



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

### BULLETIN



Vol. 30, No. 12

December 1961

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

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# FBI

## Law Enforcement

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## *Contents*

1 *Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover*

*Feature Article:*

- 3 Elite Prowl Squad Supplements Patrol in Troubled Areas,  
by Albert N. Brown, Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
Police Department.

*Firearms Training:*

- 7 Small Department Proves the Worth of Building Range,  
by Chief Charles P. Champlin, Medford, Oreg., Police  
Department.

*Identification:*

- 10 Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Has Many Functions.  
15 Latent Impressions Compared by Police Bring Fine Results,  
by Col. Harrie C. Gill, Superintendent, Rhode Island State  
Police.  
17 Alabama Agencies Seeking Identity of Deceased Youth.  
Questionable Pattern (*back cover*)

*Scientific Aids:*

- 20 Evidence to FBI Can Be Expedited by Form Letters.

*Other Topics:*

- 24 68th Conference of IACP Members Held in Montreal, by  
Chief Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pa.; President, IACP  
29 Index to Articles Published During 1961.  
32 Wanted by the FBI.





## *Message from the Director*

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

AN IMPORTANT NEW WEAPON in the arsenal of the Nation's law enforcement officers has been provided with the President's signing of Public Law 87-368. Wielded correctly and vigorously, this new law—an extension of the Fugitive Felon Act—can result in making even more effective the stringent curtailment of far-ranging criminals who viciously strike in the heart of one community and then flee to what was, in the past, a far-off sanctuary.

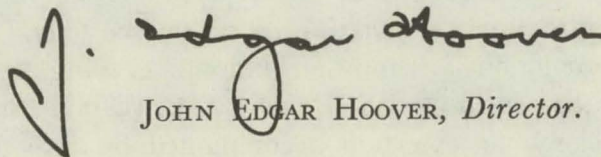
Prior to the passage of the new legislation, the FBI, under the Fugitive Felon Act, could come to the aid of local law enforcement authorities only in the apprehension of fugitives who crossed State lines to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson punishable as a felony, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempts to commit any of these offenses.

Now, local law enforcement agencies and the FBI have an opportunity, working shoulder to shoulder, to bring about the apprehension of any fugitive who flees across State lines to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for a crime, or an attempt to commit a crime, punishable by death or which is a felony under the laws of the place from which the fugitive flees. The new law, as did the old, also covers flight across State lines to avoid giving testimony in connection with the additional crimes covered. The penalty for each of these violations is a \$5,000 fine or 5 years' imprisonment, or both.

This extension of existing cooperative measures strengthens the advancing law enforcement cordon which is encircling and confining the felon who has taken advantage of modern-day, high-speed transportation to escape justice. The success of this new legislation is largely dependent upon local authorities since the FBI action to locate the felon is initiated through a request from local authorities. The other two requirements are that there be an indication that the fugitive has fled the State where he is charged with the felony and that a warrant be authorized by a U.S. At-

torney. The primary purpose of the extension of this law is merely to locate the fleeing felon so that he may be extradited by local authorities. Only upon the approval of the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General will Federal prosecution be undertaken.

We of the FBI urge our fellow law enforcement officers to work with us in using this law to make impotent the criminal marauders who then will truly have no place to hide.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Edgar Hoover".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

DECEMBER 1, 1961





## FEATURE ARTICLE

The Philadelphia Police Department has utilized the standard-color car for supplemental patrol with excellent results. At present, a number of such cars are in operation during peak crime hours.

The basic patrol unit in Philadelphia is the conspicuously marked radio patrol car. The cars are bright red with white lettering. Foot patrol is kept to a minimum and utilized only where absolutely necessary. There are 230 conspicuously marked radio patrol units manned by either one or two men in continuous operation, depending upon conditions existing within each patrol sector. Each of these patrol units is responsible for all police functions within the confines of its particular sector. For example, although the basic patrol is supplemented by a specialized traffic division, 80.2 percent of all traffic tickets are written by

## ***Elite Prowl Squad Supplements Patrol in Troubled Areas***

by ALBERT N. BROWN, *Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department*

the basic patrol unit, and 58.6 percent of all traffic accidents are investigated by them.

The specialized traffic division, operating city-wide, is functionally divided into three districts: (1) A traffic district made up, for the most part, of fixed posts; (2) an accident investigation district which handles serious accidents, personal injury accidents, manslaughters by auto, hit-and-run investigations, and accidents involving city property; and (3) the highway patrol district, a motorized section which operates with both motorcycles and automobiles. The highway patrol unit supplements the basic patrol unit in its fight against crime and serves as a supplement to the regular patrol in the selective enforcement program.

### ***Prowl Squad Is Created***

The highway patrol unit is imbued with keen enthusiasm and an almost jealous regard for the honor of the group. It is from this topnotch outfit that the "prowl squad," consisting of carefully selected volunteers, was created. These men patrol in standard-color cars during peak crime hours in certain areas.

It was decided that the men selected for prowl squad assignment should be volunteers, not only to further strengthen the enthusiasm of the men but to insure that the selectees had no objections to working a steady tour of duty. The prowl squad operates from 7 p.m. until 3 a.m., Monday through Thursday, and from 8 p.m. until 4 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. The entire squad does, however, enjoy every Sunday off, but only has 2 consecutive days off every other week. Rotation of Monday and Tuesday as the day off makes this possible and insures that each man receives the time off to which he is entitled.

The prowl squad does not operate on Sunday, but does operate on Monday and Tuesday by filling in for the men off duty with men from the regular highway patrol unit. Also, the squad is always kept to full capacity by filling in for absentees in this same manner at any time.



*Comr. Albert N. Brown.*



Patrolling in standard-color cars is not a new concept in police technique. In fact, it predates patrolling in clearly marked cars. It is not meant to be conveyed that we are advocating a return to the now-outdated patrolling in standard-color cars. The unmarked patrol is most efficiently utilized as a supplement to the basic patrol units.

### ***Why It Was Formed***

The prowl squad had its inception as a result of "brainstorming" at various command and staff level meetings. Certain areas of the city were becoming trouble spots; however, statistics indicated that the conditions were spasmodic and seasonal and not given to any particular or definite locale. Because of the sporadic nature of trouble spots, it was apparent that changes in permanent beat and sector boundaries were not the answer. Statistics indicated that although the locale of the trouble spots was ever changing, time series analysis showed very definite trouble hours. These hours were from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m., Monday through Thursday, and from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. on Friday and Saturday.

It was realized that something in the order of a flexible and easily movable task-force-type operation could solve the problem. But, where were the extra patrol cars to come from? All marked (red) patrol cars were in operation, and it was fully appreciated that to draw from this source would necessitate a sacrifice in the regular and permanent patrol. A survey of other department vehicles showed that there were a number of standard-color cars not being used during these hours. Certain juvenile aid division cars, detective cars, police academy cars, administrative cars, and certain higher echelon cars, for example, were idle throughout the trouble hours.

These standard-color cars were pressed into immediate service, assigned to the highway patrol unit, and the prowl squad was launched.

### ***How the Squad Operates***

Supervision of the prowl squad has not presented much of a problem. A patrol sergeant is on constant patrol in the area of its particular assignment, observing the men in operation. However, the careful selection of personnel and esprit de corps of the unit cannot be overemphasized as to their tremendous effect on minimizing the need for close supervision.

Statistics serve as the main source of information dictating the particular areas of assignment. When a condition calling for use of the prowl squad presents itself, it is discussed at the regular weekly staff and command meetings. There it is decided when and where it will operate. The squad is alerted by its commander as to the particular problem it will be expected to combat, and the special techniques and operational tactics to be employed are reviewed.

Once the squad swings into action in a particular area, statistics for the area are analyzed daily to watch for a change in conditions. As soon as the condition is alleviated or under control and there is a return to status quo, a new assignment is always in waiting.

Field commanders are encouraged to request the services of the prowl squad to combat any condition of which they are personally aware and which is not always made apparent by statistical analysis alone. The field commanders cooperate and coordinate efforts with detective commanders in their areas of assignment by discussing the problems at their regular meetings. If it is felt they have need for the squad, it is brought to the attention of the higher echelon commanders. It is at these higher echelon staff and command meetings that basic policies and priorities of particular assignments are made.

The prowl squad is instructed to operate on a freelance basis and not respond to regular radio assignments. The basic patrol is considered to be sufficient to handle routine assignments, and to require the squad to respond to these routine calls would seriously detract from its basic purpose.



*Regular Philadelphia police car, red with white letters and numerals.*



The squad does, however, assist on calls of a serious or dangerous nature.

The fact that the prowler squad operates in high crime areas during peak crime hours, and is not hampered by routine assignments, affords the men the opportunity to concentrate their efforts in those areas. This in no small way is instrumental in making possible their excellent arrest records.

### ***New Techniques Developed***

In order to efficiently utilize the prowler squad, new patrol techniques had to be developed. Many experimental techniques are constantly being tried and analyzed for effectiveness.

The squad obviously enjoys the advantage of being able to move in unheralded, compensating for one of the main arguments against conspicuous patrol. The men are instructed to stay away from the already heavily patrolled and traveled main streets and spend a good portion of their time on the secondary streets adjacent to the main thoroughfares. This technique has resulted in a good many arrests for robbery, strongarm attacks, pocketbook snatchings, and similar crimes.

Another special technique is for a prowler squad car to purposely tail a conspicuous patrol car and observe the actions of citizens as the marked car passes. An excellent arrest was made for armed robbery recently as a result of this technique. The unmarked squad car was tailing a clearly marked patrol car and observing citizen reaction. As the patrol car passed a man walking on the sidewalk, the prowler squad crew observed him acting suspiciously, pulled to the curb, and appre-

hended him. As it turned out, he was leaving the scene of an armed robbery, for which a few moments later an alarm for holdup was broadcast over the police radio. Examples of this type of case are numerous and more than justify utilization of this particular patrol technique.

### ***Value of Incident Reports***

The prowler squad crews are encouraged to make as many car stops and pedestrian stops as are warranted. A good portion of their time is spent stopping suspicious cars and pedestrians.

Each stop is recorded on an official incident report and filed at the district station house. Many cases have been solved by the detectives reviewing these reports to ascertain if any stops were made in the areas of particular crimes.

This technique has resulted in some very good burglary arrests. In one instance, the prowler squad stopped a man in a warehouse area in the early hours of the morning. He readily admitted to the officers that he was an employee of the warehouse and properly identified himself. The officers, finding nothing wrong at the time, allowed the man to continue. It was later learned that a burglary had taken place in the warehouse in question. The detectives ascertained through their investigation that whoever had committed the crime must have had inside information. Their preliminary questioning of employees turned up nothing of value. However, a search of the incident reports turned in by the prowler squad placed the employee in the area of the warehouse on the night of the burglary. When confronted with this information that completely destroyed his alibis, he confessed and named accomplices.

Examples of various patrol techniques are numerous, as can readily be imagined. Experimenting with new techniques is one of the main keynotes to the entire operation. Test every new idea that shows promise—if it works, use it and try to improve upon it—if it doesn't work, try something else.

### ***Squad Accomplishments***

Arrest records, by way of statistical comparison of the prowler squad's productivity with that of the basic patrol force, have proved to be somewhat spectacular.

Consisting of 26 men operating in teams of 2, the squad accomplishes an average of 12 Part I arrests per man per year.



*Highway patrol officers ready for supplemental patrol standard-color police car.*



In the area of Part II arrests, a quantitative analysis reveals a squad average of 27.6 arrests per year. However, a qualitative analysis indicates that a marked proportion of the Part II arrests are for violations of the Uniform Firearms Act and of narcotics and liquor laws. It is felt that these particular arrests are made possible by the great number of qualitative car stops and pedestrian stops that are being made by the prowl squad as compared with those being made by the regular patrols.

It must be remembered, however, that the squad enjoys the advantage of operating in high crime areas at peak crime hours and is not hampered by routine assignment. It is strongly advised, therefore, that any statistical ratios for comparative purposes between a prowl squad—or any special squad for that matter—and the basic patrol force should be regarded with careful consideration of all the elements and variables involved.

