

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN

1948

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

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.  
February 1, 1947

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

(Statement delivered by Director John Edgar Hoover on the program,  
"This Is Your FBI," over ABC, December 5, 1947 - 8:30 P.M., EST.)

My message tonight is directed to the mothers and fathers of America - to all adult citizens responsible for the welfare of our youth.

During the war years, when age seventeen was leading all other age groups in frequency of arrests, the volume of juvenile delinquency in the United States reached an all-time high. It was disheartening to see thousands of our youngsters caught in the backwash of war; but I had hopes then that the condition was temporary and that after the war the factors that contributed to delinquency would be removed and corrected.

That, apparently, was wishful thinking. There was an encouraging decline in youthful delinquency immediately after the war, but arrests of youngsters are again on the increase. During the first nine months of 1947, arrests of boys 18 to 20 years of age increased nearly 27 per cent over the same period in 1946. Moreover, some of the wartime teen-age offenders have grown up, and many are now committing more serious crimes.

With a major crime occurring every 18 seconds, it is time to pause and examine the problem. I have noted that there is something lacking in the home life of most youngsters who violate the law. Even the delinquents who are from apparently normal homes are victims of parental neglect. The parents are either too careless or too busy with their own pleasures to give sufficient time, companionship and interest to their children.

I am convinced that a parent's gravest responsibility is to understand his children and win their confidence. Many fine, law-abiding parents actually do not know what their children are doing or how they spend their leisure time. When they find out, it is often too late. Their remorse does not remove the shame which their negligence has caused.

Boys and girls are not hard to please. A little attention given to their problems and pleasures can mean so much. They violate the conventions of society because they are unhappy, because they feel insecure, and because they have not had the love and sympathy due them.

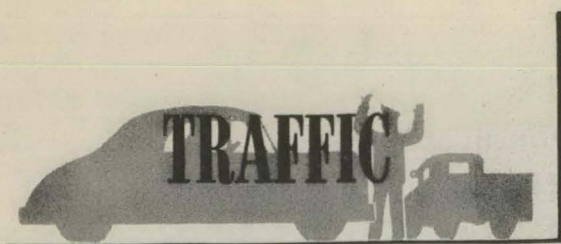
Hence, my message is for the parents.

Are you, the parents of our young people, doing everything in your power to develop your boys and girls into good citizens? Do you know your sons and daughters? Do you have their confidence? Are you acquainted with their friends and do you know how they spend their leisure time?

If you do not, I suggest that you take inventory and do what is necessary to make your home a place of learning as well as a place of living.

A little more attention given to your child today may save the beginning of a life of degradation tomorrow.





## Use of Aircraft in Police Work

by COL. HUGH H. WAGGONER, *Superintendent,  
Missouri State Highway Patrol*

Fifty or even twenty-five years ago few people could visualize the traffic problem that now confronts many of our communities. If our fathers and grandfathers could have seen 50 years into the future we would not frantically be trying to find space to park the motor vehicles in our downtown areas, much of our traffic engineering would not be necessary, our traffic death rate would be much less than it is today, and our motor vehicle laws would be uniform and modern. It is not impossible or improbable that the progress of the motor car will be duplicated by the airplane. Who knows what the scene will be like fifty years from now? It is very evident that private aircraft is still somewhat of a luxury, but so was the automobile at one time. Now the motor-car is a necessity in our national transportation system and daily life. No doubt Yankee ingenuity will design a practical plane for the family at a reasonable price.

At present the duties of police have little or no connection with the regulation of aircraft traffic. Until it becomes a problem there is no cause for concern. However, the use of aircraft can be and is a helpful tool of the modern law enforcement

agency. Today the use of airplanes in enforcement work is primarily confined to the regulation of traffic in congested areas.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol is certainly not the first to use aircraft in police work. The city of New York has had "Air Cops" for several years. The Connecticut State Police have used helicopters in the regulation of traffic during the renowned Yale Regatta. No doubt others, such as Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, and Indiana, have found use for aircraft in their work.

Our department several years ago anticipated the use of planes in our work and allocated a portion of the budget for the purchase of a plane but the war prevented the completion of the original plans and private planes were used in several instances to search for fugitives. It was not until early in 1946 that we were able to acquire a plane suitable to our needs, at which time the department purchased a War Surplus Stinson L-5. This craft proved to be a type which was practical for the work we wished to accomplish and another was purchased in the fall of that same year. The planes were equipped with three-way FM com-



*Photograph courtesy of Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau, Mo.*

*Air patrol on inspection.*



munication transmitters and receivers, but the installation was not completed until May 1947, as it was impossible to get the necessary equipment.

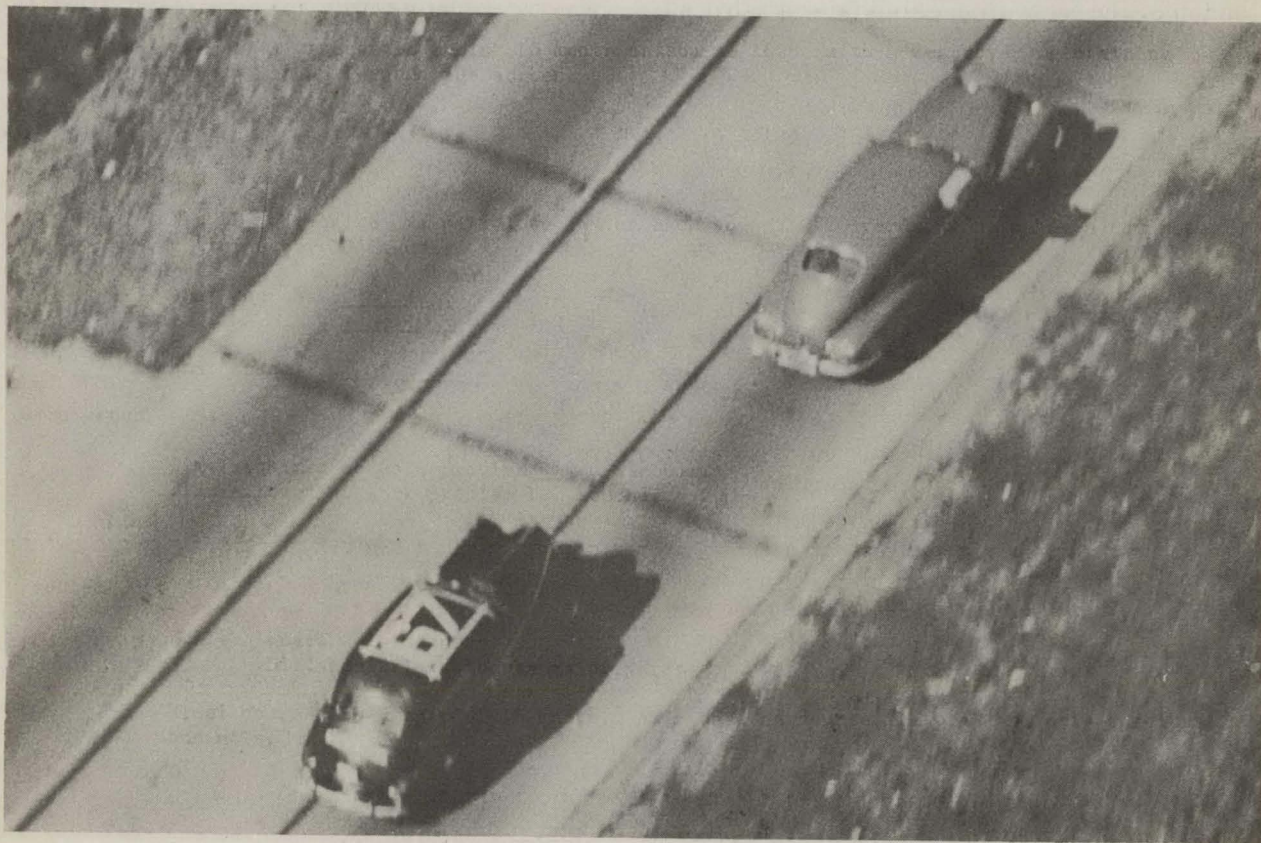
Although the planes were used prior to the time the radio equipment was installed, their value was somewhat limited due to this lack of communication. Unless the pilot has radio contact with the patrolmen operating in the mobile units, the efficiency and value of the combination air and ground units are limited. It is necessary that the air-borne personnel direct the activity of those operating on the ground.

It has been the experience of the patrol that airplanes are of value in the regulation of traffic in congested areas, in searching for fugitives confined to a relatively small area, in searching for missing persons where the locality is known, searching for bodies lost in large lakes or rivers, for patrolling flooded areas to aid in the rescue of stranded persons or stock, and to prevent the looting of homes abandoned during the flood. A less frequent but sometimes important use of the plane

is in the rapid transportation of supplies or personnel.

In the regulation of traffic we have found that greater efficiency can be attained if the craft is operated at an altitude of approximately 500 feet and to either side of the highway, depending upon visibility as determined by the position of the sun, and at a speed of about 80 miles per hour. Obviously the pilot should be an experienced man and thoroughly familiar with the operation of the particular plane used. Flight under these conditions requires an alert pilot and precludes any fancy maneuvers or showmanship.

