• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
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February 1, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

In a time of crisis we turn to the sources from which our way of life has developed--religious beliefs, an ideal concept of political freedom, and a tradition of courage in adversity. To many citizens these essentials of Americanism are summed up in the person of a man whose birthday we commemorate this month.

The towering spirit of George Washington remains an inextinguishable beacon. Knowing that "Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder," he yet dared to stake his life and fortune on a belief that all men, eventually, would come to know that the essence of freedom is obedience to law.

Law enforcement in Washington's day was relatively simple and uncomplicated, but then, no less than in the streamlined world of today, the law enforcement officer was a singularly vital figure. If the radically different new republic, which placed its life and hope in the people, were to survive, the representatives of law and order must be of that group who challenge the false and the corrupt.

"Let us," George Washington said, "raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the rest is in the hands of God."

The banners of honor and integrity shine brightest in the dark.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

What the Bones Tell

by Dr. T. D. STEWART, *Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Introduction

A handful of bone fragments raked out of the ashes of a bonfire that had been stoked with logs for 3 days, could still be identified as human. More than that, they could be recognized as belonging to an adult, and probably a female. The suspect, the woman's husband, otherwise held only by circumstantial evidence, was convicted of first degree murder.

One particular bone in a skeleton that had been in a well for 15 years showed that this individual was around 25 years of age at the time of death. The whole skeleton told, of course, much more: that the victim was white, male, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, suffered from pyorrhea, and was probably left-handed. This description corresponded to that of a missing person for whose murder a suspect was held briefly, and only on circumstantial evidence, 15 years before. The case was reopened after the finding of the skeleton and the suspect was convicted.

On the other hand, a skeleton encountered in the floor of a cellar in Kentucky could be identified as an Indian buried there perhaps 300 years ago. This specimen now rests in an archeological museum, while the owner of the house under which it was found has been saved some extra gray hairs but provided with a story that bears retelling.

Dr. T. D. Stewart in his laboratory in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Likewise, simply amusing stories now are the cases of the human hand found on a farm in Oklahoma, and the humanlike hand found in a suburb of Washington, D. C. The former was identified as part of an Egyptian mummy from one of the early Dynasties; the latter as the paw of a recently skinned bear.

It is a strange fact that the bones of bears resemble human bones in many ways. It is not surprising, therefore, that a paw, which has had the claw-bearing ends of the fingers removed in skinning, has just about the same proportions as a human hand. This is the part, too, that is usually discarded—still in the fleshy state—either at the time the animal is first cut up, or when the hunter returns home. Thus, during the bear-hunting season game wardens and the city police may find themselves with evidence suggesting murder.

If such evidence is X-rayed and the opinion of a competent radiologist obtained, the chances are that he will detect the nonhuman anatomical characters. However, some medical men who are far removed from their courses in human osteology, seldom see actual human bones. Not uncommonly, bones that have received a preliminary diagnosis of human are found subsequently to be those of sheep or other domestic animals.

The identification of bones is work for the experts. In the case of human bones the experts who are most concerned with the techniques of identification are the physical anthropologists. However, not even all the physical anthropologists are qualified for this type of work, for they are specialized among themselves. As a science, physical anthropology draws together from all the sciences those interested in gaining a broader biological perspective on mankind. Thus, under this defi-

Part of the hand of an ancient Egyptian mummy. Note the original cloth wrapping and the bitumen in place around the bones. This evidence of embalming bears no resemblance to the modern practice.

nition a paleontologist and a serologist can be physical anthropologists. Yet in no other group is likely to be found one who knows something about Egyptian mummies, is accustomed to distinguishing the bones of American Indians from those of other racial groups, and who knows the fine points of establishing the age, sex, and stature from the skeleton.

Nevertheless, the information that bones will yield, even in the hands of the most experienced physical anthropologist, is fairly limited. This limit is set often by the circumstances of the event, be it murder or accidental death. Thus fire may have reduced the body to bone fragments, and water or other mechanical agencies may have carried off many parts. Other limiting factors are carelessness in securing the human remains and failure to submit all available parts for examination. For example, one little part of the pelvis gives one of the best clues to age in adult life. The absence of this part is a handicap for the expert.

For these reasons, and because of the experience I have gained in examining bones for the FBI Laboratory, I have been asked to explain what information reasonably can be expected from bones in the way of personal identification. I have agreed to do this even though I realize that new advances in our knowledge are expanding rapidly the possibilities of identification. For instance, a year ago it would have been unreasonable to submit a small piece of dental enamel and expect to be told which tooth it was from and the age of the owner. Today there is an expert who has found a way to gain this information.

My discussion will be guided by the following questions which most commonly accompany the bones submitted for examination: (1) Are they human? And when this is obvious: (2) How long has the individual been dead? (3) What was the race of the deceased? (4) What was the sex? (5) What was the age at death? (6) How tall was the deceased? (7) Is there any evidence of the cause of death? and (8) Are there any peculiarities of form that may aid in identification? In addition I shall indicate some of the problems which are in need of further investigation.

Are They Human?

In general, practically all whole bones and most bone fragments that include joint surfaces can be identified by inspection as human or nonhuman with certainty. Pieces of bone shaft having human characteristics cannot be definitely identified by gross appearance. Whether or not the microscopic picture of human bone can always be dis-

Fragments of burned human bone in an Arkansas case. Although all the pieces have a human character, only the two at the top definitely can be identified as to part (skull). The zigzag lines (sutures) crossing these skull fragments helped in estimating the age of the individual.

tinguished from that of other animal bones is not known.

Fresh bone, even small fragments, can be identified down to the particular species of animal by means of agglutination tests—a method comparable to blood grouping. This test fails, however, when the bone has been burned and the organic matter destroyed. Burned bone can be identified only by its form.

In an Arkansas case, I identified as human a set of small burned bone fragments consisting of two pieces of skull, part of a vertebra, part of the upper end of a thigh bone, fragments of a lower arm bone, and fragments of an upper arm bone. In a Delaware case, I identified as human a wrist bone and two finger bones. In each of these examples the accompanying less distinctive fragments lent support to my opinion, but alone would have been insufficient.

How Much Time Has Elapsed Since Death?

No satisfactory answer can be given to this question. The factors that determine the rate of tissue decomposition—climate, exposure to scavenging animals, etc.—are highly variable, and information thereon usually is not supplied with the bones. In any case, after the soft parts disappear, remnants of dried cartilage and tendon can persist for considerable periods of time. The bones themselves lose their organic matter very slowly. If the evidence from a large number of such cases could be assembled and studied, perhaps some general time limits could be stated. Perhaps the presence or absence of odor is significant.

What Is the Race?

The skull alone supplies the answer to this question. The answer, moreover, must be limited to the broadest concept of race—to what is better described as racial stock. In America this means white (Caucasian), Negro, and Mongoloid (Chinese, Japanese, and American Indian). The skulls of Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, or Swedes cannot be distinguished. Also, since America is a racial melting pot, the answer sometimes must be qualified by the existing popular concept of race. For example, a person of mixed racial ancestry is still classed socially according to his racially recognizable physical characters. These characters may be mainly in the soft parts—lips, skin, hair, etc.—and may not be clearly evident in the skull. In general, therefore, the anthropologist's impression of racial stock varies in reliability according as the bones of the individual under examination display typical racial characters. Thus, for example, the prominent cheek bones of the Mongoloid contrast with the narrow face of the white. The anthropologist is especially interested in racial differences.

Facial view of the skull in a Virginia case. The crack passing upwards from the right eye socket could only have been made by a blow at the time of death.

What Was the Sex?

Given the adult pelvis alone, or even one hip bone (innominate), the sex can be accurately stated in about 90 to 95 percent of the cases. This is just as good as for the whole adult skeleton. If the adult skull only is present, the chances for a correct answer are around 80 percent. For the isolated major adult long bones, size alone determines the answer. Still, the reliability of the answer is much better than a guess. For all other isolated adult bones the determination of sex amounts to a guess—50 percent.

The determination of sex is based upon the secondary sex characters. These develop in the skeleton during the several years following puberty. Hence, sex determination decreases in reliability as we descend through these ages and then again amounts to a guess for juveniles, children, and infants.

What Was the Age at Death?

The teeth begin to erupt during the first year of life and continue until around 20 years (or a little later in whites). From about 12–13 years to 25–28 years there are caps (epiphyses) at the growing ends of the bones that unite in a regular sequence. Thereafter less orderly changes take place in the joints, particularly in the pubic symphysis (the joint at the front of the pelvis) and in the skull sutures. Thus the reliability of the age determination varies with the parts of the skeleton available for observation and with the age period reached before death. The sternal end of the collarbone alone will tell whether or not the individual was over or under 25 years. A well-preserved pubic symphysis will give the age within about 5 years for most adult life. Ageing of the skull is somewhat less accurate. In general, therefore, a close estimate of age in adult life is not to be expected, but an estimate based on a whole skeleton will be better than one based on a few bones.

The end of the collarbone that rests at the base of the neck, examined in a Virginia case. The projecting piece of bone which can be seen as a part of the cap at this end usually disappears by the age of 28. Because here the cap is incompletely attached, the age at death can be placed at between 25 and 28 years.

