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Walter C. Sullivan

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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



DIRECTOR



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

December 1, 1947

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

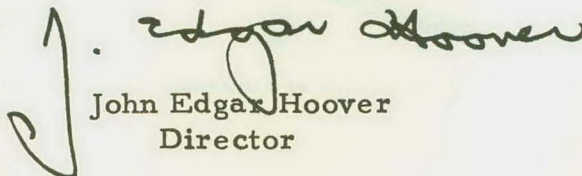
The publication of the last issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin marked a change in the format of the magazine. Prior to that issue the Bulletin was printed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That task is now being handled by the Government Printing Office.

The change has been instituted in order to make a more attractive publication and to incorporate a greater amount of material in the space provided.

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin had its beginnings in September, 1932, when a thin pamphlet entitled, "Fugitives Wanted by Police," was issued. Today, in addition to wanted notices, the Bulletin carries articles of interest to all law enforcement, and includes general announcements and missing persons notices.

The objective of the Bulletin, like that of the other co-operative functions of the FBI, is to advance the profession of law enforcement. It is the desire of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that this publication continue to be developed in such a manner that the greatest degree of service may be afforded to law enforcement generally. Therefore, suggestions as to the type of material which would appear to be of broadest value to the greatest number of agencies are very welcome. In addition, the Bulletin will continue to accommodate individual agencies through publication of announcements, wanted notices, etc., in so far as space limitations permit.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Blood Analysis in the FBI Laboratory

Introduction

It is a well-established fact that the crime detection laboratory plays an indispensable role in the investigation of criminal offenses and in the subsequent prosecution of the offender. Of the many types of examinations of physical evidence which are made in the FBI Laboratory at the request of law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States, the analysis of bloodstains is one of the most important. This is true not only from the standpoint of the large number of such examinations made, but also from the standpoint of assistance rendered by such examinations to the contributing agency. The murderer, the rapist, the hit-and-run driver, as well as other perpetrators of crimes of violence have often been successfully brought to justice by the identification of human bloodstains on a garment, a weapon, or an automobile, and by a grouping comparison of this blood with the blood of the victim.

In many instances prolonged investigations have been avoided or suspects have been released as a result of chemical tests proving that the suspected stains were not in fact blood. Bloodstains, depending upon their age and upon the atmospheric conditions to which they have been sub-

jected, can vary in color from bright red to black. For this reason, visual observation alone, even on the part of a trained analyst, is unreliable in determining whether or not a substance is blood. Chemical analysis alone can positively identify blood.

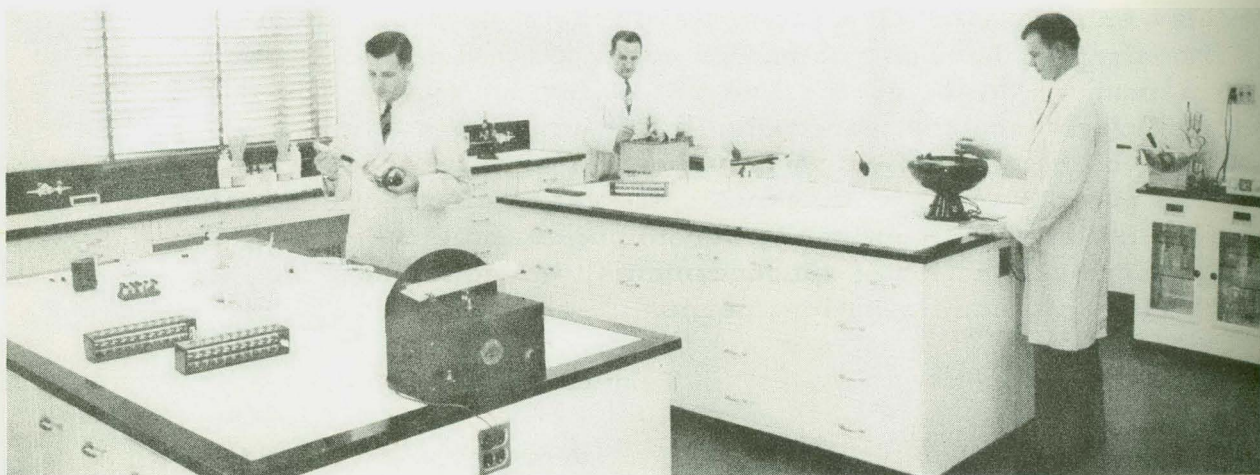
Blood as a Clue

Very frequently bloodstains at the scene of a crime constitute the initial and only clue that an offense has occurred. Occasionally, too, the actual scene of a crime might never be located but for the presence of bloodstains.

When a guilty suspect is interrogated regarding stains on his clothes, which have the appearance of blood, he is apt to claim that they are bloodstains from an animal. He might also insist that the stains are his own blood, resulting from a nose-bleed or from an injury received in a fight. Such claims on the part of a suspect can be substantiated or disproved by laboratory analysis. Any claims of this nature should be mentioned in the letter forwarding the evidence to the laboratory. This information from the contributor can save time as well as testing serum when the requested examination is made.

Analysis of Blood

The complete analysis of bloodstains involves several procedures:



General view of the Serological Unit of the FBI Laboratory

1. A preliminary chemical test by means of which stains that are not blood can be differentiated from those stains which might be blood.
2. A confirmatory test to positively identify a substance as blood.
3. A precipitin test to determine the animal or human origin of the blood.
4. Grouping tests (if the blood is human) to ascertain the blood group of the person from whom the blood came.

Benzidine Test

Several preliminary chemical tests for blood are in use at the present time. Of these, the FBI Laboratory has found the benzidine test to be practical and well suited for its purposes. Since the ingredients necessary to make this test are easily obtainable, and, inasmuch as the proper mixing of the ingredients is relatively simple, involving no complicated weights and measurements, the benzidine test is well adapted for use by the investigator in the field.

The test solution consists of benzidine powder dissolved in ethyl alcohol. The benzidine must be chemically pure in order to be suitable for blood testing. The solution must be slightly acid, and, to accomplish this two or three drops of glacial acetic acid are added. An acid salt of benzidine known as benzidine hydrochloride can also be used in making the solution. In such case the glacial acetic acid need not be added.

The other necessary materials for the test are 3 percent hydrogen peroxide, normal saline solution and cotton swabs. The normal saline consists of an 0.85 percent (by weight) solution of ordinary table salt in distilled water. This concentration is roughly two teaspoonfuls of salt to a quart of water. All of the materials necessary for the test can be purchased at most drug stores.

In conducting the test, a cotton swab is soaked in saline and rubbed over the suspected stain, until a slight amount of the stain is dissolved on the swab. To the swab are added two or three drops of the benzidine solution followed by two or three drops of the hydrogen peroxide. The immediate appearance of a blue color on the swab denotes a positive test, signifying that the stain might be blood and that further tests are necessary inasmuch as other substances, such as fresh fruit juice, fresh vegetable juice and rust, in some stages, will give a positive benzidine test. On the other hand,

a negative test indicates that the stain in question is definitely not blood.

In making these tests the investigator should always add the test solutions to the cotton swabs and never directly upon the stain on the evidence specimen. The chemical action of the solutions renders blood unsuitable for further analysis.

Hemin Test

When a positive benzidine test has been obtained on a substance, in order to confirm that the substance is blood the microspectroscopic test or Teichmann's hemin test can be used. The microspectroscopic test is based on the appearance of the characteristic spectral absorption bands of hemoglobin and its derivatives when light from a saline solution of blood is reflected through the prism of the instrument.

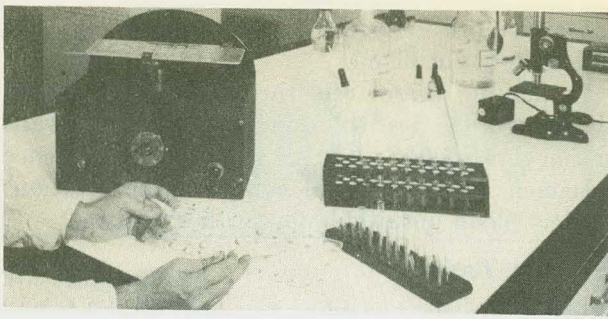
The hemin test is so named because of the fact that a small quantity of dried blood will form characteristic dark-brown rhombic hemin crystals when carefully heated on a glass slide, first with a small amount of weak saline solution followed by the addition of a small amount of glacial acetic acid.

Precipitin Test

When the identity of blood has been established, its origin can be determined by the precipitin test. This test is based upon the interaction of blood proteins with immune antibodies in the testing antiserum. A positive test is manifested by the appearance of a gray precipitation ring at the junction of the two liquids when a saline extract of the blood in question is underlaid with antiserum in a small test tube.

Anti-Human Serum

Antihuman serum and the various types of animal antisera are prepared in the FBI Laboratory by the injection of rabbits or chickens with blood corresponding to the antiserum desired. Antihuman serum, to test for the presence of human blood, is made by injecting rabbits with human blood. The various animal antisera are produced by injections of the corresponding animal blood. In addition to antihuman serum, the FBI Laboratory has on hand at present, antisera to test for the presence of deer, hog, beef, horse, sheep, goat, cat, dog, chicken, and duck blood. Antiserum for additional animal species may be made on occasions when the need for it arises. Three weeks are required to produce an antiserum.



