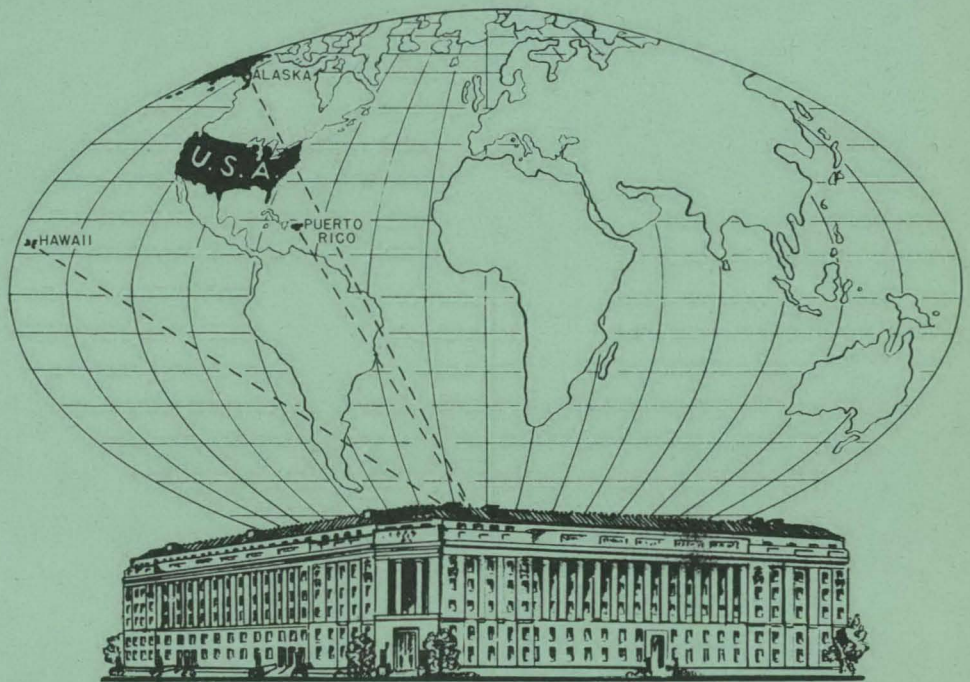


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1946

*December*

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 15

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





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



December 1, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

What makes a shoplifter? That question is being asked more often today than ever before, for the shoplifter, the cheap and despicable sneak thief, is increasing in numbers.

He is not to be considered merely a petty thief. "Sleeper," "heister," "booster" - by whatever name he is called, the shoplifter accounts for tremendous annual losses to the public. He takes his toll of merchandise ranging from dime store gadgets to luxurious fur coats. He frequents the grocery market as well as the department store. Male or female, amateur or professional, the shoplifter varies in age and in station of life. The well-dressed man is as likely a suspect as the shabby old woman, and vice versa.

Their methods are legion. The open shopping bag, the over-large purse, the split coat lining, the elastic sleeve gadget, trick vests, false-bottomed bags, the loose coat and innumerable other devices are utilized in a type of crime which, in dollars involved, might almost be termed a business.

Uniform Crime Reports statistics for 1945 reveal that shoplifting, purse-snatching and pocket-picking increased over the 1944 figures. These figures were based on a survey of 286 cities having a population in excess of 25,000.

Shoplifting has shown a marked increase during the first six months of 1946. In 65 cities having a population in excess of 100,000, the survey showed a 22 per cent increase over the first six months of 1945. And opportunities for the shoplifter are temporarily increasing. Many stores are under-staffed. The pre-Christmas shopping season is at hand.

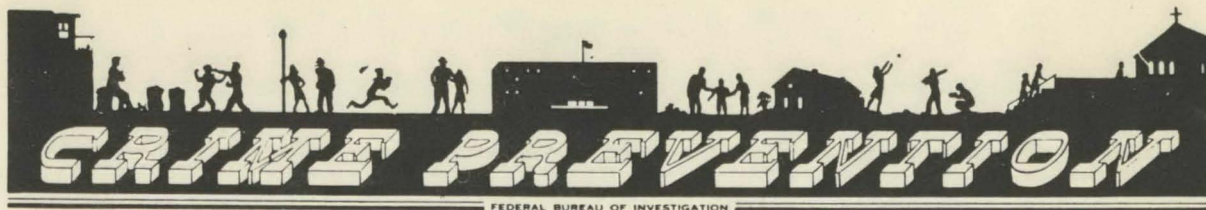
This period, particularly in congested areas, means an added burden imposed on local law enforcement. The cost of living is rising. Open displays of merchandise and crowded stores offer manifold opportunities to the shoplifter and his brother thieves, the purse-snatcher and pickpocket.

Regardless of what makes a shoplifter, the fact remains that he is an increasing public burden and a trial to the agency whose duty it is to control him. The statistics are not bright. This pre-holiday season will place heavy demands on the law enforcement profession.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director





## THE JUVENILE AND THE SAFETY PROGRAM

By

Luther A. Thomas, Chairman, Protective Section  
Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.

"Trespasser!"

Daniel Webster has a definition for it which is good - as far as it goes - but Mr. Webster was not a railroad man. "To trespass," he wrote, "is to exceed the bounds of what is lawful, right or just; to sin." Railroaders would add a bit more - "To seek accident, injury or death."

Better yet, Mr. Webster might include the railroad definition of a trespasser. This is a realistic definition which is based on records showing 23,708 railroad trespassers were killed and 20,112 injured in a ten-year period.

"A trespasser," the railroaders say, "is an accident going to happen."

The trespasser, using the railroads' back door, is literally asking for injury or death, and all too often it is not just his injury or his death. Others may die or be hurt by his trespass. Others do die, and others do get hurt; innocent victims of the thoughtlessness, carelessness or deliberate criminal intent of a trespasser.

