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

December 1, 1949

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The FBI Laboratory dates from the closing days of November, 1932. At that time it was possible to envision, in a general way only, what the fusion of science and law enforcement on a broad scale could mean to the profession as a whole. The potentialities appeared to be great. Seventeen years later the breadth of development within this field is apparent.

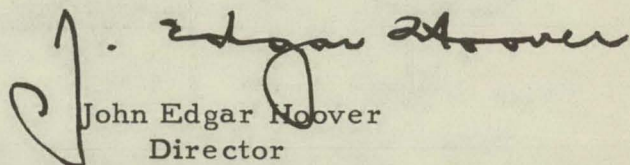
During the 1949 fiscal year, the FBI Laboratory conducted a total of 102,327 examinations of evidence, an increase of 37% over the previous year.

What science has meant to law enforcement is not fully indicated by cold statistics. Its true value is revealed only in the many instances in which it has pointed an implacable finger at the guilty, and, as conclusively, has stripped the veil of suspicion from the innocent.

Science is a vital factor in law enforcement. Today, the detective at the scene of a homicide, the investigator checking a tragic collision, the officer working on a break-in, each has a substantial ally working at his side. The challenge of scientific law enforcement has been accepted.

We are proud of the cooperative effort which has made development of the FBI Laboratory possible. As in the past seventeen years, its facilities continue to be at your service.

Very truly yours,

The handwritten signature of John Edgar Hoover is written in dark ink. It is a stylized, cursive signature that reads "J. Edgar Hoover".

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Police Buildings— Remodeling

Introduction

An effort was made in a previous article to present suggestions and building plans which might prove useful to those engaged in designing and constructing a new police building.

A new building, however, is not the answer for those communities which do not have appropriate funds. The only solution for them may be remodeling the existing structure. In this article

there are furnished some ideas along these lines and accompanying illustrations which may be helpful.

Need for Remodeling

There may be several reasons why an existing police department building needs to be remodeled. Perhaps the first which should be considered is the general appearance. The general appearance

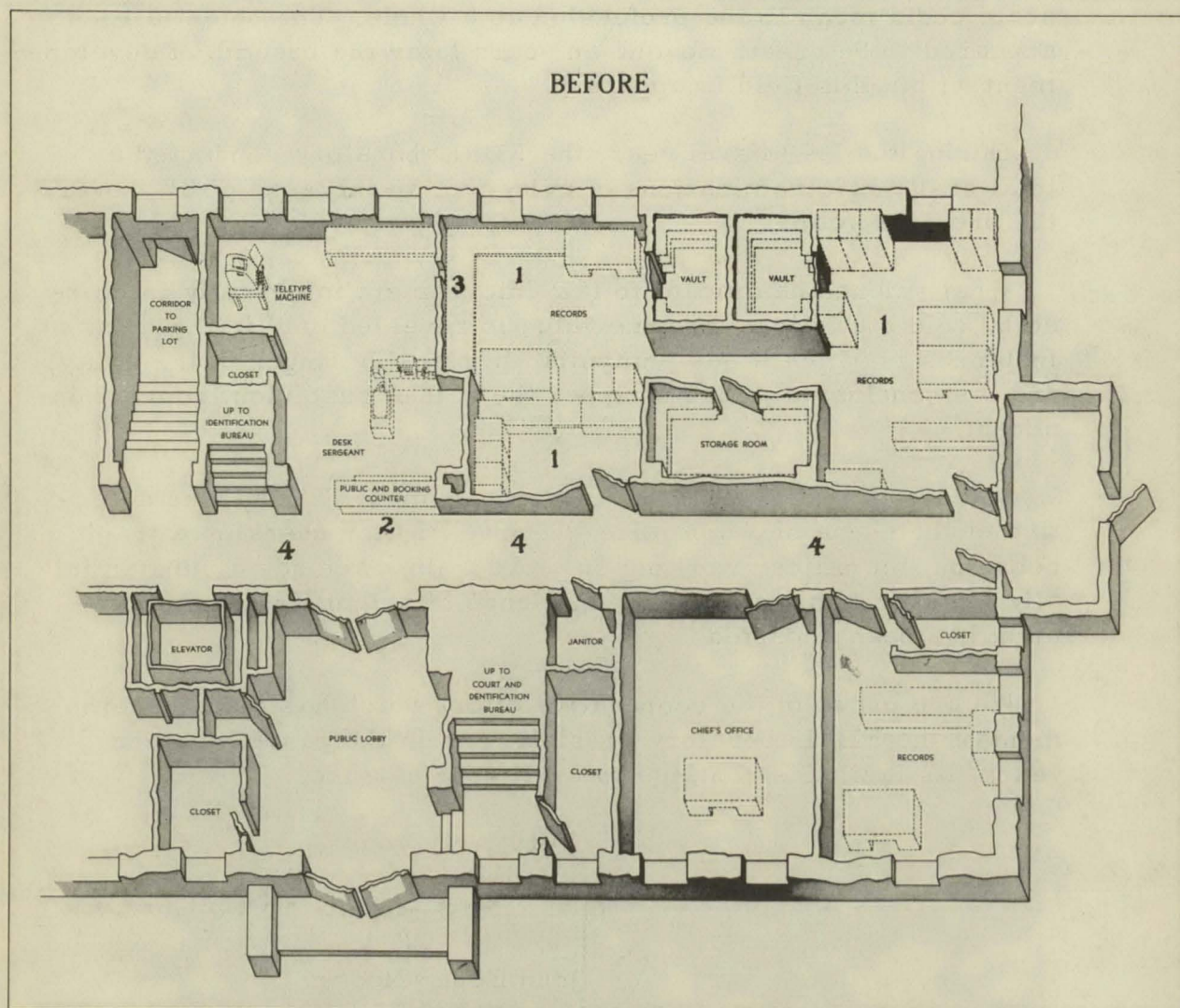


Figure 1a.

of the building can promote good will or ill will. Neither the public nor the police can be proud of a structure which is ugly and conspicuously out of date.

It has been said that a person can do no better work than the tools with which he is provided. It would be difficult to conceive of a police department operating today without police cars, fingerprint records, and other devices of scientific and modern criminal investigative procedures. Many departments, however, are still working in buildings, the facilities of which have not been improved since the advent of the automobile and modern methods of law enforcement.

We need only to draw an analogy between a police building and a professional man's office. If one steps into an attractive, orderly office or suite of offices, an impression of competence is

obtained. The same impression results when observing a modern, clean, well-lighted, and functional police building. Confidence is generated by its mere physical appearance.

Some old police department buildings may be improved by cleaning and redecorating, while others cannot be lifted out of the depths of antiquity without complete remodeling.

A second consideration in the remodeling of old police buildings is prompted by changes in the organizational structure of the department. For example, a department is reorganized to create a new major division, such as a records and communications division. Before the change, all units maintained their own records with no space available for the new records division. The objective of reorganization would be defeated unless the space were redesigned to handle the new unit.

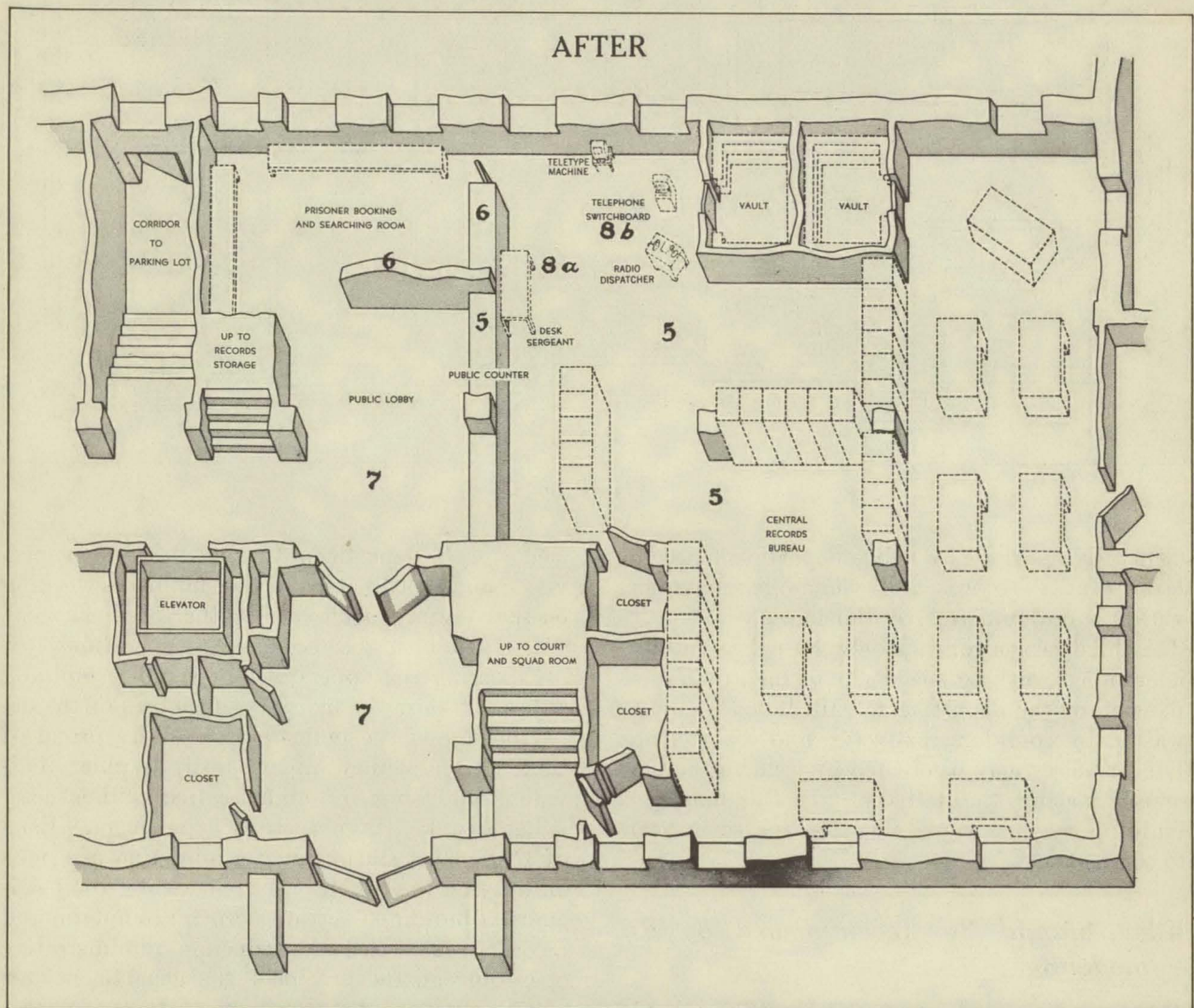


Figure 1b.

