

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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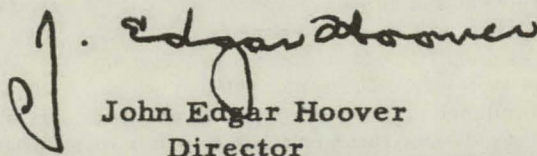
August 1, 1953

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One of the weaker links in our law enforcement system is a practice, unfortunately still prevalent in some communities, of subjecting career police officers to discharge or demotion for political reasons which have no connection with their ability, integrity and personal conduct. Personnel action of this kind may have been of little consequence in the days when a badge and a gun made a man a policeman, but today such changes result in a positive detriment to the public interest. Properly performed, modern police work is a profession which requires the constant application of experience, skill and devotion to duty. When an officer with these qualifications is removed from his position simply to make room for a political favorite, the community loses a valuable part of its investment in peace and security.

With the public welfare constantly at stake, law enforcement becomes too important a function to sanction control by any standard other than proven merit. Good police work always results in the protection of basic human and property values. In many cases, of which traffic work is a good example, it can make the difference between life and death. When similar circumstances prevail in matters of personal health, we employ a physician on the basis of his reputation for integrity and ability rather than his political connections. The same criterion should apply to a police officer.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Fifty-first Class Graduates From FBI National Academy

The fifty-first class of police officers to attend the FBI National Academy was graduated during exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., on June 12, 1953. The 79 members of the class came from all parts of the continental United States as well as Puerto Rico and Canada.

Following the principal addresses and a program of music by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, diplomas were presented to the graduates by Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

With this graduation, the alumni of the FBI National Academy total 2,666. The primary purpose of the school continues to be that of training law enforcement officers from State and local areas to serve as police instructors and administrators.

Addresses

Gene S. Muehleisen, San Diego, Calif., president of the class, spoke briefly on the advantages of modern police training. Major addresses were delivered by the Most Reverend Fulton J. Sheen, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, and the Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States. Invocation and benediction were given by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

Bishop Sheen, discussing the police officers' function of maintaining equilibrium in a democratic society, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the graduating class, you have undoubtedly received a great training here and now you go forth to maintain equilibrium in the democratic society. It is not a very easy thing to do. Democracy is like a very delicate watch, and a law enforcement officer has to maintain a very happy balance between extremes—on the one hand, a balance between law and freedom; on the other, a balance between right and duties.

Law enforcement is very much like some of the rocks of the Alps. These great tremendous stones are poised on other stones, and there are a thousand angles at which any of them will fall, and only one at which any of them will stand. Let us discuss these balances that a law enforcement officer has to maintain.

The balance between law and freedom—if the balance swings over too much in favor of law with a negation of freedom, you have tyranny. If it goes over to the other extreme of freedom without law, you have license. In order to maintain equilibrium, it must be realized that freedom is possible within law and not outside of it. For example, man is free to draw a triangle on the condition that he obeys the nature of a triangle and gives it three sides. If he draws a triangle with 57 sides, he finds he is not free to draw a triangle. You are free to draw a giraffe only on the condition that you draw it with a long neck. Give it a short one, and you are not free to draw a giraffe. Law and freedom are related, like a pendulum of a clock. The pendulum is free to swing only on the condition it has a point of suspension. When the pendulum is entirely free from the clock, it is no longer free to swing.

We hear much talk today about freedom—not very much about law. The reactionary is one who stresses law too much. The liberal is one who stresses freedom just a little bit too much. A real American is one who maintains poise between both.

Because there is so much talk about freedom, let us give a definition of freedom. There are various definitions. I shall mention some false ones first. The first false definition of freedom is that freedom means the right to do whatever you please. That is what might be called a liberal definition of freedom. Freedom is not the right to do whatever you please. You are free to turn a machine gun on your neighbor's chickens. You are free to stuff your uncle's mattress with razor blades, but ought you do these things?

Then there are others who say that freedom means the right to do what has always been done. They are the reactionaries. Just as the liberal has his feet firmly planted in midair, so the reactionary has his feet almost as firmly planted in cement. If you have a world where freedom means that everyone has the right to do whatever he pleases without respect for the common good of the community and the individual, you are going to create an individual chaos; and society will then be made up of nothing but individual egotists. Then there comes a reaction in the world, as totalitarianism, which defines freedom as the right to do whatever you must.

Do you remember the definition that Engels gave, who cooperated with Marx in communism? Engels said, "I have a stone in my hand. If I were to drop it, it is free to fall because it must obey the law of gravitation. So, you are free only if you obey the law of the dictator."

All of these definitions of freedom are false. Freedom does not mean the right to do whatever you please, the right to do what has always been done, the right to do what you must. Freedom means the right to do whatever you ought, and ought implies morality, individual free-

dom, and respect for humanity, individual personality and cognizance of the rights of others. The fire must be hot, iron must be hard, but man merely ought to be good. There is no physical compulsion in man. Therefore, his freedom must be balanced with the law. First of all, the eternal law of God and human law, natural law and positive law. Notice how often, when people talk about freedom, generally they mean freedom from something. Freedom is not only freedom from something, freedom is also freedom for something. The former reminds me of the rich man and the taxi driver. The rich man asked the taxi driver, "Are you free?" The taxi driver said, "Yes, I am free." "Hoorah for freedom," said the rich man, and walked off. What is the use of being free unless you are free for something—in this case, free for driving.

It is important for a democracy to determine its objectives—the objective of each individual personality, the rights of citizens, the relationship of mankind to God. When he knows what he exists for—to serve his God and country—then he begins to talk of freedom for something, for then it makes sense. This is the first balance that has to be maintained.

The second is the balance between right and duties. Right and duties are very much related—like the concave and convex sides of a saucer. No man has a right without having also a correlative duty. A man has a right simply because he has within himself a potency for developing his personality, and others have the duty to respect that personality. The relationship between right and duties

is very much like the relationship between a tree and its roots. A tree has the right—say if it were conscious—to bloom and to bear fruit, but only on one condition—that it recognize a duty to remain planted in the earth and to maintain communion with the invigorating forces of light and heat that come from the sun. There are those who would merely speak of rights—namely, the right of a tree to bloom—without ever speaking of the duty that might in a larger sense be called the duty to a community, namely, to the earth and the sky.

Every individual cell in your body has a right to life, but it cannot exercise that right without recognizing the correlative duty of living in a community of the body and serving other cells. A man has a right to a wife. That right to his wife is intimately bound up with duties to love her and to sacrifice himself for her. A man has certain rights as a citizen of this great Republic of ours, but these rights are inseparable from duties. We have noticed that many before congressional committees separate right from duties. They say, "I stand on my constitutional rights." If they do not recognize their constitutional duties, they surrender their constitutional rights. How can a man claim the privileges of this great Constitution and this great democracy of ours without recognizing that he has certain moral obligations to it? His rights as an individual flourish only on condition that he remain implanted in the soil of American tradition, and in communion with other American citizens who recognize the correlation between rights and duties.



Left to right: John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.; the Most Reverend Fulton J. Sheen, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Sgt. Gene S. Muehleisen, San Diego, Calif., Police Department and president of the Fifty-first Session; Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers; Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.; and George Ignatieff, Counselor of the Canadian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

This is the function of our law enforcement. It is not easy as you see. When there is the great divorce going on between law and freedom and between right and duties, there is need for reechoing the words of Washington at Valley Forge, "Put only Americans on guard tonight"—for it is night. As this country of ours has expanded, it is necessary every now and then for us to realize that every person in the world can, from the viewpoint of his own reason and also in virtue of his own instinct, assert his personal rights. Nobody ever has to do much thinking to know his rights. But when it comes to duties, it is necessary to have some other power and influence to induce a man to work against his lower self in order to affirm his higher self; this force is love and religion.

There is a world of difference between law and love. Law is always concerned with the negative, love with the positive. Notice all the traffic signs—speed limit, 45 miles an hour. That is negative. Notice the old law expressed in the Commandments now—thou shalt not, thou shalt not, thou shalt not. That is law. Notice now the new order taught by our Lord: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This is love which is positive. For example, there is no law in the world that says a man who loves a woman and asks her to be his wife, should give her an engagement ring, but all men do. At least, I think they do. Where you have love—perfect love—you have no need of law. Where there is love between husband and wife, there is never such thing as the division of property, but just as soon as love leaves and law enters, you will hear: "I will take this chair and you take that—I'll take this yacht and you take that."

That is the first difference between law and love. The other difference perhaps I have already suggested, namely, that real love actually dispenses with any kind of law. But since people do not have perfect love, there will have to be law. But in order that there will be less and less pressure of law what we have to stress actually is the source of our love. Why love anybody? We can love somebody for very base reasons—because "he gets it for wholesale." That is utilitarian love. You can love someone because he gives you pleasure. That is romantic love. You can love someone because you recognize that person is endowed with certain rights, and in a democracy everyone is equal. That is democratic love. Then you can love everyone whether they are friends or enemies simply because you love them in God and they have immortal souls. This is the highest kind of love. Society must work toward that—from law to love—but in order that there may be love, there has to be recognition of the worth of the human personality. If man is told he comes from a beast, it will not be long before he comes to act like a beast. If, however, they have a Divine origin, then there is a nobility about every person in the world. Then there is even potency about a criminal. Every man, incidentally, has a certain amount of energy. Some have only ten ergs of energy, some twenty, others a hundred. When energy floods out, it may flood either in the direction of evil or good. If it floods out in the direction of evil, much harm is done. But remember that if that energy is ever controlled by love it can go out in the opposite direction of goodness, just as far.