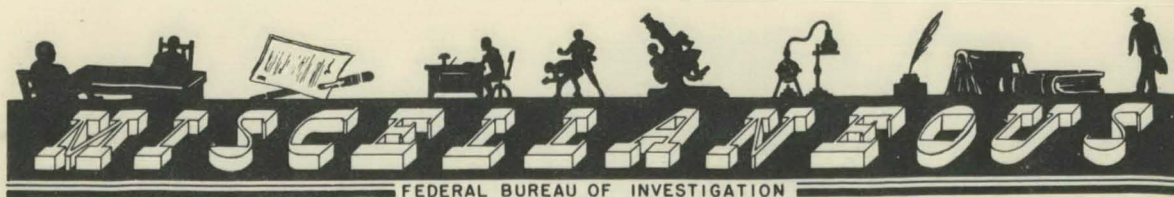
Hosts to millions of Americans each year, railroads have gone to great expense and care to provide safe, comfortable and hospitable treatment and service to their traveling guests and their property. The trespasser, in such a case, is like the gate crasher. He's not wanted, and he is very apt to break up the party.

Trespassing on railroad property is not the problem of the railroad alone. It goes deeper than that, for trespassing is first of all a thoughtless act, something an irresponsible youngster would do - and is doing with a growing frequency - that causes mounting concern in agencies dealing with juvenile delinquency. It is a problem that is the joint concern of the railroads and the communities. And it is a problem that should be met with thought and cooperation.

In the past, the general approach to the problem has largely consisted of the posting of warning signs, the erection of fencing and other physical barriers to entry, the ejection of trespassers from railroad property and, in some cases, their prosecution in the lower courts. Such measures as these, however, reflect only the efforts of the railroads themselves, and they pointedly disclose that not enough has been done to enlist the cooperation and assistance of community groups and organizations outside the railroad industry.

(Continued on Page 13)





## NEW YORK STATE LAWS OF EXTRADITION AND RENDITION AND THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION\*

By

Professor Robert W. Miller, Syracuse University School of Law  
(Continued from November issue)

### I. Physical Return to Demanding State

The authorized agent of the demanding state may have to pass through several states in returning the accused. What disposition can be made of the accused in the event of a stop-over? Is the accused entitled to demand a new requisition in each state through which he passes? The Uniform Act provides that the accused may be lodged in any city or county jail, such necessary expense being paid by the agent. All that is required is that such agent produce satisfactory written evidence of his authority. The Act further provides that the accused "shall not be entitled to demand a new requisition" while in such third state.

### J. Expense of Extradition

The expense of extradition is borne by the county making the application for requisition except in those cases of escape from a state institution or breaking of the terms of bail, probation or parole, in which event such are chargeable to the state.

### K. Subsequent Immunity

Upon return to the demanding state the accused may be tried for other crimes as well as those specified in the requisition. He is, however, immune from service of process in civil actions arising out of the criminal proceedings for which he was returned. This immunity continues until he has had a reasonable opportunity to return to the state of asylum.

## SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Federal Fugitive Felon Act was passed by Congress in 1934. This Provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to

\*Delivered at the School of Law Enforcement Administration held at Syracuse University under the sponsorship of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the New York State Sheriffs' Association in cooperation with the FBI.



commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this section shall, upon conviction hereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violation of this section may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed."

Since venue lies in the judicial district in which the crime was committed, the legislation makes possible close cooperation between the state and federal law enforcement agencies in their search for persons committing any of the enumerated crimes. Once the accused is removed from the district of asylum, the federal proceeding could be terminated and the accused be turned over to the proper state authorities for trial. Further, federal removal proceedings are much more simplified and speedier than extradition proceedings.

Congress, in 1934, also enacted the Federal Interstate Compact Act which provides:

"The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts."

### UNIFORM CLOSE PURSUIT ACT

As illustrative of a proper subject for interstate compacts is the Uniform Close Pursuit Act passed by New York in 1938. This Act, in part, provides:

- "2. Any peace officer of another state of the United States, who enters this state in close pursuit and continues within this state in such close pursuit of a person in order to arrest him, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold in custody such person on the ground that he has committed a crime in another state which is a crime under the laws of the State of New York, as peace officers of this state have to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that he has committed a crime in this state.
3. If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with the provisions of subdivision two of this section, he shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before a magistrate who shall conduct a hearing for the sole purpose of determining if the arrest was in accordance with the provisions of subdivision two of this section, and not of determining the guilt or innocence of the arrested person. If such magistrate determines that the arrest was in accordance with such subdivision, he shall commit the person arrested to the custody of the officer making the arrest, who shall without unnecessary delay take him



to the state from which he fled. If such magistrate determines that the arrest was unlawful, he shall discharge the person arrested.

6. This section shall apply only to peace officers of a state which by its laws has made similar provision for the arrest and custody of persons closely pursued within the territory thereof..."

As will be readily seen, the above is a reciprocity type of legislation and is of value only if similar legislation is had in other states.

### CONCLUSION

It is quite obvious that before a criminal can be punished, he must first be caught. If he flees across a state line he should find no haven of refuge. Close cooperation between all law enforcement agencies - federal, state and local - is mandatory. Extradition procedures must be simple and swift in their application. The Uniform Criminal Extradition Act has done much to remove the barrier of the state line.

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### VITAL IDENTITY LINK SOUGHT IN BRUTAL SOUTH WALES MURDER

At 10:55 a.m. on June 28, 1946, the body of Muriel Joan Drinkwater, age twelve years and eleven months, was found in a forestry plantation at Penllergaer, Glamorgan, South Wales. She had been raped and murdered.

The schoolgirl victim suffered severe head injuries and had been shot through the chest with a .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol. The bloodstained weapon and some .45 caliber ammunition were found near the body.

