

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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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.





United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

January 1, 1953

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

In the December, 1952, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin I discussed some of the reasons why any move to centralize police powers in either a state or a Federal agency is unnecessary. It is also my belief that proposals of this kind are ineffective, unrealistic and, ultimately, dangerous substitutes for the democratic methods of police work now in use.

When any plan leading to consolidation of police power is advanced we will do well to examine it carefully, no matter from what source it originates. Close examination may lead to the discovery of certain basic defects which the proponents of such proposals habitually overlook in their zeal to install an overall law enforcement agency.

One of the results most evident is that the authority of every peace officer in every community would be reduced, if not eventually broken, in favor of a dominating figure or group on the distant state or national level. That official or group might be given the power by law to influence or dictate the selection of officers, the circumstances of their employment and the decisions they make in arresting and prosecuting those who violate the law.

The excuse often advanced to justify this request for supervisory authority is that it is necessary to correct deficiencies in local law enforcement. Inasmuch as the officer in the community may fail in the proper performance of his duty by falling victim to certain pressures and temptations, the higher arm of government must have the power to take over the job and do it right. This is a novel argument. It assumes that those who hold the reins of higher authority spring from a different breed not subject to the subtle influence of money and corrupt politics. While this may be true in any given case, experience gives us little basis for expecting a constant succession of such conscientious public servants. Should the overriding power of law enforcement be held by a corrupt official, he and his superiors could just as easily reduce, rather than increase, the effectiveness of the local peace officer by subjecting his work to corruption from above in addition to that exerted below.

A subordinate status for the community peace officer is the exact opposite of what we now require for better law enforcement. Our paramount need at this time is to give the local officers an opportunity to fairly and honestly exercise the authority which they now have by stripping off the apathetic public attitude and

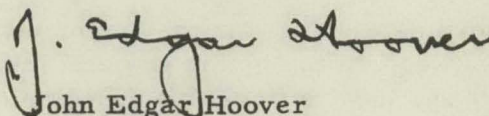
corrupt political control with which some of them are shackled. If these fetters are removed, the overwhelming majority of our officers will lack neither the ability nor the desire to enforce the law properly in the areas which they serve. The way to loose the bonds is by citizen action in the polling places and other public opinion forums available to every community, not by subordinating the sheriff or policeman to some higher authority whose decisions are just as likely to be a reflection of public morals, good or bad, as those of the local officer.

Proposals to centralize law enforcement authority can be quite unrealistic; they tend to assume that either the state or Federal government can and should do for each community what the people of that city or county will not do for themselves. This is a somewhat naive view of the problems involved in enforcing the law, a view based on the fallacious assumption that in "the government" there exists some magic method by which all good things can be accomplished, regardless of the will and the responsibility of the people. This is not the case. If the majority of the communities in a state are unable to enforce a law, either directly as a result of widespread disobedience or indirectly from public apathy, we have no reason to believe that some higher authority will be more successful. Federal experience during the prohibition era is strong evidence bearing on this point. The basic power of law enforcement still resides in the citizens of this nation; without their cooperation no agency of government, whether local, state or Federal, can do the job well.

It may be argued in defense of these proposals that no such power in the state or Federal government was either assumed or intended--that the authority proposed is to be used only in a limited and occasional situation where local law enforcement has broken down. This argument is not reassuring; it is little more than a promise that the power requested will not be abused. We had better catch the malefactors with the statutes now available to us rather than fasten another control over every community in order to fashion a new trap for improper law enforcement in a few of them.

The most compelling argument against any move toward a centralization of police power is the danger which it represents to democratic self government. We should not be misled by urbane representations that the power is limited and will be sparingly used. While this may well be the honest intention of those who first advance the proposal, we have good reason to fear a different result. Experience teaches that power once granted to a sovereign authority is seldom relinquished, more often used to the hilt and extended in scope. It may be a tool of great value when used only for the public good but it can become a vicious weapon in the hands of one who is corrupt. The judgment of history is on the side of those who take the skeptical view.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Graduation exercises for the 59 members of the fiftieth session of the FBI National Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on November 14, 1952. The class was composed of representatives from 30 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Puerto Rico, as well as representatives of the United States Marine Corps and the Provost Marshal General's Office of the United States Army.

Diplomas were presented to the group by Deputy Attorney General Ross L. Malone, Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

It is the primary purpose of the FBI National Academy to train law enforcement officers from local communities as police instructors and police administrators. With this graduation, the alumni of the FBI National Academy total 2,587.

Two graduates of the fiftieth session were the recipients of special awards permitting them to attend the Academy. Chief of Police John G. Good, Williamsport, Pa., who is also treasurer of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, received the scholarship award which the PCPA grants to members of that organization for attendance at the FBI National Academy. Sgt. Glenn Petersen of the Moline, Ill., Police Department received \$1,000 from a citizens' reward fund of \$1,787 which had been contributed for capture of the man who murdered a Moline citizen last February. The committee appointed by Chief of Police Harry Fromme to divide the reward stated Sergeant Petersen made the greatest contribution in capturing the murderer and that further training for him would be an investment in community protection.

Addresses

Mr. Charles E. Martin, Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the class, spoke briefly. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and the Honorable James P. McGranery, Attorney General of the United States, delivered major addresses. Invocation and benediction at the services were given by Dr. Frederick

Fiftieth Class Graduated From FBI Academy

Brown Harris, Minister of the Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., and Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Attorney General James P. McGranery, stressing the responsibility of law enforcement on the local level, spoke as follows:

I feel like no stranger here. I have a feeling of warmth and great hope when I come into this hall on occasions such as this, and it has been my happy privilege to have attended several such ceremonies in the past the last of which was some six years ago just after the close of the war—and at that time we had a great feeling of peace that would come—and here we are 6 years later, without that peace which we thought we had purchased at a terrific price. Our hopes are not dimmed—and they are not dimmed by reason of the fact that you are here giving living proof to the pure heart of America; and as I speak to you today at the graduating exercises of the fiftieth session of the FBI National Academy, I am doubly grateful for the privilege and high honor of being present upon this historic occasion.

It is a happy opportunity for me, as the Attorney General of the United States, to convey publicly to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the founder of the FBI National Academy, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, an expression of my heartfelt esteem and the gratitude of the Department of Justice for the creation and administration of an institution which is not only a symbol of American ideals but also a bulwark for their preservation.

By beginning the Academy almost two decades ago, in 1935, the Director of the FBI initiated a unique course of training in law enforcement whose graduates have been the members and the heads of local law enforcement agencies throughout all 48 States, the territorial possessions, and our sister nations.

This institution has been the militant answer to those criminals who war upon the peace-loving citizens of their communities and to those subversives who attempt to undermine the essential authority of government.

Graduates of the Academy have gained "know-how" of the most advanced techniques of crime investigation, detection, and crime prevention; in addition they have been indoctrinated with professional standards of law enforcement joined with the clear-cut criteria for effective protection of our basic civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Coupled with instruction in the art and science of crime investigation is a survey of the laboratories and organization of the FBI. This enables the graduate later to seek the expert assistance of the Bureau in those problems for whose solution the facilities locally available might prove inadequate.

Even more valuable to a graduate, however, is the inspiration which comes to him in the close association with his instructors of the FBI and the Director—expressing in action daily a dedication to the ideals of justice as envisioned by the founders of this Nation.

Inculcated in each student is a respect for local autonomy and for the necessity of each community's assuming the responsibility of adequate law enforcement.

The devotion of the FBI to duty is a spiritual incentive enabling Academy graduates to carry on the battle against the lawbreaker in the face of possible public apathy, community indifference, or even local corruption.

