

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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January 1, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

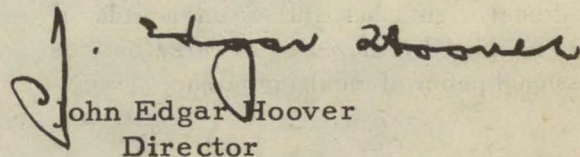
"I do vow that I shall always consider the high calling of law enforcement to be an honorable profession...I recognize fully my responsibilities to defend the right, to protect the weak, to aid the distressed, and to uphold the law in public duty and in private living."

The above is an excerpt from the FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers. Thousands of officers throughout the United States have voluntarily joined Special Agents of the FBI in affixing their signatures to this declaration. The signers include representatives of city, county and state law enforcement agencies who have thus made known their desire to render the highest possible public service.

This concept of duty is an outstanding characteristic of the American way of life. It is in marked contrast to practices employed in those countries where individual rights are subordinated to the demands of a police state.

Members of the law enforcement profession in the United States have the tremendous responsibility of serving as the guardians and symbols of justice and order provided under our democratic form of government. For all who are dedicated to its preservation, this is a welcome task.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

(This concludes Professor Miller's article begun in the December 1950 issue)

Effect of Delay

Under our system of law it is deemed essential to place a judicial officer between the law-enforcement officer and an arrested person without unnecessary delay. Hence, the first duty of an officer upon making an arrest is to take the individual before a magistrate. It is at this point that the natural desire of the officer to interrogate the suspect, perhaps at some length, comes into conflict with the statutory, as distinct from constitutional, right of the suspect to prompt arraignment.

Of primary interest to Federal officers and the District of Columbia police are three decisions of the Supreme Court and the new rule 5 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

In *McNabb v. United States*,²² an agent of the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue was killed. Agents arrested five members of the McNabb family over a 2-day period on suspicion of murder. They were described as unsophisticated country people of limited schooling. Each was interrogated upon arrest, the actual killer, last arrested, confessing within 6 hours. At the Federal trial, the record being barren as to time of arraignment, the defendants were convicted largely on the basis of the confessions. The Supreme Court reversed. Without deciding whether the confessions were voluntary, the Court held them inadmissible as evidence because obtained during illegal detention. The Court pointed out that its decision was not based on a constitutional right, but rather on a rule of evidence adopted by the court to carry out the congressional policy of requiring prompt arraignment.²³

²² 318 U. S. 332 (1943).

²³ See 142 Fed. (2d) 904 (1944) for retrial and subsequent admission of confession on grounds that arraignment was, in fact, timely. See H. R. 3690, 78th Cong., 89 Cong. Rec. 9711 (1943) for text of Hobbs bill, never passed, intended to nullify the McNabb rule.

Law Enforcement Methods and Due Process of Law

by ROBERT W. MILLER, Professor of Law, Syracuse
University College of Law

The following year *Mitchell v. United States*²⁴ was decided. The defendant was arrested for housebreaking and larceny. Immediately upon his arrival at the police station, he admitted his guilt. After this oral confession, he was illegally detained for 8 days prior to his arraignment before a committing magistrate. The Supreme Court held that the trial court had properly admitted testimony of the oral confession as the illegal subsequent detention did not retroactively change the circumstances under which the confession was made.

In drafting the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, two possibilities were open, namely, to include the *McNabb* view by stating interim confessions obtained during a period of unnecessary delay should be inadmissible or merely to require, as most States do, that the arrestee be taken before the appropriate commissioner "without unnecessary delay." Rule 5 (a)²⁵ embraces the latter language, hence a question arose as to its effect.

Upshaw v. United States,²⁶ decided in 1948, answered this question. Petitioner, with an education reaching through the first year of high school, was arrested in his room in an apparently drunken condition at 2 a. m. on suspicion of larceny. Thirty-one hours later he confessed and was thereafter arraigned. No physical coercion was used and he was interrogated only six times for not more than a half-hour's duration by one or the other of two detectives. The case rested entirely on the confession and he was convicted. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the ground that the confession was obtained by questioning during a period of unexcused delay in violation of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

²⁴ 322 U. S. 65 (1944).

²⁵ 18 U. S. C. A., S. 3060 (1948).

²⁶ 335 U. S. 410 (1948). See 1 Syracuse Law Rev. 158 (1949).

The *McNabb* decision made reference to the need for "civilized standards" in criminal law enforcement methods. In the *Mitchell* case, the term "psychological pressure" as a byproduct of illegal detention made its appearance. In the *Upshaw* case it was argued that the methods employed against the defendant were in accordance with usual police procedures, to which the Court replied "however usual this practice, it is in violation of law."

Insofar as the Federal courts are concerned, these three cases emphasized the nonadmissibility of confessions obtained during a period of unreasonable delay in arraignment. The significance of the Federal rule to State and local officers is the possibility of the majority's thinking being carried over to State confession cases on appeal to the Supreme Court under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment.

State Confession Cases on Appeal— Concluded

The *Brown* and *Chambers* decisions were unanimous in reversing the State convictions. In all others, unanimity did not prevail.

In 1949, three more State confession cases came before the Supreme Court.²⁷ In *Watts v. Indiana*,²⁸ the petitioner was convicted of murder. His confession, obtained during a prolonged detention in solitary confinement without arraignment or advice as to constitutional rights and after extended interrogation by relays of officers, was received against him. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction (6 to 3), writing in part:

In holding that the due process clause bars police procedure which violates the basic notions of our accusatorial mode of prosecuting crime and vitiates a conviction based on the fruits of such procedure, we apply the due process clause to its historic function of assuring appropriate procedure before liberty is curtailed or life is taken. We are deeply mindful of the anguishing problems which the incidence of crime presents to the States. But the history of the criminal law proves overwhelmingly that brutal methods of law enforcement are essentially self-defeating, whatever may be their effect in a particular case. . . . Law triumphs when the natural impulses aroused by a shocking crime yield to the safeguards which our civilization has evolved for an administration of criminal justice at once rational and effective.²⁹

²⁷ See note on these decisions in *Syracuse Law Review* (Fall 1949).

²⁸ 338 U. S. 49, 69 S. Ct. 1347 (1949).

²⁹ *Id.*, 69 S. Ct., at 1350.

In *Turner v. Pennsylvania*,³⁰ and *Harris v. South Carolina*³¹ (both 5 to 4), the Supreme Court reversed State murder convictions. The confessions in these cases were obtained under conditions similar to those in the *Watts* case except for the solitary confinement factor. Justice Jackson, in a dissenting opinion, raised the question whether the restrictions imposed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights:

require us to hold that the State may not take into custody and question one suspected of an unwitnessed murder. If it does, the people of this country must discipline themselves to seeing their police stand by helplessly while those suspected of murder prowls about unmolested. Is it a necessary price to pay for the fairness which we know as "due process of law"? And if not a necessary one, should it be demanded by this Court? I do not know the ultimate answer to these questions; but, for the present, I should not increase the handicap on society.³²

It must be remembered that in none of these State court confession cases was reversal predicated solely upon an unreasonable delay in arraignment. Other factors were also present. Irrespective of future decisions formulating minimum standards by which State and local police practices in obtaining confessions will be measured, the Supreme Court has become the final arbiter in such matters by resort to the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment in regulating this aspect of State administration of criminal justice.

Conclusion

Suppose that a plea of guilty is entered by an accused after making a confession under circumstances which would preclude its use. Would a conviction upon such a plea be in violation of the due process clause? In *Townsend v. Burke*,³³ the Supreme Court gave a negative answer, no allegation being made that the prior treatment induced the plea.

Or, again, does the fact that an initial confession was made under circumstances which would render it inadmissible prevent the use of a later confession made after a change of conditions? In *United States v. Bayer*,³⁴ the Supreme Court stated:

³⁰ 338 U. S. 62, 69 S. Ct. 1352 (1949).

³¹ 338 U. S. 68, 69 S. Ct. 1354 (1949).

³² 338 U. S. 61, 69 S. Ct. 1359 (1949).

³³ 334 U. S. 736 (1948). Cf. *Waley v. Johnson*, 139 Fed. (2d) 117 (C. A. 9th 1943).

³⁴ 331 U. S. 532 (1947).

But this Court has never gone so far as to hold that making a confession under circumstances which preclude its use, perpetually disables the confessor from making a usable one after those conditions have been removed . . .³⁵

Would the fact that an inadmissible confession has been obtained bar its use, not as evidence at the trial, but for possible investigative leads which it might contain? Certainly the State court confession cases discussed herein would not preclude a conviction based upon evidence secured from the investigative leads in such a confession.

Assume that State or local officers, contrary to State law, arrest and detain persons suspected of committing a State crime, neglecting to arraign them. Interrogation reveals some of the persons arrested and detained are violators of Federal law. Will the period of illegal State detention count against Federal agents subsequently notified who thereafter promptly arrest and arraign as required by the *McNabb* and *Upshaw* decisions applicable to Federal prosecutions? This problem, the essence of which involves the need for immediate notification of the appropriate Federal agency, has not been squarely decided. However, in *Anderson v. United States*,³⁶ several defendants were charged with conspiring to damage property owned by the TVA. Some were arrested by the sheriff without a warrant for a State misdemeanor on April 24 and the rest a few days later, none being arraigned as required by State law. While so detained FBI agents interrogated them, several confessing. Upon being taken into Federal custody they were promptly arraigned and subsequently convicted. The Supreme Court, in reversing the convictions because of the admission of such confessions stated:

Therefore, the fact that the Federal officers themselves were not formally guilty of illegal conduct does not affect the admissibility of the evidence which they secured improperly through collaboration with State officers. . . .³⁷

Certainly, therefore, prompt notification by State and local officers is most essential for a successful Federal prosecution.