During the recent war American troops were quartered on Sir John Llewellyn's estate at Penllergaer, at other villages nearby and at Swansea, South Wales. These troops were equipped with pistols similar to the murder weapon. Many such guns were given away or sold by Army personnel in that area. It is regarded as extremely likely that the pistol used in the brutal murder of Muriel Drinkwater was originally issued to a member



of the American Army subsequently disposed of it. It is quite possible that he, at one time or another, was stationed in the vicinity of Penllergaer.

The pistol is the ordinary U. S. Government model, No. 1142684. It is stamped with the words "United States Property" and "M1911A1 U. S. Army." Overall length of the weapon is 7½ inches, and the length of stock, including width of barrel, 5½ inches.

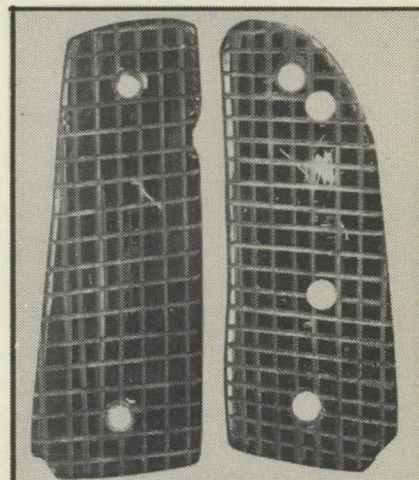


SIDE VIEW OF MURDER WEAPON

The standard wooden stock grips have been removed and replaced by a pair of handmade Perspex grips which are enamelled or painted on the backs. This material is a glass substitute, usually used for aeroplane turret windows or photograph frames. The stocks have been chequered with a saw or file. The left grip has two holes bored in it. These are in addition to the two countersunk holes for grub screws, by which it is attached to the butt.

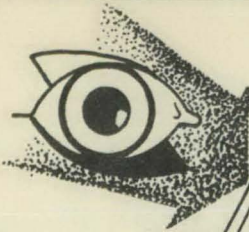
The Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, desires to trace the owner of, or any person who can give any information respecting this weapon, in the hope that subsequent investigation will lead to the apprehension of the murderer.

Any information in connection with this weapon should be forwarded promptly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



PERSPEX GRIPS





## SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE



*Excerpt from address to the jury by District Attorney  
Burton R. Laub in Commonwealth V. Lee, No 58, September  
Term, 1944, Erie County (Pennsylvania) Court of Quarter Sessions*

What I have just discussed was that evidence which you frequently hear called "direct evidence." With your permission I will now direct your attention to the other evidence in this case which has been referred to in this courtroom as "scientific evidence" and, by defense counsel, as "circumstantial evidence."

I think that, before I discuss this evidence it might be well to examine the source of it. Ordinarily we get our evidence from the lips of individuals who are residents of our community. As such they reflect, in a small measure, local sentiment with regard to important cases. Thus, a witness called for the prosecution not only, in most instances, has some bias toward the prosecution but he reflects in his attitude that which he has heard others say about the case. The same holds true of the defense witnesses in most instances. Sometimes they are close friends of the accused and therefore unconsciously lean in his direction. Sometimes this bias is voluntary, at others, it is involuntary. In other words, we are all human and cannot separate our personal feelings from that which we deem to be fact.

In a court trial - which is, after all, a search for truth - it is always important to secure as many witnesses as possible who are entirely free of personal feelings of hatred or sympathy and who are not sensitive to public opinion. We have been fortunate in that regard because we have had the benefit of the unbiased testimony of three expert witnesses sent by the Commonwealth, they do not reside here, they have no connection with any of the counsel on either side nor do they know the defendant or his family personally. You have observed them on the witness stand and have seen how readily they answered every question regardless of how it affected the case of either side. These men have nothing to gain or lose by your verdict. I believe it safe to assume that, regardless of whether or not this man is found guilty, they will still draw their salaries as Special Agents of the Bureau and I think it equally proper to state that your verdict will not, in any way, result in any pecuniary gain or profit to them. The source, therefore, of this "scientific" or "circumstantial" evidence is clean and healthy and credible in every respect.



I think also that I should make some comment upon the term "circumstantial" evidence. For some reason or other this term has taken a sinister character in the hearts of jurors. The term has come to bear an unfavorable connotation and I am sure that all of you, at one time or another, have heard jurors say "I would never convict a man on circumstantial evidence." Now this is curious for, to the average practitioner of the law, circumstantial - or physical evidence, as we prefer to call it - is more convincing than direct or so-called eye-witness testimony. Perhaps an illustration will bear me out upon this. Let us assume that three men are walking through a wood. An animal starts up in the brush and runs away. The first man exclaims, "There goes a deer," the second man says, "It's a horse" and the third man says, "You are both wrong, it was a cow." Now in this instance, if there were a trial to determine the character of the animal which all three had seen, the jury would have the benefit of the testimony of three eye-witnesses. Under the facts as I have given them, no jury in the world could arrive at the proper answer without venturing a pure guess as to which of the three men had the best visual powers.

The absolute and positive proof which would enable the jury to arrive at a proper conclusion is not therefore eye-witness testimony but the physical, or circumstantial evidence which would be available in that case. We arrive at the solution by calling as a witness an expert woodsman who is familiar with the tracks and spoor of domestic and wild animals. After qualifying himself as an expert, he testifies that he visited the locality where the animal ran from the bushes. He states that the bush was pointed out to him and he examined the ground beneath it. It is then that we discover that the three eye-witnesses had all been mistaken; for the expert found neither the tracks of a horse, deer or cow but on the contrary, the tracks were those of a goat. Thus, the circumstantial or physical evidence - that is the tracks - was more convincing and more truthful than the mistaken versions of three eye-witnesses. That is what I mean when I say that this type of evidence is the most desirable and reliable of all.

Now I appreciate the fact that scientific evidence accompanied by descriptions of such technical instruments as spectrographs and microscopes, and co-mingled with the mystery and magic of test-tubes, melting points, boiling points and other confusing names, means little or nothing to the average layman. I confess that they meant little to me until I started looking into the matter for the purposes of this case. Because of this, I should like, with your permission, to reduce the testimony of these scientists to a simple form so that we can all understand what they mean.