Burglaries have been a matter of particular concern in the assignments of the prowl squad. Statistics indicate that the squad is averaging 11.4 defendants being charged with burglary each month. This accomplishment alone is the source of much pride in the activity of the unit. Although prevention has never been an area conducive to statistical analysis, it has become apparent that burglary offenses have declined in the areas where this particular unit has operated. However, due to the flexibility of assignment, statistics have not been in any way conclusive in this area, but the general feeling at present is that the squad is contributing in no small way to a reduction in burglaries by way of prevention and repressive patrol activity.

In conclusion, it must be stated that we are very proud of the accomplishments of our prowl squad



*Chief Insp. Albert J. Trimmer, commanding officer of uniformed forces.*

operation, which has already proved itself to be an invaluable and ever-present supplement to the basic patrol. The program is being watched very closely at all levels of command, and improvements are constantly being made. It is realized that prowl squad tactical operations are no new thing in the annals of police patrol techniques; nevertheless, it is hoped that through this article some real benefit to others will be realized by our experience here in Philadelphia.

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### ACCURATE REASONING LEADS TO PROMPT SOLUTION

A detective in a New England police department made note of the fact when a certain prisoner was sentenced to a jail term for breaking into a series of business establishments, one of which was a laundry. Noting the name of the laundry and the date of the prisoner's release on a piece of paper, he placed the note on his desk.

The note remained on the detective's desk for several months while the prisoner was serving his time in jail. Then, one day, the detective bureau was notified of a breaking and entering at a

laundry. The detective glanced at the note on his desk, checked the date of the prisoner's release and the name of the laundry, and immediately sought out the suspect for questioning. Sixteen minutes later, the offender admitted he had broken into the laundry.

The detective had placed the note on his desk reasoning that this particular individual had broken into the same laundry twice before—each time upon his release from prison—so he figured this time the subject's pattern was established.



# FIREARMS TRAINING

## ***Small Department Proves the Worth of Building Range***

by CHIEF CHARLES P. CHAMPLIN, *Medford, Oreg.,  
Police Department*

"Ready on the right? Ready on the left? All ready on the line?"

The voice of the FBI Agent conducting the first Practical Pistol Course (PPC) on our new range on a day in June 1958 sounded especially good to me because, as chief of the Medford, Oreg., Police Department, it meant that efforts to obtain a regular practical firearms training program were realized.

Prior to 1953, there was no organized firearms training in the Medford Police Department. New officers, some of whom had never fired a gun, were handed ammunition and a sidearm without instruction. By June 1958, with fewer than 30 men in the department and at a cost of less than \$260, a really good PPC range had been acquired.

At first, following a survey of ranges adjacent to Medford, arrangements were made to conduct firearms training at a local National Guard range.

This range was short, without lanes for its four targets, and unsatisfactory for a variety of other reasons. However, the natural safety features of the terrain, used for a large World War II Army base, made the area ideal for firing. Consequently, when in 1958 we were unable to continue arrangements with the National Guard, we began efforts to establish our own range on the same reservation.

### ***Project Approved***

FBI Agents and I looked over the unused portion of the property. With the idea in mind that the department could lease part of the area at no cost, I presented my plan to the city. The project was approved, and, following a letter to the State division in charge of the National Guard property, an informal lease was granted to the police department.

Funds for the project were immediately approved by City Manager Robert A. Duff, and a cooperative arrangement was made with the city street department for construction equipment.

### ***Range Site Selected***

Next was selection of the actual site for the range. Our main concern was the angle of the two outside lanes in order that full protection might be provided. We also felt that six lanes were needed so that the staff could complete its training course as quickly as possible and, at the same time, still have ample supervision. Eventually, a site was selected not far from the first range with the full protection of a hill which parallels the targets and rises to about 300 feet. This hill eliminated any cost for a safety backstop.

An officer who had had some college engineering training mapped the lanes, laying them out the proper distance as recommended by the FBI. The six 60-yard lanes are 10 yards apart at the 60-yard line and angle to 20 yards apart at the targets.



*Chief Charles P. Champlin.*





*Police officers participate in the bimonthly PPC training at the range.*

A city grader spent a half day at the site, leveling it for the range and parking area. With the grading completed, off-duty officers staked out the six lanes.

Once the construction was under way, I appointed a department range committee. These men now conduct range training for the department.

In the actual construction of the lanes, it was decided that asphalt was too expensive. Consequently, decomposed granite was used and has proved to be quite satisfactory.

The granite was purchased by the department and delivered by city crews. All spreading was done by volunteer officers. In addition to the lanes, the granite was used to cover an area in front of the range house, on walkways at the targets, and at the 7-, 25-, and 60-yard lines. Future plans include a walkway at the 50-yard line. These walkways, which are used by the instructors, are necessary since the area is known for its sticky mud.

### ***Details of Construction***

For the barricade boxes at the 50- and 25-yard lines and the boxes for the target legs, holes were drilled, forms made, and concrete poured. Although 1 cubic yard of concrete was ordered, the dealer gave another yard to the department.

Two- by 6-inch boards were used for the barricades themselves. They are 8 feet long, of planed lumber, sunk 18 inches into the ground, and are placed with the broad side facing the shooter. These larger sized boards have worked well, particularly since they do not tend to wiggle as smaller ones do.

The target frames, made by the officers, have a 35- by 45-inch target area which is ample to hold the silhouette target used in the PPC. The entire frame is made of 2- by 2-inch lumber with cloth backing.

The area was fenced to keep out cattle. Steel posts were used along the sides of the range, with wooden posts at the back as a safety precaution against ricochets. The posts are strung with four strands of barbed wire.

An abandoned building, 12 by 20 feet, was given to the department by the National Guard and was moved by city crews to a concrete slab which was still in good condition near the 60-yard line. This slab had served as the foundation for a range house during World War II when the area was used by the Army. No further foundation was necessary since the building had a floor.

A city carpenter covered the walls with plywood and built a counter along the rear of the structure. This is used for gun-cleaning supplies and ammunition during training. No articles of major value are kept in the building, which is mainly used for storing barricades and targets.

### ***Cost of the Range***

A breakdown of the actual costs to the department for the new range, exclusive of labor donated by department personnel and the city street department, is as follows:

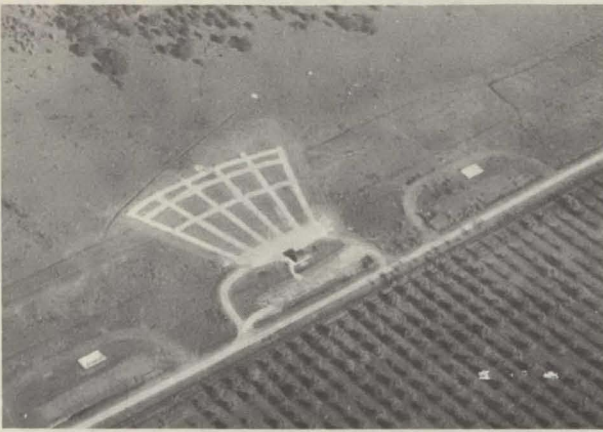
238 cubic yards granite.....	\$119.00
Fencing (steel posts, wire).....	46.20
Concrete for barricade boxes.....	15.95
Lumber and nails for barricade boxes---	18.13
Lumber and nails for outside toilet.....	33.35
Material for target frames (24), lumber and nails.....	25.43
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>258.06</b>

From the time the grader first arrived at the site until the initial firing was held on the range, only 1 week had elapsed. Dedication ceremonies were held in June 1958 and included a firearms demonstration by an FBI Agent.

### ***Training Required***

Since that time, each of the 37 officers in the department, including myself, is required to receive training bimonthly on the range as part of our inservice training program. The standard PPC is used. Officers who fail to qualify are given special training. Strict safety precautions





*An aerial view of the new firing range, Medford, Oreg.*

are used at all times, and persons have been ordered off the firing line when these precautions were violated. The range instructor is in charge of the range during organized shooting; on other occasions, the ranking officer is in charge.

With the range only 8 miles from the police station and readily accessible over State and county paved highways, an officer may complete the course in a half day. Individual officers may now practice when they wish, and many officers take advantage of the opportunity. Officers must sign a registry at the station and check out the key with the desk officer before going to the range.

New patrolmen currently joining the force are not issued a gun immediately. The weapon is issued to the supervisor who trains the new patrolman on the pistol range. When the rookie policeman has the general knowledge of firearms and the "feel" of the gun, the revolver is issued to him. Basic safety instructions are given first; then the officer is started on the FBI Practical Pistol Course.

Twice a year, all law enforcement officers in the area are invited to attend a training session at our range, for which the Portland FBI office provides firearms instructors. Attendance at these events has averaged 60 officers and includes rangers of the National Park Service assigned to Crater Lake National Park.

### ***Proficiency Encouraged***

A trophy system has been set up for the department since the range was completed. Personnel were divided into two groups, those whose scores average above 90 and those below. The high man in each group at the bimonthly shoots has his

name added to the trophy. An officer heading his group for three consecutive times gains permanent possession of the trophy. Once a man in the lower group has gained permanent possession, he is automatically advanced to the higher group. The use of trophies definitely has encouraged competition within the department and has served as a morale builder.

An increase in proficiency, resulting from excellent FBI instruction and a keen spirit of competition among the officers, was made possible by the Medford Police Department's possessing its own pistol range. Even more heartening to me, however, as head of the department, is the increase in the confidence of my men in themselves and in their fellow officers.

★

### **BANK ROBBER'S BULGE GIVES HIM AWAY**

Robbery of a Spokane, Wash., bank on July 25, 1960, was solved within an hour through the cooperation of a local citizen, whose alert eye caught sight of a suspicious bulge under the shirt of a cafe patron.

Investigation by Special Agents of the FBI and local police immediately following the robbery had disclosed the holdup man had stuffed the money—\$2,077 in mixed currency—into his shirt and in his pants pocket and had then walked away.

An intensive search of the neighborhood failed to show where he had disappeared, until one of the police officers canvassing the area was informed by a friend that a man answering the description of the robber was sitting in a nearby cafe. The friend's suspicion had been aroused when he noted the suspect's nervousness and a "bulge" in his shirt at the waist.

The officer immediately went to the cafe and saw the suspect sitting toward the rear. To be certain of his identification, the officer proceeded on toward the kitchen and then started back into the cafe proper, thus getting a good look at him. At this point, the suspect stood up and started for the restroom. The officer stopped him and grabbed him, at which time he could feel the large bundle of money the subject had attempted to conceal in his clothing. Approximately \$2,000, including "bait money," was recovered from the subject's person, causing that individual's "bulge" to completely disappear.

*Seattle Human Int. Stern 8/26/60*  
*Bufile 91-13559.*



# IDENTIFICATION

## ***Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Has Many Functions***

Of all the technical procedures employed in criminal investigations, none exceeds the potential value of the latent fingerprint examination. By this means alone, many crimes have been solved and the perpetrators identified beyond all doubt.

Adequately trained investigators are competent in most instances to locate and preserve latent impressions or items bearing such impressions. Proper evaluation, comparison, and identification of these fragmentary prints, however, require the long training and experience of a specialist in fingerprint identification. In the FBI, this is the province of the Latent Fingerprint Section, which represents the pooled experience and resourcefulness of technicians who have conducted many thousands of latent print examinations, compared millions of fingerprints, and testified as fingerprint experts in courts throughout the United States. Their experience in this field is available to law enforcement agencies as a cost-free service.

### ***Truth Revealed by Prints***

Typical of the value of the configurations on the fingertips is the case involving latent fingerprints found in a motel room in which a murder had been committed. They proved the means of positively finding a subject known as "Jimmy" on a military base to which more than 3,800 men were assigned.

In another case in Pennsylvania, latent impressions in three bank robberies and an additional local offense were identified as palm or finger impressions of one individual.

And hoaxes are occasionally unraveled. A woman in New Jersey, for instance, allegedly found threatening letters under the door of her home and consulted an attorney, naming her brother-in-law against whom she had filed a disorderly conduct complaint as the suspect. A few days later, her attorney received a letter of the same type, composed of words cut from newspapers and fastened down with transparent tape. After one of her fingerprints was found impressed in the adhesive on one of the pieces of tape, she con-

fessed she prepared all of the letters—she just wanted to get her brother-in-law in trouble.

