license plates. With the original title registration card and plates, Shelton returns to city "A" where he will steal the vehicle he first noted, install the new license tags and take the car to another State for sale.

Shelton often will change the motor number to agree with the title in his possession. If the number is not changed, he will sell the stolen car to a dealer who handles used cars on a small scale in order to avoid extensive inquiry or suspicion. Shelton is believed to have sold at least a hundred stolen automobiles through use of this modus operandi.

The subject reportedly has frequently obtained American Automobile Association identification



Jay Paul Shelton.

cards to lend credence to fictitious papers prepared by him relative to ownership of the stolen automobiles which he is attempting to sell. He allegedly often uses offices of the American Automobile Association and affiliated organizations as contact points in arranging for mail or other communications, and as meeting places for personal contacts with prospective customers.

In addition to false registration papers and altered motor numbers, Shelton reportedly makes use of newspaper advertisements in disposing of

stolen vehicles. In such instances, he generally gives a phone number. On one occasion the phone was listed to an apartment which he had rented only a few days earlier.

Shelton, on occasion, has rented office space, and even bought or rented typewriters and office equipment in order to provide an authentic-appearing background for himself in the guise of an energetic young businessman. The subject reportedly dresses in expensive clothes but nevertheless "looks like a hillbilly" in them.

Shelton is presently believed to be traveling with an attractive young woman who poses as his wife. She is described as being 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height and weighing 125 pounds. She has black hair, olive complexion, and a moon-shaped burn scar on her left cheek.

The couple who often use the name "Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cook," are reported to have with them a honey-colored or brown cocker spaniel.

Activities

Since 1938, Shelton has been arrested at various times on charges including petty larceny, forgery, attempted robbery and automobile theft. Acting as his own attorney in many instances, he has been singularly successful in defending himself against such charges, obtaining dismissals, acquittals or reversals after conviction.

On October 24, 1945, Shelton escaped from custody at Richmond, Va., following arraignment on charges of interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle. He was additionally charged with violating the Federal Escape Act and was the object of a Nation-wide search by the FBI and other authorities until his apprehension at New York City on January 8, 1946. At the time of this arrest he claimed to be a representative of an automobile association.

Shelton stood trial in Washington, D. C., the following May, was found guilty as charged and was sentenced under the Federal Escape Act.

Since his release from the District of Columbia jail, Shelton has traveled widely, registering in better class hotels, motels, and apartment houses, under aliases, among others, of J. Camden and Tom Cook. In the latter part of October he was residing in Oklahoma City from which city he applied for a job as a salesman with a Dubuque, Iowa, firm. A sales kit was dispatched to him in Oklahoma City. The probability exists that he

will attempt to use such material in disguising his true identity, particularly in view of the fact that he has often posed as a salesman or traveling representative of well-known firms. He is known to have operated in Indiana fairly recently.

Shelton is armed and considered dangerous.

Description

The subject is described as follows:

Age.....	34.
Born.....	July 13, 1917, at Owenton, Ky.
Height.....	6 feet.
Weight.....	152 pounds.
Build.....	Slender.
Posture.....	Stooped.
Eyes.....	Brown, deep-set with sunken look.
Hair.....	Dark brown, straight, usually parted on side.
Complexion.....	Medium light.
Nose.....	Long, prominent in profile.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Automobile salesman, used car dealer and waiter.
Remarks.....	May be wearing mustache and eye-glasses of either rimless or horn-rimmed variety.
FBI No.....	1,811,715.
Fingerprint classification.....	21 I 29 W IOO 19 O 26 R OOI

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Jay Paul Shelton is requested to notify immediately 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest his city.

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Effective Use of Radio in Police Work

The effectiveness of a radio communication system, properly employed by alert and competent police officers, was demonstrated during the 11 minutes following a telephone call from the Oak Lawn, Ill., Federal Savings and Loan Association cashier who had just been robbed of over \$3,750 by three armed men.

Officer Kenneth C. O'Brien, in Cruiser Car No. 141 of the Oak Lawn Police Department, heard the report of the hold-up being given to car 140. He notified car 140 and the radio operator that he had heard the message and was en route to the hold-up scene.

Car 140 requested Officer O'Brien's route and he had just finished transmitting this information when he observed a 1950 Ford sedan run a stop sign. As the car passed, Officer O'Brien noted that there were three men in it. Because of its nearness to the hold-up scene, as well as the fact that the car had not stopped at the stop sign, Officer O'Brien gave chase. When the Ford gathered speed Officer O'Brien notified his headquarters and the neighboring police station of Evergreen Park that he was following this car.