There are some people who do not have very much energy. They never do much of anything—good or bad. They are called good and they are really just passive, like an iceberg that floats around the cold stream of the Arctic north. It just cannot help being an iceberg. But just let it get around the warm streams of the Potomac in July—that iceberg has character.

In dealing with criminals, every criminal is a potential saint and every saint is a potential devil. These individuals who have a tremendous amount of energy being presently bent on evil, if it were ever turned in the direction of good, would do wonders for society. Think of the possibilities God saw in Magdalene and Paul. Only someone who ever hated like Saul could ever love like a Paul. And when a law enforcement officer recognizes in the worth of personality the possibility of love, then he begins to see that the purpose of law is not vindictiveness. The purpose of law is actually a transformation of energy from destruction over to construction. To do this, we must recognize the source of all our rights and duties and dignities.

Here, we have right of assembly. Where did we get the right of assembly? We have the right of free speech, the right of freedom of the press here at this table and freedom of religion. Where do we get them? Where do I get the right of free speech? From the State of New York? No. If I got it from the State of New York, the State of New York could take it away. Do I get it from the Federal Government? If we got it from the Federal Government, the Federal Government could take it away. I say facetiously it has taken away almost everything else. So it could take our rights away as it takes money. But why are we immune from this seizure of rights and liberties? Our founding fathers asked themselves that question. They said rights do not come from the will of the majority. In a democracy the purpose of the majority is to preserve the rights of the minority. Whence then come our rights? Our founding fathers answered that question in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. It is a self-evident principle that the Creator has endowed man with certain inalienable rights, among which are the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and they came from God. If we wish to keep our light and heat we have to keep our sun; if we wish to keep our perfume, we must keep our flowers; if we wish to keep our forests, we must keep our trees; and if we wish to keep our rights we must keep our God.

In the movement of a democracy, we should not be concerned so much with whether we are right or left, for to be right or left is to be off center, and to be off center is to be eccentric. That is not the problem of a democracy. Whether we are right or left does not really make very much difference. The biggest problem is whether we are going up or down. We have enough enemies and enemies of the Department of Justice, who have one word and that is "down." "Down with capitalism; down with labor; down with Americans; down with religion; down with God." Is there no other word in our vocabulary than the word down? There is another word which is "up." Up from class hatred, up from overemphasis on license, up from all petty and civil strifes, up beyond all hate and bitterness and bigotry, up, up to God.

This great Republic of ours chose, not the serpent that crawls in the dust, not the lion that goes about seeking its prey that it might devour it, not the fox who overcomes its enemy by stealth; in full consciousness of its own dignity and the full promise of what it was destined to be in the nations of the world, chose as its symbol, the Eagle, flying onward and upward, on to God.

Problems in Law Enforcement

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., discussed the problems of good law enforcement and described one of them as "the scandal of low wages paid American law enforcement. . . ."

The full address follows:

I am glad to have this opportunity to address this fifty-first graduating class of the FBI National Academy. I have been sensitively aware, over the years, of the tremendous impact of this institution upon professional training in law enforcement.

You gentlemen, who come from the hamlets and the cities of our Nation, have had opened to you new vistas through which may be seen the high peaks of service and accomplishment in the law enforcement field.

There is a special stamp upon you, as you go forth across the Nation from these exercises—a stamp which enrolls you with the more than 2,600 other officers from this academy who have reached the zenith of their professional training under FBI Director Hoover and his many able assistants.

In the 29 years since Mr. Hoover became Director of the Bureau, the FBI has become the most respected arm of our Government. The same day I was selected by President Eisenhower as Attorney General, I asked Mr. Hoover to remain as Director. Since taking office, I have come to know this great American well and my appreciation of his ability and integrity is even greater.

For years, much of the investigative work of the FBI gathered dust after the files were sent to the legal divisions of the Department of Justice for evaluation. We are now making certain that this fine work is not wasted. We are giving the FBI backing by a followthrough which is going to give the Nation the high performance of enforcement of Federal laws to which it is entitled and which it deserves.

Today we stand on the threshold of the second half of the twentieth century—a time of despondency, discord, destruction, and despair. The world in which we live is hostile and we have many enemies, both at home and abroad. I need not remind any American of the enemy abroad—the adherents of a godless creed, the believers in man as a mere machine of flesh and bone and blood, an animal to be worked and abused, the destroyers of the things in which we Americans believe and for which many have laid down their lives in our country's battles from Bunker Hill and Concord to the Marne, the beaches of Normandy and the blood-soaked Korean hills. The treacherous, vicious, and unprincipled nations which deny God, hate "all us capitalists" and think their brand of Heaven is situated somewhere in the empire of the Russian Bear, are the enemy.

There is a Red enemy at home—but he is not the only threat to the security of our homes, the sanctity of our lives, and the safety of our women and children. There is another threat—the criminal army, banded together as a strong phalanx marching across our land, striking whom they will. Our purses, our homes, our families, our very lives are at their mercy. Between the citizen and this hideous array of robbers, murderers, rapists, thieves, and their ilk there stands but a thin line of dedicated men—you, National Academy men, and your brothers in law enforcement who carry on the fight against the criminal horde, sacrificing the comforts and leisure of ordinary men, often sacrificing your very lives in the stand against lawlessness.

The criminal army is everywhere, and the toll which it exacts from the people of America is enormous. To our shame, it must be said that it is a young army. FBI statistics on crime, collected from more than 5,700 law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, indicate that 48 percent of those arrested in 1952 for crimes against property were under 21 years of age. Nearly 8 percent of those arrested for all types of crime were 17 years old or younger.

Almost as shocking are the details of the victories won by the criminal horde, the tribute exacted from America in terms of death and of dollars. There were an estimated 7,210 murders and nonnegligent killings in the United States last year. Over 1,200,000 larcenies were committed and more than 215,000 automobiles were stolen in 1952. Reports from 383 of our cities reflect loot of more than \$225,000,000 exacted in those cities alone in robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and automobile thefts.

This is the enemy and these are his victories. As he stalks across America we must meet him and we must win the battle.

In the great academy from which you graduate today you have been taught to abhor this enemy and you have been infused with the glowing ideal of service to your fellowman. There have been constantly before you the principles upon which your lives as law enforcement officers must be based if you are not to sink to the venomous level of those criminals whom you seek to defeat—the principles of rugged honesty, no matter what the cost, and of meticulous regard for the rights of all your fellow citizens, even those who have joined the criminal enemy. These are the principles which guide you as you prepare to return to your duties. You have the tools with which to carry on those duties—intelligence, training, laboratory science, and plain hard work. One thing more is necessary, gentlemen, and only you can obtain it. That one thing is the cooperation of your fellow law enforcement officers, whether they be Federal, State, or local officers. Cooperation is the keynote to complete success—it is the catalyst which generates the reaction of successful police work. Without it, the law enforcement officer is merely a single and uncoordinated element; with it, he is part of a successful combination, he is on the winning team. And never for one moment forget that this fight is one which must be won.

You have lived and studied hard together for many weeks. You have chatted in the halls and worked together during your firearms training and practical casework on the Quantico ranges. You have achieved the good fellow-

ship and the knowledge of each others' capabilities upon which cooperation is based. Foster this, cherish it. And when you go back to your own departments, endeavor to build this spirit in your own communities and districts.

The law enforcement officer's task has always been a difficult one, beset with dangers and often besmirched by the filthy hand of venal politics. Criticism has been rife, often unjustified. And there has been, because of claimed failures of law enforcement, a recurring temptation in many places to try to move law enforcement responsibilities from the local level to higher and more remote planes of government.

At first glance the law enforcement officer may find this an alluring prospect. Yet brief reflection will convince him, I am sure, that our democratic concept of local responsibility for local matters should not be readily abandoned. This concept is a cornerstone of our American traditions—when our forefathers first drew upon the great canvas of American life the figures of those who stood for independence of our colonies, and when they drew the scenes at Bunker Hill and Concord, they were illustrating for all time this basic ideal. Let us not be swayed by the siren song of those who see in nationalization of enforcement or in high level consolidation of power and authority the answer to every problem. Rather let us forestall them by our cooperative efforts.

The FBI National Academy stands as a pledge of cooperation from the FBI to every American law enforcement officer. When this great institution was founded almost 18 years ago, training programs were nonexistent in many areas. Rivalry and competition often existed between officers of various departments at the expense of good law enforcement. Through the academy and the thousands of law enforcement training schools in which the FBI is privileged to participate every year throughout the United States there have been made available the techniques and know-how which are basic to good law enforcement. More than that, cooperation has been made a fact by the work of this fine organization. Cherish this fact, nurture it, cultivate it into the flowering ideal of a democratic law enforcement system covering our Nation with a protective shield against the common enemy.

There are millions of Americans today who do not concern themselves with crime. They are perhaps confident that this enemy is adequately suppressed by their law

enforcement agencies and they do not seem to feel a responsibility for assisting in the enforcement of the law—the crime which does not directly injure them is “someone else's problem.”

The law enforcement officer has an opportunity to change this attitude and enlist the resources of the American community in his battle. I have no doubt that with diligence, each one of you who graduates today will be successful in generating the proper spirit and feeling of responsibility among the citizens of your own communities. It can be done.

The FBI's “10 Most Wanted Fugitives” program shows us one method of accomplishing this. It mobilizes the interest of our private citizens, the facilities of the media of public information, including the press, radio, and television, and the forces of law enforcement throughout the country.