BEFORE

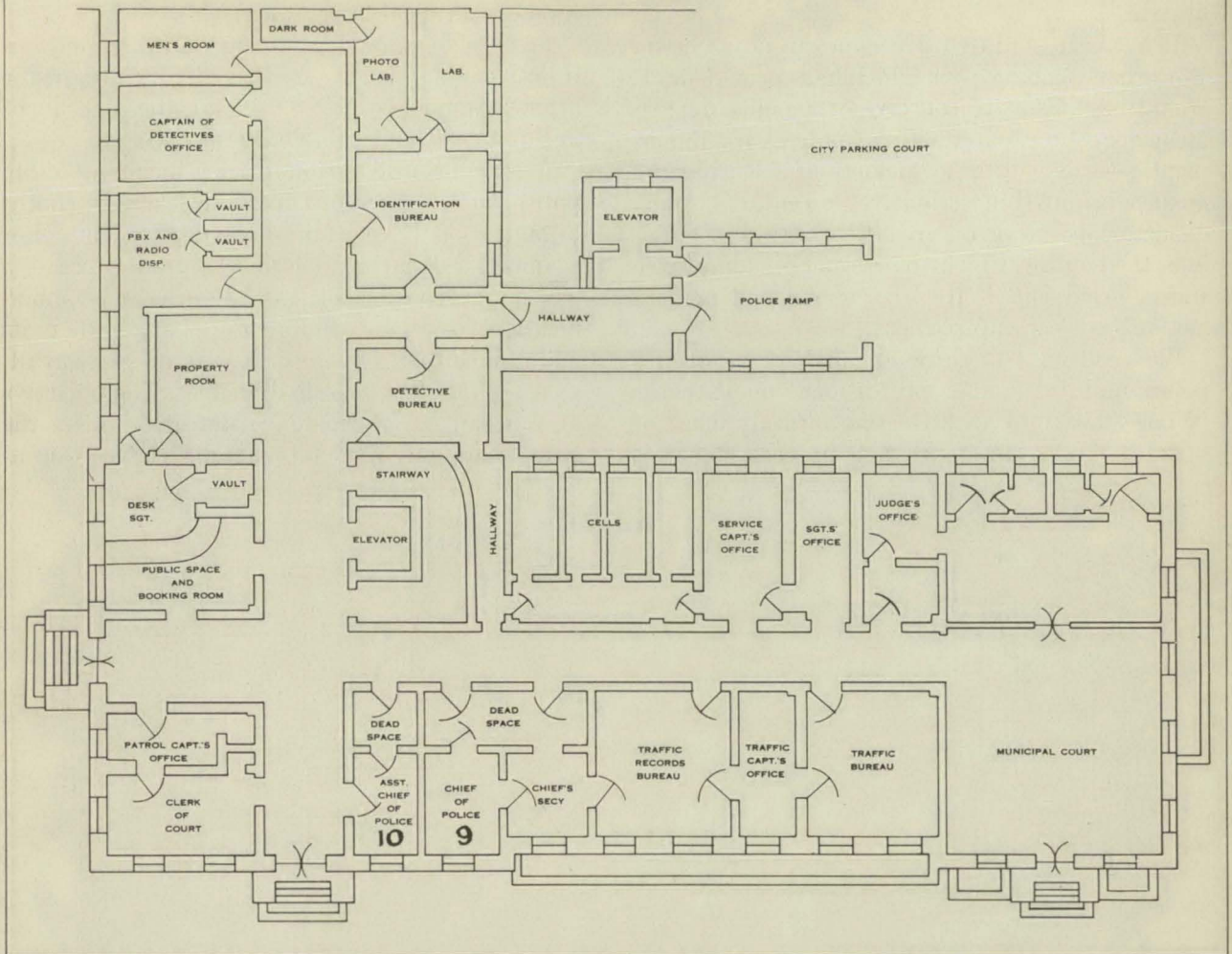


Figure 2a.

Generally speaking, a police department needs a large central records and communications office within its administrative division.

A third reason for remodeling a police building is cramped working space, due to the gradual expansion of the department. Much space may be wasted by corridors, hallways, and lobby space. Larger offices may be created by reducing in size, or eliminating, the hallways. In this manner a building may be made adequate for some years to come.

What Should Be Accomplished by Remodeling

The remodeling of any police building should serve a definite purpose. It should increase the effi-

ciency of the department by allowing closer supervision and coordination of the employees working on the administrative level. Increased efficiency will result in higher economy of operations.

Changing the appearance of a police building will often raise the morale of members of the department. If the police personnel are proud of their quarters, they are naturally happier individuals and work of a higher caliber will ensue.

Let us take a hypothetical department. Each of 15 precinct stations had a minimum of 3 men on duty on each shift. By remodeling the headquarters building to create a central complaint and records room, thereby reducing administrative operations in the precincts, the department was able to cut one man from each shift in each station—a total of 45 men. The central complaint

AFTER

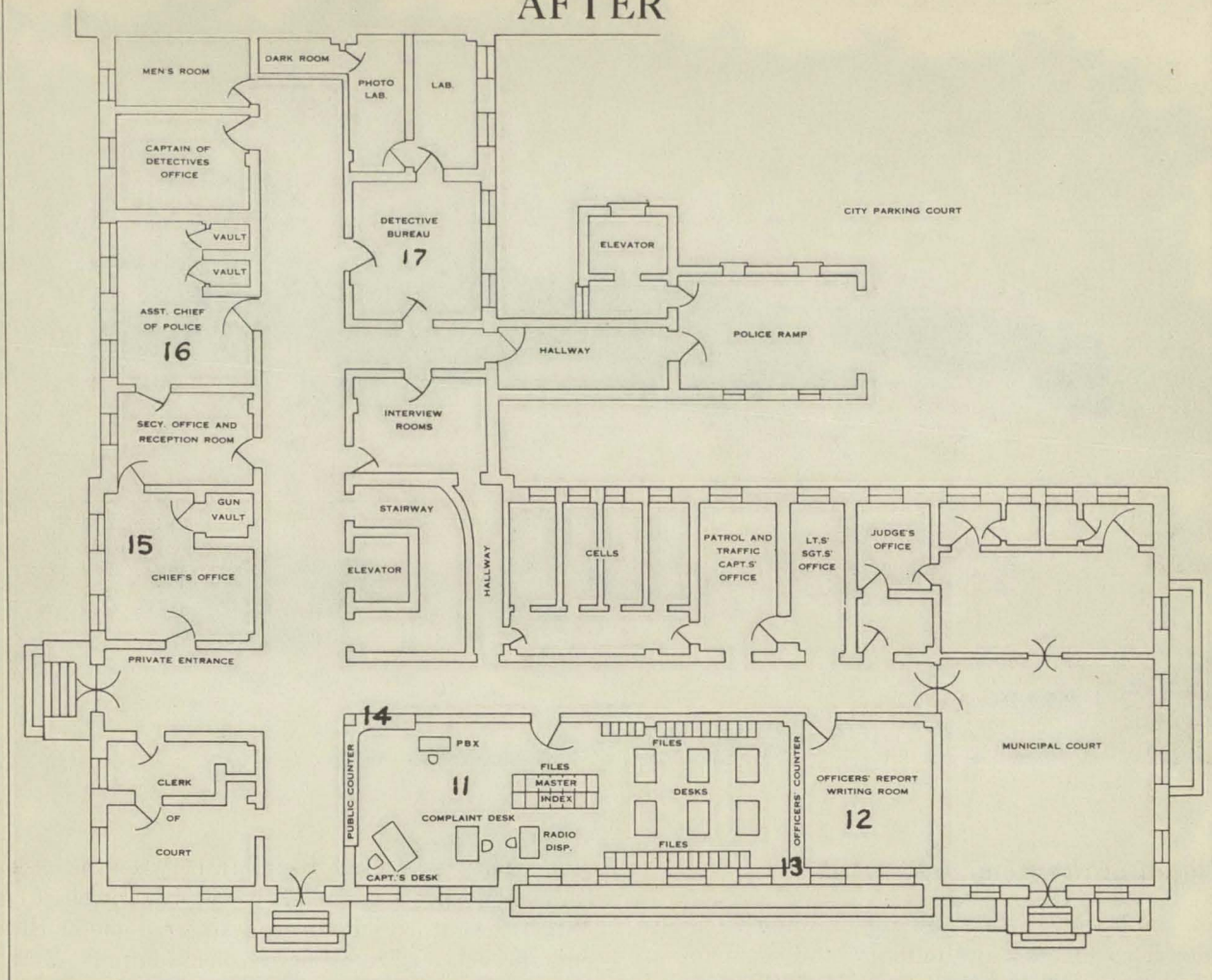


Figure 2b.

room utilized 15 of these men, and 30 were released for outside patrol work. Assuming that each man earned an average salary of \$3,000, the saving would be \$90,000 per year. The outside patrol strength would be increased by 30 men, or in dollars and cents, \$90,000 worth of added strength.

If the remodeling of headquarters to create a central complaint and records room would effect a savings in manpower as outlined above, the expense of remodeling would appear to be justified.

Let us assume another department had a decentralized records system. Here, too, the department was reorganized to place all records and other administrative functions under a single head in a central records bureau. The department had one radio dispatcher in the radio dispatching office on each shift. A desk sergeant and a jailer

on each shift were located in another office. The identification bureau, located on a separate floor in the police building, which was open during normal business hours, used two officers and one typist. The traffic bureau utilized the services of two typists, two clerks, and two police officers. The juvenile bureau and detective bureau had one and two stenographers, respectively, and the existing records bureau kept two officers and three clerks occupied.

After the records were centralized in the business office, the following employees were utilized: three radio dispatchers (one for each shift), three desk or complaint officers, two identification officers, four record clerks, three stenographers, and three typists, a total of 18 employees, which represented a net saving of 8 employees.