Officer O'Brien continued the chase, notifying cars and stations that he was traveling at 70 to 84 miles per hour. As the chase continued Officer O'Brien observed radio car No. 137 from the Evergreen Park Police Department and notified the officer in charge that he was pursuing the Ford. Car No. 137 joined in the chase. During the chase Officer O'Brien at all times experienced complete and clear transmissions between stations and cars.

As car 137 joined Officer O'Brien in the chase, he observed car 137A several blocks ahead and immediately transmitted the location of cars 137 and 141 and the Ford, and requested that a road block be set up immediately.

Officer Roswald Schoenauer of the Evergreen Park Police Department in car 137A immediately began preparations for the road block without having time to confirm the receipt of Officer O'Brien's request.

Officer Schoenauer ordered a truck to pull off to the side of the avenue. The truck made a sudden stop and the Ford, which was coming up close in the rear, was unable to avoid striking the rear of the truck. The three men jumped from the car and attempted to flee. Police officers converged on the bandits from all sides and opened fire on one of them who resisted arrest. The other two immediately threw up their hands and surrendered. Each proved to be armed.

The wounded man died before arrival at a nearby hospital. All of the stolen money was recovered from the back seat of the bandits' car. Within 11 minutes after the report of the robbery one of the hold-up men was dead and his two accomplices were in the custody of the police.

CRIME PREVENTION

Four Bands

The Denver Junior Police Association, Denver, Colo., had its start in 1937 when a police sergeant sought to find some outlet for the energy of youngsters being brought to the attention of the department. He was successful in starting a police-sponsored group open to the juveniles of the city.

The thing which sets the Denver Junior Police Association apart from many other police-sponsored organizations for youth, however, is music. Athletic programs, glee clubs and drill teams made way for instrumental music—the heart and center of the organization, which presently boasts four separate bands consisting of approximately 203 boys. A waiting list reflects others eager to join.

Instruction

A beginner's class is started the second week of June each year. The prospective musician, between the ages of 7 and 10, is accompanied by his parents when he applies for entry. The organization is explained and an entrance blank is supplied. At this time the director of the group examines the formation of the boy's mouth to determine which instrument the child is best fitted to play.

For the first 6 weeks no boy is allowed to have or use an instrument. The director believes that if the youth does not show any inclination to first learn to read notes as well as understand the value of notes, the purchasing of an instrument would be money thrown away. After 6 weeks each boy takes an individual test to see if he is qualified to get his instrument. Once he has his instrument the boy's real work begins.

Progress Checked

Upon the completion of 6 months' training and a second examination, the youth is sworn in as a junior police boy. He is now entitled to wear the uniform and badge of the group which correspond to those worn by the members of the Denver Police

Junior Police Place Accent on Music in Denver

Department. Each boy has the opportunity of going through the ranks and climbing to the position of chief, provided his grades are maintained. In order to be promoted, a boy must maintain an average of 80 percent. New officers are appointed every 6 months from the list of captains who have the highest grades.

No boy is shown partiality. Each is checked every month on his progress. Each boy's grades are averaged at the end of a 6-month period and he is promoted to a higher rank if his grades have been maintained. He receives merits and demerits on behavior, appearance, etc.

Radio Band

The envy of the entire organization, which, as indicated, consists of four bands, is the Radio Band. This band is the one which fulfills engagements, makes public appearances on the radio, and is called on to play throughout the city and State. Although the boys were too young to go into the Regular Army, they did their bit by appearing at over 500 different functions, bond drives, camp shows and hospitals, for which they were awarded 2 very distinct honors: the Citation of Merit from



Rehearsal—Denver Junior Police Band.

the War Council of America and a citation from the U. S. O.

Each year the band holds a featured place at the Cheyenne Frontier Days Celebration, the National Western Stock Show, Greeley Spud Rodeo, and charity football and baseball games. They play to capacity crowds when they hold their own yearly concert at the city auditorium.

Accomplishments

During the past three State music festivals, sponsored by the Colorado Instrumental Association, there was almost a 100 percent showing of superior ratings among the boys who entered.

Of the hundreds of boys who have passed through this organization, many are holding down first chairs in symphony orchestras; some are teaching; others are playing with outstanding bands, and still others are going to school and taking part in school bands.

Dividends

The sponsors believe that a boy who stays with the junior police organization until he is 16 years of age has received a musical education valued at approximately \$2,750, to say nothing of the value in good citizenship which is immeasurable.

The organization's expenses are met through a yearly donation from the Denver Policemen's Protective Association, an organization of Denver police officers only, and through the sale of tickets to an annual picnic held in one of the amusement parks.

The parents of the boys have started a "Boosters Club" and hold monthly meetings. If there is anything specifically needed by the association, this group gives parties in order to raise the necessary funds.

