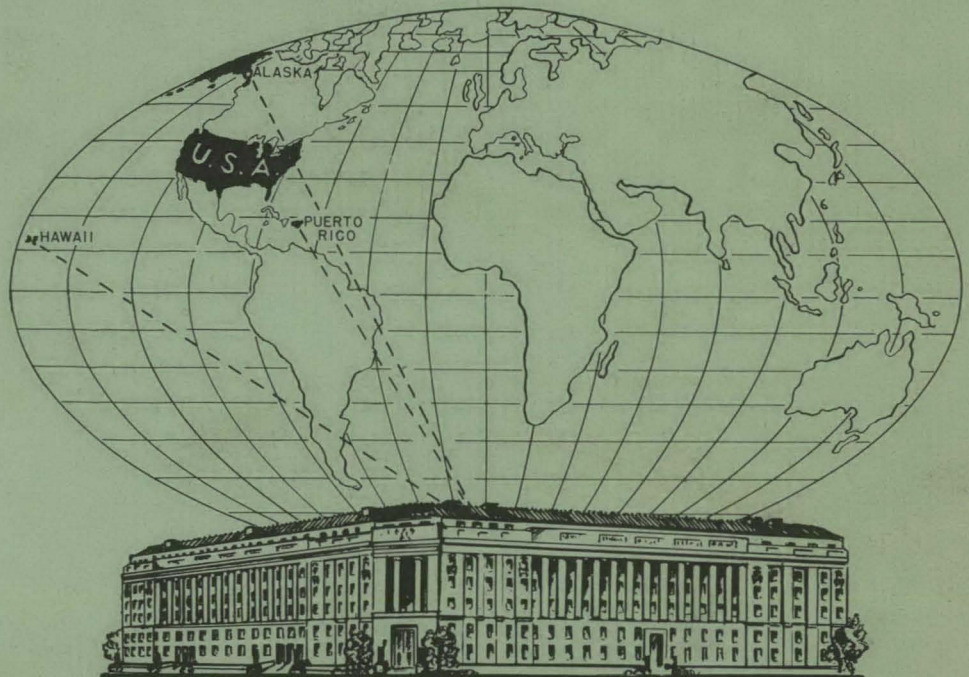


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FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1947

January



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 16

No. 1

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 16

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DIRECTOR



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

January 1, 1947



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NUMBER _____

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

There is an element of danger inherent in certain types of traffic problems which is often overlooked until its unfavorable effects are reflected in the records. It is that of overspecialization.

Within a few years the automobile has become an integral part of our way of life. The resultant traffic problem is of recent origin, but analysis of police organizations reveals that traffic control constitutes from fifty to seventy per cent of the problems of police departments. Therefore it would seem logical that a proportionate amount of police personnel should be devoted exclusively to traffic work. However, an analysis of police practices and procedures has revealed that to do so would prove prejudicial to the best interests of law enforcement.

Consider police departments prior to the advent of the automobile. They were established with the authority to protect life, limb and property and the officers having that responsibility were allotted certain areas. These were divided and subdivided into districts and beats. The patrolman was charged with responsibility for all action necessary to protect citizens. With the development of motorized traffic, officers were selected for specialized assignments at street intersections. This was intelligent specialization. But the next step was a step toward the confusion resulting from overspecialization.

In particular, overspecialization has led to four serious violations of the fundamental principles of area organization for police control. They are: First, duplication of area coverage resulting in the independent and uncoordinated assignment of personnel. Second, a wastage of manpower. Third, removal of authority and responsibility for handling problems arising within the area from the area commander. Fourth, the vesting of authority and responsibility for street problems of traffic control in a headquarters officer when headquarters' activities should be limited essentially to staff functions.

Some departments require referral of all accidents to special squads. Thus there is specialization within specialization.

Overspecialization in the varied branches of law enforcement is too often forced on reluctant departmental heads by pressure groups who fail to realize the debilitating effects of such action. Many times officers are subjected to propaganda barrages by uninformed citizen groups. Often, a simple, straight-forward explanation of the dangers of overspecialization will change the attitude of such groups.

In the final analysis, it is the responsibility of the police executive to study the data relative to the existing need for specialization in his organization and act on the basis of facts rather than as the result of outside, inexperienced, preconceived notions of what should be done. Such action will minimize the danger of overspecialization. It will also insure the maintenance of a properly trained and efficiently operated traffic division where the need for such exists.

The obvious need at this time is the training of all regular uniformed personnel to handle all the normal traffic problems which arise in the regular course of duty.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Police



Training

"TRAINING IS THE ANSWER"

By

C. B. Horrall, Chief of Police
Los Angeles, California

Need for Training

What man would consider opening an office as a doctor or dentist without adequate professional training, or expect to continue in his chosen field without keeping abreast of the latest procedures and techniques of his profession? The answer is obvious. It would be impossible to succeed under such circumstances.

Modern police work is rapidly approaching the status of a profession. As a semi-profession it requires not only initial or entrance training but also constant study and continued training to keep abreast of the multiple and ever-changing problems which continually arise.

Early History

In the year 1903 when the Los Angeles Police Department was first brought under the City Civil Service system the requirements for a policeman were very simple. In addition to certain physical requirements it was necessary that he be able to read and write, do simple arithmetic and have fair knowledge of the city. If he could pass these requirements he was given a badge, a revolver, and the authority to make arrests, and told to go out and make the city safe for its citizens.