There is a satisfying sense of the relationship here established to a group of men united for good against the forces of evil. Throughout the course of instruction, however, there has been constant emphasis on the need for vigilance against any attempt to decrease local responsibility for law enforcement.

Every graduate leaves with the reasoned conviction that the power and authority of local communities must never be trespassed upon by those who clamor for a Federal agency to police so-called interstate racketeers. Such a national policing agency would not only attack the foundations of the Republic—but would fail to achieve even its apparent goal of adequate law enforcement.

There is nothing such an agency could do which is not already within the power of local units of government cooperating with one another and with the FBI in accordance with the Constitution and in the light of principles enunciated clearly, frequently, and courageously by the Director of the FBI.

It was Director Hoover's ideal of individual community responsibility which was the basis for inaugurating your FBI National Academy—just as it has been the motivating force of the entire operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation throughout the many decades that he has been its Director.

The Department of Justice and the American people have never ceased to look with pride and a sense of the highest fulfillment of citizenship to the Bureau—and to J. Edgar Hoover whose life has been one of consecration to the cause of justice.

Neither prejudice nor favor has deterred him in his tasks. Public service has been his vocation. He has guided the Bureau without regard to political currents or pressures—local or national. He represents an ideal to America. No political party may claim him—yet each must rejoice in the opportunity to cooperate with him and with the organization that he directs.

His ideals must be the principles of effective administration of justice in the Department and in every local community agency.

I congratulate you—the graduates of the FBI National Academy upon the successful completion of your course. And, as you return to your official tasks, I pray that God may ever give you strength and wisdom to carry on in the tradition of your Academy's founder.

Cooperation Stressed

General Shepherd compared the standards of character and conduct of law enforcement with

those of the Marine Corps and stressed the necessity for teamwork and close cooperation in the achievement of a common goal. In commenting on the training received at the Academy, he pointed out that the law enforcement officer, like a good Marine, should derive from that training an intuitive faculty which will enable him to adjust quickly to any situation in which he finds himself. His address was as follows:

It is indeed a distinct privilege to be here with you this morning, and to have this opportunity to extend congratulations to the members of today's graduating class. You now join the select group of over 2,500 men who have been successful students in this course since its inception in 1935.

You have the good fortune to acquire advance schooling in your highly specialized field from the law enforcement body that has no peer in the world for its capabilities in providing this excellent training. The fact that you plan now to share your progress with your colleagues is testimony of your right to leadership in this profession most vital to the welfare of our Nation.

The local, state, and county law enforcement agencies in conjunction with the FBI have shown constant courage, resourcefulness, loyalty, driving energy, and technical and scientific skill in fighting the enemies of American society within our own borders.

Those of us who devote ourselves to the fight against America's enemies beyond our shorelines know and treasure those attributes as a hallmark of quality in any organization which stands shoulder to shoulder with us in insuring the security of this Nation.

All the battles of the modern age are not fought at sea, in the air, or on well-defined battlefields between masses of opposing troops. Doubtless, many of our problems would be simplified if they were. Other battles of espionage and counterespionage, agitation and counter-agitation, propaganda and counterpropaganda, go on quietly and intensely under the surface, often in the most unusual and unexpected places.

Mr. Hoover and his staff were on the job protecting this country against insidious enemies from within long before the outbreak of World War II. They continued this effort during that struggle, the peace that followed, and the twilight period since the beginning of the conflict in Korea. Their years of work, their background in the field of counterespionage, came to be of exceptional value to military and naval intelligence whenever our forces moved out to meet the enemy.

At the same time, law enforcement processes throughout the country have met the challenge of these tense, nerve-searing times with a record of outstanding efficiency. You who have built that record have every right to be proud of it, for it is a tribute to your abilities and your progressive spirit.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has many standards of character and conduct which are likewise the ideals of the Marine Corps. It seems most natural to me that a Marine should possess marked admiration for the FBI. We are both relatively small and closely knit organizations that require of our personnel many of the

same qualities of leadership—character, knowledge, physical fitness, courage, loyalty, and devotion to duty. Each is necessary in the makeup of a successful man, the real leader.

Character establishes a person as dependable, and as an individual worthy of respect and trust. Integrity is a primary component of character, for without integrity no one can inspire confidence in others.

Knowledge is all embracing, consisting of knowing more about your profession than any man under you, and at the same time acquiring knowledge of the basic principles of human behavior. It is necessary that you know and understand your own men, and in your profession particularly, it is often a requisite that you understand something of the peculiar quirks of the criminal mind, with which you so often come in contact.

Each of you needs abundant energy. To insure endurance under hardship, adversity, or discouragement, one must possess physical and mental stamina—the fitness that permits of lasting durability under stress. Courage both physical and moral is a prime requisite of every law enforcement agent.

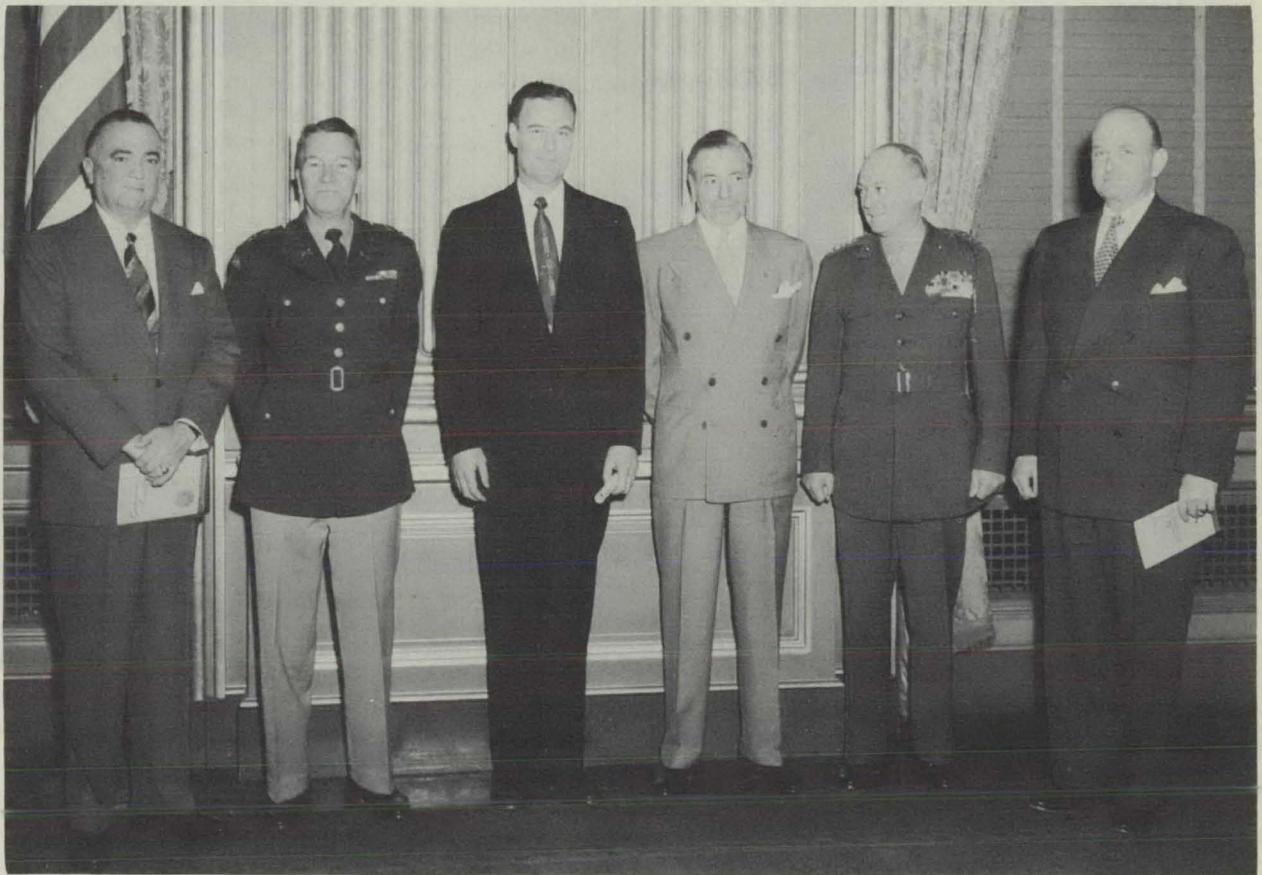
It is realized that you may frequently face personal danger. Many of your colleagues, as well as many Marines, have often given their lives in carrying out essential missions, placing devotion to duty even above life itself.