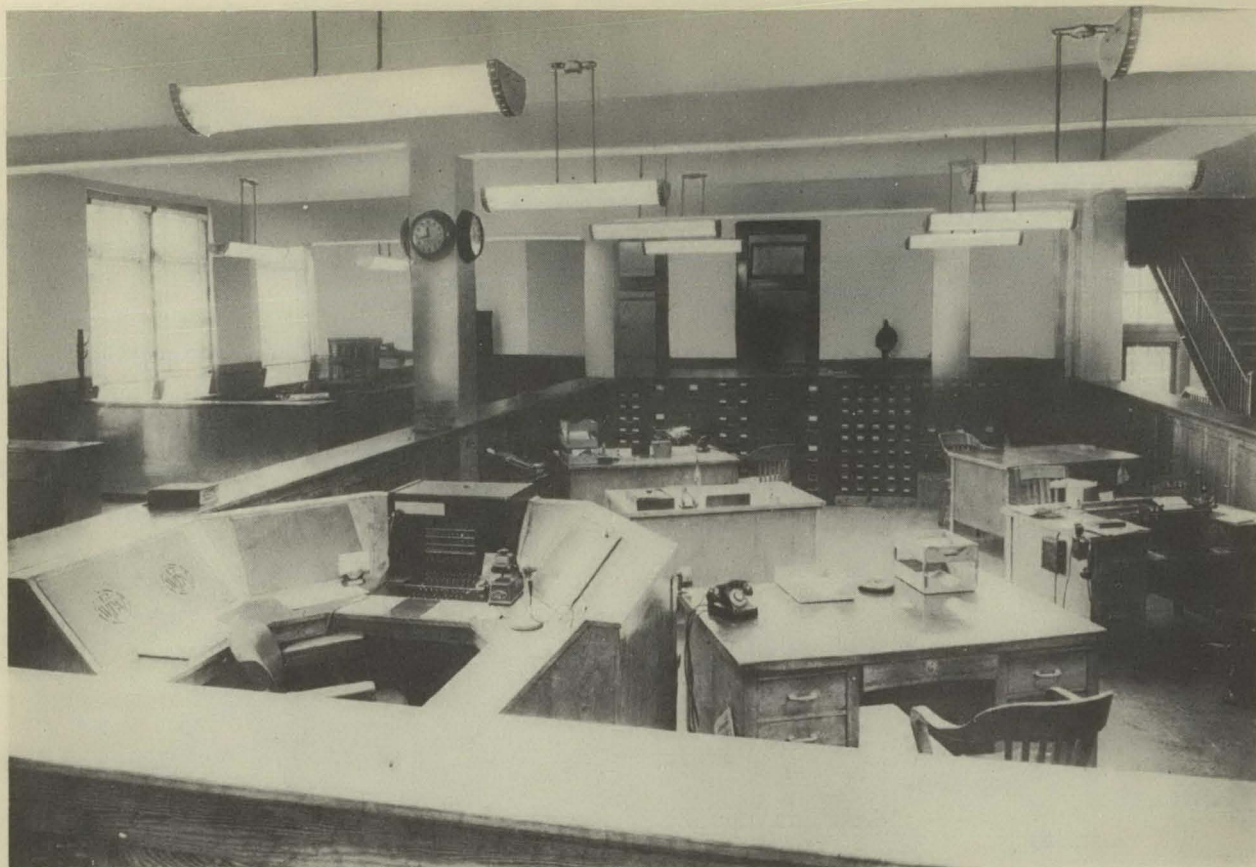


Figure 3.

Planning the Remodeling Job

It is impossible to state how any building should be remodeled unless a preliminary study is made of the particular building. It is important to emphasize one point, however. Appropriate architects and engineers should be employed to determine whether the proposed changes are structurally sound.

In remodeling an old building, all the essential features included in the plans and discussion appearing in the October 1949, issue of the **FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin** should be considered.

A comparison of figures 1a and 1b illustrates what remodeling an old police building may accomplish.

In figure 1a, records were decentralized in several rooms with the identification records being located on the second floor (1).¹ Only a small counter was provided for the handling of prisoners, members of the public, and police employees

(2). There was a small window between the desk sergeant's office and one of the records rooms (3). When the record employees left for home at the end of the day all records were "locked up." With the numerous small rooms, filing cabinets had to be placed in every available corner. Obviously, this arrangement was not conducive to maximum efficiency. With the numerous counters and lobby space in front of the counters, much needed space was wasted or ill-used. In addition, considerable space was not utilized in the corridor running through the middle of the building from one end to the other (4). As may be observed, it would be difficult to maintain a master name index in this arrangement.

In figure 1b, all of the partitions were removed to create one large records room. A much longer counter was provided for the public and officers of the department (5). A private counter for prisoners was made possible by constructing a partial partition as shown (6). The lobby space for the public and officers was likewise increased (7).

The identification records were brought down to the first floor, which made space available for a

¹ Numbers in parentheses refer to the numbers in Figs. 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2b.

squad room and chief's office on the second floor. Moving the squad room allowed the Detective Bureau to expand into much-needed space. The functions of all record employees in the large records room could be coordinated with closer supervision. The desk sergeant and radio dispatcher were made a part of the records bureau (8a and 8b).

Through such an arrangement all records of the department were available on a 24-hour basis and the establishment of a master name index was made possible. In figure 2a, a situation exists similar to that in figure 1a. Records and communications were decentralized. Here, too, most of the records were available to the line operating officers of the department only during normal business hours. With such an arrangement, it is practically impossible for the department to establish a master name index which is the key to the police department record system. Also note that the offices of the chief of police (9) and his assistant (10) were far too small for necessary conferences.

In figure 2b, a possible solution to the existing problem is illustrated. The large records room was created by removing the several partitions on one side of the corridor where the chief and his assistant and secretary had their offices as well as the traffic records bureau, traffic captain's office, and traffic bureau (11). This change allowed the department to have an officers' report writing room (12) adjacent to the courtroom and separated from the records room by an "officers' counter" (13). A public counter appears at the opposite end of

the records room (14). Through this rearrangement of space, larger offices were provided for the chief of police and his assistant (15 and 16). Badly needed space was made available to the detective bureau (17) and all records and communications were centralized.

The rearrangement of space as illustrated in this remodeling project not only has a tendency to raise the morale of the police department, but tends also to enhance the public relationship and to present a businesslike arrangement of space.

The photograph in figure 3 shows the present Central Business Office of the Charlotte, N. C., Police Department. Prior to remodeling, a squad locker room and other offices occupied the center space shown in the photograph. Through dark hallways, one was led around this floor to the various offices. After remodeling, a well-lighted office geared to efficient operation was made a reality. From a public relations standpoint the benefit of such a change cannot be measured. The records are made equally accessible to the public and the offices of the department.

While the remodeling of a police building may not solve all of the problems of a law enforcement agency, due to the fact that the building was not originally planned as a police building, it may at least be a step in the right direction toward solving some of the organizational and administrative problems of the department.

Prior to remodeling, the staff functions may be completely decentralized. Modernization, however, may well result in a higher level of efficiency.

Files Yield Identity in Less Than an Hour

On April 21, 1949, a letter from the Rhode Island State Police, dated April 19, 1949, was received in the FBI. It stated that the body of a white male had been washed ashore on Patience Island in Narragansett Bay, R. I. Authorities were not able to obtain fingerprints from the corpse and had been unable to establish the identity of the man, although they thought the body might be that of one Frank Olson, a seaman missing from the coal barge, *F. J. Bradley*, which was docked at Providence, R. I.

Sgt. Charles J. Gallagher of the Rhode Island State Police, Portsmouth Barracks, and Benjamin P. Phillips, Chief of Police, Portsmouth, R. I., delivered the 10 fingers of the deceased to the Single Fingerprint Section on April 22, 1949.

A primary classification was obtained from the fingers and rushed to the Card Index Section, together with the name "Frank Olson." Failing to find a fingerprint record under that name and classification, the searcher in the Card Index Section checked all double names beginning with the letter "F" and using the last name of Olson. She located two fingerprint cards, one an alien registration and one an applicant, bearing the name Frans August Olson. The fingerprints on these cards were identified with fingers of the deceased.

The two officers who delivered the fingers of the deceased to the FBI were able to take the specimens with them on their return, inasmuch as the identification had been effected within 1 hour of their receipt in the Single Fingerprint Section.

Portable Range Equipment

The firearms range equipment—a portable, collapsible target frame and a portable, collapsible barricade for use in the practical pistol course—illustrated and explained in the accompanying photographs, is worthy of note and may be of assistance to law enforcement agencies.

The target frame and barricade were designed and built by cooperative personnel at the Ramey Air Force Base, P. R.

The design of this particular equipment was prompted by the fact that it was found difficult to set up and maintain a permanent practical pistol course installation at Camp Tortuguero, where FBI firearms training is held on the island. With the equipment illustrated in the accompanying pictures, it is possible to lay out a course with great dispatch in any area.

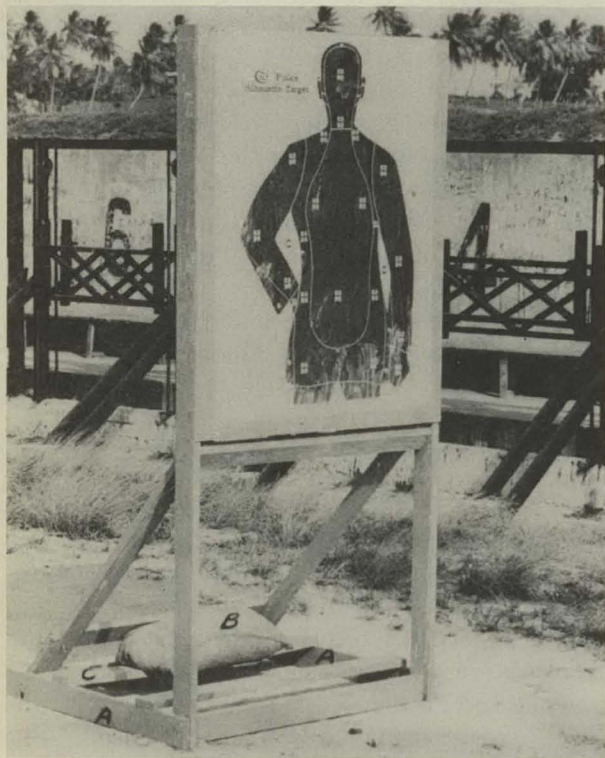


Figure 1.—Front view of target frame. Unfolded, the frame measures 7 feet high and 42 inches wide. The ground rests (A) are 4 feet long. The target facing of masonite is 42 inches wide and 48 inches high. (The target frame is sufficiently rigid without the board facing nailed on the front. Target cloth would be preferable.) To prevent the target frame from being blown over by high winds, a sandbag (B) weighing about 50 pounds may be placed on crosspiece (C) as illustrated.

