

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1954

AUGUST

Vol. 23 No. 8

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

AUGUST 1954

Vol. 23 No. 8

CONTENTS

Page

Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover..... 1

Feature Article:

Special Techniques and Services in City Police Work, by John W. Polcyn, Chief of Police, Milwaukee, Wis..... 2

Police Training:

Police Training for the Modern Sheriff's Office, by Carlos A. Sousa, Sheriff-Coroner, San Joaquin County, Calif..... 6

Police Personalities:

Assistant Director W. Richard Glavin Retires From FBI..... 10

Identification:

Using the Formula in Fingerprint Classification..... 11

Questionable Pattern..... *Back cover*

Traffic:

Using Radar Equipment for Traffic Control, by John Gill, Senior Inspector, Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa..... 14

Other Topics:

An Autobiography of a Theoretical Truck Shipment, by Shearer C. Bowman, Jr., Vice President, East Coast Freight Lines, Richmond, Va..... 17

How To Search for a Missing Child, by Sgt. V. K. Hipkind, Police Department, Dallas, Tex..... 19

Hunting for Lost Persons, by Cecil Richardson, Former Deputy Sheriff, Flagstaff, Ariz..... 22

Seasonal Crime Trends—Rape and Aggravated Assault..... 23

"Double Your Purse"..... 23

Wanted by the FBI (Garland William Daniels)..... 24

Heelprints, Sawdust and Tar..... *Inside back cover*

Charred Paper..... *Inside back cover*



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.



Published by the **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington 25, D. C.**



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

August 1, 1954

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

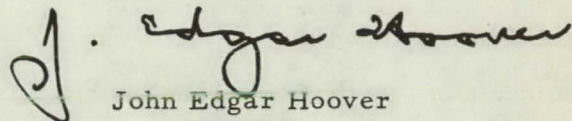
August is the month to be particularly on guard for vicious crimes against the person. Over the period of the last ten years, police authorities in urban communities have reported more offenses of rape and aggravated assault committed during August than in any other month of the year. August is also one of the high months for murder offenses.

Crimes of passion rise and fall with the mercury in the thermometer. They are lowest during the winter months and start to rise during the spring, ascending continually in volume until a peak is reached in late summer when the temperatures are high. While the reasons for the trend may not be wholly understood, it does exist and that fact should be as much a danger signal to the public and law enforcement officers as an icy road in a traffic situation.

A warning on crimes of violence against the person is particularly timely at this point because two of these offenses, rape and aggravated assault, have shown the greatest increase over pre-war rates of any of the major crimes. The number of rape offenses reported by police authorities in 363 cities during 1953 was approximately 75 per cent greater than in 1940. Aggravated assaults reported by the same authorities for the same period were over one hundred per cent greater. These increases far outdistanced the increase in other major crimes.

I believe these figures merit the attention of every man, woman and child of responsible age, for each of them must inevitably provide a measure of his own protection. Police officers will continue to do what they can, but the "thin blue line" of law enforcement is much too thin to blanket everyone with any semblance of close protection. The best safeguard of all is better public recognition of crime trends and the dangers inherent in them.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Since my appointment as chief of police on August 1, 1945, I have inaugurated several innovations in the Milwaukee Police Department which have, I believe, resulted in a better and more efficient police department.

Personnel Bureau

On October 1, 1945, the Bureau of Personnel and Public Relations was established. The purpose of this bureau was to disseminate proper publicity and information to the citizens of the community on the policies and activities of the police department. Another purpose of the bureau was to build the morale of the department. Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Personnel and Public Relations there was no place where members of the department might voice their grievances, make requests for transfers, or seek advice on personal matters and problems. Complaints were received indicating that sometimes the commanding officers of the districts and bureaus did not always take immediate action regarding requests for transfers or grievances which were directed to them by the rank and file. The establishment of the Bureau of Personnel prevented the members of the department from being subject to any prejudices by their commanding officers and having to suffer the consequences of such through continuous abuse of authority. If members feel they have justifiable grievances, now they have an opportunity to voice them to the director of the bureau who in turn submits them to me or to other superior officers for adjustment. This has brought the morale of the department to a high level.

Youth Aid Bureau

Another innovation was the establishment on February 4, 1946, of the Youth Aid Bureau for the purpose of curbing juvenile delinquency. The members assigned to duty in the Youth Aid Bureau are picked on the basis of their previous qualifications for youth work. The principal job is to

Special Techniques and Services in City Police Work

by JOHN W. POLCYN, *Chief of Police,
Milwaukee, Wis.*

counsel and guide the youth of this community on the road to good citizenship.

All cases involving violations by juveniles are referred by other members of the department to the Youth Aid Bureau for action. The members assigned to the Youth Aid Bureau make calls at the homes of frequent juvenile violators or have the juveniles and their parents report to the Youth Aid Bureau for consultation. It is the objective of the Youth Aid Bureau to attempt to properly adjust juveniles who might otherwise continue their juvenile activities and violations to the extent where they will eventually end up as adult violators and criminals. All efforts are made to convince the juveniles that they are doing wrong when they violate the laws and efforts are made to have them take up constructive and worth-while activities. The Youth Aid Bureau works in close cooperation with the Parent-Teacher groups, C. Y. O., Boy and Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and other civic, fraternal and religious groups in order to curb juvenile delinquency. Members of the Youth Aid Bureau speak at the meetings of the above groups and point out to parents, teachers and clergymen the juvenile problems confronting the police department and advise them what they can do to curb juvenile delinquency. This program has produced results and the juvenile delinquency problem in this city has been considerably reduced. All members of the department are thoroughly instructed in In-Service Training Classes and by departmental order that the youth problem is the problem of every individual officer regardless of his rank or position and all members of the department must take cognizance of this directive. Members are further instructed to be understanding and courteous in their dealings with the youth of the community.

Police Aide Program

In July of 1952 this department pioneered the police aide program. Under this program boys of 18 years of age who meet the requirements of

the department and are recommended by the principals of their respective high schools are given the opportunity to participate in examinations for the position of police aide. If they successfully pass written and medical examinations, they are engaged by the department as police aides. After appointment to the department as police aides they attend the Vocational School for four hours each day and are given courses in shorthand and typing. For four hours each day they are assigned to the various districts and bureaus in the department where they are assigned to clerical duties. They are periodically rotated so that they will eventually have worked in every office and bureau of the department. The training period of 4 hours in school and 4 hours at work lasts for approximately 6 months after which time these police aides are assigned to full-time clerical duties, 40 hours per week, on the night shifts in the various offices and bureaus in the department. When they are graduated from the Vocational School they are competent clerk-stenographers and are an asset to the department in that capacity. When they reach the age of 21 and if their services have been entirely satisfactory, they are appointed police patrolmen. Under this program these young men retain their interest in law enforcement work and have a thorough understanding of the work of each of the various offices and bureaus of the department. With their knowledge of the inner workings of the department and the practical experience they will gain as patrolmen they will be excellent prospects for administrative officers in the future. The salary for police aides starts at \$245.91 per month and they receive semi-annual increments until they reach a maximum of \$320.89 per month. At the present time we have 15 police aides in the department.

Parking Problems

Many years ago the city of Milwaukee enacted a night parking ordinance limiting the parking time of automobiles to 2 hours between the hours of 2 and 6 a. m. This was necessary because prior to the enactment of this ordinance numerous automobiles would park on the public streets for weeks at a time without being moved. This would interfere with the removal of snow during the winter months and the cleaning of streets and was a traffic hazard. The police department was authorized by the ordinance to grant permission to park on the streets upon request. During World War II



Chief John W. Polcyn.

because of the lack of sufficient off-street parking facilities our department communication facilities became saturated each night with telephone requests for permission to park on the streets. The volume of these nightly calls increased after World War II with the increased number of automobiles. This caused us to pioneer the idea of charging a fee for parking on the streets and providing a permit for same. I requested the common council to enact an ordinance providing for a \$4 monthly fee for parking on the streets at night. This idea was originally frowned upon by the common council and the press. However, the common council enacted such an ordinance and on May 1, 1950, it went into effect. This action removed a great number of automobiles from the public streets and permits were sold only in those

ABOUT THE AUTHOR.—*John W. Polcyn, born November 12, 1890, in Lemont, Ill., served in the United States Marine Corps from July 20, 1910, to July 20, 1914, receiving an honorable discharge.*

Appointed a patrolman in the Milwaukee Police Department April 1, 1916, he became a police sergeant October 9, 1923, and a lieutenant of police, September 5, 1928. He was promoted to captain of police, November 16, 1934, and placed in command of the first police district, the largest single unit in the department, in which capacity he served until his appointment as chief of police on August 1, 1945. During the past several years Chief Polcyn and the Milwaukee Police Department have received a number of awards, citations and other honors for superior police work.

areas where it has been ascertained that there is no off-street parking available. Since the enactment of this ordinance to December 31, 1953, a total of \$1,117,446 has been collected for these parking permits. This money has been put into a fund to provide for the purchase and construction of off-street parking facilities.