Research on skeletal ageing thus far has been concentrated on individual bones. There is need now for information on the total age changes in whole skeletons. Such information should permit the refinement of age estimates.

What Is the Stature?

The lengths of the leg bones correlate well with stature. The correlation in the case of the arm bones is not as good. By using these dimensions in formulae, or by looking them up in correlation tables, estimates of stature can be obtained. Since, however, these formulae and tables have been developed from averages, they do not furnish equally reliable estimates for individual skeletons. Indeed, we do not know the degree of reliability in any particular case. Also, the formulae and tables are still based upon a series of 100 French cadavers measured in 1888. This is a shorter population than now exists in America. Research under way should provide a better basis for stature estimation.

In a Virginia case, I estimated the stature of the victim at 5 feet 6 inches to 7 inches and this turned out to be very close to his actual record (5 feet 7¾ inches).

Since the procedure of estimation required the maximum length of the long bones, it is of utmost importance that the ends of these bones be protected from damage.

What Was the Cause of Death?

Except possibly for skull fractures, almost no damage to bone can be associated with death. I usually call attention to such breaks as could have been the result of violence at the time of death. The interpretation is undertaken by medical authorities.

(Continued on page 19)

IDENTIFICATION

Lifting Latent Fingerprint Impressions

Initial Step

All latent impressions which have been developed with fingerprint powder should be photographed, if possible, on the original object. After being photographed they should be lifted as this provides the examiner a second method of preserving the latent prints.

Rubber Tape

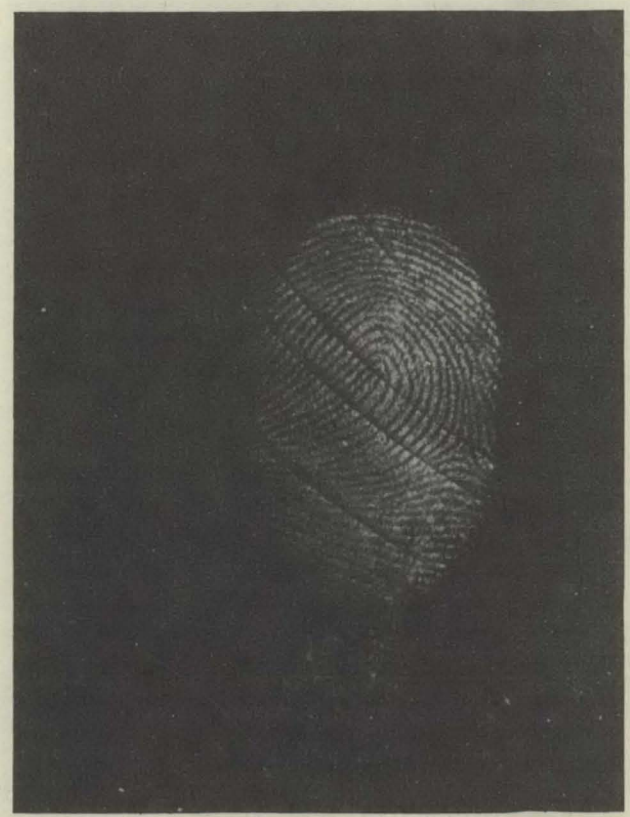
A recommended material for this purpose is the rubber lifting tape obtainable from fingerprint supply houses. It is similar to rubber tire-patching material and may be procured in strips about 4 by 9 inches in size. One side of the tape has an adhesive surface protected by celluloid. Black and white colors are available for lifting the different colored powders.

Procedure

In lifting a print, a piece of tape large enough to cover the impression is cut from the strip, leaving an ample margin. The celluloid cover is then peeled carefully from the piece of tape. To do this insert the thumbnail under a corner of the celluloid and pull it toward the opposite corner. The pull should be gentle and steady, taking care not to break or tear the celluloid. If a stop is made while removing the celluloid a line will be left on the tape at the line of contact of the celluloid with the surface. Many times the powder on the latent print will not adhere to this line, and as a result it shows across the latent impression, possibly obliterating some characteristics. The piece of celluloid should be retained for replacement on the lift.

After the celluloid is removed, the adhesive side of the tape is applied to the latent print and pressed gently and evenly to it by sliding a finger back and forth across it. In doing this the tape should not be rubbed so hard that it slips on the surface as this will blur the print. After peeling the tape from the surface, replace the celluloid cover to protect the latent. Throughout the process the operator should so handle the tape that his own prints are not placed on the adhesive surface. If the latent print holds a great deal of powder which cannot be brushed off without damaging the ridge formation it is sometimes possible to procure a more legible print by relifting on a new piece of tape.

Of course a print developed with black powder should be lifted with white tape and a print developed with gray or aluminum power on black tape. The gold bronze and red bronze powders have a bright metallic glitter but they will photograph dark and should be lifted on the white tape. Dragon's blood powder may be lifted on either black or white tape.



Lines across latent caused by stopping pull when removing celluloid from rubber lift.

Deteriorated adhesive surface of transparent lift does not pick up powder, causes white areas in latent print.

An identification tag should be affixed to every lift at the time it is made. The person lifting the impression should place his initials, the date, and place of lifting on the tag which should be inserted between the celluloid and lift at a corner. Notes should also be kept as a record of the exact place on an object or surface from which the print was developed.

Photographic Record

Photographs of the latent prints on lifts are made to facilitate comparisons. The contrast in the photograph is generally better than in the lift, the position and color can be made to agree with that of the inked print, and the lift is spared continual wear and tear if the number of comparisons to be made is great or incalculable.

Since the celluloid cover of a rubber lift is removed before photographing, air bubbles in a lift of this type are no problem. It should be noted however that the print on such a lift is laterally inverted, i. e., the left side of the print on the lift corresponds to the right side of the original print. In order to reproduce the position correctly it will be necessary in preparing prints of the negative to place the glossy side of the negative next to the emulsion side of the printing paper. If a print is developed with gray powder the color may be reversed by preparing a contact negative from the original negative and printing the second negative.

Transparent Lifts

Transparent tape lifts, while they afford some ease in direct comparisons of the original with an inked print, have not proved to be as satisfactory as rubber tape lifts for several reasons. The adhesive surface deteriorates in storage and little assurance is to be had as to its freshness. The adhesive material picks up more debris and powder from the background than the rubber tape. Frequent flaws in the adhesive, as well as air bubbles, may obscure enough of fragmentary prints to prevent an identification.

A transparent lift should never be placed on another piece of transparent tape for backing, or folded back on itself, as this sometimes makes it impossible for an expert to determine the correct position of the print and comparisons will consequently have to be made with the print in both positions. Such lifts, if used at all, should be placed on a smooth, grainless, opaque background of a black or white color contrasting with the powder used. Unglazed or rough finish paper is unsatisfactory for this purpose.

Latent impressions which appear to have been made simultaneously by adjacent fingers or palms should, if possible, be lifted on a single piece of tape, as this may facilitate the work of the person making comparisons.

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Youth Identified

The October 1950 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* carried a brief item, entitled "Identity Sought" in an effort to help identify a youth taken into custody by Oak Park, Ill., police authorities on July 6, 1950. The boy, who gave his name as "Tommy Formen," had been entered in the Chicago State Hospital as a schizophrenia patient, but escaped from that institution on August 6, 1950. This person has now been identified as an individual whose fingerprints were forwarded to the FBI from the West Palm Beach, Fla., Police Department on November 18, 1950.

The Hibbing, Minnesota, School Patrol

by CHESTER NAESETH, *Chief of Police, Hibbing, Minn.*

The winning of the National Traffic Safety Contest Award by the Hibbing School Patrol in 1949 for cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population class attracted considerable attention as well as favorable comment. Naturally, the members of the patrol as well as their officers and sponsors were elated.

In most successful undertakings the work of one man stands out. In this case a large measure of the success of the school patrol is due to Capt. Fred Odegard [1] of the Hibbing Police Department, who was the spark plug in organizing and whipping the patrol into shape. He, from the first, recognized the fact that the safety of our children was not the only good to be realized through this training and discipline, but that it would be also one of the direct factors in the reduction of juvenile delinquency. That this proved true is shown by the fact that there has been a steady decline in juvenile delinquency since the patrol's organization over 13 years ago.

The school patrol was organized and put into operation in October 1937. There are 10 schools in this district including the 1 parochial school. Over the years the patrol has averaged 175 members, including 15 girls. The patrol is divided into 2 groups—the largest being the street patrol and about 45 in the bus patrol. In most instances recruits are taken from the seventh grade and up. A few are taken from the sixth grade. The recruits are trained for 1 month in the spring before school adjourns so they will step right in the first day of the fall term. Each year 7 names of the year's most outstanding patrol members, 5 street patrol and 2 bus patrol, are engraved on the honor plaque, which hangs in the high-school building.

In the high-school building hangs the honor roll plaque, which contains 279 names of former members of the patrol who served their country in the Armed Services. There are 7 gold stars showing those who made the supreme sacrifice. Each year 15 or 16 boys and girls are selected to attend the summer camp for patrol members. These selections are made by the principals of the various schools and are made as a reward for outstanding and faithful performance of duties. Formerly the entire patrol was sworn in as a body by our municipal judge in the courtroom of the city hall. In 1949, however, this ceremony was performed between halves of the first football game of the season. The patrol as well as the football fans were much impressed.

