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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 J. Edgar Hoover

At the 62d Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 3, 1955

OUR COMMON TASK

It is indeed a pleasure to meet with the Nation's law enforcement leaders at this annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. We meet for the single purpose of seeking ways and means to more efficiently fulfill our common task of protecting the public welfare. We can exchange views and discuss our mutual problems in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

There is not a law enforcement officer in the Nation who has not had his patience, ingenuity, fortitude and even his faith in human nature put to a severe test while carrying out his sworn duty to make his community a safer place in which to live. We can take real satisfaction from the gradual but steady progress which we have made in recent years, despite the added burdens we have been forced to assume. May I say, on behalf of my associates in the FBI, that we are proud to be associated with so many dedicated public servants.

Perhaps it is because law enforcement has been under such heavy strains that a new spirit of cooperation has developed. In the discharge of duties as sacred as ours, there can be no excuse for lack of cooperation, petty jealousy or bickering.

In the Federal Bureau of Investigation, cooperation is the first lesson each Special Agent must learn. I am firmly convinced that the home town police is the Nation's first line of defense against the lawless. I am gratified daily by the evidences of the desire of honest and efficient law enforcement officers and agencies to aid in every way possible in meeting our mutual problems. I want to express publicly my appreciation and thanks to the local, county and state officers who have so willingly aided the FBI.

The fact that law enforcement in any community is only as good as the people of that commu-

nity demand that it be, raises the all-important problem of citizen cooperation. Law and order can be maintained only through a community partnership. The success of this partnership is determined not only by the extent and quality of public aid to law enforcement but also by the ability of peace officers to inspire confidence and justify public support from the citizens and the press.

Every police department would benefit if it could inspire in citizens greater interest in its activities. Law enforcement should do everything within its power to heighten public awareness of the citizen's duty to become acquainted with the agencies to which he looks for protection.

In this, a cooperative relationship with the press of the community can be of inestimable value. Publication of accurate news of crime and misdeeds serves a multitude of useful purposes. Newspapers and other media of public information often materially aid law enforcement officers in the apprehension of criminals through the publication of the descriptions and pictures of wanted men. They likewise can bring to the public attention as no other medium can the needs and problems with which we as law enforcement officers are daily confronted. After all, a newspaper is a mirror of life and it is well for the public to look into that mirror so that it may be alive to conditions as they exist.

A great demoralizing influence upon the police of the Nation is the pitifully low salaries they are paid. In many cities ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, the entrance salaries for law enforcing officials start as low as \$1,770, while in cities having over 500,000 inhabitants, entrance salaries start as low as \$3,360. Compare this with the starting salaries of \$2,960 for messengers and typists and \$3,175 for stenographers in the United States Government service and we realize why

law enforcement has difficulty in recruiting and retaining the services of competent and dedicated officers.

On a nationwide basis, police receive less pay than skilled workers who average \$4,500 or salesmen and clerks who average \$4,420 per annum. In industrial areas, the average policeman would better his financial condition by working in a factory. That the Nation's police are grossly underpaid is brought into even sharper focus when a policeman's starting salary of \$3,725 in one eastern city is compared with the entrance salary for its garbage collectors, which is \$3,950 a year.

The answer is public education, directed at the individual needs of the community. This has been demonstrated in the uphill fight we have all experienced in the field of law enforcement training. When the FBI National Academy was founded 20 years ago last July, with the aid of your association, police training was the exception rather than the rule. Last year alone, it was our privilege to participate in 2,315 local, county and state police training schools throughout the United States which, for the most part, were being operated by graduates of the FBI National Academy, who now number 2,984.

Public education and the development of a truly workable partnership between citizens and law enforcement are imperative necessities if police departments are to be kept free of the stifling influence of venal politics. Every honest chief of police knows that corruption begets corruption. One of the most degenerative forces in American life has been corruption in public office. Corrupt politicians make for venal political machines. It is the taxpayer and law-abiding citizen who suffers.

Whenever we find machines of corruption, we also find an attitude of public indifference. We also find law enforcement shackled and inefficient—we find crime running rampant. When a lackadaisical attitude develops, when corrupt, venal politicians take over, the first agency of public service to suffer is the police. By the same token, the influence of efficient law enforcement officers can turn the tide, because essentially the soul and conscience of America are right. An unyielding stand for the right is infectious. It is the first step in molding public opinion.

When a law enforcement body proves to the public that it is as much concerned with the establishment of innocence as it is with the establishment of guilt, it wins the support of decent

citizens. The sooner everyone realizes that the police will work equally as hard to extricate an innocent person who is caught in a web of circumstances, the greater will be the public confidence and support of that law enforcement agency. Beyond that, the effects will be far-reaching. Prejudices which are born of incompetence and nurtured by the suspicion of duress thrive upon doubts skillfully extracted from the testimony of untrained police officers by unscrupulous lawyers. The very heart of law enforcement is at stake whenever an officer's testimony is shaken or contradicted in court.

Events and situations brought on by conditions of our times necessitate a greater consciousness of the need for protecting the civil rights of all people. Not only must our actions in fact be proper, we must be able to establish in court, if need be, that they were proper.

Every time the charge of duress, unethical conduct or third degree tactics is substantiated, all law enforcement gets a "black eye." When mistakes are made, we ourselves should be the first to take corrective action. The sooner every practice smacking of oppression is abolished, the quicker law enforcement will win and hold the respect of the citizens it serves.

There is another area where much remains to be done in the way of public education. There is a real need to make it impossible for the mouthpieces of the underworld to effect delays by quibbling over words and technicalities.

The American people do not want their liberties chipped away through reckless and willful invasions by the police. Neither do they want criminal elements to corrupt constitutional safeguards to cover their depredations through technicalities.

The matter of searches and seizures is one of the problems we encounter daily. The law is far from settled. The most unexpected and unusual situations can arise when action must be taken immediately without time to consult law books or the prosecuting attorney. It is grossly unfair for criminals to go free, after they have committed clear violations of the law, because of some unexpected technicality when law enforcement acts in good faith upon the basis of its best judgment and training.

Even the Justices of the Supreme Court have not been able to reach unanimous decisions as to what is right and proper in such cases. From October 1941 to June of this year, the Supreme Court has rendered opinions in 20 cases originating with

police action involving searches and seizures. In not a single opinion could all of the Justices agree on the proper course of procedure which should have been taken.

The burden of proof is becoming more and more difficult. There is an increasing reluctance on the part of many citizens to testify. This is understandable when witnesses are not protected in courts from vicious smears and when unethical lawyers go beyond the proper bounds of cross-examination.

The confidential informant has become an institution and is used as a means of establishing truth. The use of the confidential informant is as old as man. In fact the first recorded use of the confidential informant is found in the Old Testament. As an institution, the confidential informant is used not only by law enforcement, but in practically every walk of life, particularly by the press and our financial institutions. In recent years, there has been a determined campaign designed to deprive law enforcement of the use of the time-tested and valued confidential informant. This campaign of vituperation is part and parcel of Communist strategy to convert the courtroom into a forum to discredit the judicial processes. For the most part, the technique of the smear has been devised by Communist lawyers, skilled in concealing foul and despicable acts behind the Fifth Amendment. They employ tactics which even the most unscrupulous underworld "mouth-piece" would frown upon as improper.

The Communist owes no allegiance to God, to his family, or to his country. He owes it only to the Party and will do anything the Party commands him to do. He will lie, cheat, steal, or do anything for the Communist cause.

The inroads that Communist propaganda has made in influencing law-abiding Americans, who fail to realize that criminal conspiracies are conceived behind closed doors under the cover of darkness, are disheartening. It is through the efforts of confidential informants that we have been able to expose the Communist conspiracy in the past and through them we must stake much of the future security of the United States. That is why such a vicious and sustained attack has been made against former Communists who have first-hand knowledge of the secret, diabolical purposes of the Communist Party.

Those now furthering the campaign of vituperation against witnesses say that the Communist menace is a myth created by those who testified

against it. Therefore, to destroy the myth, they feel it is necessary to destroy the witnesses. They refuse to recognize the Communist enslavement of one-third of the world's people and one-fourth of the world's surface. These witnesses have been cross-examined in our courts, observed by judges and juries and they have been brought under the penetrating eye of the American press.

The Communists, bent on weakening our American way of life, have now turned to enlist other individuals and groups to convey propaganda designed to discredit truth.

It is through the "pseudo liberals" that the Communists do some of their most destructive work. These fictitious liberals are the individuals who through insidiously slanted and sly propagandistic writings and reports oppose urgently needed internal security measures; conduct a one-sided campaign to discredit Government witnesses; present the menace of Communism as a myth of hysteria; urge that we tolerate the subversive acts of Communists because Communists are only "nonconformists"; contend that the Communist Party is a "political" movement and that it is improper to consider it a criminal conspiracy linked to a world conspiracy to overthrow our Government by force and violence.

Constructive criticism and constant evaluation of methods, procedures and accomplishments in an objective manner is the way to progress. But, the eagerness of some to attack everyone and everything related to the exposure of the Communist conspiracy in this country is hardly the mark of a true liberal. Indeed, the true liberal is opposed to everything communism represents, for the very nature of communism is the antithesis of liberalism.

The members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police know how the confidential informant has contributed to law and order. We cannot minimize the hate of the underworld whether it be the underworld of hoodlums or the underworld of subversive traitors and its urgent desire also to identify and discredit the confidential informant. There needs to be a greater effort to protect those who risk their lives for the protection of society.

It is almost a daily occurrence for FBI agents to convey information secured from confidential informants to local police which, for example, cleared up 300 burglaries in one case; in another case, 47 stolen cars were recovered and, in still another instance, a million-dollar robbery was

thwarted. Without this two-way street of exchange of information, many crimes would go unsolved.

In recent years, the Nation's law-enforcement agencies have been under severe pressures. The crime problem after World War II followed the trend of history with a steady and alarming increase.