Let us take, for example, the testimony concerning paint. Mr. Driscoll told us that he found evidence of five different kinds of paint in the debris which came from the victim's bed clothes and in the debris which came from the defendant's clothing. He told us that these paints existed in the same combination on her bedclothes and his clothing and that, in his opinion, either all of the paint was first on the defendant's clothes and then transferred to the bed or it was on the bed and transferred to his clothes. As another alternative, some of it might have been in both places and then, by contact, became mingled into one mixture of the same elements in both places.



Now we still haven't gotten very far unless we know why he gives us this opinion. You will recall that, on cross-examination, he readily admitted that the types of paint with which we are dealing might exist anywhere and are quite common - although he did say that the black paint in both specimens was of exactly the same chemical composition and that this was a peculiar circumstance since samples of paint from the same bucket are apt to have different chemical compositions. What Mr. Driscoll did say, however, was that though individually these paints might exist anywhere, the probability of their existence in this particular combination was very remote. Now let us see what he means by this. He told us that there was a hard surface red paint, a waxy red paint which he chose to call by another name, there was green paint with an adjacent white layer, blue paint and black paint. For the moment let us forget the word "paint" and talk about something with which we are all familiar.

Suppose that I said to you, "I saw a woman today and she was wearing a red hat," and you answered, "I too saw a woman today and she also was wearing a red hat." Now red hats are extremely common; they may be purchased in any millinery store in the country. Therefore, neither you nor I would jump to the conclusion that we had seen the same woman merely because of the color of her hat. But suppose that I said, "My woman was wearing a bunch of waxy-red cherries on her hat," and you responded, "So was my woman." Now, waxy-red cherries are quite common. A few years back they were an accepted decoration for ladies' hats and it would be fair to assume that every attic in the city would disclose, amid the odds and ends of women's discarded material, at least one bunch of waxy-red cherries. Because of this well-known fact neither you nor I would be willing to venture an opinion that we had seen the same woman. However, we now have developed two points of similarity and are interested in determining whether or not we did see the same person. I describe my woman as having a green cape with a white lining. Garments of this description, while not numerous, may still be found quite commonly; nevertheless, when you reply that your woman was also wearing a green cape with white lining, neither of us have any doubt but that we both saw the same woman. However, we are cautious people and we want more evidence. So, you say to me, "My woman was carrying a shiny black pocketbook. Under these circumstances no person of intelligence would conclude that, in a small community such as this, you and I had seen different women. But wait! We have not concluded our comparisons. Suppose that I say, "But my woman was wearing a blue skirt." Now, when you respond that your woman was wearing a blue skirt, both of us will argue to the end of the earth that we have seen the same woman. To clinch matters, however, let us carry our little story a bit farther. Suppose that my woman had dropped her purse on the street and a small chip had fallen off. Because it was so shiny and black, I picked it up. In your case, the woman had bumped her purse against a counter in a near-by department store and you had, for the same reason, picked up a small chip of the black, shiny material which had dropped to the floor. If we take our bits of broken purse to a chemist and he tells us that they are of identical chemical compositions, both you and I will take the witness stand and swear that we saw the same woman. Couple all of these facts with the information that we had seen our woman in the same part of town and at approximately the same



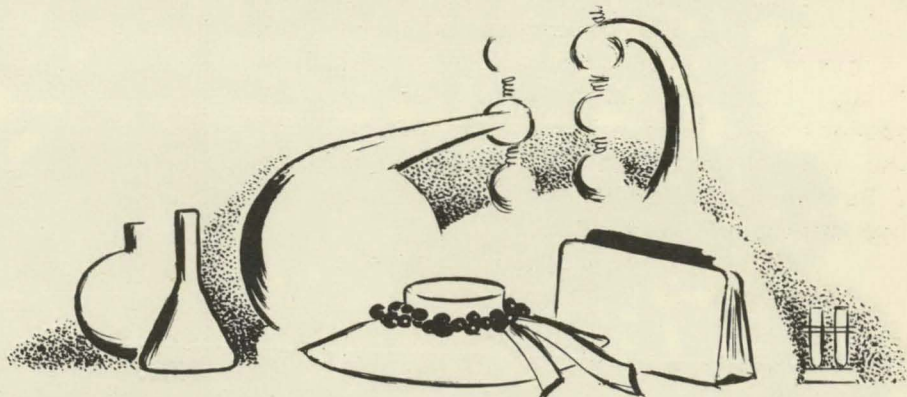
time and you will find that we have reduced our probabilities to a certainty.

Now, if we re-translate our colors from clothing back to paint, we have the exact picture as presented here in court. Our red hat is a hard-surface red paint; our cherries are the waxy-red pigment which Mr. Driscoll described. The green cape with the white lining becomes a green paint with an adjacent white layer; the black purse is a shiny black paint and the blue dress becomes, instead, blue paint. That is why Mr. Driscoll had no hesitation in saying that, in his opinion, the two types of debris originated in the same source.

The same type of argument applies with equal force and effect to the expert testimony of Mr. Duggins and Mr. Flach. You will remember how they described the coincidence of brass or bronze particles, cinder and slag material, miscellaneous hair and fibre material, tobacco particles, wood particles, sand grains and salt grains upon the various exhibits. You will recall the colors and textures of the fibres which were found and how they compared. You will remember how, of twenty-four different colors and combinations of fibres, fourteen were present on the defendant's clothes as well as on the bed clothes of the victim.

It would be too obvious and painstaking to translate these combinations of materials in articles of clothing and draw a similar analogy to the one of the woman with the black pocketbook and red cherries. However, anyone can readily see how this evidence has pyramided beyond the point of speculation to the point where we can say with positive conviction that this is the man who made this vicious attack upon Hilda Miller.