The observer, whose duty it is to direct the pilot, should be a seasoned air traveler, as the person who is susceptible to air sickness is a liability to the operation. Plans and details should be worked out before the flight and both the pilot and observer should familiarize themselves with the area of operation and particularly with the major routes of travel to be observed. The observer must be in operational charge of the plane and main-



*Photographs courtesy St. Louis Post Dispatch*  
**Numbers on patrol cars seen from air.**



tain radio contact with the ground units, know the routes and directions of the roadway to be worked, have ability to distinguish at a glance the make and model of motor vehicles, must speak clearly and distinctly, know and recognize motor-vehicle violations, and briefly but clearly direct the patrol cars to effect the apprehension of the violator.

It is difficult for the observer to determine from his position high in the air that a particular section of the roadway is hazardous unless the no-passing zones are marked by the usual yellow line. From the air the pilot or observer is not able to judge the degree of incline of a grade or determine that a curve is blind as the ground looks relatively flat and as he sees the complete curve he cannot detect the blind spots. To facilitate contact with the ground unit the top of the patrol car should bear large figures easily visible from the air. Occasional operation does not warrant painting the number on the top of the vehicle and a very serviceable substitute is black oilcloth on which the numbers have been painted. This can be fastened to the top of the car with masking tape or other adhesive which is easily removable so that it may be taken off when the operation is discontinued.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol has used the planes in the regulation of traffic on the major routes leading into Kansas City and Saint Louis



at a time when they carried the most traffic, at State and county fairs, football games, or other events which attracted large crowds.

At such gatherings it is possible, by use of the plane, to survey the traffic conditions surrounding the point of interest and direct or reroute traffic from congested channels to less traveled routes, immediately detect accidents, dispatch aid, and observe violators who may be taken from the highway to protect the innocent motorist.

Even though the use of aircraft in traffic regulation is limited to daylight operation and in those areas which become congested, it has definite value to the traffic enforcement agency.



## EDITORIAL

### *A Policeman's Pay*

"It seems ironical that members of our police force should find it profitable to resign in order to accept a position as a bus driver. Not that there is any stigma attached to driving a bus in the service of the public, most certainly not. But it is sad that a policeman's pay should be so low as to make such a thing possible.

"Police work cannot be learned overnight, nor is just any type of person eligible for police duty. The job of a police officer calls for men of high moral integrity, physical stamina and intelligence. It is the type of work which should offer a lifetime career for those interested, and it does except for one thing—the salary.

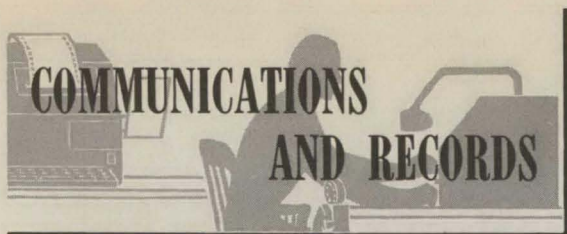
"A policeman's life is an interesting one but it

is not always pleasant. It calls for handling a thousand daily details from caring for lost children to handling vicious thugs. It is work which must be pursued in the sweltering heat of summer or the biting cold of winter with no allowance for either. A policeman must know the law in order to be able to enforce it.

"He must be alternately a gentleman, a diplomat and a firm upholder of the law as the occasion demands. He is constantly open to public criticism and must maintain the highest standard of bearing and dress at all times. He must be an untiring public servant who must be willing to risk his life if need be in the pursuit of duty. All these he must be, at a salary which makes a bus driver's life attractive by comparison. Is that right?"

(Reprinted with permission from the St. Joseph News-Press, St. Joseph, Mo.)





# ***Police Records Systems***

## ***Introduction***

In a modern, law-enforcement agency, records and communications form the balance wheel of the entire administrative machinery.

It has been said that the elements of police administration are planning, budgeting, organization, personnel direction, coordination, and reporting. It is difficult to conceive of these elements proving their value without adequate police records.

The quality of records maintained by a law-enforcement agency has a direct relation to the standard of police administration. Successful law enforcement is dependent upon the quality of records maintained, as the course we must follow tomorrow is based upon analyses of our experiences of yesterday. These analyses are possible only if adequate reporting and filing procedures are practiced.

Communications have become such an integral part of police work and are so closely related to records that they must be considered a part of the whole. It is impossible to discuss police records intelligently without entering the field of communication. The relationship is apparent.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted hundreds of record-system surveys at the request of local law-enforcement agencies. It is believed that the knowledge gained as a result of this experience may be of assistance to other police officials who seek to improve their administrative operations. Accordingly, this is the first of a series of articles on police records.

## ***Centralization of Records***

The centralization of records in a police department brings together at one point all information concerning police activities. It is through centralization of records that the various line functions of a police department are coordinated. For

example, the uniformed patrol will handle one phase of police activity while the functions of the detective bureau will follow a different plane. The activities of the uniformed patrol are united with the activities of the detective bureau when the records are centralized. When they are decentralized, with the line operating units such as traffic and detective bureaus maintaining their own records, it often tends to encourage each unit to operate as a small, independent police department. The problem of achieving coordination and efficiency is thus made difficult.

In a very small police department the records are naturally not as complex as in larger departments, however, records are just as important to the chief of police of a small department as they are to the head of a large one, and, by the same token, it is just as important to have records centralized in a large department as in a small one. While centralized records will generally serve the department best, occasionally, due to space limitations, complete centralization may be difficult if not impossible to achieve.

With an airtight administrative control over all police activities, provided only through centralization of records and communications, all line units are subject to account for their activities. Thus, accountability, which is a most important feature of good administration, is provided.

The records and communications should be centralized at or near the center or pulse of operations, the point where complaints are received, radio cars are controlled, and prisoners are booked. This includes the police call box system if one is maintained. The close interrelationship of the above functions can be readily observed in a very small department where the desk officer would handle these duties. The size of the department does not alter the close relationship of these functions. The duties performed by one man in a small department would be handled by a major division, with several employees, in a larger department.



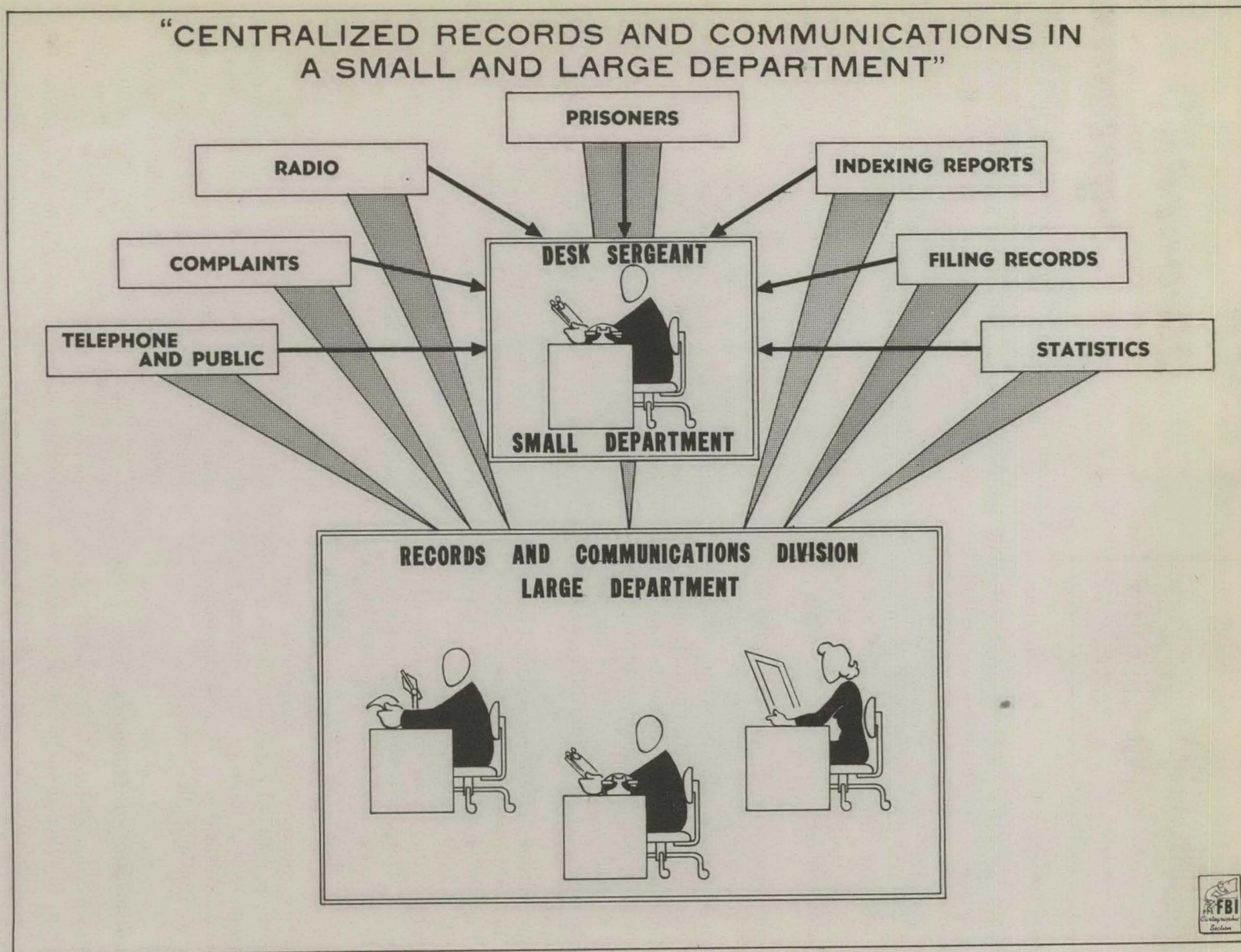




Figure 1 illustrates the records and communications functions which would be handled by the desk officer in a small department and by an administrative or records and communications division in a larger department. It can readily be seen that in a large department there is a refinement of the duties performed by the employees. A radio dispatcher may handle only radio messages; another officer may handle only telephone complaints; still another, only in-person complaints, and so on. This pattern remains constant with only a greater refinement of duties as a department grows.