Examiner making a grouping analysis of dried bloodstains

Blood Grouping

When bloodstains prove to be of human origin tests are necessary to establish the blood group of the person from whom the blood came. These results can then be compared with the victim's known blood, or with the known blood of the suspect, in the event he claims that the stains on his clothes are his own blood.

The blood of human beings can be classified into one of four major classifications or groups. These, according to the international system of nomenclature, are O, A, B, and AB. In addition to these main groups, human blood, in the liquid state, can be further classified into a large number of subclassifications. At the present time dried blood can be classified into one of the four main groups and, in some instances, the presence of the M and N subfactors may be determined. In the FBI Laboratory research is presently being done which is designed to make possible the typing of dried blood into many of the existing subclassifications.

The FBI Laboratory uses an absorption method in the grouping of dried blood, the technique of which was developed as the result of several years of research. In this procedure, portions of the blood stain in question are absorbed with A and B globulins for a 12-hour period. The presence or absence of A and B factors in the stain is then determined by the presence or absence of clumping when a 1 percent (approximately) dilution of fresh A and B cells is added to the B and A globulins, respectively. Dried globulins, which are one of the fractions of blood plasma, are used rather than blood serum because of the uniform high titer and avidity of the globulins. Of course, globulin-control tests and control tests of known O, A, B, and AB blood are made concurrent with each grouping analysis of questioned blood.

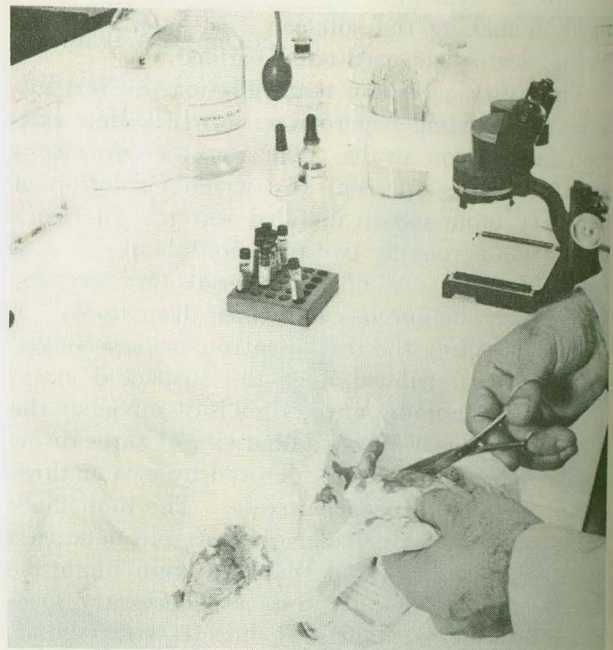
A question logically arises as to minimum size of a dried bloodstain that can be successfully grouped. Experience in the FBI Laboratory has shown that a fairly heavy stain measuring one-half by one-fourth inch in size is sufficient for a conclusive grouping determination.

How To Submit Blood

In submitting bloodstained articles to the Laboratory, the contributor should be certain that the blood thereon is thoroughly dry before the article is wrapped for mailing. If the blood is not dry it will putrefy en route and will reach the Laboratory in a condition which is entirely unsatisfactory for a conclusive grouping analysis. The drying process should consist of normal exposure to the atmosphere and should never be hastened by exposure to sunlight or artificial heat. Sunlight and heat can effect changes in blood which might seriously interfere with its analysis.

Each item submitted to the FBI Laboratory for a blood examination should be separately wrapped. This is of particular importance when a number of articles are being forwarded, some of which belong to the suspect and others of which are from the victim in the case. Any possibility of contamination between items can thus be avoided.

When small particles of evidence, such as finger-nail scrapings or scrapings from floors, walls, et



Removing portions of stain for species determination

cetera, are submitted to the Laboratory, they should be placed in a tightly sealed container so as to preclude any loss of the particles during transit. Pill boxes sealed with Scotch tape are satisfactory for this purpose.

Collection of Evidence

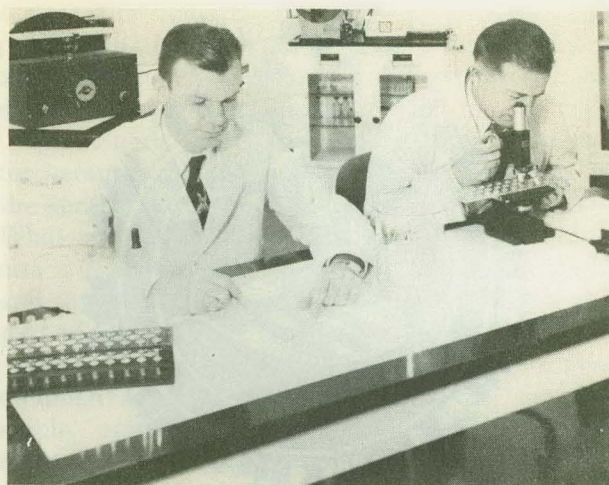
In the collection of bloodstained evidence, consideration must always be given to the necessity for making control tests in the Laboratory on an unstained portion of the material bearing the stains. Accordingly, when a large article bears suspected stains and the contributor deems it unfeasible to submit the entire article to the Laboratory, in removing the stained area a portion of the unstained area immediately surrounding the stain should also be included. This is true regardless of the nature of the material on which the stain appears. When stains are present on material such as soil, unfinished wood, paper, or fabric, some of the adjacent unstained material should be forwarded for control testing.

In the case of large heavy specimens, such as automobile bumpers, axes, crowbars, et cetera, which are packed in a wooden box for shipment, efforts should be made to securely fasten the article within the box so that it cannot move about in transit. Such movement might result in blood being scraped from the metallic surface of the specimen. This can be prevented by the use of wooden cleats or by wiring the object securely to nails driven into the sides of the box.

Liquid Blood

When possible it is always advisable to obtain a liquid blood sample from the victim in a crime of violence, when requesting a blood grouping comparison with stains on the clothing or some other possession of the suspect. In attempting to establish the blood group of the victim by means of an analysis of blood on his or her clothing, quite often inconclusive results are obtained. This is due to interference with the testing serum of dirt, dye, the victim's body fluids or other extraneous substance in the cloth of the garments. By the submission of liquid-blood samples such difficulties in determining the victim's blood group can be avoided.

In instances where a suspect claims to have stains of his own blood on his clothing, or where there is a likelihood of his making such a claim,



Interpreting and recording results of bloodstains

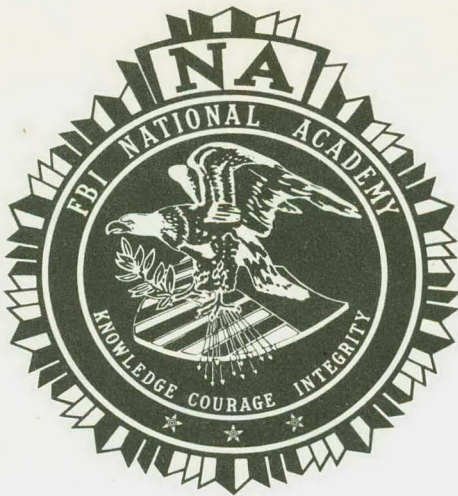
it is, of course, necessary to submit a liquid sample of his blood in order to check the veracity of his statement.

In forwarding liquid-blood samples to the Laboratory, time is of the essence. It should be borne in mind that blood is perishable and readily subject to putrefaction. As soon as possible after blood is taken from the donor and placed in a sterile test tube or vial, it should be dispatched via air mail special delivery to the Laboratory. A liquid-blood sample should never be included in a package with other specimens when the package is being forwarded via regular mail or railway express. The blood sample should be forwarded separately via air mail special delivery so as to arrive in a condition as near to normal as possible.

Refrigerants should never be included in the package, inasmuch as the blood is likely to freeze and break the glass container. Then, too, no preservatives of any kind should be added to the blood.

The glass container can be insulated against temperature and breakage by wrapping it in cotton. A cardboard box of substantial construction and appropriate size makes a satisfactory mailing box. It is preferable, however, to use the standard cylindrical mailing tube which is made specifically for this purpose. These mailing tubes are in use by most doctors and hospitals and can be obtained from those sources.

All evidence submitted to the FBI Laboratory should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.



Retraining and Graduation of FBI National Academy

On October 3, 1947, over 300 FBI National Academy Associates from all over the country completed their first retraining period since 1941. On the same day members of the thirty-sixth session of the FBI National Academy received their diplomas at exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., regent of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., delivered an address on the present world crisis and its effect on America and America's law enforcement. Diplomas were awarded the graduates by the Honorable Philip B. Perlman, Solicitor General of the United States.