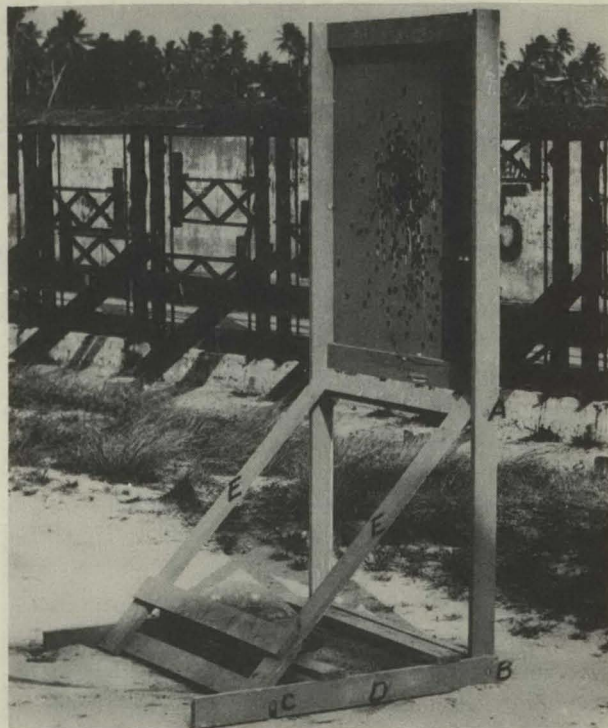


Figure 2.—Rear view of target frame. It will be noted that all joints—A, B, and C—are wooden $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-in-diameter dowel pins. No metal, other than nails, is used in the frame, thereby reducing the ricocheting of bullets to a minimum. The ground rests (D) are 4 feet in length and the diagonal support (E) attaches to the ground rests (D) by means of a slot joint (C). In the event the dowel joints (A, B, and C) are destroyed by stray bullets, repairs may easily be made by replacing the wooden dowel pins. The target frame is made of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -by-4-inch lumber.

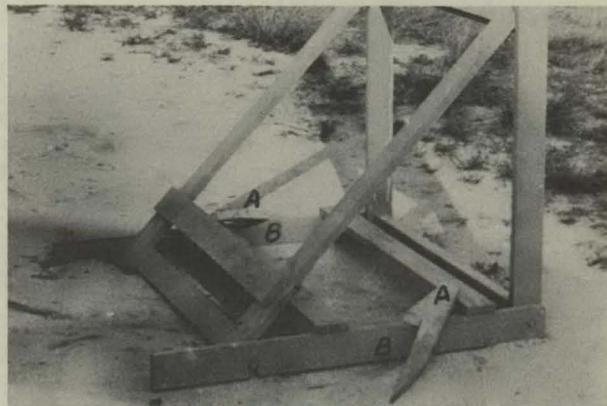


Figure 3.—In the event target frame is used during high winds, and if soil conditions permit, 20-inch stakes (A) of the type illustrated may be utilized to hold the ground rests (B) firmly to earth, preventing the frame from blowing over.

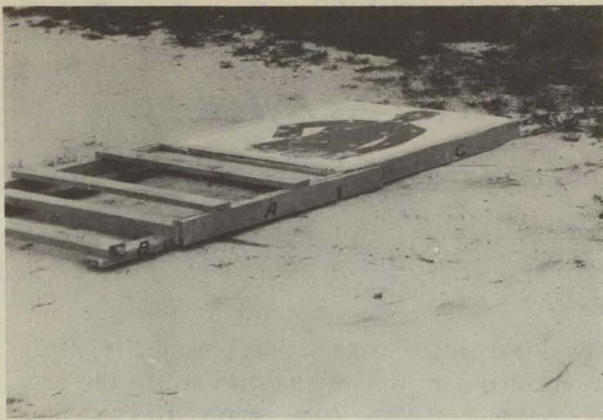


Figure 4.—Target frame completely collapsed. Ground rests (A) fold up toward the front of the facing on the outside of the upright standards (C) of the target frame. Diagonal support (B) folds up on the inside of upright standards (C). In its collapsed state the target frame measures 8 feet 4 inches by 42 inches and weighs approximately 70 pounds. In the collapsed state, with the facing up, the target frame may be carried easily by two individuals.



Figure 5.—Front view of portable barricade. Barricade is made of $1\frac{1}{4}$ - by 4-inch lumber with facing of masonite. When unfolded, it measures 7 feet high and 30 inches wide. The ground rests (C) have a length of 4 feet. To prevent the barricade from being blown over by high winds, a sand bag (A) weighing about 50 pounds may be placed on crosspieces (B) as illustrated.

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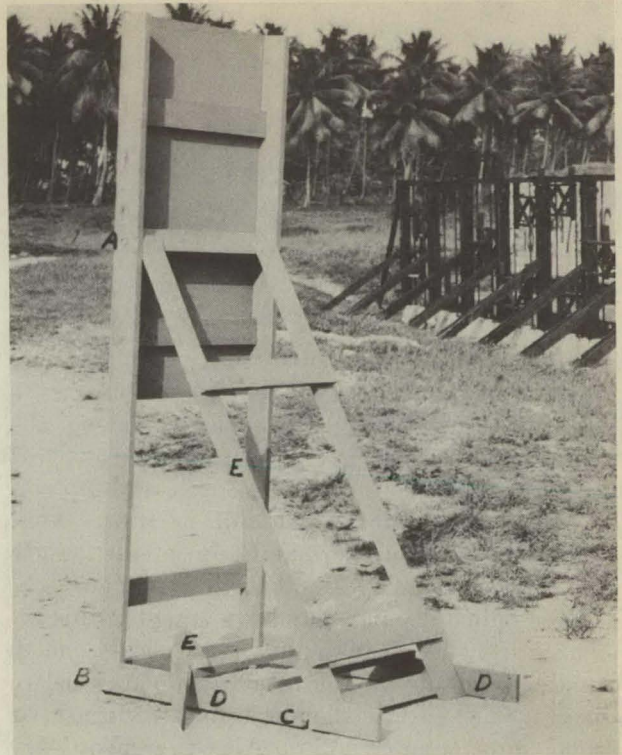


Figure 6.—Rear view of barricade. Joints A, B, and C are $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-in-diameter, wooden dowel pins. As in the target frame, no metal other than nails is used in construction, thereby reducing chance of ricocheting bullets. Ground rests (D) are 4 feet in length. Diagonal support (E) attaches to the ground rests (D) by means of slot joints (C). Soil permitting, 20-inch stakes (E) of the type shown may be utilized to hold the ground rests (D) firmly, preventing the barricade from blowing over. Dowel pin joints A, B, and C, if destroyed by bullets, may be repaired by inserting new dowel pins.

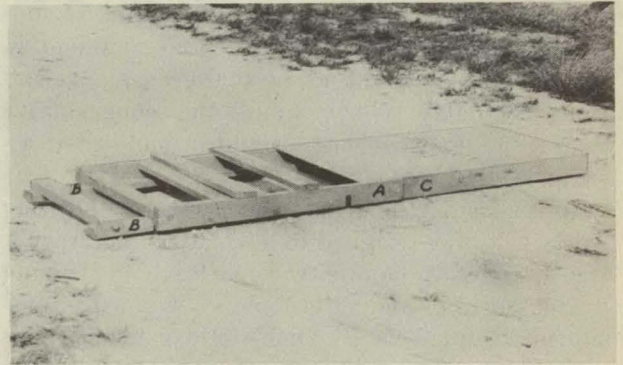


Figure 7.—The collapsed barricade. Ground rests (A) fold up toward the front of the facing on the outside of the frame (C) of the barricade. Diagonal support (B) folds up on the inside of the frame (C) of the barricade. In its collapsed state the barricade measures 8 feet by 30 inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and weighs approximately 50 pounds. It may be carried with ease by two persons.

TRAFFIC

Louisville Women Solve School Traffic Problem

by CAPT. GERALD C. KOPP,¹ Superintendent, Police Educational Bureau, Louisville, Ky., Police Department

The life of a child is a sacred trust. As protectors of the community the police department must share in safeguarding that trust. Among the many problems facing a police department, be it large or small, is one that begins in early September and continues until the middle of June. That problem is protecting youngsters against traffic hazards as they go back and forth to school.

Most police departments have accepted this responsibility, but have found it a difficult one to handle. One obstacle is insufficient personnel to direct traffic at all the dangerous intersections that school children must cross. Also, the time of day when school begins is likewise a busy time for police officers.

The Louisville, Ky., Police Department was faced with such a situation. To combat the problem, certain officers were assigned to handle traffic at school crossings. On paper such a plan appeared to be adequate. In practice, this procedure failed.

The officers given this assignment were not lax in their duty or unwilling to accept such a responsibility. Actually, they were efficient and most of them took particular enjoyment in making friends with the youngsters. Failure was imminent in that the officers could not be at their separate stations regularly. They would no sooner arrive than a sudden emergency would demand their assistance elsewhere.

In the Louisville department, every man on day work, who was assigned to a squad or motorcycle, was assigned to handle traffic at a school crossing in the morning and afternoon. Two men are assigned to squad cars. One would get out at his assigned corner and the other would drive on to his area. The officers on school traffic were subject to radio calls and for this reason the driver would park the police car close to his post in order that he could hear the radio calls. If the dispatcher called him for some emergency the officer

would leave his school crossing, pick up his partner from the other crossing and proceed to the scene of the emergency. Also, many times officers would receive radio calls just prior to the time when they should be at the school crossing. Consequently, the children would be left at such locations unprotected. Whenever the officers' off days came around, the same situation would arise.

School patrols were organized to give the children added security but even though these youngsters did, and are doing, an outstanding job, it was not the solution to the problem. The patrol members direct the movements of the children, not the traffic. Some of the thoroughfares carried such heavy traffic that there was hardly a lull sufficient to permit the children to cross safely.



Mrs. Nancy Farnsley, wife of Louisville's mayor, and Col. David A. McCandless, director of safety, admire school traffic guard uniform modeled by a Louisville matron.

¹ A graduate of the FBI National Academy.



First graduating class of Louisville's School Traffic Guards. (Photo by Courier Journal and Louisville Times.)

At this time the mayor of Louisville, the Honorable Charles Farnsley, started his weekly "beef session." Citizens who have complaints bring them to the attention of Mr. Farnsley at these informal conferences. If he believes that there is a possible solution for the complainant he turns the complaint over to a particular department.