A learned jurist once said, "All knowledge purveys to the law, and from the domains of every art and science it draws the weapons by which it discovers truth and confounds error."\* We have followed this pattern. From the realm of mysterious science we have discovered truths which inevitably point the way to the proper discharge of your sworn duty.



\* This quotation was taken from Commonwealth V. Roller, 100 Pa. Super. Ct., 125, and is the language of Judge Gordon of the lower court (Philadelphia).





Police Chief James F. O'Neil of Manchester, New Hampshire, was awarded a certificate of appreciation recently for "maintaining the highest standard of discipline among the military and civilian" population of the city during the war.

Secretary of War Patterson presented the certificate, the first of its kind to be given in that area. Manchester at times had as many as 6,500 soldiers at Grenier Field, within the city limits, but because of the high efficiency of the city police force under Chief O'Neil's direction, military police were never employed.

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"Grand Old Man" of the Ashtabula, Ohio, police force, ex-Chief Arthur J. Kane has a record of 52 years and 11 months as a law enforcement officer.

Chief Kane was born at North Springfield, Pennsylvania, in August, 1868. He worked for five years as a railroad man and resigned his job as conductor in 1892 to accept an appointment on the Ashtabula police force. Seven patrolmen were all that the city had at that time. A husky fellow was needed to handle the tough "depot beat." A. J. Kane was chosen. In 1909 he was appointed Chief of Police and for thirty-five years he fulfilled the duties of that office.

Although still rugged at seventy-seven, Chief Kane felt that he was unable to carry on his duties. His retirement was effective in March, 1945, closing a career of over half a century of service.

Chief and Mrs. Kane live at 4828 Main Avenue. They have two sons, one a veteran patrolman, and two grandchildren.



ARTHUR J. KANE



# SCENES FROM THE GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., JULY 2, 1946.

This school is believed to be the largest of its kind ever held in the United States.

Sheriff Edward J. Ganter, Westchester County, acted as Director for the school. Diplomas were awarded each individual by his own Chief of Police. Four Hundred eighty-three graduates received diplomas.



1. A portion of the graduating class. 2. Westchester County Center, location of the Police Training School. 3. County Judge Elbert T. Gallagher. 4. Captain John DeLee, accepting the diploma posthumously awarded to Patrolman Charles Palamara, enrollee at the Westchester County Police Training School, who was killed in line of duty a few weeks before the graduation exercises took place. L. to R. Captain DeLee, District Attorney George M. Fanelli, County Sheriff Edward Ganter. 5. Speaker at graduation exercises and group of Westchester County Police Chiefs.



## *Safe-Cracking Investigations Hold Spotlight in Iowa Law Enforcement Conferences*

The well-attended Iowa Law Enforcement Conferences held in eight cities throughout the state early this year featured the blowing of a safe, the burglarizing thereof, and the investigation of the crime. Preceding the presentation of the safe-cracking, Patrolman George Shuck of the Des Moines Police Department lectured on techniques adopted in gaining entrance to safes and bank vaults. After the solution of the crime an FBI Instructor explained the construction of various types of fire-proof and burglar-proof safes, and the principles employed by the average burglar in gaining admittance to the inner portion of the safe.



1. "Burglar" Harry Gibbons, Lieutenant, Sioux City Police Department, instructs a novice in the fine art of safe-blowing. 2. Nice haul! 3. Clothing store owner (Art Ellison, Polk County Sheriff's Office) reports that his safe has been rifled. 4. Scene of the crime. 5. The investigation is conducted by Sheriff Percy Haven (sheriff at Cresco) and his "deputy" who is new to the work. 6. Thugs momentarily turn the tables on "the Law" but are promptly retaken into custody.



(Continued from Page One)

Yet, these "outside" agencies - the schools, the juvenile courts, welfare organizations and similar municipal bodies - whether they realize it or not, have as great a responsibility for trespassing prevention, and as much to gain, as have the railroads. When the offense of trespassing occurs within the jurisdiction of a municipality, the welfare of that community is jeopardized, a point which is often overlooked. Moreover, the well-recognized truth that every citizen of a community is a ward and a charge of that community makes the trespassing citizen a community responsibility and liability.

Nevertheless, for no reason, nearly all municipalities regard the trespasser on the railroad as being strictly a concern of the railroad. There are, of course, ordinances and statutes which would appear to protect any other property owner in the community. Unfortunately, however, in some communities there is a lack of constructive interest on the part of the various law enforcement agencies when the violator is a trespasser on railroad property.

The municipal police department is primarily interested, and justifiably so, in that portion of law enforcement in which the public and taxpayer is most interested. Its inclination to enforce a given law is no stronger than the public opinion and interest in the issue involved. It must adopt the policies and heed the criticisms of its people and no police department could be expected to show an aggressive interest in any endeavor which is regarded with indifference by the public.

Therefore, the problem originates with the indifferent attitude of the public and the failure of the community to accept its due share of the trespasser problem as a whole.

Why such an indifference should persist is difficult to rationalize. The railroad is definitely integral to the community it serves. Surely, the railroad pays a large share of the taxes which support community activities (in many instances it is the largest taxpayer) and is thereby entitled to its pro-rata share of tax-supported protective and other public services.

Apparently, the lethargy of the average municipality toward participation in the railroad trespasser problem is too deep-rooted in tradition to be overcome by a simple and direct appeal. The railroads do not ask for, and should not have, charitable assistance. But, in mere justice, they should be given a rightful share of the protective services their taxes help to provide. The railroads, as tax-paying citizens rendering a service vital to the community, are entitled to the same kind and degree of protection that is given to other citizens and property owners.

In brief, the civic leaders must be aroused to the point of realizing that the trespasser on the railroad is no different, in point of law violation, from the trespasser who enters a home or store and prowls about to his heart's content, making use of the property of others and committing offenses to varying degrees of aggravation. No one considers a police officer's action as overly cautious or unduly officious when he accosts a prowler in a factory or store and investigates his actions, although he may have done nothing but trespass. So, why should a contrary attitude be adopted in regard to the railroad trespasser?