Members of the thirty-sixth session numbered 100 officers, which constituted the largest class in the history of the academy. They came from 37 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and included two men from Canada, Detective James S. Mulholland, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Detective James S. Anderson, of the St. Catharines, Ontario, Police Department.

The retraining session of the FBI National Academy Associates began on September 29 and the week-long program was devoted to the critical problems facing law enforcement, coupled with a study of the latest in investigative techniques. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, delivered the opening address.

DIRECTOR HOOVER'S REMARKS

This meeting of the Associates of the FBI National Academy is a happy occasion and it is with a feeling of pride for your achievements that I welcome you this morning.

Six years ago when the associates last gathered in Washington for retraining the clouds of war were gathering. Europe was in flames. We were making plans then for the emergency we hoped would not come to America. But it did come and our land was subjected to the horrors of war. Our mode of life was at issue. Homes were broken by the call to arms. Communities were in a state of turbulence. The social structure of the Nation changed overnight, and our peacetime economy was geared to wartime needs. The effect on law enforcement was far-reaching. Even now, more than 2 years after the cessation of hostilities, we have not returned to normalcy.

I have grave doubts that we, in our generation, will ever again see the America we knew before the war. This does not mean, however, that we can relax in our efforts to restore the America we once knew. Beyond that is the greater challenge of preserving the America we now know.

With all of our shortcomings, with all of our problems, our Nation still gives to its people more than any other civilized land. What has that to do with law enforcement and you, the Associates of the FBI National Academy? Simply this: Our responsibilities today have never been greater, our obstacles never more difficult, and our cause never more sacred.

Something happened during the war to the moral fiber of the Nation. Engulfed in the spirit of wartime abandon, we became enmeshed with matters of the moment and did not foresee events of the future.

That there has been widespread indifference is to understate one of the fundamental ailments of the Nation. Otherwise, the black markets often controlled by the underworld and racketeering elements, which have appeared anew on the American scene, could never have been.

The wave of juvenile delinquency is attributable more to neglect of our youth than to any other factor. The fact that law enforcement has had to battle for its very existence is caused by a shortsighted, provincial viewpoint on the part of too many of our citizens.

It is no surprise that the outbreak of crimes of

violence that started before the cessation of hostilities has not abated. Actually, I am surprised that we have not had greater violence. The stage, nevertheless, is set for this to occur in the future unless the spirit of our citizens can be aroused to the impending menace.

Blaring headlines announced the assassination recently of the infamous Bugsy Siegel. The circumstances surrounding his career in crime tell the story better than words. Here was an individual whose life was a constant challenge to common decency. Yet, he and his criminal scum were lionized and their favors sought after in so-called respectable social circles. The glamour that surrounded his life in all its vile implications was shockingly disgusting. But Siegel was a symbol. He "fronted" for more sinister and despicable characters—the "untouchables"—who hire mercenaries to do their dirty work.

I have no doubt of law enforcement's ability to cope with such characters if permitted to do so. But I know that law enforcement is shocked by public indifference. Its fullest measure of protection cannot be given until every citizen not only recognizes his duty but has the courage to discharge his duty. That means coming forward and advising law enforcement when citizens have knowledge of law violation, testifying when called upon and standing for what is right and decent.

Let me illustrate. There are few jurisdictions where gambling is lawful. But you know and I know that there are few communities in the land where it does not exist.

Every State in the Union has some kind of law penalizing sex offenders, but only a small portion of the sex offenses committed are even reported to law enforcement. Too frequently, even after an arrest, the very persons wronged and their families are reluctant to appear in court to testify. Even if prosecution is successful, it invariably is only a stopgap because some judge may grant probation or some soft-headed parole board will grant a release or a kind-hearted but expedient governor may grant a pardon.

Either laws are inadequate or law enforcement is restrained from functioning. In either event, an aroused public opinion is the answer. We know from experience that there are few communities in the land where law enforcement could not make a clean sweep of vice, gambling, roving sex offenders and other violators within

a matter of hours if the forces of law were supported and upheld by the citizens. Technicalities and restraint render law enforcement powerless to do the job they want to do.

The biggest obstacle in the pathway to the furtherance of law enforcement as a profession is the apathy and callousness of the people we serve. What law enforcement needs more than anything else is an aroused public opinion that will demand and support vigorous and honest efforts upon the part of all its public servants.

Until the American people make it their predominant and national purpose to be morally stable, spiritually sound, and physically and mentally clean, they are going to hope in vain for any reduction in the currently increasing cost and volume of crime.

Americans, after having witnessed the reign of terror brought on by dictators, are more conscious than ever before of their personal liberties. That is a good omen for the future and therein lies a cue for the conduct of law enforcement. Our democracy has always stood for personal freedom and the rights of the individual. Fascism, Nazism, and Communism place the rights of the state above the rights of the individual. In fact, they regard the individual as a pawn to be expended at the whim of some dictator. They were the creators of the concentration camps and the labor battalions. Their barbaric practices and sadistic tortures put to shame the torture rack of medieval days.

Even today the American Communists, while fomenting strife, planning revolution, and in every conceivable way undermining our form of government, pretend with smirking hypocrisy to be the exponents of civil rights. They preach civil rights as a concealment of their real aims and designs because the Red Fascists by their records stand convicted before the bar of public opinion as being among the most intolerant, high-handed, double-crossing reactionary forces that ever existed. The American Communists are quick to use every medium to portray to the world as decadent and reactionary the very democracy which gives them freedom and life.

The Associates of the FBI National Academy have rendered a great service to our Nation in applying the lessons taught them in upholding civil rights. When a law-enforcement officer by his acts and deeds sets an example of justice, good conduct, and common decency, he merely is dis-

charging his duty. The law-enforcement officer worthy of his oath is at once the protector of the oppressed, the champion of the downtrodden, the confidant of the worthy person who once made a mistake but seeks to stage a come-back.

If you associates achieve nothing else you will have justified the existence of the National Academy by bringing to all law enforcement the concept of service and the urge to be protectors of personal liberty—the keystone of our democracy.

To be sure, there are highly organized pressure groups, more articulate than sincere, who are ever watchful for the opportunity to denounce and smear law enforcement. Their charges, frequently unfounded, find receptive ears because of the few renegades in law enforcement who are unworthy of our profession. It becomes your duty as standard bearers of a new school of law-enforcement ideals to not only set an example but to actively campaign against those elements within our ranks who put brawn above brains and who fail to always remember that we are the servants of the people and not a law unto ourselves.

I look forward to the day when law enforcement will have obtained such stature and effectiveness that everyone will know by its record that charges of duress, third degree, violence, and brutality could not be true. But that day will come only after law enforcement will have established in the minds of the public, through its performance and achievements, a status that will place it above suspicion. No profession ever secures public confidence until it has rightly earned it. And no profession retains that confidence unless in its day-by-day acts and deeds it deserves it.

Law enforcement as a career has been hindered and made difficult because of the vagaries of political influence and control—sometimes honest but often venal. Here, again, public support is the answer and a determination on the part of each officer not to compromise right for wrong.

Our greatest gains have come as a result of study and training because the natural result is greater effectiveness. I know of no single activity that can aid law enforcement more than increased training and retraining. We learn by repetition and constantly studying the mistakes of the past with each new lesson adapted to meet the problems of the moment. That is why I have always held

to the view that police training should be kept in the hands of law enforcement, yet persons and organizations outside the field of law enforcement are vigorously attempting to inject themselves into the field of police training. If they were competent to do the job I would not object, but invariably they are not. They are motivated for the most part by selfish or mercenary reasons and usually are steeped in the vagaries of theory without the balance of practical experience.

Slipshod teaching by those unqualified in law enforcement is no more justified than the drafting of a layman from the street to teach anatomy in a medical school.

Since we last met in 1941, the rolls of the Associates of the FBI National Academy have grown tremendously. With the graduation of the thirty-sixth session next Friday, 1,748 carefully selected and well-trained law-enforcement officers will have graduated from the academy.

The ground work for a new era in law enforcement has been laid. Its future in no small measure is in your hands. What it will be will depend largely upon how you continue to meet the challenges that are ever present.

May we as members of a profession work in close cooperation toward our common goal where the task of enforcing the laws shall be a career protected by every possible bulwark that citizens can erect. May we look upon the day when it is no longer possible for a venal politician to interfere with the processes of justice and bring about freedom for a guilty man. May we look forward to the day when technicalities shall have given way to justice, when witnesses may no longer feel the intimidation of the underworld. May we look forward to the day when the law-enforcement officer is paid a salary commensurate with his efforts and at the termination of his active service he will be granted the honor, respect, and remuneration due him as a reward for long and valiant service in the interests of honesty and the peace and happiness and safety of America.

We can look forward to this day if we put forth our best efforts, if we dedicate our energy in the never-ending fight for the protection of the people we serve.



New Officers of the FBI National Academy Associates

During the course of the retraining, the Associates of the FBI National Academy elected the following officers and board of governors for the ensuing year:

President: Clifford E. Peterson, Commissioner, California Highway Patrol, Sacramento, Calif.

First Vice President: N. W. Kimbrough, Chief, Enforcement Division, Alabama, Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, Ala.