At these "beef sessions" parents were continuously bringing to the attention of the mayor the fact that many school crossings were unprotected. These complaints were turned over to Col. David A. McCandless, Louisville's director of safety, to "do something about it." Colonel McCandless and Col. Carl Heustis, chief of police, shifted police officers from one spot to another trying to give the children protection where it was most needed. Actually, the result was the same as "robbing Peter to pay Paul." When the executive officers of the police department had reached their "wits' end" Colonel McCandless struck on an idea.

"Why not let the mothers of these children help do this job of protecting these youngsters on their way to and from school"? A survey was made and it was found that three other cities had such programs. Those cities are Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago.

An extensive study was made of the set-up of each city. The data obtained from this study was presented to the mayor who in turn made a request of the board of aldermen for a sum of \$55,000 to outfit and pay 25 women to act as school traffic guards. The request was granted.

The next step was to petition the civil service commission that applicants be accepted for these new positions. Standards were soon set for applicants. They must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height but not over 5 feet 10 inches. They must be within 15 percent of standard weight, be in good physical condition and have no physical handicaps. They must have at least an eighth grade education and must be citizens of the United States. They must not work more than 4 hours a day, 5 days a week. Pay was set at \$50 per month. If the applicant qualifies under these standards the civil service board administers a written and oral examination. If the applicant successfully passes these examinations, her name is certified to the director of safety for possible appointment.

Louisville's first 25 school traffic guards were appointed February 7, 1949, and turned over to me for 2 weeks of training.

The training program consisted of five 4-hour sessions each week. The course included traffic laws, police courtesy, emergency first aid, manual control of traffic and rules and regulations for school traffic guards. The first week comprises classroom study, the second, on-the-job training.

On February 23, 1949, the first 25 women school traffic guards were initiated to handling Louisville traffic. Louisville motorists had been forewarned by newspaper and radio publicity about the "lady traffic officers" and many wondered what the results would be. Seasoned traffic of-



Col. Carl E. Heustis, Chief of Police, addresses the graduating class of School Traffic Guards, Recruit Police Officers, and Recruit Policewomen.

ficers speculated as to whether the women could last in heavy traffic. The answer came soon. Motorists soon learned to like and respect the serious, businesslike, but pleasant, "lady traffic officer."

Police officers were astonished at the ease with which these women handled their assignments. School principals and parent-teacher groups welcomed the school traffic guards into their meetings and parents felt relieved now that their children were receiving proper protection. The experiment was so well received that the board of aldermen granted funds for 25 additional school traffic guards, who were employed September 1, 1949.

School traffic guards do not have the power of arrest. If a guard observes a violation she will

admonish the violator if possible. If the violator does not stop, such information is turned in to the police educational bureau where a record is made of the violation and a letter of warning is sent to the car owner. There have been several cases where school traffic guards have witnessed serious violations and reported them. An investigation by police officers determined the identity of the driver of the vehicle at the time of violation and then the guard who witnessed the violation was called to swear to a warrant for the driver's arrest. The guards appeared as witnesses in traffic court. Up to date, convictions in these cases have been 100 percent.

The school traffic guards are under the supervision of the commanding officers of the police educational bureau. Two patrolmen of this bureau make periodic checks and turn in reports concerning the work of the women guards.

The blue-gray uniforms worn by the Louisville School Traffic Guards were especially designed. Col. Carl Heustis had selected a somewhat military type of uniform for the women. The selection was published in a local newspaper. Mrs. Clare Logan, a designer of women's clothes, read the newspaper article and remarked that Colonel Heustis was a good chief of police but she didn't think much of his selection of women's clothes. She offered to design, free of charge, a more feminine type of uniform. Her offer was accepted and her product was very pleasing to the most critical eye. The design is definitely a uniform, yet parallels the latest fashion.

Derby Day in Louisville always presents a tremendous traffic problem. On that day all Louisville police officers are shifted to a 12-hour watch instead of the usual 8 hours. All available manpower is assigned to handle traffic. Last Derby Day, May 7, the school traffic guards were called out to assist. They worked 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and again from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. For this 8 hours of work they were paid the same daily wage that a patrolman, grade C, is paid. Their work was outstanding.

The school traffic guards have solved the problem of constant and adequate protection for school children. The 50 school guards presently employed have relieved nearly all the police officers from school traffic. It is hoped that with another school year all police officers will be relieved of the extra duty now performed by the women of Louisville.

POLICE TRAINING

I. PERTINENT POLICE TECHNIQUES (CONCLUDED)

7. Restraining and handcuffing holds

NOTE.—While the following techniques, with the exception of the “bar toehold,” have been presented previously, they are again brought to your attention for the purpose of emphasizing their value in situations which require restraining or handcuffing a recalcitrant individual.

(a) *Bar toehold*.—In the course of a struggle you succeed in taking your adversary to the floor, face down. (If adversary is on his back, a “toehold” can be used to turn him over.) Immediately grasp both his ankles, lifting and placing the left ankle in the bend of his right knee (fig. 223). Then place your right foot directly in front of adversary’s left heel and drop to your left knee, trapping his right leg in your crotch. Pain is inflicted to adversary’s knee by forcing his toe forward with your body (fig. 224). (A variation of the above technique, using your own ankle as a “bar,” is illustrated in figs. 225 and 226.)



Figure 223.

¹ This is the twenty-first and last of this series of articles. In studying the various methods employed you should constantly refer to the January 1948 Bulletin which sets forth general instructions and safety precautions.

Defensive Tactics



Figure 224.



Figure 225.



Figure 226.

(b) Finger lock.—

1. Left hand (fig. 227). (See I-1 (e) 1 for detailed explanation.)

2. Right hand (fig. 228). (See I-1 (e) 2 for detailed explanation.)

(c) Thumb and forefinger (fig. 229). (See I-1 (c) and (d) for detailed explanation.)

(d) Bar hammer lock (figs. 230 and 231). (See G-2 (a), (b), and (c) for detailed explanation.)

(e) Arm between legs (fig. 232). (See I-5 (a) and I-6 (a) for detailed explanation.)

(f) Rear strangle lock (fig. 233). (See F-12 (b), I-5 (c), and I-6 (e) for detailed explanation.)

(This concludes the series of articles.)



Figure 227.



Figure 228.

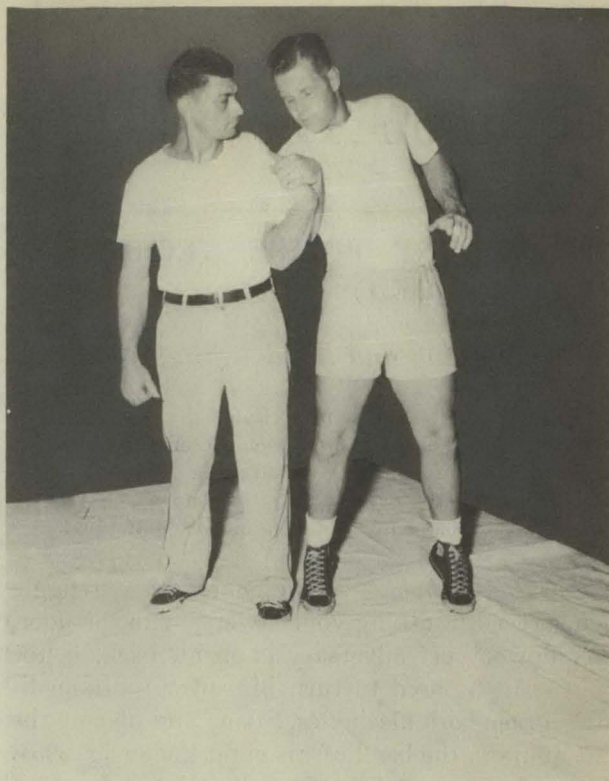


Figure 229.



Figure 230.

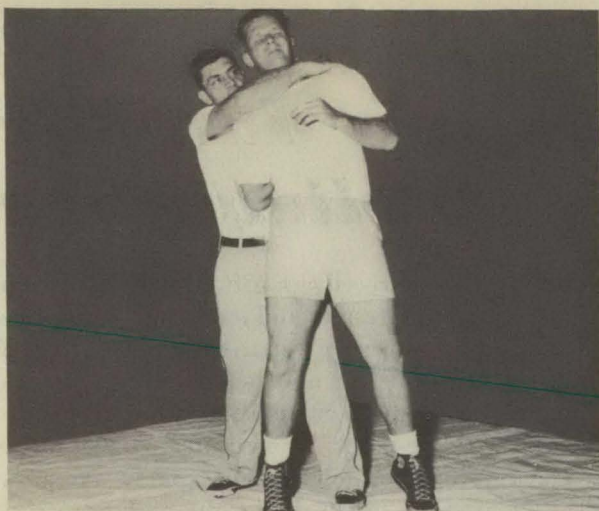


Figure 231.



Figure 232-



Figure 233.

A Bonus for Marksmanship

Chief of Police Guy Woodward, Oceanside, Calif., with the assistance of an FBI instructor, organized an intensive firearms training school for his personnel of 22 officers. Very few of his men had had previous opportunity for formal firearms training.

The school ran 6 hours daily for a period of 10 days. Interest was created rapidly. Few qualified when the first scores were recorded, but after the burning of much powder, the averages steadily climbed and more than one "possible" was scored.

The men were "broken in" on the fundamental bull's-eye target and then graduated to the practical pistol course, using the silhouette target. There was also training with shotgun, machine gun, and rifle. A match was held at the conclusion of the training, and now over 95 percent of the men exceed the required qualifying score of 60.

The success of the new school soon reached the official ears of the city administrator, James E. Neal. He and Chief Woodward prepared an amendment to the city wage scale ordinance, providing for extra amounts of pay for officers of the department who qualify monthly for ratings of marksman, sharpshooter, expert pistol, or distinguished marksman.

The amendment was unanimously passed by the Oceanside City Council and provides for extra pay, ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 per month, depending on the rating obtained each month.

Chief Woodward states that although the pay addition is small, the chance to win it has created a real enthusiasm among the officers and, equally important, a healthy competitive spirit has resulted in excellent average scores.

Firing practice was formerly held every 60 days. Now the men fire each week on a modern range built by the officers themselves since the conclusion of the school. It is within 5 minutes' drive of the station house. Primers and lead molded by prisoners are furnished, and each officer loads his own ammunition. Competitive matches are held periodically.

Chief Woodward bases this newly created interest on the part of his men in marksmanship on the fine cooperative spirit of his city council. He advises that he will be happy to furnish the details of the wage ordinance to any interested department.