CHIEF C. B. HORRALL

This practice was continued, with some modifications, until June of 1924 when the first systematic effort was made to train new officers. At that time 800 recruits were employed by the Los Angeles Police Department. The National Guard Armory was used as a training area and an attempt was made to give these men the mental and physical training they would need as law enforcement officers. These first classes were hampered by the lack of proper facilities and equipment. As a result of this training effort the need for a thorough and constructive program was seen.

Present Facilities

Today our new policemen do not go out into the field handicapped by the lack of training, as did the officers in the year 1903. Our present training program inaugurated April 1, 1935, gives the recruit policeman every possible assistance in preparing himself for the job ahead. Recruit training classes are held at the Los Angeles Police Training Academy located in the hills of Elysian Park two miles from the City Hall. In addition to its training activities the Academy offers physical conditioning and recreational facilities.

Among these facilities are a gymnasium which incorporates basketball, badminton and volleyball courts, gymnastic apparatus, and mats for tumbling. Also included are a swimming pool, baseball diamond, handball courts, tennis courts, weight-lifting room, and a lounge and library for purposes of recreation and study.

One of the most important phases of police work is the use of firearms. A modern pistol range with 25 and 50-yard targets is located in the upper portion of the 20-acre Academy grounds. Here the men are required to qualify monthly. They may also participate in competitive matches among themselves, or with members of other Departments.

Our range is now being equipped with hydraulically operated combat targets which will electrically record the length of time required for an officer to draw his gun and make a hit. Another section of the Academy is the Visual Aid unit, which prepares scale models and charts for classroom instruction, and makes sound motion pictures for training purposes. One of these films, entitled "The Fundamentals of Revolver Shooting," is available to the public through the Bell and Howell Film Library.

An attending physician with a complete staff of assistants helps to keep the men physically fit, and examines all new candidates before they are accepted by the Department. His office at the Academy is equipped with the latest X-ray machines and other modern equipment to carry out effectively his assigned task.

For the convenience of the men using the facilities of the Academy, a modern cafe offers tempting and ample menus.

Recruit Training

The recruit training course normally covers a three-months period. Due to the current pressing need for men in the field this course is being temporarily given on a one-month basis. The training covers two phases: physical and academic.

The physical program includes drill, calisthenics, first aid and lifesaving, use of the police baton, self-defense, target and combat shooting, and the use of special weapons.

The academic training includes a study of all types of crimes, arrest procedure, evidence recognition and preservation, scientific investigation (casts, footprints, tool marks, latent prints, handwriting, etc.), juvenile problems, patrol and observation, communications, report writing, and a thorough study of the local, state and federal laws. Each training group is also given instruction in public relations and in courtroom demeanor. Local attorneys and judges participate and give actual dramati-

Scenes from the --
LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY





zations of courtroom scenes. Here the new officers are shown the pitfalls to avoid and the proper way to conduct themselves on the witness stand.

Continuation Training

In addition to training new men the Police Academy offers many educational opportunities to our police personnel. It sponsors an in-service training program which covers a three-year period and is open to all officers. In it are presented such subjects as criminal law, evidence, vehicle code, public speaking, report writing, psychology, sociology, etc. Attendance in this course is voluntary.

Special Courses

Several special courses are offered. One such course given to all men returning to the Department from military leave places particular emphasis on changes and additions to the police job which took place during the period of the recent war. Special courses are given to detectives, to juvenile officers and to accident investigation and traffic enforcement officers.

A one-week in-service refresher course is offered to men of all ranks once every three years to bring them up-to-date on new laws, procedures and techniques. Veteran policemen who are to be used in supervising and training recruits in the field are given specific training and instruction to better qualify them for the job.

Instructors' training is given to members of the Department who are assigned as instructors at the Academy. These are normally men who are experts in their particular fields, but who may not have had previous experience as instructors.

Promotional courses are designed to qualify men for promotion to the next higher rank. They are available on a voluntary basis and are attended on the employee's own time.

Supervisors' Training

Realizing that no organization is better than its supervision a new course in supervision and leadership is being offered. This course is of a conference type and is being attended by a selected group who will be trained as conference leaders, and they in turn will conduct training conferences with all supervisors in the Department. It is believed that these courses will materially improve the caliber of our leadership.

- - - - -

Every effort is being made to utilize the facilities of our Training Academy to the utmost in order to keep our men physically and mentally fit and properly informed so that we may keep abreast of the times and do an effective job of policing our City.

Crime



Prevention

NORMAN'S JUNIOR POLICE PATROL

By
Chief of Police J. W. "Dub" Wheeler,
Norman, Oklahoma


"If I'd been given the opportunity you kids have, I wouldn't be here today."

This apt statement was made by a well-known Oklahoma convict now serving fifty years in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma, for armed robbery, and who had previously served time for killing a peace officer. The statement was made to a group of eighty-nine boys and girls of the Junior Police Patrol on the occasion of a recent visit to Oklahoma's largest penal institution.

It is conceded that many police departments have adopted a program similar to Norman's Junior Police Patrol to handle their juvenile delinquency problems. It is also known that several articles have been written for this bulletin which explain the workings of various youth organizations in other cities. However, in response to numerous inquiries, this article is designed to give information concerning the organization, program and functions, of Norman's youth organization.