This article will have served its purpose if it has contributed to a better understanding by State and local officers of the Supreme Court decisions on these matters which so vitally affect law-enforcement officers in their constant warfare against crime.

³⁵ *Id.* at 540. See *Lyons v. Oklahoma*, *supra*, note 18.

³⁶ 318 U. S. 350 (1943).

³⁷ *Id.* at 356.

La Crosse Chief Retires

Herman F. Rick, Chief of Police, La Crosse, Wis., retired on June 1, 1950, after devoting almost 38 years to the profession of law enforcement.

Chief Rick, who was born in La Crosse, entered on duty as a patrolman for the La Crosse Police Department on September 12, 1912. Rising through the ranks, he was appointed chief of police in 1939.

An active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police, Herman Rick served on the legislative committee of the latter organization.

Chief Rick believes that the success of a police department depends largely on one thing; namely, the degree of cooperation existing between the organization and all other agencies engaged in law enforcement work.

The chief expects to devote a portion of his leisure time to occasional fishing expeditions on the Mississippi. He states, however, that his retirement will not mean inactivity, since Mrs. Rick will supervise the completion of a number of jobs which have accumulated at home over a period of years.



Former Chief Herman F. Rick.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Introduction

Probably no other city of comparable size in the United States plays host to as many guests in any 1 day as does the city of Pasadena on New Year's Day. The expeditious handling of hundreds of thousands of motor vehicles over our few miles of city streets within a few short hours is a most complex problem and is only possible by strictly adhering to a preconceived plan of traffic control.

On that day nearly 2 million persons converge on the Crown City to view the famed Tournament of Roses parade, the post-parade exhibit of floats, the famous football classic in the Rose Bowl and the horse races at nearby Santa Anita Park. The problem is extremely complicated, not only because of the vastness of the crowd, but also because of the different times during the day that the events occur.

The Traffic Problem

Early in the morning all traffic is inbound into the city for the purpose of viewing the parade. Immediately after the parade there is a congested period as part of the traffic, moving toward the post-parade exhibit of floats, meets other traffic leaving the city. This outbound traffic also meets other inbound traffic headed for the Rose Bowl. Just as the congestion reaches its peak between noon and 1 p. m., the race track crowd attempts to pass through the city for Santa Anita Park.

Naturally, much thought and months of planning are given to the control of traffic on this day. It can be said that when the area involved is comparatively small, as in the case of Pasadena, overall control of traffic from the air is highly desirable. This is true because the entire area can be covered in an extremely short time, trouble spots detected and necessary traffic diversion made before the conditions reach blockade proportions. Troublesome conditions can be photographed and engineering defects carefully analyzed. But before air control can be inaugurated, there is much

New Year's Day in Pasadena, California

by CLARENCE H. MORRIS, *Chief of Police,
Pasadena, Calif.*

ground work to be done, not only before the event but during its progress as well.

Attacking the Problem

In our case, the first consideration was the preparation of a budget to cover the cost of policing the city on New Year's Day. On January 1, 1950, this cost amounted to approximately \$25,000. After the budget was approved, the police department held conferences with representatives of the Pacific Coast Conference and with Tournament of Roses officials. Sites were decided upon for the formation and disbanding areas. The line of march was determined and a time set for the parade to begin.

With this necessary information at hand, the police department set to work preparing its plan for traffic control. To do this, a large map of Pasadena and its environs was used. Streets were inked in to denote use—some indicating special routes from city boundaries to parade line and to Rose Bowl, others showing "no parking streets."



Chief Clarence H. Morris.

The location of overhead banners and other traffic directional signs and closed areas where barricades were to be used were drawn in, as was the formation area, disbanding area, and the parade route.

Planning the Routing of Traffic

The parade route was divided into districts—approximately six blocks long—and a time set for the closing of each district to cross traffic, this being about 15 minutes before the arrival of the first float. Legends were determined to denote on the map locations of officers, fire equipment, ambulances, first-aid stations, tow cars, and information booths, all of which were strategically located along the parade route. Emergency lanes also were indicated for use of emergency equipment which might have to cross the parade line, and necessary physical barriers were indicated to keep the lanes clear of spectators and vehicles. Streets over which traffic would move in a single direction were indicated, as well as those over which the

flow would be controlled by use of portable lane markers.

Upon determining the width of roadway along the parade line required for the protection and movement of floats, arrangements were made to have a 3-inch blue line painted on either side of the street, indicating the point to which spectators could enter the street. These are known as "honor lines" and as they are approximately 10 feet from the curb, make it possible for more than twice the number of people to assemble than if all were obliged to occupy the sidewalk area.

Publicity being of major importance, credentials were designed to quickly identify vehicles and individuals representing the press, television, radio, and officials to expedite their movement from one event to the other.

Community Cooperation

When all this had been carefully worked out on the map, supervisory officers of our department



In-bound parade traffic, New Year's Day.

studied the plan. The chiefs of police from surrounding communities were invited to confer with the department for an explanation of how traffic should enter Pasadena. These other cities included Los Angeles, Alhambra, Glendale, San Marino, Arcadia, and South Pasadena. After this had been accomplished, these cities set up their own plans for feeding traffic to Pasadena's main arterials.

As approximately 1,300 officers are required to handle traffic on that day, appeals for assistance went out to the California Highway Patrol, the Los Angeles County sheriff's office, and the Los Angeles Police Department. Being assured of their complete cooperation, their supervising officers were called into conference to familiarize them with the plan.

Later special instructions were sent to department heads affected, covering in detail the duties to be performed by their volunteer officers assigned at a particular location. This information included the stations, location, and the number of officers required. Seven hundred and twenty-six policemen were made available this year by the Los Angeles Police Department. Similar lists were prepared for the sheriff's office, the highway patrol, and of course, for the Pasadena police and our reserve force. So far as possible our own men were assigned key positions because of their familiarity with the city.

A conference was also held with representatives of all transportation systems operating within the city; namely, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Sante Fe, and Pacific Electric Railroads, numerous interurban coach lines and locally operated Pasadena city lines. Every effort is made to disperse the crowd along the entire 5-mile parade line and by storing transportation facilities at strategic locations adjacent to the parade line, spectators may leave the area with a minimum of confusion and delay for their homes or other events they plan to attend.

A comprehensive 12-page booklet is prepared for the officer's use. Indexed for quick reference, it includes maps and information answering most questions which may be asked by the public.

Communications

All of this work is completed about a month ahead of parade day. At about this time plans are drawn up for communications. The basic feature of this set-up is the main transmitter at police



Pasadena's 100,000-capacity Rose Bowl.

headquarters. It acts as intermediary between central control which is usually a blimp, and more than 50 two-way radio equipped mobile units on the ground. An order from central control, for instance, would be relayed instantly to the proper unit, or a request from the ground would be flashed to central control, the situation considered, and an immediate radio reply given by the chief.

In addition to all of the department's cars and motorcycles, all ambulances, fire trucks, public utilities emergency repair units, towing trucks, and all parade marshal's cars (one leading each division of the parade) are radio equipped. Two-way radio equipped jeeps stationed along the parade line also provide a communication network of inestimable value for any and all emergency contingencies. Parade marshals, with telephones, are located along the parade route to spot trouble and call for needed help.

In addition to two-way mobile radio units stationed in the formation and disbanding areas, they are placed at principal traffic diversional points throughout the city and at several locations in the Rose Bowl, where extensive parking areas have been laid out. More than 30,000 vehicles are stored during the game.

Rose Bowl game bound traffic from each roadway is directed into a specified parking area to prevent cross traffic and during the last few minutes before game time when most parking space is

occupied, the Rose Bowl communication network is used extensively to direct vehicles to available parking space on the outer fringe of the area.

Routine Duties

It may be of interest also to remind the reader that despite the demands made upon the department for emergency and special service, routine police service must be carried on during the entire day. In addition to routine calls, full investigation is made of all cases coming to our attention. This is accomplished by personnel assigned independently of those on special parade detail or at the Rose Bowl. Added personnel is required to man telephone switchboard, dispatching, and sergeant's office, as well as a completely staffed police substation and jail quarters at the Rose Bowl.

Last but not least, through the medium of the press, the public becomes acquainted with various schedules and events and the facilities arranged for their comfort and pleasure. The Pasadena Police Department is well pleased with its police arrangement for the day but holds an annual critique following the events, always seeking to better its traffic-control techniques. That the department justified the time and effort given to its planning and execution may be judged from the fact that not a single traffic fatality marred the day's activity.

★ ★ ★

Daily Bulletin

Each day the men of the Winston-Salem, N. C., Police Department receive a bulletin containing information on subjects ranging from the larceny of a laundry bundle to mayhem and murder.

This daily bulletin, begun on November 1, 1948, was designed to meet certain needs of the department. It was observed that officers in the various divisions were not cognizant of the many police problems which were constantly arising unless they were personally affected. For example, a series of crimes (such as breaking and entering) on one side of town was not always adequately brought to the attention of the officers working on another side, or to the shifts not primarily concerned.

Secondly, it was believed that there should be a means of transmitting information concerning wanted persons, fugitives, stolen property, procedures for handling new problems arising in the department, etc., other than by word of mouth.

Thirdly, a need was felt for a simple means of disseminating to all personnel the various types of information which the chief and administrative officers felt should be made available to them.