Most men are possessed with a considerable amount of physical courage—just how much they may not know until they face the ultimate test under trying conditions. But your training has placed emphasis upon the individual. The law enforcement officer—like the good Marine—should derive from that training an intuitive faculty which enables him to adjust quickly to any situation in which he finds himself, and when he is on his own to make his own right decisions. All of us must have the moral courage to do what is believed to be right and proper in the performance of our duty regardless of the consequences.

Of course, we must have full appreciation for teamwork, and the necessity for cooperating closely with others in the achievement of a common goal. That loyalty must be cultivated throughout your careers. Render faithful and willing service under any and all circumstances, and maintain always an unswerving allegiance to your superiors and to the Nation of which we are so proud.

You must perform your duties with genuine devotion and self-sacrifice. You are public servants whose primary aim is the safeguarding of the rights of the law-abiding citizens of our land, and the ultimate elimination of the lawless element. I am confident you will never be found wanting.

(Continued on page 9)



From left to right: J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI; Maj. Gen. E. P. Parker, the Provost Marshal General, United States Army; Lt. Charles E. Martin, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department, president of the graduating class; Attorney General James P. McGranery; Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; Deputy Attorney General Ross L. Malone, Jr.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Chula Vista, Calif., is situated 9 miles south of San Diego and 5 miles north of the Mexican Border on United States Highway No. 101. With a population of approximately 20,000, it is a beautiful residential community, favored by suburban San Diegans, and is the home of an aircraft company employing 7,000 men and women. A large Federal project houses about 3,000 persons.

An unusually rapid growth of the city after the war made necessary a reorganization of the police department. The principal factors requiring the reorganization were: (1) the two business districts in the city, located 1 mile apart, one of them



Chief of Police Bernard T. McCollum.

Police Department Reorganizes To Fit Growing Community

by BERNARD T. MCCOLLUM, *Chief of Police, Chula Vista, Calif.*

on the heavily traveled United States Highway No. 101; (2) heavy tourist traffic through the city to and from Mexico on the week ends; (3) heavy daily traffic on all through streets from several nearby United States Navy installations; and (4) an increase in petty crimes.

Many of our problems are quite similar to those confronting the police in other towns and cities during recent years. There is probably more than one way to handle each of these difficulties but the methods we have used have worked out quite well and we are glad to offer a brief description of them for such value as it may have to other officers.

The department and its 15 officers were housed in three small rooms in a building serving as the city hall on the main street. With the construction of a fine new city hall, located in its own park, and removed from the business section, the department acquired spacious quarters of the most modern design.

Personnel and Equipment

The department is now manned by a force of 21 officers, over one-half being thoroughly experienced. Our radio cruise cars, of late model, are operated around the clock and four radio-equipped motorcycles are used for traffic patrol. A work-week of 44 hours is in effect. Personnel are entitled to 15 days vacation with 11 holidays per year and 12 days cumulative sick leave. The radio receiving and broadcast unit is tied in directly with the San Diego County police network, one of the most modern and effective in the country. A complete police photographic laboratory is maintained. The squad room has the appearance of a "private club," with adjoining galley facilities, and has contributed materially to morale. The jail is ultra-modern. The desk officers have the responsibilities of jailors. The desk sergeant is strategically located in an attractive space where the public is greeted and is directly available to the chief's office. Prisoners are brought in through a rear entrance.

Foot Patrols

The records of crimes against persons and property clearly indicated the need for a foot patrol in the business districts, divided into two beats and covered from 5 p. m. to midnight. Foot patrolmen work the beat for 2 hours and each is relieved by a radio car patrolman for 2 hours. This system enables all patrolmen to become acquainted with both foot and automobile patrolled beats. The foot-patrol system in the business districts has proved very effective and an excellent public relations move.

Car Patrols

The most effective cruising system was perfected by dividing the city into three beats, each covered by a radio car. The watch commander roves the three beats in the fourth vehicle. With the installation of this system, records today reveal a marked decrease in crime (60 percent in the residential district), especially in burglaries. All officers are given special intensive training in both types of patrol.

Traffic Division

Four motorcycles, each equipped with a 2-way radio, are utilized in this division. A well-trained sergeant is in charge. The four motors are on the streets from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The traffic division has contributed materially to the success of the department by obtaining the rerouting of through traffic, lights, signals and other traffic aids and by doing an excellent job of "selling the Department to the public." During the holidays special "Merry Christmas" citations are issued. On parking meters we paste a slip inquiring "Have You Locked Your Car? Chula Vista Police." Favorable comments are also heard when a citizen returns to his "overparked" car at the meter to find a printed and courteous notice to the effect that the officer realizes the owner was inadvertently detained and therefore has deposited 5 cents in the meter for him. Training of the traffic officer emphasizes courtesy.

School Safety Patrol

Traffic conditions require a safety patrol at each of the city's seven elementary schools, the junior high school and the high school. The safety patrol, organized by an officer noted for his work with children, utilizes 100 patrolmen, each of

whom must maintain an average of 80 in his school work and 100 in a citizenship course. There has never been an accident at any crossing controlled by the patrol or any injury to any child en route to or from school since the establishment of the patrol in 1936!

Juvenile Division

A seasoned officer who has specialized in juvenile work for some years handles the juvenile division. Officers of other divisions coming in contact with juvenile offenders make preliminary reports directly to him. He calls on the others when their assistance is needed.

Because the county probation office is always burdened with a backlog of cases, the department has arranged for the local handling of our juveniles. With the cooperation of the local courts, a most satisfactory program has been worked out whereby youthful offenders in petty cases are ordered to report every Saturday to the juvenile officer of the department. These lads receive special handling in small groups. The result has been most gratifying in that the policemen have an excellent opportunity to make friends with the boys. A noticeable drop in offenses by juveniles has been recorded with the establishment of this system. The department feels, however, that *prevention* is the most important part of its job in discharging its responsibility toward the young people.

Investigations Division

This division operates under a detective sergeant who reports directly to the chief and who is assisted by all members of the department. Three experienced investigators staff this division and follow up on all unsolved crimes reported by the other divisions, except traffic.

You have been in violation of Parking Ordinance 370-4, thereby depriving others of their parking privilege.

Merry Christmas

Chula Vista Police Department

IT IS NOT NECESSARY
TO RETURN THIS ENVELOPE

Holiday greeting for parking violators.