There needs to be, too, a general knowledge of the implications with which the act of trespassing is fraught. Far too little importance is attached to the misdemeanor when it is committed deliberately and habitually. One way to create a renewed and increased interest among the civic leaders in the trespasser problem is by directing their attention to the contribution that trespassing juvenile delinquents are making to the increasing crime rate.

The United States Department of Justice has long since recognized the delinquent juvenile as the most serious threat to a successful control of our national crime rate and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is vigorously promoting community interest in juvenile delinquency problems. As a result, many cities and towns are inaugurating active campaigns designed to cope with the situation. The problem is being viewed from every possible angle and the campaign leaders are particularly receptive to enlightenment as to the breeding places of delinquency. Therein also lies the opportunity to focus attention on the railroad trespasser.

The youth who frequents the railroad yard, right-of-way and other railroad property, or occasionally steals a ride on a freight train, is a potential delinquent to a much greater extent than the one who spends his free time in legitimate, wholesome recreation or occupation. He is thrown in contact, perhaps, with that unsavory character, the hobo, or with other youths who have nothing better to do than plot mischief - the kind of mischief which develops in easy stages to outright crime. Because he has successfully trespassed a few times, perhaps eluding the railroad officer who attempts to give a friendly warning or discover the reason for his presence in a place where he doesn't belong or where he might be injured, there is bred within him a disdain for constituted authority. Unfortunately, he will not discard this disrespect for the law and for the corner policeman when he returns to his own neighborhood.

All in all, the juvenile who is beginning to make trespassing on the railroad a habit is taking a long and dangerous step toward a criminal career. There is a marked relationship between the juvenile trespasser and the juvenile delinquent, and it should require only a brief glance at the situation as it really exists for the community to readily recognize this fact. How dangerous trespassing is to the juvenile, physically, is borne out by the fact that minors suffer 15 per cent of the fatalities and 20 per cent of the non-fatal injuries.

This viewpoint of the trespasser and his relationship to juvenile delinquency, plus the existence of local and national civic responsibility, must be brought before the public. Clearly, our efforts in connection with this problem should be two-fold: (1) Stimulation of the public interest in trespassing from an accident prevention standpoint, and (2) Detouring the delinquent into safer, legitimate pathways.

On this subject of juvenile delinquency, let us look a little more closely at its cause, effect and treatment. To those who are studying juvenile delinquency, it is apparent that the delinquency does not always lie with the juvenile. The responsibility and more often than not the trouble starts with the parents whose home training and interest in the child are deficient to the extent that the delinquency can be traced back to their indifference. Too, there is a responsibility of the community which cannot be shirked - that of providing adequate and attractive recreational facilities.



However, even where these primary responsibilities of the parents and the communities are met we again find neglected obligations. A REALISTIC approach to the problem recognizes that with all the home training, school training and recreational facilities, our combined best efforts will fail to deter some juveniles from criminal acts. These obdurate youths (sometimes erroneously described as "incorrigibles") require stronger measures of correction than others. A point is reached when parental handling, warnings, further probation, etc., are no longer effective and some type of restriction must be considered in order to protect the public. At such a stage an obligation rests squarely upon the Federal and State Governments to provide appropriate correctional institutions.

The reform school, in its usually accepted sense, has fallen far short of its goal, although there are some very excellent industrial schools throughout the United States. The obdurate type of juvenile offender, however, needs something more than punishment, even where the punishment is accompanied by training in a useful occupation. Forcible confinement may bring him closer to a realization that punishment is the certain and logical consequence of crime. But his "reform" is not complete until his entire outlook upon human behavior is changed or reformed.

A wholesome atmosphere, outdoor work and recreation, augmented by carefully planned education would appear to provide a good background for such a reform. For example, everyone is familiar with the salutary effect upon thousands of our youths who had benefit of training in the Civilian Conservation Corps. A rebirth of a similar organization, devoted to the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, should provide an effective method of restoring these young "offenders" to their communities as useful citizens.

Many youths, especially in the larger cities, have had no opportunity to live such a vigorous, carefully supervised, outdoor life with its helpful effect on mind and body. Of course, a degree of restraint must be imposed to the extent required under the circumstances. But the length of his training should be determined by the progress made by the juvenile himself under a merit-point system. When he demonstrates by his attitude, record of behavior and general demeanor that his adjustment or rehabilitation is complete, he may be returned to his community, equipped with an improved sense of moral values and, with proper guidance and assistance, a potential asset to his community instead of a liability.

To sum up, in addition to the continuation of those things which the railroads are doing, the public must become fully aware of the menace to well-ordered, peaceful community life represented by the juvenile railroad trespasser. To this end, there must be a concerted program to present the facts to the public and to keep them before the public. That program should be rooted in a mutual liking and respect and it should be carried forward with a spirit of friendly cooperation with everyone conscious of the fact that it is for the common good.

Perhaps, we all can't be law makers; perhaps, we all can't be law enforcers. But we can all "mold public opinion" to meet the challenge of the juvenile trespasser. So, let us again read that famous quotation of Abraham Lincoln:

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public opinion goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes or decisions possible or impossible to execute."



**LOCK YOUR CAR AND PREVENT CRIME**  
By Lt. Charles Cavolo, Commanding, Automobile Bureau  
Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department

If the sum total of lives lost and damage caused as a direct result of the practice of leaving the keys in automobiles could be calculated in round figures, the nation would find it astounding.

Motorists who leave keys in the ignition switch actually help to make irresponsible children into juvenile delinquents. The daring "joy ride" is too often the prelude to a more serious crime. In one instance a ten-year-old boy stole five cars and three light trucks in little over a month's time. With these stolen vehicles he damaged three other cars and narrowly escaped injury himself. In each instance the operator of the vehicle had failed to remove the key from the ignition or the switch was left open.