In May, 1945, the Norman Police Department was confronted with the solution of cases involving petty burglaries and other offenses by boys ten to sixteen years of age who had come to be identified as "pool hall loiterers." At least four serious cases of juvenile delinquency weekly were recorded on police department records during the first four months of the year 1945. Money, tires, and bicycles, were stolen at night and the proceeds were spent at pool and gambling during the day. Logically, the citizens of Norman looked to the police department and to me, as its Chief, to correct the situation, but it was our view that stern punishment and constant "clear outs" of beer taverns and pool halls would only turn the boys against law enforcement and law enforcement officers. We took the attitude that when you make "cop haters" out of boys, you are licked before you start. It is our belief that usually a boy gets into trouble because of lack of money and if you provide a chance for him to make spending money, he will probably be all right.

Accordingly, we enrolled the help of Orion Burkett, a grade

	COMMISSION Junior Police Patrol
	I, H. V. Thornton, Mayor of the City of Norman, Oklahoma, having in mind the welfare of the boys and girls of the City of Norman and the State of Oklahoma of which they will, soon become the future citizens and having full confidence in
do hereby appoint him a member of the Junior Police Patrol on his signed promise to aid all peace officers in the discharge of their official duties and conduct himself at all times as a good American and to obey all laws of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma and by his example to help other boys and girls to be good citizens.	
Witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 1945.	
Sheriff _____	Mayor <i>J. W. Wheeler</i> Chief of Police.

JUNIOR POLICE PATROL IDENTIFICATION CARD



PART OF THE MEMBERSHIP,
JUNIOR POLICE PATROL

WAITING FOR THE KNOCKOUT



CHIEF OF POLICE J. W. WHEELER (TOP), ARLO "SKIVEY" DAVIS, COACH, NORMAN HIGH SCHOOL
AND THE LINCOLN MIDGETS



WILSON JUNIORS OF THE NORMAN JUNIOR POLICE PATROL

SOFTBALL CONTEST WITH
CHIEF WHEELER BEHIND THE BAT

school principal at Norman who subsequently became Ex-Officio Probation Officer, and organized the Junior Police Patrol as of May 15, 1945.

The principal function of the Patrol at the time of its organization was to provide a recreational program for boys between the ages of ten and sixteen. However, many of the boys could not attend the Patrol's outings or sports activities for lack of money. With this in mind, a Junior Police Employment Bureau was inaugurated. In one summer, one boy mowed 99 lawns, obtaining these jobs through the Bureau from citizens of Norman. When political candidates wanted handbills distributed, the Bureau got jobs for the boys at 40 cents an hour. Citizens of Norman who have such tasks as house cleaning, errands, weed cutting, and other odd jobs, report their needs to the police station and a Junior Patrolman is dispatched to take the job immediately.

At the beginning of the summer months, a definite schedule was arranged to accommodate the boys and girls who now make up the Junior Patrol. Every morning the boys meet on the public school grounds for boxing, softball, basketball, and football, in season. Likewise, the girls who are members of the Police Patrol engage in suitable sports and recreation under the leadership of Mrs. Wanda Jo Brown, a local dancing instructor, whose services were obtained after the program was enlarged to include girls. During the Spring season, each elementary school organizes a softball team from its students who are members of the Patrol. The winners of the city-wide contest this year were the Lincoln Midgets, representing boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and the Wilson Juniors, representing the older boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age. Both teams then competed in the YMCA Conference softball tournament at Shawnee, Oklahoma, on August 7, 1946, and won first place in their respective classes. A large part of their success was attributed to regular practice schedules as members of the Junior Police. The accompanying photographs show the boys "in action" in their sports program. Also, the group pictures show the Lincoln Midgets and Wilson Juniors shortly after their victories at Shawnee. Due credit should be given to Mr. Arlo "Skivey" Davis, Norman High School Coach, who contributed his time and ability in perfecting the softball teams, and who assists the Junior Patrol in its athletic program.

At the conclusion of the sports and recreation program, at 11:00 A.M., both boys and girls proceed to the City Park Amphitheater or to a suitable room in the Cleveland County Court House for civic instruction. At these citizenship meetings, which are attended by 75 to 90 members of the Patrol, various local, state, and federal officers, are called upon to explain their duties and the workings of government in general. In this connection, splendid cooperation has been offered by various Governmental Agencies, and the speakers include County Officers, State Government and Law Enforcement Officers, Special Agents and officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and professors of the University of Oklahoma, which is located in Norman, Oklahoma. It has been a pleasant surprise to note the profound interest which these youngsters take in the way their government operates and the way governmental officials administer the law. Mr. Burkett, in conducting and sponsoring the citizenship meetings teaches two fundamental purposes:

1. To Protect Life.
2. To Protect Property.

It can be seen that the activities of the Junior Police Patrol

are designed to exemplify these purposes. On one occasion recently, one of the members saved another boy from drowning - a good example of protecting life. Moreover, in their work and errands the members are taught to protect and beautify property to the end that they will take pride in the appearance of their homes and their city. The desire to protect life and property is being instilled in these youngsters by their own will to do right. It is not "preached" to them.