New Legislation

Through our efforts we were also successful in having the common council pass an ordinance, effective January 1, 1950, providing \$1,000 annually for training purposes. As a result of this appropriation members of this department are able to attend the FBI National Academy and the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, thereby keeping the department up to date with the latest training techniques and law enforcement administration.

Because of the large number of automobiles which were stolen in the city of Milwaukee we conducted research on the matter and determined that 90 percent of these automobiles were stolen because the ignition key was left in the car or the ignition was unlocked. Attempts were made at three consecutive legislative sessions to have a law enacted which would provide a penalty for leaving keys in parked automobiles or leaving the ignition unlocked in such automobiles parked on the public streets. When the first two efforts failed, we developed a warning ticket requesting the motorists to cooperate with the police department by removing keys and locking ignitions when leaving their cars. The motorists were in-

formed on these warning tickets that 70 percent of the automobiles stolen were by juveniles between the ages of 12 and 18 and thefts were caused by the leaving of keys in the car or the ignition unlocked. The State legislature finally passed this law at the 1953 session and as a result the city of Milwaukee is now enacting an ordinance accordingly. In the period from 1946 to October 1953, a total of 40,000 such warning tags were placed by members of this department on automobiles found with the keys in them or the ignition unlocked.

Advocate of Foot Patrol

As a staunch advocate of foot patrol I have waged a constant fight to impress upon the common council the necessity of foot patrol and have succeeded in convincing it that adequate foot patrol is necessary to give the citizens better protection. The common council has been shown that the foot patrolman is a definite deterrent to crime, and it has, in turn, appropriated sufficient funds for the department to maintain approximately 54 percent of its force on foot patrol.

By taking some men from the 4 p. m. to midnight shift and from the midnight to 8 a. m. shift we have been able to inaugurate another shift from 6 p. m. to 2 a. m. This places the largest number of patrolmen and detectives on foot between these hours when the incidence of crime and requests for police service are the greatest. This has proved to be a very successful crime deterrent.

In 1947 a directive staggering the hours when motorized units changed crews was issued so that



Three-wheel servi-car.



Combination squad-ambulance vehicle.

Milwaukee Police Department

**WHEN YOU LEAVE YOUR KEY
IN YOUR CAR YOU INVITE some
young man to become a THIEF.**

A recent survey showed—

- 35% of those in the state reformatory;
 - 18% of those in the state school for boys;
 - 8% of those in the state prison
- were committed for auto thefts.

In a recent four-month period, every youth committed to the reformatory for auto larceny admitted that the key was in the car in every theft perpetrated.

**YOU ARE ENCOURAGING
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

**when you leave your key
in a parked car.**

(OVER)

Warning ticket (face).

half of the motorized units now change crews on the half hour and the other half changes crews on the hour. Under this system the city is constantly patrolled during the hours of changing shifts. Prior to this directive all motorized units reported at their respective district stations at the same time to change crews and therefore some of the outlying areas of the city were not patrolled for at least an hour.

Procedures in controlling traffic and the public at the scene of fires and major disasters were also inaugurated. Under these procedures a number of motorized units are designated to be sent to scenes of fires and major disasters and as a result there is always a sufficient number of motorized personnel available at such scenes requiring police supervision.

With respect to the night parking ordinance discussed previously we have assigned 12 three-wheel servi-cars to duty from midnight to 8 a. m. to enforce this ordinance. These servi-cars are equipped with two-way radios and can be utilized as one man radio patrol cars. In addition to enforcing the night parking ordinance these men check business places and respond to alarms when other motorized units are not available.

AUGUST 1954

KIDS CAN BE KILLERS
when driving a stolen car.

You make the streets safer for everyone by removing your key when you park your car.

90% of all cars stolen have ignition keys left in switches, or switches left unlocked.

60% of all thefts are by juveniles — **MANY ONLY 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD.** Inexperienced, irresponsible — they are a menace to other drivers and pedestrians.

Protect your property and save yourself inconvenience — **remove the key from the ignition switch and lock your car.**

Your cooperation will be appreciated by

The Milwaukee Police Dept.

(OVER)

Warning ticket (rear).

An auxiliary ambulance service in the outlying areas of the city has been instituted by placing into operation combination squad-ambulance vehicles. These vehicles have two men to a crew and are assigned to a regular squad car precinct. However, they can be used as ambulances whenever emergencies arise in the outlying areas such as in cases of accidents, injuries and sickness. This has brought favorable comment from the public.

(Continued on page 9)

Typing class for police aides.



Police Training for the Modern Sheriff's Office

by CARLOS A. SOUSA, *Sheriff-Coroner,
San Joaquin County, Calif.*

Formal training on a departmental basis was non-existent in the San Joaquin County sheriff's office prior to 1947. This situation led to considerable difficulty in the organization of formal departmental training schools because the many new men who were appointed at this time, and the personnel already in service, were completely lacking in most accepted techniques of law enforcement training. The need for such training was not only evident to the people of the community but had become mandatory to cope with the many complex problems of a community which had grown with such tremendous proportions in a few short years.

In order to better organize training facilities, the first step was to train several supervisory and ranking officers in the department in teacher-training techniques. After their certification, conferences were organized with the Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to discuss our training problems. A definite plan encompassing our needs was formulated and put into effect immediately.

Basic Firearms School

While an analysis of the department's most pressing needs was being conducted, the Federal Bureau of Investigation organized and conducted an intensive two (2) weeks firearms basic training school which advanced from the most primary safety rules to the use of various automatic rifles, machineguns, and revolvers. During this school, which was conducted during the daylight hours, every member of the department was compelled to attend and complete each phase of the training. It was most difficult to relieve total personnel for this long period of time, but the complete cooperation of the staff was solicited and received to the extent that ranking officers during this period served in clerical, fixed post, and routine patrol positions in order to relieve nonranking personnel during all hours affected in the three uniform duty watches.

The revelations as to the total lack of understanding of so important an instrument as the police revolver—to say nothing of the legal ramifications of its use and the proficiency of its user—brought out during this first in-service training program were almost unbelievable. Since this time a modern firearms facility, including a practical pistol course and electronic dueling targets, has been completed and is in constant use under the supervision of a departmental firearms instructor. An annual request is made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to repeat the firearms training school, both as a basic course for new personnel and advanced training for permanent officers.

Classroom Work

From this inauspicious beginning, the program of training developed, through the use of classroom and conference methods, to correct obvious deficiencies in specific functions such as report writing, elements of interrogation, public relations, mechanics of arrest and many others which were extremely important because of the constancy and immediacy of their use.

Finally, through the assistance of the Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco Field Office of the FBI, we organized a complete basic training school in law enforcement techniques and refresher courses in other advanced police subjects. In all, this curriculum was made up of eighteen (18) different subjects and was taught by the FBI instructors with the exception of departmental rules and policy. It was most successful, and the interest developed in the officers was carried on through their efforts in establishing a training academy with their own labor from an abandoned building at Stockton Field, a former Army Air Corps training center.

The results of this first comprehensive basic training school were immediate in that the personnel had for the first time an academic understanding of the fundamentals of their job, as well as a thorough knowledge of its mechanics. Freer discussions about case developments were evidenced

between watches and modus operandi reporting reached a new high in completeness.

After this training and through these discussions, general orders were published and thoroughly discussed by the watch sergeants before they became effective, whenever they related to operational procedure. Whenever it became possible, new employees were trained prior to their being assigned, and when singles were selected, they were assigned to take their basic training with the reserve officers' classes during their weekly schedule, both on and off duty.

First-Aid Training

The fire department of the city of Stockton trained the patrol and service divisions personnel

in the use of the resuscitator and the proper administration of oxygen and artificial respiration.

Men who were adept in the use of first-aid techniques were sent to the Red Cross for training as instructors. As soon as their training was completed, they organized first-aid basic training schools, so that no watch was depleted of manpower, and the entire patrol division was instructed in basic first aid. These instructors are kept abreast of the new techniques of first aid and also attend refresher courses. At this time, they are instructing all the reserves and auxiliaries in basic first aid. Statutory deputy sheriffs who have not completed this training are assigned to take it during these classes.

Training in first aid under these conditions is most successful, inasmuch as the instructors are



William M. Whelan, Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco office of the FBI, demonstrates a left-hand shot from behind a barricade. Sheriff Sousa is at the extreme right.

working policemen and have the direct police approach to these problems of emergency illnesses and injury, under most difficult conditions.

Before assignment, the basic training school is conducted at the honor farm classroom with the exception of the classes in jail procedure, which are held in the jail with the lieutenant in charge as the instructor.

Also taking this training would be men who had missed prior classroom instruction. In this manner, minimum relief from duty is necessary, for, as has been previously stated, new men are assigned to the reserve officers' training classes between formal departmental training programs.