This program was popularized in March 1950, when there was published on a nationwide basis a series of syndicated stories, photographs, and descriptions of the 10 criminals whose apprehensions were most wanted by the FBI. Since the inception of this program, 45 of the “10 Most Wanted Fugitives” listed by the FBI have been apprehended. Significantly, in 18 of these cases the apprehensions can be directly attributed to observant citizens who recognized the wanted men from photographs and descriptive data publicized through the program. I have heard Director Hoover discuss this program several times as an illustration of cooperation in public service on the part of the press and alert citizens and I proudly join Mr. Hoover in extending my high commendation to the press for this fine service. I would point to another problem, that of idealism and service in a public career. I never knew an honest public official who devoted his life to public service whose wealth was measured in terms of material things. In fact, more often than not, dedicated public servants find it difficult to provide the bare essentials for their families. But they do have a satisfaction which money and physical goods cannot buy. It is this type of public servant who gives credence and support to our American way and invites, more than does any other single factor, improvement of public services.

The scandal of low wages paid American law enforcement must some day be corrected. It will be corrected when honest men, through achievement, demonstrate their value. I can think of no more potent ally in an assault on these conditions than the American press, whose sense of public service I have already commended. A militant press in any community could do much to help by focusing the spotlight on an attitude which is “penny wise and pound foolish” and could correct very shortly the substandard wages too often paid American officers of peace. This is one sure way to fight corruption since honest men whose efforts are properly compensated are not readily tempted.

As you return to your homes, my parting word to you is this: The civil rights of all our citizens rest in your hands. You have a sacred trust and your responsibility is heavy. Accept that responsibility, assume its burden, for upon you and your efforts rest the safety, the dignity, and the integrity of our citizens, their families, and their homes. May God be with you.

IACP Conference

The sixtieth annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be held in Detroit, Mich., September 13-17, 1953. Conference headquarters will be located in the Statler Hotel. Commissioner Donald S. Leonard of the Detroit Police Department will be host to the law enforcement officials who attend.



FEATURE ARTICLE

The Structure of the State Patrol in North Carolina

by COL. W. B. LENTZ, Commander, North Carolina State Highway Patrol

The North Carolina State Highway Patrol was organized July 1, 1929, and by direction of the general assembly it was placed under the control and supervision of the State Highway Commission. The training period began May 20, 1929, at Old Camp Glenn near Morehead City, and on July 1, 1929, 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, and 27 patrolmen were sworn in in front of the State Capitol at Raleigh.

Capt. C. D. Farmer established and maintained an office at Raleigh while each of the lieutenants with the three patrolmen assigned to his district opened offices in each of the nine highway districts. The highway patrol was created to provide regular patrol on the State highways, to enforce the motor vehicle laws, protect lives and property, and to keep safe the highways of the State. Patrolmen were equipped with motorcycles.

In 1931 the general assembly increased the patrol to 67 members and the number of lieutenants was reduced to 6. By legislative action of 1933, the patrol was transferred from the highway commission to the department of revenue and was given the further responsibility of inspecting gasoline and collecting bad checks which had been given to the department for vehicle licenses and taxes. At the same time, the number of lieutenants was

reduced to three and the State was divided into Troops A, B, C, each under the command of a lieutenant.

Drivers' License Laws

In 1935 the patrol was increased to 121 men. Its members were relieved of the gasoline inspection duties and were charged with issuing drivers' licenses and enforcing the new drivers' license laws. The officers and noncommissioned officers were supplied with silver roadsters equipped with bulletproof windshields. During the same year, authorization was granted by the legislature for the establishment of a statewide radio system to coordinate and improve the efficiency of the highway patrol. In 1937 all patrolmen were assigned cars.

In 1937 the general assembly passed a law to change the commanding officer from captain to major. In 1937 Troop D was created and a captain given charge of the two eastern troops and another assumed command of the two western troops.

In 1939 the patrol was increased to 173 men and in 1941 to 213. At the same time, the patrol was transferred from the department of revenue to



Troop headquarters building at Greensboro. Three more buildings identical with this one will soon be completed in other troop headquarters cities.



Col. W. B. Lentz.

the newly created department of motor vehicles. The rank of the commanding officer was changed to colonel in 1947, and serving directly under him was an executive officer with the rank of major. In 1947 the troop commander's rank was changed from lieutenant to captain. In 1949 four lieutenants were appointed to serve as executive officers for each troop commander and two members of the patrol were made technical sergeants.

In 1951 the patrol was again increased with the formation of the fifth unit, Troop E. In 1952 the colonel was assigned two executive officers with the rank of major, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 6 technical sergeants, 1 supply sergeant, 30 line sergeants, 30 corporals and 450 patrolmen, making a total patrol strength of 530 uniformed officers.

On November 1, 1952, a portion of the highway safety division was transferred and designated as the drivers' license section of the State Highway Patrol. With this transfer, the patrol picked up additional personnel in 5 hearing officers, 5 supervising examiners, 125 drivers' license examiners, and an office and secretarial force of 80. Including the drivers' license section, 43 radio operators and technicians and 25 mechanics, the highway patrol had a total personnel of 828.

With the organization of the State Highway Patrol, there was established the first preservice training school for any enforcement officer in the State of North Carolina. During the life of the patrol many courses of instruction lasting from 4 to 8 weeks have been held together with a number of refresher courses, and others for special training.

The patrolmen maintain 5 troops throughout the State and keep a fleet of 580 patrol cars, extra cars and service trucks, with a present expenditure for gasoline, oil, tires, parts, and labor of approximately \$3,292,000.

The average salary of a patrolman is \$2,800 a year and his activities bring in three times that amount each year. This figure includes the value of stolen cars and property, fines and costs paid to the school fund and costs of court turned over to the general fund of each county, respectively, together with license fees and penalties. At present, the three major items, namely fines, costs, and license fees, together with penalties, will total something over \$8,000,000 a year. It is impossible to measure in dollars and cents the loss of lives and the loss of time due to accidents, but the State Highway Patrol believes itself to be primarily responsible for large savings in these losses.

The duties of the highway patrol include the following:

1. Each patrolman travels more than 100 miles per day and spends approximately 10 hours per day in discharging his duties.
2. Patrolmen investigate all traffic accidents occurring on State highways outside of municipalities.
3. Patrolmen conduct spot checks of motor-vehicle equipment and drivers' licenses.
4. Patrolmen issue warnings and citations and make arrests where necessary. Patrolmen must spend many hours in court appearing against persons they have arrested.
5. Patrolmen assist motorists in distress. This includes giving first aid, extinguishing fires, giving travel directions, helping motorists who have become ill while traveling, delivering messages to motorists in case of emergency, changing tires for motorists unable to do so, and rendering any other aid or assistance when needed.
6. Patrolmen assist in operating weighing stations for trucks.
7. Patrolmen direct traffic at large gatherings such as football games, fairs and parades.

8. Patrolmen are called in by the Governor in cases of civil strife.

The North Carolina State Highway Patrol when formed in 1929 established the first pre-service training school in North Carolina for law enforcement officers. The original school was established and operated by the original captains and nine lieutenants. Several schools later also secured the aid and assistance of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill. In 1941 the highway patrol initiated the first in-service and refresher courses for its members. The Institute of Government at Chapel Hill has expanded greatly and has offered many and varied aids and services to the highway patrol as well as to the other units of government throughout the State. In 1946 the institute provided classrooms and barracks space at Chapel Hill and since that time has given very valuable assistance in both training and retraining the members of the State Highway Patrol.

Motor-Vehicle Inspection

Every motor vehicle that has formerly been registered in another State or nation must be inspected by a member of the North Carolina Highway Patrol before it can be registered or licensed in North Carolina. This inspection includes a check of motor and serial number against the registration papers of the former registering unit. All safety features such as steering, lights, brakes, horns, windshield wipers are checked to determine if the vehicle can be operated safely and in accordance with the State regulations.

Any member of a patrol will make such inspection throughout the day and at any point on his assigned patrol but the vast majority of these vehicles are inspected during a designated period and at the specific patrol station or headquarters or at some other convenient point.

Through this method of inspection the highway patrol has discovered quite a number of stolen motor vehicles and has kept from the highways many vehicles which have been found to be unsafe for use on the road.

Staff Meetings

A meeting of commissioned officers is held by the commander at least once each month to establish new policies, make necessary changes, and other necessary decisions affecting personnel, methods of operation and general procedure.

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Pfc. Josh B. Howell, whose superior marksmanship has won medals, plaques, and other prizes and a place on the Yankee-Rebel Team.

Following the meeting of the commissioned officers, the troop commanders call a meeting of their district sergeants to pass along any changes or new policies.

The field personnel is inspected periodically, at least once each month, by the troop commander or his executive officer and the district sergeant. This inspection includes that of personal or uniform appearance and condition of all equipment assigned to each man. At the same time, the men are advised of new policies or any changes. This assures personal contact at least once a month with each man in addition to frequent contacts on his assigned patrol.



Miami Coordinates Communications and Auto Record System

*by BEN DEMBY, Superintendent, Division of
Communications, city of Miami, Fla.*

Radio communication was first used effectively by the city of Miami in 1933. At that time, the transmitting point was located on Collins Island, Miami Beach, Fla., and was remotely controlled from police headquarters in downtown Miami. The maintenance of the nine one-way patrol cars was handled on a lease basis with one of the electrical companies. This method of operation was discontinued on December 5, 1935, on which date a communication bureau was set up within the police department.