Every spring near the end of the school term the American Legion puts on a party for the members at the Little Theatre at the Memorial Building. The Legion presents 2 types of awards to each member. A certificate of service is issued, with a gold star for each year served. There are also awarded a bronze button with the American Legion emblem for each year served, and a gold button indicating 5 years of service. Last year 97 received first-year awards, 51 received second-year awards, 7 received third-year awards, 2 received fourth-year awards, 2 received fifth-year awards, and 1 received a sixth-year award. Present to honor these boys and girls are the commander of the American Legion, the judge of one of our courts, the assistant county attorney, a member of the FBI, a member of the Minnesota State Highway Patrol, a member of the sheriff's department, the supervisor of schools, and myself. Each gives a short address of appreciation. Those from law enforcement, such as the sheriff, highway patrol, FBI, and the chief of police, make it a point to address them as fellow officers. I assure them they are just as important to law enforcement of the city as the members of the regular police department. Pictures are taken at this event and the parents, guests, and patrol members

[1] Named as an outstanding officer in his traffic work with the Hibbing, Minn., Police Department, Capt. Fred Odegard was awarded a special citation for meritorious service at the safety award dinner given by the Hibbing Safety Council on October 9, 1950. His coworker, Dr. K. F. Nolte, also was individually honored for his outstanding work in the field of safety.

then adjourn to the Legion quarters to be served hot dogs, coffee, and pop.

Each year the Hibbing Chamber of Commerce entertains the members of the patrol and each member with 5 years of service is presented a gold medal as a reward.

The waiting list of the patrol is more than filled. Captain Odegard and his co-worker, Dr. Nolte, director of safety education in the high school, a man with a world of patience and a natural leader, through their planning have made membership highly desirable. To make the patrol even more attractive, Captain Odegard has succeeded in having the members admitted free to football games, basketball games, some movies at local theaters, some hockey games, especially the police hockey game, and to the grandstand shows at the St. Louis County Fairs.

The traveling public has been educated to cooperate with our patrol. When offenders are reported by the patrol, a letter is sent by the chief asking the offender to report to Captain Odegard at his earliest convenience. It is the captain's policy not to arrest at the first offense, but to seek cooperation by explaining the duties of the patrol, who serve without pay in all types of weather to protect our school children. He explains that it isn't the desire of the patrol to give offenders a police record by taking them into court, but rather to ask their cooperation and their friendship.

Yes, the school patrol earned 1949's award as they did the State awards, year after year.

To Capt. Fred Odegard must go the major credit. Needless to say, the Hibbing Police Department, the members of the American Legion, and the school patrol members are indeed proud of him.

School patrol group, 1949–50.

Driver Training

The State Highway Department of South Carolina, in its efforts to further the cause of safety, sponsors teachers' courses at the universities throughout the State. The courses are designed to acquaint and instruct teachers so that they may in turn instruct public-school students in the student driver training program.

The program, sponsored by the State department of education and the Chief Highway Commissioner C. R. McMillan, is under the direct supervision of the South Carolina Highway Patrol Safety Division. The AAA and the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies cooperate fully.

Training has been instituted in many high schools in the State, with 56 high schools giving the complete classroom course and the behind-the-wheel training, during the 1949–50 school year. Sixty-five schools gave classroom courses only, meeting minimum standards (at least 18 periods of regular length, based on an approved course of study or syllabus, and a textbook devoted exclusively to driver education). Sixteen additional high schools offered a classroom course of driver education which did not meet minimum standards.

The instruction consists of one semester, or a 6-week period. The student receives one-half credit for taking the course. If behind-the-wheel driver training is afforded by the school, 8 hours of actual driving follow 30 hours of classroom instruction. At the end of the course an examination is given by the instructor. This consists of questions based on one of the two books used for this course. These texts are "Sportsmanlike Driving" and "The Man and the Motor Car." Both have been approved by the State Board of Education for use in the public schools of South Carolina. The Driver's Handbook for South Carolina furnished by the South Carolina State Highway Department is also approved for use. Other additional texts and materials may be used if desired with the basic texts.

The course is free to all students in the grade and high schools at an estimated cost to the State of South Carolina of $12 to $15 per student. The automobiles used are granted on gratis-loan assignment to high schools for a school semester, or school year or until an 8,000 speedometer reading is reached with car replacement. Dealers provide

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Highway patrolman instructs students on "parallel-parking."

cars gratis (loan assignment) and furnish dual control installation. The schools provide insurance coverage and upkeep.

Cars are assigned to dealers on an "above-quota" or "above-allotment" grant providing the car is granted to the school for the driver education program.

Cars are granted to schools on condition that satisfactory classroom and behind-the-wheel courses are conducted (18 periods of classroom work, at least 4 hours per student behind-the-wheel work, and at least 20 students per semester). An additional requirement is that the course must be conducted by a qualified teacher who has attended the full 40-hour "Teacher Training Course in Driver Education" sponsored and approved by the South Carolina State Highway Department in cooperation with the State department of education. Permission to obtain one of these cars must be granted by the South Carolina Highway Department Safety Division. In the majority of instances gasoline, oil, and necessary repairs, are donated by business concerns.

Student and instructor in dual control car.

Lt. G. E. Hurteau, in charge of safety education for the South Carolina Highway Department, Columbia, S. C., states that 46 percent of all applications for drivers' licenses in the State are rejected. A principal reason for such rejections is lack of knowledge of the rules of the road. He advised that through the current program it is believed that this vast number of uninformed drivers will be reduced.

There are approximately 145 to 150 trained instructors in the State, and in one instance Chief of Police T. E. Salley, Orangeburg, S. C., loaned Officer LeRoy Kemmerlin to the city schools as an instructor. This naturally tends to cement good relations between the police officers and the children in the community. Chief Salley feels that this system will pay dividends in the future as the community becomes better acquainted with the officers.

A program known as "Teacher Training Courses in Driver Education" has been inaugurated in several institutions of higher learning. Among them are the University of South Carolina, Winthrop College, Furman University, and Benedict-Allen Summer Session.

Greeting Card Tickets

As the 1950 Christmas season approached, Chief B. A. Hershey of the Santa Ana, Calif., Police Department, began preparations for the renewal of a holiday program inaugurated the preceding year. The plan had proved to be an outstanding success in every respect.

During December 1949, Chief Hershey had printed a supply of cards, approximately the same size as parking tickets. Decorated as a Christmas greeting, the cards bore this message:

Seasons Greetings—We urge your assistance in reducing thefts and crime during this holiday season; you may help by following these three simple rules:

1. Always lock your automobile when it is parked and unattended.
2. Lock packages in trunk or cover them so they will be out of sight.
3. Please observe parking rules so others may have the opportunity to enjoy shopping in Santa Ana.

The Santa Ana Police Department extends heartiest Holiday greetings to You and Your Family. B. A. Hershey, Chief of Police.

On days selected at random during the Christmas shopping season, the cards were placed by department officers on the windshields of all cars parked in the downtown area of Santa Ana. On those days, overtime parking violators received cards in lieu of overtime parking citations. The usual overtime parking citations were issued on other days when the "greeting cards" were not being circulated.

Approximately 40,000 cards were issued during the 1949 Christmas season. The results were excellent. Not one case of pilferage from parked automobiles in the downtown area was reported to the police. This was in contrast to pilferages totaling from $400 to $800 in previous years.

Chief Hershey was also pleased to note that his courtesy program resulted in increased good will on the part of Santa Ana residents, many of whom expressed approval of the action taken. The program also drew favorable reaction from other sections of the country.

Chief Hershey is a firm believer in strengthening law enforcement in his city by actively seeking public good will for the police department.

B. A. Hershey, Chief of Police, Santa Ana, Calif.

Police Mothers

Despite the fact that 42 officers were assigned to duty at school crossings in Atlanta, Ga., there were demands for more officers at such danger points. As a result, Chief of Police H. T. Jenkins determined to employ part-time policewomen to perform such duties.

For this work, mothers of children in school were given preference. While the part-time officers were not to enjoy civil-service status, they were to be paid $2.50 per day for actual days worked.

The new policewomen were required to have a dark blue or black coat suit, white shirt, black tie, and black shoes. They were required to purchase a police regulation cap, and were issued regulation police badges, whistle, and white gloves. The new officers were sworn in, but they were not given authority to arrest. After 2 days of training under police officer instructors, the women were assigned to work with a regular police officer for 1 week, before being given an assignment.

The new project met with enthusiastic approval from all sides.

There are over 30 school crossing policewomen presently employed. Employment of the mothers is subject to approval by principals of the schools which the children attend. Each mother is employed in the immediate vicinity of her home, for a period of approximately 2 hours daily. They report directly to the school crossings and contact headquarters by telephone.

A new winter uniform was adopted recently. These will be purchased by the women police officers.

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Notice

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences announces that it will hold its third annual meeting March 1, 2, and 3, 1951, at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill. All persons desiring to present papers are requested to contact Dr. A. W. Freireich, chairman of the program committee, 180 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne, N. Y. For additional information please write to the office of the president, Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, 3514 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis 3, Mo.