The positive nature of fingerprint identification is based on the following two facts which have been established through observation for many, many years:

1. Every finger of every person bears a ridge arrangement which is unique and not duplicated on any other finger.

2. Barring cases of accidental or surgical removal, this pattern is permanent for the life of the individual and endures until decomposition of the skin after death.

These statements are true also of the ridges on the palms of the hands and on the toes and soles of the feet. Identifications of these areas have the same technical and legal validity as fingerprint identifications.

Articles of evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies and officials are processed for the development of latent impressions in the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI's Identification Division. In addition, photographs, negatives, and lifts of latents are scrutinized for prints of value for identification purposes. Generally, a fourth or a fifth (sometimes less) of the area of



*Processing paper specimens for latent impressions.*



the average rolled fingerprint contains ample ridge characteristics to permit positive identification. It is not necessary for the ridges defining the pattern type; i.e., loop or whorl, to be present.

Photographs of the prints of value are always prepared for the FBI's records and are available for comparisons for an indefinite period. The fragmentary nature of latent prints does not permit a search of the 10-finger files and, consequently, except in unusual circumstances, identification of these prints must be effected through direct comparison with prints of suspects or with prints of persons who might have legitimately made them.

Not to be overlooked, however, is the exceptional instance when a nearly complete set of latent fingerprints found at the scene permits a classification sufficient to warrant a search in the general files. Although the FBI's arrest file contains the fingerprints of more than 14 million persons, several identifications have been made through such searches.

The fact that the latent impressions are not identified with the prints of possible suspects at the time of the submission of the evidence does not mean that further comparisons cannot be made. Should the contributor desire additional comparisons, he need only so advise the FBI and either name or submit the prints of the new suspects. It is not necessary to resubmit the evidence each time a comparison is requested.

Latents of culprits are often identified many months after the crimes are committed. Latent fingerprints left on a kerosene lamp in an isolated rural home proved the means of identifying the subject of an assault and attempted rape case more than 7 years after the offenses were committed.

### *Fragmentary Inked Prints*

It is the policy of some businessmen to require the person cashing a check to place one or more of his fingerprints in ink on the check. When such checks turn out to be fraudulent, the fingerprints thereon may eventually determine the criminal's true identity. If checks of that type are submitted for examination, the fingerprints will be compared with prints of persons in the files using similar names and having similar descriptions.

Inked prints are also often placed on pawn receipts, identification cards and documents, and

may possibly be identified through a similar procedure.

The FBI fingerprint file is the most comprehensive in the world, containing the fingerprints of an estimated 76,000,000 individuals. It is of inestimable value to law enforcement since latent prints may readily be compared with the prints of suspects whose fingerprints are not available to the local law enforcement agency.

### *Identifying the Deceased*

Visual mistakes are sometimes made in identifying dead persons. Fingerprints are positive and will prove or disprove identifications made by other means if a prior set of prints is available for comparison. In every case involving the identity of a dead person, it is recommended that the fingerprints be taken. If the victim of a crime is found dead, both finger and palm prints should be taken for possible use in latent print comparisons which might be of value to show the whereabouts or itinerary of the victim when the crime was committed.

In cases involving murder, accident, and suicide, the bodies are often mangled, mutilated, or decayed beyond recognition. All 10 fingers should be printed, if present; if not, as many digits as are present should be printed. It is always difficult to exhume a body once buried, and decomposition is inevitable.

Of course, single or fragmentary prints of deceased persons cannot be identified by a general files search because the required classification is not obtainable. They may be identified, however, by direct comparisons with prints of persons who it is believed might be identical with the deceased.

If legible prints cannot be obtained from the fingers of deceased persons by the investigating officers, the hands, fingers, or available skin from the fingers may be forwarded to the Latent Fingerprint Section for possible identification. It should be noted that before severing the hands or fingers of a corpse the permission of a legally responsible official must be obtained.

Sometimes an expert can derive a classification adequate for a search of the files from a visual inspection of the finger patterns, even though it may not be possible to procure classifiable impressions from all the fingers.

All specimens will be returned to the contributor.



Scores of cases have been observed in which identifiable ridge detail has been obtained from bodies lying many weeks or months in the open.

An outstanding example of the persistence of the finger ridges is that of a soldier killed in action on May 26, 1944, and buried on the following June 8. On June 29, 1948, his body was reinterred, at which time it was still possible to obtain an impression of his left thumb. This print, obtained more than 4 years after death, established the soldier's identity and shows the possibilities of fingerprint identification of the dead. Of pertinent interest also is the identification of a 17-year-old murder victim through a comparison of a footprint from her decomposed body with a footprint taken at birth.

### ***The FBI Disaster Squad***

Personnel of the Latent Fingerprint Section comprise the technical nucleus of the FBI Disaster Squad which, since 1940, has aided in the identification of the victims of many major disasters in our country, such as aircraft crashes, steamship accidents, fires, hurricanes, and similar disasters. The FBI's vast available collection of civil fingerprint records has made this kind of identification a matter of increasing national importance. A number of erroneous identifications by other means have been corrected through fingerprinting the bodies.

In 14 disasters occurring in 1959 and 1960, fingerprints were obtained from the bodies of

411 adult victims, and 327 or 79.6 percent were positively identified by fingerprints.

The FBI will gladly send the Squad to a disaster scene to assist in identifying the dead. Possible known prints of the victims located in the FBI's files through name checks will be taken directly to the disaster scene for rapid comparison with prints obtained from the bodies. The Squad will also aid in assembling other types of identification data.

A request for this assistance should originate from a ranking law enforcement officer or from an official of the transportation company involved. This service is provided without charge and was instituted to assist local law enforcement agencies.

### ***General Appearance File***

For possible identification of perpetrators of swindles, the FBI maintains in its Identification Division a general appearance file of confidence men. The search is made on the basis of the particular subject's description as furnished by the victim. Photographs on file of persons having a description similar to that of the subject in question are forwarded to the interested agency in order that they may be displayed to the victim. Searches will be made in the file at the request of duly constituted law enforcement agencies or officials.

If such a search is to be conducted efficiently, the subject's description must be as complete as possible. The victim should be interrogated carefully not only concerning the subject's general physical characteristics, but also in regard to personal peculiarities, such as scars, marks, tattoos, distinctive jewelry or items of dress, languages spoken, habits, mannerisms, and physical infirmities. Information of this nature should be placed on the fingerprint card when a man is arrested on a swindling charge, since the data in the general appearance file is obtained from fingerprint records.

It is believed that the accurate reporting of physical peculiarities, which are generally overlooked, is of definite value in a file of this type. For example, tattoos should be described as to actual design and location; scars as to size, shape, and location. Habits, such as chewing tobacco, or verified personal accomplishments, such as ability to play a musical instrument, might well serve to differentiate the record of one individual from those of a group having the same general



*Adverse conditions and improvised equipment mark disaster scene work.*



physical makeup; i.e., height, weight, and color of hair and eyes.

The possibility of identifying a confidence man by latent fingerprints should not be overlooked. Hotel registration cards, notes, or letters from the subject; hotel rooms where he stayed; or boxes, devices, and paper left with the victim are all possible sources of the subject's prints. The fact that a specimen of this kind has been handled by a number of people does not necessarily mean that the subject's prints, if left thereon, have been obliterated. It should be noted also that latent prints may be of value in cases where handwriting cannot be conclusively identified.

### ***Court Appearances***

If a fingerprint identification is effected, the FBI will send, upon receipt of an official request, one of its examiners to testify in connection with any subsequent prosecution, provided no other expert is to testify to the same point; i.e., the identity of the prints. Experts in the FBI have an average experience of over 19 years each in fingerprint work and have testified in almost every State in the Nation.

Law enforcement officers attending the FBI National Academy and Special Agents of the FBI are instructed in various phases of fingerprinting by the latent print examiners.

### ***Submission of Evidence***

Fingerprint examinations are made for duly qualified law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and courts. Examinations cannot be made for private individuals. If material is being submitted for latent print examination only, no restriction is placed on its prior or subsequent examination by others.

All evidence forwarded to the FBI should be accompanied by an explanatory letter describing the exact items being submitted and the examination desired, as well as setting out for indexing purposes information regarding the nature of the crime, date, place of its occurrence, and the names of the victims and subjects. If the evidence is forwarded in a separate package, a copy of the letter should be placed in the package for identification and to assure expeditious handling upon arrival. All communications relating to latent fingerprint examinations only should be addressed



***Painstaking examination of partially decomposed fingers often results in identification.***

to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C., Attention: Latent Fingerprint Section.

Small items such as lifted impressions, fingerprint cards, photographs, and negatives are easily enclosed with the letter. It is better to forward bulky items in a separate package.

Care should be exercised in the packing of evidence to prevent smudging of the latent impressions or possible breakage.

Cotton or cloth should never be placed in direct contact with surfaces bearing latent impressions. This is a sure way to damage or destroy them. Likewise, no unprotected latent-bearing surface should be placed in direct contact with any packing material. If a piece of original evidence is being submitted for examination, it is better not to powder the latent prints before shipment.

Any number of paper specimens may be placed in a single cellophane envelope for transmittal.

Fingerprints of suspects or of persons known to have legitimately handled the evidence should be forwarded in the letter or with the evidence itself. If such prints are not at hand, the contributor may name the person or persons for comparison, and an effort will be made to locate the prints in the FBI files.

The Identification Division files contain more than 145,000,000 name cards, so the contributor should furnish the individual's complete name and FBI number. If the FBI number is not known, as much as possible of the following information should be given to facilitate a search for the prints: Prior arrest number, date and place of fingerprint-





*A graphic demonstration of the fingerprint expert's testimony has become an essential.*

ing, complete date and place of birth, and physical description.

All original evidence, unless requested to the contrary, will be returned to the contributing agency. Where the examination is negative, however, and the contributor specifically states that the material should be destroyed, this will be done.

Photographs of latents are ordinarily retained in the FBI records for possible future comparisons since this eliminates the necessity of preparing new ones. They will be returned if desired.

Hands, fingers, and skin from fingers have been received dry, in alcohol, dry ice, or formaldehyde solution. If fingers are removed for shipment, each should be appropriately labeled as to its position on the hand and placed in a small bottle filled with some preservative solution. Dry ice, formaldehyde solution, and cavity fluid (used by undertakers) are excellent preservatives, and at least one of these is generally procurable. Never put dry ice in airtight containers. Wide-mouthed jars and buckets make excellent shipping containers for hands. Glass containers should be carefully protected against breakage.

All evidence, whether an original article, a lift, or a negative, should be properly identified either by tag or mark. This may be important in any prosecutive action resulting from an investigation.

Dust, grease, and blood prints will be obliterated by the application of fingerprint powder or brushing. Photograph them or pack them so that there will be no friction on the prints and forward for examination.

If transparent tape is utilized in lifting prints,

a piece containing no wrinkles or flaws in the adhesive surface should be used. A transparent lift should not be stuck to another piece of transparent tape or folded back on itself. If this is done, it is often not possible to ascertain from an examination the correct position of the latent print.

Lifts of this type are preferably placed on a contrasting, smooth, grainless, opaque background.

It is recommended that latent prints be photographed actual size and not enlarged. The natural size print will show more contrast between the ridges and background and is actually easier to compare with the inked print.

Evidence should be submitted for examination as soon as possible after its discovery.

Limited exposure to water or dampness does not necessarily destroy all latent impressions. Any such exposed object, however, must be dried before an examination is attempted or before it is packed for shipment.

★

## FOOT IMPRESSIONS

In lifting foot impressions found in sand, loose soil, and snow, the experienced investigator will first strengthen the impressions with a plastic spray, shellac, or other quick-drying fixative (spraying over the impression rather than directly at it) before pouring over it the preserving layer of plaster mixture. The plaster mixture is poured before it begins to thicken. A fine layer of talcum powder sprinkled over the surface of a snow impression, after spraying, will serve to insulate the snow from the heat of the setting plaster.

If the impressions are on a firm surface which cannot be removed, they are first photographed by placing the camera directly over the impressions, directing the light from one side, and including a scale and proper identification. They may then be preserved by removing with fingerprint lifting tape of a size sufficiently large to cover the entire area and contrasting in color with the dust of the impression. The lifting tape will actually preserve the evidence in its original condition, suitable for laboratory examination.

## FINGERPRINTING

When taking prints, printer's ink should be used for best results.