During its first year of existence, the communication system handled approximately 14,000 calls. The purpose of this new bureau was to carefully study the operations and needs, as well as equipment necessary, for placing into effect at the earliest possible date any improvements or new developments which would prove more efficient in the emergency type of service which the city radio system was required to handle. Through many experiments, two-way mobile units were developed and constructed and after satisfactory operating tests had been completed and a successful demonstration held, authorization was obtained to proceed with 11 additional two-way

units. The first of these was placed in regular operation August 19, 1936. The system was gradually expanded to include fire equipment, the Dade County sheriff's office, Dade County road patrol, and other surrounding municipalities.

Pioneer Radio System

In 1944, the city of Miami was granted the first license in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission for the installation and operation of mobile radio equipment above 100 mc.

At the present time, the city of Miami operates more than 350 high-frequency mobile units (152-162 mc. band) on six main frequencies covering the entire Dade County area and serving, in addition, a number of municipalities throughout the county, the Dade County sheriff's office, road patrol, and Dade County police, as well as other governmental agencies.

In March 1944, a third division was created within the Department of Public Safety. This was the communication division, in addition to the division of police and division of fire. This division now consists of 61 employees controlling the operations of the entire city telephone system, police and other law enforcement dispatching teletype operations, as well as the speed-photo equipment and special machine-operated auto license records.

Quick Check on Autos

This auto license records service of the communication division was placed in operation December 1, 1949. It has become a most efficient license check system, through the use of machine equipment which makes it possible within a matter of a few minutes to have a complete list of automobiles answering the most minute description obtained by witnesses to hit-and-run accidents, holdups, robberies, or other violations. Approximately 2,000,000 individual cards are in the file on automobile registrations.



The author explains the operation of a card assorter.

Duplicate slips from the auto registration bureau are sent to the communication division. The files are set up in several different categories on machine punch cards. One set of cards is filed by the manufacturer and broken down into subdivisions of the year of manufacture and finally by motor number. These cards are all of a solid color. Cards of a different color indicate the year that the car was licensed in Miami. Red ribbed "stop" cards are placed in the files to indicate a stolen vehicle. The cards show the features of each registered vehicle, namely, the name and address of the owner, the motor number of the car, make, body style, license number, year, and the year the license was issued.

As a further means to assist in more detailed and expedite investigation, and faster relaying of the pertinent information, the communication division has a card tape punch which takes the information from the card and places it on a perforated tape which is fed to the teletype machine. The complete information from one card can be placed on the machine within 6 seconds.

Another section of the cards on file is set up numerically by license numbers. Through the use of these cards and machines, quick checks regarding complete information on the owner, the make, year and manufacturer of the car are able to be made.

A "QRU" check may also be made by another file which is set up by States and license tag numbers.

Information obtained from any of the above-mentioned files may be very rapidly followed up by the investigating officers and makes an effective aid in the apprehension of criminals. Prior to the installation of this system, such information was not readily available to law enforcement agencies from any one source.

Speed Photo

The communication division has installed speed-photo equipment which makes it possible to transmit or receive photographic reproductions of pictures or fingerprints to and from such points as the FBI in Washington, D. C., as well as approximately 40 other large cities throughout the Nation. Complete FBI records from such transmissions are normally obtained in an average of 45 minutes. All the cities are connected by direct phone wire and the Miami speed-photo machine is also

equipped for loud-speaker transmission of messages. In cases where it is necessary to get vital information quickly on a person who has been picked up by a law enforcement officer, the total time for handling the picture and message will run about 8 minutes.

The communication division has installed in each of the 15 fire stations throughout the city of Miami a complete independent two-way radio unit which enables each station individually to communicate with its own equipment or with other stations in case of failure of the main station system. This system has already proved its value during previous hurricane seasons.

Recently, a resolution adopting a report of the division of communication's survey of the present fire-alarm system was accepted and authorization was granted for correction. This revamping of the entire fire-alarm system of the city of Miami will replace the present outmoded and outdated fire-alarm boxes with a new box containing a telephone for police, fire, or emergency use, which will enable citizens to communicate more definite details when calling in to report an emergency. When a fire-alarm box is pulled, the operator in the alarm office has no knowledge of the nature of the call. Therefore, anywhere from four to nine pieces of fire equipment answer the alarm. When this alarm is false, it represents quite an item of expense. In the case of a fire reported by telephone, the operator can generally determine the nature of the assignment and dispatch the proper fire equipment to handle the situation. The new system will represent a great advance-



Speedphoto machine transmitting photograph and message to FBI, Washington, D. C.

ment toward the saving of valuable time and equipment in handling any and all types of emergencies which may arise in the city.

Complete Radio Coverage

Miami has equipped its mobile radio units 100 percent with two-way equipment. This also applies to all law enforcement agencies which are serviced by the communication division. This has been an added protection from seasonal hurricanes. Through these installations it is practically impossible to knock out radio communications in the area, as all mobile units can act as individual broadcasting stations and be in constant touch with all units, on each particular frequency. In the communication division, there is one car which is equipped to act as a central station for all the allotted frequencies should the transmission stations on top of the Dade County Courthouse and at the Orange Bowl become completely inactive or be destroyed by weather disturbances or any event of national emergency.

An example of the radio traffic handled by this division's radio system is shown by the following figures:

| | <i>Transmissions</i> |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1946 ----- | 484, 000 |
| 1947 ----- | 637, 000 |
| 1948 ----- | 1, 074, 000 |
| 1949 ----- | 1, 449, 000 |
| 1950 ----- | 2, 018, 000 |
| 1951 ----- | 2, 300, 000 |

The 2,300,000 calls handled in 1951 by the communications division represent an average of 1 message every 15 seconds.



Making up a punchcard on a newly registered vehicle.

In conclusion, the facilities, experience and personnel of the city of Miami communication division are still engaged in technical experimentation and development of equipment which will further enhance and make even more valuable the unsearched and great potential field of radio. This should give added protection and confidence to the citizens of the community.

Paint Identifies Burglar

A cycle shop in Monroe, La., was entered late at night and the cash register carried away. The elderly night watchman was severely beaten, but he was able to grasp his revolver and fire several shots as the burglars' car sped away.

Officers of the Monroe, La., Police Department and the Ouachita Parish sheriff's office were advised by a young man that he had found the remains of a cash register which had been burned in the nearby woods where he had been hunting. Searching the scene of the fire, investigators found the charred frame of the cash register as well as some leaves and other articles bearing a small amount of a black tar-like material which had been poured over the register and ignited.

Further investigation to determine the source of the tar-like substance led to individuals using such material in their occupations, such as fishermen who tar their nets, builders, and the like. The sheriff's office determined that a certain smokestack painter might have had something to do with the burglary. A search of the suspect's car produced a black paint used to paint smokestacks. Several dents, where the night watchman's bullets might have ricocheted off the car body, were also noted.

Samples of the smokestack paint and the leaves and articles recovered at the scene of the fire were submitted to the FBI Laboratory. It was found that the smokestack paint and the tar-like material on the leaves were identical in physical properties and metallic composition and could have originated from the same source.

The laboratory examiner subsequently testified at the trial of the suspect, who was found guilty of burglary.

BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES

The Laboratory maintains a reference collection of dynamite wrappers, blasting caps, and fuses. No explosive materials should be sent to the FBI Laboratory without first making detailed arrangements in advance.

CRIME PREVENTION

A different type of project in the field of crime prevention for Beaumont, Tex., began recently when citizens and local authorities published a booklet entitled "Youth and the Community" for the guidance of both children and parents in matters of law and conduct. The publication is subtitled "A Summary of Laws Affecting Youth and Your Home" and carries the following additional explanation in the "Foreword":

The material contained herein is not intended as a complete answer to the problems of youth and parents. It is not intended as a summary of all the laws which affect the activities of youth and parents. It is offered merely as a helpful medium through which youth, parents and other adults may better know and understand the principal laws enacted by the State and city for the protection and welfare of the youth of Beaumont and Jefferson County.

We have a firm faith that the great majority of our parents and youth are honest and forthright; that they believe firmly in democratic government; that they want to play the game of citizenship in a democracy according to the rules when they know and understand those rules.

Therefore, we appeal to you, parents and youth, for your earnest cooperation to the end that through the efforts of our law enforcement agencies, the schools, the churches, and countless voluntary organizations, our boys and girls will respect law and order.

The booklet was prepared by the Education Committee of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the city attorney, Chief of Police J. H. Mulligan, the district attorney, and Sheriff Charles H. Meyer. It was published as a public service by The Beaumont Enterprise and The Beaumont Journal. Principal chapters are illustrated with cartoons.