The crime picture is a national disgrace. Since the end of the war, the number of serious crimes has increased 62.7 percent, while our population increased only 21.3 percent. On the basis of what we now know, the next 10 years will witness a 22 percent increase in crime over present levels, while our population will increase only 15 percent.

Crime has taken on such proportions that one out of every 17 homes will be victimized this year, while 1 out of every 15 persons in the United States has been arrested for an offense more serious than a traffic violation. Last year, more than 2 million major crimes were committed, while there were 18½ million lesser offenses.

Of immediate concern is the present trend of juvenile delinquency, which I prefer to call adult delinquency because of the apathy and failure of too many parents to assume their proper responsibilities. Last year, an estimated 519,000 children, aged 10 through 17, were arrested, or 1 out of every 38 boys and girls in this age group.

Much of our juvenile crime today is due to the fact that we as a nation have failed in maintaining family restraint and family discipline and we have not taught the youngster to develop self-discipline. The juvenile jungle has resulted from insufficient spiritual and moral training. Until youth learns to know, respect and obey the teachings of Almighty God, we can never expect them to obey civil law or the laws of society.

The crime problem is essentially a youth problem. Law enforcement and the entire community must concentrate more and more on the problem of the juvenile. Last year, 57.6 percent of all persons arrested for auto theft were under 18 years of age. Forty-nine percent of all persons arrested for burglary and 43.6 percent of the persons arrested for larceny were in the same age group. I suggest that this alarming condition would be quickly remedied if parents were held legally and financially responsible for the criminal acts of their children.

America enjoys the world's highest living standard but, at the same time, has one of the world's highest crime rates. The American people are

paying a terrific price for crime, which is estimated at 20 billions of dollars annually. These alarming costs come into sharp focus when it is realized that for every dollar spent on education, crime costs \$1.46, and for every dollar given to our churches, crime costs \$14.

But there is one happy note in the crime picture. The increased efficiency of law enforcement, its use of scientific aids, and increased training have truly lifted it into a respected profession. For the first time in 7 years, there are current signs that the upward trend of crime may level off.

To meet the ever-present problem of lawlessness, law-abiding citizens must mobilize to help take the handcuffs off law enforcement. Law enforcement has not yet attained the measure of public support it justly deserves. The law-abiding citizen should uphold the cause of law and order against the sob sisters who cry, "Shame," every time a gangster is shot to death in a gun battle. He should not turn his back when some law enforcement officer gives his life in line of duty or is shot in the back by some "mad dog," who frequently has escaped from a dilapidated jail unworthy of the name, or has been released by some softhearted judge, or has been paroled by some maudlin parole board or has been pardoned.

I believe in parole, probation and pardon for those who are worthy. I firmly believe that parole and probation can be made more effective through better selection of those to receive their benefits and through better supervision. In too many States, parole is unworthy of its name, and probation, rather than rehabilitating offenders, is an invitation to the dangerous philosophy that criminals "can get away with their crimes." If anyone has any doubts, all he need do is to read the daily papers for the accounts of vicious crimes committed by persons on parole or probation.

We need fewer paroles and pardons of professional killers, thugs, and sex maniacs, a situation which convinces too many that "crime does pay." We need stronger support for the police in some of our courts. We need an end to the "merry-go-round" of justice by which criminals, through tricky appeals to credulous judges, manage to make law enforcement a mockery. Above all, we need swift and certain justice.

When crime occurs, there has been a failure somewhere—in the home, the church, the school, or the community. But with complete coopera-

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FEATURE ARTICLE

Various Types and Modus Operandi of Pickpockets

by LT. WALTER J. O'CONNOR, *Commanding Officer of Auto, Forgery, and Pickpocket Squad, New York City Police Department*

Pickpockets operate wherever there are prospective victims—either in congested areas or in lonely places. In heavily populated areas, the large number of people about them covers the depredations of these thieves. In lonely spots, they have the advantage of working unobserved. Records of pickpocket activity show that the number of other persons present while the thief operates is not vitally important, as the main factor of his success is the selection of the “right” victim.

A pickpocket's victim must, at the time of the crime, be inattentive, distracted, semiconscious, or unconscious. If any of these conditions exist, and if the pickpocket is skilled in his trade, the stage is set for a successful larceny. His victim or “mark” may be spotted in a subway, on a bus or train, in a department store, at a funeral, a church service, or in a lonely doorway on a deserted street.

Some pickpockets travel with the crowds. When summer resorts, beaches, parks, racetracks, ballparks, or other areas are teeming with people, the

pickpocket will be stealthily moving about. With the coming of winter, the crowds move southward—and so do most of the pickpockets. Some “cannons,” or “dips” as they are known, will remain in certain areas all year around. They will concentrate on theater districts, bus and railroad terminals, piers, hotels, business districts, or large shopping centers.

Stealth is the watchword of the pickpocket's operations. Sometimes he assures himself of success with the assistance of a confederate. A complete knowledge of the methods of this criminal and the ability to recognize them come only from long years of experience and much patient surveillance and trailing. This knowledge is essential for the effective control and apprehension of this type of thief.

Information concerning some of the more common types of pickpockets and their modus operandi in New York City may be of help to police officers in other areas. Since pickpockets often move rather swiftly from place to place, many of the techniques mentioned herein may be recognized elsewhere in the country.

The modus operandi of pickpockets, as is the case in many types of professional thievery, is based on two main principles—distraction and extraction. In order to operate effectively, the pickpocket must take the victim's mind off his money. This is distraction. The next step is to take money from the victim. This is extraction.

Various Types

The pickpockets arrested by the pickpocket and confidence unit of the New York City Police Department represent many types, but all base their operations on the aforementioned technique of distraction and extraction. Though the techniques of these thieves may be similar, however, they do *specialize* in certain fields of larceny.

The “fob worker” is usually an elderly man who



Lt. Walter J. O'Connor.

has been a thief for the majority of his life. The adding years have generally dulled his skill so that he limits his field of activity to the change pocket. This is the small pocket found inside the right outside jacket pocket of a man's jacket or topcoat. The "fob worker" is usually rewarded with small amounts of money. He covers his operation with a handkerchief and conceals the stolen money in the folds of the handkerchief once it is removed from the pocket. The "fob worker" will usually select his victims from persons busily looking into store windows or examining merchandise on department store counters.

"Lush workers" seek persons who are intoxicated or asleep. They often use confederates and can be found during the early hours of the morning in subways or stalking lonely streets. The important step of their operation is to ascertain whether or not the intended "mark" is asleep. One member of the team will do this by pushing or kicking the person or telling him to move on or get up. This is called "sounding the sucker" and if the chosen individual makes no response, they will rifle his pockets.

If the victim is asleep or drunk and in a sitting position, the "lush workers" will seat themselves on each side of him, spreading a newspaper in front of all three to cover their work. To passersby three men appear to be reading a newspaper,



*Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, New York City
Police Department*

with the one in the middle having fallen asleep. In such position, the pickpockets remove the valuables from their "mark's" pockets.

When an individual is found lying in a doorway or on a street, one of the team acts as the lookout while the other goes through the victim's pockets.

Conversation to distract the attention of the victim is used by the "rouster." He usually travels from tavern to tavern until he finds a person who is alone and who has been drinking excessively. He strikes up a conversation with this person and very shortly the two of them engage in small talk until they become friendly. At this point the "rouster" will suggest that they go to another bar or will offer to take his newly found friend home. Seldom, if ever, do they reach their purported destination. On the way the "new friend" will be robbed and the pickpocket will disappear.

Women Victims

The "moll buzzer" prefers to prey on women. Particularly active in subways and in shopping areas, he can work alone or with a mob. "Moll buzzers" are classified into two common types: the "patch-pocket worker" or the "bag opener."

The "patch-pocket worker" steals from the unguarded outer pockets of women's jackets or topcoats. Locating a woman who is not carrying a purse, he ascertains where her wallet or change purse is by looking for an impression in her outer garments. After spotting the impression, he "fans" the pocket very lightly. In other words, he touches the impression in an attempt to make sure that it is not a pack of cigarettes or a handkerchief. Then, at the opportune moment, he covers his hand with a newspaper and removes the wallet or change purse. After placing the wallet or purse in the folds of the paper, he makes his way out of the crowd. If detected, this type of thief immediately drops the newspaper, making it appear that he never had the wallet or purse on his person.

The second type, the "bag opener," specializes in taking wallets from pocketbooks or handbags. Working in public places such as lobbies of hotels and theaters, elevators in office buildings, or in churches, he manages to travel where women are apt to congregate. Adroit in quickly unfastening handbag clasps, the "bag opener" prefers to work on bags carried on a strap or suspended from

the shoulder or the forearm. When he is ready, he covers his hand with a newspaper or a coat, opens the clasp of the bag, inserts his fingers and removes the wallet. Then he hurries away to open his "catch" and confiscate the contents.

Movie theaters are the favorite hunting grounds of the "seat tipper" who generally works alone on women theatergoers. During the performance he walks up and down the aisles of the theaters, changing his seat many times before spotting his victim—a woman sitting alone with her pocket-book on the seat next to her. The "seat tipper" then takes his place directly behind the seat containing the purse. At the psychologically proper moment, usually when the purse owner is thoroughly distracted by the movie, he will use one of two methods to obtain his object.

The first is to put his foot forward and tilt the seat in front, allowing the bag to slide quietly and unobtrusively down onto his foot. He then picks the bag up, puts it under his coat and makes his way to the nearest exit or restroom where he removes the contents. Packages placed on top of the bag do not deter this type of pickpocket, for the bag will still slide to the floor the moment the seat is tilted.

The second method used by this type involves the thief's standing up and draping his coat over the seat in front. In the process, the bag is covered by the coat. The thief removes the bag with his hand, picks up his coat and makes his escape.

Movie managers and ushers can be of great assistance in preventing these types of crimes. With proper instruction in the methods of the "seat tipper," theater employees can thwart this larcenist's operation.