Second Vice President: Harold R. Dowd, Chief of Police, Maplewood, N. J.

Third Vice President: Marvin G. Lane, Senior Inspector, Detective Division, Police Department, Detroit, Mich.

Fourth Vice President: Vincent B. Hurlbut, Captain, Police Department, West Hartford, Conn.

Fifth Vice President: Stanhope Lineberry, Chief of Police, Mecklenburg County Police Department, Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary-treasurer: Thomas W. Ryan, Director, Division of Safety, Albany, N. Y.

Historian: John F. Ryan, Sergeant, Police Department, Washington, D. C.

Board of Governors:

Raymond P. Gallagher, Chief of Police, Springfield, Mass.

Frank J. Mascari, Inspector, Detective Bureau, Police Department, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jacob J. Novak, Chief of Police, North Chicago, Ill.

Mark H. Raspberry, Captain, United States Park Police, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Elmer Otto Stovern, Superintendent, Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul, Minn.

John T. Taylor, Chief Investigator, Arson Division, Fire Marshal Department, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arthur Weller, Sergeant, Police Department, Newark, N. J.

Andrew J. White, Chief of Police, Springfield Township, Pa.

The associates adopted the following resolution as basic standards and policies in police training:

"Whereas police training is considered an investment rather than an expense and is contributing much to raising the standards of law enforcement to a professional status; and

"Whereas certain standards in police training are essential in order that this work may be performed on a high plane consistent with the highest standards and ideals of professional attainment: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the FBI National Academy Associates in annual conference assembled, That we en-



Clifford E. Peterson, Commissioner, California Highway Patrol, and newly elected President of the FBI National Academy Associates.

dorse, sponsor, promulgate, and adopt the following basic standards and policies in police training:

"I. Training in the techniques and methods of law enforcement should be given only to those who are regularly employed on a full-time basis as law enforcement officers;

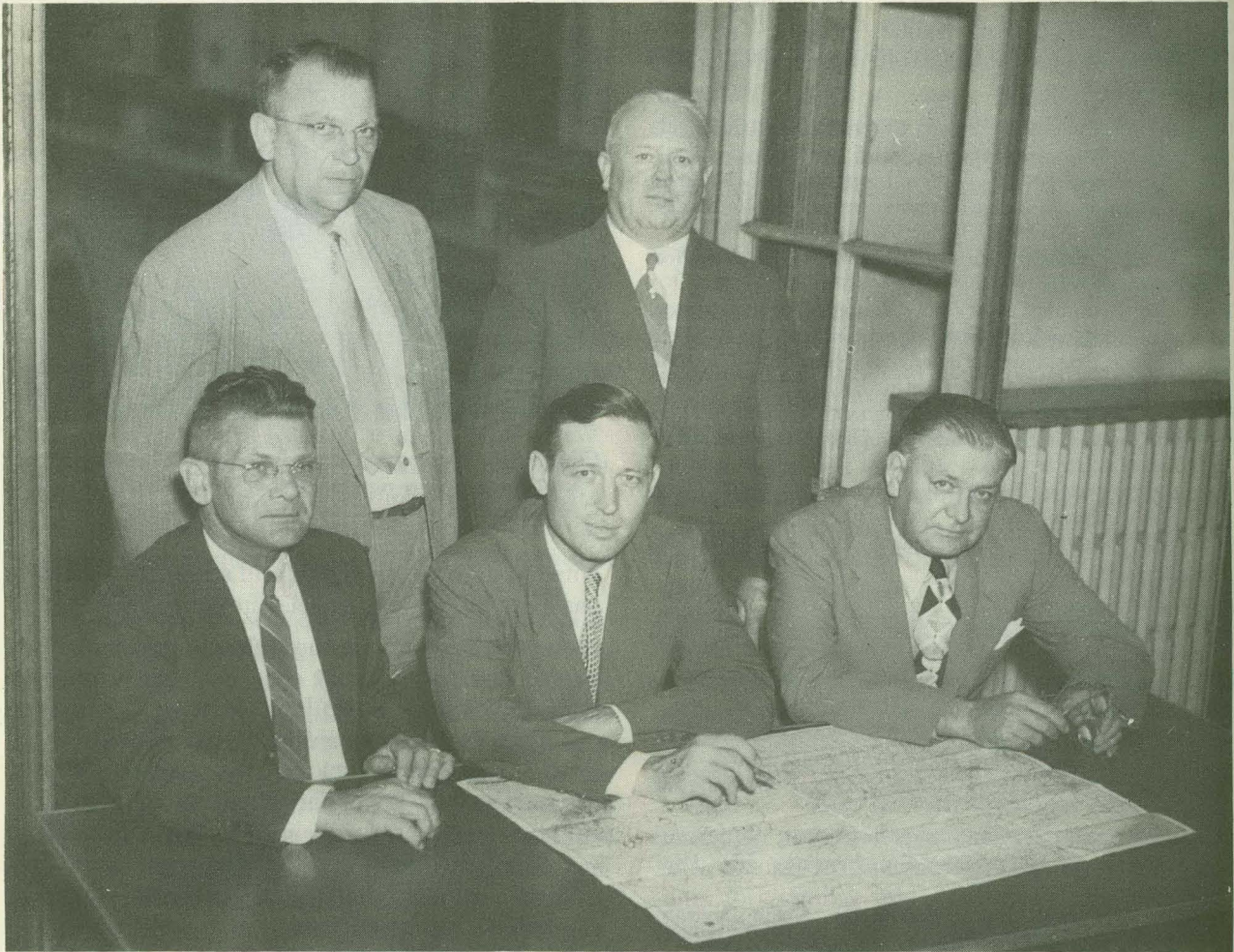
"II. Instructions in the techniques and methods of law enforcement and the application of general principles to law enforcement should be given by qualified experienced law enforcement officers who have been especially trained as instructors;

"III. Police training should be conducted exclusively under the control, sponsorship, coordination, and direction of regularly constituted law enforcement agencies and officials; and

"IV. We abhor and shall vigorously oppose all types of commercialization and racketeering, whether financial or political, in police training;

and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the record of this meeting, that it be printed in the News Letter of the Associates, and that it be given the widest distribution through the channels and vehicles of public information by the officers and directors of the FBI National Academy Associates."



Photograph of the Educational Committee of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. The committee is shown at its meeting held at Hershey, Pa., on August 21, 1947, for the purpose of organizing a series of 28 training schools to be placed in operation in the State of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association is sponsoring police training with the cooperation of the FBI. Left to right: Chief W. Raymond Sakers, Ridley Park; Chief Edward Gibson, Meadville; Chairman Lee V. Boardman, special agent in charge of the FBI office in Philadelphia; Chief R. B. Miller, Dormont; and Superintendent Phil J. Dorr, Mack Manufacturing Co., Allentown.



CRIME PREVENTION

NOTE.—This is the winning essay in the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Scholarship Award contest conducted for high-school students in the State of Minnesota. This essay won a \$200 scholarship award for the author.

Sit down Mr. and Mrs. America, have a seat, those hard chairs over in the corner will be just fine. Now, take off those rose-colored glasses for a moment. No, I don't want to talk about your skyscrapers, cities, or purple mountain majesty. I want to talk about an American tragedy. You see, I want to have a heart-to-heart talk with you about some of our kids. I wanted you to take off those rose-colored glasses so that you could see some of these stark, black, defying headlines: *Two Boys, 15 and 16, Arrested for Assault and Attempted Robbery*; *Youth, 16, Arrested on Charges of Rape*; *Youth, 15, Held on Charge of Attempted Burglary and Arson*; *Three Youths and Girl Arrested for Clandestine Orgies*. There they are, grim and defying, defying our highly civilized society, defying our schools, our churches, and, indeed, defying our way of life. For here we stand, a nation of psychologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and social workers, writers of books by the thousands, authors of speeches by the millions, and yet there is not a book upon the shelves nor a speech that has been able to tell us how to deal effectively with our youth. As members of a progressive nation which is constantly trying to better itself we should first be aware of the facts in our dilemma.

The army of juvenile offenders sentenced by courts this past year numbers around 110,000. This figure lies, however, as a measuring rod for delinquency because thousands of youths are put on probation before being tried in the courts, and even greater numbers are not caught. This figure means, theoretically, that every 5 minutes a different juvenile offender is brought before the courts of the land. Perhaps this figure still

An American Tragedy and Plan for Correction¹

TED SCHWARTZ, *St. Louis Park, Minn.*²

seems insignificant when taken by itself as an unrevealing statistic, but consider that these are American youths, 12 to 21 years of age, potential citizens of the country and yet potential criminals. Understand that these children whose crimes have been considered too severe for probation are liabilities to the community, the State, and to themselves. The great majority of these cases come from broken homes and impoverished families, from slum districts, and districts without adequate recreational facilities. Less than 15 percent of them are affiliated with any character building club or church. Few have any contact at all with the community. This gang of juvenile offenders does over \$300,000,000 worth of property damage each year, costs the various State and city governments millions each year to penalize, yet nothing is being done about this situation that can be evaluated in terms of statistics.