The text begins with "A Message to Youth," which reads as follows:

When Robinson Crusoe was alone on his desert island, no limitation on his freedom of action was necessary. But when even one other inhabitant appeared, certain limitations became imperative. When Friday appeared, he had to give up certain of his rights in order that the single other inhabitant of the island have certain rights. Certainly we all know that in a city such as ours, in a busy industrial area, each of us must give up certain of our liberties in order that others may enjoy certain of

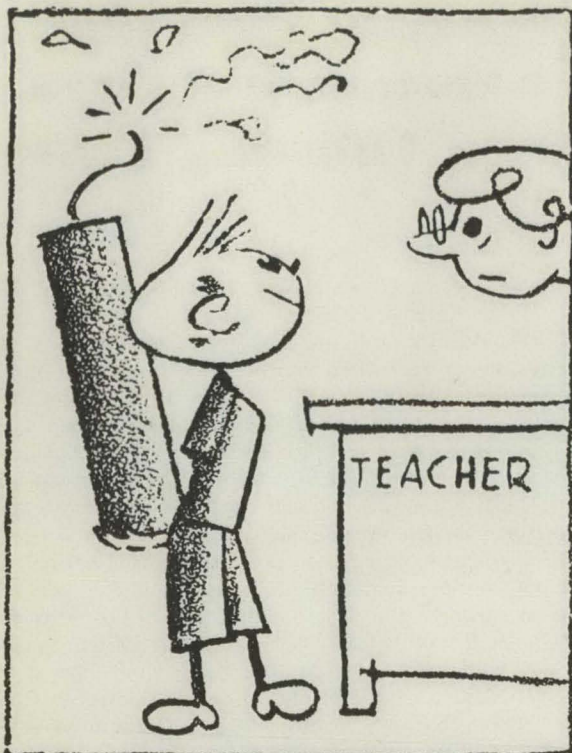
Beaumont Publishes a Summary of Laws Affecting Youth

theirs and even that we ourselves may be protected in those of our liberties we wish to enjoy.

You wouldn't want to play football, basketball, tennis or any other sport if there were no rules by which to play, and you don't like the fellow who violates the rules of the game. You say he is unfair—that he is "taking advantage," and you are right. Democracy is a game, a wholesome American game, and rules are necessary. With some of the rules you may not agree; you may consider them foolish, or old-fashioned, or you may believe that your liberty, your freedom of action, has been limited without reason. Keep in mind, however, that we believe in government by the majority, that if the rules prove to be wrong they will finally be righted, but we must play by them while they are still in the rulebook.

As citizens (young and old) of a great land, we too often forget that our Government is not something separate and apart from us—not a yoke imposed upon us from above or from the outside, which is the case in so many other lands today. **WE ARE THE GOVERNMENT!** The law enforcement agencies of our city, State and Nation are but OUR representatives. If you think that is not true of yourself just now, then keep in mind it is surely true of your parents, and all other adult citizens. That in a few short years you must shoulder that same responsibility—forming, developing, carrying on the activities of our Government. To that end, we present this little booklet to you.





Next appears the following "Message to Parents":

All too frequently, as parents, we seek to excuse the unlawful acts of our children upon the grounds that such acts have been caused by marital difficulties, broken homes, financial troubles, bad companions or poor environment for which we are not to blame; that for some reason, we have been relieved of our responsibility. We fail to realize that as parents, both morally and under the law, we have a direct and continuing responsibility for our children and an obligation to the community to see that under all circumstances they are properly cared for, trained right and made useful members of society. We cannot ignore that obligation by delivering our child to the care of the school, the church or any welfare or character-building organization of our community, however noble in purpose it may be and however splendid in achievement. The parent has an individual responsibility that no other person can assume.

As citizens, we have an added responsibility—we must keep a keen interest in the community life that affects not only our child but the child of our neighbor. We must join with our local government agencies and with other citizens in volunteer community groups—parent-teacher associations, church groups, service clubs, labor unions, and other like organizations—to study local conditions, plan for their improvement and translate these plans into action. We must provide parks, swimming pools, wholesome recreation centers, nurseries, clinics, and like facilities. We must volunteer our personal services in such agencies of good citizenship and give our financial support to those doing a good job.

Only as we all remember to develop a sense of civic responsibility, participating with others for the common

good, can we hope to achieve the kind of community life we desire for our youth.

The chapters on "Fireworks" and "Gambling" are reprinted below.

Fireworks

What youth should know:

It is unlawful for you to use, discharge or cause to be discharged within the limits of the city of Beaumont any fireworks of any kind.

What parents should know:

It is unlawful for any person, firm or company to give away, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to give away, sell or to use, discharge or cause to be discharged any fireworks within the limits of the city of Beaumont.

Gambling

What youth should know:

Gambling in all forms is prohibited by both State law and city ordinance. It is, therefore, unlawful for you:

To play for money with cards, dominoes or dice at any place, not a private residence occupied by a family, or even at such residence if it is commonly resorted to for the purpose of playing such games for money;

To engage in any other form of gambling, betting or wagering at any gaming table, bank, wheel or device, slot machine, pigeon hole table, Jenny Lind table, punch board, policy game, lottery or raffle, or bet or wager any money or thing of value on any kind of game, such as crack-or-loo, matching money or coins, etc.;

To enter or remain in a gambling house, knowing it to be such;

To take or accept, or place for another, bet or wager of money or anything of value on a horse race, dog race, automobile race, motorcycle race or any other race of any kind whatsoever, football game, baseball game or any athletic contest or sports event;

To offer for sale any chance or ticket in a lottery or raffle.

What parents should know:

If you shall directly, or as agent or employee for another, or through any agent, or agents, keep any premises, building, room, or place, or exhibit any equipment or paraphernalia used in any of the games or methods of gambling listed above for the purpose of gambling, you should be confined in the penitentiary not more than 4 years.

If you shall knowingly permit your property or premises to be used as a place to bet or wager in the manner detailed above, you may be confined in the penitentiary not less than 2 nor more than 4 years. Any premises or building used for gambling has been declared by State law and city ordinance to be a public nuisance and the operation of such gambling places may be enjoined (prohibited or restrained). This is true even though it is a

private residence, if it is commonly resorted to for purposes of gambling.

Other chapters cover Organization of City and County Governments, Juvenile Court, Moral Offenses, Bicycles, Curfew and Loitering, Failure to Provide, Firearms, Marriage, Motor Vehicles, Schools, Narcotics and similar subjects of importance to both children and their parents.

Crime Prevention in a Small Department

Audubon Park, N. J., is a young community, having been constructed in 1941 and incorporated as a town in 1949. Only 3 years ago, a full-time police department was organized under Chief Lewis R. Sipple.

The chief's main problem at the outset was the serious juvenile delinquency situation. Recognizing the need for planning and community cooperation, Chief Sipple, with the aid of Patrolmen Raymond Bowker and Herbert Williams, organized and sponsored a series of activities which, they proudly announce, has been responsible for a 90 percent reduction in juvenile delinquency in the community.

Chief Sipple and his men began by organizing a group called the "Teen-age Canteen." The canteen, under the direction of the police department, supports and finances various organizations and activities such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Junior Police, Junior Firefighters, various athletic teams, and Youth Week.

The highlight for the community's "small fry" is the annual fishing contest held from mid-June to the first of September. This contest is restricted to children under 13 years of age and prizes are given to those registered children who catch the largest fish.

Funds to defray the expenses of the various programs are obtained through the Teen-age Canteen which holds Friday night dances in the Community Hall. Music for these dances is furnished by the local teen-age band. Proceeds from the dances held during the month of January each year are donated to the polio drive.

Since the children of Audubon Park attend school by bus in a neighboring community, Chief Sipple formed a school safety patrol. The safety patrol, a highly efficient group, functions on the bus and during loading and unloading. Annually,



Fishing contest winners with their prizes.

the safety patrol is taken on a trip to Washington, D. C.—another activity which is financed by the "canteen."

Mine Detector Locates Stolen Money

A lone bandit, armed with two guns, forced the cashier and two women employees of a bank at Angier, N. C., into the vault and escaped with loot amounting to over \$44,000 on April 29, 1952. A man subsequently apprehended by FBI agents at Lillington, N. C., admitted the robbery but at first refused to identify any accomplices or reveal the location of the loot. Later, \$23,000 of the stolen money was recovered in a pressure cooker buried on property owned by the bandit's uncle.

A close associate of the bandit was charged with being an accessory in that he assisted in burying some of the loot. On the basis of information developed, two other persons were charged with conspiracy. Both were apprehended by police officers and FBI agents. One of them admitted his participation in the robbery and pointed out a spot on his property where \$6,500 was located buried in two paint cans.

With the use of a mine detector borrowed from a nearby Army camp, Special Agents subsequently located an additional \$8,200 on this same property. The robbers admitted spending \$5,000 and stated that they had burned all the mutilated money and some new one dollar bills.

IDENTIFICATION

Using the Formula in Fingerprint Classification

A series of articles appeared in previous issues of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* describing in detail the mechanics involved in obtaining preliminary stages of the classification formula. Discussed in the order of their projection upon the classification line were the primary, secondary, and subsecondary. The two remaining features of the formula, namely final and key, may now be considered.

The Final

The final is the penultimate step in a series designed to further provide for a feasible distribution within the subdivided groups. Moreover, it is calculated to establish a definite sequence or order of filing the fingerprint cards in these subdivisions. Attainment of this order through employment of the final is based upon the ridge count of a loop-type pattern reflected in the little finger of the right hand. It is indicated at the extreme right of the numerator in the classification formula. Observe its selection and placement in figures 1 and 2.

In the event a loop-type pattern does not appear in the little finger of the right hand, a loop in the little finger of the left hand may be utilized as the

final. It is then indicated at the extreme right of the denominator in the classification equation (note fig. 3).