The line functions (uniformed patrol, detective bureau, traffic enforcement, etc.) should be separated from the staff functions (records, including identification, communications, training, and inspection, central complaint room, etc.) for maximum efficiency. In a small department a chief may supervise and handle all staff and line activities, or he may delegate the responsibility of the line functions to subordinate officers, while the desk officer may be responsible to and directly under the supervision of the chief of police. In a large department the staff functions would be handled by a major division under the command of a ranking officer of equal rank to those commanding other major divisions.

Centralization allows the head of a law enforcement agency to fix responsibility in all phases of record keeping. It relieves the line operating units of the responsibility of performing these administrative functions and at the same time provides an administrative device to insure that the proper investigative division prepares the appropriate records.

All records of a police department should be available on a 24-hour basis. Records can only be available on this basis in the average department if they are centralized. This does not mean that all men in a department should have access to the records, but it does mean that any information contained in the files should be available to the interested officers whenever needed. Time is often a vital element in the solution of a crime. In many cases "locked up" information in the files of the department which was not available after normal working hours has spelled the difference between successful apprehension or questioning of a suspect and an unsolved case. In one department headquarters was notified of a shooting, and

the uniformed patrol officer found that a man had been murdered. The victim had considerable identification on his person, but since all of the records in the detective bureau and identification division were locked up at that time of the morning, it was not possible to search the victim's name against the files.

The following morning when the identification division and detective bureau opened and the detective bureau had assumed control of the murder investigation, it was found that the victim was a known associate of a couple of local hoodlums. An effort was made to locate these individuals as all investigation pointed to them, however, it was determined that they had left town just prior to the arrival of the detectives. This case is presently unsolved.

A decentralized records system often means inefficiency and waste from a lack of coordination and utilization of employee time. It creates overspecialization in the handling of records. A clerk in the traffic bureau handling only traffic records will become proficient in this small phase of record work. When her duties do not keep her busy, she may have nothing to occupy her time until something more comes in. The same applies to employees working on other phases of record work. A desk sergeant who does nothing except book prisoners when brought to the station frequently has no other duties to perform between prisoners.

Most police administrators are interested in efficiency and economy. More of each can be achieved through a centralization of records. All employees can be familiar with the general record duties and may be rotated on various assignments so that relief will be available on any particular phase of record work if it becomes congested. The employees may be trained to give prompt, efficient and complete service to the public and the officers of the department. Duplication of record work, which is another matter of great concern to police administrators, is reduced to a minimum if records are centralized.

The records system of a law-enforcement agency should be planned with a long-range view. A standard that will remain constant with the passing of time should be adopted. The basic filing system should not be in need of a change in 10, 20, or even 30 years. A centralized records system which will prevent the individual units from changing from time to time will help.



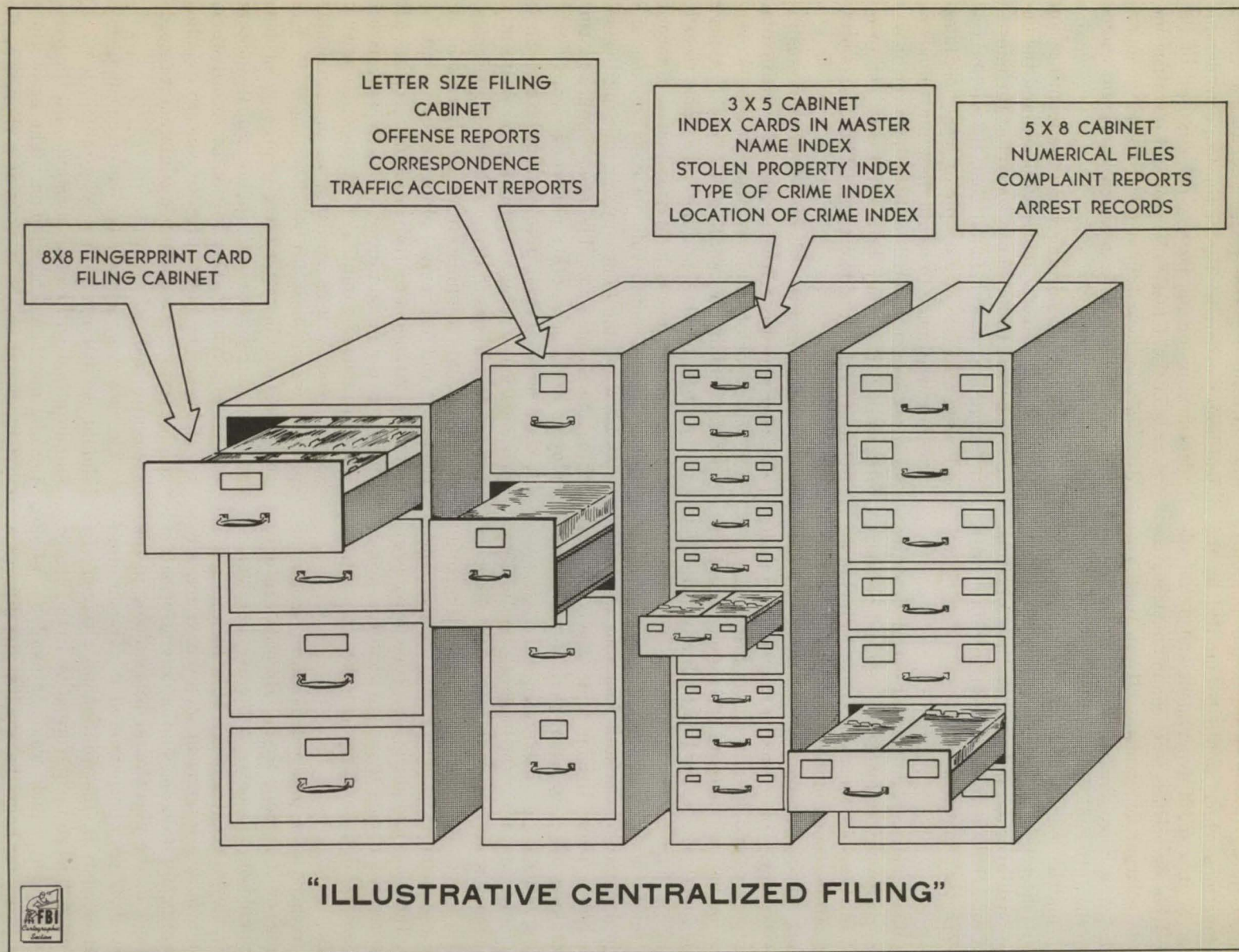


Figure 2.



When planning a records system, a chief of police should insist on standard-size forms and filing equipment. Generally, only four sizes of forms and cabinets need be considered for a department. A department may use 3- by 5-inch filing cabinets for the filing of all index cards. This size card is generally large enough to contain all the necessary information for indexing purposes. At the same time, this size will conserve space and be more economical over a period of time. A 5- by 8-inch cabinet is suitable for filing complaint and arrest reports. A letter-size cabinet is suitable for filing offense reports or case files, correspondence and traffic accident reports. An 8- by 8-inch filing cabinet is adaptable to filing standard-size fingerprint cards.

It is wise to avoid purchasing combination filing cabinets as the need for the different sizes of drawers will vary. Too often a department purchases cabinets with 3- by 5-inch and letter-size drawers. The 3- by 5-inch drawers are completely filled in a short time while ample space remains in the letter-size drawers. In order to match the

cabinet, the department will then purchase a second and third combination cabinet. Eventually all 3- by 5-inch drawers may be filled and many letter-size drawers remain empty. Figure 2 illustrates a centralized filing system with complete cabinets for each size form. A department should also avoid purchasing small, portable equipment to meet current filing needs. As the files grow the system will become congested because the small, portable cabinets are spread all over the record room.

There are three essential things a police administrator must know in order to properly discharge the obligations of his office. First, he must know the nature of the complaints received; second, he must know the location of the complaints; and third, the time complaints occurred. Armed with this knowledge he can place the proper manpower at the correct location at the most opportune time. With a modern, coordinated records system, the police administrator has at his disposal the facilities necessary for successful administration.

*(In an ensuing issue "Master Name Index" will be discussed.)*



## ***Cooperation Plus***

At 9:30 on the morning of October 16, 1947, a man walked into a Gary, Ind., grocery, locked the door, produced a gun and informed the grocer's wife that he was a "stick-up man." The grocer heard the conversation from the back room, came in, saw his wife on the floor and began shooting. The would-be robber was shot in the back and in the face but escaped and ran into a large wooded area. Neither the grocer nor his wife was harmed but it was almost 15 minutes before the police were notified as the telephone had been put out of order by a stray bullet.

The fugitive hid in a basement in Gary and later fled to Niles, Mich.

The Gary Police quickly contacted the Niles Police Department and the State Police of both Indiana and Michigan.

Chief L. O. Bates of the Niles Police Department ascertained that the fugitive was hiding in a large wooded area approximately 6 miles from

Niles. He sent out a call for assistance. The results were astounding.