# ***Latent Impressions Compared by Police Bring Fine Results***

by COL. HARRIE C. GILL, *Superintendent, Rhode  
Island State Police*

The Rhode Island State Police have been extremely successful in the clearance of burglaries in recent months through the efforts of their bureau of criminal identification. In the first 6 months of this year, members of the bureau have made positive identifications in connection with 46 burglaries. Of these, 42 were solved by the identification of latent fingerprints or palm prints.

Careful application of the various processes used in the search for latent evidence, followed by a constantly maintained suspect-elimination program and the retention of mental impressions by bureau technicians of the many types of patterns, unusual characteristics and scars noticeable in the evidence obtained, unquestionably has contributed greatly to making these statistics possible. It has been standard procedure also to take a set of palm prints and single fingerprints, thereby providing an integral recording of pertinent material necessary in the comparison of latent prints.

The meticulous and often tedious examination of latent evidence in confirming its positive usefulness as a medium of human identification was



**Col. Harrie C. Gill.**

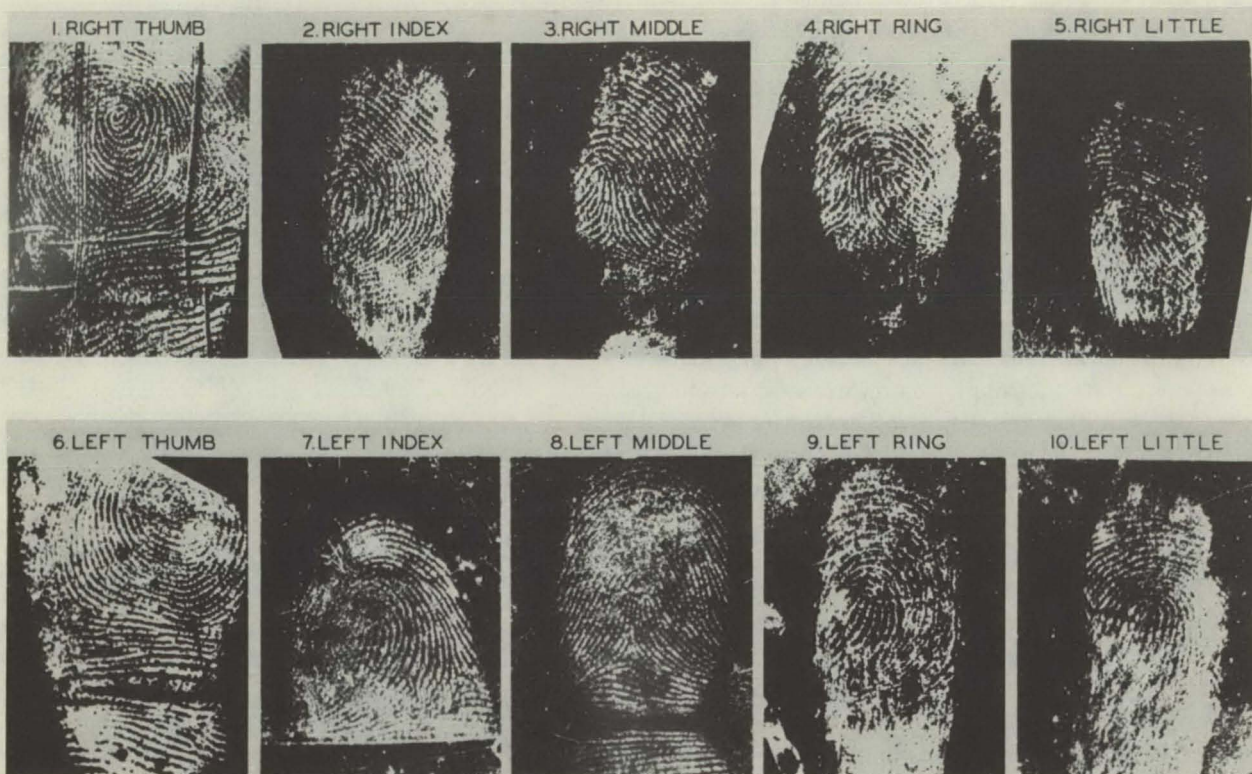
exemplified recently by the identification bureau. Over a period of 2 years, latent evidence was obtained in 22 burglaries in which bureau technicians were certain that the same person was responsible for the offenses. This was determined by the comparison of latent prints preserved from the various burglaries to the extent that a complete set of impressions of the fingers of both left and right hands of this person could be arranged in their proper order. Such an arrangement was photographed and enlarged, and forwarded to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. The latents were classified at that agency, and a search of its files failed to show any indication that the unknown suspect had ever been fingerprinted, thereby reflecting, to the satisfaction of investigating officers, the probability that this person had never been arrested. An exhaustive effort to identify the suspect through department and local files through fingerprint comparison also proved negative.

A set of fingerprints taken from a suspect, one of hundreds processed over the 2-year period, was submitted to our bureau. A positive comparison of these prints in connection with the burglaries



**Troopers Egbert D. Hawes, Jr., left, and Donald P. Flynn  
working in new photo print lab.**



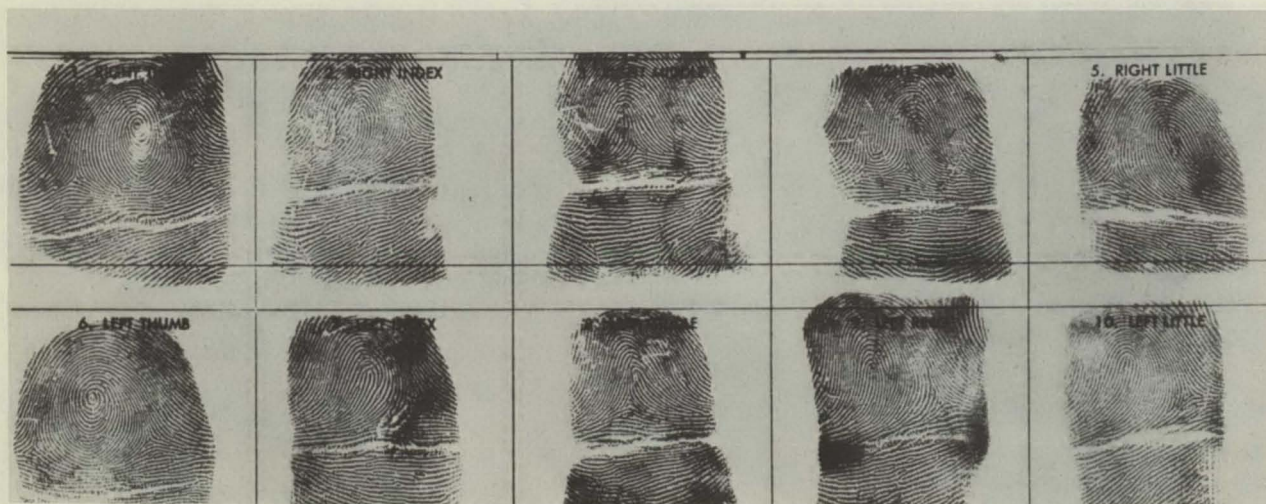


*Arrangement of latent prints, comprising fingers of both left and right hands, found at 22 burglaries over a period of 2 years.*

resulted in the suspect's admitting involvement in a total of 86 burglaries committed in various parts of the State. Our theory, too, proved correct: This person had never been previously fingerprinted.

The bureau, with a staff of five, serves most areas of the State, including other law enforcement

agencies, on a 24-hour schedule. The bureau offers assistance in the fields of photography, evidence analysis and preservation; maintains valuable criminal information files, wanted and missing persons indices; gives lectures in law enforcement training courses and to civic groups, and conducts lie-detector examinations.



*Inked impressions of fingerprints taken from a suspect during routine checkout of latent prints found at burglary scenes. A positive comparison of the prints was obtained.*



# Alabama Agencies Seeking Identity of Deceased Youth

A widespread search for information concerning an unidentified deceased white male is being conducted by Alabama authorities.

The subject was drowned when the automobile in which he was riding crashed through the rail of a bridge and into the Cahaba River, Bibb County, Ala., on March 27, 1961. He had apparently been hitchhiking through Alabama. The boy had told the driver of the last car that he wanted to go to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and that he had to be at Fort Ord, Calif., by 7 a.m., March 30. He said that he had come from a town in South Carolina.

Investigation indicates that the subject hitched rides with three different motorists on the afternoon of his death. One motorist with whom it is believed he rode reported the boy told him that his parents were separated but that he had relatives between Montevallo, Ala., and South Carolina; he had stayed with these relatives for several days trying to find work, but was unsuccessful.

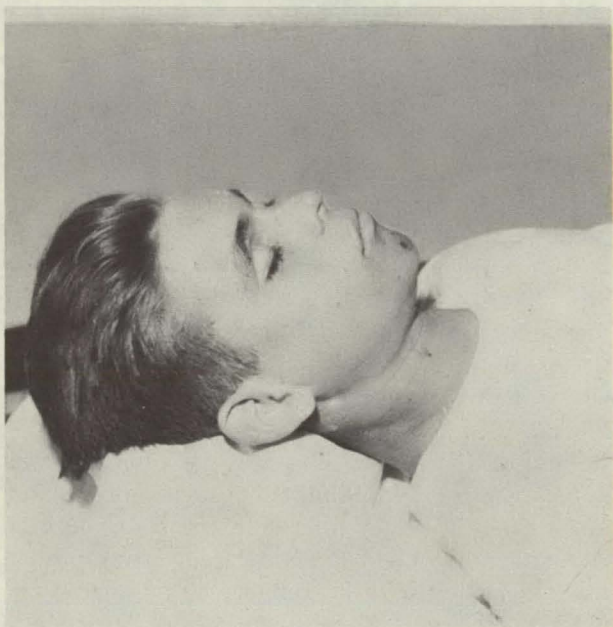
From the boy's conversation with another motorist, he could have formerly been confined as an inmate of an institution and might have

been connected with the military service at the time of his death.

Following is a description of the unidentified deceased:

Age -----	Approximately 14 to 17 years.
Height -----	5 feet 6 inches.
Weight -----	125 pounds.
Hair -----	Light brown (bleached); dark brown (natural).
Eyes -----	Blue.
Complexion -----	Olive.
Scars and marks -----	Small indented scar 1 inch above right eyebrow, scar left forehead above eye near hairline, 1-inch horizontal scar underneath right kneecap, horizontal scar 3 inches below right kneecap, 4-inch vertical scar anterior surface 1 inch above right ankle, small horizontal scar inside right ankle across ankle bone, 3-inch horizontal scar inside foot above sole of foot at instep, scratch scars on exterior surface of left forearm forming the letters "RY + LOVE."
Fingerprint classification--	19 O 30 W IOM O 24 W IOM

The subject may have walked with a slight limp exerting more pressure on the ball of the



Unidentified deceased.





*Inscription on deceased's arm.*

## **FBI Disaster Squad Identifies Victims of Chicago Crashes**

Flight 529 took off from Chicago Midway Airport at 2 a.m., September 1, 1961, after a scheduled landing there en route from Boston to San Francisco. The weather was clear when the Constellation took off, but 4 minutes later it crashed, exploded, and burned at Clarendon Hills, Ill., disintegrating over a strip 900 feet long and spewing passengers and gear along the way. All passengers and members of the crew were killed.

Seventy-eight persons died in the wreckage, including 17 young children and 27 women. The crash completely wiped out three families of seven, six, and four members and killed five members of a fourth family.

At the request of the airline officials and coroners of Du Page and Cook Counties, Ill., the FBI dispatched its Disaster Squad to Chicago to assist in identifying the crash victims. Twelve hours after the crash, the Squad and Special Agents in the field began the exhaustive task of identifying the dead, using the facilities of the Cook County Hospital located in downtown Chicago.

The morgue facilities were being replaced, and the bodies were necessarily stored on wooden racks in a temporary, refrigerated compartment. The outside temperature was in the 90's, and, since the bodies of the victims were smashed and incinerated, putrefaction had set in rapidly, making the task of identification more difficult. Likewise, because of the severe impact of the crash, all of the bodies were badly dismembered and most of them burned, making the identification of some of the bodies impossible by usual methods.