We sit around and talk and write about this situation but there is no organized, concerted social action against this, one of our country's major sins. Even these thousands of juvenile offenders are of little significance compared to their importance as representatives of a corrupt society, a society which has seen fit to do little with this problem, for, from 1924 on, there has been an increase in juvenile delinquency. During depressions and wars there is more juvenile delinquency, during more normal times there is less. In the afternoons there is more juvenile crime, in the mornings there is less, but an unremitting wholehearted 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week, 52-weeks-a-year struggle is the only way to effectively combat juvenile delinquency and to prevent its having an ill effect on juveniles in the community.

¹ Reprinted with permission from the Convention Program of the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, June 1947.

² Ted was 15 years old, in the eleventh grade at Blake Prep School of Hopkins, Minn., when he wrote the essay.

What are the tools at our disposal for this program? Two of the most important tools are the schools and the churches. These organizations are weakest in areas where juvenile delinquency is most rampant. It is the obligation of the school not only to produce scientific literates, but also to produce social literates, well-adjusted people, easily adapted to the demands and privileges of the community. To accomplish this the school must use all the facilities at its disposal: the biology class for the teaching of intelligent sex life, the civics class for the teaching of community life, the gymnasium for recreation, to keep children off the streets, visiting teacher and parental guidance programs, the auditorium for club meetings and dances. The church, a strongly established force, can be the guider of the children in the community. Its recreational facilities should be utilized fully. These tools are, of course, useless in the solution of a problem case, but they are good preventatives against juvenile delinquency.

No plan can be a panacea but a way must be developed for an organized program. However, in the case of an actual juvenile offender, a much more organized plan must be drafted. The plan which I am about to propose has already been adopted by a few cities in the United States. Dealing with the juvenile delinquent has in the past been a haphazard hit-or-miss affair. Each and every civic organization in the cities of the United States makes a stab here and a stab there; the results are as piecemeal as the action.

A council of all social agencies, interested fraternal and citizens' associations, churches, character-building associations, schools, and visiting teacher associations would be organized in a particular community. It would have a paid executive, with a paid staff of social workers, in addition to its volunteer staff. The city would be zoned off and each zone would have a small council of all the agencies and organizations therein. Each of these councils would have at its head an adjustment committee which would pick up cases of delinquent boys in their areas and refer them to the proper organization within the council. The city-wide agency would correlate all this information, advise each council, plan city-wide activities, and conduct surveys of all the areas.

This is an example of how a council would work: A boy was found delinquent but had not been sent to court. He had been a truant for over a month.

His case was referred to the council by the visiting teacher of the school who reported that the boy came from a home where both father and mother were unemployed and when found he was clothed in indescribably filthy rags and his body was covered with lice. He explained that he was ashamed to go to school because of his clothing. His case was referred to the family welfare service, which immediately found work for the father and gave him decent clothes and a good delousing. Had this system not been used, he would have been picked up by police, sent to a detention home and kept there. In a survey by the main council area A was found to be wanting in recreational facilities.

It was contributing a disproportionate number of juvenile delinquents to the courts. This problem was referred to the council of area A, which referred the problem to a Rotary Club. As a gesture of community responsibility Rotary built a playground in that area. Of course, this council work is slow work and its results are not always immediately apparent, but at least it reflects an attempt by intelligent citizenry and at best it can within a few years produce definite effect upon the situation in the community. But whether a plan of this type is put into practice or not, it is apparent that an intelligent approach to social action by the citizenry is the best answer to juvenile delinquency, and that we will be strong only when we wipe out this menace to society, our weakest link, the juvenile delinquency situation.

Gary Crime Prevention

A marble tournament was sponsored by the Gary, Ind., Police Department in line with its program of combating juvenile delinquency. (See p. 13.)



Mark Twain on Evidence

"Even the cleverest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution. Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman: if you have witnesses, you will find she did it with a knife, but if you take simply the aspect of the pencil, you will say she did it with her teeth."

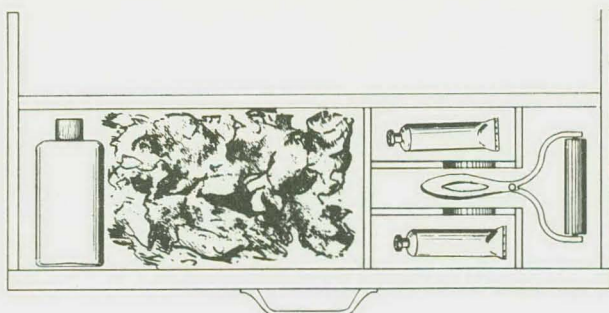


The Competitors and Their Sponsors

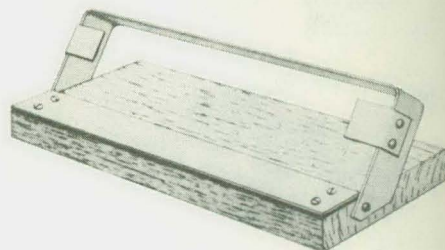


The Winnahs!

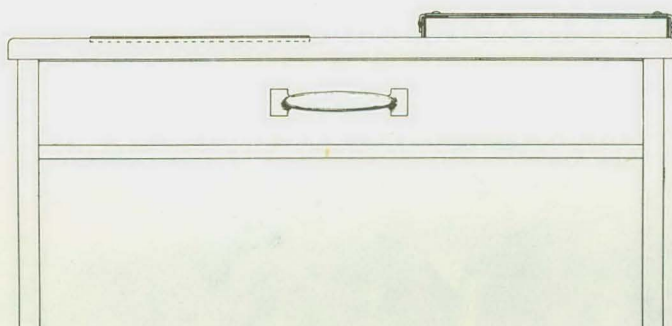
Diagram of a FINGERPRINT INKING STAND



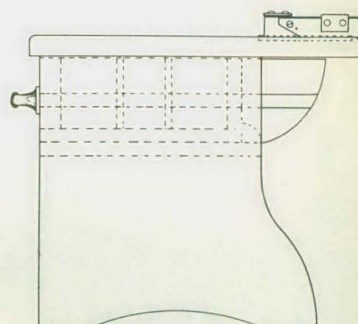
**Detail of Drawer
Arrangement**



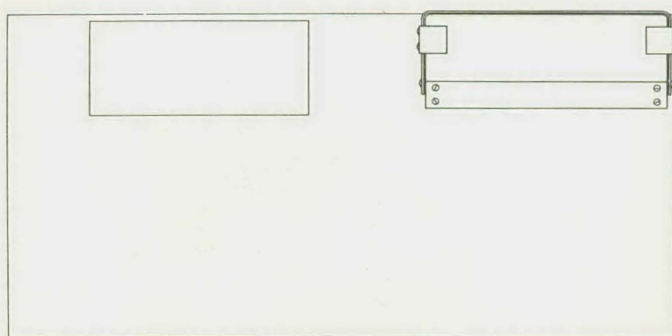
Detail of Card Holder



Rear View



End View



Top View

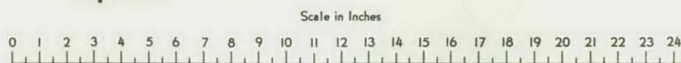


Figure 1

IDENTIFICATION

For the information and assistance of officials who desire to establish a local fingerprint identification bureau, the following suggestions are being made to indicate the principal materials necessary to equip such a bureau.

Fingerprinting Equipment

For the process of taking fingerprints there should be a stand with a clamp for holding the fingerprint cards steady. This latter item is necessary to prevent smudging the prints. A tube of printer's ink is used. The ink is applied by a roller to a glass plate upon which the fingers are inked before being rolled on the cards. The complete equipment for the above process may be secured from a number of commercial sources or it can be made. Figure 1 depicts a drawing of an ink stand.