Records and Identification

The results of a study of the records system of the principal departments of the county were combined with the FBI system to create this new division which is maintained by three desk officers. In addition to the report filing system and daily activity logs, they prepare and maintain spot maps of all accidents and a map reflecting locations of all crimes. The patrol division profits from the use of this latter map. Special breakdowns include shakedown records, types of crimes, property files, sex crime records, traffic violations file, complaint files, a business file, and, of course, a complete fingerprint classification and photographic file. Every arrested person is fingerprinted and photographed. Our small laboratory is equipped to handle examinations such as blood tests. The department has found that a good records system is one of the principal elements of efficient police operation.

Training Program

It is, and has been for some time, compulsory for all members of the department to attend a weekly 2-hour training session in general police work. Departmental officers, specialists from outside agencies and FBI instructors are utilized in this program. Selected officers are designated to attend schools sponsored by other departments. One sergeant recently spent 30 days with the Narcotics Division of the California State Department of Justice. He is now fully qualified to instruct his brother officers in that highly specialized work.

The department is justly proud of its new firearms training range ideally situated in the safety

of the hills on the outskirts of town. The range is built around a four-lane practical pistol course. It is equipped with a covered shed, target house, and authentic western barbecue pit. The terrain is now being landscaped and eventually will be one of the finest in southern California. Not 1 cent of public funds was spent in its construction.

Chula Vista has not one but two pistol teams which compete in all local shoots. The teams have been hosts for the four-county pistol matches held periodically. The department's arsenal consists of shotguns, automatic rifles, submachine guns, gas gun, grenades, gas billies, and .38 caliber service revolvers. The men reload all of their own ammunition.

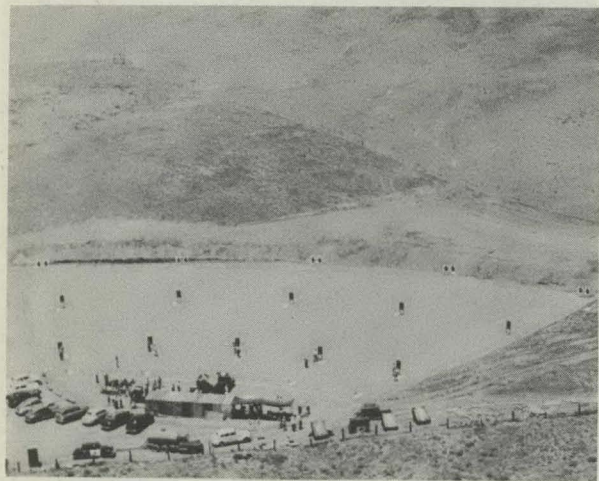
Public Relations

Key personnel are trained as public speakers. They are in constant demand at service clubs, churches, school assemblies, PTA's, and many civic organizations. The operations of the department are explained and its desire to be of public service is stressed. Such devices as "drives" on traffic violators are never conducted. Instead, the press, radio and, lately, television, are utilized to "explain" to the citizens the problems of the police and to enlist the cooperation and confidence of the public. Each member of the department is taught to consider himself as a public relations agent to those with whom he comes in contact. These approaches have really "paid off."

Police Reserves

Each member of this body of 40 volunteers was personally recommended by regular departmental officers. They were organized in conjunction with the department's responsibilities in the civilian defense set-up. Background checks were made of each member of the reserve. They have purchased their own uniforms, the city furnishing the badges and the hat ornaments. The reserves attend the training sessions with the regular officers and from time to time are called upon to work shifts with the regulars and to assist in traffic and crowd control at special events. Their support of and good will toward the department are a most valuable asset.

As an adjunct to the reserves, I am now sponsoring the mounted police posse, comprised of civic-minded individuals who have expressed the desire



Chula Vista firearms range.

to be of service in time of emergency. Tentative enrollment is set at 30. Each member will own and maintain his own mount. He will receive 60 hours of instruction in general law enforcement, with emphasis on crowd and riot control, it being recognized that large gatherings appear to be more easily handled by a mounted officer. They are buying two western type uniforms; one for duty and one for parades.

FBI National Academy

(Continued from page 5)

Of all the similarities that exist between the Marine Corps and the FBI, I believe that the closest relationship is the spirit that the members of each organization possess.

Our indescribable esprit de corps, of which I am sure you have heard, since there are two Marines in this graduating class, is an attribute that has been manifest in the Marine Corps during all our 177 years of existence. It is a trait with which all Marines are imbued, and is our most glorious possession. I suggest that each of you in your future careers develop and foster this close relationship with your colleagues and associates. We should all believe in the ideals for which our institutions stand and be willing and anxious to fight for them if necessary.

The Marine Corps is proud of the fact that a part of your training took place at the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Va. As each of you have learned, the FBI has excellent facilities at Quantico for training in pistol and rifle marksmanship, and in many phases of crime detection. We consider it a privilege to have had the members of this class spend a portion of the training period at a Marine station. I hope your stay was a pleasant, even if an arduous one.

From my own personal knowledge, when I had the good fortune to be in command of the base at Quantico, there has always been the closest cooperation between the Marine Corps and the FBI. We have worked together in our training, each learning from the other, and a tremendous spirit of mutual respect has come to exist. In addition, we Marines share with you and the millions of people of the United States the universal admiration and esteem for the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

As all of you are aware, our country is faced with many domestic and national problems of a most serious nature. No one in this assembly, or in any group in the land knows when complete peace will again prevail. But this we do know; all of us—that every American has an equal responsibility in aiding the defense of the Nation and in protecting our civil liberties. No one can do a finer job of the latter than the splendid group of men who represent here the varied agencies of law enforcement in our country.

I am sure that all here this morning join me most sincerely in wishing every graduate of the fiftieth session of the FBI National Academy the very best of fortune in all their future endeavors. To each of you, I extend my warm personal regards and a hearty Godspeed.

An Announcement on Uniform Crime Reporting

An annual report "Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested" has been collected on a trial basis since 1948 from police departments in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants.

Beginning with the end of calendar year 1952 police departments in all urban communities are being furnished this report form and tally sheets. The information furnished by police departments on this form will be published in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin in summary form and will replace similar data previously obtained by examining each fingerprint card sent to the FBI at Washington, D. C.

Although the general distribution of these forms is at present being limited to urban police organizations, the FBI will be glad to furnish forms and tally sheets to sheriffs' offices and State police upon request.

In the event your department does not already compile this type information you are urged to begin tallying age, sex, and race data for the calendar year 1953. The "Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested" forms furnished by the FBI free of charge like all others under the uniform crime reporting program were designed to provide law enforcement executives valuable information concerning local crime and criminals.

A detailed statement concerning the "Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested" report is being furnished all urban police departments and will be gladly furnished to any other law enforcement agency upon request.

SEDITION

Sedition is intentional interference with the loyalty, morale or discipline of members of the Armed Services of the United States by anyone who advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, or refusal of duty by any member of the Armed Services, or distributes any written or printed material for this purpose. During wartime, it also is seditious to make or convey false reports with intent to interfere with the normal operations of the Armed Services of the United States or to promote the success of our enemies, or to interfere with the enlistment or recruitment services of the United States. Violations are investigated by the FBI.

FIREARMS TRAINING

Janesville, Wis., has demonstrated that a good firearms range need not be a single agency establishment. Many skills outside the police department can be used to advantage in the planning and construction stages, and the completed range can be integrated into both the design of the city and the activities of groups other than the police.

The Janesville range was a city project from the beginning. Former City Manager Henry Traxler, an official who strongly believed in police training, lent his support to the idea, and City Engineer Joseph Lustig drew plans to the desired specifications. The site is on land owned by the city and the over-all treatment of the area is such that the range harmonizes with the municipal park system.