Dean of the pickpockets and the "live cannon" of the pickpocket trade is the "pants pocket worker." He is recognized as the dean of the profession because he is the most skillful of all the thieves and specializes in victimizing males who are in complete control of their faculties. Although he often works alone, he sometimes prefers to work with one or more assistants whose main task is to distract the victim.

In this type of operation, the thief who actually removes the wallet from the person of his victim is called the "hook," the "wire," the "tool," or the "mechanic." His assistants are referred to as the "stalls." The "pants pocket worker" will extract a man's wallet at his own convenience. He frequents sporting events, circuses, conventions and

other affairs that draw large crowds. Refreshment stands, revolving doors, aisles in halls or churches, pedestrian crosswalks, entrances and exits to building or conveyances, all offer him the opportunity of thievery.

Generally, the "stalls" or assistants will place themselves in front of the "mark" and "accidentally" push into him. The "hook" places himself to the rear of the victim and will join in the push. During the push the victim's wallet will be extracted. This done, the "hook" gives the signal and he and his "stalls" quickly fade into the crowd.

Preventive Measures

As already stated, pickpockets ply their trade practically anywhere. The best prevention against pickpocket thievery is a thoroughly trained detective with a complete knowledge of the pickpocket's modus operandi and a working knowledge of the current offenders. Also important in their apprehension is the use of the woman detective. A woman detective often has easier access to those places where female pickpockets thrive and in many cases can be a "victim" herself, ready to nab the thief in the act.

The New York City Police Department maintains an up-to-date working file on these criminals and their modus operandi. These files are available to other law-enforcement agencies upon request. A system of exchanging photographs and information on the pickpocket between various police agencies is an excellent method for combatting this type of thievery.

A brief glossary of pickpocket jargon includes:

Cannon—a pickpocket.

Hook, Tool, Mechanic—a pickpocket who takes the wallet.

Stall—pickpocket who distracts the victim.

Wipe—handkerchief used by fob worker.

Stiff—newspaper.

Tog—coat.

Scratch—money.

Poke—wallet or billfold.

Moll buzzer—pickpocket who steals from women.

Hanger—purse suspended from victim's arm or shoulder.

Hole—subway.

Short—bus.

Stride—the sidewalk.

Make a score—successfully pick a pocket.

Whiz or cannon cop—pickpocket detective.

Button—detective shield.

Tip—a crowd.

Office—a signal.

Troop—a team of two or more pickpockets.



FEATURE ARTICLE

(Continued from November 1955, issue)

Inactive or Reference File

When the vehicle reported stolen is canceled, the "active offense" is removed from the active file, marked either inactive, unfounded, or cleared, whichever classification is applicable. A copy of all supplements regarding this theft, which were attached to it when it was in the active file, and the supplement which classified the offense in its proper status, are attached to the offense, which is then filed in the inactive or reference file.

This file is used by the commanding officer in furnishing information with reference to inquiries made by insurance companies or other interested agencies which may have legal reasons to have knowledge of the information.

This file has definitely proven its worth in public relations alone when inquiries are made, especially by the complainant. If the officer can readily give all details of this particular offense and appears well informed as to the progress of the investigation, the complainant will be better satisfied with the services he is receiving from a particular law enforcement agency.

The commanding officer periodically reviews this file to determine if the assigned officer is continuing his efforts for a solution, and from his periodic review he will be in a better position to supervise the officer so assigned.

Automobile Pound Records

The Dallas Police Department owns and operates an auto pound for storage of impounded vehicles and a wrecker service for impounding such vehicles. Cars are placed in this pound in the following cases: abandoned or stolen vehicles; parking violations; cars damaged and not safe for driving after accident; prisoners' cars; and for other miscellaneous reasons covered by city ordinances. No storage or wrecker fee is charged on stolen vehicles if removed within a reasonable time. Vehicles are released from the pound only

Organization of a Modern Auto Theft Bureau

by CARL F. HANSSON, *Chief of Police, and CAPT. JOHN DANIEL, Auto Theft Bureau, Dallas, Tex., Police Department*

with a release order from the Auto Theft Bureau. All vehicles in pound are checked for stolen or wanted status. An impounding record is maintained in the Auto Theft Bureau on each car placed in pound.

Abandoned Vehicle File

The Dallas Police Department investigates all abandoned vehicles which come to our attention. The majority are placed in the automobile pound, and, due to the fact that all tracing information is placed on the pound record, this is sufficient record of tracing and identification information regarding this vehicle. Vehicles which are investigated on private property, especially garages and parking stations, are not impounded unless it is felt they should be placed in the pound for protective custody. On the vehicles which are not placed in the pound, we have a form which is called "Inspection Record." These forms are filled out, filed in the Auto Theft Bureau in the "Abandoned, Being investigated by" file. By maintaining this file, any officer in the bureau will be in position to answer any question regarding the vehicle at any time. On those vehicles which are impounded, the same information can be given by referring to the pound record.

Car Number Files

We maintain a file of motor, public identification and serial number cards of stolen or wanted vehicles and those being operated by wanted persons, regardless of the type of offense. Active salvage card records are also placed in this file.

All of these cards are 3 by 5, and the motor numbers appear on the upper right-hand corner to facilitate easier reading.

All local auto thefts are written on red cards, and in addition to the motor numbers the following information appears:

(a) Name of complainant.

(b) Address, telephone numbers, license number, offense number, date of offense, and any other pertinent details.

For out-of-town auto thefts or auto thefts reported to our department by outside agencies or which occur outside the city limits for which offense is prepared, the motor number cards are white. In addition to the motor number, there appears the same information as on local thefts except the card carries the name of the city where stolen and the reporting agencies.

Out-of-town auto-theft cards taken from the State police summary are written on green 3 by 5 index cards. The motor number appears on the upper right-hand corner. In addition, these cards list the license number, make, model and type of car, place stolen, date stolen, the date received, and by whose authority the theft is reported. Motor cards on wanted persons are written on white cards of the same dimensions.

The motor number cards are filed by the last three digits in the number; if, however, any letters appear between the last three numbers, they are to be disregarded in the filing. As an illustration, if the number is 67896-A-10, it is filed behind the 610 divider.

As an exception to this procedure, where the last figures in the motor number are not considered a part of the number proper, they are treated as prefixes. A Chevrolet motor No. 07865-3-F-54-Z should be filed behind divider 653 as the F 54 Z is considered in the same manner as a prefix and is disregarded in the filing.

The motor number files are broken down as to the makes of automobiles with the exception of a few which are filed in the miscellaneous file, as they appear too infrequently to justify a special section. Fords and Chevrolets, which appear most frequently, are broken down such as 000,001,002, and on to 999; and in the others, we use 000,010,020, and/or a sequence of 10.

The motor cards written from offenses are not removed from the files until notice is received that the vehicle has been recovered or the report canceled. Those which are placed in the files from the State police summary are removed after a period of 2 years, if not canceled sooner.

The Dallas Police Department has conducted surveys of the stolen cars outside agencies have reported stolen and has found that the percentage of vehicles which remain outstanding for a 2-year period is very small. Very frequently, however,

the reporting agency fails to submit cancellations on cars which have been recovered. In past experiences it has been found that auto thefts from an outside source which have been reported 2 years or longer have to be traced and can usually be found in the State central file or in the files of the National Automobile Theft Bureau.

We also place in the motor number file reports of thefts we receive from the National Automobile Theft Bureau and insurance agencies, provided the agency furnishes regular cancellation notices and the cards are printed in a manner and size adaptable to our filing system. Agencies which submit information to us regarding stolen vehicles and then fail to make the necessary cancellations are believed to be unreliable, and it is felt their interest is strictly a self-serving one.

When the vehicle has been either recovered or canceled, the motor, public identification, and serial number cards are removed from the active file and placed in the canceled file.

All identification cards for local stolen vehicles or those for which an offense was written will be retained and filed in the recovered motor file. The date and place of recovery are noted, as well as whether the case was cleared or unfounded. The cards will not be destroyed for a period of 10 years. It is the only record by motor number maintained by this department. It is felt it amply pays for the small amount of time and space necessary to maintain this file.

Motor number cards of vehicles sold at public auction for storage charges are also filed in the recovered motor file.

License Number Files

All local and out-of-town stolen auto theft offense license numbers are placed in the license number file, together with the license numbers for vehicles listed on other wanted offenses. These are size 3 by 5 cards and the license number appears in the upper right-hand corner for easy identification. The local auto-theft license cards are written on red cards and out-of-town offenses on white cards. In addition to the license numbers, they carry the make, model, and type of vehicle, motor number, date stolen, owner's name and address, and offense number.

License cards written on all license numbers obtained from the State police summary are written on green cards and carry the license number, make, model, and type of car, motor number, date

stolen, place stolen, authority for complaint, how received, and the date.

All license cards are filed according to the Texas license plate number, with the sequence dividers broken down at each number from 10 to 9999. All letters which appear in the license number are disregarded in the filing.

The active license file is for the current year's license cards only. We retain the license file for 1 year after the expiration date in a separate file, and it is then destroyed.

When the stop placed for any license number has been canceled, the number is removed from the active file. The card is marked with the proper notation indicating the date the vehicle was recovered or canceled.

This card is then filed in the canceled license file and it is maintained according to the year of registration for 1 year after the expiration date of the license. It is filed in the same manner as is the active file.

Case Reports

These reports are written on all subjects to be charged with the commission of a crime. The case report must include a complete summary of the offense, details of the investigation, what each officer or witness can testify to, criminal history of subject charged and any other pertinent information needed in the successful prosecution of subject charged.

All case reports must be approved by the commanding officer of the bureau before charges can be filed. A copy of the case report is given to the district attorney when filing in State courts in order that he may review the evidence in accepting the complaint and so the information can be passed on to the assistant district attorney assigned to prosecute the subject. By furnishing this information to the district attorney, it places him in possession of all the information. A copy of this case report is also placed in the criminal jacket of the subject charged in the Auto Theft Bureau and in the Identification Bureau, and the original is filed in the Central Records Bureau.