Representatives of the Benton Harbor and Buchanan, Mich., Police; South Bend, Mishawaka, and Elkhart, Ind., Police; Berrien County, Mich., Sheriff's Office; Saint Joseph County, Ind., Sheriff's Office; Michigan State Police; Indiana State Police; and the Michigan Central Railroad Police responded. Chief Bates had approximately 100 officers at his disposal. The fugitive was apprehended forthwith.

The Sheriff of Berrien County, Mich., Erwin H. Kubath, handled the waiver of extradition. Sgt. Thomas V. Curley, Gary, Ind., Police Department, was in charge of the local case at Gary. Both officers are graduates of the FBI National Academy.

Sergeant Curley was deeply impressed by the generous cooperation of all of the departments and hopes that members of the Gary Police Department may be in a position to reciprocate.



## SCIENTIFIC AIDS

The still darkness of the early April morning was disturbed by a faint noise at the grocery store window. It was the sound of metal against metal, a creaking sound as if great force were being exerted. Then there was silence, broken only by the heavy breathing of a man gathering himself for a supreme effort—and in a moment the clang of broken metal told the burglar that the window bar had given way. Within a few moments he had forced the window and was expertly ripping open the fireproof cabinet safe. Pocketing \$400 in cash belonging to the Beall Grocery Co., the burglar made a quick exit and disappeared into the darkness.

The theft occurred on April 13, 1946, and the Steubenville, Ohio, police began a prompt investigation. Within a short time they had picked up a suspect. There were little spots of white material on his clothes, a heavier piece of plaster-like material in his trouser cuff \* \* \*

Carefully the Steubenville officers wrapped the clothes, the whitish material, a sample of insulation from the burglarized safe. Without delay they forwarded the whole to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison.

The laboratory report to the Steubenville Police disclosed that white, plaster-like material identical in all respects to the insulation from the safe, was present in the suspect's shoes, coat pockets, and trouser cuff. Thereupon, the suspect, Robert Lee Jones, pleaded guilty to a charge of safe-breaking and was given a sentence of 1 to 15 years.

Again and again insulation meant only as a shield against fire has become a witness in cases of burglary.

Today there are two main types of safes manufactured—the fire-resistant and the burglar-resistant.

The fire-resistant type is usually somewhat flimsily constructed of sheet steel boxes between which is found a thickness of insulation material to prevent fire damage to the contents of the safe (fig. 1). This type, oftentimes, is equipped with

## Safe Insulation and Its Value in Crime Detection

relocking devices and burglar-resisting locks which withstand the experienced safe cracker for but a brief period.

The burglar-resistant safe, on the other hand, is constructed of laminated or thick steel in such a manner that it will resist the efforts of a burglar for quite a lengthy period of time. Eventually, however, it can be entered with modern tools and equipment. There is usually no fire-resistant insulation incorporated into this type of safe. Fire protection is afforded by embedding the safe itself in concrete or by placing it in a larger fire-resistant safe.

It is probable that the majority of safe-breaking cases involve the fire-resistant type because of the ease with which they may be entered. Usually they are opened by one or a combination of ways—"blowing," "ripping," "punching," or "drilling." If one or more of these methods are applied, the in-

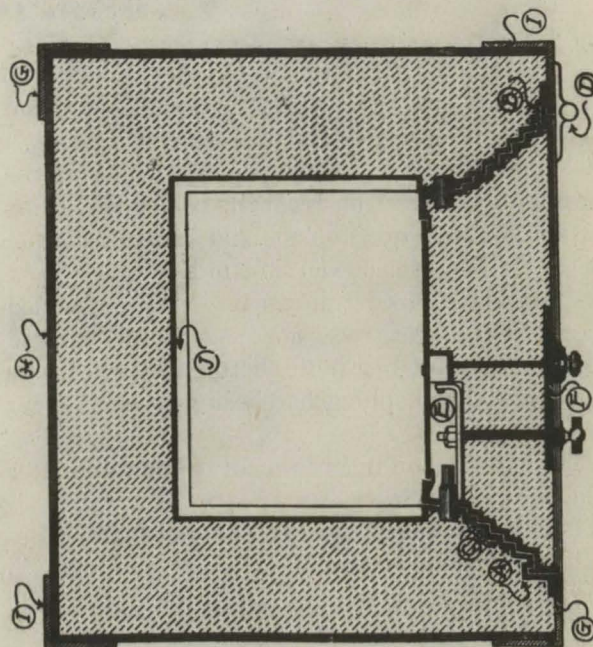


Figure 1.



sulation in the walls or door of the safe is disturbed and breaks loose (figs. 2 and 3). Depending on the activities of the subject, particles of the insulation may become fastened to his clothing, fall into the pockets and cuffs of his outer clothes, or become embedded in the soles and heels of his shoes. In a number of instances, safe insulation has been found in the nail holes of shoe heels several weeks after the commission of a safe-breaking crime (fig. 4).

The safe manufacturer either makes the insulation utilized in his product or it is supplied to him according to specification. Therefore, it usually will be characteristic of his particular brand of safe. There are certain companies, however, whose specifications for insulation are so close as to cause difficulty in distinguishing among them.

The variance of specifications and the uncommon occurrence in nature make safe insulation valuable as evidence.

A file composed of safe insulations and data concerning such substances has been incorporated into the Petrographic file of the FBI Laboratory. The specimens represent the products of the major safe companies of the United States. Inaugurated to aid in the solution of safe-breaking cases, this file has proved its value again and again.

When particles of safe insulation material are found on the clothing or shoes of a suspect picked up in connection with a crime, it is a strong indication of guilt. Few laymen come in contact with this type of material in the course of normal activities, unless, of course they are employed in the manufacture of safes or their repair.

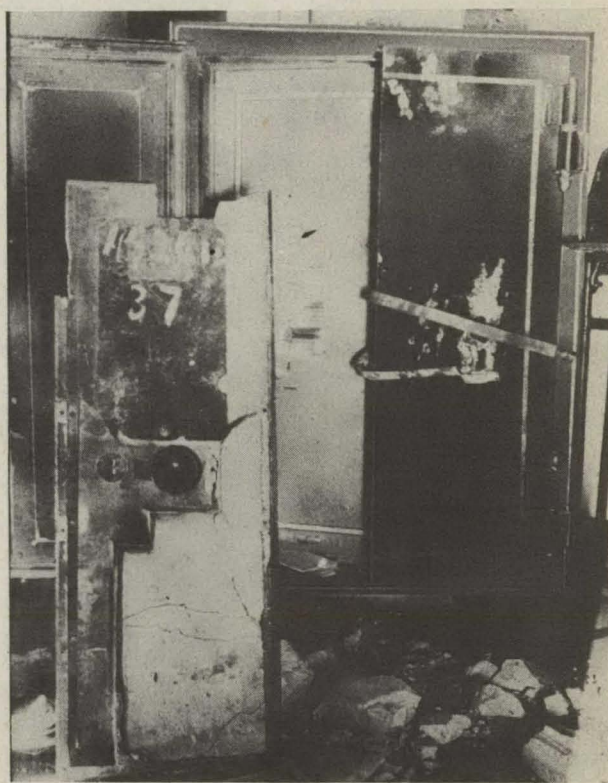
Hammers, chisels, punches, drills, and pry-bars utilized in safe-breaking, will be found to have quantities of insulation material adhering to them. This, of course, is good evidence of the purpose to which they have been put.

Insulation has helped to solve a great many safe-breaking crimes.

The steel safe of the Otto Grocery, Johnston, Iowa, was carried away, battered open, and its contents removed on a night in May 1947. Police located a car in which they believed the safe had been hauled away. A sledge hammer with a gray-white substance on the head was found in the machine. Particles which appeared to be similar to the paint from the burglarized safe were found in the trunk of the machine.



*Figure 2.*



*Figure 3.*



The sledge hammer, trunk sweepings, paint from the safe and insulation from the fire walls of the safe were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., for an analysis and comparison. The laboratory reported that the substance on the sledge hammer was safe insulation, identical to that of the stolen safe, and that the paint from the trunk of the car was the same as that on the safe.

On July 10, 1947, the FBI Laboratory was advised that Clifford Davis, Jerome Osborne, and Thomas Dillimer, three of the suspects in the case, had entered pleas of guilty and had been sentenced.

During the night of June 22, 1947, a drug store in Albany, Ky., was broken into and a small safe containing money, narcotics, and other valuables, was carried out and hauled to a remote section of the county where it was broken open and the contents were removed.

A few hours later the theft was discovered and the Kentucky State Highway Patrol was notified. A man living near Albany was suspected of committing the crime. He was found to have some gray cement-like material in his trouser pocket and larger pieces of the gray material in his trouser cuff. This material, together with the suspect's trousers and a specimen of the insulation material from the opened safe, was sent to the FBI Laboratory.

The laboratory examination of the trousers disclosed more particles of the cement-like material in the pockets and cuffs. These particles, the material removed by the State Police, and the specimen from the safe were found by microscopic examination to be alike in composition, color, mineral content, and physical characteristics, and were so unusual in type that the examiner could state that, in all probability, they had come from the same source.

The suspect was tried in the Clinton County Circuit Court on July 9, 1946, and the FBI Laboratory examiner testified to his findings at the trial.