It became evident that refresher courses were necessary to acquaint the officers with changes in procedure, new laws, and general coverage of practices which had been prescribed at previous training sessions, as well as new activities and revisions.

Roll Call Training

The Los Angeles Police Department had developed a highly successful technique of roll call training, which consisted of published bulletins in sequence on the subject matter. They issued them 15 minutes before roll call assembly. After completion of topic, the men were issued printed examinations, and were allowed to keep the training material, which was conveniently printed for notebook inclusion. They were most thoroughly prepared with regard to the law and practice and attractively designed to include even cartoons drawn by a policeman artist containing the salient points of the lesson.

The wealth of material which was contained in these lesson plans was modified to fit our departmental needs and extended to cover departmental policy. They are now being utilized locally, by our reproducing the material and passing it to the watch commanders who in turn are responsible for its distribution to the men under their command. Each roll call training bulletin is distributed to every person in the department, and each must take the examination regardless of rank. The scores are recorded in the personnel records. In our department, the bulletins are passed out in complete sets for each subject as they are released. The interest developed is reflected in the fact that every copy of the penal statutes and departmental general orders is kept busy for several days after its issue,

and the discussions range hot and heavy over legal aspects and practical procedures. The department has benefited greatly from this program, both from the gain in new practices resulting from these discussions, and the experience which is spread to the new men who are interested spectators. Any errors in these lessons are quickly brought to light by the discussions. New personnel are issued all previously distributed training bulletins upon their formal appointment and assignment to duty, and an examination date is set by the departmental personnel officer. The use of the mimeograph to reproduce this material was found to be the least expensive and clever cartoons dealing with a purely local situation have on occasion been furnished on a stencil by members of the department. This program is being continued with priority given to the training material which is most beneficial to the officer in the field who is without constant supervision, such as legal aspects of arrest procedure, the handling of mentally ill persons, how to issue a traffic citation, and laws of arrest.

The Curriculum

The following is an outline of preservice training which was given:

Training Schedule

7/21/52	8:00 a. m.	Swear in after assembly
	9:00 a. m.	Issue credentials and assemble at honor farm
	10:00 a. m.	Departmental organization
	11:00 a. m.	Introduction to law enforcement
	11:30 a. m.	Law enforcement as a profession
	12:00 noon	Lunch
	1:00 p. m.	Powers and duties of the sheriff
	3:00 p. m.	Classroom notetaking
	4:00 p. m.	Transportation of prisoners
7/22/52	8:00 a. m.	Report writing
	12:00 noon	Lunch (jail)
	1:00 p. m.	Laws of arrest, search and seizure
	5:00 p. m.	Adjourn
7/23/52	8:00 a. m.	Jail procedure and related laws
	12:00 noon	Lunch (jail)
	1:00 p. m.	Evidence; collection, preservation and procedures of Identification Bureau
	5:00 p. m.	Adjourn
7/24/52	8:00 a. m.	Public relations
	10:00 a. m.	Rules and Regulations
	11:00 a. m.	Penal Code and discussion of duties
	12:00 noon	Lunch
	1:00 p. m.	Laws of arrest, search, and seizure
	5:00 p. m.	Adjourn

7/25/52	8:00 a. m.	Elements of investigation to Classroom and field notetaking
	5:00 p. m.	
7/26/52	8:00 a. m.	Report writing to Firearms training
	5:00 p. m.	
7/28/52	8:00 a. m.	Juvenile procedure and related laws
	12:00 noon	Lunch
	1:00 p. m.	Mechanics of arrest (film and discussion)
	3:00 p. m.	Mechanics of search (film and discussion)
	4:00 p. m.	Discussion of law enforcement and the American police officer. Assigned to duty
7/29/52		In-service on-the-job training on assignment

To supplement this procedure, conference type lectures are held, with members of the department actually assigned to attend. Subjects such as courtroom demeanor and testifying in court are discussed by deputy district attorneys.

Seminars

Periodic seminars are scheduled for the sergeants and lieutenants, meeting with the undersheriff and the captain, at which time training needs are thoroughly discussed and future programs outlined. Joint meetings of all the supervisors are also held, and during these sessions personnel problems are aired and any irregularities in procedure are planned for future training lessons, either by roll call bulletin or oral meetings between the men and the watch commanders.

All departmental training has been so organized to eliminate as much as is possible the actual relief from duty or the compensatory time for off duty return. The most recent example is the radiological monitoring school which was conducted for all members of the department in four 2-days' sessions of 16 hours' duration. The instructors were two lieutenants of our own department who had just previously taken the 48-hour instructors' course given by the State of California radiological division of the Office of Civil Defense. The department was broken up into four groups and reassigned so that in each group there were two or more ranking officers on duty. Personnel from the jail, honor farm, criminal investigation, civil, and identification divisions were assigned so that an absolute minimum of compensatory time was necessary. Actually, the men were assigned in such a manner that in the entire department, only

four men were necessarily reassigned so that they drew compensating time. All others were assigned from duty and reassigned to balance the services.

Knowing full well that training is the answer to the many problems facing law enforcement today, it is nevertheless most difficult for the smaller departments to relieve personnel for these training classes. To overcome this problem, we must organize our training schedules and processes so they do not conflict with the paramount functions of police, and so that they do not appear to be unapproachable. Roll call training, as developed by the Los Angeles Police Department, has been of tremendous aid in this situation, and when coupled with the seminar and conference type preroll call or on duty training sessions, it leaves a bare minimum of other scheduled training which demands the return of off duty men and the cancellation of days off and vacations. This, most importantly, eliminates the double time off from duty, which is necessary for their school attendance and their relief.

TECHNIQUES AND SERVICES

(Continued from page 5)

Always interested in the welfare of the rank and file of the department, I have constantly exerted all efforts to improve working conditions by getting shorter hours and better pay for the department. Because of these efforts the work week was reduced from 48 to 44 hours in 1950 and beginning January 1, 1954, from 44 to 40 hours per week. Also beginning January 1, 1954, a 21-day vacation will be granted to all members with over 15 years of service. By administrative prerogative of the chief the men are granted for each hour of overtime performed an hour of compensatory leave. When they accumulate 8 hours compensatory leave, they are given an additional day off.

The inauguration of a citation system for meritorious service provides rewards for outstanding and meritorious work for all members of the department.

The present salary for Milwaukee Police Patrolmen is \$362.67 to \$394.80 per month. In addition each man who has completed one year, in the uniform ranks, is given a clothing allowance of \$7.50 per month. This is paid in a lump sum of \$90 in December of each year. All new patrolmen are furnished with uniforms and equipment at the city's expense.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Assistant Director W. Richard Glavin, chief of the Administrative Division of the FBI, retired on May 31, 1954, after completing more than 23 years' service.

A native of Mahanoy City, Pa., Mr. Glavin received his grade and high school education at Pittsburgh and later was graduated from the Southeastern University in Washington, D. C., with a bachelor of commercial science degree.

Before entering the FBI on April 6, 1931, Mr. Glavin was associated with the Postal Telegraph Co. From 1922 until 1927 he was a member of the United States Marine Corps and for many years acted as an instructor at the Marine Corps Institute in Washington, D. C., teaching business subjects.

Following his entrance on duty in April 1931, Mr. Glavin served in several field offices before being placed in charge of the chief clerk's office



W. Richard Glavin.

Assistant Director W. Richard Glavin Retires From FBI

on February 23, 1934. Shortly thereafter he was designated an inspector and on May 1, 1941, Director Hoover promoted Mr. Glavin to the position of Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Administrative Division.

Mr. Glavin as head of the Administrative Division was responsible for the procurement of new employees, promotions, the management of FBI funds and myriad other duties.

An excellent marksman, Mr. Glavin was a member of the FBI Pistol Team and often represented the FBI in pistol matches. He has always been interested in the welfare of youngsters and has performed yeoman service in promoting sports programs in his community. He has taken time from his crowded schedule to coach a boys' basketball team and has managed to participate in other civic affairs.

Mr. Glavin, whom Director Hoover described as a prodigious worker, compiled an outstanding record in his 23 years of service and his achievements made him a keyman in the organization. He will be greatly missed by all of his associates in the FBI, as well as by the many police officers who had occasion to work with him since he first entered on duty more than 23 years ago.

The new Assistant Director in Charge of the Administrative Division is J. P. Mohr, formerly assistant to Associate Director Clyde Tolson.



PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL-DEFENSE MATERIAL

The Federal statute governing sabotage provides that whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of the United States, willfully makes or attempts to make in a defective manner, any national-defense material, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil, or receptacle used or employed in making, producing, manufacturing, or repairing any such national-defense material, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. Investigations are conducted by the FBI.

IDENTIFICATION

The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* for March 1954 reviewed the primary, secondary, and small letter divisions of the classification formula. This article will be devoted to a review of the subsecondary classification.