Occasion may arise wherein both little fingers will be devoid of loop types. Such occurrence will eliminate the final as part of the classification formula. Specifically, the presence of whorls, plain arches or tented arches in both little fingers, or a combination of any of these types in both little fingers will preclude a need for the final. Figure 4 illustrates the appearance of the plain arch-pattern type in both little fingers and the subsequent absence of the final in the formula.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has found it expedient to make use of a final in the 32 over 32 primary group. Analysis of this group disclosed cumbersome sequencing and searching problems and dictated the invention of an augmentative factor in the formula. The method engaged requires that a whorl in the little finger of the right hand be treated as if it were an ulnar loop, counting from delta to core to determine the final (see fig. 5). Similarly, the use of a whorl in the left little finger would be reflected by



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

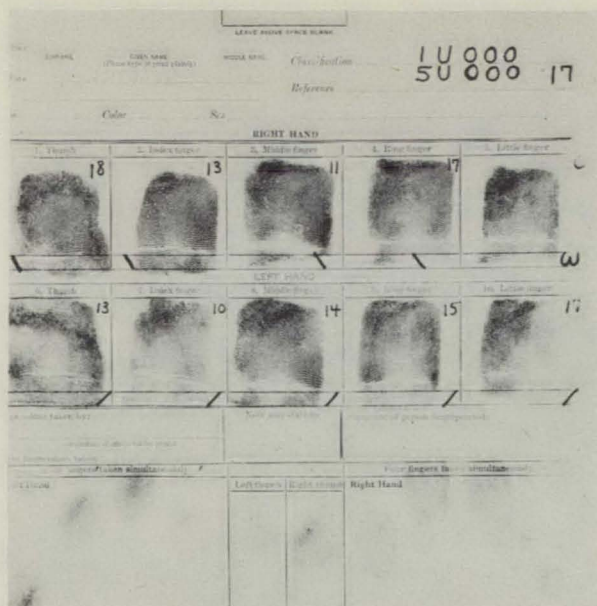


Figure 3.

counting from right delta to core. Attention is directed to the fact that the use of a whorl-type pattern in the little fingers as a final is required only in connection with a large group or collection of prints, such as the 32 over 32 primary group.

The Key

The key is the complementary factor of the formula. It is obtained by counting the ridges of the first loop-type pattern appearing in a set of prints beginning with the right thumb and ex-

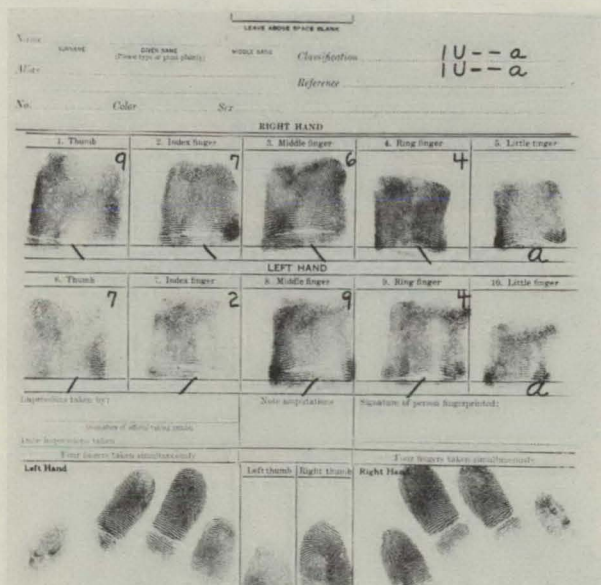


Figure 4.

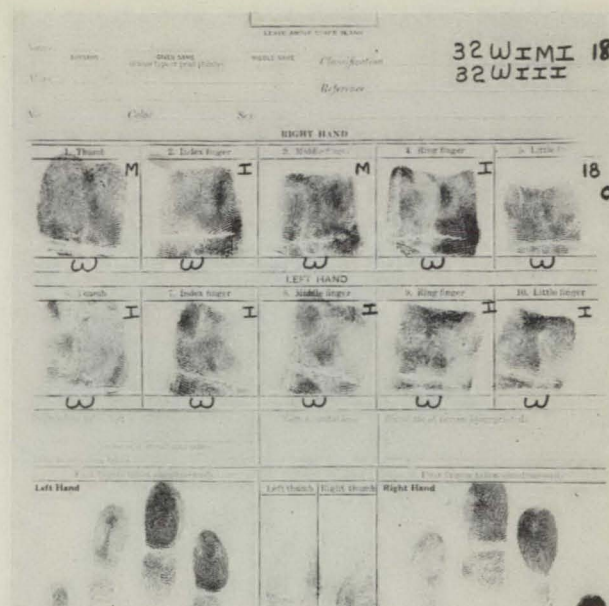


Figure 5.

clusive of the little fingers, which are never considered for the key as they are reserved for the final. The key, no matter where found, is always indicated to the extreme left of the numerator of the classification formula. Figure 6 exemplifies the selection of the key and its proper position in the equation. Figure 7 depicts a loop of 12 ridge counts in the middle finger of the right hand; because it is the first loop (whorl types are present in the first and second fingers) it is used as the key. In figure 8 the key is extracted from the middle finger of the left hand. It will be ascer-

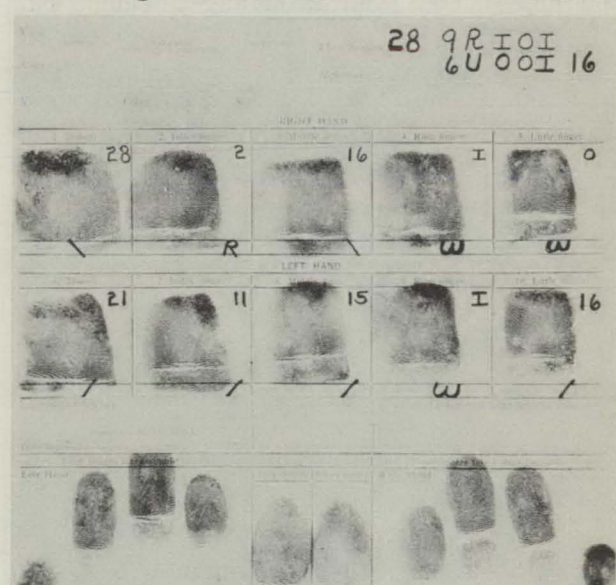


Figure 6.

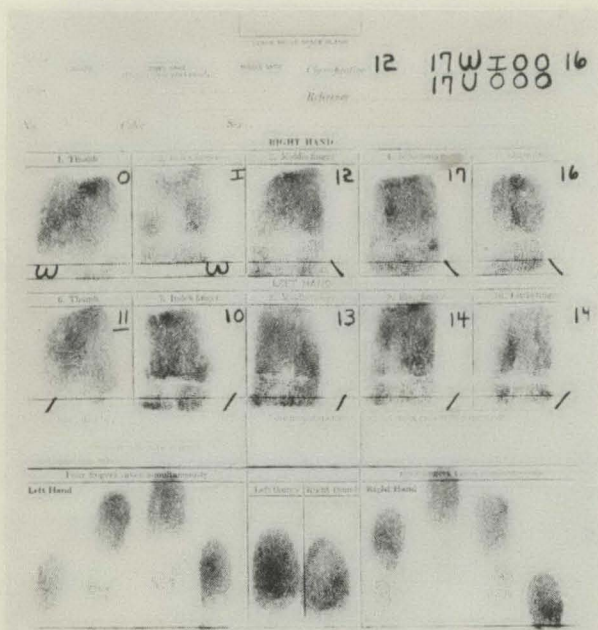


Figure 7.

tained from figure 9 that none of the first four fingers of either hand contains a loop; therefore, elimination of the key as part of the classification formula takes place. Previous discussion has demonstrated that on occasion the final may be eliminated from the formula under similar circumstances. In figure 10 a graphic illustration is presented wherein both final and key do not appear in the equation due to the absence of loop-type patterns in any of the fingers.

All prints appearing in a designated primary and subsidiary group are arranged in numerical

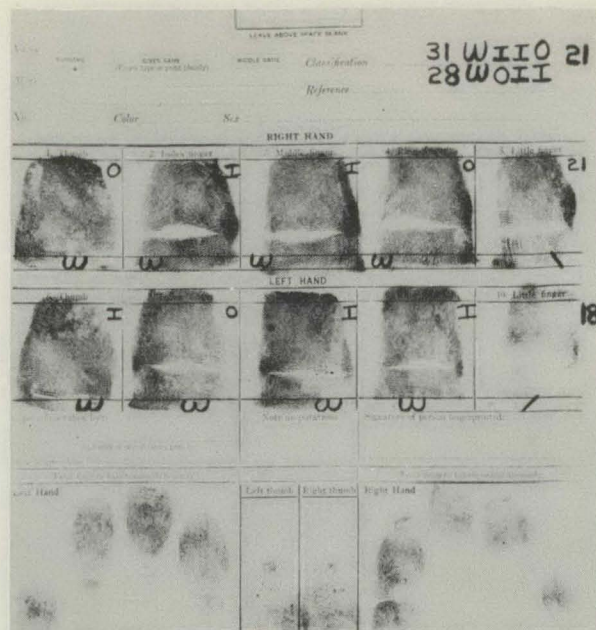


Figure 9.

sequence according to final. Within each final an identical method of numerical sequence is employed for the key. The final and key may therefore be considered control figures for filing and searching fingerprint cards. They limit the number of prints it is necessary to examine in a group to those prints having finals and keys closely related to the final and key of the fingerprint card currently being searched.

Evolvement of filing systems and searching procedures, based on proper utilization of final and
(Continued on page 23)



Figure 8.