What is now the range was originally the lower level of an abandoned gravel pit. Using county equipment, the workmen bulldozed a road to the bottom of the pit and then covered the area with 8 inches of clay to make a foundation for the "black-top" firing lanes. The area between the lanes was filled with topsoil and then seeded to grass.

The range has four lanes for the practical pistol course and 32 swinging bullseye targets between the lanes. Targets are controlled manually from behind the 25-yard firing line. City employees built the heavy frames to which the target equip-

Janesville Built Its Firearms Range As a City Project

ment is affixed but Chief of Police Jasper A. Webb made the target frames at home during his spare time. Chief Webb and the officers of his department also cut, threaded, and fitted the pipes and metal fittings used for the turning targets.

The range house was built to serve as both a clubhouse and a storage building. It is constructed of concrete blocks with steel windows and heavy wooden shutters and the interior is divided into a clubroom, a kitchen, and a storage room. Outside dimensions are 40 feet by 16 feet 8 inches. The roof has a 7-foot overhang on the front of the building and a 3-foot overhang on the other three sides to provide shelter for the shooters in case of rain when the building is crowded. An oil burner donated by citizens of the community supplies heat during cold weather.

A water system for use on the range was built by drilling a deep well and installing a 2,000-gallon storage tank in the hill at the rear of the range house. This system furnishes an adequate supply of water for all purposes and also pumps water to another clubhouse on city property where the Conservation Club operates a trapshooting course for its members. The water has been State tested and found to meet all sanitary requirements.

Officers of the Janesville department fire the practical pistol course for their monthly target



Chief Jasper A. Webb demonstrates hipshooting.



The clubhouse and storage building.

scores during the summer months. During the winter they fire on an indoor range in the city-owned Armory building. During the fall hunting season the outdoor range is opened again under police supervision to allow hunters to test and adjust their weapons.

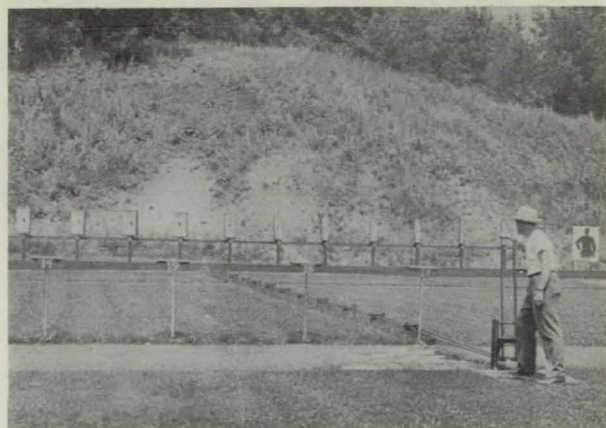
Responsibility for the range is delegated to one officer. Detective Ralph Gregory directs all range activities and the reloading of ammunition.

The range has been used by officers from many departments. Janesville is a member of the Southeastern Police Pistol League which also includes Racine, Kenosha, Beloit, Waukesha, and Wauwatosa. Matches are held twice a month during the summer and the member departments take turns at being the host. Janesville also holds an invitational meet open to all surrounding police departments and in 1950 was host to the Wisconsin police pistol matches sponsored by the Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association. Capt. Carl Myhre of Janesville was rapid fire champion and champion of champions in this event. At the 1951 meeting in Eau Claire, Patrolman Warren Topovatz of Janesville was freshman individual champion, and Chief of Police Jasper A. Webb was twelfth high man in the class A individual Camp Perry course.

The Wisconsin police pistol matches have been held annually since 1940 except for a cancellation in 1944. They are open to all members of the association and are fired in slow time and rapid fire on the Camp Perry course. Lyle L. George of Racine and Otis Hayes of Neenah are given much of the credit for inaugurating and developing this event.

At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association held at Wisconsin Rapids in the spring of 1952, Chief Jasper A. Webb was elected a director for a 3-year term. He was also appointed cochairman of the friendly relations committee which has charge of both the pistol matches and the bowling tournament sponsored by the association. The convention elected to hold the 1953 pistol matches on the Janesville range.

Total cost to the city for the entire project, including preparation of the grounds and construction of the clubhouse, targets, water system, and sanitary facilities was \$12,495.10. This amount is divided into slightly more than \$5,700 for labor, a similar amount for materials, and approximately \$1,000 for equipment.



Capt. Carl Myhre with the target mechanism.

Plans are now being made to lengthen the clubhouse another 25 feet for additional storage and clubroom facilities. It is also expected that within another year or two a 200-yard rifle range will be built on the property.

Hurlbert Wins Pistol Shoot

W. E. Hurlbert, Chief of Police, Tallahassee, Fla., is shown receiving a marksmanship trophy won by him April 18, 1952, by taking first place in a pistol shoot during a third district meeting of the Florida Peace Officers Association at Tallahassee. Chief Hurlbert (third from left) is receiving the trophy from George White, president, FPOA, while Johnny Coggins, left, chairman, third district, FPOA, and H. O. Hawkins, right, Special Agent in Charge, Mobile FBI office, look on.

Chief Hurlbert, who demonstrated his firearms proficiency on many occasions while inspector on the Jacksonville, Fla., Police Department, has continued such accomplishments since taking over the position of chief at Tallahassee, Fla., on April 1, 1952.



Chief Hurlbert receiving the trophy.

CRIME PREVENTION

Bethlehem Curbs Delinquency With Sandlot Baseball

by JOSEPH KRESGE, *Juvenile Officer, Bethlehem,
Pa., Police Department*

June 1952 was more than a calendar month to boyhood in Bethlehem, Pa.; it marked the beginning of the third season of baseball on a 16-team, city-wide basis, sponsored by the Police-Firemen Athletic League. Again, 400 of the 14-to-18-year-olds were fully occupied for the summer on the sandlots through this formula.

The month not only brings baseball to the kids, but it brings around their friends, the police and the firemen, for a summer-long association which both the youngsters and the adults anticipate with mutual respect and appreciation. It would take a lot to dissolve the partnership on both sides, so thoroughly has it become entrenched.

An Experiment

PFAL in Bethlehem is the result of an experiment, the last resort of a few citizens who assumed the responsibility for getting several hundred kids off the street. It was something pulled out of the hat at random that might appeal to the roving bands which were organizing and heading for

mischievous and police court. Baseball was and is the answer.

Neither side is trying to fool itself. They knew then, and still realize, the whole plan is aimed at juvenile delinquency. If there is any subterfuge, it is only because of the smoothness with which the scheme works. Immediately, there was compensation beyond all measure of expectancy for the boys. As for the adults, they look at each other wryly and ask, "Why didn't we think of this long ago?"

During 1950, the first year of operation, PFAL began to pay dividends upon its investment of approximately \$4,000 which an accountant would immediately seize upon, on a basis of \$10 per boy. During the first summer, wrongdoers without a previous record were turned over to PFAL for guidance, and 28 cases were kept out of the hands of the juvenile officer. Not one became a second offender.

The second year, the rate dropped, and many of the "nuisance cases" simply passed out of existence. Nor was it the police who could take much of the credit. The youngsters ferreted out the offenders themselves. So many avenues became closed that depredations by large bands ceased almost entirely while small groups found secrecy increasingly harder to maintain.

How It Works

This is how it worked generally. Teams of 25 boys were organized in each of 16 sections of the city. They were divided into two leagues. Policemen and their firemen buddies recruited the necessary neighborhood adults. Contracts were signed by the boys in real professional style. They could be released to play elsewhere only by agreement.