A daily bulletin appeared to be the answer. As a result, such a bulletin, prepared by the records division under the direction of Capt. Justus M. Tucker, is published every day except Sunday.

If any officer has information which he feels should be published, he submits it to his superior who passes it on to the records division. At 10 a. m. each day an employee of the records division contacts the officer in charge of each of the divisions for any item which he may have for the bulletin.

Captain Tucker, who is in charge of the department's training program, has used the bulletin freely as a training instrument. The department has stressed personality and character development in its training programs.

Announcements and explanations of new ordinances, new laws, changes in traffic and taxicab regulations and departmental policies and instructions are published. For example, a system of one-way streets, with resulting numerous changes in traffic regulations, was recently established. The essential information was carried in the bulletin. As another example, the functions, jurisdiction, and activities of the newly created office of taxicab inspector were set forth fully. With the extension of the city limits, through use of the bulletin each officer was provided with a sketch showing the new and old city limits.

The chief of police has designated the bulletin as an official organ of police information. He has ordered that all personnel be provided a copy daily. Police personnel are held responsible for reading the bulletin and governing themselves in accordance with instructions carried therein. Official orders previously were given solely by word of mouth. Occasionally an officer not present at the time would fail to receive general instructions. Now, however, the bulletin is always available to him.

Items of interest, athletic events, personal news items, and pistol club news, are carried in the bulletin. The effect on morale is noticeably good. Reaction on the part of the men has been most favorable. The administrative officers use the bulletin freely.

The physical make-up is simple. Different colored paper is used for the pages of the bulletin and frequent illustrations add interest.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Introduction

In many types of investigations conducted by law-enforcement agencies, the evidence includes documents on which writing in some form has been obliterated. In some cases, the obliteration has been made by a criminal in the furtherance of a fraudulent scheme. Erased endorsements on stolen checks and altered entries on operator's licenses in auto-theft cases are representative of such fraudulent schemes. However, circumstances of a noncriminal nature may also have been the cause of obliterations as illustrated by badly soaked and mutilated identity papers found on the body of an unidentified victim of accidental drowning.

In numerous cases of these types the FBI Laboratory receives requests to restore obliterated writing on evidence submitted. The scientific techniques employed by the FBI Laboratory are making it possible to break many of these cases which might otherwise remain unsolved.

The particular technique used to restore obliterated writing depends on the method which has been used to cause the obliteration, and whether the original writing was handwritten with ink or pencil, or whether it was mechanically prepared with a printing machine such as a typewriter or rubber stamp device. Some of the techniques used and problems connected with the restoration of obliterated writing are presented here, with reference to pencil writing, ink writing, and mechanical printing.

Pencil Writing

The basis for the successful restoration of obliterated pencil writing is the amount of graphite remaining in the pencil marks where the erasure has been made. The use of infra-red photography has been found to be one of the best methods for developing erased pencil writing when traces of graphite remain in the original writing.

If all of the graphite pencil markings have been removed in the erasing process, infrared photog-

Restoration of Obliterated Writing

raphy will not restore the writing. Should this problem exist, it may be possible to take advantage of the indentations made in the paper by the pencil. These indentations, if they are present, can best be made visible by causing a beam of light to strike the erased area at a very sharp angle. This will cause shadows to appear wherever there are indentations. By placing the document in various positions with respect to the source of light, it may be possible to determine the writing which has been erased. The document can also be photographed while in these various positions, thus making a photographic record of the erased writing.

If the indentations are of insufficient depth and practically all of the pencil markings have been removed by erasing, an attempt may be made to restore the original writing by placing the document in an iodine fuming chamber. The success of this method depends on the composition of the paper and the degree of fiber disturbance made by the pencil in the writing process.

In some cases the pencil writing may have been covered with some overlaying material, thus obliterating the writing completely or partially. A suicide note, scribbled in pencil and covered with blood, is frequently submitted for handwriting comparison to establish whether or not it is actually in the handwriting of the suicide victim. The use of infrared photography will generally help to make the writing more readable and the handwriting characteristics clearer.

When the blood has dried in a thick layer on the document, it may be necessary to wash off some of it in order to make it possible to develop the writing. This process will alter the document to the extent that its appearance will not be the same after the blood has been washed off.

If the pencil writing, such as an endorsement on a stolen check, has been erased and another endorsement in ink has been placed in the erased area, it may be possible to "drop out" the ink writing and at the same time develop the original pencil writing by infrared photography. This method is illustrated in figure 1. In the case illustrated by figure 1, traces of graphite in the pencil writing

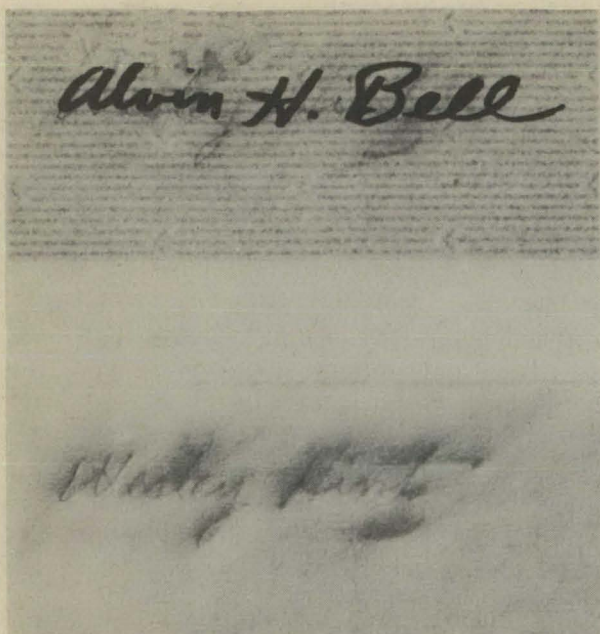


Figure 1.

were picked up by infrared photography. The use of side lighting, while the document was being photographed, caused shadows to appear in the indentations present.

If the pencil writing has been covered over with an ink which cannot be "dropped out" by infrared photography or the use of selected filters, it may be possible to apply a chemical bleach to the ink, making it invisible and thus revealing the pencil writing. This method will also alter the document to the extent that its original appearance will be changed.

Ink Writing

If ink writing has been obliterated by the use of a chemical ink eradicator, it is often possible to restore this writing by the application of certain chemicals to the obliterated area. This method will alter the document to the extent that the original writing will be made visible and some stains may be left on the document. Photographing obliterated ink writing under ultra-violet light will often cause the original writing to be developed because of the fluorescent quality of the obliterated writing. Figure 2 is an illustration of the latter method, the use of which will not alter the document in any way.

Ink writing covered with pencil writing can usually be made visible by carefully erasing the

pencil writing without disturbing the ink writing to any perceptible degree. If the ink writing has been covered with some material like india ink it may be necessary to use a chemical solvent to remove as much of this material as possible. Careful scraping with a sharp knife may also remove enough of the overlaying material to make visible the writing which has been covered. Depending on the amount and solubility of the overlaying material, it may be necessary to use both a scraping action and a chemical solvent. It should be noted that, although these methods result in changing the appearance of the document, the writing which is uncovered may result in solving the case.

Mechanical Printing

Typewriting, rubber stamp printing, and any other type of mechanical printing may have been obliterated by removing the printing from the document through erasing, scraping with a knife, or by means of any similar mechanical operation. If all of the printing has been removed in this manner, it is usually difficult to restore the original printing. If, however, fragments of the printing remain on the paper it may be possible by careful study of the fragmentary letter formations to determine the content of the obliterated writing.

Consideration is also given to the oily matter present in inks used in mechanical printing. If this oily matter has penetrated into the paper

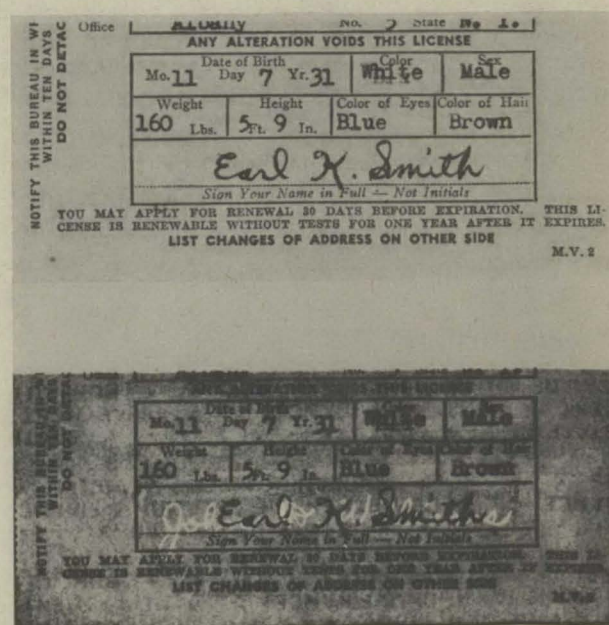


Figure 2.

fibers in a sufficient quantity and to a great enough depth, it may be possible to read the obliterated letters by examination over transmitted light or by fuming in an iodine chamber. The use of selected color filters in photographing the evidence may also help in the restoration of the obliteration.

With reference to printing and typewriter inks it should be noted that these inks do not as a general rule contain invisible substances which may be restored to visible forms in the same manner in which certain bleached writing inks may be made visible by the application of appropriate chemical reagents.