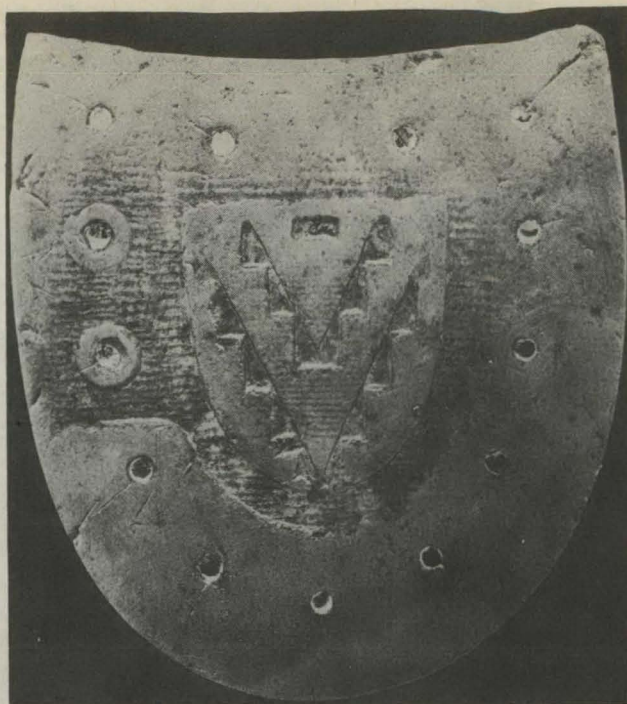


Figure 4.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the subject was sentenced to 2 years in the state penitentiary.

In one instance the Laboratory was requested to examine tools and a safe door for toolmarks in connection with a safe-breaking case. There was found on the tools insulation which was different from that in the safe door. A search of the safe insulation file revealed that the insulation on the tools was from the safe of another manufacturer. This information was submitted to the police. The subjects confessed to the commission of other safe burglaries in that vicinity.

The value of safe insulation as evidence in burglary investigations is increasing. Scientific analyses and comparison tests of it are helping to put the man who burglarizes safes on an unsafe spot.



"DANGEROUS FREEDOM," AN ARTICLE BY DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, MAY BE FOUND IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.



# CRIME PREVENTION

## Antidote— Delinquency

One day in early spring of 1947, Detective Raymond F. Latchford of the Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, a graduate of the sixth session, FBI National Academy, came home dead tired. He had worked the midnight shift from 12 to 9 a. m., and proceeded to court afterward. Home at 1 p. m., Detective Latchford informed his wife he didn't want to be awakened for any reason, telephone or visitors. He wanted to sleep.

Quiet reigned and the officer slept. But not for long.

Crash! A baseball shattered the bedroom window, flew in and bounced to the top of the bureau. Simultaneously an angry policeman bounded to the window berating the dozen kids in the street below. "Why don't you kids find some other place to play ball? Now scram!" Among the startled faces appeared that of the detective's own son.

The officer went back to bed. If it wasn't baseball it was football in the street! Nothing was

safe. The kids were liable to be run over \* \* \* Half asleep, it seemed only yesterday that he himself was running from a crabby policeman. What was it you read about being the guy kids like, not fear? There was the ball he had kept on the bureau. He didn't sleep well.

Next morning, returning the ball to a group of the boys, including his 11-year-old son, the detective asked a few questions.

"Why don't you kids play up on the lots at the top of the street? It's safer and better for ball playing. You won't destroy lawns and other property. You won't get run over there and the police won't bother you."

The answers came quickly. The ground was rough, rock-ridden; the weeds were high, trees were in the way.

With approximately 12 youngsters in tow the officer sized up the situation. The boys were right. It would take a lot of work to fashion the place into a playground.



*Detective Latchford and the Oaklane Midgets.*



He turned to the boys.

"Will you help if I start a playground?"

The "Yes!" was a concerted yell.

Thus was started the Midget Athletic Club of West Oaklane.

For weeks dirt, rock, trees, and brush flew right and left. Instead of 12 boys over 100 volunteered. Even small boys under 8 years helped carry stone in their wagons and work became play.

Before long a trash-littered, weed-grown lot was converted into a beautiful athletic field.

After much hard work throughout the summer the following equipment was installed:

Four see-saws, four swings, one 12- by 15-foot sand box with 5 tons of white sand, one six-ring exercise device with swinging rings, two quoit courts, one triple-size chin bar, two 15-foot pipe-walking devices, one marble ring for competitive games, one regulation basketball court with two basketballs, one regulation volleyball court with two volleyballs, one volleyball net usable for badminton or tennis, one softball court, one baseball diamond with a 20-foot backstop, one open fireplace with benches and tables for picnics, one football field and one soccer field.



*Labor Day parade.*



*Melon-eating contest, Labor Day, 1947.*

This equipment was installed and is operated free of charge to all children, irrespective of race, creed, or color. The only rules of the grounds are that the children behave as ladies and gentlemen.

Two young ladies offered their services free of charge during the summer. They serve as counselors and keep the children busy with games, paper cut-outs, songs, etc.

Recently the name of the playground was changed to West Oaklane Recreation Center, Woolston Road and Pastorious Street, West Oaklane, Philadelphia, Pa.

The center has been effective. Juvenile delinquency, idleness, corner lounging, larcenies, and complaints to the police have been reduced substantially.

The officer responsible for the transformation of the empty lot had more than one purpose in mind. He reports:

"As a property owner I didn't like the unsightly vacant lot; as a citizen I shuddered when I saw children play in the busy streets; as a detective I knew how much mischief boys could cook up if they had nothing more entertaining to do, so getting permission, mobilizing the kids, we started into a weed-pulling, trash-clearing job."

Is there a vacant lot in your neighborhood?



# POLICE TRAINING

## Defensive Tactics<sup>1</sup>

### F. COUNTER AND ESCAPE HOLDS

(Defenses against common types of attack)

#### 1. Wrist Grasps

(a) *One hand—twist against thumb.*—

**SITUATION:** Opponent grasps your right wrist with his left hand, thumb on top.

**ACTION:** Step in or pull your opponent toward you so that your arm is close to your body (fig. 17). Then immediately bring your wrist upward and to the outside, twisting against opponent's thumb (fig. 18). It should be noted that any type of a one-hand wrist grasp can be easily broken by twisting against your opponent's thumb.

(b) *Two hands—grasp own fist.*—

**SITUATION:** Opponent grasps your right wrist with both of his hands, thumbs on top.

**ACTION:** Feint or strike a blow to opponent's face with your left hand as you step forward with your right foot, bending both knees and bringing

your right arm close to your body (fig. 19). Immediately grasp your right fist with your left hand and pull upward and backward as you extend your knees (fig. 20). The pressure applied against opponent's thumb forces him to release his grasp and makes it possible for you to counter further with an "elbow blow" (fig. 21).

#### 2. Grasp on Chest

(a) *Trap arm.*—

**SITUATION:** Opponent grasps the clothing at your chest with his left hand and attempts to set you up for a right-hand blow (fig. 22).

**ACTION:** Place your left hand over opponent's left hand and hold it to your chest. Immediately bring your right arm over his left and clamp his forearm tightly to your body as you twist toward your left (fig. 23). Pressure is applied downward on the back of opponent's elbow (fig. 24). Also, if necessary, from this position you can deliver an "edge-of-fist" blow with your right hand to the side of opponent's face.

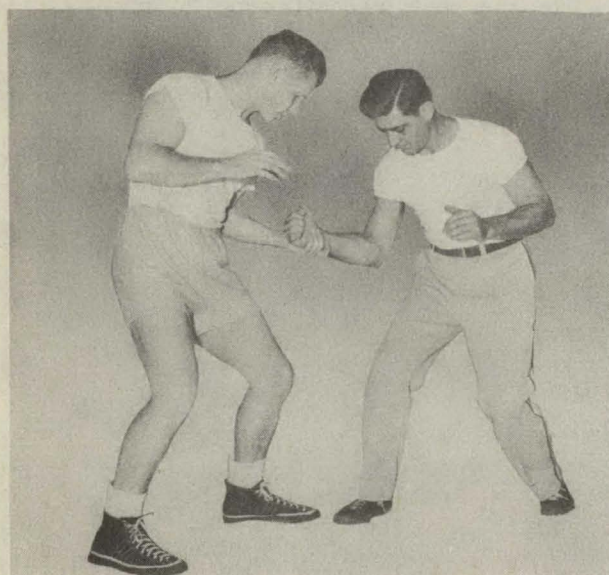


Figure 17.

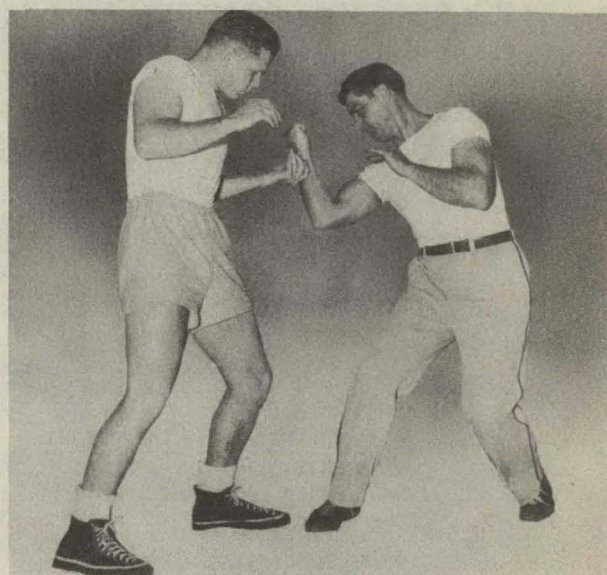


Figure 18.