POLICE TRAINING

Firearms Training on All-Purpose Range

Introduction

The problem of an all-purpose firearms training facility confronted Sheriff R. W. "Bob" Ware, of Imperial County, Calif. The sheriff was desirous of sponsoring a county-wide firearms training school, a program that would permit each officer in the county to become proficient with modern law enforcement weapons. He was anxious to keep such a program in motion through frequent in-service training classes and interdepartmental tournaments on the National Match Course and the FBI Practical Pistol Course. Sheriff Ware also desired to provide the young folks of the "valley" a range suitable for small bore rifle shooting. He was pleased to learn that each chief of police in the county was behind his project and would share proportionately the expenses.

Requirements

There were several well-designed target ranges in Imperial County, however, the nature of the proposed training would not permit their use. While a certain range might be considered safe for conventional pistol shooting, special consideration must be given to safety precautions, when trainees are to engage in diversified defensive firearms tactics including quick-draw shooting from the hip; double-action point shooting at shoulder level; shooting from the prone, sitting, and kneeling positions, with right and left hand; burst fire with submachine guns; and double–0 buckshot loads from the hip. The sheriff required a range adapted to these training activities and furnishing a maximum of safety with a minimum of expense in construction and maintenance.

A location was selected with a natural backstop and having a cleared area extending more than 2 miles behind the backstop. A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, having special training in range construction and layout, was made available to assist in the planning and construction of the range and in the supervision of the training. The design accepted was one fashioned after one of the ranges at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. Following completion of the range, every peace officer in Imperial County was afforded a comprehensive firearms training course similar to that received by Sheriff Ware at the FBI National Academy.

The Range—Complete

Figure 1 illustrates the range layout at 25 yards on the standard American target. The over-all cost was approximately $5 per target point, complete. A subbackstop for recovering lead was installed to a height about level with the top of the targets. The natural backstop is approximately 60 feet high. The area has been leveled with volunteer labor. Targets are 3 feet wide, spaced 4 feet apart.

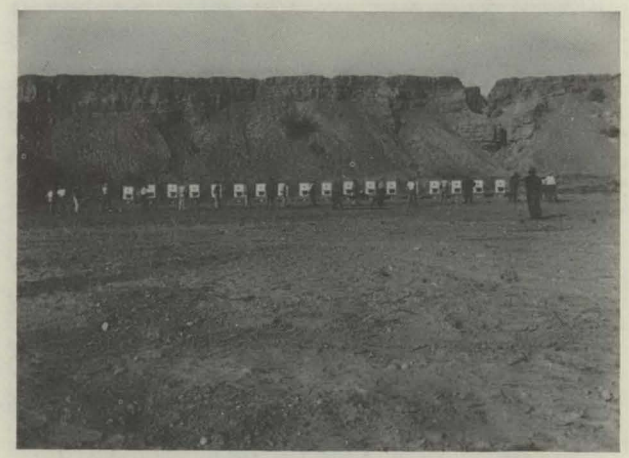


Figure 1.

The range may be set up with Army "E" targets, as shown in figure 2. Officers are firing the Reising sub-machine-gun, off-hand, from 50 yards. The target holders are also adapted to small-bore rifle targets, not shown in this illustration.

Figure 3 shows the arrangement of three lanes utilized in the FBI Practical Pistol Course. The

Figure 2.

Figure 4.

distance separating the lanes is more than the minimum of 20 yards required for safety. Tarpaulins may be seen at the 25-, 50-, and 60-yard marks. The target shed at the left rear was donated for use on the range. The closest white line is the 7-yard mark, followed by the 15-, 25-, 50-, and 60-yard positions.

In figure 4, officers are shown practicing shooting from the right-hand barricade position at 25 yards, on the standard American target. The barricades at firing points 1, 10, and 19, are on the practical pistol course lanes. Other firing points are equipped with timbers 2- by 4-inches in size. Officers are simulating shooting from behind the cover afforded by a building.

Chief Criminal Deputy R. W. "Bob" Jensen, Imperial County Sheriff's Office, is shown in figure 5 standing behind the target frame mounted with the Colt silhouette target. Target backs are constructed of cellotex material, 3- by 4-feet in size, attached to frames made of 2 by 4's. The target frame legs are 7½ feet long, mounted in wooden cups 2 feet long and buried 1½ feet in the ground. The top of the head of the silhouette target is 6 feet from ground level. Over-all cost of targets was approximately $3.25, including the cups.

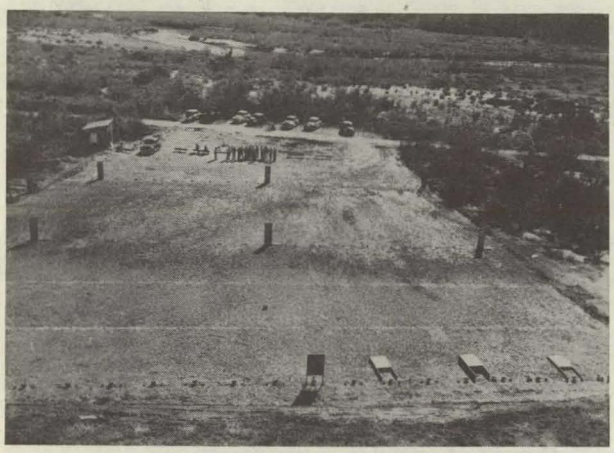


Figure 3.

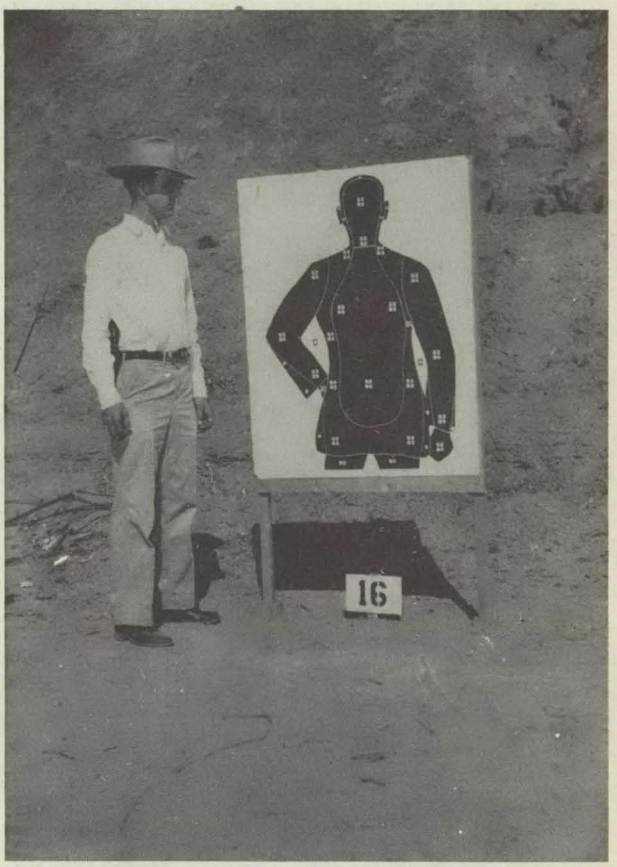


Figure 5.

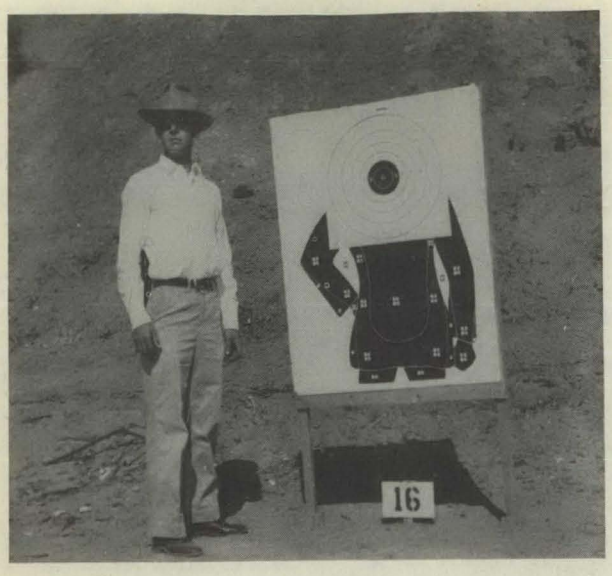


Figure 6.

Figure 8.

There is illustrated in figure 6 the manner in which the standard American target may be secured to the same frame which accommodates the Colt target. In this connection it is noted that the Colt target measures 35 by 45 inches.

In figure 7, Bob Jensen draws a bead with his 2-inch snub-nose revolver from behind the barricade at firing point 19. These barricades are constructed on 2- by 2-inch frames covered with plywood facings. They cost approximately $3.25. Wooden cups are used so that the range may be easily cleared for other shooting activities.

Use of the barricade appearing in figure 8 does not require much imagination to present the simulated position of a shooter behind a building. In the interest of economy 2- by 4-inch barricades are provided for practice at intervening sighting points. The 8-foot lengths of 2- by 4-inch board cost about 45 cents. It is mounted in a 2-foot cup buried 1½ feet in the sand. (A depth of 1 foot would be sufficient in harder ground.)