Salvage Title File

Four cards are made on the salvaged vehicles which have been called to our attention. They are 3 by 5 blue cards and contain motor, serial, and permanent identification numbers, and the name

and address of persons buying and selling. One is filed in the active motor number file, one under the name of the purchaser in the salvage file, one under the name of the seller in the salvage file, and one under make of vehicle in the salvage file.

We place a stop on this salvage with the State Motor Vehicle Bureau and the National Automobile Theft Bureau, and note the date on the stop card so placed.

A blue card, identical with a postal card, is prepared by this department. These cards are distributed by our department to insurance companies, claim adjusters, and others who usually dispose of completely wrecked cars. We request that they fill out the card with the desired information and forward it to us on all vehicles they sell in this area which in their opinion are beyond repair, or could only be rebuilt at a prohibitive cost.

When the card is received, the information is placed in the salvage file and not only assists us in locating stolen cars which are titled under salvage titles but also in keeping a closer scrutiny on the activities of those who purchase the titles from insurance companies and other agencies.

Officers of the Dallas Police Department make regular checks of wrecking yards and other establishments which regularly purchase vehicles beyond repair. They are required to keep records of all transactions, and we make periodic inspections of their records and the titles in their possession. If their records reflect that any of the cars which have been salvaged have been retitled and sold, we will then make the necessary investigation.

Multiple Clearance

Technically, no case is brought to a satisfactory conclusion until the case has been cleared by arrest, the property returned to the rightful owner, and the guilty party convicted. This department makes every effort to increase "cleared by arrest" percentages by proper investigation and thorough interrogation of all subjects charged with investigation of automobile and accessory thefts. Our experience along this line is that often in questioning suspects, especially joyriders, we have found they will admit stealing 2 or 3 different cars and recall no other thefts. However, most of them admit that the vehicles they have stolen were taken from a particular geographical area. Therefore, we have set up geographical files, which are con-

stantly used by the investigators in interrogating suspects. In past experience, it has been noted that the suspect will remember other thefts as the interrogating officer refreshes his memory with respect to other cases which have occurred in the same vicinity. The geographical files are classified as stolen by district, recovered by district, book copy and date file.

One of the copies of the auto theft offense sheet received by the Auto Theft Bureau is filed under the radio patrol district in which the offense occurred. This "*stolen by district*" file is not only beneficial to the investigator in making multiple clearance but also enables the officers working the patrol district to have full knowledge of all thefts occurring within their area. When referred to by supervisory officers, it enables them to get a pattern of where thefts are being committed in any given area. By being in possession of this information, it enables them to place surveillances or devote more police protection to the pertinent area.

When a suspect is apprehended and admits stealing vehicles from a given area, we pull out the jackets on these areas and review offenses with the suspect. Many times he will admit more thefts than originally admitted. Our experience has been that when the offense sheet is called to his attention, it refreshes his memory. By using the offense from this file and the ones from the recovered by district file, we are successful in corroborating voluntary statements which the arrested party may make. This corroboration is very important in securing convictions of those charged with the offense.

The "*recovered by district*" file is also set up according to radio patrol district and, in addition, dividers are placed in the file. This enables us to keep complete and easily accessible records as to where vehicles were recovered. In addition to radio patrol district, the dividers are set up for the county sheriff's radio patrol districts outside the city limits. Dividers are also made for vehicles recovered outside of Dallas County in the State of Texas and for those recovered in other States.

A post binder, looseleaf book is maintained in the Auto Theft Bureau, and one copy of each offense, marked "*book copy*," is placed in this binder. This book enables all officers not assigned to a specific offense to review this book when reporting for duty in order that they may become acquainted with all thefts which may have occurred and those which occur while they are on duty.

By use of this book, the officers can search for a certain make of vehicle when the name of the complainant, license and motor number are not known, and a search by description of stolen cars may be made. When the vehicle has been recovered, this book copy of the offense with recovery supplement is then placed in the recovered by district file.


One copy of the offense, forwarded to the Auto Theft Bureau, is filed in the "*date*" file in chronological order in which the theft occurred. These are filed in a folder according to the month of the year it was reported. This file is not used as often as the stolen and recovered by district file. It is mostly used when suspects have committed thefts over a wide area and it is the opinion of the officer that he must turn through all the offenses committed within a given period to make complete multiple clearance. Most of the time, if a subject has stolen vehicles over a wide area, he can give you some idea as to the time and date the offenses occurred. By filing these offenses according to the month and in the order they were reported, it saves the investigator much precious time.

Criminal Jacket Files

A criminal jacket file is maintained on all subjects who are charged with auto theft and subjects who are under investigation or suspected of participating in automobile theft and problems related thereto. A master card, including the name of subject and the numerical number of the jacket in which information regarding subject may be placed, is made. These cards are filed alphabetically and if subject's activities are reflected in more than one file, jacket numbers are listed on the master card, thus making all of the known activities of the subject more readily available to the investigators.

In the criminal jacket are placed case histories of all subjects, which include relatives' names, associates, habits, known haunts, and other pertinent information which may be beneficial or needed by the investigator for future reference. Also placed in this file are: a copy of the offense report involving the subject; a copy of arresting officer's information sheets; copies of the case report; and any voluntary statement which subject may have made. The officers are required to place personal contact and field observation information on sub-

(Continued on page 17)

OUT OF
THE
ASHESTHE EXAMINATION
OF BURNED OR
CHARRED EVIDENCE

"Burn the evidence" might well be added to the long list of famous last words. Present-day criminals are quite conscious of the damaging effects of incriminating evidence and realize the necessity of destroying such evidence by the most expedient and thorough means. Burning the evidence is frequently chosen as the most effective method.

Trial and Conviction

A raid on the headquarters of a Baltimore, Md., "bookie" prompted the burning of records which could be used to prove the activities of the arrested. An examination of the remaining charred and burned portions of the records in the FBI laboratory produced a sufficient number of horses' names and betting odds for use in the trial and conviction of the accused (see fig. 1).

Nature of the Evidence

The results of an examination of charred evidence will be largely dependent on the extent of burning and the physical and chemical characteristics of the papers and inks comprising the original document. Of course, the pieces of charred paper must be large enough to form a coherent message or significant marks. Whether or not the combustible evidence, such as paper, will be completely disintegrated during the burning process depends

on the intensity of the heat and the duration of the exposure to such heat. If combustion is complete and the paper has been disintegrated, it is impossible to develop the original writing. However, if combustion is incomplete and the paper is only charred, or partially burned, there is a good possibility that the original writing or printing on the document can be developed by laboratory examination.

Use of Photography

In many instances, infrared photography has been used to reproduce the writing or printing on charred paper. If infrared photography is unsuccessful, the text may be made legible by using various photographic filters and lighting from different angles. Placing the charred paper in contact with the emulsion side of a photographic plate and retaining it in that state for 1 to 2 weeks under some circumstances have been effective in

recording the writing or printing thereon. This method is based on the theory that the gases contained in the charred paper have a fogging effect on the photographic emulsion, and the ink, which acts as a protective film, eliminates fogging in the writing area, thus recording the latent text.

Chemical Treatment

Chemical methods may also be applied if other methods prove fruitless. These consist of a variety of treatments, such as spraying, painting, or bathing the charred pieces with solutions of different chemical reagents. Chemical treatments may slightly change the original appearance of the charred paper. Reproduction of the original writing or printing by a photographic process has the advantage of retaining the evidence in an unchanged state.

Packing and Shipping

The proper packing and shipping of pieces of charred paper for laboratory examination are extremely important since this type of evidence is very delicate and easily damaged. The pieces should be placed between layers of cotton and shipped in a strong, rigid box. Every precaution should be exercised to avoid damage in transit. To prevent the edges of the charred paper from becoming snagged in the cotton fibers, the charred paper may first be placed between sheets of soft absorbent facial tissue and then



Figure 1.

loosely packed between layers of cotton (see figs. 2 and 3). If the charred material is in clumps or layers, no effort should be made to separate layers, as this can best be accomplished during the laboratory examination.

In one instance in the past, a police department carefully shoveled the charred evidence from a stove to a bucket and delivered the bucket containing valuable evidence to the FBI laboratory. The results of the laboratory examination of that



Figure 2.