<sup>1</sup>This is the second of a series on defensive tactics.





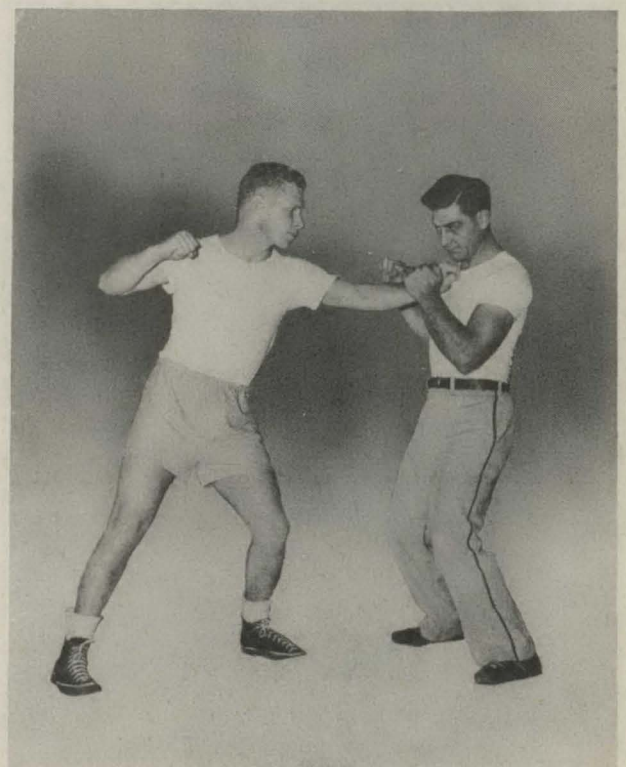
**Figure 19.**



**Figure 21.**

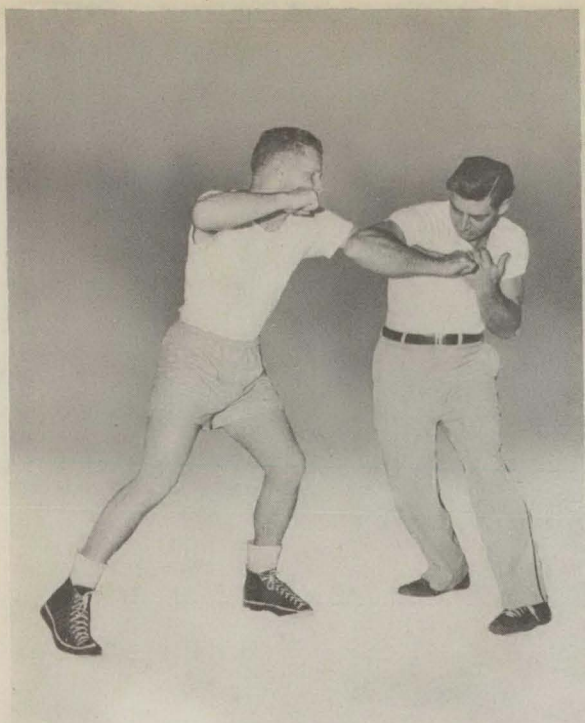


**Figure 20.**



**Figure 22.**





**Figure 23.**

(b) *Forearm to forearm.*—

**SITUATION:** Same as in “2 (a).”

**ACTION:** Same as in “2 (a)” except you grasp opponent’s wrist from underneath with your right hand and place your forearm against opponent’s forearm (fig. 25).

### **3. Push on Chest—Trap Hand**

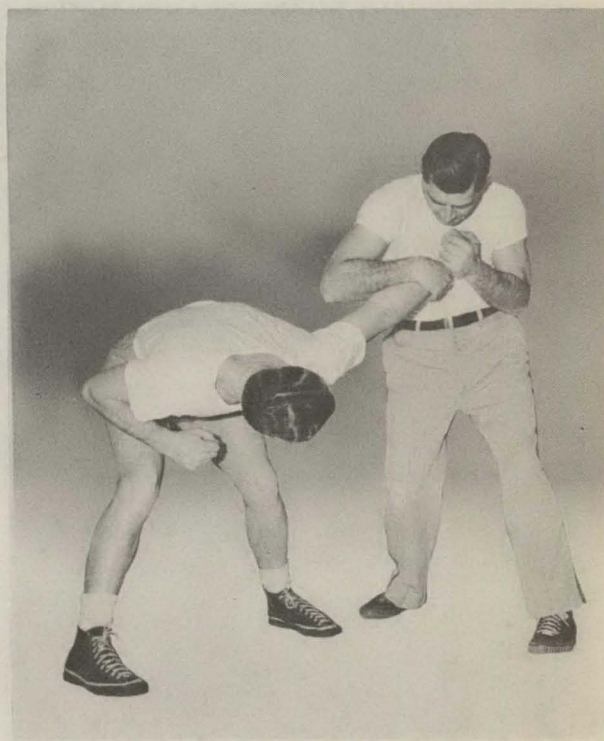
**SITUATION:** Opponent places his right hand flat against your chest and attempts to push you backward.

**ACTION:** Place your left hand over opponent’s hand and your right hand over your left hand, holding opponent’s hand securely to your chest. At the same time bend your knees and bend your trunk forward, exerting pressure on opponent’s wrist (fig. 26). (It is also possible to butt opponent in the face from this position.) Immediately release your right hand and strike a fist blow to opponent’s chin (fig. 27).

The technique described in “2 (a)” (fig. 25) can also be effectively used in the above situation.



**Figure 24.**



**Figure 25.**



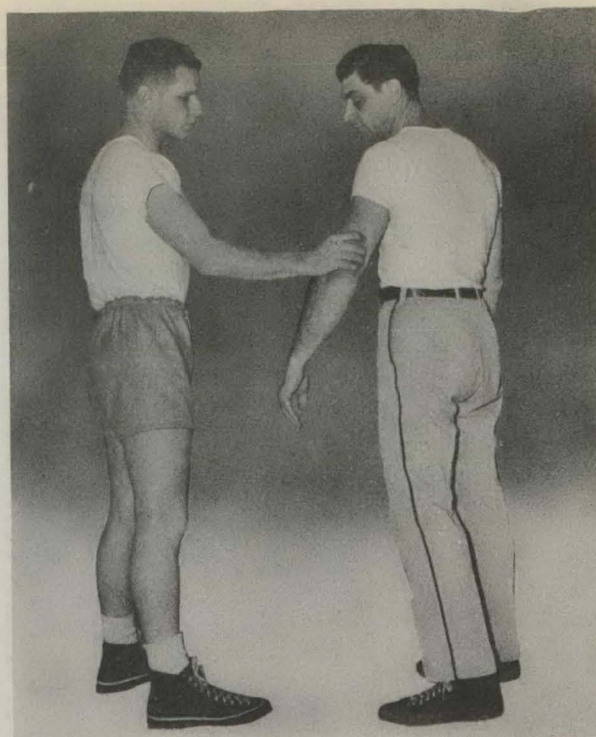
#### 4. Grasp on Arm—Trap Hand in Crotch of Elbow

**SITUATION:** Opponent grasps the front of your left arm directly above the elbow with his right hand (fig. 28).

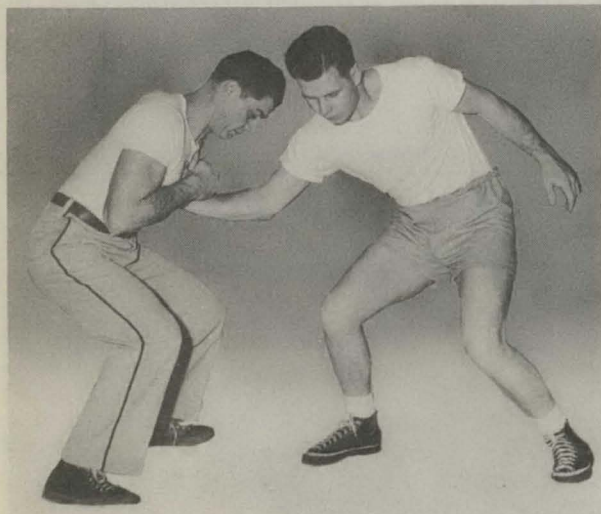
**ACTION:** Bring your left hand to the outside and then over his forearm, trapping his wrist in the crotch of your elbow. Grasp your left hand with your right hand and exert pressure downward on the back of opponent's wrist by simultaneously bending both knees, bending the trunk forward and pulling both arms in toward your body (fig. 29). Immediately release your right hand and strike a blow to opponent's face.

**NOTE.**—The law enforcement officer should be very cautious when and if he makes contact with an individual in the manner described in section F, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.

*(Other phases of "Defensive Tactics" will appear in subsequent issues of this bulletin.)*



**Figure 28.**



**Figure 26.**



**Figure 27.**



**Figure 29.**



## MISCELLANEOUS

On Saturday afternoon, November 30, 1946, Hopewell police headquarters received a call that a dead woman had been found at the rear of the Hornet Club in South B. Village.

Chief of Police Carlisle Johnstone, Lt. F. C. Gwaltney, and Sgt. C. R. Collier conducted a prompt investigation.

Preliminary examination revealed that the deceased was a colored woman, 30-year-old Flossie Mae Gholson, and that she had been murdered. The crime scene was searched, measurements taken, evidence preserved, and photographs made. A group of spectators watched the search a little way from the scene of the murder. One of the investigating officer noted that George Herman Lee, a resident of South B. Village and boy friend of the victim, was in the group. At the suggestion of Chief Johnstone Lee was held on suspicion of murder. A blood spattered black satin necktie belonging to Lee was turned over to the officers before they left the scene of the crime.