One of the most interesting functions of the Junior Police Patrol is its plan for excursions within the City of Norman and throughout the State. The number of boys and girls who can take these excursions must necessarily be limited and those who apply first are given first opportunity. This increases their interest and all of the members look forward to such trips as the recent one to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary where they obtain first-hand information concerning the handling of law violators. During a portion of the program at the penitentiary, the convict mentioned in the forepart of this article made an informal speech to the members of the Patrol. After the speech, he told me that he could have written and read a speech, but that he felt better since he had "said what was in his heart." Other convicts, who didn't speak, made it a point to tell us and members of the Patrol that they concurred in the views expressed by the speaker. Other trips which have been equally instructive and educational include two-day camping trips on Blue Beaver Creek in the Wichita Mountains Game Refuge, visits to the Arbuckle Mountains, and local visits to various industrial plants. Transportation on these trips is by chartered bus, but the Norman City Lines furnished the transportation for most of the trips at little more than cost, and as an appreciative gesture to the boys and girls, took about 75 of them, free of all cost, to the Bud Abbott-Lou Costello show in Oklahoma City on August 27, 1946. Abbott and Costello gave medals as prizes for the best essays on Juvenile Delinquency at that time. On overnight trips the boys and girls make the same excursion but on different dates.

Members of the patrol, especially the boys, receive promotions in rank, under a police force system. Each can work his way through the military ranks to Captain and then to the rank of Chief. Each promotion is based on the accumulation of 50 merits and the only way to get a merit is to attend a meeting of the Junior Police, the Cub and Boy Scouts, any Church or Sunday School meeting, or other functions of this nature. Three hundred merits are required to become a Chief. Promotions are not made rapidly as only seven of the members have reached the rank of Chief.

As of September 1, 1946, there were 407 boys and 87 girls enrolled in the Junior Police Patrol. Each member is acceptable only after submitting an application blank and after taking the following oath:

"I PROMISE

To love my God and my country.

To lead a clean and honest life.

To respect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Oklahoma.

To aid all peace officers in the discharge of their official duties.

To stand for right and against wrong wherever I may go.

To strive by my conduct to be an example of good

citizenship.

To do my work honestly and cheerfully no matter how menial it may be.

To work before God humbly and before my associates with a high heart.

To be always and at all times, a good American."

After being duly enrolled as a Junior Policeman, each member is issued a commission card which is used for identification purposes and for admission to any of the functions of the Patrol.

Inquiries have been received concerning whether or not the Junior Patrolmen have any actual police duties, such as checking car tags for illegal parking and other traffic offenses. In this regard, the Junior Patrolmen exercise no police duties, but maintain a cordial friendship with all the officers of the department. It should be indicated that members of the Police Department who are employed by the City do not, as a part of their duties, handle any of the functions of the Junior Police Patrol. Their time is spent strictly in pursuing their police duties except for the few occasions when they may be off duty and may want to work or play with the youngsters. Many of the members of the Junior Police Patrol also belong to the Safety Council, which group of boys direct traffic and safeguard the school students near the school grounds. Many cities call these school policemen Junior Police, but in order to avoid any confusion, these individuals are designated as members of the Safety Council in Norman. During the forepart of 1945, when the need for a youth program was first manifested, we talked with many so-called "juvenile delinquents" who indicated by actions or words that they didn't like "cops." Those same boys now appreciate the efforts of law enforcement officers and realize that "cops" aren't so bad, after all. This change of attitude partially accounts for the rapid decline of juvenile cases in this department.

It is interesting to note that since the inauguration of the Junior Police Patrol Program in Norman, the juvenile delinquency cases have virtually become a thing of the past. There have been no serious violations by juveniles for approximately nine months and the program meets with the entire satisfaction of the members, the parents, and the citizens of Norman, at large. All of the citizens are contributing their time and money to further the program, and it is anticipated that improvements will be made so that any and all children living in Norman, Oklahoma, may become members of the Junior Police Patrol.

It is my personal belief and the belief of all of the city officials that "kids" aren't naturally bad - you just have to give them a fighting chance.

★★★★★★

NOTICE

An article entitled "Red Fascism in the United States Today" by Director John Edgar Hoover, FBI, will appear in the February issue of "The American Magazine." This issue will be on the newsstands January 4.

HOW JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS DECREASED IN CLINTON, IOWA, FIFTY-SEVEN PER CENT SINCE 1941

By

W. A. McCullough
Judge of the Municipal and Juvenile
Courts of Clinton, Iowa

Statistics show that juvenile delinquency has increased in general approximately one hundred per cent in the United States since 1939, which was the year that war broke out in Europe. The unrest caused by war in Europe was naturally reflected in this country.

During the first six months of 1942, the first year of the war, juvenile delinquency increased in Clinton, Iowa, the same as it did in the rest of the United States. A careful investigation of the delinquent cases which came before the juvenile court showed that about ninety per cent of the juvenile delinquent cases were also cases of parental delinquency. The usual methods of treating juvenile delinquent cases proved of no avail, so we decided to grab the bull by the horns and endeavor to get at the root of the evil, namely, the parental delinquency.

We have a statute in Iowa, and there is a similar one in nearly every state in the Union, which provides in substance: "It shall be unlawful for any person to encourage any child under eighteen years of age to commit any act of delinquency defined in the chapter of the code dealing with neglected, dependent and delinquent children."