If the mechanical print has not been removed but has been covered with an overlaying material such as pencil or ink writing, the techniques for restoration are similar to the techniques described for the restoration of ink writing which has been covered with an overlaying material. In figure 3, a return address on an extortion letter had been scratched out with ink. It was determined that this return address had been made with a rubber stamp outfit. The entire return address was restored by washing off some of the ink used for obliterating and subsequently photographing it. There was used a selected filter which dropped out still more of the color of the ink used to make the obliteration. Although this method altered the appearance of the document, it provided information which pointed to the original source of the envelope. If the obliterated printing is of such chemical content that it can be photographed by the infrared method it may not be necessary to wash off, bleach, or otherwise remove the obliterating material. If this is possible, no changes will be made in the document.

Inks used in mechanical printing do not generally bleach as well as most ordinary writing inks. For this reason, mechanical printing which has been covered over with writing ink can usually be made readable in the quickest manner by applying a chemical bleach on the overlaying ink. This process will alter the appearance of the document but will reveal the obliterating writing.

Suggestions to Contributors

The techniques mentioned in this article, which involve a mechanical operation or a chemical process, will bring about slight changes in the original appearance of the document. This should be kept in mind by the investigating officer

when he submits the document for examination because of frequent objections in courts of law to the admissibility of evidence which has in any way been altered or changed in appearance.

In all cases involving obliterated writing, the FBI Laboratory has always adhered to the policy of first using only those methods which do not alter the appearance of the evidence to any perceptible degree. If these methods are unsuccessful, techniques which may alter the document slightly are used only if specific authority to do so is given by the contributing agency. In order to save time, the contributing agency should inform the FBI Laboratory at the time the evidence is originally submitted whether tests resulting in changes in the document may be applied.

Documents bearing obliterated writing should be placed in cellophane envelopes as soon as it is known that they are evidence, in order that they will be well protected. Care should be taken to insure that they will not be creased or folded or mutilated by staples. The documents should be identified in the letter requesting the examination and should be transmitted to the FBI Laboratory by registered mail.

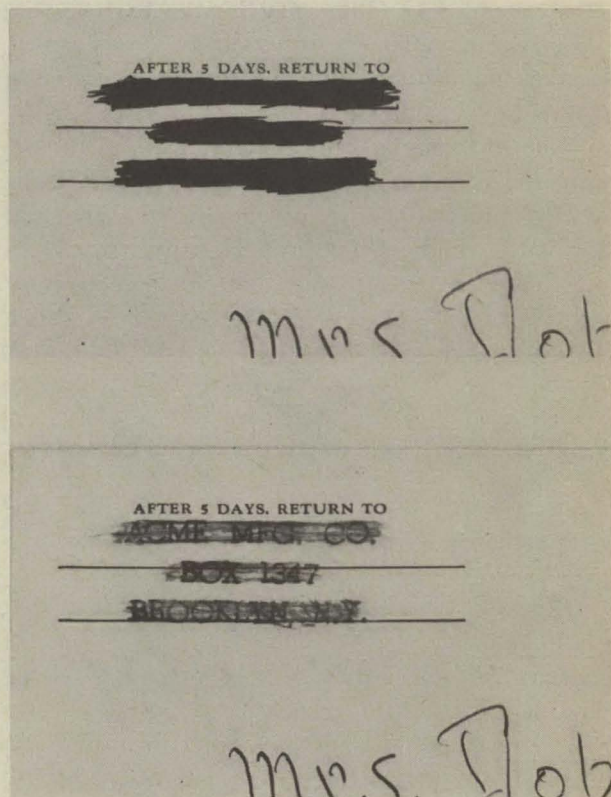


Figure 3.

IDENTIFICATION

Typing Section

All fingerprint cards and communications requesting information available in the fingerprint records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after being processed through the name indices and the fingerprint files of the Identification Division, are forwarded to one central unit where the appropriate replies are prepared. This unit is known as the Typing Section.

Upon receipt in the Typing Section, fingerprint cards and communications are directed through certain channels of preparation. In those instances where a search of a fingerprint card does not disclose a prior record, the acknowledgments are prepared by using specially equipped standard typewriters and continuous forms of cards and tissue copies. This procedure permits the preparation of an index card for the FBI indices and at the same time a carbon copy which is utilized as an acknowledgment to the contributor of the fingerprint card. Considering the large volume of criminal fingerprint cards handled daily, the advantages of using the continuous form of card and tissue copy are apparent. There is eliminated the need for preparing individual acknowledgments, and efficiency is increased by

Processing Requests for FBI Identification Data



Preparation of index cards with carbon copies.

eliminating the process of inserting individual cards into the typewriter.

Photographic Copies

The recent adoption of a photographic machine for copying essential data from a fingerprint card for the name file has proven highly efficient in the handling of noncriminal prints which reflect no record after search in the fingerprint files. This



General view of Typing Section.



Making photographic copy for use as index card.

apparatus copies the name, classification, rolled impressions, and signature of the individual in one exposure onto a 3- by 5-inch form which is the standard size of FBI index cards. The process is fully automatic with the sole exception of placing the fingerprint cards into the copying position. Manual operation is thus cut to a minimum with a resulting increase in accuracy and production. A trained operator of this machine can produce an average of 4,500 cards in an 8-hour day. This is the equivalent of the production of 20 typists doing the same work manually.

Master Docket Sheets

When the search of a newly received fingerprint card results in the location of a prior criminal rec-



Preparation of master docket sheet.

ord, the reply is prepared on a form heretofore known to contributors as T-2 and currently being renumbered as 1-4. This form serves as a master docket sheet and is prepared when the Identification Division receives a second criminal fingerprint record for a particular individual. The master sheet is prepared on a specially treated paper which can be preserved for an indefinite number of years. Electric typewriters are equipped with extra spools to carry, in addition to the standard ribbon, a paper-backed aniline dye ribbon, for use in preparing these master sheets. The regular ribbon travels in front of the master paper to give a positive print for proofreading, and the aniline dye ribbon travels behind the master sheet to give a negative print for transfer to the copy sheets by a liquid duplicating process. As subsequent information is received, these sheets can be removed

from file, new information added, and a complete copy of the record quickly run off. This process eliminates the need for retyping all available information each time a subsequent inquiry is received. For example, a record consisting of 50 fingerprint entries, and an equal number of notations, can be prepared after typing two or three lines of the latest entry.

The master sheets are helpful not only in acknowledging fingerprint cards, but also in assembling information available from the fingerprint record to be forwarded in reply to letters of inquiry. There are many instances in which they can be used in acknowledging inquiries, without the necessity of dictating letters in reply. They are also used to notify agencies which have requested the posting of wanted notices, when subjects have been apprehended. Copies of records reproduced from master sheets are attached to noncriminal fingerprint cards which are returned to contributors. An average of 4,100 fingerprint records are handled daily in the Typing Section. These records consist of 1½ pages of data, on the average, with the result that over 6,000 master sheets are handled each day in the processing of these files. Upon completion of the proofreading of all material prepared for con-



Proofreader checking all material on hand with data on master docket sheet.

tributors, these master sheets are put through a duplicating process and the information is transferred to the required number of pages. Since duplicate copies of each record are often required in order to advise various agencies having an interest in a particular record, approximately 25,000 pages are prepared and disseminated each day from the master sheets.

Handling of Mail

At the present time, approximately 4,500 replies are prepared each day in connection with fingerprint cards of individuals for whom prior criminal records have not been located. Since there are also prepared a daily average of 4,100 acknowledgements consisting of approximately



Sorting mail by locality before posting.

25,000 sheets of records, a mailing problem is presented. The mail is cleared out of the Typing Section twice a day. In order to minimize mailing costs, all material going to a particular agency is assembled for mailing at one time, when it is practicable to do so without causing delay. The mail is first sorted into groups according to States, cities, and the 12,000 or more contributors. When thus assembled, the mail is then folded and placed in envelopes for mailing. All folding, sealing, and postal stamping is done by machine, when possible, as an efficiency measure.

Suggestion

All of these procedures followed in the Typing Section are designed to handle law-enforcement agencies' requests with a maximum of speed. It

is necessary to continue for the time being the return of applicant fingerprint cards with either a criminal record attached, or bearing a notation to the effect that no criminal data has been located. It is suggested that contributors themselves can assist in expediting replies by using standard fingerprint cards and disposition sheets on which complete data has been entered.

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Fingertip Evidence

On March 24, 1950, the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department received a complaint that a gasoline filling station had been entered.

Detective LeRoy Smith was dispatched to the scene of the burglary. During his crime scene search, the officer observed that a radiator of the hot water type had fallen against the wall, apparently in the course of the burglary. Inspecting the area closely, Detective Smith noticed a cloth glove pinned between the radiator and the wall. The glove was brought to the Columbus Police Department for a careful examination. This disclosed a gruesome piece of evidence consisting of a fingertip in the ring-finger stall of the glove.

Approximately 2 weeks after the incident, Columbus police officers had occasion to question an individual concerning another crime. It was noticed that the subject's right ring finger was bandaged, and he explained his injury by stating that the tip of his finger had been bitten off in a fight.

Sergeant Edgar Reeves recalled the unsolved burglary and the recovery of the fingertip. He searched the files and found a prior arrest record for the subject and fingerprints taken on that occasion. Sergeant Reeves compared these fingerprints with that of the severed fingertip found at the scene of the filling station burglary. A positive identification was effected.

The subject, when confronted with the severed fingertip and the glove found at the burglary, admitted that both were his and gave a voluntary confession concerning the burglary offense. He told the officers that during the commission of the burglary he had attempted to move the radiator. It started to fall and in trying to keep it upright his finger had been pinned between the radiator and the wall. In panic the criminal pulled his fingers from the glove, leaving the severed tip of his right ring finger, as well as the glove, at the scene of the crime.