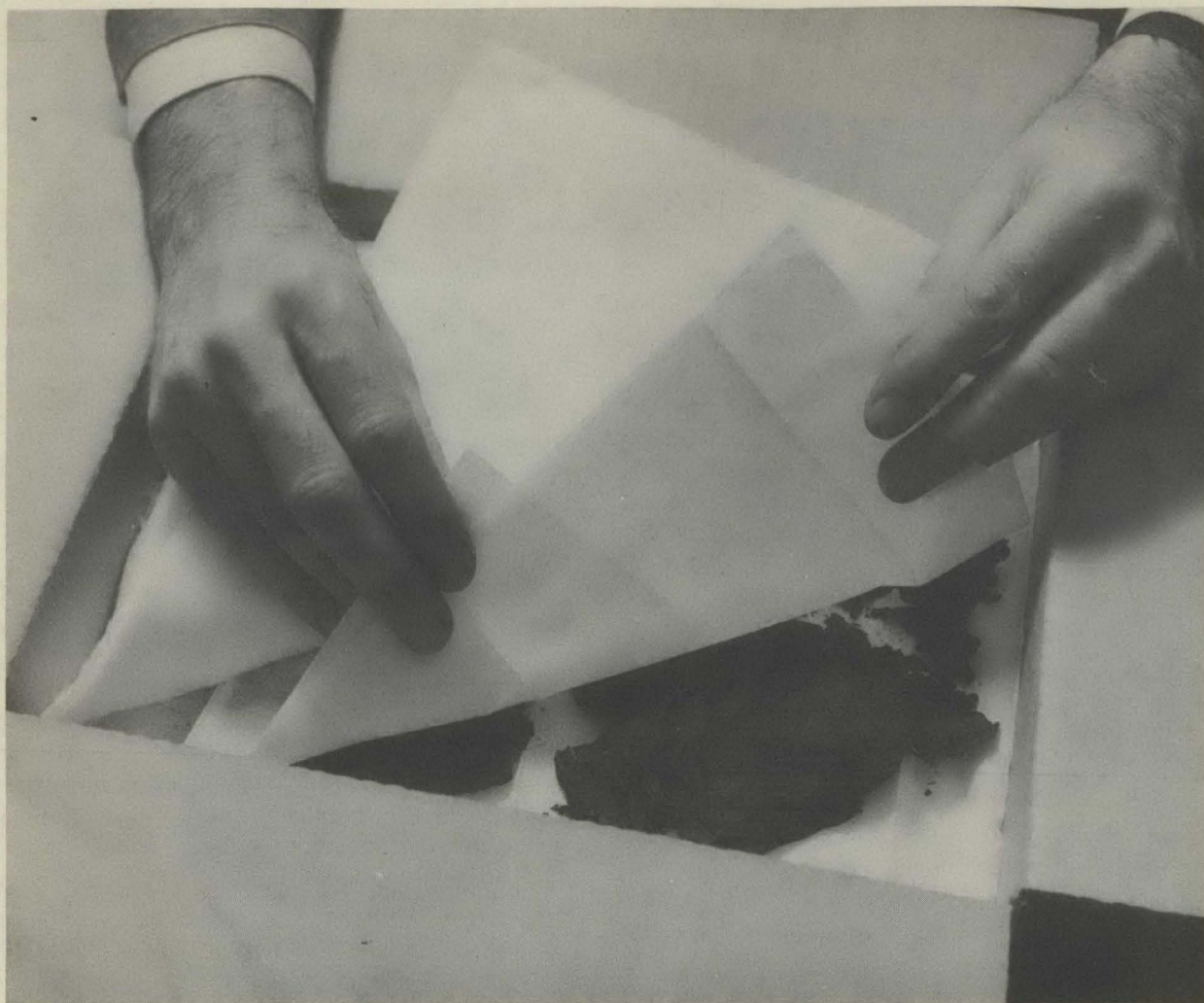


Figure 3.

evidence were used in the subsequent trial in the form of expert testimony by the FBI laboratory examiner regarding his findings.

Currency

The FBI laboratory is equipped to make examinations of all kinds of charred documents. However, if the only question is whether charred evidence which is recovered consists of United States

currency, it should be sent to the Currency Redemption Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Department of the Treasury, Washington 25, D. C. Charred Government bonds should be sent to the Division of Loans and Currency, Bureau of Public Debt, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Ill. When charred currency or bonds are sent to either of the above offices, all available background information concerning the burning and recovery should be furnished.



ELECTION LAWS

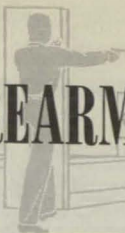
If two or more persons conspire to deprive a citizen of his right to vote or to have a vote counted as cast in an election involving candidates for Federal office, Federal statutes under the FBI's jurisdiction have been violated.



FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

The presentation of false or fictitious claims against the Government, and the misrepresentation or concealment of facts concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Government, are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

FIREARMS TRAINING



The Knoxville Branch of Public Safety Service covers TVA properties in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee with forces, called "units," stationed at five projects—Douglas Dam, Fontana Dam, Fort Loudoun Dam, Kingston Steam Plant, Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant. In addition, this office handles the Knoxville, Tenn., area.

Public Safety Service men are armed with .38 caliber special revolvers to enforce law on the reservations and protect TVA properties from sabotage and other subversive activities. They are trained in the use of the revolver, and as part of this training they compete in matches based on the FBI Practical Pistol Course.

The matches were inaugurated in the late fall of 1952. The Knoxville FBI office was, and continues to be, particularly helpful in laying out plans for the program. In the beginning pistol scores in the branch ranged from 65 to 70 with an occasional 80 or 85. As a direct result of the competitive program, revolver proficiency throughout the branch has improved more than 25 percent.

As a byproduct, morale and job interest are high. However, planning and administering the program have not been altogether free of difficulties. A number of problems were met and solved. For those interested in improving the firearms proficiency of their departments, a chronological account of the development of the program in Knoxville Branch might be of value.

Initial plans

The plans for the initial match competition were kept on a simple basis. Matches would be held three times yearly at a central location, usually in Knoxville. One representative would be selected from each unit on a basis of high scores fired in qualifying rounds at the project. This would total six men firing in each annual match. Match participants would fire TVA-issued service revolvers under the supervision of a designated range master. An award of a small plaque would

TVA Public Safety Service Firearms Program Grows

by CHARLES A. KEY, *Chief of Knoxville, Tenn.,
Branch, TVA Public Safety Service*

be made to winners of first, second, and third places. The plaques would be engraved with names, dates, and scores, with space for re-engraving of subsequent winners, and these would be retained at the unit PSS headquarters. (Cost of plaques, \$8; cost of engraving, about \$2.) In other words, a plaque would be repeatedly used until all available engraving space had been consumed.

The first match was held on November 26, 1952, under leaden skies and in spitting snow. Subsequently, it was decided to hold matches in the spring, summer and early fall. The high score in the match was 88.0; the low among the six participants, 63.2. The second match was held in April 1953. The scores this time ranged from 90.8 to 76.8, with improvement all down the line. In the



Chief Charles A. Key.



Masters' match winners, left to right: Officers J. K. Myers and E. W. Seals and Lt. C. E. Rogers.

first year of competition the overall branch average rose from 70.3 to 75.6.

Interest rose; competition became keen. However, as subsequent matches were held, it was obvious that a handful of good shots dominated the competition. The same individuals repeatedly returned to represent their units, which under the rules was permissible. Enthusiasm among the majority of the men began to slacken. Various means of handling this problem were considered. One suggestion was to eliminate winners from match competition until others in their units won the opportunity to fire in a match. The suggestion was rejected because it penalized the good shooter and inasmuch as the units were not of similar size and equal individual abilities. Therefore, it was possible, even probable, that a consistent 70-shooter would be competing with a 90-shooter.

Handicaps

Although several other ideas were considered, the final and successful solution was to "handicap" each man in the branch. This was done by arriving at each man's average score and subtracting from the possible 100. The remainder was his "handicap." Thus, each man in the branch was placed on a level with every other man. In a match his handicap was added to his actual score to determine his match score. This allowed a possible total score in excess of 100 which has happened in several matches. However, to adjust for rapid individual improvement, these steps are taken: 1.) the latest actual score (match or qualifying) is subtracted from 100; 2.) the remainder is added to his old handicap; 3.) this is divided by two to establish a new handicap.

The innovation was a shot in the arm for the whole competitive program because the leveling handicaps decrease competitive pressure, induce relaxation, and engender self-confidence. Actual (not handicap) scores leaped.

Another result of the handicap shoots has been the regular turnover in contestants. No longer are these matches won by the same few officers. And as an officer gains confidence and increases his skill by competing in actual matches, he often graduates to the masters' matches or the annual team matches.

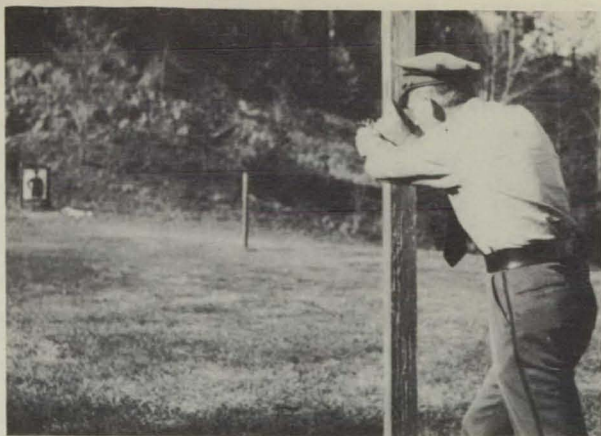
Masters' Match

The masters' match is designed for the shooting bug. Entrants participate on their own time, furnish their own ammunition, and must have fired a score of 90 or better in their most recent qualification. A fund, voluntarily contributed from the six units, was used to purchase the trophy on which the winner's name and score are engraved. If any one person wins the match three times, he retains permanent possession of the trophy. The masters' match is fired three times a year, on the same day as the handicap. Thus far, three matches have been held, beginning in July 1954, and have been won by Officers J. K. Myers, Douglas, 98.4; Lt. C. E. Rogers, Knoxville, 99.2; and Officer E. W. Seals, Douglas, 98.8. Scores are actual, and no handicap is used.

Team Matches

Once each year, three-man teams from each unit come together to compete. Team members are selected on a basis of actual scores with no handicap involved. The winning team gains one-year possession of a gold medallion trophy awarded by the manager of properties of the Knoxville Branch. Although competition has been close, the Douglas team won the first match and has staved off two attacks in keeping possession of the trophy 3 years in a row. However, Douglas team members have had to average 92.2 to achieve this feat.

The foundation of the firearms competition program in the Knoxville Branch is the handicap matches from which have evolved the masters' and team activities. On the less serious side, "Poker" competition is sometimes added to the day's program. Match participants and off-duty onlookers, who turn out by the carload from the six branch units, fire five rounds each at a target showing



Barricade shooting.

prints of the 52 cards (plus a few wild cards) from an ordinary deck of cards. The shooter who achieves the best poker hand wins. This fillip is mentioned only to indicate the high degree of interest which has been fostered throughout the branch by the firearms competition program.

Before the matches were begun, the average officer would fire a score of 67.5. Today the same officer fires an 82.0. There are four members of the very select "100 Club" who have fired perfect scores: Officer J. K. Myers, Douglas Dam (twice); Officer C. C. Williams, Watts Bar Dam; Lt. W. L. Ward, Douglas Dam; and Lt. C. E. Rogers, Knoxville. Fifteen officers and supervisors fired qualifying scores of 95 or better to participate in the April 1955, masters' match. The high score in this shoot was 98.8; the low, 91.6; and the average, 95.3. Shooting "bugs" have developed all over the branch, and two units, Douglas and Fontana, have purchased reloading machines with personally contributed funds. TVA, cognizant of the economy of reloaded ammunition, recently ordered six machines and accessory equipment for use in all of Public Safety Service.