Figure 9 illustrates the manner in which the range may be adapted to conventional shooting, including the National Match Course. For this purpose the 2- by 4-inch barricade is removed and the bench rest inserted in the same cup.

Figure 7.

Figure 9.

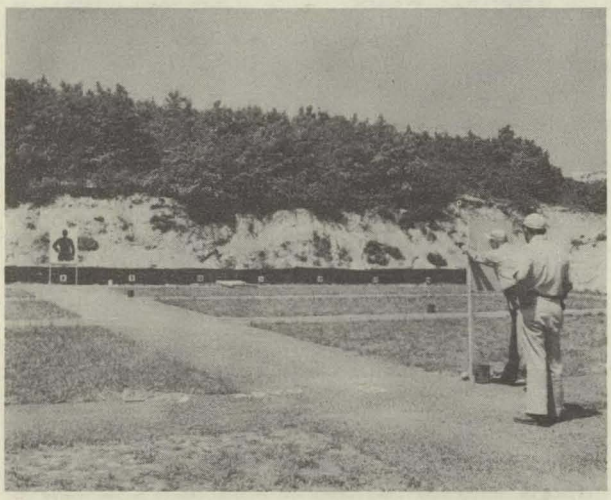
Firearms Training In New York

Cyril J. Donnelly, chief of the Smithtown, N. Y., police department, was host at a firearms training school held at the Smithtown Police Department firearms range from July 31, 1950, to August 4, 1950. This school was held under the New York State Long Range Police Training Program which is sponsored jointly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, and the New York State Sheriffs' Association.

The school met from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. during the 5-day period. Instruction was given by two firearms experts assigned to the New York office of the FBI. Thirty police officers from the various police departments and district attorney's office of Suffolk County attended the school. The officers supplied their own guns and ammunition.

Purpose

The purpose of the school was to improve the efficiency of the police officers in their ability to handle the various types of firearms used by their departments. The heads of the departments who had officers attending the school selected representatives who were interested in firearms training and who aspired to become firearms instructors in their own departments.



Sgt. William Byrnes, Town of Huntington, N. Y., police department utilizes Smithtown range under the observing eye of Sgt. Jerry Berka, Brightwaters Village, N. Y., police department.

The curriculum of the school included instruction in the following: Techniques of firearms instruction; firearms safety rules; revolver shooting, including bull's eye shooting, hip shooting, and the practical pistol course; nomenclature, ballistics, and firing of Thompson and Reising submachine guns; gas equipment and firing of gas shells and grenades; nomenclature, ballistics, and firing of shotgun.

Dedication

At the conclusion of the school on the afternoon of August 4, 1950, a public demonstration of trick shooting was given by the FBI firearms experts. This demonstration also marked the official opening of the newly constructed Smithtown Police Department firearms range. Mr. Paul Given, supervisor of the town of Smithtown, officially dedicated the new range at the ceremonies prior to the demonstration.

A number of Suffolk County public officials attended the demonstration. District Attorney Lindsay R. Henry, who spoke at the ceremonies, praised the progressiveness of Chief Donnelly and complimented the FBI on its police training program.

The Range

The new firearms range is located on town-owned property just off the Jericho Turnpike, historic Long Island Highway. It represents many hours of toil by off-duty members of the Smithtown Police Department. The grading work was performed by the Smithtown Highway Department. Officers, in off-duty hours, constructed the asphalt firing lines, built target frames, and enlarged an existing natural bluff utilized as a backstop for the bullets.

The range has 15 firing positions for target shooting and 3 separate lanes for firing the practical pistol course. Police officers built a cinder block ammunition and target house near the range. The chief of police has set up equipment in the basement of the Smithtown Town Hall to reload .38 caliber target ammunition in large quantity.

Chief Donnelly intends to institute regular firearms training for members of his department. He also hopes to have members of the various police departments in Suffolk County compete in matches.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Science and Diligent Search Solve Robbery

Robbery

At about 10:30 p. m. a market owner locked the doors of his store on the outskirts of Oceanside, Calif., and went to a darkened lot where his automobile was parked. As he opened the automobile door, a man pressed a gun in his side and ordered him to enter the automobile. He obeyed and the armed man entered the automobile behind the wheel. An accomplice, who had been hiding in the rear seat, threw a blindfold over the victim's eyes and quickly tied his hands behind him with a rope. The first subject then drove the automobile for a short distance, stopped, tied the victim's legs with rope, and proceeded to remove from the victim's pockets, among other articles, a wallet containing about $800 in cash and checks, a pocket knife, a black enameled cigarette lighter trimmed in nickel, and all personal identification material. The victim heard the robbers run away on foot. He soon freed himself and reached the nearest telephone where he gave the alarm to the then chief of police, Guy Woodward, now Chief of Police at El Centro, Calif.

Investigation Begun

Road blocks were immediately thrown around the vicinity of Oceanside and authorities at nearby Camp Pendleton were notified. Several suspicious persons were questioned that night. Identification was difficult since the victim received only a brief glimpse of the first subject and had no opportunity to observe the second one, except to hear his voice.

Coverage of all logical leads brought no results until about 1 month later when the robbery victim advised Chief Woodward that his wallet and papers, taken during the robbery had been returned to him by a young boy.

Crime Scene Search

Sgt. James M. Anderson, now a lieutenant, and Roger Gates, now chief of police at Oceanside, were assigned to the case. The lad, age 13, led them to a dirt road on the outskirts of Oceanside, and showed them where he had found the wallet and papers partially covered by dirt on the shoulder of the road. The officers conducted a very thorough search of the surrounding terrain, resulting in the location of another hole off the road which contained strips of cloth believed to have been used to blindfold the market owner. A large butcher knife was found in a field about the distance it could be thrown from where the holes had been made. Lieutenant Anderson immediately satisfied himself, from the distinctive marks in the hard dirt around the holes, that this knife had been used to make the holes. He preserved the dirt removed from the knife blade and also secured samples of the dirt in and around the holes.

Anderson also found some lengths of cotton

Lt. James M. Anderson.

rope, which had apparently been used to bind the victim's hands and feet.

New Lead

Approximately 3 months after Lieutenant Anderson had discovered this physical evidence, he received word that an individual in a nearby locality might have information of value concerning the robbery. Anderson determined from this informant that he had recently been approached by another man who invited him to accompany him on an armed robbery which was scheduled to take place the following Saturday night. Although the informant could not furnish the name or description of this individual, he was able to describe his automobile as a black 1947 Fleetline Chevrolet, and he furnished the name of the street on which the suspect lived. Lieutenant Anderson had previously suspected that the owner of such a car was involved in criminal activity and reportedly had just purchased a 9-mm automatic pistol.

Cooperation

Officers Anderson and Woodward then placed a surveillance on the car and at about 10 p. m. on the designated Saturday they observed the suspect, his wife, and two other men, enter the Chevrolet and drive away. The car headed north at a rapid rate of speed on U. S. Highway 101. Anderson immediately contacted the police department at San Clemente, Calif., requesting the officers there to stop the car and search it. The San Clemente Department called back to advise that they had stopped the Chevrolet and found several suspicious items in it, including rubber face masks, an automatic pistol, a .38 revolver, rope, a towel, washcloth, soap, and a makeup kit. These items were turned over to Lieutenant Anderson.

Additional Evidence

All of the occupants of the car were interrogated but refused to admit participation in the robbery of the market owner.

Soon after the original report of that robbery, Lieutenant Anderson had received a report of a car-stripping job. While processing the car, he had found under the seat cover a cigarette lighter, which he preserved as possible evidence. Anderson now considered the possibility that the cigarette lighter might be a link in the two crimes, although the market owner had described his lighter as being coated with a black enamel substance.

Laboratory Examination

Lieutenant Anderson forwarded the lighter to the FBI Laboratory which reported back to him that the nickel-plated lighter had originally been covered with a black enamel substance. The lighter was exhibited to the victim market owner who then identified it through a peculiar marking. The FBI Laboratory also furnished Lieutenant Anderson with a report which showed that the soil specimens taken from the butcher knife and from the holes in which some of the evidence had been buried were both essentially composed of mica flakes of the same size and color.

Conclusion

The owner of the Chevrolet was later connected with the car-stripping job. When faced with the results of the laboratory examinations he confessed to stripping the car and robbing the market owner. He also named his accomplice.

The confessions obtained also made reference to the makeup kit, towels, washcloth, and soap recovered from the Chevrolet. The wife of one subject was skilled in makeup and had used these materials to provide disguises for the subjects which included lifelike mustaches painted on their faces.

The perseverance and thorough understanding of the value of painstaking terrain search, and maximum use of physical evidence by Lieutenant Anderson linked the subjects to these two crimes. The subjects pleaded guilty to armed robbery. Since they were less than 21 years of age they were placed in custody of the California Youth Authority to serve indeterminate sentences. Sergeant Anderson was immediately promoted to the commissioned rank of lieutenant.

★ ★ ★

NOTICE

Beginning with the December 1950 issue of the *Law Enforcement Bulletin*, each copy will henceforth be made available with holes punched along the bound edge suitable for filing in binders of the standard loose-leaf type.

This procedure is being adopted for the benefit and assistance of those readers who wish to maintain a file of back issues of the *Bulletin* for reference purposes.