Working in cooperation with local authorities and the airline's director of medical services, all victims were identified—52 of them by fingerprints, palm prints, or footprints, the remaining 26 by dental charts, physical description, pathological examinations, and personal property.

The identification of a 19-year-old boy was made by means of a palm print taken shortly after his birth. A vanity mirror in the bedroom of a woman victim yielded good latent prints which were identified with her fingerprints taken at the morgue. Several of the other victims were identified with fingerprints on their operator's license

*Memo: Volken to Trotter 9/7/61*

**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**

*Ponder to Trotter 9/21/61*

right foot than normal. Examination showed bones around the ankle joint enlarged due to a fracture, indicating a possible restriction of movement.

At the time the body was recovered, the deceased was dressed in a white cotton dress shirt, light blue dress pants, and brown leather belt with silver horse-head buckle, black dress coat, and tan, 10-inch-high laced moccasin-toed boots. He wore a Timex man's wrist watch and a Miraculous Medal of the Immaculate Conception tied around his neck with cotton twine.

He had in his possession one package of Pall Mall cigarettes, one brown plastic billfold, a penny box of matches, and a small key. A man's ruby ring with the inscription "United States Army" was found in the car and possibly belonged to the deceased.

The subject carried a brown leatherette valise-type suitcase containing various articles of clothing. On a few articles of the clothing were cleaning and laundry tags, the numbers of which were D743 or A743, A533, 2166 $\frac{G}{Z}$  or 2166 $\frac{G}{2}$ . Stamped in a pair of black dress pants with white stitching on the outer seams was the number 90032. These pants had the laundry ticket number 2166 $\frac{G}{Z}$ .

Any information regarding the identity of this unknown deceased should be furnished to Sheriff Harold Dailey, Centreville, Ala.; Floyd H. Mann, Director, Department of Public Safety, Montgomery 2, Ala.; or this Bureau.



applications obtained from the Division of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, Calif. An industrial-type identification card bearing an inked impression was the means of identifying still another victim of the crash.

The task of identifying the victims of this crash had been completed scarcely 2 weeks when the FBI Disaster Squad was requested to assist in the identification of the 37 victims who perished in a prop-jet crash September 17, 1 minute after takeoff from O'Hare Airport in Chicago.

As in the other plane crash, many of the bodies were badly mangled, and some were charred beyond recognition. The task of identifying the victims was completed 2 days later through the cooperative efforts of the FBI, the Cook County coroner's office, the Chicago Police Department, and airline officials. Seventeen of the victims were positively identified by fingerprints, the remaining passengers, including five children, were identified from visual observation, dental charts, jewelry, clothing, and/or other personal effects. The body of one of the victims, still intact, had been found under a section of the plane approximately 1 hour before the Disaster Squad completed its task. The 37th victim was identified from miscellaneous parts including hands, skin, and feet.

The FBI Disaster Squad has aided in the identification of victims in 35 major disasters since it was organized in 1940, and any agency requiring its services may get in touch with the nearest field office or resident agency of the FBI.

★

#### FINGERPRINTS IDENTIFY UNKNOWN DECEASED

It is ironical that a person with a long arrest record has a better chance of being identified in case of tragedy or disaster than a person who has never been fingerprinted.

On August 9, 1960, the Identification Division of the FBI received a set of fingerprints of an unknown deceased man from the San Angelo, Tex., Police Department. A letter accompanying the fingerprint card explained that the body of the man had been in water for several days and was badly decomposed.

Although the fingerprints were very indistinct, they were immediately identified in the Identification Division with those of an individual who had been arrested more than two hundred times since 1923—mostly for drunkenness.

*monthly accomp. Report for AG.*  
*Bowles to Trotter*  
DECEMBER 1961  
8-26-60

#### TRUSTING CRIMINALS COULD LEAD TO TRAGEDY

An armed robber held up the office of a motel in a southwestern city obtaining \$345 in cash. An alert passerby, becoming suspicious when he saw the man running out of the motel, secured a description of the getaway car and notified the police.

Police in patrol cars soon spotted the bandit's car and immediately closed in on the area. In an effort to elude his pursuers, the fugitive drove into the grounds of a nearby university, abandoned the car, and fled on foot to an area behind a girls' dormitory. There he spied a well or shaft, with a low wall around it, which he believed to be an air conditioner vent. Thinking this would be a good place to hide, he jumped in—to a depth of 14 feet.

The police came upon the trapped fugitive less than 10 minutes after the robbery had occurred, and the problem that faced them now was one of rescue rather than apprehension.

The officers were unsuccessful in their efforts to reach the man with belts, but were finally able to reach him with a garden hose. Asked if he had a gun, the trapped man, clad only in trousers and a sport shirt, said both the gun and the money were in the car. He slowly turned with his hands raised to allow careful inspection. No gun was apparent to the officers at the top of the well. The bandit was then slowly pulled from the well by means of the garden hose.

As soon as the rescued man got on his feet at the mouth of the shaft, he let go of the hose, produced a .38-caliber revolver, and jabbed it into the stomach of the nearest officer, warning, "All of you back off, or I'll kill you." The officer, however, instinctively pivoted, grabbed the gun, and disarmed his attacker. The officer reported that the hammer of the revolver was halfway toward the cocked position when he grabbed it.

*Criminel 7/13/61 #63-4246-62*

#### QUOTABLE QUOTE

"... the actions of police in obtaining confessions have come under scrutiny in a long series of cases. Those cases suggest that in recent years law enforcement officials have become increasingly aware of the burden which they share, along with our courts, in protecting fundamental rights of our citizenry, including that portion of our citizenry suspected of crime." Chief Justice Warren, *Spano v. New York*, 360 US 315 (1959).



# SCIENTIFIC AIDS

(The FBI wishes to express its appreciation to the many law enforcement agencies that helped to make this article possible. Due to limitations in space, only four representative form letters were used, but others of equal merit were also considered.)

## The Problem

Since only a few law enforcement agencies are close enough to Washington, D.C., to facilitate the personal delivery of physical evidence to the FBI Laboratory, it is obvious that nearly all must rely on the business letter as a means of communication. This poses a problem for many law enforcement agencies that do not have adequate secretarial help.

## The Solution

In an effort to help those departments that have such a problem, and as an added convenience for those that do not, the FBI Laboratory has solicited the comments and suggestions of numerous police departments and sheriff's offices, both large and small. The results of this survey were not at all surprising. Almost unanimously, they suggested that a form letter be initiated, thus reducing the problem to a routine procedure.

What could be easier? The police officer simply picks up a blank form letter, dictates or fills out the blanks in longhand, turns it over to a stenographer for transcription, seals the envelope or package containing the evidence, and then mails it off to the FBI.

After analyzing the various form letters currently in use by law enforcement agencies throughout the country, it was found that there are no two exactly alike, yet they seem to meet most, if not all, of the requirements for which they are intended. Since not all departments operate alike, it is obvious that there should be differences in the forms, too. Generally speaking, however, they fall into the following categories:

1. General purpose forms; and
2. Check forms.

## Evidence to FBI Can Be Expedited by Form Letters

The general purpose form letter may be used for the submission of nearly any kind or type of physical evidence, including worthless checks. This form provides a space for the name of the suspect, the name of the victim, the nature of the offense and the date. It also includes an essential paragraph relating to previous technical examinations by other experts. The main body of this form consists of the following:

1. A statement of facts;
2. A list of the evidence submitted; and
3. The examination requested.

An illustration of this type of form letter is shown in figure 1, published through the courtesy of the Homewood, Ill., Police Department.

Check form letters fall into two categories:

1. Those used by State bureaus; and
2. Those used by individual departments.

MELVIN K. MEYER  
CHIEF OF POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

RE: Suspect:  
Victim:  
Charge:  
Date:

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory  
Dear Sir:

This evidence is being submitted in connection with an official investigation of a criminal matter, and has not been, nor will it be, subjected to the same type of technical examination. The results of your examination will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution.

I wish to express my thanks for any help you may give us in this case, and assure you that the valuable assistance rendered this Department by the FBI in the past, is very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,  
Melvin K. Meyer  
Chief of Police

STATEMENT OF FACTS


1. Statement of facts. 2. Evidence submitted.  
3. Examination requested.

Figure 1.



LOGAN H. SANFORD  
DIRECTOR

STATE OF KANSAS



BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
TOPEKA

OFFICE PHONE  
CE 8-0011 EXT. 226

In Reply  
Refer to:

Mr. J. Edgar HOOVER, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
United States Department of Justice,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attn: FBI Laboratory                      In Re:

Suspect:

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed herewith (photo-copy)(photo-copies) of  
fraudulent check(s) passed in this state. The (copy)  
(copies) may be retained for your files.

It is respectfully requested that this material be processed  
through the National Fraudulent Check file maintained by your  
Bureau and that we be advised of any similar submissions.

Physical Description of Passer:

Vehicle Information:

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter,  
we remain,

Very truly yours,

Logan H. SANFORD,  
Director.

X. B--ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO LOGAN H. SANFORD, DIRECTOR

Figure 2.

After searching the questioned checks through their own check files and after comparing the questioned writing thereon with the known handwriting of suspects, many State bureaus send photocopies of the checks received by them to the FBI Laboratory for search through the National Fraudulent Check File and for comparison with signatures on criminal fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of this Bureau. These searches and comparisons are made by the FBI Laboratory because the files maintained by the State bureaus are entirely different from those maintained by this Bureau, and, therefore, there is no duplication of effort. On the other hand, the questioned checks will not be compared with submitted known handwriting of suspects if this was previously done by other experts, because this would be a duplication of effort.

An illustration of the type of check form letter used by State bureaus is shown in figure 2, published through the courtesy of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, Kans.

We come now to the most useful and most popular of all form letters in use today—the check form letter used by individual departments.

An illustration of this type of form letter is shown in figure 3, published through the courtesy of the Missoula, Mont., Police Department. Only a few blanks need to be filled out to complete the required information, and all are self-explanatory.

An interesting variation of this type of form letter is shown in figure 4, published through the courtesy of the Atlantic County Prosecutor, Atlantic City, N.J. It is pointed out that the same form letter may be used by most law enforcement agencies within the same judicial district. Copies may be designated for other interested agencies by so indicating in the spaces provided. The name and address of the department using the form letter may be inserted with a rubber stamp.

### Suggested General Purpose Form

After selecting the best features from among the many available form letters and then combining them with certain elements which make for more expeditious handling in the FBI Laboratory, there have emerged two suggested form letters:

1. The general purpose form; and
2. The check form.

REQUEST FOR SEARCH IN NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI                      DATE:  
Attention: FBI Laboratory

FROM: POLICE DEPT., MISSOULA, MONTANA

RE:                      DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:  
Race:                      Height:  
Sex:                      Weight:  
Age:                      Scars & Marks:

The following described checks are attached hereto:

CHECK #	AMOUNT	DATE	PAYABLE TO	SIGNED	BANK

Enclosure:  
Registered Mail:

SIGNATURE OF PERSON SENDING INFORMATION IN \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 3.



By placing an "X" mark in the proper space, this form letter will show whether the evidence is being submitted as an enclosure to the form letter or whether it is being submitted under separate cover. The three headings: "Description of Evidence," "Examination Requested," and "Statement of Facts" should be filled out in brief and concise language; a continuation sheet may be used if needed. In addition, the following blanks should be filled out:

1. Date;
2. FBI file number, if known;
3. Your case number;
4. Name of suspect or aliases used;
5. Name of victim;
6. Offense; and
7. Number of enclosures.

It is not necessary to include a statement requesting that the original evidence be returned to your office upon completion of the requested examination. In actual practice this is done any-

way except for the most unusual pieces of evidence, such as vital organs submitted for a toxicological examination and consumed in the course of the examination. Where photocopies are submitted, such as in check cases, the photocopies are usually retained by the Bureau unless their return is specifically requested.

### *Suggested Check Form Letter*

Whereas the suggested general purpose form letter is broad in scope, the check form letter is specific in nature and is designed primarily for the submission of fraudulent checks for search through the National Fraudulent Check File. Closely related material, such as hotel or motel registration cards or known handwriting samples, may be included, but they should be described in the body of the letter (see fig. 6). This automatically includes comparisons with signatures on criminal fingerprint cards, where such is practical, for persons using the same names or aliases and answering the general description of the subjects. This form contains numerous blanks, all of which are self-explanatory.