The first achievement was team loyalty, accomplished without effort. It is easy to see that the boys knew better than anyone the background of the competitors for positions on the teams. The promises the season held forth probably did more than anything else to stamp out mischief. Au-



Juvenile Officer Joseph Kresge.

thorities found to their amazement that there just wasn't much desire to lose out on the team through misbehaving and getting caught at it.

But the beginning was not too simple. The first spark was kindled when John Daday, a young policeman, began to cry on the shoulder of his friend, Socrates Douvanis, a store proprietor. There were continual calls to police headquarters about young boys shooting craps and playing cards at street intersections. There was a fight on one corner and then another. Boys were smoking cigarettes. Motorists complained of children darting in front of cars, chasing baseballs and playing tag with disregard of danger. What to do?

Douvanis breathed "baseball," hardly audibly. Johnny said, "Yeh, but how? Hey, wait a minute!" An idea was born and PFAL is the result. Douvanis is now the vice-president of the league. Following his original work Daday resigned to become a radio sports announcer.

Chief of Police Raymond Rueter became co-president of PFAL with Fire Chief John Schweder. Both were popular athletes in their day, and their reputations spread like wildfire on the 16 diamonds. Stories from home, by dads remembering baseball from a generation ago, lent still more color.

Meanwhile PFAL thrived. Every change merely shifted the scenes and brought fresh enthusiasm. It became clearer and clearer that the city had really hit upon something novel in the cooperation of both police and firemen.

From the start, we had a feeling there was no good reason for kids here to be any different nor any worse than anywhere in the country. There was a loyalty here, too, in believing they are just as good.

Bethlehem, tenth city in size in Pennsylvania, has a population of approximately 66,000. It is virtually bursting at the seams with its 18,000 dwelling units, far under needs, despite several hundred new homes on the way.

Barely had the serious housing shortage during World War II shown signs of easing when the fighting broke out in Korea, and Bethlehem dug its heels in for another defense effort. Bethlehem supplies such sinews of war as great guns, armor plate, and other vital steel products.

It is also a needle industry center and employs an unusually large number of women. Therefore, Bethlehem's children sometimes pay a high pen-

alty in inadequate homelife, neglect, and temptations these conditions bring.

This is not, however, meant to create the impression that PFAL caters only to derelicts and ne'er-do-wells. Nothing could be further from the truth. It spells equal opportunity for the sons of all social groups. The rosters of "the 400" bear this out.

Sponsors and Finances

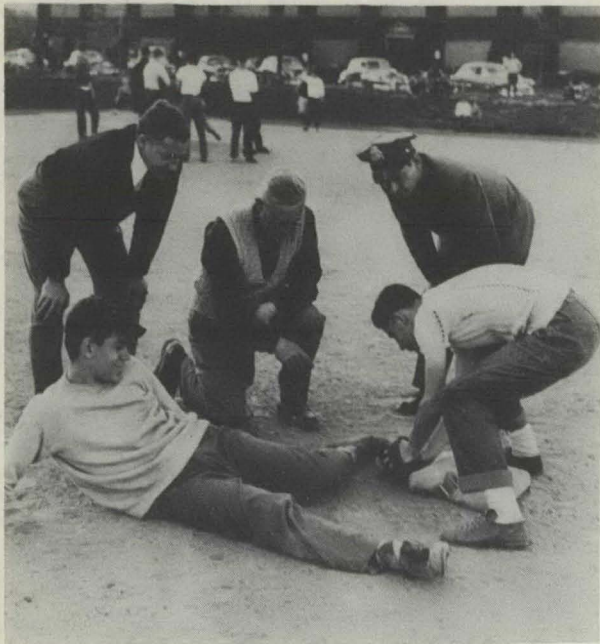
Nor was the mention of the \$4,000 capital investment intended either as a scare or an attempt to hide a high-pressure funding campaign. The money came in principally through sale of "booster" tickets for \$1.00 each. As the money came in, the suits were ordered, and the necessary equipment was procured.

The city recreational department functions admirably well, and lends its assistance in assigning fields. Paul Troxell, superintendent, represents the support of the city council and Bethlehem School District through the Bethlehem Recreation Commission. He is the "Czar" of PFAL, handling problems and complaints.

Another plank in the PFAL platform is the Bethlehem Youth Council, one of the important



Action in the PFAL All-Star game.



John Barker, who has conducted clinics in big league baseball, checks a slide for the boys. Fireman Russ Getter (left) and Officer J. J. Donchez look on.

divisions of the council of social agencies. Harold F. Shunk, its president, is one of the outstanding authorities of the city on the subject of youth. He is a teacher of social studies in junior high school where his innovations of self-government in class have won high praise. His help is insired assistance to PFAL.

Through these sources of information and help it was found in 1950 that there were approximately 1,250 boys between the ages of 14 and 18. The American Legion baseball program accounted for about 350. Add to this the PFAL 400 and you have 60 percent pretty well occupied. No one need ask, "Is that good?"

The 1951 season was financed and the 1952 round robins got under way through boxing bouts staged here with the help of the Philadelphia Police Athletic League. Sgt. Morris Pliner has brought up two excellent cards of the PAL boys he heads from the Quaker City about 60 miles distant. The visitors have charged only actual expenses each trip.

There were 1,400 tickets sold for each show at \$1 and \$2, resulting in securing the amount needed to keep PFAL operating on even keel in Bethlehem. And here's the real payoff. The tickets are paid for by willing contributors who turn them over to the boys in most cases. There seems to be no doubt that 1953 will be financed the same way.

Friends in Uniform

Honor came to Bethlehem through PFAL in the selection of the city as location for "Friends in Uniform," a film made by the U. S. State Department at a cost of \$12,000. The movie by this time is probably being shown, as it was intended, to the youth in the western zone of Germany. The theme and intention are to demonstrate that the men in uniform in America are not the dreaded minions of a police state.

The Bethlehem Police Department, 100 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa., owns two copies of the film, one 16 millimeter and one 35 millimeter, which can be borrowed without cost upon application.

If a word of explanation is necessary why PFAL seems to be peculiar to Bethlehem, it may be explained that the association of police and firemen was the logical result of a problem where personnel was found to be limited. Springing up first as a police-inspired movement, it was found that only about two-thirds of the 60 police officers would be able to assist.

Not only did shift work interfere, but also some of the older men were not in a position to serve. When everything else seemed to be available but supervisors, the firemen were approached. Their 58 men were just the reinforcements needed. They supplied a similar percentage of their force to round out the call for umpires.

After the school patrols disperse in June for the summer vacation, the juvenile officer meets up with many of them again on the playgrounds. Here is where the baseball program has produced a subtle, lasting influence upon the relationship between policeman and boy.

Like the baseball clinics, there are gatherings at the play sites to which the officer schedules his visits. Wrongdoing is followed closely. For those involved, there is a visit through headquarters accompanied by a thorough explanation. The road ahead, good or bad, is implied more than threatened. Here is where Miss Agnes McGovern, county probation officer, adds to the scheme of things through her years of experience in dealing with youngsters.

The Real Thing

Maybe you cannot imagine the thrill youngsters get when the mayor tosses out the first ball to open the PFAL season, or when they point out Chief

Rueter or Chief Schweder hustling around the 16 diamonds as co-presidents of the league. They are conspicuous, especially during the playoffs for the two league championships and for the city-wide PFAL pennant.