The Subsecondary

The subsecondary is indicated in the classification formula immediately to the right of the secondary. It is derived from the ridge counts of the loops and from the whorl tracings in fingers 2, 3, and 4 for the numerator, and in fingers 7, 8, and 9 for the denominator. When any of these fingers contain a whorl, the tracing is brought directly up into the classification formula. When a loop appears in any of these fingers, the ridge count is assigned a value, and this value is indicated in the classification formula. The small ridge counts are assigned a value of "I," and the larger ridge counts are assigned a value of "O."

Figure 1 indicates the value assigned to the various ridge counts in each of the fingers from which the subsecondary is obtained. Special at-

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name _____ Class _____
 Alias _____ Sex _____ Ref. _____
 No. _____

RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
	I TO 9 • I 10 & OVER • O	I TO 10 • I 11 & OVER • O	I TO 13 • I 14 & OVER • O	
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
	I TO 9 • I 10 & OVER • O	I TO 10 • I 11 & OVER • O	I TO 13 • I 14 & OVER • O	

Superintendent's Office _____
 Date _____
 Left Hand _____ Right Hand _____

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 1.

Using the Formula in Fingerprint Classification

tention should be given to the fact that the value assigned to the ridge count varies according to the finger in which the ridge count appears.

In figure 2 the entire subsecondary is derived from whorl tracings. The numerator is taken from the tracings of the whorls in fingers 2, 3, and 4, and they are listed in that order to the right of the secondary. The tracings of fingers 7, 8, and 9 are used in the denominator.

Figure 3 illustrates a subsecondary composed exclusively of values derived from ridge counts. To obtain the values for the ridge counts refer to the proper finger in figure 1. The 17-count loop in finger number 2 has a value of O which is indicated in the numerator just to the right of the secondary. The 12-ridge count in number 3 finger also has a value of O. This is brought up into the classification formula as the second value in the numerator. An I value, representing the 13-ridge count in finger number 4, is brought up to complete the numerator of the subsecondary. The denominator values, OIO, are obtained in the same manner from the ridge counts of number 7, 8, and 9 fingers.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name _____ Class _____
 Alias _____ Sex _____ Ref. _____
 No. _____

RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
	O	M	O	I
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
	I	O	I	O

Superintendent's Office _____
 Date _____
 Left Hand _____ Right Hand _____

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 2.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

No. _____ Sex: _____ Race: _____

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
25	17	12	13	15

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
20	16	7	18	14

Impression taken by: _____

Notes: _____

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 3.

Figure 4 shows a subsidiary which consists of both ridge-count values and whorl tracings. The I tracing from finger number 2 is brought up into the numerator followed by an I, the value for a seven-ridge count in number 3 finger, and the O tracing from number 4 finger. The denominator, OII, is derived from the ridge-count values from fingers number 7 and 8 and the tracing of number 9 finger. In Figure 5 the subsidiary is also obtained from a combination of whorl tracings and values assigned to ridge counts.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

No. _____ Sex: _____ Race: _____

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
0	I	7	0	20

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
15	12	10	I	18

Impression taken by: _____

Notes: _____

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 4.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

No. _____ Sex: _____ Race: _____

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
0	I	16	I	0

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
W	W	W	W	W

Impression taken by: _____

Notes: _____

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 5.

Arches in the Index Fingers

When a plain arch or a tented arch appears in an index finger, that finger will not be represented in the subsidiary as it possesses neither a tracing nor a ridge count. Thus, in figure 6 the tented arch in finger number 2 and the plain arch in finger number 7 result in a subsidiary of only 4 symbols being used rather than the customary 6 symbols.

Figure 7 possesses a tented arch in number 2

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

No. _____ Sex: _____ Race: _____

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
20		5	4	4

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
13		11	8	11

Impression taken by: _____

Notes: _____

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 6.

Name	Class	1 T II		
Alias	Ref.	1 U III		
No.	Sex	Ref.		
RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
5		10	6	4
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
20	3	9	5	14
Impressions taken by:				
Date				
Four fingers taken simultaneously				
Left Hand				
Right Hand				
DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD				

Figure 7.

finger causing a numerator of only two symbols which are obtained from number 3 and 4 fingers. The denominator in this instance consists of three values taken from the ridge counts of fingers number 7, 8, and 9.

Small Letters

A small letter (a, t, or r) appearing in any finger to the right of the index finger eliminates the entire subsecondary. Figure 8 has small letters located in fingers 3, 8, and 9, and no subsecondary

Name	Class	1 Ut		
Alias	Ref.	1 Unt		
No.	Sex	Ref.		
RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
14	4		7	11
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
12	4	1		10
Impressions taken by:				
Date				
Four fingers taken simultaneously				
Left Hand				
Right Hand				
DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD				

Figure 8.

Name	Class	17 W		
Alias	Ref.	17 U-r		
No.	Sex	Ref.		
RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
0	0	15	15	19
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
25	15	15	11	16
Impressions taken by:				
Date				
Four fingers taken simultaneously				
Left Hand				
Right Hand				
DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD				

Figure 9.

appears in the classification formula.

Figure 9 has a small letter, r, in number 9 finger. Even though a ridge count is obtained from the radial loop from which a subsecondary value could be obtained, the subsecondary is dispensed with.

Figure 10 possesses a small letter, t, in number 5 finger resulting in the elimination of the subsecondary.

Generally the small letter groups represent such a small proportion of the prints in file that it is

(Continued on page 16)

Name	Class	9 U--t		
Alias	Ref.	1 R		
No.	Sex	Ref.		
RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
21	16	17	0	
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
20	15	10	17	4
Impressions taken by:				
Date				
Four fingers taken simultaneously				
Left Hand				
Right Hand				
DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD				

Figure 10.

TRAFFIC

Using Radar Equipment for Traffic Control

by JOHN GILL, Senior Inspector, Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa

In August 1952, radar went to work for the Des Moines Police Department. After a 30-day testing period, a radar speed meter was purchased and placed in service. This equipment consists of a radar transmitter and receiver, a power unit, a case containing the amplifier circuits and meter (scaled 0 to 100 miles per hour), and a graph recording instrument calibrated with the meter.

The speed meter operates on a fundamental principle, the doppler effect, which states that radio or sound waves reflected from moving objects will shift in frequency in proportion to the speed of the object.

When the equipment is placed in service, with the radar transmitter-receiver unit pointed down the roadway, microwaves (2,455 megacycles) are beamed in a cone shape of about 40 degrees for a distance of 100 to 300 feet. Vehicles entering this

zone will reflect a portion of the radio-frequency energy back to the radar receiver. However, this reflected wave will now have shifted in frequency in proportion to the speed of the vehicle at the rate of 7.31 cycles per second per miles per hour. This reflected energy, and a portion taken direct from the transmitter, are mixed in the receiver. The output result is the frequency difference, but translated into miles per hour.

Both the meter on the amplifier box and the recording graph will give identical readings. The speed will appear only a few seconds on the meter, while a permanent record in miles per hour is inscribed on the graph.

In case several vehicles enter the zone at the same time, the speed meter will indicate the speed of the fastest vehicle and the best target. If the slower vehicle presents the best target at entry, there will be some point in the zone where the readings will shift to the faster vehicle.

This unit has been in operation 18 months in Des Moines without any service problems to date.

Operations

During the operation of radar speed detection we must be very careful about creating a speed trap. Both the radar car and the uniform car should be at all times in plain view of the motoring public. Also, adequate warning signs should be posted on all main thoroughfares notifying the motorists that a radar speed detector is in operation.

The radar crew operates chiefly in the residential and school districts and in locations where we have complaints from citizens of excessive speeding. The two officers assigned to this car were given special training in the functioning and the operation of this machine.

We also use radar in assisting the traffic engineer in getting speed counts in different localities for engineering purposes. Also, we use the radar to check all squad cars at different speeds, and an index file is kept on each unit in the department to be used in court if requested by the judges to prove the accuracy of their speedometers.



Inspector Gill.

We believe the psychological effect that the radar device has on the motoring public in controlling speed is extremely effective. It is not so much the number of citations issued as the constant use of the radar. Of course, there are certain limitations on this device. On heavy thoroughfares with 4- to 6-lane traffic it would be very impractical to attempt to use this device. However, in residential districts and school zones it has been very effective.

Some time ago we did a little research at 20 different localities in the city to determine the percentage of motorists who exceed the lawful speed limits. This study was very valuable for engineering purposes.

Our setup is more or less simple. One black car has the entire radar unit inside with the speed meter box on the trunk of the car. Both officers are in uniform. The officer who apprehends the speeder has the full uniform car.

The radar machine is always tested before each setup. Vince Davis, our chief radio technician, checks the machine periodically. He also makes road tests with it to make sure it is functioning properly at all times.

Courts

On the introduction of the radar device in Des Moines, we notified the four judges of the municipal court. We made numerous trial tests with the four judges, observing the radar in operation, and they all agreed that the evidence would be admissible.

The recorder, which is part of the radar equipment, indicates the speed and time in ink on graph paper which we file as a permanent record and it can be used in court as evidence.