On July 21, 1942, two thirteen-year-old boys were brought into juvenile court charged with delinquency by breaking and entering. The evidence showed that by their own conduct the mothers of the two boys contributed to their delinquency. Informations were filed against the two mothers charging them under the state statute with contributing to the delinquency of their two thirteen-year-old boys. The mothers both pleaded guilty to the information and they were both sentenced to and served, one day in the county jail for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. This was the beginning of the policy in Clinton, Iowa, of punishing parents or any adults who contributed to the delinquency of a minor. Our Iowa statute covers contributing to the neglect as well as to the delinquency of minors. Informations were filed in subsequent cases under this statute and penalties have been imposed from the first penalty of one day in jail to the maximum penalty of thirty days in jail and a one hundred dollar fine.

In 1945, thirteen adults either pleaded guilty or were found guilty of contributing to the neglect or delinquency of a minor. All received sentences up to the maximum penalty. Only one defendant was found not guilty by a jury. One case of contributing to the delinquency of a minor was appealed to the supreme court of Iowa and the conviction was affirmed. The defendant served the maximum penalty.

On this same date of July 21, 1942, oral curfew rules were put into effect providing that minors 14 years and under should be off the street and out of public places by 9:30 P.M., unless accompanied by their parents or some responsible adult, or without reasonable cause. Children over 14 years and under 18 years of age had to be off the streets and out of public places by 11 P.M., unless accompanied by their parents or some responsible adult, or without reasonable cause. The Chief of Police gave his officers

orders to pick up any violators of the curfew orders, take the minors to the station, and notify their parents to go to the station and get them. These oral curfew orders culminated in the passage of a curfew ordinance on June 28, 1943. These oral curfew orders and curfew ordinance have been very effective and successful in Clinton. Both parents and the minors effected have been very cooperative and the public in general is in favor of our curfew ordinance. There is no question but that our curfew ordinance and punishing adults who were directly responsible for the delinquency or neglect of minors, whether they be parents or someone else, have been the principal factors in curtailing juvenile delinquency in Clinton, Iowa, since July 21, 1942.

Our curfew ordinance has a section with some teeth in it similar to our state statute on contributing to the delinquency of a minor. This section provides that any parent or parents, or any person having custody of a minor who knowingly or negligently permits a minor to violate the curfew ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor. It was only necessary to fine about a half dozen under this section and there were no repeaters. Our curfew ordinance is in force in practically all of the larger cities of Iowa and in many cities in other parts of country.

Here are the figures on juvenile delinquency in Clinton, Iowa, a city which is now estimated to have a population of 32,000, for the first year after July 21, 1942, when the first mothers were put in jail and when the curfew orders were put into effect, as compared to the figures for the previous year from July 21, 1941, to July 21, 1942.

During the war, there were from 2,500 to 3,500 soldiers in Clinton and in the immediate vicinity of Clinton. Schick General Hospital was located in Clinton and the Savanna Ordnance Depot was located about 20 miles north of Clinton. Soldiers from the hospital and the ordnance depot were on the streets of the city both day and night in large numbers. Clinton was not only a military area but it was also designated as an industrial area. With juvenile delinquency on the upward trend all over the country and particularly in military and industrial areas, one would expect delinquency to be on the increase in Clinton during the war. We are happy to say that juvenile delinquency decreased 25 per cent in the city of Clinton, Iowa, the first year following July 21, 1942, as compared to the previous year. It continued to decrease a little each succeeding year during the war. This past year from July 21, 1945, to July 21, 1946, it decreased 57 per cent from 1941.

The record of delinquents booked in juvenile court in Clinton, Iowa, taken from the court records, with yearly totals, is as follows:

July 21, 1941, to July 21, 1942: 65 boys and 7 girls, total 72.

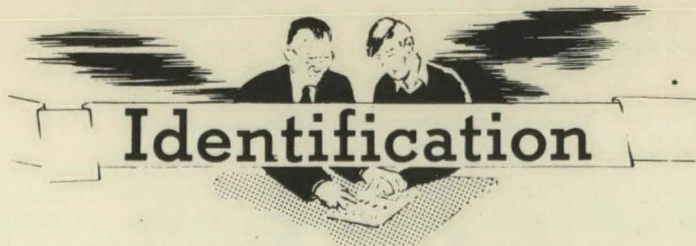
July 21, 1942, to July 21, 1943: 42 boys and 12 girls, total 54.

July 21, 1943, to July 21, 1944: 40 boys and 9 girls, total 49.

July 21, 1944, to July 21, 1945: 37 boys and 9 girls, total 46.

July 21, 1945, to July 21, 1946: 24 boys and 7 girls, total 31.

So, summing it up, I sincerely believe that reasonable curfew ordinances, and they must be reasonable to be workable, and punishing those directly responsible for the delinquency of minors, whether they be the parents or someone else, is the solution to the curtailment of juvenile delinquency not only in Iowa, but in any community.



THE PROBLEM OF QUESTIONABLE PATTERNS IN FINGERPRINT WORK

A fingerprint pattern is published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin each month. The purpose of this is to generate mutual understanding and appreciation of the problems of fingerprint identification work. It is hoped that when fingerprint experts have a similar problem arising in their respective departments, each one will then arrive at the same conclusion in the interpretation and referencing of an unusual fingerprint pattern, thus establishing uniformity in the field.

In considering this subject we must assume that there is a fair knowledge of the fundamentals of fingerprints.

A division of three general groups can be made:

- I. Questionable patterns of inexperience.
- II. Questionable patterns caused by mechanical means.
- III. Questionable patterns due to unusual ridge formations.