After a thorough investigation the suspect was confronted with the available evidence and questioned. He admitted that the victim was his girl friend but flatly denied any part of the crime.

On December 1, 1946, Mary Gholson, mother of the victim, reported to headquarters that she had seen a smoldering fire on the railroad track about 150 yards east of the crime scene. She had sent one Freddie James Davis (who had discovered the body) to investigate. Davis found that some one had attempted to burn clothing and called headquarters. Lieutenant Gwaltney recovered the ashes and partially burned clothing in a cardboard box. It was noted that an oval shaped piece of cloth about the size of a goose egg remained intact. This piece of cloth exactly matched that of a vest belonging to George Herman Lee. The vest was found in the home of the victim. Confronted with this evidence, Lee confessed to the crime.

He said that, as the result of jealousy, he had knocked the victim down on the preceding night between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m., and left her lying approximately 10 feet behind the Hornet

## Hopewell, Va., Murder Solved

Club. He returned in 10 minutes and while the victim was still living, dragged her to a spot about 40 feet to the west and behind the Hornet Club. He placed his left foot on her throat, balanced himself with his right hand on a tree, and with the heel of his right shoe on which there was a large steel heel plate, stamped her face to pulp. The victim lay at this point until approximately 2:30 on the following afternoon.

Lee was indicted and ordered tried in the December 1946 term of circuit court. The case was continued on the basis that his family wished to employ counsel.

On January 4, 1947, Lee, with several other prisoners, was taking a shower. He went into the basement and, through the efforts of a confederate, used the coal chute as an exit to escape. Chance made his freedom brief.

Lt. F. C. Gwaltney and several companions were taking advantage of the last day of the deer season to hunt. A freight train temporarily blocked



*Ashes from which cloth evidence was recovered.*



their crossing of the railroad tracks near the fire department, approximately 150 yards from the jail. While waiting for the freight to clear the tracks, the officers noticed a running, barefoot Negro and recognized him as George Herman Lee. Gwaltney, some 70 yards distant, fired twice at the escapee who hid in a dense honeysuckle thicket. A fireman, hearing the commotion, ran to the upstairs window of the fire-department building and

directed officers to the fugitive who was promptly apprehended.

On the morning of his trial, January 30, 1947, Lee attempted suicide by slashing his throat with a razor blade. The city physician found that the wound was not serious enough to prevent him from being tried.

Lee was found guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.



## ***Orchids in Orangeburg***

The citizens of Orangeburg, S. C., know that if they are stopped by a police officer, it may mean they are about to receive an orchid instead of a ticket.

Each week Chief of Police T. E. Salley presents an orchid to the best driver of the week. To date, 16 people—2 men and 14 women—have received the flower award.

The program of rewarding careful and courteous driving was initiated by Chief Salley and Radio Station WRNO on July 22, 1947, as the result of a suggestion from Billy Fallaw of the South Carolina Highway Patrol. Several civic organizations in the city back the program and furnish the flowers. As a result of this group interest, the city as a whole has become cognizant of the attempt to improve the driving situation in the area.

The radio program begins at 6:30 each Tuesday afternoon and continues for 15 minutes. The majority of the programs cover traffic and related subjects, but occasionally the chief speaks on other situations such as police cooperation.

The best driver of the week is selected in the following manner:

Each man on the day shift observes drivers in the city and if any special acts of discretion or carefulness are noted, the license number of that driver's machine is taken and turned in to Chief Salley. Consideration of pedestrians, giving proper signals and driving carefully help in this selection. The chief picks a name from those submitted. At this time one of the radio cars checks the driver for approximately 2 days to ascertain if he is eligible to receive the award. He is judged



***Hon. R. H. Jennings, mayor of Orangeburg, presents the first orchid to Miss Betty McSweeney, best driver of the week, while Chief T. E. Salley looks on.***

on carefulness and courtesy as much as on the skillfulness of his driving.

The first man to receive the award had driven for 33 years, covering some 300,000 miles, without an accident.

The plan has aroused great interest, particularly among the women in the city of Orangeburg, and it is apparent from all indications that the publicity given the subject has helped to improve the driving conditions in the city.

Chief Salley has attempted to obtain some persons from outside the city as the best driver of the week and did locate two who were eligible to receive the award, but they had left the city prior to his contacting them.

At the time of the presentation of the orchid, a small certificate is given the driver to show that he is a member of the Orchid Club.



# WANTED

## UNKNOWN SUBJECT

*Was, H. E. Acey, T. J. Acey, ————— Goodwin,  
Fugitive—Impersonation*

A most vicious racket—defrauding aged and feeble pensioners—has been brought to the attention of the FBI as a result of complaints indicating that an unknown individual (or individuals) has on numerous occasions recently impersonated an old-age pension inspector of the United States Government or a State government. As a result of this masquerade, the impersonator has secured sums of money ranging up to \$500 from aged and infirm pensioners.

The modus operandi of the impersonator is fairly consistent. He makes inquiry in rural areas for individuals receiving old-age pensions. Thus, armed with the name and any additional information, the impersonator approaches his victim and requests the latter to produce all of the cash in his possession. This is taken by the so-called inspector in order that the amount may be doubled or tripled by the United States Government or a State government.

In many instances the victim is advised that the pension he has received in the past is not adequate and that attempts are being made to increase the amount.

The crime is aggravated due to the fact that on occasions the victims have been threatened with long Federal or State penitentiary sentences if they do not truthfully report all of their savings. In several instances the victims have been more than 80 years of age, ill, and feeble. Adequate descriptions have therefore been difficult to obtain. However, from information reported, it would appear that the perpetrator of these crimes is one individual.

He is described as follows:

Age.....	Approximately 30 years.
Weight.....	150 to 175 pounds.
Race.....	White.
Complexion.....	Dark tan.
Eyes.....	Dark.
Hair.....	Dark or black, wears long sideburns, no mustache.

This man is believed to be wearing two or three gold rings. On occasion he may wear cowboy boots or a sweater or jacket with brass buttons.

An authorized complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Jackson, Tenn., on May 29, 1947, charging a violation of Section 76, Title 18, U. S. Code, which is the Impersonation Statute.

Violations apparently committed by the unknown subject have been reported in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Any person having information which may assist in locating this individual is requested to immediately notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest your city.



## **Patrolman Lauds Firearms Training**

At 5:10 a. m., on June 16, 1947, the Stockton, Calif., Police Department received a phone call that the "Green Frog" grocery store at the outskirts of the city was believed being entered by unknown persons.

Patrolmen Warren H. Bird and Von Nomellini answered the call in a squad car. The approaching officers noted an automobile parked in front of the store, and two men standing just within the door.

Since many grocery proprietors in Stockton purchase vegetables at the wholesale market early in the morning the officers considered the possibility that they had entered the store legally. This belief was strengthened by the fact that it was quite light. Consequently, Officer Bird did not draw his sidearm as he approached the doorway. Then his eyes noted a pair of bolt cutters on the running board of the automobile parked nearby. Before he could draw his weapon, Patrolman Bird was met by a blast of gunfire at close range. The officer was struck in the abdomen and seriously wounded, yet he drew his gun, firing double action from the hip and stepping slightly to the left as he squeezed the trigger. He felt the burglar's remaining bullets fan harmlessly by his right side as his own took effect, two of them passing through one burglar's chest, one through his liver and one through his leg.

The second bandit who was unarmed, fled.



Identified as ex-convict Harold Van Schoick, he was captured in Oakland, Calif. The wounded bandit, also an ex-convict, was found to be one Ray McDermitt. McDermitt recovered. Charges of attempted murder, two counts, grand theft and first-degree burglary were preferred against the pair, both of whom have since been committed to San Quentin Prison, McDermitt under the "Habitual Criminal Statute."

Patrolman Warren Bird recovered from his wound and resumed his duties. His comments on his reactions in the course of the gun fight are interesting. Officer Bird had participated in an FBI-sponsored Firearms Training School which Chief of Police Rex Parker instituted for members of the Stockton Police Department during the summer of 1946. This training, he felt, greatly increased his ability to meet the situation. He had never been in a gun fight before, but, he stated, much that he had learned came back to him. The moment McDermitt began shooting, he drew his own gun and commenced firing from the hip, double action, in the same manner in which he had been taught to shoot in the FBI school. He further declared that while operating his hand gun, surprisingly enough, he remembered the principles which had been taught him and he made an effort "to tighten his group," as he noticed McDermitt flinch and his gun arm withdraw under the force of the officer's shots. Looking back, Patrolman Bird recalled that he seemed to draw his sidearm automatically although his first experience at double action hip-shooting was obtained at the Training School and he had fired less than fifty rounds from the hip since that time.

The shooting encompassed a few brief seconds,



*Officer Bird*

but Bird remembered to step to the left as he fired, allowing the burglar's return fire to pass harmlessly by his right side. He purposely did not fire the remaining two rounds in his gun as McDermitt had gone down and he did not know the second burglar's position.

Patrolman Bird was generous in his praise of "Firearms Training" which he said he remembered during the entire gun fight and which he credits with saving his life.



### **Opening for Laboratory Technician**

Announcement of the opening of a \$417 a month position as Crime Laboratory Technician in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has been received from the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

Persons interested in this position must have graduated from college with specialization in physics, chemistry or a related field, and must have

3 years' experience in the laboratory investigation of physical evidence in connection with a law-enforcement agency.