The personnel of the Knoxville Branch gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the Knoxville FBI office to the success of the program by encouragement and advice in firearms training, and by the instruction in the peace officers' schools which have been held in the area and in which PSS officers and supervisors have liberally participated.

Although results have been highly satisfactory, the Knoxville Branch of TVA Public Safety Service looks forward to the day when the handicapped system will be abandoned because every man will have graduated to the master class.

AUTO THEFT BUREAU

(Continued from page 11)

jects in the criminal jacket. These data should include license numbers of vehicles in which subject and his associates have been seen. It is also important to include the modus operandi of the subject, especially his method of stealing and starting vehicles which he steals.

Another master card is made on subjects with reference to the general area in which they committed the crimes. If joyriders are apprehended for stealing several vehicles in a certain area, a card bearing their names and the number of the criminal jacket is filed in this area. These areas are broken down to the sergeant's patrol district.

A sergeant's patrol district usually covers approximately 4 or 5 radio patrol districts. By filing these cards in those areas, we will have "lead" data if we are having a series of joyriders' thefts in that particular district. Cards are also filed on subjects who are strippers, arsonists, and other subjects who commit automobile thefts and crimes related thereto in a given area.

Files and records on accessory offenses are maintained in the Auto Theft Bureau and consist of alphabetical name files of owner, stolen by district file, and article description file and modus operandi file. Progress reports on these offenses are handled in the same manner as in auto theft cases.

OUR COMMON TASK

(Continued from page 4)

tion between law-abiding citizens and law enforcement, the incidence of crime can be materially lessened.

We as representatives of law enforcement must strive to make it synonymous with scrupulous observance of the law as well as its strictest enforcement. We in the profession of law enforcement must pledge anew our determination to uphold our end of the partnership and forge ahead to a more secure and a safer America. This is our common task.



KIDNAPING

The Federal kidnaping statute covers the unlawful abduction of a person, his transportation across a State line, and his detention for ransom, reward, or otherwise.

IDENTIFICATION

Identification Bureau Arouses Public Support

by SUPT. H. J. CASEY and ASSISTANT SUPT. B. W. LINDEN, *Bureau of Identification, Sioux City, Iowa, Police Dept.*

Preserve the evidence! That is the idea we're trying to impress upon the public. Few people other than identification bureau personnel appreciate the full value of evidence. The chisel mark on a jimmied door jamb, the heelprint in the ground beneath a forced window, a bit of fabric snagged on a nailhead—these are the telltale facts of our life. To the uninitiated they may be meaningless and are easily destroyed by the untrained.

So besides our regular work, we spend a great deal of time with public relations activities. There are speeches to be given before service clubs, church groups, father-and-son banquets, Scout troops, school assemblies, and others.

In a way, identification procedure becomes a hobby rather than work. When talking to adults,

the discussions are detailed. A demonstration will show the way to develop and lift a fingerprint. Or perhaps we'll show how to obtain the cast of a footprint and how to use this for comparison with a suspect's shoes. Our talks to youngsters are slanted to their age levels but are nonetheless pointed.

This technique makes for fine public relations. Invariably our audiences will start asking questions: Can you take fingerprints from someone's neck? Do you ever compare the teethmarks in an apple with the dental plates of a suspect?

This reaction makes our work interesting, especially when we know it is going to pay dividends in public appreciation for what we are trying to



Identification bureau main office.

do to solve crimes and in understanding the importance of evidence.

We do not always go out to the public to give instruction. Frequently the citizens come to us. And it is in the rooms of the bureau itself that our story can really be presented to them clearly.

The Bureau of Identification is on the second floor of the municipal building. The main office has the advantage of an abundance of natural light provided by six extra-large windows. In this type of work, you soon realize the importance of ample lighting.

We give all visitors a complete tour of our facilities. They see the projection box for developing color mug shots. Homemade as it is, we like to feel that this device is nearly as good as any we might have bought. We are proud of the box we built. It serves its purpose well and saved the city taxpayers approximately \$200.

Two years ago we started taking all mug shots in color as well as in black and white. Later, when viewed lifesize and in full color on the projection box, these shots appear as true to life as any picture can be.

Just like the records in our description file, the color slides are classified under race and sex and are further broken down as to birth date and height.

Description File

Visitors are always amazed at the completeness of our description file. We use a fingerprint card showing each finger of both hands of the party booked. Black-and-white mug shots of the individual are mounted on the reverse side of the card.

Anecdotes reflecting ways in which our files have helped solve actual cases guarantee plenty of interest to visiting groups. One of these incidents concerns a victim of a sex attack who came to the bureau to look over the mug shots of sex offenders. She didn't recognize any photographs in that group, so we went to the description file. The victim had identified her attacker as a white male and had estimated his age and height. This narrowed the matter down to a small section of the file. We pulled out the cards, and after looking at only half a dozen she pointed out the man.

Such gratifying results encourage pride and greater interest in our work. In the latter case,



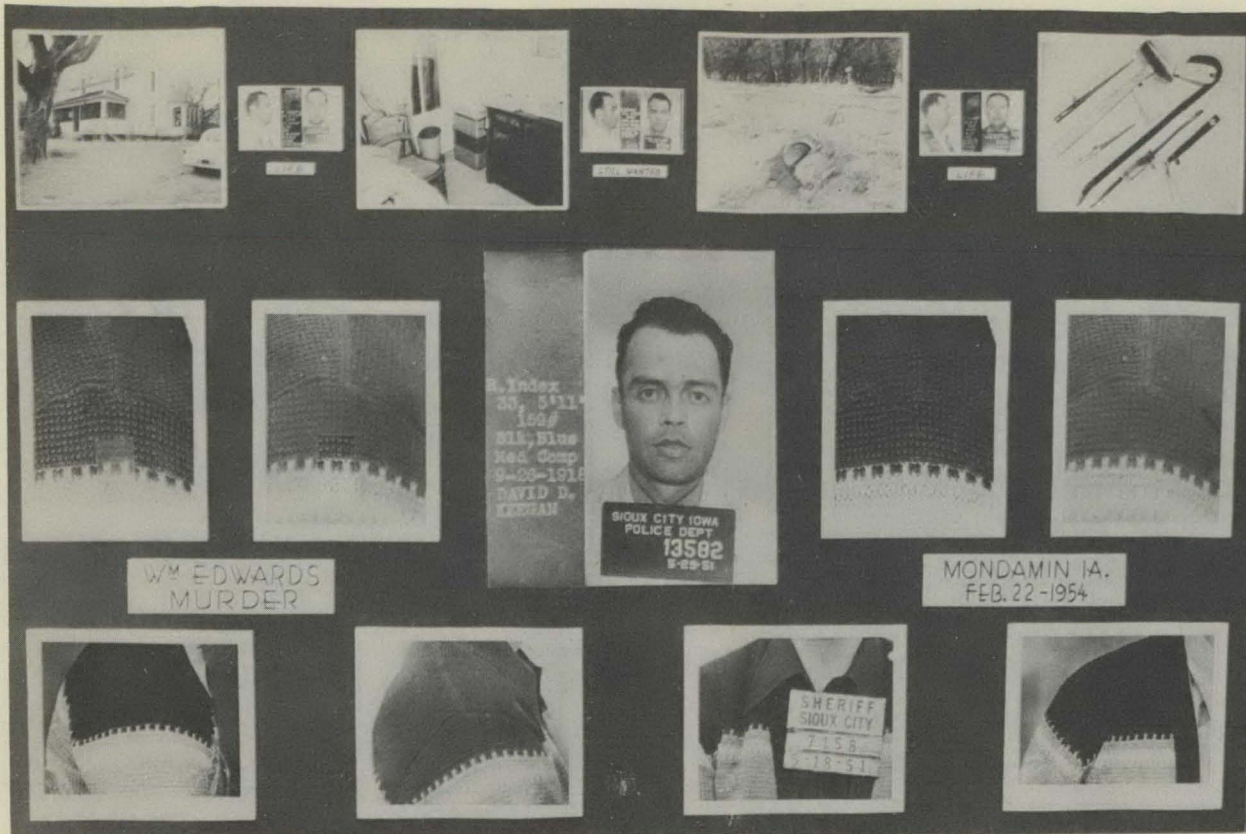
Description exhibit of head characteristics.

the criminal's picture was not even in the portion of our files devoted to sex offenders. He had been booked previously for auto theft. Who knows? If it had not been for the description file, this maniac might still be on the prowl in our city.

Sometimes good fortune comes along to help out. We like to tell about a recent case where



Supt. H. J. Casey, Chief James O'Keefe, and Assistant Supt. B. W. Linden, left to right, examine a tire cast.



Fugitive case display enlists public help.

a sweater made a man talk. He had worn a particularly colorful sweater during a robbery and murder with two other hoodlums. For some reason, he left this garment near the scene of the crime. We photographed the piece of clothing and kept our fingers crossed.

"Lady Luck" smiled on us when we found in the sheriff's office a mug shot of a criminal wearing exactly the same sort of sweater. Pictorial evidence showed that it was the same sweater. Two of the criminals are serving life sentences. The third, David Daniel Keegan, remains at large as one of the FBI's "10 most wanted men."

There have been other crimes solved in this manner. From time to time, we make exhibits from these cases. In fact, in some ways our main office resembles a crime museum. But this produces results, and the public learns more by seeing than by listening.