CRIME PREVENTION

Twelve years ago the Bremerton, Wash., Police Department took up arms against a problem which was becoming critical in many cities. The problem—juvenile delinquency; the weapons—promoting proper activities and selling the public a program designed to develop good citizenship in young and old.

Today the program, sparked by Assistant Chief of Police Arthur Morken and heartily endorsed by Chief of Police Charles Lewis, is an accepted part of the city's daily life. The police department sponsors and promotes youth activities and social events and encourages school sports and school activities. Each year new ideas and activities are added to the established programs until today there is almost a constant schedule of events, with one leading into another.

At the beginning of each school term the police department sponsors a wide-scale "back to school" program. This is designed to remind motorists that school children will be on the streets again and to urge them to be especially careful at school crossings. Special safety leaflets (10,000 printed for approximately \$40) are distributed by the city water department in the monthly bills; safety talks are given over the local radio station; short safety films are shown in the theaters; and merchant-sponsored safety ads are carried in the newspapers.

A few weeks after the children have returned to their classes, Assistant Chief Morken begins a systematic program of personal visits to each school. Wearing full-dress uniform he presents safety demonstrations, chalk talks, and safety films. Each student is given a pamphlet on good citizenship and safety practices. Individual questions are answered.

As the season progresses, letters, ads, and radio announcements proclaim an all-city Christmas tree party for the children of the city. This, too, is co-sponsored by the police and junior chamber of commerce. It is held in a blocked-off city street. A platform is erected by members of the local shipyard; a tree is put in place and decorated by the city firemen. Thousands of toys and games are purchased and placed around the Christmas tree

Bremerton Routs Juvenile Delinquency

so that each child receives a gift from Santa Claus or his helpers. Oranges and ice cream bars, sacks of nuts, and candy are given to the children. The program is colorful and entertaining. Santa Claus makes a spectacular appearance from the top of a building before he descends to street level.

The cost of such a Christmas party averages \$650. Christmas cards in bright and beautiful colors are sent as a personal message from the police department to each child. The cost of the cards is approximately \$40.

Civic interest is high in the city of Bremerton. This was proved by the reaction to fund-raising programs conducted with the object of building an outdoor swimming pool for the youngsters of the city. The police department cooperated to the utmost. The local naval base gave active support and cooperation. A starlet from Hollywood participated in the program. Paper drives to supplement the fund are conducted throughout the entire year, and the swimming pool is well on the way to being a reality.

After the first heavy snowfall, the police department, in cooperation with the recreation department, block off certain streets to provide sledding areas for children. Few motorists be-



Lost and found department.



Visual education.

grudge taking the long way around for a short time when they know the children are enjoying themselves.

When the program has been conducted for all pupils from kindergarten through the sixth grade in all schools, Assistant Chief Morken begins a similar one for junior high school and senior high school students. Eventually all 14 schools with a total enrollment of approximately 6,000 students are visited. In addition, at the request of teachers, special talks are given in junior and senior high school groups on subjects such as police administration, juvenile work and traffic work.

The total cost of pamphlets distributed in the foregoing school safety education work was approximately \$230.

One highly successful program sponsored and conducted by the police department has been the Junior Safety Patrol. (See the September 1948, Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

At the end of October the children of Bremerton and their parents enjoy a gigantic Halloween party which is held in the baseball park in order to accommodate the 8,000 boys and girls in attendance. Flag raising ceremonies and drill exhibitions by a boy scout troop open festivities. Bands, clown antics, fire department demonstrations, a bonfire, costume parade and noisy fireworks add to the spectacular party which helps immeasurably to prevent Halloween property damage. In the course of the evening, the children in the grandstands are asked to repeat aloud the safety slogans which are printed on the reverse side of the program sheets. At the conclusion of the party each boy and girl receives an ice cream bar and a big red apple.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Bremerton police department are co-sponsors of



Safety discussion.

the Halloween festivities which have kept property damage at a minimum during recent years. The total cost of such a party is approximately \$650. Prior to each Halloween a letter is sent to each school announcing the party and inviting students to attend or to conduct parties and dances of their own, thus discouraging vandalism.

With the advent of spring, bicycle safety meetings and programs are held. Bicycle clubs are formed. "Bike hikes" are sponsored by the police and recreation departments. Participants gather at a designated spot and ride their bicycles to the county airport under supervision of the police department. At the airport bicycle races and maneuvers are held. Prizes are given to winners and pop and ice cream are furnished to all participants. At the conclusion of the activities both bicycles and riders are loaded into trucks and brought back to town.

Assistant Chief Morken makes his second visit to each school before summer vacation begins. Each student is given a pamphlet reminding him of safe habits to be practiced when swimming, boating, or taking part in other sports and activities. Additional leaflets indicating playgrounds, parks and camping areas available to the children of Bremerton during the summer are supplied. Each student is given a button indicating that the wearer is a "Safety Carefuler." These buttons, which are proudly worn, together with the several leaflets, cost approximately \$375.

A "School's Out—Watch Out!!" drive is the next portion of the department's safety program, designed to impress upon the public that children will be on the streets and playgrounds at all hours of the day.

Police officers take an active part in the organization, the sole purpose of which is to secure funds



Assistant Chief Morken and Christmas party entertainer.

to sponsor youth activities and athletics. The "Knot Hole" gang, also called the "Bluejacket Juniors," boys and girls of the city up to the age of 14, are admitted free of charge to all home ball games. Membership cards are issued to each boy and girl who applies for them, either at the recreation or police departments. A special section is reserved for the group in the ball park. Periodically throughout the season ice cream bars are furnished the youngsters in attendance. On special occasions baseball stars join the group to autograph baseballs and visit with the juveniles.

Amateur shows; soap box derbies; fishing clubs; athletic day in main street; pep rallies and parades; talent shows; assisting other organizations sponsoring activities; teaching swimming at the YMCA pool; aiding the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls; giving talks on the radio and before organizations—all are among the projects entered into by the Bremerton Police Department in their successful war on delinquency.

The entire program is close to the heart of Assistant Chief Morken who says, "As a result of the combined efforts of this department, the various organizations and clubs of the city and the citizens themselves, we believe that our delinquency problems have been greatly reduced, with most of those that do still exist being of a very minor nature. We sincerely feel that conditions here are not nearly as severe as in other localities. It is also evident that only through the mutual cooperation and understanding of the parents as well as the children themselves can we make our efforts bring results."

The efforts of Assistant Chief Morken have paid off in the development of a better place in which to live. Art Morken, himself, has been rewarded by the dozens of letters from Bremerton school children. Only recently an entire day was set aside as "Art Morken Day," dedicated to Assistant Chief Morken. Local papers featured his life from childhood to the present, related the various steps of progress in his busy history, and acclaimed him Bremerton's first citizen.

Poisoner of Wife and Children Pleads Guilty

On February 13, 1949, Mrs. Ella Davis and her three children became ill and were removed to a local hospital in Lancaster, Pa., for treatment. Mrs. Davis believed that poison had been administered to her and the children in butter which all four had eaten.

Inasmuch as her estranged husband, Earl Milton Davis, had been ordered by the local court to pay \$20 a week toward the support of her and the children 2 days earlier, Mrs. Davis suspected that he had mixed rat poison in the butter, particularly since she learned that he had been in her home during her absence on February 12.

A sample of the suspected butter was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory to be analyzed as well as the bottle of rat poison in question. Examiners found the poisonous ingredient in the rat poison was elemental phosphorus. The sample of butter submitted also was found to contain elemental phosphorus. This form of phosphorus is extremely poisonous and would produce death if a sufficient quantity were taken internally. While it was not possible to definitely prove that the phosphorus present in the butter had been derived from the questioned rat poison, the butter did contain small brownish pieces of material which were similar in all examinable respects to the known rat poison.

On receipt of the FBI Laboratory report, local police officers arrested Earl Milton Davis. Davis made a complete confession of his attempt to kill his wife by poisoning. On March 15, 1949, he pleaded guilty to the charge against him and was sentenced to from 3 to 6 years in prison.

Police Personalities

Twenty-five Years of Accomplishment

When Chief of Police Howard Zink looks at his watch he must feel a glow of inward pride. His watch does not merely register the immediate time. More important, it recalls the minutes and hours of a quarter of a century of outstanding service both to the residents of his community and to his profession.

The Chief of Police of Palo Alto, Calif., was born in Pennsylvania. In 1908 he graduated from Pennsylvania State College with a degree in chemical engineering. During his collegiate career, Chief Howard Zink was outstanding in athletics, participating in track, football, and basketball. In addition, he participated in the affairs of his fraternity and in the Thespian Literary Society.

After graduation, Chief Zink took his first job, working in the blast furnaces of the Pittsburgh steel mills. In 1909 he decided that particular occupation was not a career he wished to pursue further. He then moved to the State of Idaho, where for 12 years he raised wheat and cattle. In 1921 he went even farther West. He settled in Palo Alto, Calif., where he sold insurance for 30 days and was then made district manager of the company.

The following year he entered the profession of law enforcement. On October 13, 1922, Howard Zink joined the Palo Alto Police Department as a patrolman. Two years later, on July 7, 1924, he was made chief of the force.

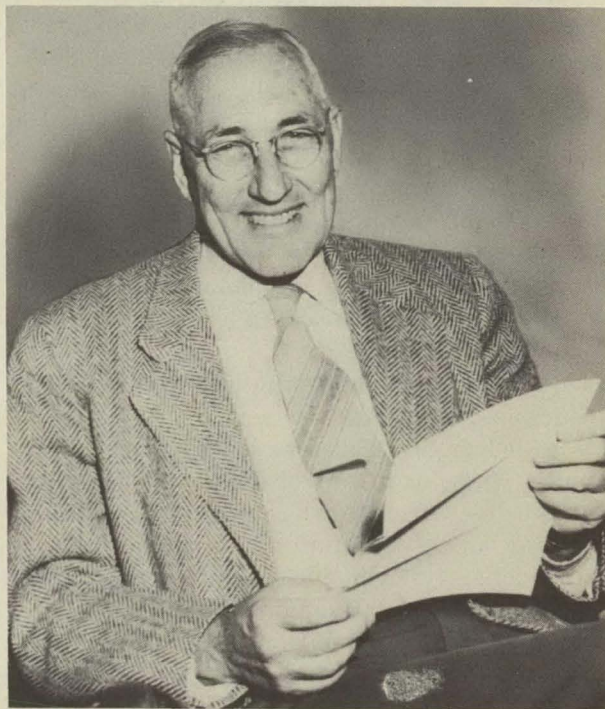
That was 25 years ago. On July 7, 1949, to commemorate the event and to symbolize the grateful appreciation of the people with whom he has worked for these many years, Chief Zink was presented with a handsome wrist watch.