[illegible]

**Figure 4.**

To: Director, FBI  
Attention: FBI Laboratory  
FBI File # \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

From: Your Police Department  
Your City, Your State  
Your Case # \_\_\_\_\_

Re: Suspect:  
Victim:  
Offense:

Dear Sir:

The evidence described below is ( ) enclosed ( ) forwarded  
under separate cover for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

This evidence is being submitted in connection with an official  
investigation of a criminal matter. It was not, nor will it be,  
subjected to the same type of technical examination by other experts.

Sincerely yours,  
*John J. Brown*  
John J. Brown  
Chief of Police

\_\_\_\_\_  
Description of Evidence:

Examination Requested:

Statement of Facts:

Enclosure(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Registered Mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Figure 5.**



To: Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory FBI File # _____	Date _____																
From: Your Police Department Your City, Your State Your Case # _____	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Description of Subject</td> <td>Race</td> <td>Sex</td> <td>Age</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eyes</td> <td colspan="2">Hair</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Height</td> <td colspan="2">Weight</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">FBI# or Arrest#</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Scars and Marks</td> </tr> </table>	Description of Subject	Race	Sex	Age	Eyes	Hair		Height	Weight		FBI# or Arrest#			Scars and Marks		
Description of Subject	Race		Sex	Age													
	Eyes		Hair														
	Height		Weight														
	FBI# or Arrest#																
	Scars and Marks																
Re: Suspect: _____ Victim: _____ Offense: _____																	

Dear Sir:

The check (s) described below are enclosed for search through the National Fraudulent Check File.

Sincerely yours,  
*John J. Brown*  
 John J. Brown  
 Chief of Police

Check #	Amount	Date	Payable to	Signed	Bank

Enclosure(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Registered Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 6.

To: Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory FBI File # _____	Date <u>Any Day</u> _____
From: Your Police Department Your City, Your State Your Case # <u>000</u>	
Re: Suspect: Joe Blow Victim: Jane Doe Offense: Hit-and-Run	

Dear Sir:

The evidence described below is ( ) enclosed (x) forwarded under separate cover for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

This evidence is being submitted in connection with an official investigation of a criminal matter. It was not, nor will it be, subjected to the same type of technical examination by other experts.

Sincerely yours,  
*John J. Brown*  
 John J. Brown  
 Chief of Police

Description of Evidence:

1. One man's white shirt, size 15½
2. One yellow pencil tablet
3. Chip of paint found at scene of accident

Examination Requested:

Develop the obliterated laundry mark on the shirt; examine the yellow pencil tablet for indented writing; and determine the make and model of automobile from which the chip of paint came.

Statement of Facts:

Victim, age 19, was hit by an automobile which sped out of town after the accident. The shirt and tablet were recovered at a motel where the suspect is said to have stayed. The chip of paint was found at the scene of the accident near the edge of town.

Enclosure (s) None  
Registered Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 7.

Figure 7 shows a general purpose form letter completely filled out.

### Observations and Suggestions

The publication of the suggested forms depicted by figures 5 and 6 is not intended to mean that they are the final word, that there may be no variations, or that they must be adopted by all. On the contrary, they are merely suggested as guides for the benefit of any department contemplating the preparation of such form letters.

This Bureau does not print or supply these forms. They may be printed or otherwise duplicated by the individual departments. The use of letterhead stationery may be desirable, but is not necessary.

Regardless of whether you compose a letter tailored to your specific tastes or whether you use a form letter, there are some things you can do to help speed up the work so that the FBI Laboratory report will reach you sooner. While it is not essential, it will be helpful if you will:

1. Submit your letter in duplicate;
2. Make reference to previous correspondence, if any, quoting the Bureau file number, if known;
3. In check cases, furnish the best possible description of the subject; and
4. Submit the original evidence, if possible. In check or other document cases, submit the best possible photocopies if the originals are not available.

## HANDWRITING SPECIMENS

When obtaining known handwriting specimens, remove each specimen from the view of the suspect as it is written.

## DOCUMENTS

Documents should always be protected by cellophane envelopes clearly marked when submitted to the FBI Laboratory for latent examinations.



## OTHER TOPICS

The 68th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held at Montreal, Canada, during the period September 30 through October 5, 1961, and was attended by approximately 2,300 members and guests.

From the time the delegates arrived at Canada's metropolis and the world's second largest French city, they were charmed with its beauty, delighted with its famous cuisine, and fascinated by its gay continental atmosphere. Wing Commander J. A. Langlois, M.B.E., Director of the Montreal Police Department, was chairman and host of the conference.

### **Group Committees Meet**

On Saturday, September 30, 1961, a special international police seminar was provided for members and guests from countries outside Canada and the United States. The interest shown in this seminar clearly indicates that countries outside North America are showing a deeper interest in mutual law enforcement and are clearly realizing the value of cooperation, dissemination of information, and the need for analysis of common problems. Throughout the conference the Saint Charles Room of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, convention headquarters, was open daily to provide facilities for the international delegates.

On Sunday, October 1, 1961, there was a meeting of the Executive Committee, the Education and Training Committee, and various other groups. In the evening, there was a reception for delegates and guests in the Grand Ballroom of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

### **Keynote Address Delivered**

The opening of the general session was called to order at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, October 2, 1961. Association President Robert V. Murray of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police presided, and the keynote address was delivered by Commissioner C. W. Harvison of the Royal Canadian

## **68th Conference of IACP Members Held in Montreal**

by CHIEF FRANK A. SWEENEY, *Jenkintown, Pa.;  
President, IACP*

Mounted Police who emphasized this point: "Public confidence is, in my opinion, the most important single question facing law enforcement officers today. We may train our members, we may improve our equipment, we may increase our staffs, we may become completely competent in the mechanics of our work, but we will continue to lose our battle against the criminals until such time as we have earned and enjoy the full support of the public."

Throughout the convention there were numerous workshops devoted to the most important phases of law enforcement. On Monday morning,



*Chief Frank A. Sweeney (left) of Jenkintown, Pa., newly elected President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, receives congratulations from outgoing President Robert V. Murray of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department.*



the workshop was devoted to "State-Sponsored Police Training," and in the afternoon the workshops dealt with "Public Relations," "Education and Training—Police Agencies," "Crime Prevention," and "Emergency Activities in Large Scale Disasters."

### *Social Events Planned*

On Monday evening, there were two outstanding events, one of them a reception given by the city of Montreal to all delegates and guests at "Le Chalet de la Montagne." This popular rendez-vous is located on top of Mount Royal, and from its altitude of 763 feet there is a breath-taking view, either by day or by night, of the city and the Saint Lawrence River. The second affair was the reception and dinner given by the State and Provincial Section, IACP, at the Mount Royal Hotel. The extensive preparations involved in both affairs assured their being enjoyable and memorable.

### *Other Sessions Held*

The executive committee breakfast meeting was held Tuesday morning, October 3, 1961, at the same time a special training seminar was being held dealing with the subject "Training For Better Handling of the Mentally Disturbed." The motion picture "Booked For Safekeeping" was also shown. This session excited a great deal of interest on the part of the conferees. There were also morning workshops dealing with "Traffic" and the very important subject of "Joint Civil and Military Police Responsibility in the Field of Nuclear Devices."

The general session was called to order by Colonel Hugh H. Waggoner of the Missouri State Highway Patrol and General Chairman of the State and Provincial Section, IACP. O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, discussed his reorganization of the Chicago Police Department. William C. Sullivan, Assistant Director of the FBI, was the second speaker, and he described in no uncertain language "The Challenges of Communism." Mr. Sullivan, a national authority on this subject, pointed out the insidious growth of communism throughout the years and the challenges it has made in nine fields of endeavor. He concluded by saying, "Freedom is the one value that is at the root of and is inseparable from all other

values. Only under freedom do the other values we hold acquire real meaning. Only under freedom can these other values grow. Without freedom all other values lose their luster; some, in fact, lose all meaning."

The fifth day of the conference opened with various pertinent workshops which dealt with "The Development of the Police Executive," "Supervision of Personnel," and "The Enforcement of the Law." During this time, the nominating committee, which consists of all past presidents in attendance, met in the Richelieu Room of the Queen Elizabeth in order to discuss, analyze, and consider the candidates for the position of sixth vice president.

### *Law and the Changing Times*

The general session was again called to order by President Murray, and the conferees heard Superintendent Waggoner urge the strengthening of State and Provincial police organizations to cope with the changing times. David C. Ellis, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Division of Investigation and Enforcement, Bureau of Customs, Washington, D.C., spoke on the use of closed circuit television for customs law enforcement.

Colonel Russell A. Snook, Director of the IACP Training Division, addressed the convention on "Your Stake in World Affairs." Snook pointed out, "A prime issue today is rule by force or rule by law. This is the stake for the law enforcement representative."

In the afternoon, 210 FBI National Academy Associates attended the traditional luncheon in the Deluth Room to hear Assistant FBI Director John F. Malone emphasize the important role that police training plays in the overall picture of law enforcement. He warned the Associates that their communities expected the ultimate in effort and performance because of their advanced training throughout the years. At the same time, the Traffic Institute held its graduation luncheon in the MacKenzie Room.

### *Annual Banquet Notes*

The annual banquet was a thing of beauty. Every available seat was taken, and the huge ballroom was resplendent with hundreds of fancy uniforms. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band in their bright red coats added a brilliant



splash of color. The dinner was everything that anyone could have expected. Each past president was introduced, as well as every officer of the association, and Past President Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent of the Virginia State Police, presented a life-member certificate and badge to outgoing President Robert V. Murray.

### ***Canada Pledges Cooperation***

The banquet speaker was the Honorable E. Davie Fulton, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. He told of his interest in reading of the three new bills signed by President Kennedy to help combat the underworld's gambling and racketeering enterprises.

"Now this is a very commendable thing," he said, "for the United States Government to do, but it means that we will have to keep our eyes open to its consequences here in Canada. The more difficult it becomes for a malefactor to make a crooked dollar in one country, the more likely is he to seek opportunity in another country.

"An article in 'The Police Yearbook of 1960' notes that 'shortly after the culmination of the Kefauver investigations and with the imposition



*The Honorable E. Davie Fulton, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, speaks to the assembled delegates at IACP convention on the subject of need for cooperation in combating crime.*

of Federal taxes on gambling, groups of American gamblers moved operations to Canada.' We have always welcomed American investment in this country, and we have profited by it, but this is something we hadn't bargained for."

Referring to organized crime, the speaker also said, "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has been known to make some rather forthright statements in America regarding organized crime. The same Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has done as much as any man in the world to curb lawlessness and, in a more positive way, to foster a respect for the law. The reputation that you unfairly get is the penalty you pay for your candor in directing the spotlight of publicity on evidence of wrongdoing."

In conclusion, the Minister of Justice said, "In these projects, as in all others which are of natural concern, I pledge you the intent of the Federal authorities of Canada to maintain the harmony and cooperation that has existed among the various levels of government and all their agencies in the various countries represented here, in upholding the law and advancing the cause of justice throughout our territories."

### ***Vice President Selected***

The final day of the conference opened with the grand ballroom crowded to the rafters as the members heard the reports of the various committees and then waited for the big news: (1) the identity of the nominee for the position of sixth vice president, and (2) the voting on the conference city for 1963. They had not long to wait.

Donald S. Leonard, former president and chairman of the nominating committee, informed the assemblage that after careful consideration they had selected Chief Leonard G. Lawrence of Hamilton, Canada, as their nominee. This was a most popular selection and, from all over the hall, leaders of large State delegations came to their feet to urge the unanimous approval, which was promptly done.

Several cities proposed their bids for the 1963 conference site, but by an overwhelming majority, the city of Houston, Tex., was selected. The new officers were installed, and the 1961 conference came to an end.

Although the 68th annual IACP conference is now a thing of the past, no one will ever forget the many wonderful receptions, the special helicopter flights, the sightseeing tours to Lafontaine Park,



the Botanical Garden, the Church of Notre Dame, and the truly inspiring "musical ride" performed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The ladies will long remember the trip to Chanteclerc in Ste. Adele at the foothills of the beautiful Laurentian Mountains, together with many other entertaining activities.