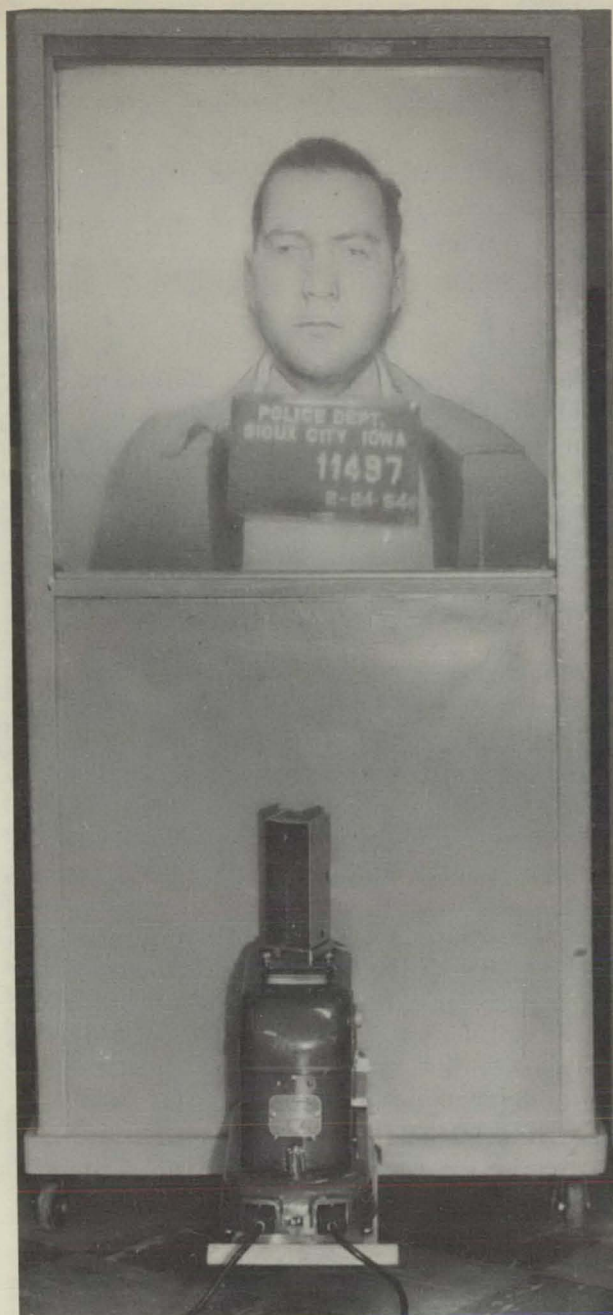
So besides the filing cabinets, desks, projection box, copying machine, and incidentals in the bureau's main office, you will find us surrounded by displays. For instance, there is one of fingerprinting to show the development from a latent

print to the lift. Enlarged photographs depict the comparison of an actual print and an inked one. The points of identification in the print patterns are explained. The display also shows various fingerprinting powders and dusting brushes. Another exhibit depicts plaster casting and its use for identification. Casts of shoe soles and heels as well as tire patterns are shown.

One display points out methods used to smuggle or conceal dope. This exhibit is located next to one dealing with narcotics, showing the drugs and instruments commonly used by addicts. We have a veritable dope addict's "kitchen" on display.

We stress to all visitors that the identification bureau is an important factor in law enforcement. Today's hardened criminal might well fear the laboratory detective. With the exactness of science to support him, the identification detective can use seemingly meaningless details to unravel otherwise hopeless crimes.

Our bureau operates directly under Police Chief James O'Keefe. Although our duties keep us close to the detective bureau, we also work hand



Projection box for color slides.

in hand with all other branches of the department. In addition, we assist the county sheriff and other law enforcement agencies here in Sioux City and the territory.

Since the early 1900's, when it was founded, the bureau has endeavored to serve the public by preventing crime and apprehending felons. It is our hope that by a continued program of public instruction we will be able to offer even more and better service in the years to come.

DECEMBER 1955

Items To Remember

IF A CHARRED HUMAN BODY is found in the ruins of a fire, a chemical analysis of the blood will reveal whether the person was dead or alive when he came in contact with the fire.

THE MAKE OF TYPEWRITER upon which a questioned document was prepared can be determined through the Typewriter Standards File maintained in the FBI Laboratory.

EVERY PIECE OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE collected should be properly identified and placed in an adequate container by the person who recovers it. Where possible, personal identification marks should be placed on each item prior to sealing it in its container.

OBLITERATED SERIAL NUMBERS on weapons and machines usually can be restored by FBI technicians.

LABORATORY EXAMINATION will often uncover documentary evidence a criminal carefully attempted to conceal by erasing, obliterating, burning, or otherwise destroying.



Unlawful Flight Cases

The Fugitive Felon Act, as amended, prohibits flight from one State to another or to a foreign country to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempts to commit any of these crimes. It also prohibits interstate flight to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding involving a violation punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Although penalties are provided for violations of the act itself, the primary purpose of FBI investigations under this statute is to locate fugitives who are wanted by various law-enforcement agencies and who have fled interstate from their respective local jurisdictions.



OTHER TOPICS

During the various law enforcement conferences I have attended over the country in recent years, I have often considered the educational value and interesting aspect which color motion pictures could provide for the presentation of many of the discussion topics.

Several years ago, we held conferences in Texas on "Investigations of Safe Burglaries." At that time, we talked about the possibilities of shooting a movie on this subject in order to show our law enforcement audience what actually takes place when a safe is blown. The steps a thief takes, the amount of charge used, the type of fuse used and many other questions might be graphically answered in this manner. We talked about it but did nothing at the time.

About 2 years later, an occasion arose to put on an actual demonstration in connection with safe burglary investigations for a class of officers attending a school for criminal investigators. It is practically impossible for 50 or 60 officers to observe an operation of this kind simultaneously. With this fact in mind and through the efforts of Texas Ranger Frank Probst, Investigator Worth Seaman, and Glen H. McLaughlin, chief of our Identification Division, we got down to business. First, we prepared a shooting script, putting every step of the operation on paper in order to have the proper continuity. The narration for each scene was prepared in advance so that we would have some idea of the proper amount of footage needed for each scene.

After this job was completed, we were confronted with the task of finding different safes which could be used for the "blow," "peel," "punch" jobs, etc. Due to the fact that we were operating on a very limited budget, it was not possible for us to purchase new equipment to be used as "props," so it was necessary to use some old safes which had figured in investigations of this kind on previous occasions. Through the efforts of a local locksmith and one of our own painters, these old safes were put into operating condition.

Training Films Made by Police Photographers

by JOEL TISDALE, *Supervisor of Photography,
Texas Dept. of Public Safety, Austin, Tex.*

Our next problem was the selection of an individual to play the role of the safecracker. We found an individual who had learned the hard way that crime, specifically safecracking, does not pay. He desired to cooperate and readily agreed to play the part for us.

In order to obtain the proper explosives for the job, we contacted a local powder company. Not only did the company agree to furnish the material needed, but also volunteered the services of an explosives expert.

The shots featuring the explosives were scheduled for a location out in the open in order to afford plenty of daylight and ample room for placing our cameras at various angles. Three cameras were used to show close-ups of various phases of the operation at different angles. The fact that there was only one safe to blow was a major factor. If a shot was missed, we would have to start all over and repair another safe. Having had the experience of trying to observe a demonstration along with 50 or 60 students in school, we gave special attention to illustrating every detail. We wanted our motion picture audience to be able to observe every step in the operation.

Occasionally, the remark is made that a safe was blown but no explosive other than a cap was used to blow the safe open. To correct this belief, one of the first operations was to knock the knob and insert a cap. The fuse was lighted and the only damage which the cap did to the safe was to blow the tape off. The next step in the operation was to prepare the charge that would really open the safe. One hundred percent "nitrojell" was used with a fuse approximately 18 inches in length.

Before this fuse was ignited, we placed our three cameras at various angles so that we would have a choice of the best angle from the trio of sequences shot. Each camera was equipped with different focal length lenses in order to get the coverage needed. One camera was equipped with a variable focus or "zoom type" lens which gave a range of from 25 to 75 mm. A second camera

with a 2-inch lens and a third with a 4-inch telephoto lens were used. Careful consideration was given to showing in detail each step of the "safecracker's" operation.

When this charge was set off, the cameras recorded the results. At this point in the operation, the experienced latent fingerprint expert moved in and proceeded to process the safe for latent prints and preserve any tools which were left at the scene as well as parts of the safe which might possibly connect the safecracker with a previous job by tool mark identification.

After the shooting had been completed on the "blow job," we moved inside a building where the "peel job" was demonstrated. The motion picture sequence shows how simple it is to turn the safe over on its side, and, with a few blows from a sledge hammer, peel the metal back on the door to effect entry.

Ample footage was then given to the investigative techniques which the scientific laboratory can render the investigator. For example, a latent fingerprint which was found on the blown safe was followed through to the fingerprint files; to the photographic laboratory where the operator was shown mounting the enlarged fingerprints; and ultimately the preparation of the prints for court presentation. Similar shots were made of the punch marks and the spectrographic analysis of paint from the safe and particles of paint from the sledge hammer used to attack the safe.

Special emphasis was put on the importance of the burglary report form and the need for the investigating officer to fill out and mail one of these forms to us so that the information will be available to other peace officers.

As related, the safes were rebuilt and painted by personnel in our own department and the powder company obligingly furnished the necessary explosives, so up to this point the only expense incurred was the cost of the original commercial color film, which amounted to approximately \$8 per 100 feet. Our shooting script called for a 20-minute film, which is 720 feet. Due to the fact that we had used 3 cameras on some scenes, we had a total of 1,100 feet at a cost of \$88. All of the actual shooting was done in about 5 days.

In order not to damage our original film, the editing was done from an edge-numbered color work print. A work print can be handled and run in the projector as many times as needed for scene timing, proper synchronization of the narration, sound effects, etc. This color work print costs ap-



Joel Tisdale.

proximately 10 cents per foot. When the job of editing was completed, the edge-numbered edited work print and the master copy, which was also edge-numbered, were matched frame for frame, the narration and sound effects recorded and a color release print made.