During his 25 years of service Chief Zink has been an outstanding contributor to the advancement of the law-enforcement profession, and the raising of its personnel standards. He has always insisted that his own department be progressive, efficient, and capable. To accomplish that end, he

has conducted a continuous training program within the department, and, with the cooperation of the FBI, maintains schools for the training of his personnel.

The general field of law enforcement has benefited from Chief Zink's unstinting efforts. He is a past president of the Bay Counties Peace Officers Association and is presently chairman of the executive committee of this organization. He is also on the executive committee of the Peace Officers Association of the State of California, chairman of the committee on standards and qualifications for peace officers, and a member of the communications coordinations committee. He has long been a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Zink's close attention to the administrative detail of his own department has paid worthwhile dividends. He was among the first of police executives to support the innovation that police officers should work only 40 hours a week. In line with his conviction he placed his personnel on a 40-hour basis and the results proved his theory to



Chief of Police Howard Zink, Palo Alto, Calif.

be most sound. He found that his officers were more alert and that they performed their duties in a more satisfactory manner.

Another problem which received early attention from Chief Zink was that of juvenile welfare. It was his opinion that juvenile and welfare authorities should have close working relations with the police department. To carry this theory to its logical conclusion, Chief Zink, years ago, established a welfare agency within his own department. In conjunction with this agency he has an especially trained ranking officer assigned to juvenile matters.

The effectiveness of the traffic program, inaugurated and enforced by the Palo Alto Police Department, has been given honorable mention by the National Safety Council.

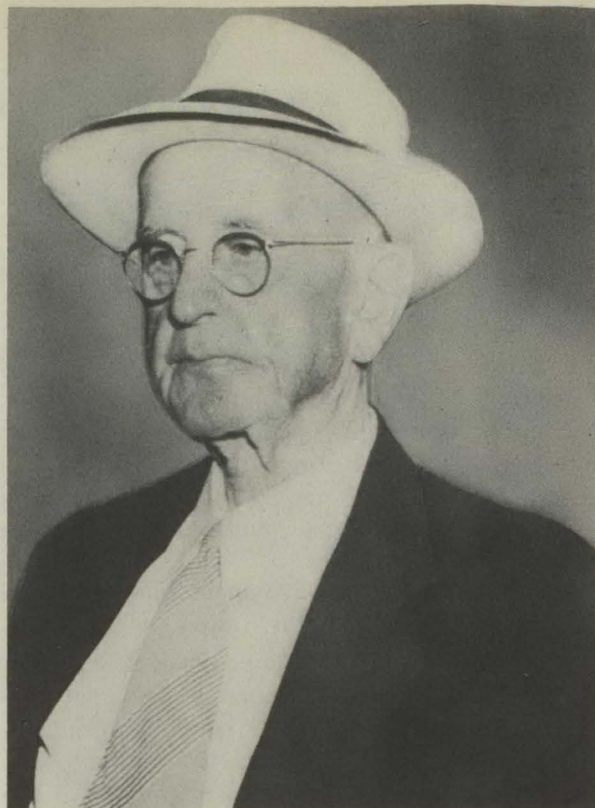
The Palo Alto Police Department under Chief Zink has consistently kept abreast of new techniques and developments in law enforcement. His department maintains the best that is available in radio and automotive equipment. Its teletype is tied in with the State-wide teletype system and modern, up-to-date identification and records systems are maintained.

Chief Crimmins Retires

A pioneer in law enforcement in western Mass., Chief of Police Timothy J. Crimmins retired from active duty as head of the Palmer, Mass., Police Department on June 30, 1949, after 46 years of continuous service as a police officer in that town. The first chief of police to serve in Palmer, Chief Crimmins accepted the position in 1916.

Prior to his appointment in Palmer as a patrolman, Mr. Cummins served as a deputy sheriff, during which time he single-handedly policed practically the entire eastern end of Hampden County in Massachusetts.

One of the most interesting incidents in Chief Crimmins' long career occurred in 1916 when he was called from Palmer to a neighboring community where a man had killed his neighbor. The murderer, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, had barricaded himself in a house where he waited defiantly. The sole law enforcement officer in the area, Chief Crimmins kicked in the door, and, although he was confronted by a raised shotgun, subdued the murderer and took him into custody. The man was convicted and was sentenced to a life term.



Chief of Police Timothy J. Crimmins.

Highly esteemed for his efficiency and honesty, Chief Crimmins is known and respected throughout Massachusetts. Citizens, commenting on the chief's career at the testimonial dinner in his honor, described him as one of those police officers who never think of pay but who work around the clock, intent only on doing the job.

Pete Hartman Retires

After 25 years of law enforcement, First Sgt. Peter F. Hartman of the Quincy, Ill., Police Department became just plain Pete Hartman, anticipating the quiet of farm life.

Pete began his career in law enforcement in 1923, when the then Chief of Police of Quincy, Kenneth Elmore, appointed him patrolman. Later, when Elmore was elected sheriff, he "stole" Pete from the department and made him chief deputy, a position which he retained for 4 years. In 1931 Hartman was reappointed as a patrolman. Since then he has continuously served in the Quincy Police Department. From May 1941, until December 1946, Hartman was acting chief. In 1946 he was



Mayor George Meyer, Jr., (extreme right) presents First Sergeant Peter F. Hartman with the Masonic ring, gift of his fellow officers. Chief of Police Ray A. Welsh (left center) and Detective Ben Welper (extreme left) look on.

made first sergeant and continued in that post until his resignation last May 1.

On the occasion of his retirement Sergeant Hartman was honored by his fellow officers who, through Mayor George Meyer, Jr., presented him with a thirty-second degree Masonic ring. Questioned about his retirement, Sergeant Hartman grinned and said, "I thought it was time I got out and made way for some younger fellow."

Chief Kubisty



Walter Kubisty, Lackawanna, N. Y., entered the police department of that city on January 1, 1926, and worked his way up through the ranks to become chief of police on January 1, 1948.

Since his appointment, Chief Kubisty has worked hard to modernize his department. He has obtained additional police cars, secured three-way radio equipment for the machines, established a comprehensive record system, streamlined methods of operation and given his captains and lieutenants more authority and responsibility.

The educational angle has not been neglected. Chief Kubisty has extended the police training school program within the department. Guest instructors from other agencies engaged in law enforcement and related fields are invited to lecture on particular phases of police work. The police school itself is under the direction of Capt. Charles A. Rose who has had many years of experience in police work. In addition to the regular school, the chief arranged for a period of instructions for his captains, lieutenants, and detectives, to review with them responsibilities and duties, as well as to familiarize them with other matters which might be of interest.

The Lackawanna Police Department has an identification room where subjects are photographed and fingerprinted and in which case records are maintained, a detective bureau, a youth bureau, and a traffic bureau. Lackawanna is the site of one of the largest steel mills in the country. This fact draws many transients to the area. The city itself boasts 52 different nationalities representing every corner of the globe.

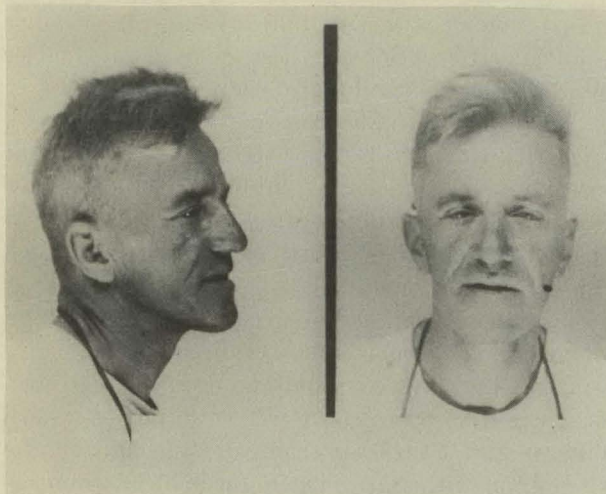
As a practical police officer, Chief Kubisty has made it a point to familiarize himself with the work of other law enforcement agencies and the facilities available to his department which might help in the proper discharge of his duties as chief. Use of State and FBI identification divisions, the FBI laboratory and other facilities has helped to some extent in the considerable success Chief Kubisty has achieved in handling varied cases.

Chief Kubisty's first annual report to the Lackawanna Board of Police Commissioners for the year 1948 reflected his interest in his work. There was an increase over 1947 in the number of arrests made, summonses issued, and fines collected. Vice and gambling were virtually stamped out. The number of auto accidents was cut 25 percent. The number of days lost by department personnel due to sickness was reduced 75 percent.

The top man of the department excels as a marksman in the use of several types of weapons and has won several medals and trophies. He won four first places in the New York State Indoor Pistol Championships for 1949 at Endicott, N. Y., April 23 and 24. Chief Kubisty also has shot a possible on the FBI Practical Pistol Course. He heads a police pistol team which has won many trophies. Each year his department sends a team to the International Pistol Matches at Teaneck, N. J. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED BY THE FBI



JAMES H. PERRY

With aliases: "Bugs," James Howard Burke, James Snyder, Joe Snyder, Russell Stactzel, Russell Startzel

Bank Robbery

A resident of North Fairfield, Ohio, was awakened at about 4 a. m. on the morning of June 13, 1949, by the sound of a car with a broken muffler. He looked out of his window and saw a battered old automobile parked across the road near the main intersection of the town. During the morning of the 13th, the two occupants of the car, one a slightly built man over 50 years of age, wearing a red and black plaid shirt, and the other a much younger man, were seen by numerous residents of the town as they lounged about the main street. In their conversations with various persons during the morning, the two men remarked that they were waiting for concrete to arrive to begin work on a road construction job.

Shortly after 1 p. m., on the 13th, after the assistant cashier of the Willard United Bank, North Fairfield branch, had gone to lunch the manager was approached at the teller's window by a young man asking for a dollar's worth of nickels. The manager, who was alone, counted out the nickels and as he glanced up he came face to face with a slightly built man of about 50, wearing a red and black plaid shirt who, in a soft voice, said, "This is a stick-up, keep your hands above the

counter." The manager was then ordered to open the door between the bank lobby and the office. He was then ordered to face the wall but as he was about to do so a woman customer entered the bank. She was immediately accosted by one of the bandits and both she and the manager were ordered into a back room where they were instructed to lie face down on the floor. They were bound by the older robber. The manager was gagged. The robbers left the bank shortly thereafter.