Up to date we have had two test cases on the radar machine. After lengthy testimony of radar technicians and experts, both cases were won by the city. To date we have had no appeals to the district court on any convictions based on radar evidence.

To date we have issued over 4,000 summonses for excessive speeding. We have averaged over 99 percent in convictions on all cases. We particularly want to stress the point that radar speed detectors are not a cure-all for the traffic problems of a large city. The device does a very good job for what it was intended for. Reckless drivers and other moving violations must be handled by the regular patrol 24 hours a day.

AUGUST 1954



Front seat of radar car showing positions of the speed meter and the recording graph.

Radar has definitely made the motoring public of Des Moines speed conscious and that is just what we intended it to do, because we know in traffic enforcement that excessive speed causes more accidents than any other violation.

An Evaluation

In my opinion the radar speed detector is the most valuable piece of equipment that the Des Moines

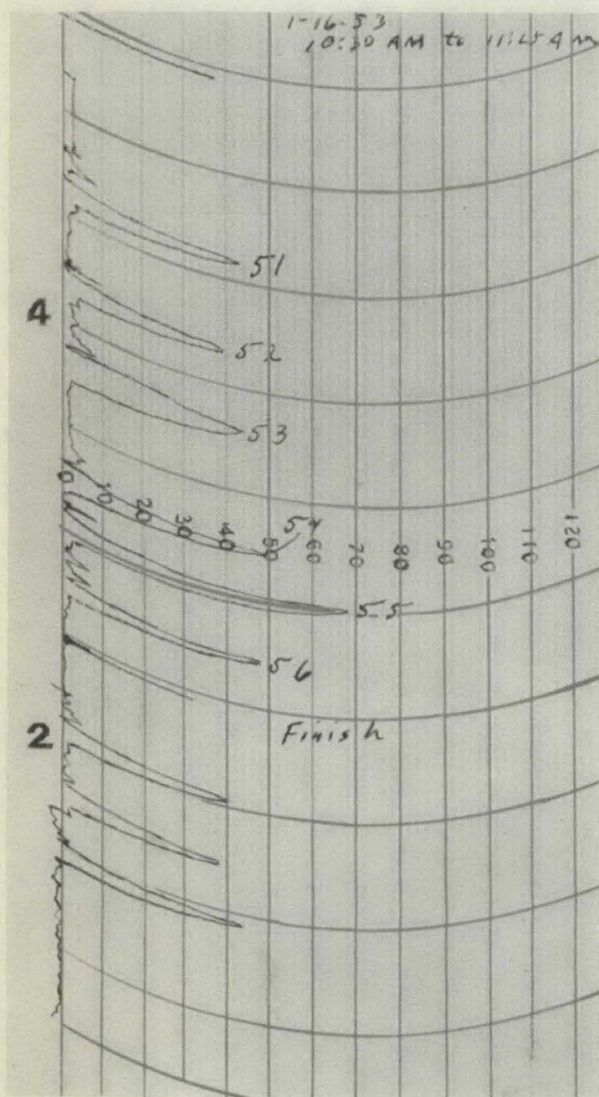


Police car with transmitter receiving unit.

Police Department ever purchased. When I say this I have several reasons in mind.

Our first thought always is the public whom we serve, so we will start with them.

It has made the public speed conscious. It has caused them to keep an eye on their speedometer, and everywhere you go the people start talking about the radar speed detector. In the main, when they receive a summons after being clocked by the speed detector they go before the judge and plead guilty and pay their fine. They hold no animosity toward the patrolman who issued the summons, and I have yet to receive the first complaint from any person who has received a summons from the radar crew. Many persons have told me that they received the summons, but that they were speeding and deserved it.



A recording graph sheet showing the speeds of several vehicles.

Next we shall consider the radar speed detector from the viewpoint of the police officer.

The police officers have received this instrument with open arms for the big reason that it removes the element of human error. The officer does not say that the motorist was speeding; the radar speed detector said it. This also eliminates any opportunity for the motorist to go before the court and state that the officer did not get a good pace on him, or that the officer had it in for him, and other like stories. However, there is one thing which must be guarded against in the officer's attitude and that is the fact that the rest of the force are apt to sit back and allow the radar crew to do all the work.

USING THE FORMULA

(Continued from page 13)

not necessary to use the subsecondary to separate the prints into small enough groups for effective handling.

Due to the necessity of reducing the size of the fingerprint cards illustrated in this article, the fingerprint patterns are unavoidably indistinct. The sole purpose of the illustrations of the complete fingerprint cards is to show the method of obtaining the classification formula and how it is indicated on the classification line.



SEDITION

The Federal statute covering activities affecting the Armed Forces provides that whoever, with intent to interfere with, impair, or influence the loyalty, morale, or discipline of the military or naval forces of the United States: advises, counsels, urges, or in any manner causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States; shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction.

The statute imposes a similar sentence on whoever distributes or attempts to distribute any written or printed matter which advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States. Investigation into violations of this statute are conducted by the FBI.

OTHER TOPICS

I am a 729 pound shipment of clothing to be transported from Atlanta, Ga., to New York, N. Y. The following are the details of this adventure in transportation.

I have been well packed into four new fibre-board containers of proper specifications and tested strength. These cartons are steel strapped, *clearly stenciled, including order number*, to the Manhattan Clothing Co., 510 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

This being a new account, all care and precaution is exercised to protect the buyer.

Bill of Lading

The bill of lading which is prepared for me by the traffic manager for the shipper, the Atlantic Clothing Co., 10 State Street, Atlanta, Ga., is made *in triplicate* on the 13th day of January. It describes me as four cartons of clothing, NOI (not otherwise indexed by name), weighing 729 pounds. I am moving on a *freight collect basis*, under order No. A-4732. The shipping clerk of my manufacturer calls Motor Freight, Inc., to make a pickup of the four cartons in which I am packed at 3 p. m. today. The dispatcher of Motor Freight, Inc., gives this pickup to one of his drivers who is working that neighborhood. The driver arrives on schedule and makes the pickup of all four cartons. However, before doing so he checks to see that I am *packed in good condition, properly stenciled and marked*. All are found to be in order and the pickup driver *signs the bill of lading* "4 cartons, 729 pounds" in the name of his company with his name and the date.

Pickup at Origin

I am loaded in his city pickup truck along with other freight which he has already picked up and he *proceeds to other manufacturers* to pick up other shipments which are to be transported by his company. I am pleased to note that this pickup truck had a *canvas covered steel folding gate* which the driver is most careful to close and lock after

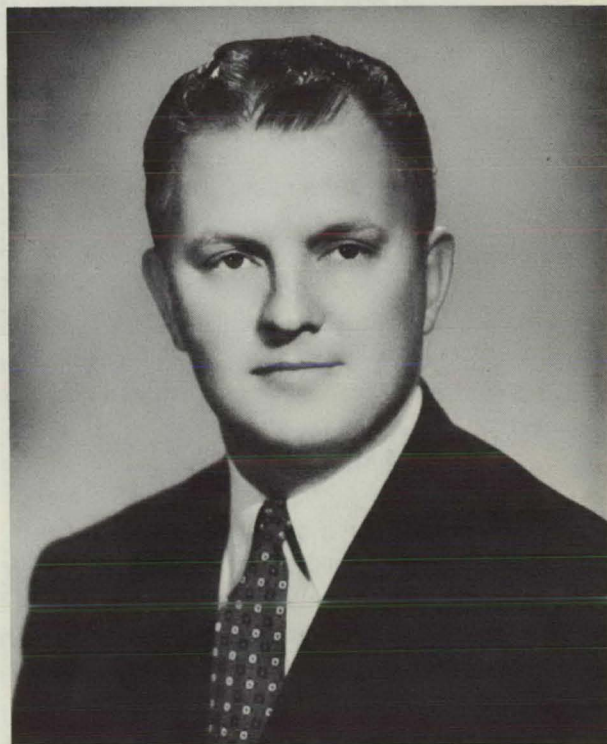
An Autobiography of a Theoretical Truck Shipment

by SHEARER C. BOWMAN, JR., Vice President, East Coast Freight Lines, Richmond, Va.

each pickup. This gives me a safe and secure feeling. It is further obvious that he is most courteous, cooperative and solicitous of the accounts he is serving which is indicative of the good training and personnel relations of Motor Freight, Inc.

Manifest and Loading

After considerable riding we arrive at Motor Freight's Atlanta terminal where I, along with the other shipments, am unloaded onto their warehouse platform. At that time *a manifest is made up* for me and other shipments. I am assigned to trailer 91 which is being loaded with miscellaneous freight for New York City, the metropolitan areas and destinations beyond which will be transferred at that point. My *bill of lading* is given to the traffic and billing department of the transportation company where it is rated, extended, accruing a freight charge totaling \$21.50



Mr. Bowman.

including the transportation tax. My *waybill number is A-95668*. Being a valuable shipment worth \$8,200, in spite of my comparatively small size, I am *unloaded in a conspicuous place* on the platform for prompt loading on the rear of trailer 91 along with other rush, expensive and important freight. This care and consideration are most reassuring. This procedure of Motor Freight, Inc., indicates an interest and concern for the handling of their shipments with the necessary precautions to avoid theft while in their care, misplacement or improper loading on the wrong vehicle which could cause incomplete delivery, free astray billing and a dissatisfied customer.