Fingerprint Files

It is suggested that the fingerprint card be white light cardboard, 8 by 8 inches, slightly glazed. This size is convenient, as it allows all the space necessary for recording the classification of the prints and general descriptive information concerning the individual. It may be said here, that in the event the new bureau desires to contribute copies of its fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the latter will upon request gladly furnish fingerprint cards for the purpose together with envelopes and instructions on how to take fingerprints. It is suggested that the new bureau design its cards similar to those furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as these have been designed after special study and have been found to be satisfactory over a long period of time. Figures 2 and 3 show the fingerprint side and reverse side of the criminal fingerprint card used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In classifying and comparing fingerprints it is necessary to use a magnifying or fingerprint glass. Such instruments can be obtained from various commercial sources. Figure 4 shows the type of magnifying glass used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Establishment of Local Fingerprint Identification Bureau

LEAVE ABOVE SPACE BLANK

Name _____
SURNAME GIVEN NAME MIDDLE NAME
 Alias _____ Classification _____
(Thumbs type or print plastic) Reference _____
 No. _____ Color _____ Sex _____

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

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

Impressions taken by: _____ Note amputations _____ Signature of person fingerprinted: _____
(Signature of official taking prints)
 Date impressions taken _____
 Four fingers taken simultaneously _____ Four fingers taken simultaneously _____
 Left Hand _____ Left thumb Right thumb _____ Right Hand _____

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2823

Figure 2

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

Record from _____ Address _____
(On the above line please state whether Police Department, Sheriff's Office, or County Jail)

PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE

Date of arrest _____
 Charge _____
 Disposition of case _____
 Residence _____
 Place of birth _____
 Nationality _____
 Criminal specialty _____

F. B. I. NO. _____

Age _____ Date of birth _____
 Height _____ Comp. _____ Hair _____
 Weight _____ Eyes _____ Build _____
 Scars and marks _____

CRIMINAL HISTORY					
NAME	NUMBER	CITY OR INSTITUTION	DATE	CHARGE	DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE

ACCOMPLICES					
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

(Please furnish all additional criminal history and police record on separate sheet)

Figure 3

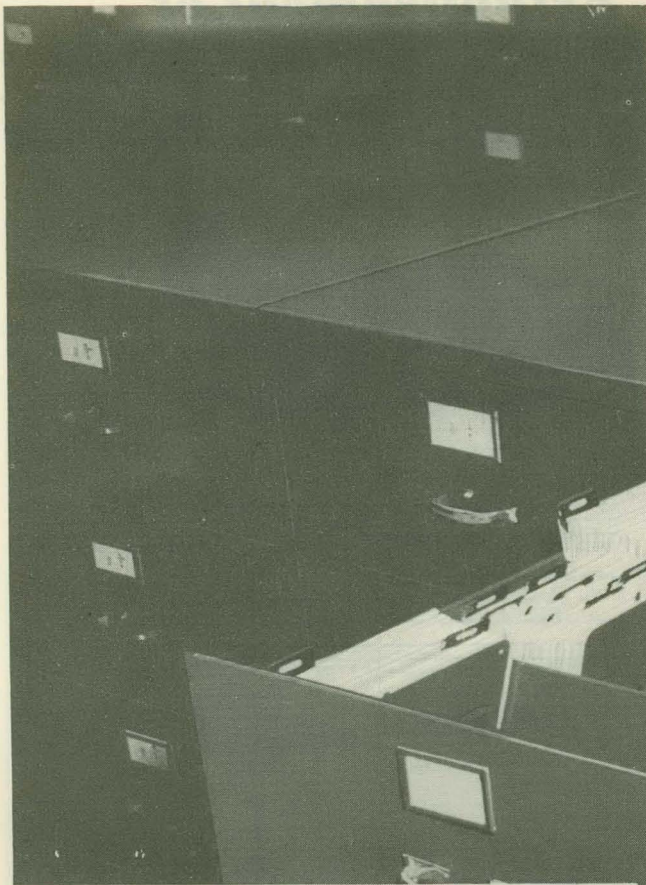


Figure 4

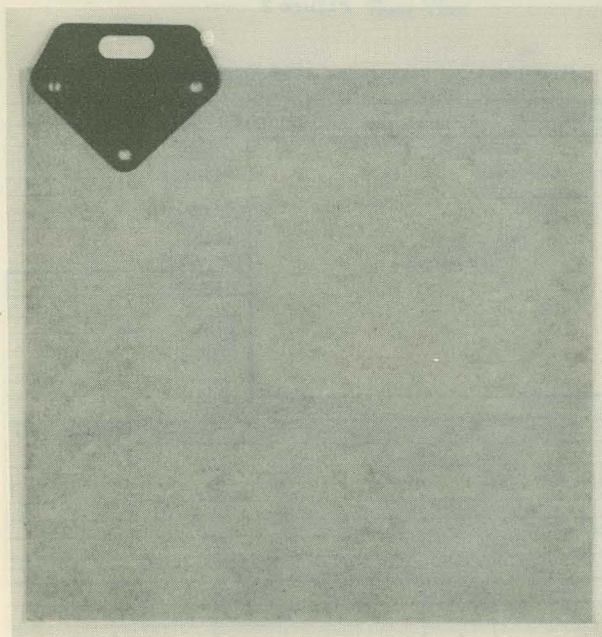


Figure 6

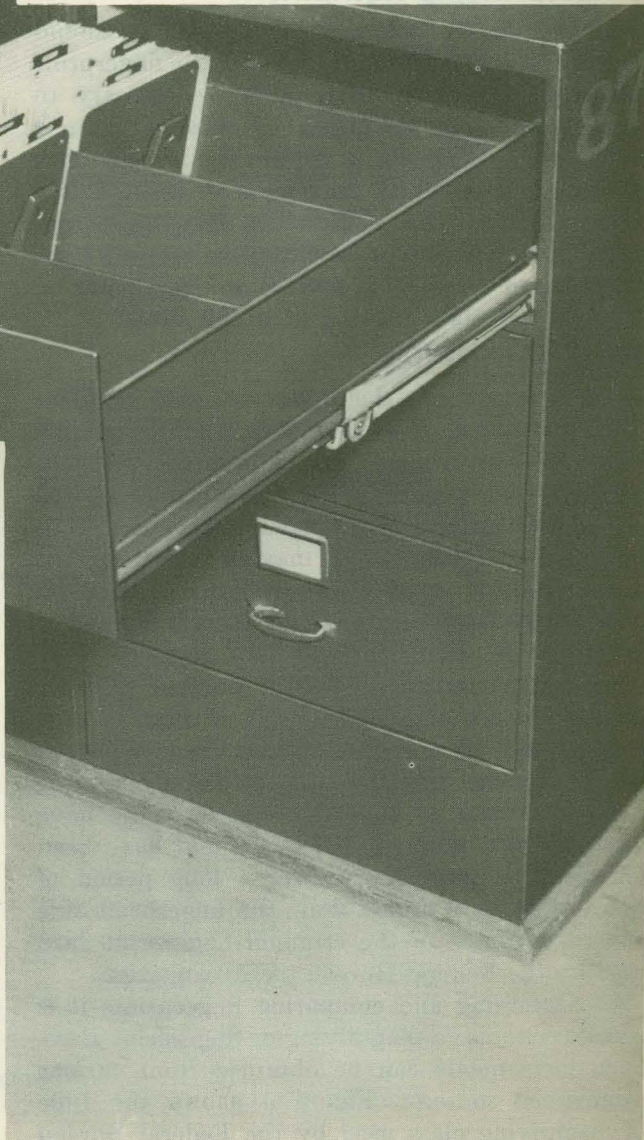


Figure 5

The fingerprint cards should be filed according to fingerprint classification sequence in cabinets, preferably steel. It is further suggested that the cabinets be three drawers high, with each drawer divided into three rows for filing. Such cabinets or similar ones can be obtained from various commercial sources. Figure 5 shows the type of fingerprint cabinet used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In order to facilitate the location of classification groups, it is suggested that guide cards be placed in the rows of fingerprint cards at frequent intervals. These guide cards should be slightly longer and heavier than the fingerprint cards and should have small tabs on the top to hold classification identifying symbols. Figure 6 shows the type of guide card used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A practice which has been of the utmost benefit in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is as follows: When a fingerprint card is taken out of its regular file for any reason, a substitute card is put in its place, to remain until the return of the card. This substitute card or charge-out card is of a different color from the fingerprint card and slightly longer. On it are recorded the name, the classification formula, and peculiar characteristics, such as scars and peculiar pattern formations, appearing on the original card. By indicating the date and reason for charging out the original card, the Bureau is able to keep an accurate check on the whereabouts of all prints at all times. It is suggested that the local bureaus adopt a practice of this kind whenever a fingerprint card is drawn from the files and it is known that it may be out for a period of time longer than the remainder of the day on which it is drawn. Figure 7 shows the type of charge-out card used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Each fingerprint card handled by the bureau should receive a fingerprint number and these numbers can be assigned in consecutive order.

As the bureau increases in size, it will be found a source of much convenience to have the fingerprints of males and females kept in separate files.

Name Files

There will be times when it may be necessary to locate an individual's fingerprints when no current fingerprints are available, but the name with a

ASSEMBLY					POST-G.					N-IDENTS					REC. AT					MISC.					JACKET NUMBER					FOLLOWED				
SEARCHED THROUGH																																		
NAME ON MASTER PRINT																																		
NAME ON CURRENT PRINT																																		
CLASSIFICATION																																		
REFERENCE																																		
RIGHT HAND																																		
1 THUMB					2 INDEX					3 MIDDLE					4 RING					5 LITTLE														
LEFT HAND																																		
6 THUMB					7 INDEX					8 MIDDLE					9 RING					10 LITTLE														
CURRENT PRINT RECEIVED																																		
INITIALS OF EMPLOYEE CHARGING OUT																																		
INITIALS OF EMPLOYEE CHARGING OUT																																		
CURRENT PRINT RECEIVED																																		
6 THUMB					7 INDEX					8 MIDDLE					9 RING					10 LITTLE														
LEFT HAND																																		
1 THUMB					2 INDEX					3 MIDDLE					4 RING					5 LITTLE														
RIGHT HAND																																		
NAME ON CURRENT PRINT																																		
REFERENCE																																		
CLASSIFICATION																																		
NAME ON MASTER PRINT																																		
ASSEMBLY					POST-G.					N-IDENTS					REC. AT					MISC.					JACKET NUMBER					FOLLOWED				
SEARCHED THROUGH																																		

Figure 7

police number or the classification is known. In order to facilitate work of this nature, as well as to keep a complete record and check on each set of fingerprints, it is necessary that the files be indexed in a manner similar to that in which books in a library are indexed. In this connection, for each fingerprint card, there is prepared an index card. On this the name of the individual is placed, with all known aliases, the fingerprint classification formula, the police or arrest number, the date of arrest or other action. It is desirable, also, to have on this card such general information as age, height, weight, and color. Figure 8 shows a sample of the 3- by 5-inch index card.