Or it may be that mere mention of the baseball clinics each year did not register in full significance. Here was where former big league ball players, local enthusiasts of prominence, and athletic coaches of note volunteered their help. For 5 days, Monday through Friday, and from 5 p. m. until dark, boys are given a chance to bat and field positions under this able instruction. A loud-speaker calls the plays as the expert sees them. There is promotion of good sportsmanship here which is hard to beat.

Baseball in Bethlehem means "hard ball." The playground or "soft ball" is available through the city playground program. Last winter, PFAL invaded the Recreation Department field to organize three teams for basketball, when 40 boys played 40 games. Further expansion is impossible for lack of floors.

After PFAL, what? Well, there are the regular city recreation department-sponsored "A" and "B" Leagues where a youngster ought to be welcome with a year or two or more of real experience behind him.

That remains to be seen. But, friends of PFAL are already of the opinion their modest \$4,000 original investment will still continue to pay big dividends, in boyhood.

Letter to a Small Boy

One Sunday afternoon last September an 11-year-old boy became lost in a swamp near Bossier City, La. An extensive search was organized and the boy was found the next morning.

The rescue was delayed by the boy's fear of those who were searching for him. When finally sighted by law enforcement officers, he fled deeper into the swamp and this is what he had been doing, he said later, every time he saw a "cop." His fear was that he would be put in jail, adding that "me and cops never liked each other."

Chief of Police E. G. Huckabay, Shreveport, La., who has a son of his own, was distressed that the youngster should apparently consider all police officers his enemies. In an effort to change the boy's opinion of "cops" Chief Huckabay made him a member of the Shreveport Junior Police

Department and sent him a junior policeman card and badge, together with the following letter:

DEAR RAY:

I am one of those "cops" you mistakenly regard as your enemies. I think the sooner you and I straighten out a few things, the happier we'll both be.

I don't know where you got your ideas about policemen, Ray, but I suspect you have never really known one. Perhaps some misguided older person instilled in you a feeling of bitterness you don't quite understand. It is not natural for an 11-year-old boy to hate anyone.

Policemen are not interested in putting boys your age into jail, Ray. Their interest lies in keeping your home, your neighborhood, your town, and your State so orderly and pleasant that there will be no need for jails to exist. Unfortunately, there probably will always be those who think only of themselves. There will always be some among us who take what they want and do as they please without regard for the effect of their actions on others. It is for such persons that jails are built.

Every good policeman has a special place in his heart for small boys. He realizes that life can be difficult sometimes for boys thrust into a world designed for adults. He has not forgotten that he was once a small boy himself. He probably has sons of his own to remind him of that fact.

He knows how a boy feels when he sees his beloved dog struck down by the wheels of some speeder's automobile. He understands the fright that enters a boy's heart when a car swerves crazily toward him as he crosses the street. He gets mad clear through, and a little sick at the stomach, when he lifts up a child knocked to the pavement by some driver who thought only of saving a few minutes' time.

The next time you see a policeman, Ray, take a good look at him. You will probably notice that he has a twinkle in his eye and a smile that says he is eager to be your friend. Give him a chance to prove it.

If you get to know him, you may discover that he can tell you the haunts where the biggest bass lie waiting for your fishhook. He may be able to give you a few pointers when it comes to fixing that broken wheel on your bicycle. He might be just the fellow to show you how to pitch a mean curve on the baseball diamond, and he probably knows a few things about taking the purple out of an eye that got in the way of a playmate's fist. He may even admit that he once had as much trouble with arithmetic as you have now.

I am just one of thousands of cops trying to make the world the kind of place where small boys can sleep safely and soundly in their beds after a long day of school and play. I can do a better job if I know that you and your friends are with me all the way.

Ray, as long as there are boys in the world, there will be men in blue to help them across streets, to show them the way to where they're going and to arrest those who make dangerous and unsafe the towns which should be happy places where boys can grow to useful manhood.

How about it, Ray? Now that we understand each other, can't you regard me and all other policemen as friends?

Sincerely,

(Signed)

E. G. HUCKABAY.

POLICE TRAINING

Barnstable County Police Schools Are Serving All Towns

Barnstable County, Mass., has a police training program which operates on a county-wide basis and is open to officers from any of the 15 small towns in the county. This type of school has solved the problem of providing adequate training for the officers of a summer resort area (Cape Cod) where there are no cities and each town is too small to maintain a school of its own.

In 1935 the late Sheriff Lauchlan M. Crocker was instrumental in obtaining a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature providing authority for the county of Barnstable to maintain "a school for the training of deputy sheriffs and constables and police officers . . . under the direction of the sheriff of said county." This was the beginning of the Barnstable County Police School.

Because of the summer resort activity in the county, the training was necessarily scheduled during the winter months. Classes were originally held one night a week for a period of 10 to 14 weeks and consisted of a series of lectures and demonstrations with specific subjects handled by instructors from the FBI, the Massachusetts State

Police and large city police departments. Any bona fide police officer in the county or in a neighboring county was eligible to attend the school.

Following the completion of the 1951 school, it was believed that although the training afforded had accomplished its original purpose, there was insufficient individual attention given to each of the officers in attendance. It was decided that a new technique would be considered and that the number of persons in attendance should be restricted in order to provide for more personalized instruction.

After consultation, several changes were made in the training schedule of the Barnstable County Police School for 1952. The new program called for daytime instruction, rather than evening sessions, and each class was limited to not more than 15 men. Lecturing was kept to a minimum and on the opening day of each week the class was presented with a practical investigative problem.

The first problem related to an investigation involving the murder of a law enforcement officer. Each of the component factors relating to the development of that investigation was handled by the class as a group. The receipt of the complaint, the planning of a raid, the use of firearms in connection with the raid, indoor and outdoor searches, the outdoor raid, collection, identification, and preservation of evidence, the actual taking of photographs, the dusting and lifting of latent fingerprints, the preparation of reports, conducting interviews, setting out leads, submitting material to the laboratory—each of these factors was handled personally by the men. There was no "simulation"—if a plaster cast was called for as an investigative technique, the men were assigned to take the cast and submit it in the course of the investigation.

During the second week, similar investigative techniques and procedures were used in connection with a hit-and-run accident. Periodically during the course of the week, instructors assigned to the training school by the FBI, Donald P. Tulloch, sheriff of Barnstable County, and Deputy



Sheriff Donald P. Tulloch (left) sets up a practical problem for Patrolman Chester Landers, Orleans, Mass., and Deputy Chief Carl J. Fischer, Dennis, Mass.

Sheriff Francis A. Brown, director of the Barnstable County Police School, presented critiques on the techniques used.

At the close of the case the entire proceeding was presented in a moot court with defense and prosecution counsel. All evidence, including physical evidence, necessary to present the Government's side of the investigation was introduced.

This type of instruction, extending over a 2-week period, was found to represent a practical approach to the problem of individual and personalized instruction. It was found that by restricting the school to 15 officers, more efficient instruction could be given. It was also easier for the chief of each of the departments represented to assign certain men to the school and require regular attendance.

The first section of the school mentioned above is restricted to full-time law enforcement officers. As a summer resort area, Cape Cod employs a great number of "special officers" whose services are utilized during the summer period only. Since these officers are not full-time employees and are used in traffic control and traffic matters generally, a special school was held during June of 1952 for these officers. They were given specialized instruction in traffic control, accident investigations, first aid, and related subjects.

The operation of a police training school on a county-wide basis has proved to be entirely successful. This type of school provides instruction which might not be available to the average small community because of expenses and insures uniformity of procedure by all departments in the area. Sheriff Tulloch believes that the most important factor in the school is the opportunity for officers from all sections of the county to learn to work together. Each becomes better acquainted with mutual problems and this tends toward better law enforcement coordination.