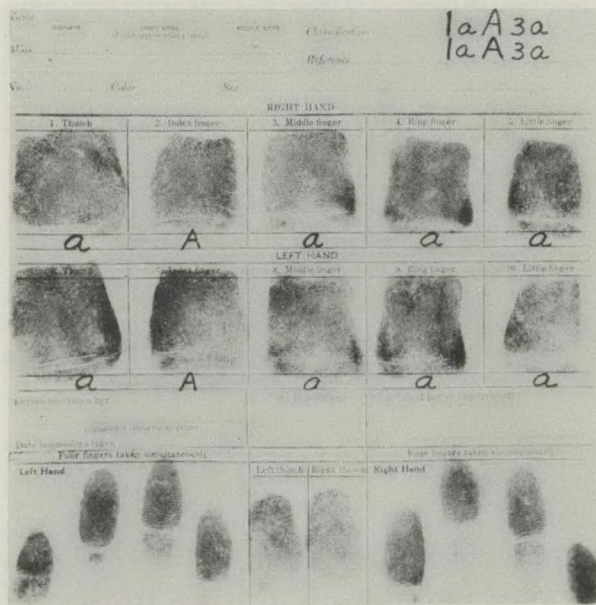


Figure 10.

OTHER TOPICS

Old-time posse riders would probably blink with amazement at their 1952 counterparts. Not only would they marvel at the changes which have been made, but it is a good bet that once the bewilderment had worn off, some of them would join up. They surely would like the idea of the sheriff and his deputies being able to look over any given area in this enormous county in a matter of minutes. Swapping a tired, worn horse for a sleek saddle which had anywhere from 85 to 350 horses under it, and could cut the wind up to 200 m. p. h., would seem pretty nice for the long rides.

The oldtimers would also like the idea that the 1952 boys haven't been able to replace the horse altogether. In fact, his old friend is still going into rough areas where most of the rest will never go. Those old boys would probably shake hands and order up when they met all the skyriders, horsemen, squadcarmen, radiomen and all the other various technicians who go to make up the modern sheriff's department. Another surprise would be the ladies. Nowadays they ride right along with their men and are not beyond showing them up by getting there "fustest with the mostest."

An Extra Arm

In Siskiyou County we have brought all the old and new forces together and forged them into a trained, compact, and efficient department. While we are not the first to organize and use an air arm for department work, we are among those officers who see in the modern aircraft, with its trained personnel, something more than the hair-raising, wing-walking, daredevils of years gone by. All this causes the potential lawbreaker to stop and consider the odds. Those who have already broken the law can look for fast, speedy, and sure apprehension.

As the first anniversary of the Aero Squadron draws near, our pilots can look back with pride on a job well done. The anticipated organiza-

An Aero Squadron Is a Proven Asset to Law Enforcement

by AL COTTAR, Sheriff of Siskiyou County, Calif.

tional work and the growing pains just never had a chance. It was found that there was just too much work to do. In spite of heavier than anticipated schedules, most of the group could get together at one or the other of the practice meets. At these meets simulated conditions forced the pilots to fly the most rigid of tests. There were sessions on radio communications, message dropping, ground signal messages, contour and grid searches, security patrol, surveillance, evacuation and knowledge of location and availability of all search and rescue equipment.

One hot summer afternoon Leo Purinton, commander of the squadron, got an idea that right now would be a good time to issue an emergency call. The order went out for all pilots to report at a half finished strip way down the Klamath River. One hour and 50 minutes later there were 8 planes on the field. Pilots had flown in from Mt. Shasta, Weed, Montague, Shasta Valley, Scott Valley, Fort Jones, and Etna. One pilot had been right in the middle of a paint job, another was called out of a show, still another was out irrigating and had the message dropped to him by Purinton who was on his way down the river to watch the results of his practice call.



Some planes in the Aero Squadron.



Plane without radio drops message to sheriff.

Serious Business

No sooner would a practice session go by, than one of the crews would be called on to carry out an official act. Nearly every pilot has had his turn at rushing a stricken patient, or a distraught person, to some critical spot. Once it was a car which was known to be lost somewhere in the Klamath River. A single trip down the Klamath



Plane drops message to rescue boat.

Canyon, a few feet above the river, and there in a deep pool lay the clear outlines of the missing car.

Another time, Deputy Wayne Kelly and I were attending a dedication celebration at Happy Camp. An urgent call came in from the sheriff's office at Yreka, a hard 2-hour drive up the river. There was a safecracking suspect in the district and he might be picked up if they acted in a hurry. In a matter of minutes a squadron member had our party up in the air and on the way. A few more minutes, flying at 140 m. p. h., and the ship was over the scene of the crime activity. By two-way radio, plans were formulated for the capture. One of the squad cars met the plane at the airport and off they sped to the close-in and apprehension.

The newspaper notices that the squadron would be available for searching for lost or missing hunters brought prompt results. These searches found the squadron and the squad cars working together with the department's handie-talkie portable radios. The results were location of the lost parties in short order.

Then came the big order. A military C-47 transport, with eight aboard, was missing somewhere in northern California. The Air Search Rescue Command assigned our squadron to search 5,500 square miles of snow-covered, mountainous terrain. While severe storm conditions and zero visibility grounded the searchers for a time, the first break saw them off to their assigned areas. All were spurred on by the hope that the transport, with some sign of life, could be found before too much new snow would fall. When snow showers forced an end to the search below the cloud cover, we climbed through holes in the clouds to get on top. There in bright clear weather the search of Mt. Shasta could go on above the 13,000-foot level.

Other flights of such nature went on all over the area. When the weather became unflyable, or the sun had set, we used our automobiles to run down the many reports and rumors which always follow the report of a lost aircraft. When all hope of remaining life had passed, no good flying weather went by but what one or more of the planes took to the air with the hope that they could send that all-important radio report. The spirit of the squadron is best summed up by the remarks of a pilot who overheard a group remark that he had lost over a hundred dollars on the search. The pilot remarked, "I never lost a cent. I just gave what I could afford."

No Cost to the Taxpayer

How much has all this cost? No figures are available. How much has it cost the taxpayer of Siskiyou County? Not one red cent and the squadron sincerely hopes it never will.

What are the plans for the future? The squadron hopes to go right on furnishing planes and personnel on a voluntary basis to aid in law enforcement and carry out the objectives for which they organized. They know better than most the part they must play in civil defense. High military officers have warned these trained groups that if an attack comes, normal transport and communications may cease. For hours, or even days, they may be the only means of outside assistance, an aerial artery through which would flow the disaster-relief forces, the blood plasma, and the bandages so desperately needed. They know that their small aircraft may mean the difference between life and death to entire communities.

Personnel

Who are the squadron members? The commander, Leo Purinton, is an oldtimer in Siskiyou aviation. He has been teaching flying for over 20 years. While a goodly number of his 8,000 flying hours were spent instructing hundreds of boys who went out to fight on the widespread horizons of World War II, a like amount has been spent right here in northern California doing every type of flying. If you have an idea that your job is really exciting, ride with Leo sometime when he is dropping cargo to the boys on the fire line. One trip will be enough.

Another member, and the one who "keeps 'em flying," is Bill Scannell. Without a good, first-class mechanic these flying machines would be a sorry mess. When you are way out where the going is the toughest, your instructor and your mechanic are the boys who make sure you get back. There are also doctors, jewelers, cattlemen, lumbermen, businessmen, housewives and so on. I am one of them. Most of the members are ex-service personnel who have served with military aircraft, although this experience is not a prerequisite.

It is a pretty safe bet that the "screwbird" who was flying too low over a residence wasn't one of our members. These boys hate that sort

of thing more than anyone, for the public tends to class all flyers in the same group. Sooner or later, if the "screwbird" isn't reported and caught, the inevitable happens. For no good reason, all flying gets the black eye.

The squadron lads and lassies have been screened and rescreened by several State and Federal agencies. There can be no slip-up. They are among the pilots who have spent hours and years pouring over tests and texts on regulations, planes, motors, radio, instruments, navigation, weather, flying and the many other items which must be studied. If you get a chance to ride with any of these fellows, take 'em up on it. There is no need to get panicky. Chances are your pilot has worked out all the probabilities and has flown and reflighted, in his mind, the entire flight. Your pilot thinks an awful lot of his own hide and his ship; he won't take any chances. His squadron mates would make short shift of his ticket if he did.

Big Area to Cover

Our county covers 6,300 square miles. At least 1,000 square miles of that area are primitive and not accessible by roads. Planes are used for emergency trips to remote parts of the county which would take two or three and four hours by auto. Planes are also used to great advantage during heavy snows when roads are impassable.

The photographs shown as illustrations are some of those taken during a simulated search in which the planes locate a body floating in Lake Dwinell and direct the surface searchers to it.



The rescue.

Somerset Police Department Moves Into New Quarters

by HAROLD L. CATRON, *Chief of Police,
Somerset, Ky.*

On January 4, 1952, after years of being cramped into an 18- by 22-foot room located in an old building with a narrow side street entrance and no parking facilities, the Somerset Police Department moved into its new quarters. We now occupy a portion of the city's new modern municipal building with portico in front and adequate parking facilities.

Our new quarters consist of a large reception room, a private radio room and an office for the chief of police. The reception room, one side of which is plate glass, is divided by a 4-foot veneer panel partition, thus providing space for desks on one side for the use of the members of the department in preparing their reports, as well as for the use of the Kentucky State Police who make their Somerset headquarters at the police department. To the right of the reception room is the radio

room, which also includes the police department's hookup with the State police radio. My office is to the left of the reception room, and to the rear of the radio room are the locker and shower rooms for the members of the department.

City Jail

A hall connects the police station with the modern city jail in the rear of the building where prisoners may be brought in without being seen or coming in contact with the public. The jail consists of a women's cell, men's cell, drunk cell, showers, and kitchen. The courtroom can be reached by the hallway leading from the jail. The courtroom also adjoins the office of the judge and the prosecuting attorney. In addition, the new quarters also include a vault which is used exclusively by the police department for the storage of evidence and other valuables. The entire quarters now occupy approximately 2,200 square feet of floor space.