Consider the first phase. We can recall very vividly our first experiences in the study of fingerprints; our lack of the knowledge of certain fundamentals; our inexperience, corrected in part by study and by viewing more patterns. Inexperience and lack of study of fundamentals can be the cause of questionable patterns.

Two contributory factors can be enumerated in the second phase.

- A. The fingerprint operator
- B. Scars

The operator who takes the inked impressions can, through poor inking, too much ink, or improper rolling, be the cause of many questionable patterns.

The illustration is a loop type pattern but inasmuch as the delta is not printed, a definite ridge count cannot be obtained.

These particular difficulties can be overcome by having the equipment maintained in good order and by giving the proper training to operators.

Scars, whether deliberate or accidental, are definitely a problem in dealing with fingerprint patterns. Some scars affect only the focal points (delta or core) and cause difficulty with respect to the proper ridge counting or ridge tracing.



IMPROPERLY ROLLED
FINGER IMPRESSION



SCAR NOT MATERIALLY AFFECTING
CLASSIFICATION. CLASSIFIED AS A WHORL
WITH AN OUTER TRACING.

Others are broader in scope and completely efface or destroy the pattern so that the type of pattern cannot be accurately determined. The experts of the FBI offer this solution for classifying a scarred or mutilated finger impression where it is not possible to determine the pattern:

"A badly scarred finger is given the classification of the opposite finger. When there are two badly scarred fingers opposite each other, they are both classified as meeting whorls." This is the same rule which applies to amputated fingers.

FINGERPRINT
CONTAINING A
COMPLETE SCAR.
IT IS GIVEN THE
CLASSIFICATION
OF THE OPPOSITE
FINGER AND REF-
ERENCED TO ALL
POSSIBILITIES.



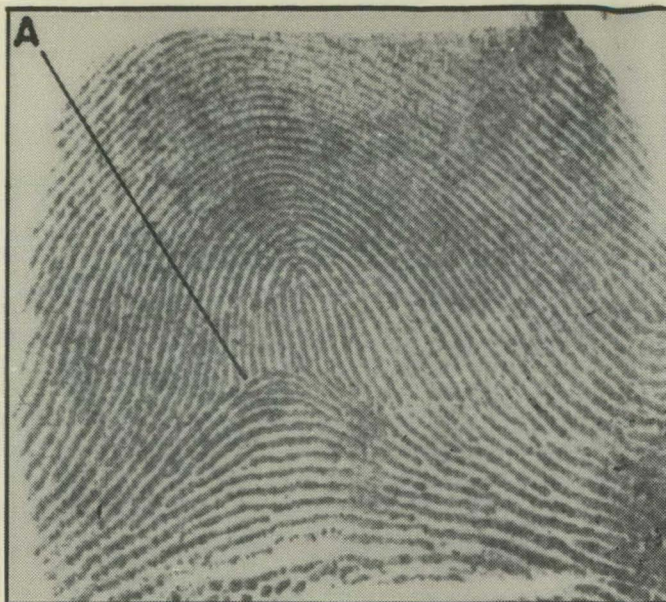
After classification the problem of searching the scarred print arises. It is believed that in the average fingerprint file these types of scars should be referenced and searched in all combinations; that is, each scarred finger in which the pattern area is completely blotted out should receive a reference to the various types of fingerprint patterns.

It is suggested that a separate file be maintained for those fingerprint cards containing more than two badly scarred fingers. This separate file should be composed of an extra copy, either photo-static or photographic, of each card. This could be maintained as a scarred or mutilated file. Such a file will save time when any scarred fingerprints have to be compared or searched.

Let us examine the third phase. Questionable patterns may be due to unusual ridge formations. Ridge formations generally follow a more or less natural trend which enables one to outline certain rules for interpretation. This does not always hold true, however. It may be a group of ridges which forms in a delta area or a core area which in turn causes difficulty in ridge counting or ridge tracing.



A VERY UNUSUAL RIDGE FORMATION, CLASSIFIED AS A WHORL WITH AN INNER TRACING.



A PROBLEM IN RIDGE COUNTING DUE TO DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING THE DELTA, FOUND AT POINT A. THUS, THE PATTERN IS GIVEN THE RIDGE COUNT OF SEVEN.

It is practically impossible to lay down rules for every type of core and delta which may appear. However, definite rules for locating delta and core may be outlined, and, with study and experience, these rules may be applied to the particular problem. Of course there will be referencing which can be handled when it becomes necessary to search or look up a record in the file.

The whole pattern in the illustration at the left is unusual. It may be a combination of types of patterns. Definite rules are outlined with respect to pattern interpretation and these are applied to the particular problem. The patterns that are questionable because they seem to have characteristics of two or more types, can
(Continued Inside Back Cover)

Miscellaneous

UNIDENTIFIED SUSPECTS SOUGHT IN HORNELL MURDER

Patrick Walsh, a railroad carpenter employed in Hornell, New York, was brutally murdered in a railroad camp car on October 19th or 20th, 1946. No information or description of suspects has been obtained other than the fact that two Negroes were seen in the vicinity of the camp car on October 20, and that later a single white man was seen near the car.

The victim was robbed of a sum of money believed to be in excess of \$500.00. The following is a list of the numbers of the stolen bills and their denominations known to have been in the dead man's possession.