In the city of Cleveland, 1,430 automobiles were stolen during 1944. Of this number 890 had the key left in the ignition and 128 were parked with the switch open. This means that 71.2% of all cars stolen either had keys available or were insecurely locked. During 1945 a total of 1,874 automobiles were stolen in the same city and 80.3% of the drivers were careless for the keys were left in 1,268 machines while 237 were left unlocked.

During the past five years, 1,248 boys under eighteen years of age were arrested by Cleveland Police for auto theft. The majority of those arrested readily admitted the theft of from one to twenty automobiles before being caught. Sixteen per cent of the juveniles arrested during the year 1945 were repeaters and many had carried their activities into even more serious crime brackets.

The automobile, stolen as a result of a driver's carelessness, is often an essential component in the commission of a more vicious crime. In many cases it has proved to be of material aid to the escaping convict and to the youth breaking out of the juvenile detention home. When we speak of crime prevention we fail to emphasize that we, individually, may act effectively to that end by reducing the opportunities for crime.

Suitably fenced parking lots with regularly established entrances and exits will be a step toward prevention of crime. Ticketing unattended vehicles with keys in them would substantially reduce thefts.

Crime prevention is not an intangible something for which the law enforcement officer alone is responsible. Morally it is a basic duty of the parent. When he fails it becomes the responsibility of all.

The man who drives an automobile may discharge a portion of his duty by incorporating into his pattern of living the following slogan:

**"LOCK YOUR CAR AND PREVENT CRIME."**

★★★★★

★★★★★★★

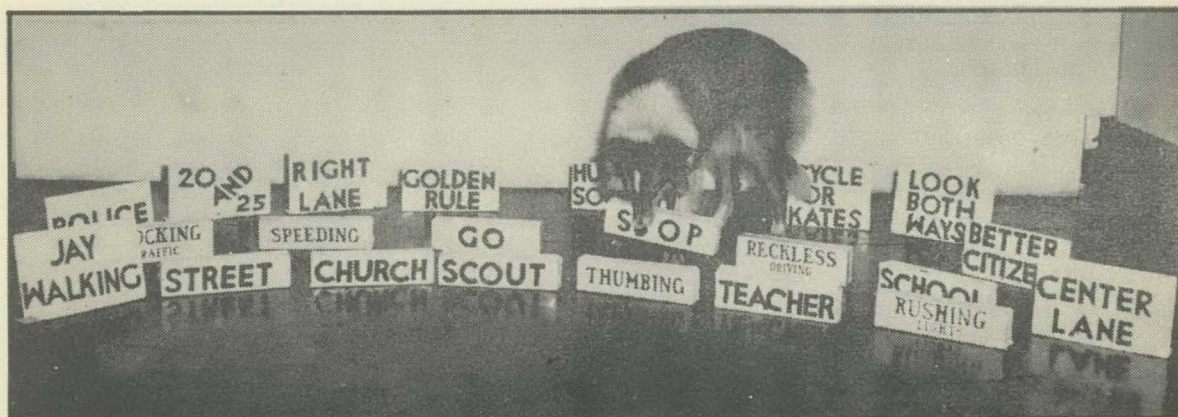


## ANIMAL SHOW EMPHASIZES NEED FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department has four unique assistants to help in reducing the number of traffic accidents in their own and neighboring communities. They are: Lady, a bird dog; Lassie, a collie; Oscar, a tumbler pigeon; and Pete, an ordinary pigeon.

Trained by their owner, Patrolman Ernest E. Pressley, the dogs and birds have entertained - and taught - more than 100,000 persons, most of them school children, at some 160 performances in Carolina communities.

The dogs climb ladders, jump through hoops, select objects from assortments and, like the pigeons, do tricks emphasizing the importance of observing the rules of traffic safety. For example, Officer Pressley will ask, "What would you do if you got to an intersection and the traffic light was red?" and one of the dogs will promptly answer by picking up a wooden block with the word "Stop" on it.



The theme of the animal act is that it pays to obey the traffic laws and that it is often tragically costly to ignore them.

Chief of Police Frank N. Littlejohn, former Chief Walter F. Anderson, now director of the State Bureau of Investigation, and Captain Lloyd Henkel of the traffic division warmly approve of the act as an effective aid in teaching traffic safety, and cooperate in arranging for staging the show outside of the city.

The act is given without cost to any community which requests it through proper channels, i. e., the official group wishing to sponsor the act must make the request for it through their own police department to the Charlotte Police Department, either to Chief Littlejohn or Captain Henkel. The request is always cheerfully granted for the Charlotte officials are convinced that it is an effective means of teaching the rules of traffic safety and good citizenship.





## LEGIBLE FINGERPRINTS OBTAINED FROM MUMMIFIED FINGERS\*

On the afternoon of March 25, 1946, the body of an unidentified colored woman was discovered outstretched on the first floor of a vacant building in Newark, New Jersey.

An autopsy was performed by Dr. Harrison S. Martland, Chief Medical Examiner of Essex County. He found that the woman had been murdered, death resulting from multiple stab wounds of back with penetration of the right lung. Dr. Martland stated that she had been dead from two to three weeks.

During this time the temperature was moderately warm and the weather quite dry. Broken window panes in the unoccupied house allowed free emission and circulation of air. As a result of the foregoing, the victim's body had begun to mummify. This is a condition resulting from the action of the dry atmosphere, causing dehydration and evaporation of the body fluids. Such a drying-out process usually begins at the extremities - the fingers, toes, tip of nose, lips, tips of ears. (Cases of complete mummification are rather common in hot, dry climates, particularly in desert country, but rarely are encountered under temperate atmospheric conditions.) There was little or no putrefaction.

An attempt was made to obtain fingerprint impressions in the usual way (with spoons) but the finger tips were shriveled, hard and leathery,



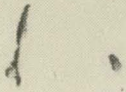









DISTAL PHALANGES OF FINGERS COMPLETELY MUMMIFIED.  
SKIN SHRIVELED AND HARD

and the only results were in the form of dots. It was impossible to even secure impressions of the outline of the digits.