Identification by Sketch

A clerk in a liquor store, in Indianapolis, Ind., found the evening of December 21, 1949, a busy one. With the first break in business she relaxed for a moment. As she did so, she noted a young man, obviously under age, enter. Because of his youthful appearance she observed him more closely than would have been the case with other customers entering the liquor store.

Almost immediately on entering the youth pulled a gun, cleared the cash register of its contents, ran from the store and made good his escape despite the promptest possible action of the Indianapolis Police Department.

The hold-up case was assigned to Detective Sergeants William Reed and Charles Haine of the robbery and homicide detail.

The clerk, on interview, told the officers that she had been thinking about the hold-up man and had drawn his likeness on a paper sack. A quick look at the drawing convinced the officers that the sketch would be of utmost assistance in identifying any suspect. They had the drawing photographed.

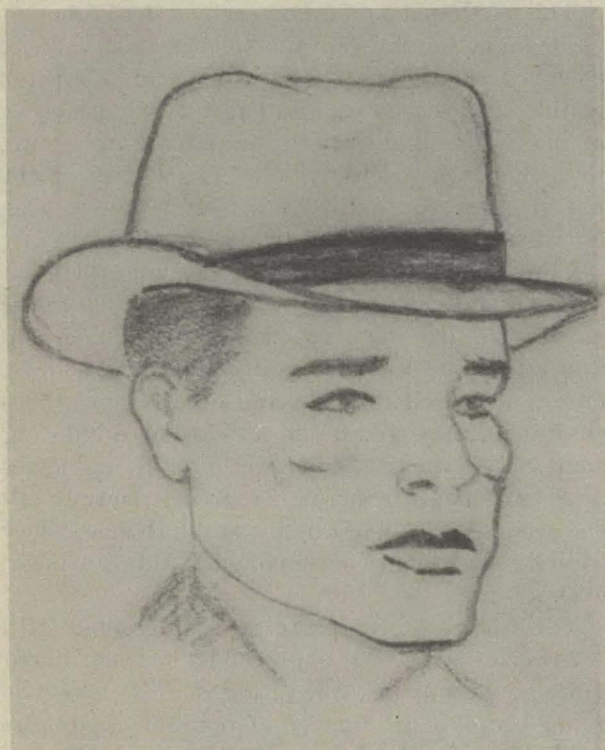
The investigation conducted by Sergeants Reed and Haine over a period of several weeks failed to develop any suspects, but they kept constantly in mind the drawing of the suspect when checking other cases.

Resemblance Recalled

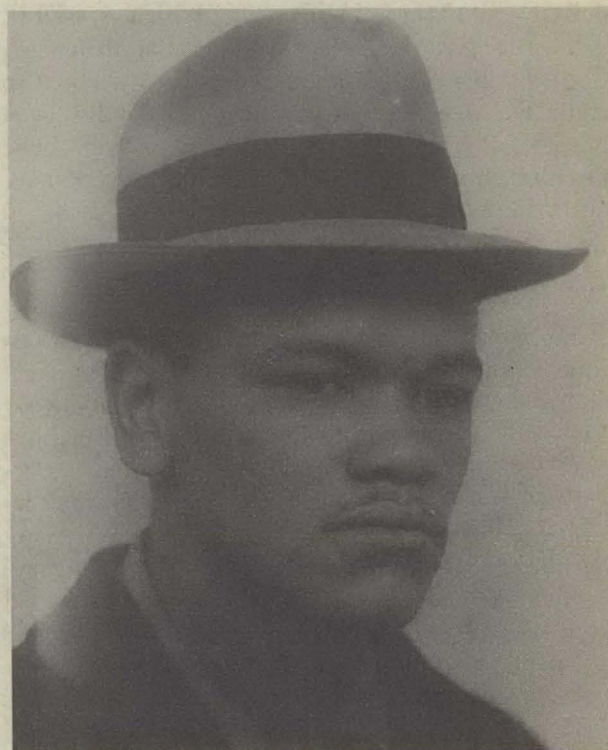
A few weeks after the liquor store hold-up had occurred, the two officers were called to question a suspect in connection with a larceny case. Both noticed the remarkable resemblance between the suspect and the drawing which the liquor store employee had made of the hold-up man.

The youth was placed in a police line-up with six men of similar appearance. The clerk unhesitatingly picked out the suspect as the man responsible for the liquor store robbery.

As a result of use of the drawing and the subsequent identification, the suspect, age 18, was convicted and sentenced to a term of 1 to 10 years for robbery.



Clerk's sketch of the hold-up man, as drawn from memory.



Youth identified through sketch and convicted of the liquor store hold-up.



TRAFFIC

Problem

During the calendar year 1946, Rock Hill, S. C., with a population of some 20,000, and an area of $4\frac{2}{3}$ square miles, had four traffic fatalities. Every prospect was for the continuance and increase of this death rate, for the city was growing rapidly with the addition of new industries.

The need for an intensive and long-range program of planning and education to cut down this toll was recognized. A full-time traffic division with Patrolman Heyward Adkins as its sole member was organized at the beginning of 1947. Since then Adkins has advanced to lieutenant in charge of a traffic division of five men.

Lieutenant Adkins has been afforded specialized training in traffic matters at Northwestern University to assist in carrying out his work. He also has completed a course at Georgia Tech in the use of the "drunkometer." The department has acquired one of these instruments, which is used in determining the degree of intoxication of drivers. Considerable study and work has been devoted to traffic engineering, but greater emphasis has been placed on enforcement and education. The broader aspects of the safety training program are outlined below.

Junior Police Patrol

Patrolman Earl Windell who is assigned to the junior police patrol spent almost his entire time on his work with the patrol during the school year 1949-50. During this school year over 1,500 boys participated in patrol activities.

Each boy who applied for membership was furnished a form to be signed by his parents, giving permission for him to take part. On being accepted, each was given a commission card signed and sealed by the chief. The applicant also was furnished a sheet setting out the method by which points would be awarded.

Points were given for membership in the organization, performance of assignment, days worked in bad weather, a month's work without missing an

Rock Hill, S. C.

Benefits Through Safety Program

*by E. M. "ZIP" HANNA, Chief of Police,
Rock Hill, S. C.*

assignment and contests entered under the sponsorship of the Junior Citizenship Club. Points were also awarded for outstanding feats or achievements including saving life, showing exceptional courtesy to an elderly person, assisting parents with care of younger brothers and sisters and cooperating with local police.

The decision in each case as to eligibility for receiving points for "each outstanding feat or achievement" was made by Patrolman Windell after reviewing all the circumstances. As an example, one 13-year-old boy was awarded 50 points for assisting the police in recovering stolen property. He found a dismantled motor scooter hidden in the woods and promptly notified the officers. As a result the police located two additional stolen scooters and arrested the thief, who was convicted and sentenced.

The participating boys in each of the 12 schools elected a major and captains to head them. These officers in turn appointed lieutenants and sergeants in the various patrols, and had the responsibility of making assignments to the patrols and seeing that they were carried out. The duties of the patrols consisted mainly in directing the children in crossing the streets safely.

These duties and methods of carrying them out were carefully explained by Officer Windell to the various groups. During the school year he held a meeting with the patrols in each school at least once a week. Recreation and entertainment, including picnics, hikes, and a bird-house building contest were planned and carried out. Six movies were displayed to the entire student body of all the schools. Four of these were on traffic safety topics. The other two were of outstanding athletic events.

The officers of the patrol were presented with white cross belts. All boys who had earned 100 or more points were awarded badges. The boys who ranked highest in number of points earned were publicly honored on Saturday, May 6, 1950, proclaimed by the mayor as Junior Police Officers'



Boys chosen to represent officials of the city of Rock Hill for 1 day. Center, Bruce Stevenson, who served as mayor. The council members are Eddie Ogburn, Ronnie Baker, Wallace Thompson, and Jack Westbrook.

day. Over 1,000 boys attended this celebration. Bruce Stevenson, age 13, with 990 points, was given a bicycle donated by a local merchant. He also served as mayor for a day, and 16 other high-ranking boys served as members of the city council, municipal department heads, and police officers on this day.

The highest ranking boy from each of the 12 city schools attended the Fourteenth National School Safety Patrol Assembly in Washington, D. C., May 12 and 13, 1950. The boys were sent in an automobile and a station wagon loaned by local automobile companies, with drivers furnished by the police department. Their expenses were paid by a local civic organization.

Bicycle Safety Program

A city ordinance passed in 1948 requires the registration of every bicycle operated in the city. The police department has taken advantage of this opportunity to put across its safety message. Each owner, on registering his bike, is given a safety manual on bicycle riding. He is urged to read and follow it closely.

The registration fee of 40 cents for a period of 2 years just covers the cost of the safety manual and the license tag. The registration records are filed both by the license number and the name of the owner, and thefts of bicycles have to a great extent been eliminated through this system. Over

2,500 were registered during 1948 and 1949, and there have been no fatal bicycle accidents since this registration and education program started.

"Orchid for Safety" Campaign

This project was instituted in cooperation with the safety section of the South Carolina Highway Patrol. Each week some lady motorist whose careful driving has come to the attention of traffic officers is honored on a 15-minute radio broadcast, and is given an orchid. The radio time is furnished by an oil company, and a local florist donates the orchids. Lieutenant Adkins assists a member of the South Carolina Highway Patrol's Safety Education Division in conducting these programs and makes the announcement and presentation. Not a week has been missed in making these awards since 1947.