An accounting made at the bank disclosed that the robbers had taken \$3,134, which they had removed from two cash drawers at the teller's cage.

On leaving the North Fairfield Bank the robbers drove southwest on U. S. Route 250 and disposed of their guns by throwing them into the woods as they rode. About 4 miles west of Jefferson, Ohio, a tire on their old 1935 car blew out. Having no lug wrench, the two robbers walked to a service station about 1 mile east. The operator of the station, not knowing their identities, obligingly drove the bandits back to their car and waited while they changed the flat tire.

Shortly thereafter at the junction of two highways, 4 miles west of Wooster, Ohio, an officer of the Ohio State Highway Patrol spotted the bandits' car. He gave chase but after about 1 mile the bandits attempted to turn into a driveway which they apparently believed to be a side road, missed and struck a tree. They leaped from the car before it struck the tree and fled into a heavily wooded ravine.

During the afternoon and evening of June 13, law enforcement officers, using bloodhounds and airplanes, failed to locate the fugitives.

An immediate investigation established the identity of the car and various witnesses were able to identify photographs of Perry and his accomplice. The accomplice was later apprehended at Miami, Fla., but Perry has not yet been located.

An authorized Federal complaint was filed against Perry on June 16, 1949, charging him with the robbery of the bank at North Fairfield, Ohio. He is considered dangerous and caution should be exercised in bringing about his apprehension.

Perry is described as follows: Age, 55, born August 10, 1894, New York, N. Y. (not verified); height—5 feet, 5½ inches; weight—120 pounds; build—slight; hair—brown, greying, bald on top; eyes—blue-grey; complexion—ruddy; race—

white; nationality—American; occupations—truck driver, chauffeur, pipe-line worker; scars and marks—numerous tattoos on arms, legs, chest, stomach, and shoulders; no natural teeth, may wear false teeth, sunken mouth, little finger on one hand has been broken.

Any person having information which may assist in locating James Perry is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office which is nearest your city.

Ninth FBINA Retraining Session, California

A total of 269 persons, including 81 FBINA graduates from 59 departments located in 45 cities in 3 States (California, Nevada, and Arizona) helped to make the ninth annual retraining session of the California Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates, held on June 9 to 11, 1949, at San Jose, Calif, a resounding success.

In addition to the graduates there were 7 FBINA candidates from northern California; 14 speakers; 27 officials, including city managers, chiefs, sheriffs, and others invited as guests; wives of graduates, speakers, additional guests, and 72 faculty members and uniformed students of the San Jose State College Police School, all of whom shared in portions of the activities.

The highlight of the session was a brief, informal talk by Governor Warren, who, despite the fact that the legislature was in session, made a special flight from Sacramento on Friday morning to speak to the associates. He commended the FBINA graduates and encouraged them to continue their application of the high principles and diversified techniques learned at the Academy.

Immediately afterward, the Governor boarded his plane and returned to Sacramento.

Paul C. Smith, executive editor and manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, delivered a well-received address on the role and relation of the press to local law enforcement. Additional speakers giving informative talks included the following: Dr. T. E. Albers, superintendent of San Francisco City and County Hospital; Dr. Jesse Carr, assistant dean of pathology, University of



Standing in the corridor of the civic auditorium in San Jose. Left, Capt. Anthony J. Bolger of the Oakland Police Department, president of the FBINA Associates, California Chapter; center, Governor Earl Warren of the State of California; right, California Highway Patrol Commissioner Clifford E. Peterson, former National president of the FBINA Associates.

California Medical College; Dr. David Schmidt, chief psychiatrist, San Quentin Penitentiary; Robert L. Daerr, chief security officer of the Atomic Energy Commission; Santa Clara County District Attorney N. J. Menard; Charles W. Dullea of the California State Adult Authority; and Burton Washburn, Secretary of the California State Disaster Council.

Sheriff Howard F. Hornbuckle and Chief of Police Ray Blackmore were in charge of arrangements for the 3-day retraining session. Immediately after the invocation, dignitaries were introduced by Chief Blackmore. Clifford E. Peterson, former national president of the FBI National Academy Associates and Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, greeted the group. A panel discussion on law enforcement training problems followed. A sound movie of the "Texas City Disaster" was shown.

Delegates enjoyed a barbecue at the close of the first day's meeting.

Lt. Alvin Strand, head of the city of Los Angeles Police Academy, was elected president of the California chapter, succeeding Anthony J. Bolger of Oakland. John A. Engler, director of personnel, San Francisco Police Department, was chosen vice president; and Robert S. Seares, assistant chief of police, Pasadena, Calif., was elected secretary-treasurer.



Detective Sgt. George Ringler (left foreground) watches as Chief of Police James T. Byars presents notebooks to the 34 police recruits in the Flint, Mich., Police Department. Detective Sgt. Ringler, a graduate of the FBI National Academy and Director of Personnel and Training in the Flint Police Department, recently conducted a course of training of 6 weeks' duration for the recruits. The course consisted of 50 hours of classroom study and on-the-job training.

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- Arizona Murder, *Oct. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 10, p. 23.*
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Solving the Blackburn Murder, *Mar. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 6.*

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- Defensive Tactics (in Series): *Jan. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 1, p. 12; Feb. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 9; Mar. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 16; Apr. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 4, p. 13; May 1949, Vol. 18, No. 5, p. 15; June 1949, Vol. 18, No. 6, p. 9; July 1949, Vol. 18, No. 7, p. 19; (none in August); Sept. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 9, p. 13; Oct. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 10, p. 13; Nov. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 11, p. 17; Dec. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 12, p. 13.*
Riverside's Training-Recreation Center, *Mar. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 11.*

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

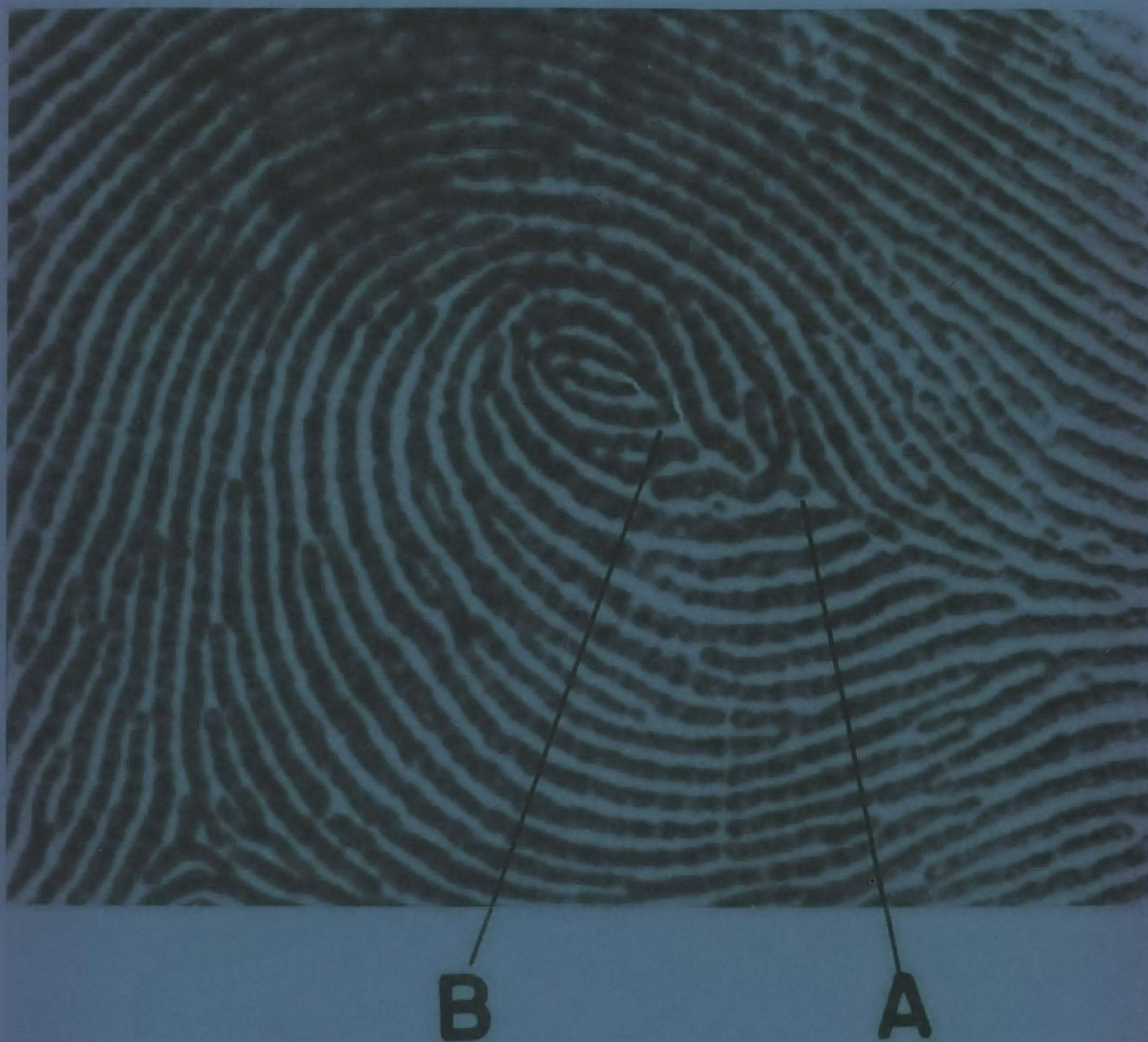
- Controls in Grouping Bloodstains, *Sept. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 9, p. 5.*
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- Allentown's "Lite-a-Bike" Campaign, *June 1949, Vol. 18, No. 6, p. 17.*
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Louisville Women Solve School Traffic Problem, by Capt. Gerald C. Kopp, *Dec. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 12, p. 10.*
Radar in Traffic Control, Columbus, Ohio, *July 1949, Vol. 18, No. 7, p. 23.*
Supervision of Traffic at Special Events, *July 1949, Vol. 18, No. 7, p. 11.*
"What Belmont Is Doing to Solve Its Traffic Problem," *Feb. 1949, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 14.*

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern presented this month is classified as a loop in the Identification Division of the FBI. It is a formation of the type often confused with a whorl.

The recurve directly in front of the right

delta formation is spoiled by the appendage (a) striking in the line of flow. The formation at point (b) is not a recurve but is formed by the ridges converging at an angle. A reference search would be conducted as a whorl.