In saying goodbye to Montreal, we feel like Cinderella who left the world of gaiety for the hard, cold facts of everyday life. I feel that the program was most constructive and that we as law enforcement executives analyzed and solved many of our problems.

I am sure that the coming year will show the benefits of our conference. I accept the responsibility of my office as president of the IACP with humility and appreciation, humble with the realization of the stupendous and dangerous task which faces law enforcement through the coming year. Echoes from the conference are of the rising tide of crime, nuclear tensions, and the problems of youthful criminality. My appreciation is for your confidence and support in according me this supreme honor. Together we can make this another page of achievement in the book of the IACP.

## Unusual Incidents Lead to Identity of Checkpasser

When a transmission repair concern in southern California reported to the FBI that one of its customers was suspected of having stolen a car from a man in Utah, a series of unusual incidents unfolded which brought about the arrest of the suspect.

The repair company had loaned a car—conspicuously marked with the company name—for the customer's use while his own car was being repaired, but when he failed to appear to claim his car, it was ascertained that the registered owner was actually a resident of Utah who had filed a theft report of his car with the local police department. The police indicated that an individual who had stolen the sum of \$300 while in their city was being sought, and it was believed that the two might be one and the same.

The vehicle loaned to the customer was sighted in a parking lot, some 50 miles from the repair service, by an individual who had, coincidentally, been loaned an identical vehicle by the same transmission repair company and had mistaken this car for his, attempted to enter—and found the erring customer asleep inside.

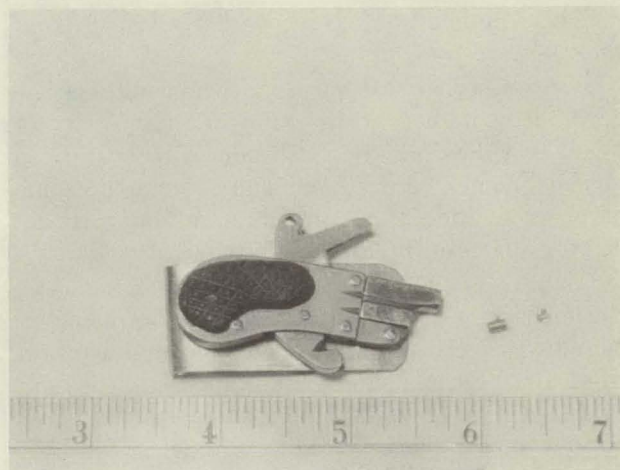
This incident was not reported immediately to the authorities, and, in the meantime, the culprit was taken into custody by another police department in California on a charge of passing fraudulent checks and was identified by one of his check victims through the transmission service vehicle which he had been driving.

Further identification of his checkpassing activities, requested by the police, was furnished by a

dentist who, upon examination of the suspect's mouth, positively identified him as the patient for whom he had pulled six teeth and who had paid for this service with fraudulent checks written on a bank in Utah.

Taken into custody by FBI Agents, he was subsequently sentenced to 5 years, consecutively, on each of three counts of transporting forged securities interstate. These sentences were suspended, and the prisoner was placed on 5 years' probation.

At the time of his arrest, the prisoner had in his possession a money clip on which was mounted a miniature pistol capable of firing a 2-centimeter cartridge (see illustration).



Miniature pistol mounted on money clip.



## The Case of the Hungry Burglar

The man had been widely described as the "cat burglar," but it was learned, to his downfall, that he possessed propensities for food attributed more often to a rat than to a cat.

While plying his trade, the "cat burglar" had a habit of eating on the job, frequently entering the kitchen and raiding the family refrigerator. On one such occasion, he took a king-sized bite of a piece of cheese, the remains of which were observed by an alert police officer who was investigating the burglary.

The piece of cheese was taken to the county criminologist who made a plaster cast of the bite. When the burglar was arrested, his teeth impressions were taken and were found to exactly fit the impressions found in the piece of cheese. His plea of guilty to the burglary charge precluded bringing this bit of evidence before the court.

The background of this professional burglar, a onetime roofer and furniture worker, showed a previous record of arrests and confinement for burglary. Following his arrest in May 1961, he related that homeowners make it easy for thieves such as he to steal their possessions. They leave valuables in their homes with the doors and windows open and leave no lights on when they are away. The "fences" make it easy for him, too, by sending him word that they can dispose of anything he can steal. He said the rewards for a full-time professional burglar are not impressive, considering the risks. (Police had estimated that he had collected approximately \$60,000 worth of loot during his last 10 months' active period—for which he claimed he received exactly \$2,939 from the "fences.")

The self-styled "cat burglar," who could neither read nor write beyond his name and the ability to scribble "The Cat" on bathroom mirrors in his victims' homes, said he took this trademark name because he "didn't want less talented burglars receiving blame or credit" for his jobs.

His plan for burglarizing a home was to "case" the house, look for avenues of entry, acquire knowledge of the terrain and district, and find a means of escape. Once inside a house, he'd jam the door and steal any movable object of value that could be sold to the "fences." This included everything from cameras, electrical appliances, and portable television sets to jewelry, furs, and men's suits.

He never carried a weapon, and if a householder came home and struggled with the jammed door, the noise and delay always gave him time to get out another door. He never spent any more than 5 or 10 minutes in any one house, worked 5 nights a week, usually burglarizing one or two houses but never in the same area. He admitted 131 burglaries and took county deputies on a guided tour of 127 of his crime sites; the other 4 were in another county.

This garrulous burglar said that he had a word for the wayward teenagers who may have inclinations to follow his worthless way of life: That every burglar, no matter how successful he is in thinking that he is smarter than the police, knows he will get caught sooner or later, and he advises them to get a good education and to choose someone worthwhile for hero worship.

"The Cat" at the age of 10 had hero-worshipped one of the leaders of a street gang, and all of this gang but one were eventually led to the gas chamber at San Quentin Penitentiary. A former tenant at San Quentin himself, "The Cat" is a two-time loser with society.

In June 1961, he was sentenced to 5 years to life on four counts of first-degree burglary, concurrently, and 6 months to 15 years, consecutively, on five counts of second-degree burglary.

★

### THIEF LEAVES "CALLING CARD" AND BAG OF LOOT

In the early morning hours of a spring day, a night watchman of a large store was severely beaten when he chanced upon a young prowler in the basement of the store.

Investigation in the area of the assault brought to light a pair of eyeglasses on which the name of a suspect appeared. The suspect was arrested at his home in the afternoon of the same day and admitted breaking into the store and assaulting the elderly night watchman.

When surprised by the watchman, he had a paperbag full of lingerie which he dropped at the scene. He admitted to the police that he had entered the store four times previously to steal women's undergarments. He did not say what he intended to do with them.

Crime scene searches almost always reveal some clue to the identity of the criminal, and the value of thoroughness in such investigations can never be underestimated.



# INDEX

## Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January Through December 1961

### ADDRESSES

- Address by Honorable William R. Burke, National Commander of The American Legion, August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8 p. 7.
- Address by Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States, August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 11.
- Address by Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 11.
- Address by John C. Satterfield, President-Elect, American Bar Association, January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 8.

### COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

- Keeping Statistics Is Vital to Modern Enforcement of Law, by Chief Leon T. Webber, Police Department, Portland, Maine, November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 7.

### CRIME PREVENTION

- City in Miniature Is Used by Police as Crime Deterrent, by Former Chief Bruce E. Parsons, Fort Pierce, Fla., Police Department, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 26.
- Preventive Action by Memphis Police Helps Fight Crime, by Capt. E. H. Harrison, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., Police Department, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 3. (Feature)
- Puppet for Moppets Solves Big Problem for Florida Police, by Lt. Wilford A. Lackey, Youth Aid Bureau, Detective Division, St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Departments, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 3. (Feature)
- Youthful Energy Given Direction by County Police, by George A. Stephens, Chief, Mecklenburg County Police, Charlotte, N.C., August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 14.

### FACILITIES

- New Headquarters Add to Efficiency of Honolulu Police, by Chief Daniel S. C. Liu, Honolulu, Hawaii, November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 10.
- Unique Features of New Facility Aid Police Work, by Cedric E. Emahiser, Chief of Police, Eureka, Calif., June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 16.
- Utmost Security Featured in New Police Building, by Chief Edward E. Path, Wyandotte, Mich., Police Department with Mr. Tom Crutcher of the Wyandotte News-Herald, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 8.

### FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

- National Academy Graduates 70 Men in the 67th Session, August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 7.
- National Academy Graduates 65 Men in 66th Session, January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 8.

### FEATURE ARTICLES

- Care Is Necessary in Apprehending the Mentally Ill, by Loyd W. Rowland, Ph.D., Executive Director of the

- Louisiana Association for Mental Health, New Orleans, La., January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 3.
- Elite Prowl Squad Supplements Patrol in Troubled Areas, by Albert N. Brown, Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 3.
- Goodwill Service Leaps Into Action on Emergency Calls, by Chief Benjamin F. Cairns, Jr., Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department, West Point, Pa., September 1961, vol. 30, No. 9, p. 3.
- Man-Dog Teams Serve St. Louis Most Effectively, by Lt. Walter H. Dorn, Commander, Mobile Reserve Unit, Police Department, St. Louis, Mo., March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 3.
- New Orleans Police Use Tactical Unit To Prevent Crime, by Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso, New Orleans, La., Police Department, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 3.
- Officers in France Get Broad Training From Police School, by Roger LaFontaine, Assistant Director of L'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police, Saint-Cyr-au-Mont d'Or (Rhône), France, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 3.
- Preventive Action by Memphis Police Helps Fight Crime, by Capt. E. H. Harrison, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., Police Department, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 3.
- Puppet for Moppets Solves Big Problem for Florida Police, by Lt. Wilford A. Lackey, Youth Aid Bureau, Detective Division, St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Department, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 3.
- Turnpike Traffic Presents Problems of Unusual Aspects, by Col. Joseph D. Rutter, Superintendent, New Jersey State Police, West Trenton, N.J., October 1961, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 3.
- Western-Type Posse Proved Popular Aid in Yankee Country, by Melvin W. Moore, Sheriff of Windsor County, Woodstock, Vt., August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 3.
- What Law Officers Must Know and Do About "Hot Wires," by Sherman R. Knapp, President, Edison Electric Institute, New York, N.Y.; President, The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Berlin, Conn., June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 3.
- Women Responsive to Defensive Tactics Taught by the Police, by Chief John C. Jellison, Jr., Springfield Township Police Department, Montgomery County, Pa., November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 3.

### FIREARMS TRAINING

- Combat Shooting at Close Range is Good Training, November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 14.
- FBI Pistol Match Reveals Important Facts on Ability, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 16.
- Iowa Police Build New Firing Range at Nominal Expense, by Paul J. Bruhl, Assistant Chief of Police, Burlington, Iowa, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 11.
- Revolver Training Following Exertion Promotes Accuracy, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 10.
- Small Department Proves the Worth of Building Range, by Chief Charles P. Champlin, Medford, Oreg., Police Department, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 7.



## IDENTIFICATION

- Alabama Agencies Seeking Identity of Deceased Youth, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 17.
- Alert Lady Deputy and Nevada Sheriff Identify Dead Boy, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 20.
- American Victims of Belgian Crash Identified by FBI, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 18.
- FBI Disaster Squad Stands Ever Ready To Give Assistance, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 17.
- FBI Proves Differences in Identical Twins' Prints, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 19.
- FBI Solves Puzzle of Identical Twins Through Footprints, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 25.
- Good Medical Lab Identifies Dead, Causes of Death, by Joseph H. Davis, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, Miami, Dade County, Fla., July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 18.
- Insert in FBI LEB Additional Service to Law Enforcement, October 1961, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 10.
- Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Has Many Functions, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 10.
- Latent Impressions Compared by Police Bring Fine Results, by Col. Harrie C. Gill, Superintendent, Rhode Island State Police, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 15.
- Nevada Sheriff Seeks Identity of Dead Youth, January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 27.
- Police in Tampa Seek Identity of Deceased Woman, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 20.
- Wanted Notice Form Expedites Requests for Fugitive Stops, August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 18.
- Ways of Obtaining Good Fingerprints, Insuring Legibility, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 20.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

- Staying Step Ahead of the Lawbreakers and Within Budget, by Chief L. J. (Bill) Campbell, Columbia, S.C., Police Department, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 14.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONALITIES

- Assistant Director J. J. McGuire, Jr., Retires From FBI, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 8.
- Donald J. Parsons, Assistant to FBI Director, Retires July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 8.
- Profile of New Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 9.
- Quinn Tamm, Assistant Director, Retires From FBI, March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 10.