After the waybill has been made and other slow freight loaded in front of the truck, I, *along with the other rush shipments, am loaded on the rear of the truck* which will enable more expeditious unloading and prompt delivery at destination. Care is given in loading for safe riding, proper weight distribution in conformity with the various state weight laws, careful and proper storing into the truck to avoid various ladings damaging each other. Loading completed, the doors are closed tightly to avoid water damage in the event of bad weather. *A company lock is attached, together with one of Motor Freight, Inc.'s, seals number MFI-1345. The seal number is recorded by the dispatcher for his record. It is shown on the manifest on which I am listed as well as placed on the road driver's dispatch order.*

Automatic Alarm System

Trailer 91 on which I am riding is assigned to tractor 154 to be pulled to New York with no drops or stops in transit other than those for the relay driver, gassing or rest. The trailer on which I am riding is equipped with an *automatic alarm system* which is so constructed that if the unit is disturbed at any time whether while in transit or unattended an alarm will go off sounding warning of possible theft or hijacking. This alarm system is *turned on by the dispatcher* at the originating terminal with a master key. This system cannot be turned off until it arrives at the destination, New York terminal, and is *unlocked by the dispatcher* there with his master key. This is another indication of the care and precaution exercised by Motor Freight, Inc., for the security and safety of the cargo entrusted to them for transportation.

Unit 154-91 is assigned to driver John Jones who arrived at Atlanta terminal somewhat prior to the 5 p. m. dispatch in order that he might receive complete instructions from the dispatcher and have the opportunity to completely check his unit before leaving. He is dispatched on schedule. The trip is normal and uneventful due to the fact that driver Jones, as well as the two relay drivers, were well chosen, efficiently trained in good operations practice, safety, and directed to comply with the ICC safety regulations as well as those of the various States through which they operate. I note that *each of the drivers has a card* showing that he has met the ICC physical safety requirements. Further, *he accurately computes a driver's log* which discloses the full 24-hour period, amount of driving, on duty or rest time, in accordance with ICC rules and regulations. He takes precautions at each rest or gassing stop to check the tires on his vehicle to be sure they are properly inflated. In addition he checks all markers and stoplights to see that they are in good working order.

The drivers at the coffee and rest stops are friendly, courteous and accommodating but *very discreetly avoid any discussion of the cargo they are hauling* or those which are handled by their company, as loose talk of this nature, while innocent, often is sufficient to tip off hijackers and thieves.

I further note that tractor 154 is equipped with *an instrument which records beyond control of the driver the running or parked or stopped movements* of the unit. It records the speed for permanent record and protection which is another of the precautionary considerations which have been taken by Motor Freight, Inc.

Delivery Terminal

On arrival of the unit 154-91 at New York terminal, relay driver Smith checks in with the New York dispatcher, handing him *his report of the trip showing time in transit, stops, delays or any exceptions, together with a copy of his logs and a pouch of bills and instructions* covering the load in question.

The driver, having had his breakfast, proceeds to the company relay room to get his 8 hours of rest in compliance with ICC regulations before making his return run.

This unit is then taken over by the New York driver who backs it into the New York terminal

for unloading. Upon being unloaded *another check of this shipment is made by the use of the manifest* which accompanied the unit to see that all pieces arrived in New York in accordance with the billing. I am then routed to a city truck for delivery to the consignee who upon acceptance will be my new owner.

Delivery to Consignee

Again I note *I am carefully checked, handled and loaded* into the city truck and *routed in order of delivery* along with other shipments to avoid unnecessary running and delays. After what seems like four or five stops we arrive at the Manhattan Clothing Co. warehouse. The pickup driver advises the consignee what he has. The doors are unlocked and I am wheeled out of the pickup truck onto the receiving platform where I am again *checked by the receiving clerk* and found to be in good order *so he signs the waybill "Manhattan Clothing Co. by T. Turner" and marks four cartons, circling it to indicate that all is in order, together with date and time of delivery.*

New Account

Since the Manhattan Clothing Co. is a new account for Motor Freight, Inc., no credit provisions have been made so the receiving clerk requests the driver to wait until he can go to the cashier for the \$21.50 in freight charges which he pays to the driver. *The driver receipts the freight bill as being paid cash, signs the date and his name.* He is requested by the shipping clerk of the Manhattan Clothing Co. to set up credit arrangements so that *all future shipments can be charged and handled by a weekly billing with payment by check*, thus avoiding the necessity of having to handle cash and delaying the delivering driver in waiting for payment.

I am now completely delivered to my new owner after a complete and full adventure in transportation which is one of the essential chains of our modern economy.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This Autobiography of a Theoretical Truck Shipment was written by Mr. Bowman in response to a request that he prepare an article outlining in some detail, and step-by-step, the procedure followed in documenting, loading, shipping and unloading a typical shipment by motor truck. Officers investigating thefts from truck lines will probably encounter variations in this procedure, but it is hoped that a background of information on the general system used will be of value in the investigation of theft cases.*

How To Search for a Missing Child¹

by SGT. V. K. HIPSKIND, *Police Department, Dallas, Tex.*

Throughout the night, hundreds of flashlights and auto headlights could be seen illuminating the community. Men, women, children, and many policemen were all working toward the same goal. A small boy had disappeared. It was a search with no plan, no pattern, and no results. One officer called it "organized confusion."

The following afternoon, while the search continued, a neighbor started to get his car out of the garage and found the missing boy sound asleep in the back seat. How many people looked through the garage and failed to look inside the car? There was an opinion expressed that some neighbor deliberately hid the boy in an effort to shock the parents who had been accused of neglecting the child. If such were the case, someone may have looked in that car—searched it thoroughly—and found nothing. Since no record was made of the persons involved in the search and no one knew who searched what, it is impossible to determine if the car had been checked and to thus establish definitely if the opinion was fact or fantasy.

Recently I was called upon to direct a search for 2 small boys who had been missing for 8 or 9 hours. The parents and friends had been combing the surrounding area for some time before police were notified.

The incident had already received much publicity through the medium of television, and when I arrived at the scene about 50 volunteers were waiting for instructions.

The problem was to organize this group and to utilize them to the greatest advantage. I had no plan to go by and my own experience in such matters was limited. After some investigation, a loosely organized search party was formed and I got the search of nearby woods underway. We had just started contacting the boys' friends by telephone when we received word that the boys had been located at the edge of a nearby town—headed for home, on foot. Thus, I was saved the embarrassment of conducting what so aptly was described as "organized confusion."

¹ From the Texas Police Journal.

A Flexible Plan

This incident convinced me that there should be a flexible plan by which any officer could efficiently conduct a search with a minimum of lost effort.

I discussed the subject with various persons who have had long experience in law enforcement, and with their help, devised a procedure that can help produce the desired results. This procedure is generalized because use in its entirety will depend upon the situation.

There are three basic phases in all such types of police operations. They are: investigation, patrol or physical search, and service and supply. These phases should be separate, distinct operations.

When an officer is called upon to locate a missing child, he must first interview the complainant to obtain the essential information needed. This could be the investigation phase. Of course this does not mean that investigation stops here. It may be enlarged upon, as the situation demands. The main things which we need to know are:

1. The name and address of the person in question.
2. A complete description, including clothing, scars, marks, impediment of speech, or a peculiarity of walk or carriage.
3. All the information available regarding the person's probable destination, places he frequents, and any habits which may tend to govern his actions.
4. Available transportation, such as the nearest public transportation, bicycle, cars, etc.
5. Family relations—Ask about a possible estrangement or divorce proceedings. Custody cases often are responsible for the disappearance of a child.
6. The possibility of kidnaping—This is something which does not happen often, but is always possible.

There are many other things which can be very helpful in a search of this nature. A photograph of the missing person, lists of playmates, schoolmates, club associates, friends residing in a different area—all are of aid.

Get someone started compiling lists of these names. Lists can be obtained from Parent-Teacher Associations, Boy Scout troops, and Dads clubs. Also secure information as to the nearby theaters, playgrounds, woods, or any other place that may hold attraction for the child. Ask questions which might give you some lead—were any strangers

seen in the area prior to the disappearance or any traveling shows in the community? The one you are looking for may be visiting a friend in a former neighborhood or watching a circus unload at some railroad siding.

A Command Post

A command post must be set up in order to have a central point of control and communications. This is the service phase of the operation. Whenever possible, have a police radio at this command post. All pertinent information regarding the missing person should be broadcast to other units in the field. Since the command post is the base for the operation, the allocation of the various duties will be made from there so that the person in charge will know, at all times, what is being done.