Murder Charge Dropped

On the night of February 18, 1950, a resident of a Virginia town appeared at the door of her neighbor's home. She was in a hysterical condition as she asked for help, explaining that her husband, a former Army captain, had been shot.

Local authorities were called and began an immediate investigation. The former officer's body was found in the bedroom of his home. A bullet had passed through his right arm, entered the right side of his body, passed through his heart, and lodged in the left side of his body. An automatic pistol was found against the far wall of the dining room adjoining the bedroom. A cartridge case was found jammed in the gun.

The dead man's wife told officers that she had been in the kitchen at the time of the shooting. On hearing the gunshot, she ran into the bedroom. Her husband was still standing as she entered the room. He said, "Honey, the gun backfired." Then he fell to the floor.

Investigation revealed that the couple had had violent arguments. It was learned that several weeks prior to the shooting the dead man's wife had made a telephone call to San Francisco and requested that a bus ticket be sent her so that she might travel to that city.

The investigating officers and coroner were of the opinion that the victim could not have shot himself while holding the gun because of the nature of the wounds.

Up to this point in the investigation, motive and circumstances appeared to contradict the woman's statement that he had shot himself accidentally. She was, therefore, arrested and charged with the murder of her husband.

On the third day of the investigation, there was noted a hot air floor grille located in the doorway between the dining room and the bedroom. One of the investigators saw a bright indentation in the grille. A question arose in the minds of the investigators as to the nature and cause of the mark. Could it have been made by the gun found in the dining room? The grille, gun, bullet, and cartridge case found in the home were submitted for examination to the FBI Laboratory.

The bullet removed from the dead man's body was identified as having been fired from the automatic pistol found in the dining room. The cartridge case submitted was also identified as having been fired in the same weapon. The indentations in the grille were examined and found to be similar to those produced by the rear sight and knurling of the hammer of the submitted automatic pistol. Brown paint, similar in color and texture to the brown paint on the grille, was found on the rear portion of the slide.

Further tests revealed that the automatic pistol could be fired by dropping the weapon on the rear portion of the slide and hammer. It was also noted that the indentations in the grille were of such a nature that when the gun was placed against the markings, the gun barrel pointed in toward the bedroom. An analysis of these findings indicated the strong possibility that the deceased had accidentally shot himself.

It appeared that, in a fit of anger, the man had thrown his gun against the grille, causing the weapon to fire accidentally. The cartridge case found in the automatic apparently had not been ejected because the rear portion of the slide had hit some object, possibly the grille, at the time the gun was fired.

The facts uncovered by the investigating officers were presented at a preliminary hearing. An examiner from the FBI Laboratory testified as to his findings. This testimony aided materially in the dismissal of the charges against the widow. The judge ruled that the facts indicated the shooting to have been accidental.

Dental Chart Clue

The accompanying dental chart is that of an unknown deceased whose skeleton was found buried in the sand at Mosquito Inlet, south of Daytona Beach, Fla., in September 1950. This chart was prepared by Dr. David B. Scott of the Dental Division, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.

The skeletal remains were examined by Dr. T. D. Stewart, Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. His report is as follows:

> The material submitted for examination is a nearly complete human skeleton. The main missing parts are the bones of the lower leg with the exception of the left fibula. This left fibula is bleached white in its lower half. Probably this part of the skeleton became exposed to sunlight. In among the bones are fragments of cloth and brown hair of fine texture, several inches in length.
>
> Brown hair, combined with the presence of dental fillings and certain morphological features of the skull all point to the white race.

The sex characters, although not strongly developed, favor the individual being a female. The age at death was around 35 years, with the possible error of 2 or 3 years above or below this age. Stature would have been estimated more accurately if the tibiae had been present. The thigh bone and upper arm bone yielded a stature estimate of 5 feet. In view of the fact that the bones of the left arm are longer and stronger than those of the right, there is a good chance that this individual was left-handed.

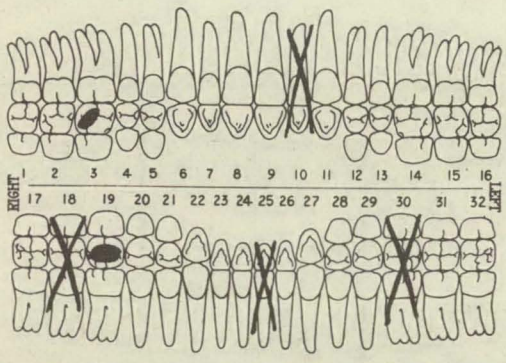
Death was probably due to a violent blow on the forehead producing a depressed fracture locally and fracture by contre coup at the base of the skull.

The time elapsed since death cannot be estimated with any certainty. If the sand in which the body was buried was fairly moist, it is likely that decomposition would proceed rapidly in a warm climate. I am inclined to think, therefore, that death could have been within 2 or 3 years at least.

The remains contained a quantity of wavy, medium to dark brown head hair. The longest of these hairs was approximately 6 inches in length. The hairs were considerably deteriorated due to exposure but sufficient characteristics remained in the hairs to determine that the predominant racial features were those of the white race.

Anyone having knowledge of a missing person whose description is similar to that of the above unknown deceased should contact Constable W. H. Rosier, District 8, Volusia County, Daytona Beach, Fla.

DENTAL TREATMENT ACCOMPLISHED



READY FOR PROSTHESIS

DENTAL RECORD

Teeth 18 and 30 were extracted ante mortem.

Teeth 10 and 25 are post mortem losses. Teeth 3 and 19 have amalgam fillings.

Dental chart of unknown deceased.

What the Bones Tell

(Continued from page 5)

Are There Other Identifying Features?

Foremost among the remaining characters are the teeth. Where there is evidence of dental practice—fillings, crowns, bridgework, dentures, etc.—it is expected that an effort will be made to locate the dentist who did the work. Otherwise I call attention to distinguishing peculiarities. In one case, relatives recognized the victim's skull simply on account of her "buck teeth." Wear of the teeth was common and often extreme in the Indian population of earlier times and thus is helpful in eliminating this class of material from further consideration.

Healed fractures always leave traces and are noted in the event that medical records are found. Broken noses are often disfiguring and hence sometimes remembered by associates. As yet, reconstructions of faces have not helped much in identifications. This is a subject that needs further scientific exploration.

Bones also give impressions of body build. How much this reflects body weight is still undetermined. Personally, I never try to estimate the body weight from the skeleton.

In the Virginia case, I ventured the assertion that the individual was *probably* left handed. The basis for this correct opinion was the greater length of the bones of the left arm as compared with the right. In over 75 percent of cases, the bones of the right arm are longer than those of the left.

In the foregoing I have avoided giving technical details. These have been supplied previously by Dr. W. M. Krogman in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* (Vol. 8, No. 8, 1939). I use his valuable guide all the time. Yet I doubt that the average police officer or laboratory technician has the experience with bones needed to apply the rules that Dr. Krogman has assembled. This sort of experience cannot be gained by reading.

Finally, if I may have given the impression that certain parts of the skeleton are not useful for the purpose at hand, and should not be included in the material submitted to the expert, I want to correct this. Each part contributes something to the picture. The absence of any part raises a doubt. It is essential, therefore, to search far and wide for the many small skeletal parts. Animals can spread them over a wide area. It is better to have the evidence than to speculate.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Police Station Built in Orange, Conn.

by CARL PETERSON,[1] *Chief of Police, Orange, Conn.*

The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* has shown in past issues a number of proposed police buildings, all of which are for the larger departments. As there are far more small departments than large ones it is my thought that information on the planning and building facilities for small agencies would be of assistance.

As early as 1939, when our first zone police training school was held in the area, we talked of an improvement in quarters for our departments. These discussions led to a proposed plan for a small department building. By chance, the Orange, Conn., Police Department was the first to benefit from the discussion. The building which was rented to the town of Orange for the police department was sold. New quarters had to be provided.

I prepared and submitted proposed plans to the board of selectmen. They were accepted, and, at a special town meeting, funds were appropriated to purchase land and build a new police building. A public-minded local contractor took over the work. Within 7 weeks a fine, modern building was erected and ready for occupancy at a cost (not including the land) of $14,500.

The building was officially opened on Sunday, February 12, 1950, with open house from 1 to 6 o'clock. It was inspected by a majority of the Connecticut chiefs of police, as well as a great number of residents of the town of Orange.

The building itself is constructed of brick and cinder block. The floors are of maple. The entire interior walls are finished in natural knotty pine which gives an even, diffused light throughout.