Personnel and Equipment

The staff of the Somerset Police Department consists of the chief of police, two sergeants, and eight



Somerset's new police quarters.

patrolmen. The patrolmen and sergeants work an average of 10 hours per day and a shift of 12 hours on Saturday. Each officer receives 3 days a month leave, and each month the patrolmen and sergeants are rotated. The day shift consists of myself and four other officers—two of the men being assigned to traffic and checking parking meters; one officer is assigned to the police cruiser, and the sergeant operates the radio and serves as desk sergeant. The night shift is made up of a sergeant and four patrolmen. Two patrolmen are assigned to each cruiser and the sergeant operates the radio and is desk sergeant. The remaining patrolman acts as “swing man.”

The Somerset Police Department has its own two-way radio system. Our two police cars are equipped with three-way radios and riot guns. One car is plain in appearance with a concealed siren under the hood; the other is “lettered” with red lights and siren on the outside.

Training

When I took office as chief of police on January 2, 1950, after having previously served in the department from January 1934, to January 1940, one of my first desires was to have a police training school. Five of the members of my department had never had the opportunity to attend any police training school. We initiated our first police training school on February 12, 1952, with the aid and sponsorship of the FBI. Our school lasted for a period of 2 weeks, and in addition to FBI instructors the State police also furnished instructors. During the 2-week session, members of the State police took over the operation of the Somerset Police Department during classroom hours, thereby enabling every member of the department to attend every session of the school.

Further Development

Somerset, one of the progressive cities of the State, owes much of its growth to the completion of the Wolf Creek Dam, a part of the national flood-control program, on the nearby Cumberland River. The county seat of Pulaski County, Somerset is often called the “Queen City of the Mountains” and is considered the trading center of the county. In addition to its large farming areas, it is surrounded by numerous manufacturing concerns. We in the Somerset Police Depart-



Chief of Police Harold L. Catron.

ment hope, through continued complete cooperation with the various law-enforcement agencies, both State and Federal, to develop and offer the city greater protection.

USING THE FORMULA

(Continued from page 18)

key in the classification formula, will become a topic for consideration in future issues of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.

The fingerprint patterns shown as illustrations in this article were clear and distinct in the original; blurring is caused by printing in the reduced size. This need be of no concern to the reader inasmuch as this series of articles deals with the formula symbols marked on the card and not with the interpretation of individual patterns.

ESPIONAGE

Generally speaking, espionage consists of the illegal obtaining or disclosure of information affecting the national security of the United States either for the benefit of a foreign power or to the detriment of this country.

Auto Theft Ring Broken by Joint Investigation

The activities of an 11-member car theft ring operating from a village in the mountainous regions of Tennessee and specializing in 1949 and 1950 Chevrolet automobiles, were halted through the combined efforts of the local police, National Automobile Theft Bureau representatives, and the FBI. This ring, which was known to have handled 40 late-model Chevrolet automobiles valued at \$58,380, operated throughout the States of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

This gang employed no unusual technique in stealing the cars. Entry was usually gained by forcing a ventilator. The cars were then driven to one of the mountain hide-outs where the motor blocks were removed and replaced with new blocks into which fictitious numbers, both public and confidential, were cut. Serial number plates were replaced by plates stolen from cars of like year and model. Identification through door lock numbers was prevented by either exchanging the door locks from one car with those from other stolen cars or by filing the numbers away.

The next step was to prepare bills of sale and these usually showed the name of a fictitious person as the seller of the car. The name of one of the members of the ring was shown as the purchaser. One member of the ring was a licensed automobile dealer and many of the cars were sold by him while bearing dealer's license plates issued to him. Other cars were licensed in Michigan, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

During one phase of the operations, the ring learned that many of the stolen cars were being identified and recovered through the public transmission number which they had failed to obliterate. Thereafter, they replaced transmissions in all cars they handled. Thus, the ring did a thorough job of altering the stolen automobiles. Subsequent investigation of the ring developed that they had completely dismantled one 1949 Chevrolet, washed all parts with gasoline and examined each part for possible identifying numbers. Following this complete examination, the body of the stripped automobile was burned.

The activities of this ring were brought to light during an investigation which followed the slaying of a burglar during an attempted burglary.

A search of the burglar's residence located a youth who had in his possession a 1949 Chevrolet which had been stolen in Louisiana a short time prior to the attempted burglary. There had been a crude attempt to alter the motor number of this vehicle. Questioned by the FBI, the youth denied that others were implicated in the theft of the automobile but did mention the name of an associate.

The local authorities advised the FBI that there had recently been a number of thefts of late model Chevrolets in that area and that they had not been recovered. These facts were made known to National Automobile Theft Bureau representatives and to officers in the surrounding area and an immediate investigation was begun.

Shortly thereafter the Chattanooga, Tenn., police received a long-distance call from NATB representatives in Atlanta, Ga., at which time it was learned that two unidentified individuals had purchased three new motor blocks for use in 1949 and 1950 model Chevrolets. These motor blocks had been purchased under a company name and it developed that this company had purchased 11 motor blocks in the past few months. Investigation determined that there was no such company, but complete descriptions of the two individuals who had purchased the motor blocks and of the car they were driving were furnished the Chattanooga police.

These two individuals were subsequently apprehended and their automobile was examined. Investigation disclosed that the car was titled and registered in the State of Michigan under the numbers then appearing on the car and that there was no stolen report on this vehicle. Released, the subjects returned to Chattanooga where they sold the automobile.

An NATB representative located and examined the car and determined that while the public and confidential motor numbers appearing on the car were excellent facsimiles of numbers cut by the factory, there were slight variations. The transmission number had not been tampered with. Tracing through this number revealed that the automobile had been stolen in Hamilton County, Tenn., in June of 1950. The serial number plate appearing on the car had been stolen from a car which was located at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Upon learning that this automobile had been traced to the owner, two members of the ring contacted the dealer, who was then in possession

of the car, and repurchased it at a price greater than that which they had received. The transmission was then changed and this car was transported to Little Rock, Ark., where it was again sold.

Impressions of cut numbers were lifted by use of fingerprint powder. Impressions of genuine numbers appearing on new Chevrolets were lifted in the same manner and officers working in the vicinity of Chattanooga and the surrounding areas were acquainted with the peculiarities noted in the cut numbers. Officers examined automobiles bearing newly issued license plates and in that way many of the stolen automobiles were recovered.

One known member of the ring, a tavern operator, was reported to be familiar with the mountainous areas near Chattanooga. Four locations were found where the stolen automobiles were being altered. The cars were driven between two trees and the motor blocks removed by a chain hoist which was suspended from a pole attached to the trees. Spot surveillances were maintained at these four locations until a stolen Chevrolet was located at one of the hideouts, at which time three members of the ring were apprehended.

The ring apparently discontinued operations in that area but 2 months later another member of the ring was apprehended in New Orleans, La., while attempting to sell a late model Chevrolet which had been completely altered.

The identity of members of the ring had then been established and complaints and warrants were filed against eleven members charging them with conspiracy to violate the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle statute.

The complete cooperation between local officers, NATB representatives, and FBI agents in all areas where the ring operated culminated in the imposition of sentences totaling 38 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

Flag the Safe Burglar

John J. Mitchell, identification officer for Sheriff Ed Blackburn, Jr., in Hillsborough County, Tampa, Fla., has submitted a suggestion for recording safe burglary as a criminal specialty on identification records.

Officer Mitchell points out the fact that identification records received from the FBI show safe burglary charges as B & E and G L, statutory crimes with which safe burglars are charged.

The same statutes, however, are used against offenses other than safe burglary with the result that the officer reviewing an identification record on a subject in custody is unable to determine definitely whether or not the earlier B & E and G L notations on the record represent offenses against safes.

The suggestion is that all officers report safe burglary charges as B & E and G L (Safe). Mitchell states that putting (Safe) after the charge would let other agencies receiving the FBI record know that the subject is a safe burglar, or at least had been charged with that crime in the past. This knowledge would be valuable background information for the police agency in whose custody the subject is now being held.

All arrest record notations made in the manner suggested by Officer Mitchell and received in the Identification Division of the FBI will be placed on the identification record.

Unknown Dead

Sheriff E. C. Kaiser, Klickitat County, Golden-dale, Wash., requests the assistance of other officers in identifying an unknown deceased person whose body was found in Klickitat County, near Sundale, on January 4, 1953.

The condition of the body and a complete absence of clothing have hampered identification work. The only information available is that set out below, developed during an examination of the remains by Dr. T. D. Stewart of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D. C.) and personnel of the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Sex..... | Male. | |
| Race..... | Probably white. | |
| Age..... | Estimated at 40 to 50 years. | |
| Height..... | Estimated at 5 feet and 7 or 8 inches. | |
| Hair..... | Reddish brown. | |
| Fingerprint classification..... | 6 S 1 Ua-a | Ref. 1 Ua 1 Uat |
| | S 1 Ua 4 | 1 Ua 1 Ua |

Information of possible value should be directed to Sheriff Kaiser, address above, or to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

KICKBACK RACKET ACT

It is unlawful to cause any person employed on public works financed by Federal funds to give up any part of his compensation as a result of force, intimidation, or threats. These violations are investigated by the FBI.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The above pattern is classified as a tented arch and referenced to a plain arch. Although it has the appearance of a plain arch, a pattern which possesses two ridges ending on or about the same plane plus a delta formation is classified as a tented arch and always referenced to a plain arch.