Ten Dollar bills:

B44777178A	B76524253C	B51043905D	G75520400B
B47837642A	B79318898C	B54605828D	H44067437A
B35795033C	B82706274C	B76524253G	
B61500739C	B92496911C	C10021977B	
B6508123C	B02690387D	C19289772B	
B7011413C	B09806876D	C19165219C	
B70811473C	B1725688D	F77555770A	

Twenty Dollar bills:

B36093174A	B9659312A	B13727612B	E46605869A
B54776216A	B97141289A	C20793430A	L81538576A
B6957356A	B03139136B	C25613051A	
B93841869A	B08627002B	C00366047*	
B96559312A	B11458935B	D34980753A	

Denominations unknown:

B13767345B	C19196293B
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It is suggested that banks, restaurants, hotels and rooming houses be checked for possible circularization of the money.

A bone-handled two-bladed jackknife with a compass set in one side of the handle and an open face, size 18, white gold or metal, 21-jewel, stem-set Elgin pocket watch with a gold link chain attached were also stolen. The watch chain has a peculiar twist and probably is broken. It is believed that a check of itinerants frequenting areas in proximity to camp cars or other railroad property might yield information in connection with the murder of Walsh. Such information should be transmitted to Lowell T. George, Chief of Police, Hornell, New York.

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**WANTED BY THE FBI
JEWELL JAMES WILLIAMS
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT**

On October 9, 1946, Jewell James Williams was convicted and sentenced to serve five years on each of two counts in an indictment charging him with assaulting two Deputy U. S. Marshals. On October 22, 1945, Williams was sentenced to serve five years' imprisonment for a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Williams and Edward Lee Murray, another Federal prisoner, were being taken to Louisville, Kentucky. En route they were placed in the Rolla, Missouri, jail for safekeeping over night. The prisoners escaped from that jail on the night of October 10, 1946, stole an automobile at St. James, Missouri, and headed for Illinois.

At six o'clock in the evening of October 11, 1946, a nurse and her chauffeur, an elderly Negro, stopped near Braidwood, Illinois, to give aid to two men who appeared to be having car trouble. While he was assisting the pair, the chauffeur, Alonzo W. Porter, was attacked. His injuries proved fatal immediately. The two men abandoned the automobile which was found to be stolen, and fled on foot. One of them, Murray, was apprehended at Detroit, Michigan, on October 14, 1946. Jewell James Williams was identified as the other individual involved. An intense search is being conducted to locate him.

Williams, who is known to have engaged extensively in stealing and selling stolen automobiles, is versed in the automobile registration and transfer laws of a number of states. He indicated his intention of stealing automobiles and selling them at Nashville, Tennessee, or Mobile, Alabama, and then purchasing a machine legitimately and proceeding to Mexico.

Williams is known to have traveled in and/or operated in Arkansas, Connecticut, Arizona, Alabama, Kansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

His modus operandi usually includes a younger man. After a machine is stolen, the younger man with Williams drives the vehicle to an adjoining state to register the car. The youth then accompanies Williams to a Notary Public where he executes a bill of sale transferring the stolen car to Williams. The accomplice works on a commission basis.

Williams also specializes in parking lot thefts by "switching tickets," and varying other methods. He has stolen parking tickets, registered in a local hotel and had automobiles delivered to him at a point where he could establish his identity as a hotel guest. A number of Williams' accomplices have been apprehended. He is known to have associated with numerous women, at least one of whom accompanied him on trips while he was stealing automobiles.

THIS MAN IS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS AND UNDOUBTEDLY IS ARMED. He has informed an accomplice that he will "shoot it out with the law" rather than be arrested.

Since May, 1937, Jewell James Williams has been arrested for charges which include Larceny, Violation of the Postal Laws, Receiving Stolen Property, Automobile Theft, Breaking and Entering, Violation of the Federal Escape Act, Violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, and

Assaulting Federal Officers.

He is described as follows: Age - 27; Date of birth - February 18, 1919, at Strayhorn, Mississippi; Height - 5' 11½"; Weight - 148 pounds; Eyes - Blue; Hair - Light brown; Complexion - Ruddy; Build - Slender; Race - White; Education - Grade school; Occupations - Mechanic, laborer, farmer and truck driver; Scars and Marks - ½" Cut scar above left eyebrow, slight dimple in chin, small scars on right forearm; Dress - Wears sport jackets, sport shirts with braid around the pockets and occasionally wears cowboy boots. Williams' fingerprint classification is 22 M 1 R 13. His FBI Number is 1,510,202. L 3 Wt

In addition to being an Escaped Federal Prisoner, Williams is also the subject of an indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on August 26, 1946, charging him with violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Any person having information which may assist in locating Jewell James Williams is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is nearest your city.