## OTHER TOPICS

- Albuquerque Police Undertake Project of Rehabilitation, by Chief Paul A. Shaver, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 19.
- Businessmen Alerted for Passers of Bad Checks, November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 23.
- Civic-Minded Group Gives Helping Hand to Migrant Workers, by Chief of Police Cecil Lee Archer, Puyallup, Wash., September 1961, vol. 30, No. 9, p. 20.
- Contributors Have a Responsible Role in Crime Reporting, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 21.

- Cooperation Vital in Meeting Threat of Organized Crime (Part I), January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 18.
- Cooperation Vital in Meeting Threat of Organized Crime (Part II), February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 15.
- Disaster Plan Is Placed in Effect During Hurricane, by Chief of Police Carlisle Johnstone, Orlando, Fla., Police Department, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 27.
- Function, Design of License Plates Important Factors, by Dr. John E. Baerwald, Associate Professor of Traffic Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 16.
- Increasing Problem of Bank Robberies Matter for Study, August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 20.
- Juvenile Court Judge Takes Decisive Action, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 30.
- Juvenile Gangs and Underworld Have Own Lingo, January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 22.
- Killing of Officers Is Problem Facing Police and Public, November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 21.
- New Laws' Targets: Rackets, Fugitives, and Airline Pirates, November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 18.
- Officer's Memory Results in Arrest of Willy Con Man, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 30.
- Photographic Equipment Object of RCMP Search, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 27.
- Police Are Taught Invaluable Lessons by School Bombing, by Sheriff C. V. Kern, Harris County, and Capt. Weldon Waycott, Homicide Division, Police Department, Houston, Tex., March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 24.
- Policemen Should Make Proper Use of King's English, by Sgt. James Mancusi, Mamaroneck Town Police Department, Larchmont, N.Y., June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 21.
- Purdue University Holds Arson Seminar, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, inside back cover.
- Security Measures on School Premises Given Close Study, by Capt. John C. Davenport, Commander of Juvenile Bureau, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department, with Harry L. Lodge, Director of Child Accounting, Cincinnati Public School System, October 1961, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 14.
- 68th Conference of IACP Members Held in Montreal, by Chief Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pa.; President, IACP, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 24.
- Some Ideas To Aid in Making Bulletin Valuable Reference, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 28.
- Special Training Increases Ability in Reading Digits, by Chief of Police Cecil Fruitt, Corvallis, Oreg., October 1961, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 18.
- Two-Part Lectern Can Be Constructed by Your Handy Man, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 29.
- Unusual Aspects of Police Problems in Fiftieth State, by Chief Anthony R. Paul, Hawaii County Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 23.
- Yale University Offers Traffic Fellowships, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, inside back cover.
- Young American Medals Awarded for Brave Deeds, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 26.

## POLICE TRAINING

- Budding Detectives Get Early Training in Columbus, Ga., by Capt. Clyde R. Adair, Commanding Officer, Detective



- Division, Columbus, Ga., Police Department, January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 6.
- Long Range Plan of Police Training Is Called a Success, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 20.
- Officers in France Get Broad Training From Police School, by Roger LaFontaine, Assistant Director of L'Ecole Nationale Superieure de Police, Saint-Cyr-aumont d'Or (Rhône), France, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 3. (Feature)
- State of Kentucky Has New Academy To Train Officers, by James E. Bassett, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Safety, Frankfort, Ky., September 1961, vol. 30, No. 9, p. 9.
- State of Missouri Takes Step Forward in Police Training, by Col. Hugh H. Waggoner, Superintendent, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 8.

### POLICE UNITS

- Goodwill Service Leaps Into Action on Emergency Calls, by Chief Benjamin F. Cairns, Jr., Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department, West Point, Pa., September 1961, vol. 30, No. 9, p. 3. (Feature)
- New Orleans Police Use Tactical Unit To Prevent Crime, by Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso, New Orleans, La., Police Department, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 3. (Feature)
- Western-Type Posse Proved Popular Aid in Yankee Country, by Melvin W. Moore, Sheriff of Windsor County, Woodstock, Vt., August 1961, vol. 30, No. 8, p. 3. (Feature)

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

- Women Responsive to Defensive Tactics Taught by Police, by Chief John C. Jellison, Jr., Springfield Township Police Department, Montgomery County, Pa., November 1961, vol. 30, No. 11, p. 3. (Feature)

### SCIENTIFIC AIDS

- Charred Documents Frequently Provide Valuable Evidence, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 12.
- Color Photography Has Important Role in Law Enforcement, by Sgt. E. G. Columbus, Identification Officer, Fairfax County (Va.) Police, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 14.
- Correctly Obtaining Known Samples Aids Document Examiner, July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 12.
- Evidence to FBI Can Be Expedited by Form Letters, December 1961, vol. 30, No. 12, p. 20.
- FBI Laboratory Points Out Role of Soil Evidence, March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 14.
- Hairs and Fibers Prove Valuable in Hit-Run Cases, January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 15.
- Lab Examination of Typewriters Used in Crimes, February 1961, vol. 30, No. 2, p. 14.
- Paint Examination Techniques Utilized in FBI Laboratory, September 1961, vol. 30, No. 9, p. 12.
- Poisons Detected by Toxicologists in FBI Laboratory, March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 11.

- Preserving Prints of Shoes and Tires on Hard Surfaces, June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 7.
- Sternal Ribs Are Aid in Identifying Animal Remains, by Dr. T. D. Stewart, Division of Physical Anthropology, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., July 1961, vol. 30, No. 7, p. 9.

### TECHNIQUES

- Care Is Necessary in Apprehending the Mentally Ill, by Loyd W. Rowland, Ph. D., Executive Director of the Louisiana Association for Mental Health, New Orleans, La., January 1961, vol. 30, No. 1, p. 3. (Feature)
- Man-Dog Teams Serve St. Louis Most Effectively, by Lt. Walter H. Dorn, Commander, Mobile Reserve Unit, Police Department, St. Louis, Mo., March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 3. (Feature)
- Michigan Lawmen Devise Effective Blockade System, by Members of the Michigan Law Enforcement Blockade Committee, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 9.
- Unusual Technique Used To Make Identification, April 1961, vol. 30, No. 4, p. 13.
- What Law Officers Must Know and Do About "Hot Wires," by Sherman R. Knapp, President, Edison Electric Institute, New York, N.Y.; President, The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Berlin, Conn., June 1961, vol. 30, No. 6, p. 3. (Feature)

### TRAFFIC

- New Alarm System Thwarts Offenders Preying on Meters, by Robert J. Strand, Radio Supervisor, Police Department, Spokane, Wash., October 1961, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 7.
- Television Keeps an Eye on Traffic in West Germany, May 1961, vol. 30, No. 5, p. 12.
- Traffic Program in Billings, Mont., Shows Good Results, by Capt. Eugene W. Hill, Police Department, Billings, Mont., March 1961, vol. 30, No. 3, p. 7.
- Turnpike Traffic Presents Problems of Unusual Aspects, by Col. Joseph D. Rutter, Superintendent, New Jersey State Police, West Trenton, N.J., October 1961, vol. 30, No. 10, p. 3. (Feature)
- Vermont in Winter Has Own Kind of Traffic Problems, by Lt. Andrew H. Monti, Department of Public Safety, Montpelier, Vt., September 1961, vol. 30, No. 9, p. 7.

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### CRIMES ON HIGH SEAS

Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on the high seas, outside the jurisdiction of any particular State, or upon the waters of the Great Lakes are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.



# WANTED BY THE FBI

**PAUL DANCY**, also known as **Paul Brown**, **Paul Webster Brown**, **Paul Dancey**, **Paul Daney**, **John Doe**, **Paul Doe**, **William Sealy**, **William Seely**, **William Selly**

## Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement (Armed Robbery)

Paul Dancy, a truculent and habitual criminal, is currently being sought by the FBI on the basis of a Federal warrant issued December 21, 1959, at New York, N.Y., charging him, as Paul Dancey, with unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for armed robbery.

## The Crime

Sentenced in February 1936 for an armed robbery in New York, Dancy received a term of 15 to 30 years in prison. He was paroled in 1946 and declared a delinquent in 1949, resulting in a local warrant being issued charging him with parole violation. Subsequent efforts to locate the fugitive failed, and Federal assistance was requested.

This felon, described as a mean-tempered ex-convict, has been convicted of unlawful entry, petty larceny, and armed robbery. In August 1959, he was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., for aggravated assault and battery. He presumably fled that area following this arrest.

## Caution

Subject has been convicted for armed robbery and, therefore, should be considered armed and dangerous.



Paul Dancy.

Paul Dancy is described as follows:

Age-----	53, born January 24, 1908, Bessemer, Ala. (not supported by birth records).
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight-----	137 to 145 pounds.
Build-----	Slender.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark brown.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupation-----	Laborer.
Scars and marks---	Small scars on left and right side of face, small scar in left eyebrow, small scar on right eyelid, tattoos "Ollie," a heart, and "A" on left forearm.
Remarks-----	Wears mustache at times.
FBI Number-----	573,320.
Fingerprint	14 M 29 W 100 11
classification-----	M 19 W 000

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

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## PRISONER ALL "TIED UP" WHEN ON THE PHONE

Police in a small town in the East have found the solution to a vexing problem they have had to contend with when permitting their prisoners to make calls from the department's only telephone which is located in the clerk's office.

In the past, they had found it necessary to handcuff the prisoner to an officer while he made his call, thus limiting the freedom with which the prisoner could speak, besides tying up the officer during the call.

On the pretext of wishing to make a phone call, a prisoner had escaped at one time while the police officer's attention was diverted to another matter. To prevent a recurrence of this, the department devised the system of installing a permanent handcuff near the telephone. The handcuff is attached to a large bolt anchored to a nearby post by means of cement. By securing the prisoner to the handcuff imbedded in the wall post, he can be left to make his call, and the police officer is free to perform other assignments in the room.

63-4296 - Phila. Pa. 4/14/61  
Crimdel.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O-616935



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

*Complete this form and return to:*

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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(City)	(Zone)	(State)

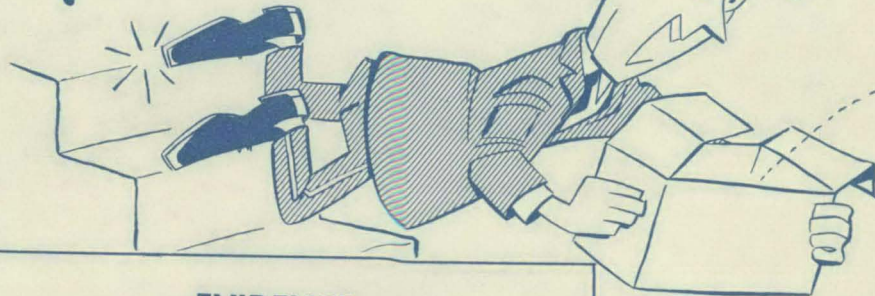
### AUTOMOBILE THEFTS IN FBI JURISDICTION

On October 29, 1919, Congress approved the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act which launched the Government's nationwide war against car thieves. Briefly, this law (sometimes called the Dyer Act) provides a maximum penalty of \$5,000 fine and/or 5 years' imprisonment for persons found guilty of (a) transporting a stolen motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce with

guilty knowledge of its stolen character, or (b) receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of a stolen motor vehicle which has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce with guilty knowledge of its stolen character. On September 24, 1945, this act, now known as the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Act, was amended to include aircraft.

*JTS:HV Vol. 2*

## Helpful Hints



### EVIDENCE

GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF FRAGILE EVIDENCE FOR SHIPMENT BY MAIL TO THE FBI.

FBI



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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## *Questionable Pattern*



The questionable pattern shown here is classified as a loop with three counts and is referenced to a central pocket loop-type whorl. Although this impression has the general appearance of a whorl, there are no ridges that recurve in front of the right delta formation.

693-5