An officer must necessarily do the best job with whatever equipment is available to him. Some things are essential, others add to the efficiency of the search and save much footwork. Flashlights, though a small item, are needed both day and night. Caves and abandoned wells and buildings are dark even in midday. Two-way radios are installed in most police vehicles. Make use of them. If portable two-way radios are available, they can be used to maintain contact between the home or command post and the searchers. A portable public address system is also good to have.

Rules To Follow

There is a set of rules for the actual search which, if followed, will cut down the amount of confusion which generally exists. The rules are:

1. Stay in groups of two or more. If contact is made with the missing person, it may be necessary for one person to go some distance for help while others remain to administer first aid, or, in case of death protect the scene for the investigators.
2. Notify the command post immediately upon contact with the subject.
3. Keep the command post informed as to any new leads or developments in the field.
4. Have a prearranged signal, either audible or visible, to notify people in the field when contact has been made and the search is to be abandoned.
5. Check out with the command post when leaving the scene or when completing search of the area designated.

Each group involved in a search should be assigned a particular area. This assignment must be definite. Care must be taken that no likely area is overlooked.

Frequently during a search for a missing child, large numbers of citizens volunteer their services. Sometimes it is necessary to recruit a posse to do the job. Always keep in mind that when citizens of a community offer their time and energy, they are for the most part sincere and will readily accept advice and orders.

In time of distress, the public looks to the law enforcement officer for guidance and counsel. Volunteers can take over much of the essential elements of a search with a thoroughness of trained officers, if their instructions are adequate.

While the physical search is being organized, make use of the list of friends and relatives which you were able to obtain in your preliminary investigation. Assign someone to contact these persons. Make contact by telephone where possible in order to cut down on the time required. The missing child may be visiting one of the persons on your list.

When volunteers are available, assign them specific areas to search and use police officers to supervise them in their work. Always list the names of the members of each group in the field and the area to which they are assigned. This will increase control.

The immediate neighborhood, all parks, woods, excavations, and construction jobs must be searched on foot. When assigning volunteers to search a residential area, have them work in groups of three. This way, one person can remain on the street to keep it in view while the other two search each lot thoroughly.

Systematic Search

A systematic search of all the buildings and questioning of the occupants are needed, in order to accomplish the results required. This does not mean that a private home should be invaded or anyone's rights ignored. Let the people in the house know that you wish to search their property, ask them to assist you. Searchers should also be instructed to question anyone with whom they may come in contact during their search. Small children should not be overlooked—they are a good source of information.

All nearby highways should be checked and watched. This will, of course, be done in vehicles.

Whenever possible, have people in cars or on bicycles patrol outside the area being searched on foot. However, if this cannot be done because of lack of manpower, it may be necessary to increase the size of the area each group is to cover. If the search of the immediate neighborhood on foot proves fruitless, increase the size of the area covered by patrol cars and send additional personnel to search any parks and construction jobs which may be encountered in this patrolling.

Keep a vehicle and several men in reserve, preferably at the command post. Any new leads can thus be investigated without interruption to the search progress.

It may become necessary to go over a given area a second time. If so, endeavor to use a different group from the one which made the original search. One person may see something which another has overlooked.

A search conducted in a sparsely populated area requires a large number of participants. In dense woods or underbrush, a two-platoon system should be employed. This is done by the formation of 2 separate lines across a given area with one about 200 yards behind the other. Each individual must be close enough to the other to maintain contact and so as not to give them too much side area to cover. Every foot of such ground must be inspected.

Remember the three basic phases of a search—investigation, patrol or physical search, and service. With the use of modern equipment to its fullest advantage and the aid of a flexible plan of operation, much anxiety and possible danger to the missing child can be eliminated.

Since it is a physical impossibility for the policeman to supervise each and every child in a community to insure that he will not get lost, we have to do the next best thing. That is—use the available manpower and equipment in such a way as to accomplish our mission as police officers and render a satisfactory service to our community.

Speed in organizing and making the search may save a child's life. Make your plan quickly. Then carry it out with energy.

★

BOND DEFAULT

The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducts fugitive investigations involving persons who have failed to appear as required by the terms of their bond in all Federal criminal cases.

Hunting for Lost Persons

by CECIL RICHARDSON, former Deputy Sheriff,
Flagstaff, Ariz.

"You can talk about it all you want to," said the old mountain man, "but you never know what YOU will do until YOU are lost." And that, of course, is the final analysis after all. Normal human beings with better than average intelligence seem to revert to senseless stupidity, or become nervous wrecks in only a few short hours after becoming hopelessly lost.

Children will not only wander in circles but they will hide from searching parties with the cunning of a wild animal. Too often they will not even answer the nearby calls of family members or friends. It is an old axiom that when you become lost—that is, actually lost—you have already lost some of your senses.

In northern Arizona where there are wide expanses of forest, canyons, mountains, and even desert country, with but a small population, the problem of the lost person is a constant one. Much time and expense have gone into searches for both adults and children. County officers have worked out a set of plans which will, in most cases, produce excellent results.

First of all get as much information as you can about the person lost, and the terrain. Then get to the scene as quickly as possible with the necessary men and equipment. Use only experienced men who know the country to be searched, if at all possible. The inexperienced are eager to help, but too often they are only in the way and may obliterate the few signs which would be helpful to the experienced tracker. And too often they, too, become lost.

Use bloodhounds and men on foot on the trail, but have as many men on horseback as possible to surround the area. They can gradually close in from the outside while the central search is going on. Remember that in a few short hours it is possible for even a small child to wander several miles in any direction.

If the search starts at night, surround the area and patrol all roads leading away from it, but unless you have definite information or evidence as to where the lost person might be, DO NOT enter until daylight. In the darkness you may destroy vital tracks or signs. And if it is a small child, he or she will either be asleep or afraid to make any kind of contact. Almost invariably a

small child up to 10 years of age, and sometimes older, will hide at night and refuse to make his presence known although a searcher may pass within arm's length of him. Sometimes this will even happen in the daytime.

At daylight the plan of search is carefully mapped and carried out in such a way that every possible means is used, and every yard of the ground is scrutinized.

Once a trail is found, only the most experienced trackers and dogs—if available—are used here. No chance must be taken which will jeopardize losing this trail or obliterating ANY of the evidence. Too often, men and dogs must come back again and again to the KNOWN trail to get a fresh start.

While the main search is going on, the outside group should be kept informed of the progress of the central party of searchers. The known factors of the terrain, coupled with information concerning the characteristics of the individual hunted, will very often shorten the time necessary to find the person lost.

There is one factor in all hunts which is constant enough to be kept continually in mind throughout any search. By this time the person being hunted is usually past the stage where normal thinking on his part will control his actions. He, or she, may do anything, or go in any direction. That is why there must be a continual and regular patrol of the so-called outside areas until the lost person is found.

Last, but not least, upon approaching a person who has been lost for some time, be very careful of your own actions and what you say. This is especially true where small children are concerned. You can lessen his, or her, recovery time from shock and hysteria by appearing quite casual and normal about the whole thing. Under no consideration act as though you were excited at all; your manner of approach, and actions, can mean the difference between a short or long recovery period for the person who has been lost.—*From The Sheriff, June 1953.*

★

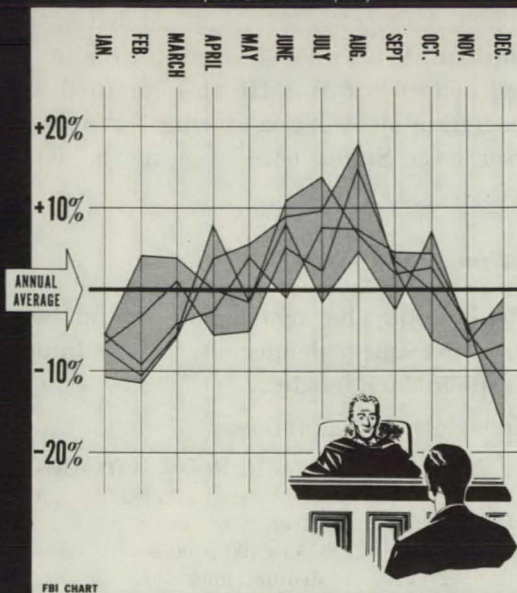
SOIL SPECIMENS

Soil from the cuffs of a suspect's trousers may prove to be identical with soil taken from the scene of a crime. Soil lumps knocked from the fender of a hit-and-run car at the scene may later be identified with soil from under the fenders of a suspect's car.