Results

The results of the foregoing over-all program have been most gratifying. During 1947 there was only one traffic death, followed by none in 1948 and two in 1949. This total of only three in 3 years compares strikingly with the four fatalities in the single year of 1946. As of July 14, 1950, there have been 1,330 successive days without a single pedestrian fatality. The city since 1947 has expanded both in area and population to its present 7.5 square miles and 24,472 residents.

Trophy

The American Automobile Association awarded the city a trophy for its 1948 pedestrian safety record, selecting Rock Hill from all cities of under 25,000 in both Carolinas.

New Car

As progress in safety has become apparent, public enthusiasm has grown. Civic and business organizations have been generous with money and services, and some of the instances have been mentioned above. In June 1950, a local auto dealer completely equipped a new car and presented it to the department. This car will be used in accident-prevention work, driver education, and in the junior police program.

CRIME PREVENTION

La Crosse, Wis., Gives Juveniles Firearms Club

Accident Problem

La Crosse, Wis., is in the heart of an area which is often termed a sportsman's paradise. There are few homes which do not possess some type of firearms. Rifles are not uncommon. One result of the use of this type weapon in quantity has been a considerable amount of promiscuous shooting, both in the city and in adjacent areas. This has resulted in complaints in connection with the hazards of stray bullets and shooting accidents, especially among teen-agers.

Hobby Needed

Possibly it was this which led Capt. William Boma of the La Crosse Police Department to organize the youth program which he launched several years ago. Initially, Captain Boma was asked by the principal of one of the local public schools to try to interest a group of five boys in some hobby or field of activity.

The five boys were organized into a rifle team. Every Saturday morning they received instruction on the range and were allowed to practice. Needless to say, the program was an instantaneous success. Within 6 weeks 85 boys were enrolled and actively participating. No more complaints regarding the conduct of the original group of five boys were received.

Club Organized

As a result of the highly successful initial group, a number of local sportsmen organized "Marksmanship, Inc."

Every club and organization in the city was contacted, informed of the aims of Marksmanship, Inc., and asked to affiliate for the purpose of aiding the youth in the community.

The response was magnificent. On May 12, 1948, Marksmanship, Inc., was incorporated in the State of Wisconsin. A constitution and bylaws were drawn up and nine directors were elected for

terms of 3 years. Captain Boma was elected to the office of president.

Marksmanship, Inc., was a success from the beginning. A lease was obtained from the city to develop a shooting area. Two beautiful ranges—one 50 by 100 yards for small-bore rifles, pistols, and archery, and one 250 yards for large-bore rifles—were constructed.

Indoor ranges scattered throughout the city were put into service. They are in operation one night each week for all youths in the community. The boys are taught safety rules and each has an opportunity to learn how to shoot.

The winter registration of 250 participants, who shoot regularly, increases in the summer. A regular shooting schedule will accommodate as many as 1,000 boys.

Many organizations donated guns and ammunition to enable the boys to shoot without cost.

Regular rifle matches between teams from the various sections of the city have stirred keen interest and developed friendly rivalry.

On one occasion La Crosse was host to a sectional rifle shoot conducted by a Milwaukee paper. Teams from all parts of the State participated. Officers of Marksmanship, Inc., arranged and handled the entire meet.



Robert Atkinson, executive officer of Marksmanship, Inc. (left), and Capt. William S. Boma, president of the organization (right), give individual instruction in the use of the .22 caliber rifle.

Activities on the outdoor range are planned for week ends. These include father and son rifle matches, tournaments with air rifles and slingshots, and archery and mixed shooting.

Since organization of the club there have been few complaints of promiscuous shooting. Judges and game wardens have been high in praise of its accomplishments. The juvenile judge participates in giving instructions and in coaching. Many of the youths brought before him are turned over to Marksmanship, Inc. Parents often join their children and even participate with them in the range sports. Movies on safety, shooting, and related matters are shown at various intervals to members.

Age limits for membership range from 9 to 19. Parental consent to shoot and a thorough course in safety before handling weapons on the range are the only essentials to membership.

Boys like firearms and will shoot them. Marksmanship, Inc., believes it wisest to give them an opportunity to shoot under supervision and to learn the safety factors which go with good sportsmanship.

Marksmanship, Inc., has been a success only because of the combined efforts of the various civic and patriotic clubs, parent-teachers groups, and rifle and pistol clubs in La Crosse. The freely given time and effort on the part of all groups have been of tremendous value as an aid in juvenile control.

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Juvenile Quarters

Sheriff Olai Homme, Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minn., took a great deal of pride in reading an article in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on July 2, 1950. The newspaper feature was in recognition of the sheriff's efforts to rehabilitate juvenile prisoners placed in custody at the Yellow Medicine County jail.

The sheriff learned a great deal about children and their behavior in the 13 years that he drove a school bus. In 1943, when he became sheriff, he found that there were no juvenile detention quarters in the Granite Falls jail. Sheriff Homme and his wife simply took the first juvenile delinquent, a boy of 11, into their own home to avoid placing him in quarters with adult criminals. Later, three boys taken into custody were placed in the regular

cell block inasmuch as the jail proper was empty. That was well and good until an escaped convict was quartered in the same cell block. The effect on the juveniles who listened to the man talk was immediate—and not good.

Immediately thereafter Sheriff Homme and his wife began converting the uncompleted top floor of the jail building into detention quarters for juveniles.

The sheriff covered the soundproof, rough and riveted steel floor with red concrete. A heavy screen partition divided the room and allowed for adequate ventilation. The walls were painted. Pictures and curtains brightened the room.

One section provided sleeping quarters. The other was furnished with lamps, chairs, radios, books, and magazines. A regular workbench with the essential gadgets was set up. A saw and drill press were added. Almost everything in the way of furnishing in this portion of the quarters was made by hand or was made over from something else. The sheriff made the reading lamps as he did other portions of the furnishings.

Sheriff Homme tries to take juveniles to court as soon as possible. The average period of incarceration in the jail, as far as juveniles are concerned, is 2 weeks. The sheriff devotes this time to instructing the boys in the use of equipment such as the lathe, a power saw, jigsaw, drill press, etc.

Learning how to build constructively with the hands, as well as realization on the part of the juvenile that some one cares what happens to him, has appeared to have a most salutary effect.

Sheriff Homme cited the case of a boy arrested at the age of 14 for breaking into a store and stealing several hundred dollars worth of merchandise. The boy's family lived on a farm. They had allowed him to live in a rooming house in the town of Canby. The boy did not attend high school and began associating with undesirable elements. Following the theft and the subsequent arrest, Sheriff Homme instructed the boy in the use of tools and in carpentry work while he was in the detention quarters. The youth was in Sheriff Homme's care for 5 weeks. When he left, he said, "Sheriff, you don't have to worry about me."

That was not the end of the story. In August 1950, the youth received a Rotary Club Scholarship awarded annually to the outstanding boy in his community.



Sheriff Olai Homme, Granite Falls, Minn. (St. Paul Pioneer Press photograph).

Sheriff Homme emphasized that there have been no repeaters among the boys who have been in his custody. Since his program was put into operation only one boy in his custody has been sent to the Training School for Boys at Red Wing, Minn.

Sheriff Homme's activities on behalf of young offenders have several purposes. He seeks to instruct the parents as well as the boys. He tries to make them realize the seriousness of their children's offenses, and the need for rehabilitation. The sheriff tries to cause the parents to consider their parental responsibilities toward the boy who has committed a crime.

Today, in Yellow Medicine County, the parents of juvenile offenders come to Sheriff Homme first. The jail facilities are inspected by the parents. Some fathers and mothers realize that they have failed their children. Many see the good effect of proper discipline and of something to do, and the part both play in rehabilitating the offender.

The local high school in Granite Falls has manual training classes. Sheriff Homme urges boys who have come under his supervision to enter high school and take up manual training, or, if possible, to attend an outstanding vocational training school in a not far distant city.

Minnesota law does not require that an individual enter high school if he has completed grade school. The sheriff finds that the majority of juveniles who come to his attention are boys between the ages of 14 to 18. Many of them have never entered high school, or have left after 1 year. Many who have received training in the "use of their hands" often express a desire to begin or to reenter high school and continue work in manual training.

Sheriff Homme feels that improved detention quarters and vocational-training opportunities are worth-while measures in the attempt to restore juvenile offenders to a useful place in society.

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NOTIFY FBI

Law-enforcement agencies which have posted wanted notices with the FBI Identification Division are urged to immediately notify the Identification Division when the subject of the wanted notice is apprehended, located, charges are dismissed, or the person is no longer wanted for other reasons.

Prompt cancellations of wanted notices will materially assist the FBI in rendering the most effective service possible through its Identification Division.

Social Security Information

The Social Security Administration will make information in connection with deceased persons, such as next of kin, place of birth, etc., available to any Federal, State, or local law-enforcement agency. Such information is available only with respect to deceased persons and is given in order to assist in the location of next of kin, identification of the dead, and appropriate arrangements for disposal of the body.

Essential information in connection with deceased persons may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS

Emergency

"CRUISER 3 INVESTIGATE PLANE CRASH, MT. VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY VICINITY NATIONAL AIRPORT!!! ADVISE THE DISPATCHER LOCATION ON ARRIVAL AND WHAT YOU NEED."

This was the message transmitted over Station WSEW, U. S. Park Police, at approximately 12:30 p. m. on November 1, 1949, and was the first inkling that we were to participate in the handling of the most serious airplane accident in the history of modern commercial aviation, up to that time.