For this purpose it is suggested that white cards, 3 by 5 inches in size, be used. These are filed alphabetically in special cabinets. An index card also should be made for every alias which an individual has used. Figure 9 shows the special cabinet in which the index cards are filed. It is suggested that the alias cards be of different color from the one bearing the correct name, known as the "Master." Each alias card also should have typed on it the correct name of the individual, for purposes of reference and cross-checking. For convenience and accuracy these files, as in the fingerprint files, should also have suitable guide cards.

If the subject does not have a previous record, a new number should be assigned. In this connection it is noted that only one copy of the fingerprint card should be maintained in the file by fingerprint classification. To indicate the new arrest on the old index card, the date of the new arrest can be shown. Whether the bureau follows the "Master" numbering system or the previous arrest numbering system, should make very little difference in the ultimate purpose. All extra copies of fingerprint cards, complete record sheets, photographs, and all information pertaining to the individual are filed away in a separate file. This complete record is readily accessible at all times. It will now be found that the bureau has a complete record of each individual who has a criminal record on file, with provision made for accurate cross referencing and checking between names and fingerprints.

Wanted Notices

All wanted notices containing fingerprints, and which also include the wanted notices inserted in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, should be filed in the fingerprint file by classification formula and the names appearing on these wanted notices indexed and placed in the name files. Concerning the small wanted notices inserted in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a suggested procedure would be to paste each individual notice on a blank 8- by 8-inch white card. The wanted notices are filed by the fingerprint classification and the names indexed and placed in the name file. When an apprehension notice is received concerning the wanted notice, a proper notation should be made on the name card and the wanted notice in the fingerprint file. If these canceled wanted notices endanger the efficiency of the file, it is suggested that the name-index card and the fingerprint-wanted notice be destroyed. Should the bureau adopt this practice it is suggested that the 8- by 8-inch cards be used again for other wanted notices. In this manner it would be possible to use the blank 8- by 8-inch card for eight of these notices.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will make available to law-enforcement agencies a special "wanted-notice form" in order that they can place wanted notices against the fingerprints in the files of the FBI.

F. B. I. NUMBER	ASSEMBLY	POSTING	
NAME			
F. P. C.			
NAME			
(ARREST NUMBER)	(DEPARTMENT)	(CITY)	(STATE)

Figure 10

Photographs

Arrangements should be made to procure a camera for taking photographs of the persons fingerprinted. This is known as a "mugging" camera and various types are on the market. It is believed that the photographs should include a front and side view of the person. In most instances a scale for indicating height can be made a part of the picture even though only the upper portion of the individual photographed is taken. Of course, if the scale is used, the person photographed should be standing even though only the upper portion of the body appears in the photograph. The necessary lights should be provided for obtaining photographs. A standard set of scales should be obtained in order that the correct weight can be ascertained.

The negatives and photographs can be filed by the fingerprint number in a separate file. In those cases where the individual has more than one arrest all the photographs can be placed in the jacket-folder number file. The negatives, in these instances, can remain in the photograph file.

Latent Fingerprints

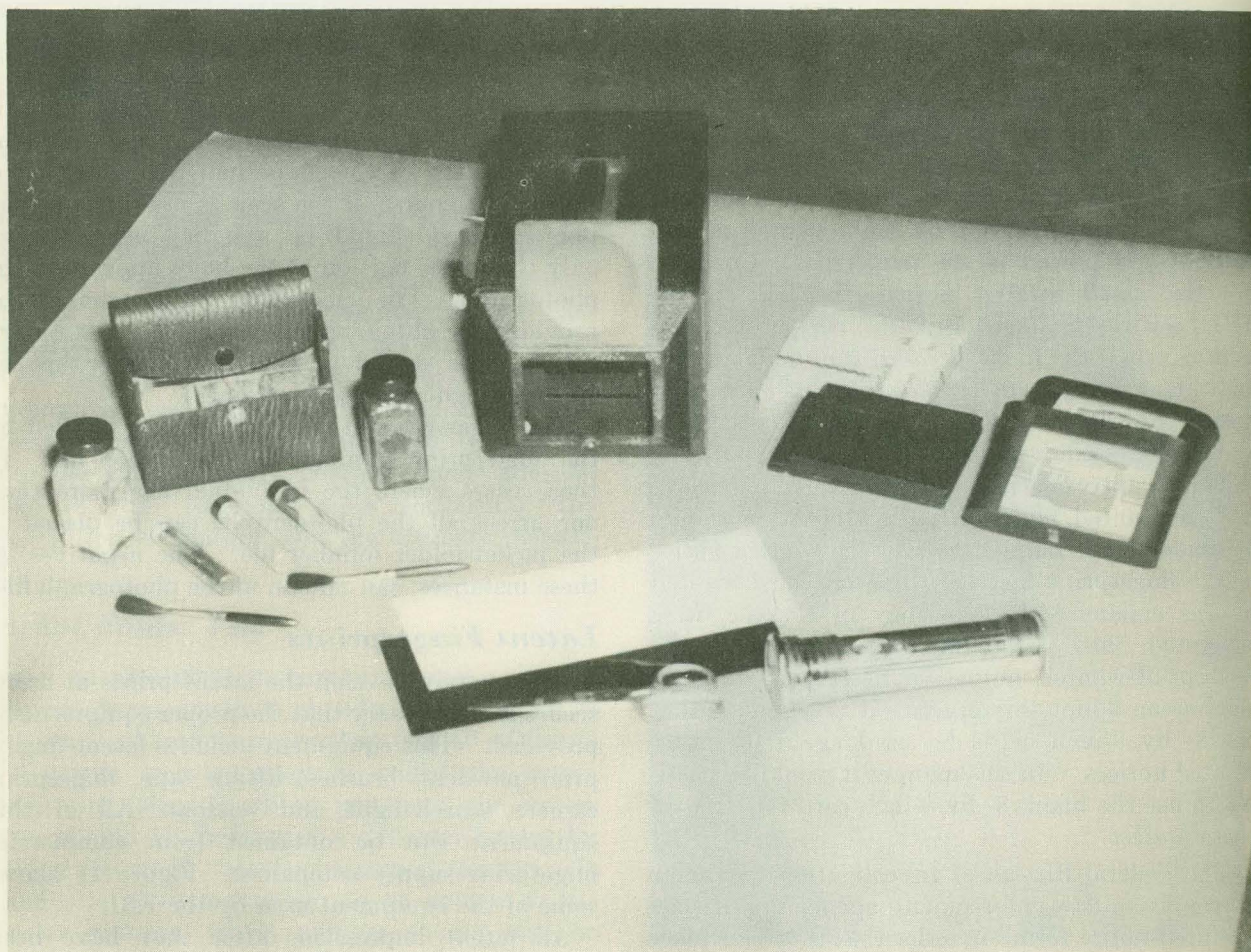
To adequately develop the latent prints at crime scenes it is necessary that the proper equipment be provided. This equipment includes latent fingerprint powders, brushes, lifting tape, fingerprint camera, search light, and scissors. All of this equipment can be obtained from commercial fingerprint supply companies. Figure 11 shows some of the equipment used by the FBI.

All latent impressions after they have been developed should be photographed with the fingerprint camera whenever possible and then

The fingerprints of suspects arrested and named are then compared with the latent impressions. All evidence should be properly packed and marked for any future court purposes. The negatives, photographs, and the lifts should be filed away in an envelope and assigned a latent fingerprint case number. On the outside of this envelope should also appear the name and location of the crime scene and the date the crime was committed.

tion it is suggested that an extra copy of the photographs of the latent impressions should be cut and pasted on a 3- by 5-inch card. On this card is placed the latent fingerprint case number. The latent impressions on these 3- by 5-inch cards should be filed in a special unidentified latent file. Each day before the regular arrest fingerprint cards are filed they should be compared with the latent impressions in the unidentified latent file.

It is important to the bureau to have complete information concerning the ultimate disposition on each arrest fingerprint card. If the disposition of a charge is known at the time the person is fingerprinted, this fact should be indicated in the space provided on the fingerprint card. For example, in the case of an individual who is ar-



FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

sted, fingerprinted, and turned over to the county jail, this disposition can be indicated on the fingerprint card which is forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The fingerprint card should not be held by the bureau pending final disposition of the charge.