On the day after the discovery of the body, the deceased was identified by a sister. However, Chief Identification Officer Templeton

\*From information contained in an article prepared by Hobart A. Templeton, Chief Identification Officer, Police Department, Newark, New Jersey.



RIGHT THUMB	INDEX	MIDDLE	RING	LITTLE
				
LEFT THUMB	INDEX	MIDDLE	RING	LITTLE
				

#### RESULTS OF FIRST ATTEMPT AT FINGERPRINTING

and Chief Photographer Hager of the Newark Police Department conducted experiments in an attempt to restore the skin of the fingers to normalcy, thereby permitting the taking of identifiable fingerprint impressions.

The fingers were severed at the third joint and placed in separate vials marked according to each digit. They were soaked in various oils, including mineral and neat's-foot oils. The results were negligible after immersion for a period of one week.

Tests were then made with one per cent solutions of caustic potash and caustic soda. While each of these agents induced some softening and pliability after soaking for about one week and subsequent washing in water, the fingers were still too hard and leathery to allow fingerprinting.

Additional experiments were conducted on some of the fingers with chemical solutions without result until the following process was tried. It proved completely successful.

A solution was prepared of three ounces of borax (Sodium Biborate) with sixty-four ounces of water, the water being heated to one hundred and twenty-five degrees. Another solution was made of three ounces of table salt (Sodium Chloride) with sixty-four ounces of water heated to the same temperature. The two solutions were mixed together and two of the digits (left thumb and index) immersed in the combined cooled solution in two small vials.

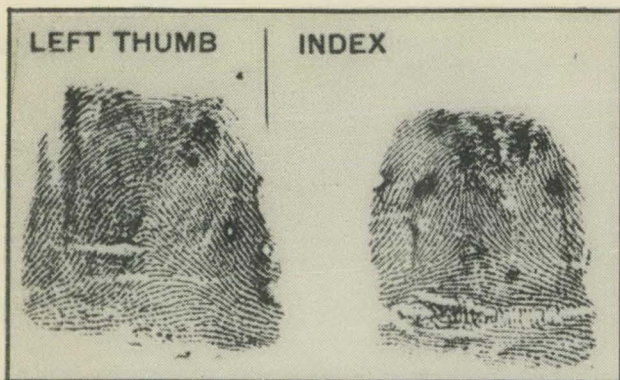
After immersion for a period of forty-eight hours, the solution became slightly discolored, turning to a pinkish brown color. There was no change in the shape of the fingers or the condition of the skin.

The fingers were removed, thoroughly washed and placed in new baths of the same solution for another forty-eight hours. The solution again became discolored, the fingers showed signs of swelling, and the skin a degree of flexibility. Four additional changes of solution and washing were made. At each change there was a noticeable improvement, the fingers returning to normal shape and size, the skin softening completely.

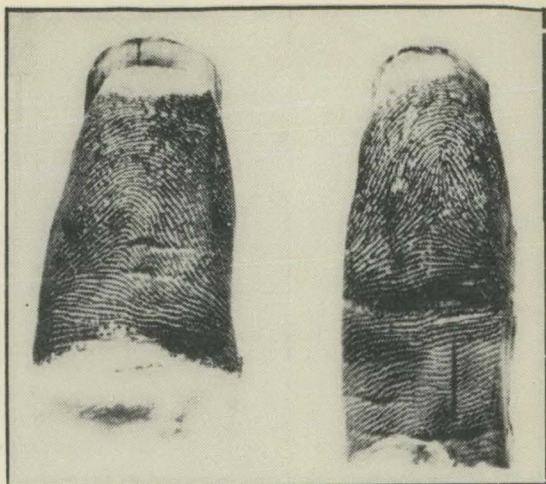
Upon completion of the fourth bath, there was a separation of the epidermis from the derma and after the sixth immersion, it was possible to remove the epidermis entirely. The fingers were then restored to normalcy, the derma in perfect condition. The fingers were rinsed and placed in wood alcohol for about ten minutes to absorb excess water. (Tests revealed that immersion in alcohol for a longer period reproduced hardening and loss of pliability.)

Rolled fingerprint impressions were easily obtained. The impressions from the ridge formation on the derma were found to be as legible





ROLLED FINGERPRINT IMPRESSIONS  
TAKEN FROM RESTORED DIGITS



LEFT THUMB AND INDEX FINGER BEING  
PROCESSED AND RESTORED

as if made from the fingers of a living person.

While the first identification of the body was made by a member of the family from physical characteristics and clothing found at the scene, definite identification was effected through the fingerprints, the deceased having previously been fingerprinted by the Essex County Identification Bureau on November 6, 1941.

★★★★★

★★★★★★★

### 10-YEAR-OLD "ADVERTISEMENT" GETS RESULTS

On the 21st day of May, 1934, a man was murdered in the city of Kilgore, Texas. The suspect, Levi Brown, eluded capture and disappeared. For two years Texas officials searched for the man without success. At the end of that time a description and a pick up on the man were sent to the FBI for inclusion in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This appeared in the January, 1936, issue.

On August 14, 1946, the Chief of Police of Sacramento, California, wired the Chief of Police of Kilgore, Texas, that Levi Brown, wanted as described in the Bulletin of January, 1936, for murder, was in custody.

The subject waived extradition, signed a statement admitting the murder and expressed a desire to plead guilty at his first opportunity to appear for trial.



## A QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN

Below is an example of a pattern before and after being scarred.



BEFORE

SCAR



AFTER

SCAR

When an impression is so badly scarred that neither the general type of pattern nor the ridge tracing or count can be determined with reasonable accuracy, it should be given both the general type value and the sub-classification value of the corresponding finger of the other hand. Of course, references to all other possible classifications would be used.



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