In a matter of minutes the personnel of Cruiser 3 advised the dispatcher that they had located the accident about 1 mile south of the Airport, and that a commercial airliner had been in collision with a P-38 aircraft. The rear fuselage of the airliner lay half on shore and half in the Potomac River, while the motors, cockpit and wing assembly were about 200 feet off shore. The other plane was submerged. All occupants of the airliner (55 in number) were killed. The pilot of the P-38 had survived and had been taken to the hospital.

Simultaneous with the message to Cruiser 3, the information was relayed to all law-enforcement agencies in and about Washington, with the result that each agency dispatched help to the scene. In addition, units of the Armed Services were sent in to assist in the work of removing the bodies from the plane and from the water. The entire scene was the most gruesome imaginable. The last body was removed from the river 3 days later.

Need for Unit

Fortunately, such accidents do not happen often. Unfortunately, many police departments are not equipped to handle accidents of such magnitude, without serious delay in assembling personnel and adequate equipment. As a result of this catastrophe, I realized our inadequacy in such cases and set out immediately to see what could be done to fortify us in the event of future serious accidents or incidents.

JANUARY 1951

U. S. Park Police Mobile Field Headquarters

by INSPECTOR MARK RASPBERRY, U. S. Park Police,
Washington, D. C.

A number of police departments depend on their local fire departments, volunteer rescue units, the Red Cross, and public utilities to assist in major accidents. A police department of any size, however, should be equipped to move into an area and establish security measures, take initial steps in the matter of first aid, rescue work, traffic control, and assume other duties normally expected of the police.

The thought occurred to me that much of this could be accomplished by equipping one vehicle with most of the essentials necessary for initial operation. One ordinary police cruiser was considered inadequate for this purpose, and there was recognized the need for a unit which would remove the necessity for tying up a lot of mobile equipment for emergency use only.

After much thought, it was decided that a sizeable trailer would best serve our purposes and we began the task of locating one suitable for our needs.

Specifications

The result of our search was the purchase of a 30-foot, all aluminum trailer meeting the following specifications:



Sgt. William R. Lasham, left, and Inspector Mark Raspberry, U. S. Park Police, with trailer unit

(1) Trailer to be of strong sturdy construction throughout with strong steel framework chassis, suitably welded together and sufficiently braced to insure long wear and durability.

(2) All exterior covering of body of trailer, including floor, to be of a metal, either steel of not less than 21 gauge, or aluminum and must be welded or fastened together with screws, bolts, or rivets, so as to make a tight weather seal.

(3) Body to be completely insulated with fiberglass on all sides, top and bottom, also necessary caulking and waterproof paper to make complete insulation against the weather.

(4) Trailer to have not less than six windows and two doors, windows and frames to be made of aluminum, doors to be covered on the outside with the same material as outer covering of the body of trailer.

(5) All doors and opening windows to be equipped with copper screens.

(6) The windows to be located one at each end of trailer and the others spaced on the two sides of the trailer so as to provide proper light and ventilation.

(7) Two doors to be located on the same side of the trailer so as to provide access near either end.

(8) Drip caps to be placed over all windows and doors on the outside.

(9) Trailer to have not less than three ventilators with copper screens and equipped with mechanical device for opening and closing the ventilators.

(10) Inside of the trailer to be finished off with plywood of good quality and appearance such as used in the better grades of home trailers.

(11) The floor to be completely covered with good grade inlaid linoleum, rubber tile, or similar floor covering.

(12) The trailer must be equipped with a chemical toilet, completely enclosed, and also an oil heater of sufficient capacity to heat the entire trailer.

(13) Other equipment to include closets, shelving, benches, lights, etc., and other conveniences ordinarily used in home type trailers.

(14) Trailer to be furnished with venetian blinds at all windows.

(15) Inside of trailer to be so arranged that rear area can be partitioned off from the front section by sliding doors.

(16) Trailer to have standard automotive tandem-type axles and wheels designed for brake equipment on all four wheels, such brake equipment to be operated electrically by driver of towing car.

(17) Tires to be 6-ply and 6:50 by 16 in size. Trailer to be equipped with standard running lights.

Special Equipment

Communications equipment has been installed in the center area of the trailer and is maintained in serviceable operation at all times. This includes a two-way 60-watt radio transmitter and receiver, and a loud speaker system, consisting of four portable speakers mounted on roof and oper-

ated from inside. This public address system has a carrying range of approximately one-half mile.

There is also a permanent telephone installation with outside hook-up, for use in the event telephone facilities are available.

Other equipment includes an electric refrigerator of 6 cubic-foot capacity, and four 400-watt lights (two beam lights and two floodlights).

In the numerous storage compartments, there are maintained:

- 1,000 feet of ½-inch rope.
- 500-foot electric extension cord.
- 12 dozen 30-minute red flares.
- 1 portable acetylene cutting outfit, pack type.
- 12 raincoats.
- 12 pairs knee boots.
- 6 pairs hip boots.
- 1 large first-aid kit.
- 4 woolen blankets.
- 4 rubberized sheets.
- 2 army-type folding cots.
- 1 single burner electric unit.
- 8 red lanterns.
- 6 two-cell flashlights with batteries available in cartons.
- 1 woodman's ax.
- 12 pairs workmen's gloves, with leather palm.
- 1 claw hammer.
- 1 five-pound sledge hammer.
- 1 three-foot punch bar.
- 1 five-foot crowbar.
- 3 spades, with long handle and round nose blade.
- 2 three-gallon water buckets.

Realizing that we would rarely be on location where electric current would be immediately available, we procured a 7,500-watt gasoline-driven generator, mounted on a two-wheel trailer and moved with the aid of a jeep. The trailer itself is moved by a separate power unit.

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NOTICE

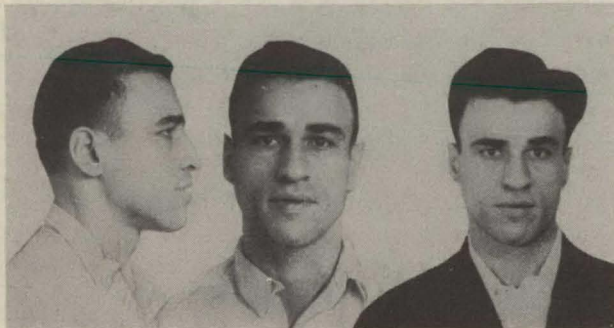
Beginning with the December 1950 issue of the *Law Enforcement Bulletin*, each copy will henceforth be made available with holes punched along the bound edge suitable for filing in binders of the standard loose-leaf type.

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.

WANTED BY THE FBI

FREDERICK J. TENUTO, with aliases: Leonard Durham, Leonard Durken, John Thomas Lestella, Frank Pinto, Durso Thornberry, "St. John," "St. Johnny," "The Angel," and others.

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement (Murder)



Frederick J. Tenuto.

Since the age of 11, Frederick "The Angel" Tenuto has been involved in offenses ranging from chronic runaway through theft from interstate shipment, burglary, armed robbery, second-degree murder, and escape.

The murder charge grew out of an incident which occurred in the early part of 1940 in Philadelphia, Pa. Tenuto was approached by a friend who asked assistance in defending himself against one Dominic DeCaro. The man gave Tenuto a gun. Subsequently, the pair met Dominic DeCaro and his father, James, and Tenuto used the concealed gun. Firing three shots from the weapon in his pocket, the stocky ex-convict killed James DeCaro and seriously wounded his son, Dominic.

Arrested by Philadelphia police on June 17, 1940, Tenuto later received a 10-to-20-year sentence for murder in the second degree. Subsequently, he was given additional sentences of 10 to 20 years for assault and robbery, to begin at the expiration of his murder term; another 10-to-20-year sentence for assault and being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob (this sentence to run concurrently with his murder term); and a 2½-to-5-year term for prison break, to begin at the expiration of the previous sentences.

On September 27, 1942, Tenuto and a fellow

convict escaped from the Graterford Branch of the Eastern State Penitentiary through use of a ladder constructed from pieces of pipe. He was apprehended the following day by the Pennsylvania State Police.

In the spring of 1945, Tenuto and several other inmates (including William Francis Sutton, bank robber) made a spectacular escape from the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia. The escape was effected by means of a tunnel dug from a cell to a point outside the prison wall. Tenuto was free for nearly 2 months before he was recaptured in New York City. He was placed in the Philadelphia County Prison at Holmesburg, Pa., as a security measure, but on February 10, 1947, in company with four others, including Sutton, Tenuto overpowered several guards and escaped over a 40-foot wall by means of ladders tied together. Sutton and Tenuto are both at large. The 3 years which have passed since this escape constitute the longest period Tenuto has spent out of confinement since he was 17 years old. His first escape occurred at the age of 15 when he fled from a Philadelphia protectory where he had been incarcerated as a chronic runaway.

A complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Philadelphia, Pa., on February 17, 1950, charging this subject with violating Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Pennsylvania to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of murder.

Tenuto is described as follows:

Age-----	35 years.
Born-----	January 20, 1915, Philadelphia, Pa.
Height-----	5 feet, 5 inches.
Weight-----	143 pounds.
Build-----	Stocky.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Dark brown.
Complexion-----	Dark.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Education-----	Six years.
Occupations-----	Butcher's helper, sheet-metal worker, laborer.
Scars and marks--	Imperfect tattoo "S. J." on left forearm; imperfect tattoo on right forearm which may be "ANA," "ANNA," or "AMA"; small brown mole on right cheek; 1½-inch scar over right eye.
Remarks-----	Tenuto has suffered from a recurring skin eruption.
FBI No.-----	676,095.
Fingerprint classification.	O 31 W 100 18 I 28 W OII

Ref: 29
28

Tenuto is very conscious of his short stature and for a long time wore elevator shoes which increased his height about an inch. He wears clothes of conservative color but appears sloppy in his dress. He likes bright, flashy ties, and although he usually goes without a hat he does, on occasion, wear felt hats which are blue or green in color. Tenuto speaks without a foreign accent but his English is poor and he uses numerous underworld slang words.