RAPE

MONTHLY VARIATIONS, 1949--1953

PERCENT OF ANNUAL AVERAGE
310 CITIES, POPULATION 44,497,420

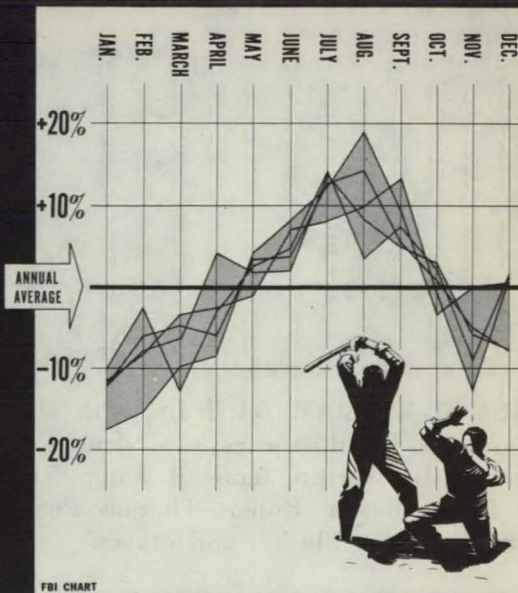


FBI CHART

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

MONTHLY VARIATIONS, 1949--1953

PERCENT OF ANNUAL AVERAGE
310 CITIES, POPULATION 44,497,420



FBI CHART

Seasonal Crime Trends—Rape and Aggravated Assault

The charts reproduced above graphically illustrate the annual trend in two major "crimes of passion" with which law enforcement officers must contend. The volume of both these crimes tends to rise and fall with the prevailing temperatures and is thus predictable to a considerable degree. This element of predictability may be of some assistance in guiding the work of both patrol officers

and detectives during the current summer months.

The thin black lines represent the individual years in the period represented by these charts. The shaded area represents the general trend over a 5-year period. The general trend is sufficiently clear and uniform to warrant special attention to these crimes during the summer months. Homicide is also at its highest during the same period.

"Double Your Purse"

A new swindle recently reported from the Midwest uses the lure of a fake radio "giveaway" program to attract its victims and lend an air of authenticity to the scheme.

Reports state that a man impersonating a radio official calls a housewife and says he is running a radio program entitled "Double Your Purse." He asks the housewife to find her purse and tell him how much money is in it. She checks on her money, returns to the telephone and truthfully advises the caller that she has, for example, the sum of \$25 in her purse. The caller then says "Just a minute, madam—let me check our game." A few moments later he returns to the telephone

and excitedly informs the housewife that she has won the game entitled "Double Your Purse" and that within a few hours a representative of the radio station will call at her home with a check for double the amount of money in her purse.

Within the expected time, a man appears at the house with a check for \$50. The caller then says to the housewife "Give me the \$25 cash, madam—you have won this check for \$50." The unsuspecting victim, jubilant over having won "a prize," hands over the \$25 cash in return for the \$50 check. A few days later (after she has bought that new hat) the check comes back marked "No such account."

WANTED BY THE FBI



GARLAND WILLIAM DANIELS, with aliases: R. B. Abbott, Floyd Babcock, C. C. Brun, George Dillion, J. B. Everton, James B. King, William Lee, James Mason, Robert Thomas Peabody, Jimmy Vernon, "Flash", and others.

Escaped Federal Prisoner

In October 1951, Garland William Daniels was arrested at Daytona Beach, Fla., after being recognized on the street as a fugitive being sought for the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle and for violation of the National Stolen Property Act. On October 12, 1951, Daniels was sentenced to a total of 7 years for the 2 violations he had committed. He was subsequently confined in the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky., for treatment for drug addiction.

Garland William Daniels is presently wanted by the FBI as an escaped Federal prisoner, having escaped from the United States Public Health Service Hospital on November 4, 1951.

Background

Daniels has been convicted previously for forgery and carrying a concealed weapon. After Daniels was released on parole on May 13, 1948, from the California State Prison, San Quentin, Calif., where he was serving a sentence for passing fraudulent checks, he traveled around the United States continuously. Daniels allegedly passed more than \$7,000 worth of checks and he is alleged to have been involved in the rental and subsequent

illegal resale of at least 8 automobiles until apprehended at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Following his apprehension at Daytona Beach in October 1951, Daniels admitted that he had rented an automobile from an agency at Daytona Beach on August 30, 1949, and had driven the car to Durham, N. C., where he traded it for an earlier model and \$600 cash. He also admitted having passed fraudulent checks during November 1948 in Southern States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

Caution

Daniels may be armed and should be considered extremely dangerous. He is known to have suicidal tendencies.

He is described as follows:

Age-----	49, born Nov. 4, 1904, Henderson, N. C. (not verified).
Height-----	5 feet, 8 inches.
Weight-----	175 to 190 pounds.
Build-----	Medium, muscular.
Hair-----	Brown, greying, receding at temples.
Eyes-----	Grey-blue.
Complexion-----	Ruddy.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Salesman, seaman, clerk, baker, accountant.
Scars and marks-----	Jagged 1½-inch cut scar on neck below left ear, 1-inch scar inside left hand, line scar back of base joint of left middle finger, line scar inner right wrist, tattoos including heart pierced by dagger and initials "G. W. D." on left forearm and sailor's head on right forearm.
Remarks-----	May be wearing small mustache, has deep dimple in chin, sometimes wears glasses.
FBI Number-----	344,177.
Fingerprint classification-----	15 O 31 W 000 19 I 19 W IIO

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest his city.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954 O - 304860

Heelprints, Sawdust and Tar

An example of the importance of scientific crime detection is illustrated in the investigation and solution of the attempted burglary of a bank in Rialto, Calif.

Local police officers were on the scene within a matter of minutes after the burglary alarm went off. Investigation showed that the burglars had used an improvised ladder and a fire escape to reach the roof of the bank. They then used a brace and bit and saws to bore and cut a hole through the tar paper and wood of a pyramid-shaped portion of the roof directly over the bank vault. They lowered their burglar tools, including acetylene cutting torch equipment and oxygen tanks, into the attic of the bank and placed them directly on top of the vault, which was accessible from the attic.

One of the burglars then descended to the first floor of the bank and experimentally twisted the dial on the vault. It was that act which caused the clamoring of the burglar alarm. Not hesitating to gather up their tools, the burglars fled through the back door.

The officers and FBI Agents conducted an immediate and thorough examination. Heelprint impressions were found in the dust on top of the vault. Similar prints were observed behind the bank and on a route leading through an orange grove about a half mile away. An officer recalled having observed an automobile parked in this orange grove earlier. Because of the unusual location he had made a note of the license number.

Along the route from the bank, investigators found two pairs of brown cotton gloves, with wood fragments adhering to them. One pair was found a short distance from the place where the officer had observed the car. These gloves, together with samples of wood and tar from the hole cut in the bank roof, were sent to the FBI Laboratory for scientific examination, along with photographs of the heel prints on top the vault and plaster casts of several of the footprints outside the bank and in the orange grove.

FBI Laboratory examiners determined that the gloves bore Douglas fir wood fragments similar to the samples from the bank roof and also bore a substance similar to the tar chips from the roof.

Further investigation revealed the name of the owner of the car which had been seen in the orange grove the night of the attempted burglary. It was learned that the automobile owner and a

brother had purchased some of the acetylene equipment abandoned in the bank.

Appropriate wanted notices were placed for the fugitive pair. Bulletins were issued and radio broadcasts made by local law enforcement agencies in three States.

Following the arrest of the two brothers their shoes, which were identical type oxfords, sizes 8C and 8D, and the clothes in their possession were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Fragments of wood in a pair of blue corduroy trousers belonging to one of the suspects were found to be of Douglas fir similar to the wood of the bank roof. Heel impressions of both pairs of shoes were similar in size, shape and style to the prints left in the orange grove.

Brought to trial for the attempted burglary of the California bank, the two brothers were convicted and each was sentenced to 10 years in a Federal penitentiary.

Charred Paper

While officers of the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department were trying to gain entrance to a building suspected of being a "front" for a bookmaking establishment, one of the suspected "bookies" burned some papers in a furnace in the basement of the building. The charred fragments of the papers were removed from the furnace by the officers and submitted by the State's attorney to the FBI Laboratory with a request that they be examined to determine whether they contained any information relative to bookmaking.

The charred papers were treated with moisture to make them more pliable, mounted between sheets of glass and infrared photographs were made. Several pieces were found to contain handwriting consisting of the names of some race horses, as well as figures listing the odds for bets on those horses. The names developed were found to correspond to the names of race horses listed on a "scratch sheet" for the day of the raid.

An FBI Laboratory examiner was called on to testify at the trial of this case. All four defendants were found guilty.

CLOTH EXAMINATIONS

Similarities in the woven construction of two pieces of cloth may be shown by comparing the warp (yarns running lengthwise) and filling (yarns running crosswise) of the fabric.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Questionable Pattern



A

This pattern is classified as a tented arch. Several ridges in the center of the pattern form upthrusts. The pattern is interesting because of the unusual ridge formations. Ridge A appears to form a recurve, but close analysis reveals that it does not tend to flow out the same side from which it entered.