The cost of this film, including the commercial color film, color work print, recording the sound and making the final release print, was approximately \$500. At any time additional copies are desired, they may be obtained for approximately \$105 each.

Value

Unquestionably, the motion picture is one of the best "tools for training" the police profession can use. The old Chinese proverb "One picture is worth a thousand words" is certainly true. Motion pictures are not only very effective for police training, but are also a good medium for presenting our problems to citizens and arousing interest in good law enforcement.

Police photographers cannot compete with the commercial movie industry. However, we do know our own problems, and if given the opportunity, should be able to make good training films right in our own departments—even on a very limited budget.

The 62d IACP

Conference Held

at Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., was the site of the 62d annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The conference, which was held from October 2 through October 6, 1955, was well attended by officers representing law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries.

In addition to timely addresses by various guest speakers, the conference's agenda included discussions of the following subjects: the police problems at the national level; the police role in community relations; automobile theft; lie detector test limitations; one-man car patrol; the role of the police in the "H" bomb era; facts established

in tests on effects of alcohol on drivers; the international police picture today; human relations; the assignment and distribution of police personnel for most effective coverage; progress and methods in crime prevention; police training in colleges and universities; professionalization of the police; juvenile delinquency; women's role in crime control; the arsonist; administration and supervision of a state police organization; a look into the future in traffic policing; and other subjects of interest to law enforcement. Reports from the various regions of the country were given in the session of the State and provincial section of the IACP. In this session the problems encountered as well as the progress attained by various police agencies were presented.

The 1956 conference will be held in Chicago, Ill., September 9 through 13.

At the close of the 1955 conference, the officers shown below were elected.



A group photograph taken at the 1955 IACP conference. Seated (left to right): C. W. Woodson, Jr., superintendent, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Va., fourth vice president; John D. Holstrom, chief of police, Berkeley, Calif., second vice president; George A. Otlewis, chief, Chicago Park District Police, first vice president; Walter E. Headley, Jr., chief of police, Miami, Fla., president; Alfred T. Smalley, chief of police, Highland Park, N. J., third vice president; Robert V. Murray, chief, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., fifth vice president; and Frank A. Sweeney, chief of police, Jenkintown, Pa., sixth vice president. Standing (left to right): Leroy E. Wike, executive secretary, IACP; Thomas R. Jones, superintendent of police, Minneapolis, Minn., sergeant at arms; J. M. Broughton, retired, former chief of police, Portsmouth, Va., honorary president; I. B. Bruce, chief of police, Colorado Springs, Colo., past president; John F. Murray, retired, former chief of police, Perth Amboy, N. J., secretary; William J. Roach, superintendent of police, Waterbury, Conn., treasurer; John C. Kelly, Commissioner, Connecticut State Police, state and provincial section of IACP.

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WANTED BY THE FBI

DAVID DANIEL KEEGAN, with aliases: David Danial Keegan, Burt Williams.



Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

David Daniel Keegan, one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," reportedly is the ring-leader and trigger man of a trio of bandits charged with murdering a farmer during a robbery near Mondamin, Iowa, on February 22, 1954, and subsequently transporting their loot interstate.

At about 8:15 p. m. on February 22, 1954, three masked men burst into the farm home of William Edwards, 51-year-old bachelor. Approximately 25 minutes later they departed, leaving Edwards dead, his sister tied to a chair, an elderly visitor locked in a closet, and the telephone ripped from the wall. The trio took with them a 300-pound

safe, containing approximately \$9,000 in cash and \$8,300 in savings bonds.

The following morning, the stolen safe, opened and empty, was found in North Sioux City, S. Dak. The bonds were found scattered in the vicinity. Local authorities also located the automobile believed to be the getaway vehicle. This car was registered to David Keegan. Further investigation identified Keegan and two associates as the trio of bandits and Keegan was further identified as the trigger man in the killing. On February 24, 1954, the two accomplices of Keegan were taken into custody by local authorities at Sioux City, Iowa, and later received life sentences.

A Federal complaint was filed on February 24, 1954, before a United States Commissioner at Sioux City, Iowa, charging David Keegan with a violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute in connection with the transportation of the safe, containing \$9,000 in currency and \$8,300 worth of bonds, from Iowa to South Dakota. A Federal indictment on this charge was returned at Dubuque, Iowa, on September 10, 1954. On February 26, 1954, a State warrant charging Keegan with murder was issued at Logan, Iowa. Subsequently, a Federal complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Des Moines, Iowa, on March 14, 1955, charging Keegan with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder.

Keegan reputedly is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, having a preference for whisky but also drinking beer. He smokes cigarettes moderately. He is known to dress neatly, usually in sports clothes. He frequently wears a hat and has a habit of tipping it toward the back of his head.

He has worn a black onyx ring with a small diamond on his right hand. He reportedly likes gambling and card games but is not a proficient gambler. An avid baseball fan, he also enjoys pocket book westerns and crime thrillers. He has also expressed a fondness for hunting small game.

Caution

In view of the vicious crime with which he is charged, Keegan should be considered extremely dangerous. He may have suicidal tendencies.

Keegan is described as follows:

Age..... 37, born September 28, 1918,
Kingsley, Iowa.
Height..... 5 feet, 11 inches.

Weight.....	159 pounds.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Black, wavy; reportedly combs hair frequently.
Eyes.....	Blue.
Complexion.....	Ruddy.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Bartender, farmer, hardware store clerk, cabdriver, has owned and operated cafes and bars, has sold candy and newspapers on trains.
Scars and marks.....	2-inch scar where birthmark was removed between his shoulder blades; glands on right side of his neck swell visibly because of severe throat ailment.
Remarks.....	Has small slender legs; eyes protrude and he reportedly rolls them while talking. He reportedly has contin- uous dental trouble, wears a partial lower plate of false teeth, and has several visi- ble gold-capped teeth.
FBI Number.....	359,837 A
Fingerprint classification..	5 O 5 Ut 6 M 17 Tt
Reference.....	21 17

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office.



ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS

The FBI has jurisdiction over the Federal statute which classifies as a violation the escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody after arrest or conviction for a Federal offense.

IMPERSONATION

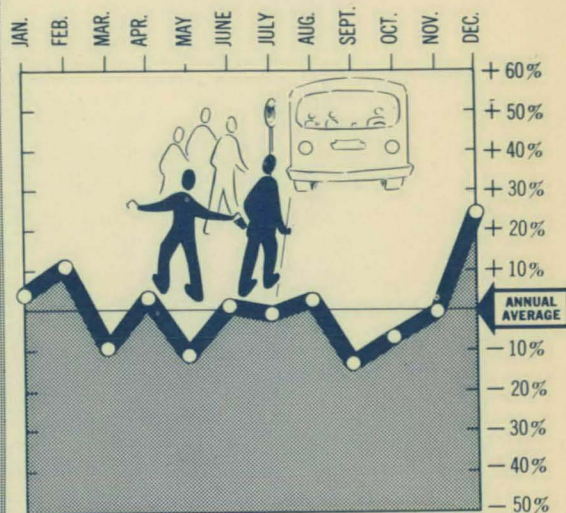
Individuals who falsely represent themselves as employees of the United States Government and act in the role of the person impersonated violate a Federal law under the FBI's jurisdiction. The impersonation of a duly accredited foreign official, with intent to defraud and coupled with actions perpetrating the fraud, also is covered.

LARCENY BY TYPE -- MONTHLY VARIATIONS

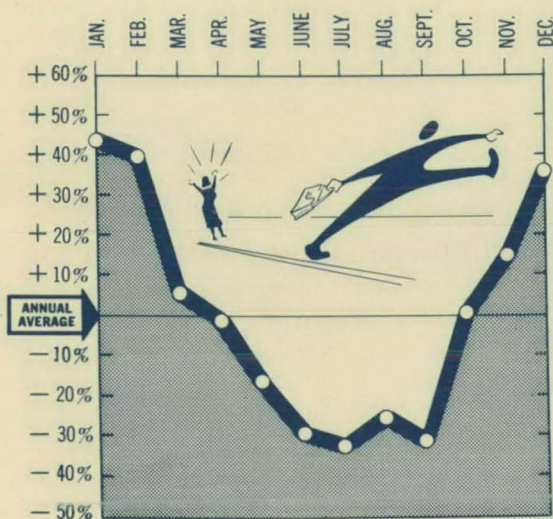
Percent of Annual Average

- OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954
- 409 Urban Police Agencies
- Total Population 55,660,886

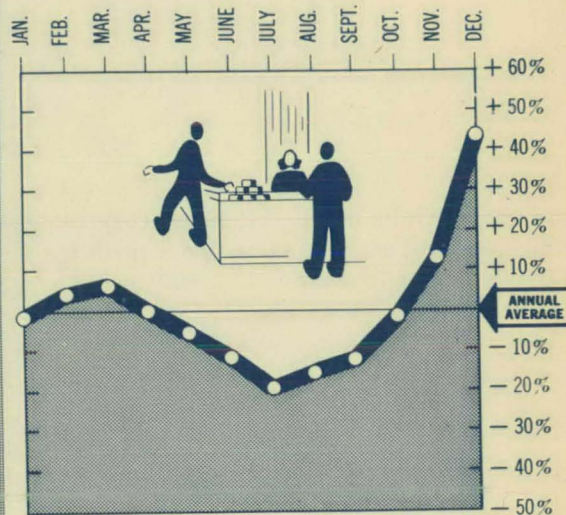
POCKET PICKING



PURSE SNATCHING



SHOP LIFTING



The above chart reflects the monthly variations and seasonal pattern of pocket picking, purse snatching and shop lifting during the calendar year of 1954. Just as crimes of passion and violence reach a zenith in the warm summer months, the types of larceny listed in the chart occur with higher than average frequency during the winter months, with December generally being the peak month for the pickpocket and the shoplifter.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

Questionable Pattern



Although the above pattern has the appearance of a loop, a close examination will reveal two deltas, D^1 and D^2 , with a recurve

in front of each one. This pattern is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with outer tracing.