In the past, Tenuto's recreations have included pool and swimming. He is very much interested in prize fights. He smokes and reportedly prefers Camel cigarettes.

The fugitive is quiet in manner. He commits crimes on the spur of the moment and has been known to stage a holdup for the purpose of obtaining beer money. He has used hand guns in robberies which he has committed; however, in one instance an accomplice used a sawed-off shotgun.

Tenuto is believed to be armed and is considered extremely dangerous.

Any person having information which may assist in locating this subject is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest his city.

Railroad Patrolman Murdered

The following notice is presented at the request of Mr. Delbert L. Wood, Chief Special Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad.

During the early morning hours of September 11, 1950, the body of Illinois Central Railroad Patrolman Jess Anderson, age 52, a veteran with 27 years' service on the railroad, was found by yard employees in the Texas Yards of the Illinois Central Railroad, located at 14th and Oak Streets, Louisville, Ky. Examination of the body revealed that death had occurred at approximately 3 a. m. on the morning of September 11, and had resulted from a fractured skull. Anderson had been brutally beaten about the head and face with a railroad brakeshoe key and his body left lying on the tracks, resulting in subsequent mutilation by a passing freight train. Intensive investigation by railroad police and the Homicide Squad of the Louisville, Ky., Police Department developed

that the seals from several box cars in the vicinity of Anderson's body had been broken and the contents of cars strewn about. A possible inference from this evidence is that Patrolman Anderson either surprised a thief or thieves who were in the act of looting the box cars, or he may have been set upon by thieves who were lying in wait for him as he made his rounds.

Patrolman Anderson's practically new Smith & Wesson .38 caliber special, nickel plated revolver with a 4-inch barrel, bearing serial number S-889688 on the barrel and serial number G-4 over 67697 on the frame, was missing from his holster and was not found in a search of the murder scene. Several additional items were likewise taken from his possession, including an Illinois Central card pass No. 34106 covering the years 1950 and 1951, an Illinois Central Employee's Identification Card No. 900866, a wallet size photostatic copy of his Kentucky Railroad Police Commission, a flashlight of undetermined make, and a leather blackjack.

Intensive investigation to date has failed to develop the identity of the perpetrators of this vicious murder and the cooperation of all law enforcement officers in the United States is earnestly requested in developing information which may assist in this inquiry. It is particularly desired that transients, pawn shop operators, etc., be checked in an effort to locate Patrolman Anderson's missing revolver as well as the other items described. Any information possibly bearing on this crime should be transmitted collect, by wire or telephone, to Chief Special Agent Delbert L. Wood, Illinois Central Railroad, 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago 5, Ill., or to the chief of police, Louisville, Ky.

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NOTICE

In connection with the submission of fingerprint arrest records to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is requested when it is known to the contributor that the subject is an employee of the United States Government, that fact be recorded on the back of the fingerprint card. This entry should be made at the bottom of the space reserved for the photograph and should set forth the name of the department or agency and the position occupied.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Unknown Dead



On July 29, 1950, the body of an unknown dead man, pictured here, was found near Troy, Mont. It is reported that he had carried a packsack containing hand barber tools.

The following description of the unknown individual has been furnished by the sheriff of Lincoln County, Mont.:

Age.....	35 to 40.
Height.....	5 feet 7 inches.
Weight.....	160 pounds.
Eyes.....	Brown.
Hair.....	Dark Brown.



Complexion.....	Dark.
Build.....	Regular.
Sex.....	Male.
Race.....	White.
Scars.....	Appendectomy scar.
Distinguishing characteristic....	Walked with cane, favoring right leg.
Fingerprint classification.....	17 O 30 W 100
	I 24 W 001

Sheriff J. R. Livengood, Libby, Mont., requests that he be furnished any available information which might be of assistance in identifying this unknown decedent.

Submission of Fingerprints

A survey of fingerprint cards received in the Federal Bureau of Investigation was conducted recently. This survey disclosed an increasing tendency on the part of law-enforcement agencies to hold arrest fingerprints for several days until a group has accumulated and then submit the collection to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for processing.

In several such instances fugitives have been identified; however, due to delay in submission of the fingerprint cards, the fugitives in question

had been released prior to the time the agency having the wanted notice placed could be advised.

Obviously, delay in submission of fingerprints defeats one of the primary purposes of having a central clearinghouse for arrest information.

If fingerprints are submitted promptly by all law-enforcement agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be able to render more efficient and expeditious service. Your cooperation in prompt submission of arrest fingerprints will be deeply appreciated.

Dispositions

Many times contributors submit fingerprints which fail to show the disposition of the charge. Very often such disposition is not subsequently furnished to the FBI Identification Division.

All dispositions should be furnished when the charge has been appropriately disposed of through the normal legal channels.

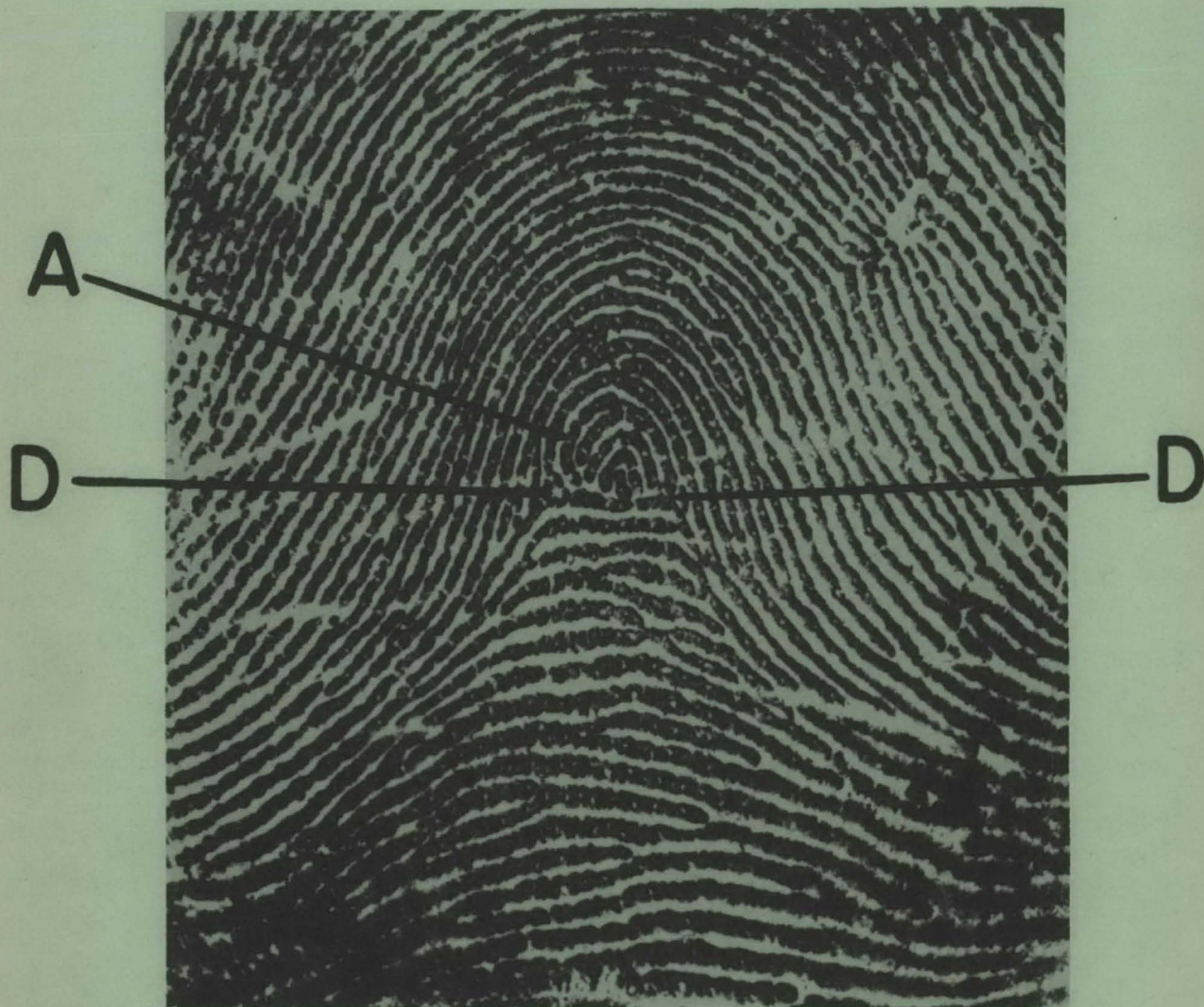
Dispositions may be furnished on a form presently available. Such forms, known as disposition sheets (Form R-84), will be sent upon receipt of a request directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Upon receipt of a fingerprint record which does not contain dispositions, the receiving law-enforcement agencies will often contact the contributor of such fingerprints, inquiring as to what sentence, if any, has been pronounced by the court.

It will be deeply appreciated if agencies which receive the omitted information will forward it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, marked for the attention of the Identification Division on the form mentioned above.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern illustrated above appears to be a whorl. Close examination, however, reveals there are no recurving ridges in front of the possible deltas (D). The possible recurving ridge (A) has a definite break between the

shoulders, thereby eliminating the accidental type whorl (loop over a tented arch). In the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation this pattern is classified as a tented arch.