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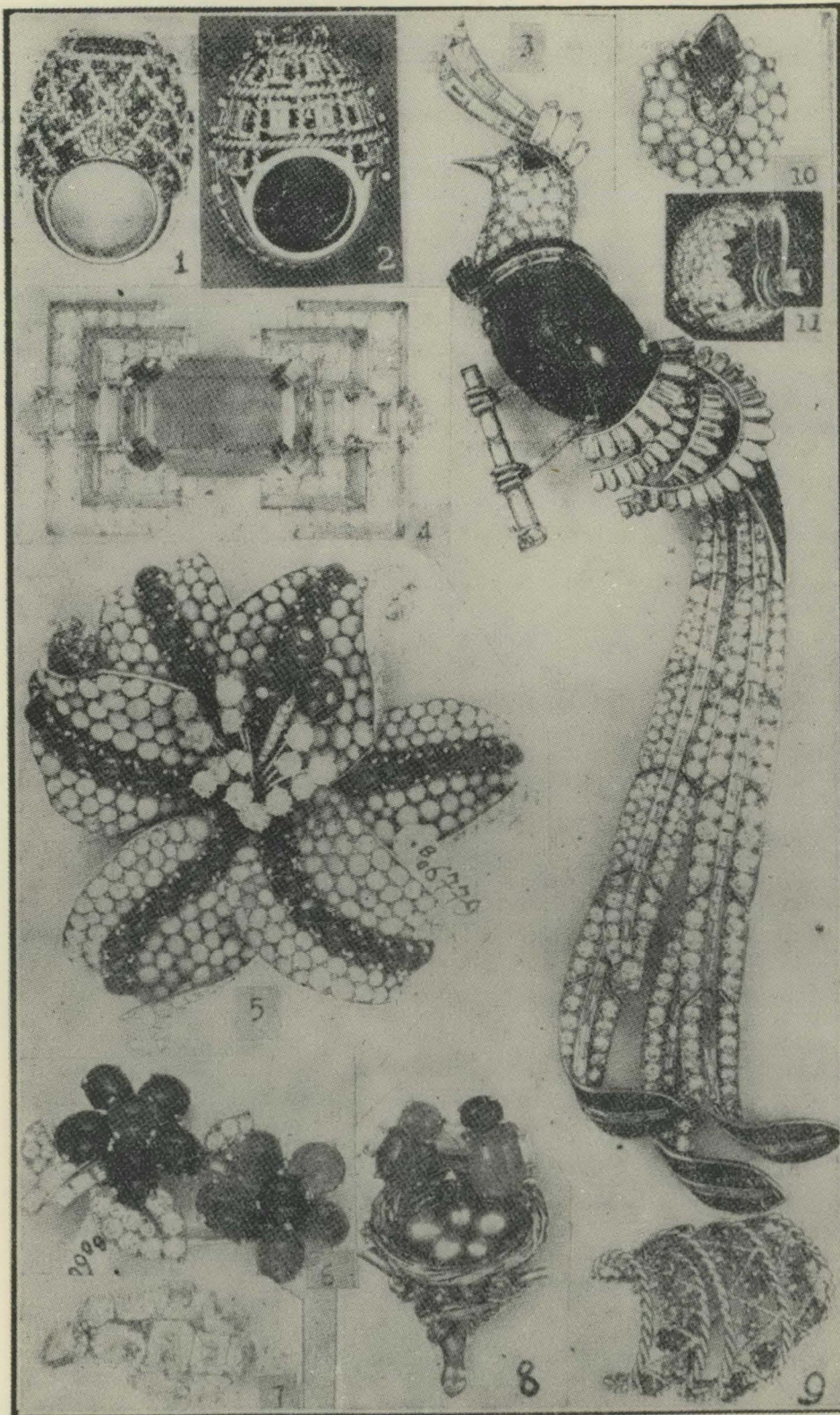
STOLEN WINDSOR JEWELS SOUGHT

On October 16, 1946, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, the property of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, was stolen from a house in the county of Surrey, England. In view of the high value of this property, it is entirely possible that some of the stolen items will be sent into the United States to be fenced.

Local law enforcement agencies are requested to place stops against this jewelry with all local pawn shops. Any information relative to this jewelry should be transmitted immediately to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The items appearing in the accompanying photograph are described as follows by the Metropolitan Police Department, New Scotland Yard, London, England: (1) lady's square emerald ring, set in gold, surrounded by emeralds and rubies, rope design; (2) lady's gold ring, large diamond in center surrounded with large baguette diamonds; (3) diamond and sapphire bird brooch, sapphire cabochon center; (4) square aquamarine brooch, surrounded by diamonds and aquamarines; (5) diamond, turquoise and sapphire brooch, shape of lily; (6) brooch, consisting of emerald daisy and sapphire daisy, surrounded by diamonds; (7) small clip, leaf shape, consisting of blue diamonds; (8) brooch, consisting of gold nest, containing pearls and 3 birds made of emeralds, rubies, sapphires and diamonds; (9) pair gold and emerald earrings, rope design; (10) pair turquoise earrings, carved sapphire centers and diamonds; (11) pair diamond ball earrings, set baguette and round diamonds. Some of the photographs have been reduced. Additional valuable jewelry is also missing.

Stolen



The pattern illustrated below is a rather unusual loop type formation. It appears there are present two deltas with a recurve in front of each. However, close examination reveals that there is no recurving ridge in front of the delta formation on the right. Therefore, this pattern is classified in the Identification Division of the FBI as a 17-count loop.



QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

(Continued from Page 16)

be classified by strict adherence to the definitions in deducing a preference classification.

With these rules in mind, the fingerprint man can ascertain whether the particular formation in question meets the outlined requirements. All will agree that the pattern reviewed is questionable. A certain amount of deviation must be expected. However, if the problem is analyzed with an open mind, a general agreement may be reached.

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



JEWELL JAMES WILLIAMS, with aliases

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 18 and 19.