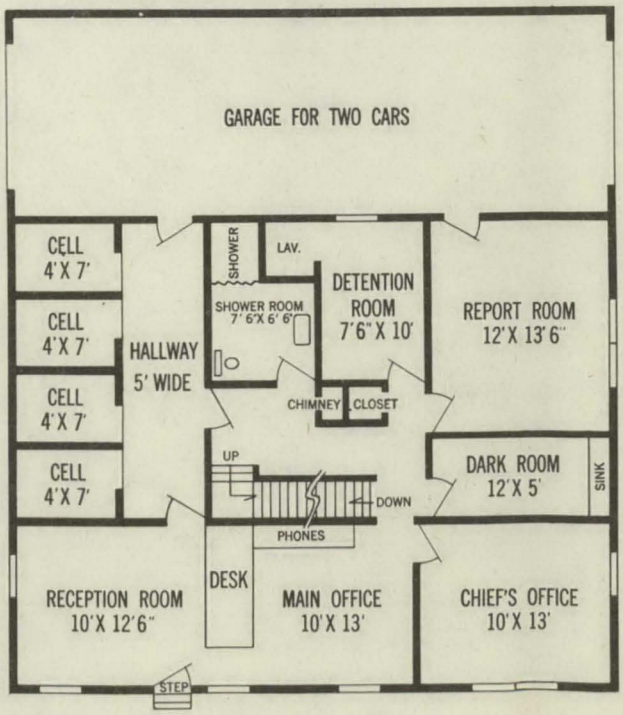
The main building is 30 by 40 feet with an attached garage 14 feet wide in the rear. This garage has overhead doors on each end to allow for passage from either end. It has ample space for two cars and it also serves as a sort of storm door to the rear entrances of the building. The basement is used only to house the circulating hot water-heating unit.

First Floor

The main entrance opens into the reception room which is separated from the main office by a counter with a solid brass grille. The office itself is equipped with filing cabinets for all records which are easily accessible. The chief's office is located next to the main office. This has built-in cabinets for supplies, etc.

The report room, which is used by the officers to make out their reports and to interview witnesses and suspects, is located in such a manner that it may be entered from the garage, enabling officers to proceed directly to the report room.

The cell block, located on the main floor, is so



First floor plan.

[1] Chief Peterson, who is a member of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association and New England Association of Chiefs of Police, has been active in law enforcement since 1929. He began his career as a constable. In 1935 he was appointed acting chief and in 1939 he was appointed to the position of chief.

situated that prisoners can be brought in either through the main office or the garage. They can also be taken from the report room to the cell block without passing through the main office.

The walls of the cells are reinforced concrete on three sides and steel bars on the fourth. Each cell is equipped with a lavatory and ventilator. They have no windows. The prisoners look out through bars at knotty pine walls.

A shower room and lavatory for offices are located on the main floor.

The detention room for juveniles is built in such a manner that it can be watched very easily by the desk officer. This room, which is also used for emergency first aid, etc., is equipped with a lavatory and washbowl.

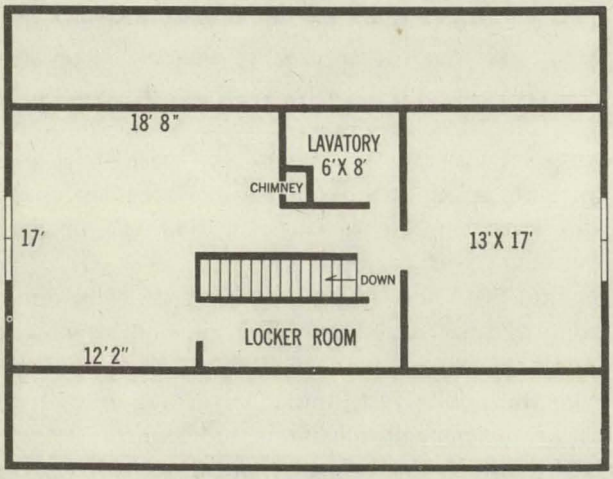
The photographic dark room on the main floor is used for taking fingerprints as well as for photographic work.

Second Floor Quarters

There are two large rooms, a locker room and a lavatory on the second floor. One of the rooms is presently used for sleeping quarters for the officers; the other will be used for future expansion.

The building, which is located on U. S. Route No. 1, is set back far enough to provide for a wide semicircular driveway. Ample provision is made for parking space at either end for off-street parking.

Our experience in planning and building modern facilities to suit the needs of our five-man force is submitted in the belief that it may be of help to other small departments which are faced with building problems.



Second floor plan.

New Castle Area Served by Emergency Unit

Need Realized

The police emergency unit of the New Castle, Ind., Police Department is not only the pride of Ross H. Scott, chief of police, and Officer Charles M. Wood, but also of Henry County and New Castle, the county seat.

Chief Scott feels that the protection of the citizen's property is not enough, that the protection of his life is equally or even more important. To prove that his department rates high in the saving of lives of citizens, the records of his department along with those of the doctors of the community who examined the victims, verify the fact that many lives have been saved which would have been lost had the police emergency unit not come to the rescue.

The first run of this unit was made December 8, 1944. Since that time over 2,018 runs have been made. There have been an average of 75 runs made per month. More than 105 lives have been saved during the period the unit has been in existence.

Financing the Unit

Chief Scott states that the unit cost $10,000 and that the building which houses the unit and officers' quarters cost $4,000 more. All labor was furnished by the police department. Chief Scott feels that there is nothing lacking in the equipment to meet any emergency which might arise. The public is so wholeheartedly behind the program that there is no financial problem connected with the unit.

Although the financing of such a unit seems incredible in a small community of 17,000 persons, its underwriting and operation were made possible by Officer Charles M. Wood. The work was not done overnight nor was the idea conceived at the time the unit was placed in operation. The idea sprang from an incident which occurred on the afternoon of October 23, 1931, when Mr. Wood, who was then a rural mail carrier, attempted to save the life of a boy who had been overcome by "Black Damp" in a well which he was digging. The boy's life was lost and Mr. Wood was barely

rescued himself, all because of the lack of a gas mask. Mr. Wood was later given the Carnegie Hero Medal and it was shortly after this that he pledged his life to fight for first-aid advancement.

Initial Action

Mr. Wood joined the police department in 1943 and in the next few months he had persuaded the officers to take 30 hours of first-aid work. Shortly after this Officer Wood approached his chief and explained the need for first-aid equipment. He admitted that his program would cost a minimum of $5,000. This would buy a truck and equip it with the bare necessities. Officer Wood felt that if he were given the opportunity to appear before the service clubs, churches, schools, and other civic organizations, he could interest them in donating the essential money for his program.

The matter was presented to the city council and the council gave its consent for Officer Wood to start a financing program which he began immediately. It was not long until the local newspapers became interested and carried the "Fight for First Aid" on the front page. Local unions, manufacturing concerns, service clubs, as well as churches and other civic-minded organizations and individuals, began to contribute. It was not long until sufficient money had been raised to buy a new 1½-ton truck. Money began to pour in for equipment which was placed in the truck as it was received.

On December 8, 1944, the truck was to be turned over to the city in a dedication ceremony, but even before the ceremony could start, the unit was called out on an emergency call. Since that time, the unit, obtained by popular subscription, has continued to save the lives of the citizens of Henry County.

Chief of Police Ross H. Scott (left) and Officer Charles M. Wood in front of emergency unit and building which houses it.

Effectiveness of Unit

The first year that the unit was in operation it made 148 calls and saved 41 lives. It was not long until people outside the city of New Castle in Henry County also began to contribute to the fund and a city ordinance was passed permitting the first-aid unit to answer a call anywhere within Henry County.

Many whose lives have been saved have given generous donations, realizing that they owe their lives to the first-aid unit. Actually, there is no charge of any kind for the services rendered by the unit.

Recently Chief Scott felt that the unit could operate more efficiently from a small building apart from the police department. Enough money was raised within 48 hours, by popular subscription, to build a small brick building adjacent to the fire department along with sufficient room for living quarters for the operators.

Present Operation

At the present time two officers trained in first aid operate the first-aid unit. Additional officers are used in cases of emergency. The living quarters are equipped with beds, stove, refrigerator, and other necessities. Emergency calls are received directly from the police department and when the unit is in use, it is in contact with police headquarters by three-way radio.

In view of the fact that this unit is available anywhere within the county, the county commissioners pay the salary of one police officer. Many examples could be given of how this unit operates and of its success in saving lives. One illustration is of a doctor's daughter, who was stricken with polio. It was found that it was necessary to transport the child to Riley Hospital in Indianapolis. There was no other ambulance in the area equipped with an iron lung. New Castle's first-aid unit was so equipped and transported the girl, who owes her life to the fact that the proper equipment was available.

Chief Scott and Officer Wood both feel that similar programs can be carried on in counties which are unable to support such first-aid equipment from the public tax fund. Any chief of police, mayor, government official, or other person interested in additional information can write directly to the police department of New Castle, Ind.

Chief Rhodes Retires

Charles F. Rhodes retired on July 1, 1950, after serving as chief of police of Pontiac, Mich., since May 1, 1938.

High in the esteem of his brother officers, Chief Rhodes was reelected secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police in the latter part of June 1950. He will continue to serve in the position despite his retirement for, as he said, "It will keep alive the many fine friendships in the police profession which it has been my privilege to enjoy for so many years."

On July 1, 1911, Chief Rhodes joined the Detroit Police Department and was a member of the first class held by the department for training police officers. His first service was in the traffic division, and on November 15, 1917, he was elevated from the rank of patrolman to that of sergeant. On July 1, 1921, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and on July 1, 1929, was made an inspector in the Detroit Police Department.

In May of 1923 while still a lieutenant, Chief Rhodes was placed in charge of the training division for the Detroit Police Department and remained in that division until he retired as an inspector on March 1, 1938. On May 1, 1938, he was appointed chief of police in Pontiac, Mich., and served in that post until his retirement.