The examination will be given in locations throughout the United States convenient to applicants.

Full information and applications may be obtained from the office of the Commission, 102 Hall of Records, 220 North Broadway in downtown Los Angeles.



## POLICE PERSONALITIES

### ***Thirty-four Years of Service***

Chief of Police John F. Murray, Perth Amboy, N. J., has a record of 34 years of outstanding service as a law-enforcement officer.

Chief Murray was born at Perth Amboy, N. J., August 7, 1887. He was appointed to the police department on March 17, 1913, and since that time has served as patrolman, detective, lieutenant of detectives, deputy chief of police, and from February 2, 1938, as chief of the police department.

Chief Murray is at the present time secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is a past president of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police and is presently serving as treasurer of that organization. He has been a member of the educational committee of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police for the past several years and has been very active in police training throughout the State. Chief Murray is keenly interested in juvenile delinquency and is a participant in the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency which was called by the Attorney General in November, 1946, as well as chairman of the juvenile delinquency committee of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police.



*Chief Murray.*



### ***Thirty-One Years in Law Enforcement***

During the 31 years that James W. Dellinger has continuously served on the Police Department of Taylor, Tex., the last 27 of them in the capacity of chief of police, he has seen many changes in investigative techniques inaugurated in the law enforcement profession.

A native of Illinois, Chief Dellinger moved with his parents to Taylor when he was 6 years of age. He has seen that town grow to become one of the most progressive in the central part of Texas.

His law enforcement career began on February 8, 1916, when he joined the force as a patrolman 2 days after he had observed his thirty-seventh birthday. Four years later he was appointed chief of police, which position he has held continuously up to the present time.

Chief Dellinger is chief of police in a city which has four native sons as Special Agents of the FBI. This is unusual in a city with a population of 7,800. The agents are G. W. H. Carlson, James C. Ken-



nedy, Roland Torn, and John Barry Hubbard. Carlson and Kennedy are now assigned as resident agents about 35 miles from Taylor, at Austin.

Unquestionably the outstanding record Chief Dellinger has achieved in law enforcement was an inspiration for these boys to follow in his footsteps in that profession. None of them ever return to Taylor without going in for a long chat with their old friend and advisor, Chief Dellinger.

Chief Dellinger →



### *Indented Writing Points Finger of Guilt*

The accompanying photograph is of a slip of paper which was taken from a notebook used as a scratch pad on the counter of a drug store in San Diego, Calif.

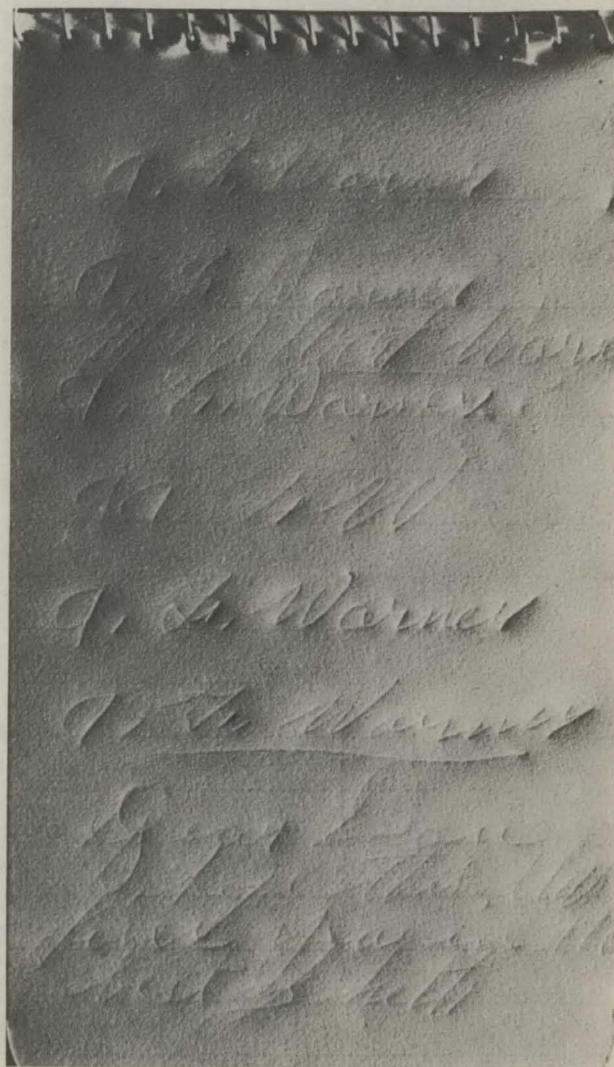
Under pretext of being a prospective purchaser of a ball-point pen, 19-year-old Albert F. Warner scribbled his name and.

"Dear Dan, I hope this finds you in the best of health."

The youth then lifted the sheet of paper, placed his finger on the pad and tore off the first sheet of paper.

The notebook itself was later found in a business place which had been burglarized. The indented writing was promptly photographed by Walter Scott, head of the San Diego Police Department Laboratory, by means of a parallel light source. This brought out the name of Albert F. Warner. Mr. Scott and his assistant, Arthur Hawley, processed the paper for latent fingerprints by means of iodine fumes. A very good pattern was developed and photographed, and contact prints were made. When the print was checked through the identification bureau of the San Diego Police Department, it was identified as that of Albert F. Warner who had obtained a solicitor's license a few days previous to the burglary.

Confronted with the indented writing and the fingerprint evidence, Warner admitted his guilt, confessing to 12 recent burglaries in San Diego.



*Parallel light source reveals indented writing.*



# INTERESTING IDENTS

## "Man From Missouri"

The following letter, enclosing a set of fingerprints, dated November 11, 1947, but giving no address, was received by the FBI from a man who was obviously a Doubting Thomas.

DEAR SIR: The above prints are on file with your office. Many people doubt the value of fingerprints. If it is not out of line (I know you are over taxed with serious business), I would appreciate if you would advise the owner of these prints when identified. Myself alone knows of sending these prints to you and if identified should be sound proof of the value of fingerprints.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours truly,

Mr. X.

The fingerprints were duly searched and identified and the following letter sent to the sender whose name and address appeared on the fingerprint card in the FBI's file:

NOVEMBER 19, 1947.

Mr. — — —,

*Ruth Court, Pacific Grove, Calif.*

DEAR MR. —: Your letter of November 11, 1947, has been received and I wish to assure you that your fingerprints received on the personal identification card dated April 22, 1938, from the Police Department in Pacific Grove, Calif., are on record in the Identification Division of this Bureau.

I am enclosing some literature that may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

Mr. X later told a local newspaper that he was so surprised at the Director's letter, that he was going to have his whole family printed. A "Man from Missouri" is convinced.

## Plenty of Prints

On June 13, 1947, the Police Department, Ogden, Utah, submitted the fingerprints of an amnesia victim to the FBI's Identification Division on the chance that there might be other fingerprints in file which would identify the man.

There were. He had been arrested numerous times since December 2, 1920, when he was received at the State Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa, to serve a 5-year term for larceny. He escaped and was returned on December 15, 1924. In 1928, under an alias, he was incarcerated in the State Prison, Lincoln, Nebr., on a grand-larceny charge for which he served 1 year. In 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940 he was arrested by the Police Department, at Lubbock, Texas; Rapid City, S. Dak.; the Sheriff's Office, Beckley, W. Va.; and the Police Department, Barboursville, W. Va., on charges of investigation, trespassing, and vagrancy. The file reflects that he was previously listed for mental observation when his fingerprints were submitted by the Police Department, Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1942. Between this time and March 4, 1945, when he was listed as an amnesia victim by the Police Department, Reno, Nev., his fingerprints were submitted when he made application for various positions.

## Prints Unite Sisters

On August 4, 1947, the FBI received a letter from a resident of Seattle, Wash., who stated that she had been totally blind for 20 years and that her husband had died in 1941. She asked assistance in locating a married sister, her only living relative, whom she had not seen for years.

Through the descriptive information submitted, it was possible to locate a record of a woman living in Madison, Wis., believed to be identical with the missing sister. The information was contained on an applicant fingerprint card submitted on October 6, 1943.

The name and address of this individual were furnished to the blind widow. A missing person notice also was placed in the files. However, on October 14, 1947, the following letter was received:

I am sending this letter of thanks to you for all the wonderful help received from you in locating my sister, Mrs. — — —. She lives in Madison, Wis. Again I am thanking you for your help.



## Questionable Pattern

# FINGERPRINTS



The problem presented in the questionable pattern this month concerns the location of the delta of a loop. It should be borne in mind that type lines must be located before the delta may be fixed. None of the three ending ridges located in the delta area may be selected as one of the type lines because type lines are defined as the two innermost ridges which start parallel, diverge, and surround, or tend to surround the pattern area.

If any of these ridges were extended they would cross the left type line, which proves they are not parallel to it. Therefore, the type lines must be the ridges marked "T,"

and the delta must be placed at point "D" in accordance with the rule for locating deltas: "The delta is that point on the first bifurcation, abrupt ending ridge, meeting of two ridges, dot fragmentary ridge, or any point upon a ridge at or nearest to the center of divergence of two type lines, located at or directly in front of their point of divergence."

The bifurcation at point "B" may not be used as the delta because it does not open toward the core.

In the FBI's Identification Division, the pattern would be classified as a loop with twelve ridge counts.