Results

Membership in the Denver Junior Police Association of necessity requires time spent at weekly band rehearsals, as well as long hours of practice at home. In the 12 years of its existence, not one boy in the group has been before the juvenile court.

Through discipline and music, Denver boys are given a happier life and are directed toward a finer manhood.

Notice

In connection with the submission of fingerprint arrest records to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is requested when it is known to the contributor that the subject is an employee of the United States Government, that fact be recorded on the back of the fingerprint card. This entry should be made at the bottom of the space reserved for the photograph and should set forth the name of the department or agency and the position occupied.

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Classification of Fingerprints

It is no longer possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to supply the above booklet in quantity to law-enforcement officers. Copies of *Classification of Fingerprints* may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 45 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany your order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Any person desiring the booklet should request it on stationery bearing the letterhead of his law-enforcement agency.

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Bulletin Reprints

Articles carried in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* are listed in a cumulative index in the December issue each year. All major articles having a permanent value are reprinted. These are available for distribution to law enforcement officers desiring such copies.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: O—1951

Forty-seventh Class Graduated

(Continued from page 5)

a foreign power—who are dedicated to do anything to further the interests of that foreign power. Through the strength of our democracy and the alertness of our law-enforcement system the threat they present can be reduced to a minimum.

Further, we must always remember that this same foreign power may be capable of launching an atomic attack against our cities. The destruction and confusion resulting from such an attack would test the best efforts of our law-enforcement system.

Tasks of Law Enforcement

To guard against espionage and sabotage, to detect and apprehend subversives, to maintain order in the wake of an enemy attack—these tasks represent a part of the new challenge that is yours today. In meeting this challenge the graduates of the FBI National Academy will prove the value of their training a thousandfold.

I feel a keen interest in our Nation's law-enforcement officers for in many ways your problems correspond to my problems as Secretary of the Army. Speaking in a broad sense, our purpose is the same: You are dedicated to the preservation of law and order in the Nation and to the punishment of violators. The United States Army, together with the other two services, is presently joined with armed forces from other free nations under the United Nations banner to preserve lawful conditions in a remote part of the world.

The comparison, of course, is very rough. In the world community there is not as yet a well-established system of laws; nor is there an international force belonging to the United Nations and capable of carrying out United Nations directives.

However, if we compare our present shortcomings in this regard to those of law enforcement in frontier America we find that there are many similarities. In those days, special forces had to be mustered to meet outbursts of violence when and where they occurred. The law enforcement system which today extends across our Nation and meets its task so effectively came as the result of long and gradual growth. So, I believe, the United Nations, aided by the armed forces who fight under its banner, stands only at the beginning of its potential role as the preserver of world order.

Aggression

Korea was the acid test of the United Nations' determination to play that role. Korea proved that the Communist leaders were willing to use military aggression to achieve their expansion. Our response was clear: We were prepared to use military force to meet that aggression.

This week we have marked the first anniversary of the outbreak of fighting in Korea. It is a good time to pause and take stock of what we have accomplished during these 12 months. We have reason to be encouraged.

Armed Forces

Let us examine our own build-up in strength: One year ago, the United States Regular Army contained approximately 592,000 men, and was slowly losing strength despite its urgent appeals for enlistments. Today, it has reached a strength of 1½ million men—giving us the equivalent of 24 divisions.

The Navy has approximately doubled its strength during the past year; the Air Force has expanded from 48 wings to approximately 87 wings.

In the past year the Army's procurement program has been stepped up approximately nine times over 1950. A production base is being created which can supply our present needs and is capable of rapid expansion to meet the needs of all-out war if it should come.

Unification

Korea has been the proving ground for the fighting quality of our men and their weapons. It has furnished the final answer to the wisdom of the unification program. One of the major impressions I brought back with me from my recent visit there was that the men in the air and on the sea were as interested in the welfare of the man on the ground as they were in their own lives.

Collective Security

Perhaps most important of all, the year since Korea has marked the beginning of a collective security system among the free nations. Though our allies have not contributed as many troops to the joint effort in Korea as we have wished, we must never belittle the gallant part played by the men who have joined us there. Together, we have proved that an army of mixed nationalities, supporting a people who are strongly determined to resist aggression, can fight effectively.

In addition, during the past year we and our Western European allies have formed the NATO Army under the command of General Eisenhower. The troops we now have in Europe are a symbol of our determination to support our North Atlantic Pact Allies against aggression. With the help of our military aid program, our training programs, and our military missions, we have made great progress toward the goal of helping prepare our allies.