The chief was born in Hebron, Ind., on March 20, 1886. William Rhodes, one of his four sons, has been a member of the Detroit Police Department since 1941.

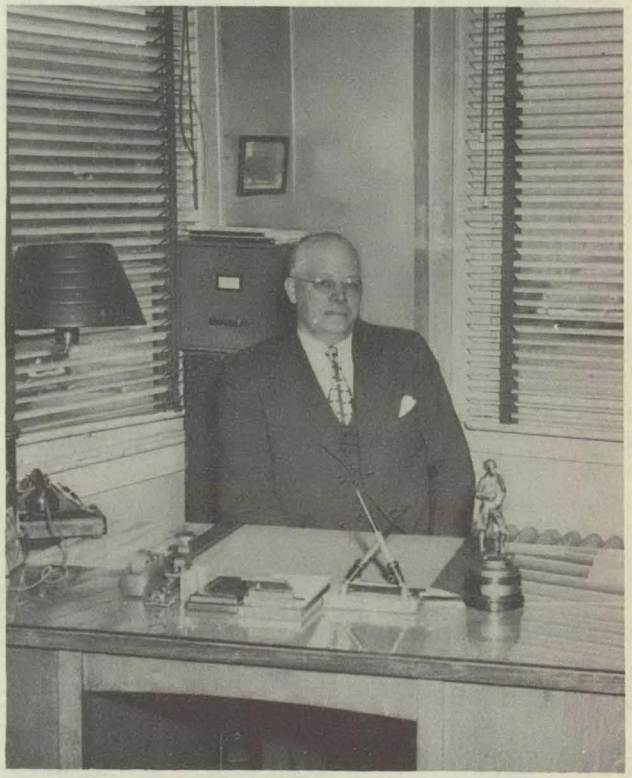
Other Activities

In addition to his police work, Chief Rhodes was commander of the Detroit Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, when he left Detroit in 1938 and presently is president of the Clinton Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America, which covers Oakland and McComb Counties. He is also a director of the Boys' Club of Pontiac, has been a member of Kiwanis for 25 years, is past commander of Pontiac Commandery No. 2 of the Knights Templar, is president of the Pontiac Shrine Club, and is active in the Community Chest and United Fund Drive.

In reviewing his experiences as a law-enforcement officer, Chief Rhodes states that he has reached certain definite conclusions. He feels that successful handling of police cases is usually the result of cooperation among police officers and police agencies. Chief Rhodes also believes that success in building an efficient department depends largely upon the ability of a chief to provide proper training for his men, and their assignment to duties where they are best suited. The chief states that his most satisfying accomplishment as a law-enforcement officer has been his practice of insisting upon the value of police training for the members of his department.

Chief Rhodes is convinced that strict, uncompromising performance of duty by a police officer, without favor or interference, is of greatest importance if the department is to avoid charges of favoritism, with resultant lowering of morale. He insists that gambling and prostitution must be steadily attacked as a means of preventing the growth of other types of crime in the community.

The field of police work has always been an interesting challenge to Chief Rhodes, and he would enter it again if he were beginning his career anew. The chief has consistently enjoyed the understanding and support of his wife in connection with his law-enforcement service, and he credits her attitude with lightening the burden of his many years in police work.



Retired Chief of Police Charles F. Rhodes.

WANTED BY THE FBI

Meyer Dembin, with aliases: Martin Davis, Mayer Davis, Martin Dembin, Mayer Dembin, Mayer Demkin, Charles Fain, Charles Lessing, Charles Loeb, Max Lowell, Charles Mayer, Martin Meyer.

Bank Robbery

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle

Meyer Dembin.

At 9:15 a. m. on February 8, 1935, four well-dressed men entered the First National Bank of Sparkill, N. Y. The quartet, armed with revolvers and a shotgun, quickly subdued the bank employees and a lone customer. They removed $19,779.15 from the vault, placed it in a small zipper bag and fled in a muddy black Packard sedan. The robbery covered the space of approximately 5 minutes.

It was later ascertained that the bandits utilizing an Oldsmobile sedan with New York plates had cased the bank thoroughly on February 1 prior to the robbery of February 8. Later, on February 14, 1935, the black Packard believed to have been used in the robbery was found hidden in an unused barn. The Packard was found to have been stolen in New York City on January 31, 1935.

An effort to trace the Oldsmobile used in casing the bank was productive. A police officer in Piermont, N. Y., who was helping school children across an intersection on February 1, 1935, saw an Oldsmobile sedan coming from the direction of Sparkill. There were several men in the machine. The officer wrote down the license number. The FBI traced the number and the owner was arrested in New York City on February 14, 1935.

On learning of the license number on the Oldsmobile an FBI agent remembered having seen the same license on a sedan which he had been surveilling in connection with another investigation on February 4, 1935. He also remembered the occupants. This led to the arrest of a second robber on February 19, 1935. Employees of the victim bank in Sparkill identified both men as having participated in the holdup.

On June 17, 1946, one of the two bandits still at large was apprehended in Chicago, Ill. All three of the men received long prison sentences.

The remaining bandit was Meyer Dembin.

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, at New York City, N. Y., on February 7, 1938, charging Meyer Dembin with violations of the National Bank Robbery Act and the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Statutes, in that he, together with others, robbed the First National Bank of Sparkill, Sparkill, N. Y., on February 8, 1935, and transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York, to the State of New Jersey, a stolen Packard sedan, knowing the same to have been stolen.

One of six children, Dembin was born and reared on the lower East Side of New York City. His earlier associates included a number of young hoodlums and he has been arrested by the New York Police Department on grand larceny and other charges. Considered a "tough guy," Dembin was feared even by his own associates. He was 23 years old when he took part in the robbery of the First National Bank of Sparkill. Since that time he has been on the move all over the country. Under the alias of Charles Loeb he worked for a brief period in the circulation department of a West Coast newspaper not long after the bank robbery. He is known to have been in El Paso, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Described as suave and well-mannered in 1945, Dembin is now reported to be sickly in appearance, stoop-shouldered and pale. He has gone from hospital to hospital and has visited various sanitariums. His medical history reflects that he has received treatment for a kidney infection, pros-

tatitis, bronchitis, and a chronic nasal disorder.

Dembin dresses expensively, usually wearing white shirts and dark brown or navy business suits. While in Los Angeles he wore an extravagantly jeweled watch with dial numbers set in baguette diamonds and rubies.

Dembin speaks perfect English. He never uses slang or profanity. He is considered intelligent and is well versed in music. He likes musicals, stage shows, and movies. He considers himself a "ladies' man."

Dembin is known to carry a .25 caliber automatic pistol and is considered extremely dangerous.

The subject is described as follows:

Age	38.
Born	May 19, 1912, New York City, N. Y.
Height	5 feet 8½ inches.
Weight	145 pounds (may be heavier and flabby appearing).
Eyes	Brown (sometimes wears horn-rimmed glasses).
Hair	Black (wears his hair plastered down on his head).
Complexion	Dark (has been known at times to wear a mustache).
Build	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Education	Public school.
Occupation	Clerk.
Scars and marks	Scar on right cheekbone, mole on right side of chin.
Characteristics	Dembin is fond of gambling and horse racing and drinks only moderately. His nails are well manicured.
FBI No	553424.
Fingerprint classification	8 *M* 29 *W* 17 Ref: 30 / *I* 20 *Wa* 20

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

Unknown Dead

At the request of the West Virginia State Police, there is presented the accompanying data concerning an unknown dead woman whose nude body was found at approximately 4 p. m., May 10, 1950, at a point 40 to 45 feet from old United States Highway No. 522, in Morgan County, W. Va. The body was discovered at a point just across the Potomac River from Hancock, Md.

It is reported that the woman had been murdered 24 to 48 hours prior to discovery of the body, the cause of death uncertain but believed to be strangulation. Description of this individual is given as follows:

Age	Approximately 30 to 35 years.
Height	5 feet 6 inches.
Weight	125 to 130 pounds.
Race	White.
Nationality	Not known.
Hair	Auburn, recent permanent.
Eyes	Color not known.
Complexion	Fair, freckles on hands and arms.
Hands	Small.
Shoe size	4½.
Teeth	Natural; numbers 1 and 16 missing; numbers 2 and 19 silver filled; number 31 gold filled or inlay; number 32 partially erupted.
Scars	Recent Y shaped scar on outside right wrist; two operation scars on abdomen, one 10-inch, one 4-inch; a W shaped scar in middle of forehead between eyebrows.
Fingerprint classification	17 *L* 1 *U* *OOI* 13 / *M* 1 *U* *OII*
FBI Number	435 872A.

Any person having information as to the identity of this unknown dead woman should transmit it to the West Virginia State Police, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., or Criminal Identification Bureau, Department of Public Safety, Charleston 5, W. Va.

West Virginia Unknown Dead.

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Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS

The reproduced pattern this month would be classified as a loop in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A second delta (D) appears very high on the tip of the finger.

Since the second delta may not appear when the finger is normally rolled, the pattern is classified as what it would be when normally rolled and a reference search conducted in the other possibility. In this case a reference search would be conducted as a whorl with an "outer" tracing.