In those cases where the disposition is pending prosecutive or court action, a separate 3 by 5 disposition file can be maintained. On these 3 by 5 cards information concerning the name, fingerprint number, color, sex, charge, name of arresting officers, and the fingerprint classification should appear. These cards are filed in a pending-disposition file. The 3 by 5 disposition cards are made at the time the fingerprints of the persons are taken. When the final disposition is obtained should be noted on the 3 by 5 card. In those cases where there is only one fingerprint card in the bureau the disposition can be noted on the name-index card or the reverse side of the bureau's fingerprint card. In those cases where there is a pocket-folder file for the individual this disposition card can then be placed in the folder.

"Disposition sheets" can be obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation for forwarding this information so that the files of the FBI will have complete information concerning the arrests. At the time the final disposition is obtained these disposition sheets can be completed and forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Death Notices

When persons whose fingerprints are on file are reported as deceased, the prints should be taken from the active file and assembled with any other prints of the person concerned. These should be plainly marked "Dead" and filed in a separate cabinet or section. All the index cards on this individual should also be marked "Dead" and filed in a separate section. These should be retained for possible future reference.

In this connection, "Death Notice" forms can be obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that information concerning these deaths can be properly noted in its fingerprint file.

It is believed that by following the basic ideas outlined, the officials of law-enforcement agencies can be assured of best results in establishing and maintaining a small identification bureau. For further information, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will furnish to duly constituted law-enforcement officials any additional data which may be of material assistance in the maintenance of such a bureau. Information concerning the classifying and filing of fingerprints, the developing of latent impressions by powders and chemicals is outlined in the FBI booklet entitled "Classification of Fingerprints."



IACP Honors Inspector Egan

The International Association of Chiefs of Police convention, meeting in Duluth, unanimously passed a resolution granting life membership to Inspector James S. Egan, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The resolution took the form of an expression of appreciation by active members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police for the services rendered during the past 20 years.



Notice

A notice in the October 1947 issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin pointed out that copies of the booklet "Classification of Fingerprints" were available to law-enforcement officers through orders placed with the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 40 cents a copy. For your further information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office will not send the material collect and, therefore, the necessary funds should accompany your order.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Chief Patrick "Paddy" McKee is one of the most respected and popular men in law-enforcement circles in Pennsylvania. He has served as a member of the Abington Township Police Department since August 6, 1909. In 1928 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and on January 1, 1932, to the position which he presently holds.

Chief McKee started his career in the days when patrolmen used horses to cover their beats, but under his leadership the department has grown until today it has 31 men, 10 police cars (each equipped with 2-way radios), and 2 motorcycles.

The chief is intensely interested in radio and photography. The police department radio station is the hub of activity and the key link in the chain connecting eight Montgomery County Police Departments. By example he has done much for the advancement of the profession of law enforcement.



Chief McKee

Outstanding Record by Binghamton Chief

Outstanding among chiefs of police in the State of New York is Michael J. Hanifin, of the Binghamton, N. Y., Police Department.

Chief Hanifin was born in 1893 and has devoted most of his life to law enforcement. He joined the police department in 1917 and has risen through the ranks. In 1939 he was appointed assistant chief of police and in August of 1942 became chief.

His progressive attitude toward law enforcement has given his department the best in equipment and training. He has developed a firearms training course for all members of his department, has set up an annual in-service training school, has expanded the record system, and has set up a modern police laboratory. He has been able to improve the personnel of his department by raising the civil-service qualifications for members.

At the present time Chief Hanifin is a member of the IACP and the law and legislative committee of the New York State Police Association.



Chief Hanifin



Officer Holmes and Bobby Thomas

Man on the Beat

With the exception of time out for service in the Army, Officer Henry Holmes, Jr., has spent the immediate past with the Birmingham, Ala., Police Department.

His Army record includes 17 months' overseas service in the Pacific and participation in numerous landing operations carried on in that theater at the heart of the conflict.

On his return Officer Holmes was assigned temporarily to an area on Birmingham's south side by Chief of Police C. Floyd Eddins. His work has been very successful. The district formerly was plagued with car pilferers, petty thieves, and juveniles who indulged in the destruction of street lights and other city property. Since Officer Holmes' assignment, such crimes and annoyances have been reduced, due, in part, to his influence on the young boys of the neighborhood, for the kids like and admire the man on their beat.

Eight-year-old Bobby Thomas, with the permission of his mother, has "made the rounds" daily and throughout each day with Officer Holmes. The big man and the little boy are a familiar sight in a neighborhood where the youngsters know the man who represents the law is their friend.

Bremerton Officers Train To Save Lives

During the spring of 1947, the Bremerton, Wash., Police Department lost an officer by drowning. The city, surrounded on three sides by water, does not expect a repetition of that loss.

Assistant Chief of Police Arthur N. Morken, FBI National Academy graduate and former life-guard, is presently conducting a swimming and lifesaving program for the entire department. Officer Morken instructs from 12 to 14 men each



"Neptune's Patrol"

day. Contests between the members in games of water polo, water tag, etc., give practical swimming experience to the trainees, for every member of the department must be able to swim 100 yards, must know lifesaving in the water, artificial respiration, disrobing in the water, and other features of rescue work. They are expected to pass the standard American Red Cross lifesaving tests.

The classes met every day for 4 weeks in July and are scheduled to continue from September through the fall and winter.



Getting a Kick Out of Training

MISCELLANEOUS

Canadian Authorities Seek Murderer

The Vancouver City Police Department holds a warrant for the arrest of one Walter Pavlukoff, with aliases, James Grey and James Miller, on the charge of murder. It is alleged that the fugitive entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, Canada, at about 3 p. m., on August 25, 1947, and shot the manager through the abdomen with a 9-millimeter Luger pistol. The subject escaped on foot and the manager died within a few minutes. When last seen, Pavlukoff was wearing a pair of dark bluish-grey pants, of worsted "glen" check, and a light-blue shirt. In his flight he discarded his hat, coat, and vest and a clip from the Luger loaded with four live cartridges. This man is considered an extremely dangerous and desperate criminal and has on more than one occasion threatened to shoot the next police officer who interferes with his activities. Every care should be exercised in his apprehension.

He has served time in the British Columbia Penitentiary and at the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill.

The Canadian Banker's Association offers \$5,000 in rewards for the arrest and conviction or for information leading to the arrest and conviction



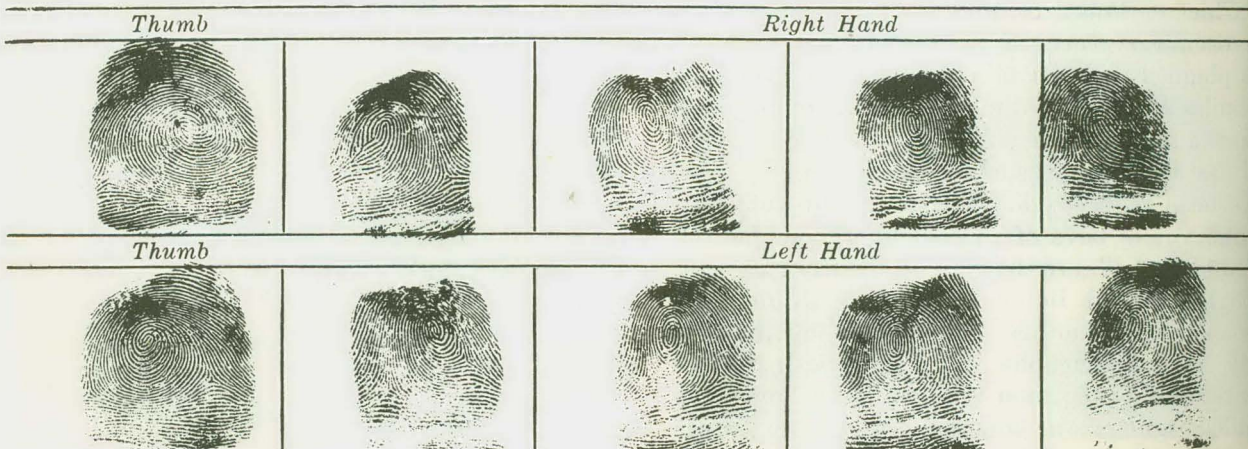
Walter Pavlukoff

of the person who shot and wounded the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, British Columbia, on August 25, 1947. Pavlukoff is described as follows:

Age.....	33.
Height.....	5 feet 11 inches.
Weight.....	165 pounds.
Eyes.....	Blue.
Hair.....	Light brown.
Complexion.....	Sallow.
Nationality.....	Canadian.
Peculiarities.....	Square jaw; usually shabbily dressed.

Vancouver Police Dept. No. 13557.
FBI No. 628555.

If located, arrest and hold, and either notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., or W. H. Mulligan, Chief Constable, Vancouver City Police Department, Vancouver, Canada.



Walter Pavlukoff
SIGNATURE



This impression is a very unusual formation. At first glance it may appear to be a loop. However, on close examination it will be found to possess all

the requirements for a double loop type whorl, i. e., two separate loop formations, two separate and distinct sets of shoulders, and two deltas.