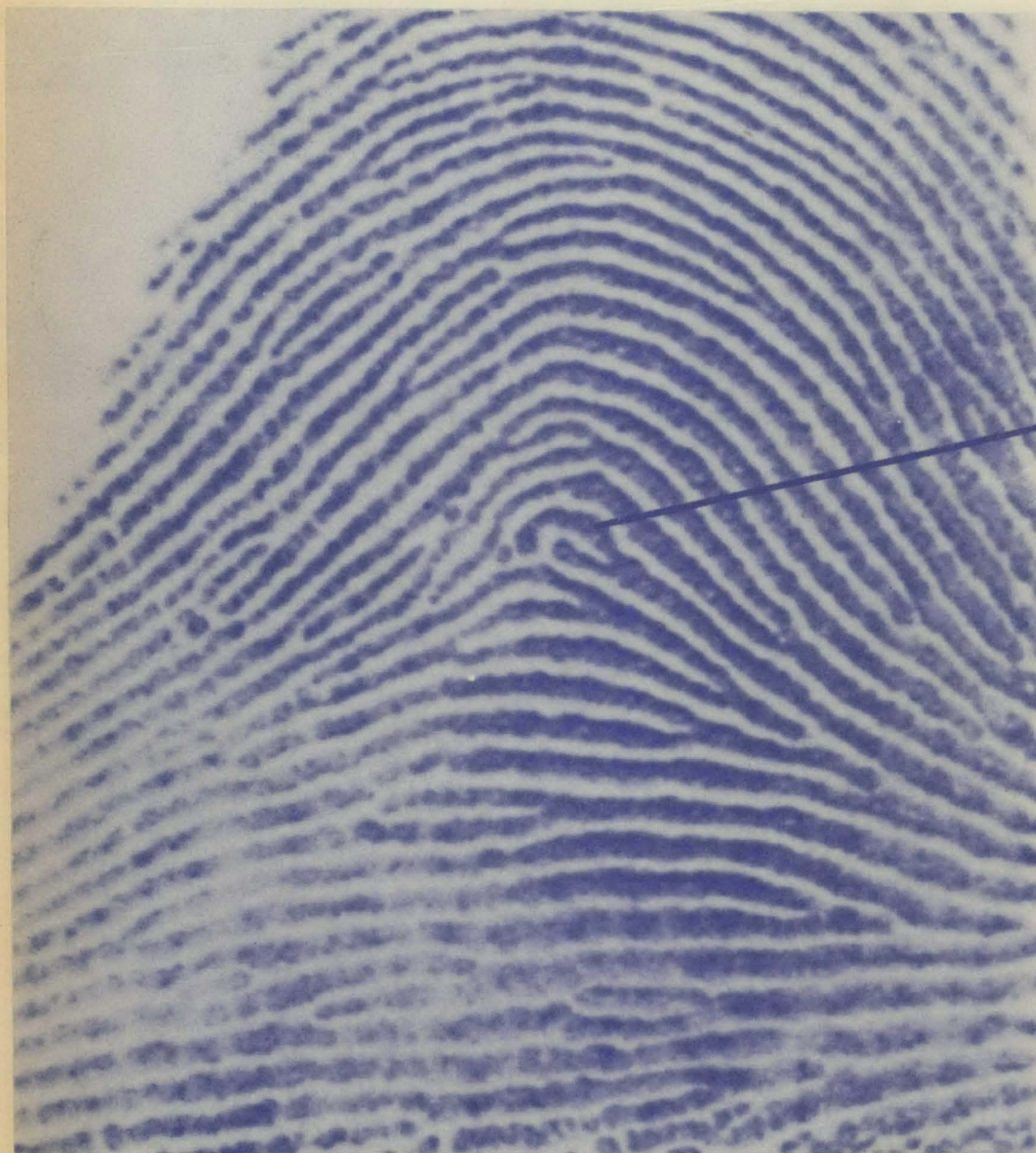
The alarm sounded in Korea and we responded with an alacrity that cannot have failed to impress the Soviets.

Preparedness

No matter what happens in Korea, we must not go back to sleep and pretend that the alarm never sounded. We can take a lesson from you law-enforcement officers on that. It would be as ridiculous for us to cut back our preparedness program in the present state of world tension as for you officers to close up shop when an outbreak of crime has momentarily abated. Our armed forces now being put in readiness, backed by the Nation's industrial might, stand as the number one officer of the peace in the world today. We must keep this officer alert and ever ready to do his job.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



Before it is analyzed closely, the reproduced pattern this month may give the impression of being a plain arch. Note, however, that ridge (A) tends to recurve but not enough to form

a sufficient recurve for a loop. This pattern would be given a tented arch and referenced to a plain loop in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.