Training Saves a Life

A police officer in Jackson, Tenn., on squad car duty, called at a residence in answer to a complaint that a man there had gone berserk. Recalling instructions received at an FBI police training school, the officer immediately stepped two paces to the right of the front door after knocking. Almost simultaneous with his move, several shots were fired through the door. Had the officer not followed instructions he would have been in the line of fire.

Use of Spectrograph in Hit-and-Run Cases

The police department of a town in Iowa received a report that the body of a man was lying in the gutter along a highway just inside the city limits. An investigator was immediately dispatched to the scene and the body was identified as that of a resident of the town who had apparently been struck from the rear as he walked along the street. An examination at the scene of the accident indicated that the body had been dragged about 50 feet.

Police investigators submitted to the FBI Laboratory the victim's clothing, small particles of broken glass collected at the scene which they believed might have come from the automobile involved, as well as particles of glass and dust removed from the body and clothing of the victim.

Nothing of significance was found in the clothing but six fragments of automobile paint were found among the particles of glass and dirt. An examination of this paint by use of the spectrograph led the Laboratory technicians to believe that it came from a 1941 blue Ford or Mercury automobile. The fragments of glass were identified as portions of a sealed-beam headlight.

When the results of the Laboratory examination were returned, the police department, with the assistance of the sheriff's office, began a systematic check of all 1941 Ford and Mercury automobiles in the area. It was learned from one of the persons contacted that he had not driven his car recently and that it was parked in the garage at his home. When the automobile was examined it was found that recent repair work had been done to the left headlight, parking light, and hood. The hood had been hammered out and the damaged portions repainted. When the owner was questioned further, he admitted that he was the driver who struck the victim. The body had been knocked up onto the hood of his car and fell off into the gutter when the driver swerved the automobile.

CRIMES ON HIGH SEAS

Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on the high seas, outside the jurisdiction of any particular State, or on a voyage upon the Great Lakes or upon the St. Lawrence River where it forms the international boundary, are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Procedures and Services of the FBI Laboratory

Criminal Investigations

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available without charge to all duly constituted State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies of the United States and its territorial possessions. Examinations are made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Examinations by Other Experts

It is the long-established policy of the FBI Laboratory not to make examinations if any evidence in the case has been or will be subjected to the same type of technical examination by other experts. This policy has been found desirable not only to eliminate duplication of effort but also to insure the examination of evidence in its condition at the time of recovery, enabling the proper interpretation to be placed on the examiner's findings and the proper subsequent court presentation and testimony.

Expert Testimony

When expert testimony is desired for a trial, the court appearance of the FBI Laboratory examiner should be requested for the actual date on which it is anticipated that his testimony will be needed, rather than for the date on which the trial is to begin. It is realized that the exact date on which the examiner's testimony may be required cannot always be predetermined. However, if it can be expected that such testimony will not be needed on the first day of the trial, but rather on some subsequent day, the FBI Laboratory should be so advised in order that every effort may be made to insure that the examiner's absence from headquarters is held to a minimum.

Submitting Evidence

Since in making examinations it is necessary to know that the policies are being followed, it will facilitate the making of examinations in the future and eliminate the necessity for inquiry if the following is complied with:

1. Mark the communication and evidence for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.
2. Set forth the name of the suspect and victim where known.
3. Set forth the type of criminal violation involved, listing the evidence and method of transmittal. State the types of examinations desired.
4. State whether any evidence in this case has been subjected to the same type of technical examination as that requested; also furnish any information that would be of assistance to the examiner or pertinent to the making of such examination, such as any other examinations made or to be made.
5. Make reference to any previous correspondence or reports, if there have been any.
6. Submit the letter in duplicate in addition to the copy accompanying any evidence sent under separate cover.

FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION

Bullets and cartridge cases frequently can be identified with the guns from which they have been fired. Valuable information is often secured from a bullet or cartridge case alone, even though no suspect weapon is recovered.

FRAUDULENT CHECKS

A file of worthless checks is maintained in the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory. Law-enforcement agencies submitting bogus checks can have them examined and searched against the file in order to identify the passer. Comparisons are based on handwriting and other distinguishing features. The file has been very helpful in tracking down the professional check passer who moves from one community to the other.

OTHER TOPICS

Winnipeg, the capital city of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, 65 miles north of the international boundary. The population of Winnipeg proper is 240,000 but the city is completely surrounded by suburban municipalities, the whole area being known as Greater Winnipeg, with a population of about 350,000.

Winnipeg has a police force of 390, including the staff, and is headed by Chief of Police Charles MacIver who, along with his officers, is continually striving to implement new ideas and keep abreast of changing times in an effort to maintain the efficiency of the department at the highest level possible. In this connection, men have been sent to the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police School in Regina, Saskatchewan, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Identification School in Rockcliffe, Ontario. Efforts are being constantly made to keep abreast of the latest developments in crime detection and prevention. Winnipeg was the first city in Canada to utilize the radio in police work.

International Cooperation

Some 15 or 20 years ago the Winnipeg Police Department was faced with the problem of criminals crossing the international boundary, committing major crimes and then returning to their homes or hide-outs in the United States. This type of crime no longer exists due to the greater efficiency of police departments in Canada and the United States and to the greater jurisdiction given to the FBI, as well as to better use of radio in our communications.

Some of the crimes committed in this city have been solved by the joint efforts of law enforcement officers in both the United States and Canada. During the summer and fall of 1951, several automobiles stolen in Winnipeg were recovered in the United States. In all instances the cars were re-

Winnipeg Offers No Shelter to the Transient Criminal

by GEORGE S. BLOW, *Detective Inspector,
Winnipeg City Police Department*

turned and in most cases the thieves were arrested and brought back to Winnipeg and subsequently sent to prison. This record of 100 percent recoveries of the stolen automobiles and the arrests was brought about by the very close cooperation given to our department by the FBI, State and municipal police departments in the United States and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Manitoba.

"Gateway to the West"

Winnipeg is known as the Gateway to the West. The Trans-Canada Highway, the Canadian Pa-



Chief of Police Charles MacIver.

cific Railway, and the Canadian National Railway all pass through the city. In addition, Trans-Canada Airlines maintains a large airfield here.

The large cities nearest to Winnipeg are about 450 miles to the east, west, and south. Therefore, it can be seen that our location is a great help as far as traveling criminals, who commit major crimes, are concerned; they have no large city close at hand where they can hide out after committing an offense. The location of our city, however, works to a disadvantage as far as small-time transient criminals are concerned, since all of them traveling from east to west in Canada, or vice versa, must pass through Winnipeg regardless of the mode of transportation they employ.

Vagrancy Arrests

Frequently, criminals traveling through Winnipeg will stop off for a few days and commit some small crime in order to obtain enough money to carry them on to their destination. To combat this problem, our detectives continually visit all cafes, pool halls, rooming houses or other places where this element may gather. When found, they are locked up and charged with "vagrancy" under section 238 of the Criminal Code of Canada, subsections (a) or (j).

Section 238 (a) of the Criminal Code of Canada reads in part as follows: "Having no visible means of maintaining himself, lives without employment."



Detective Inspector George S. Blow.

Section 238 (j) of the Criminal Code of Canada reads in part as follows: "Having no peaceable profession or calling to maintain himself by, for the most part supports himself by gaming or crime."

In some cases the accused are sent to prison and in others they are sentenced to a term in prison; however, the execution of the warrant of commitment is withheld for 24 hours to enable the accused to leave our city.

Discharged Criminals

We have another problem which causes some concern and is handled in a similar manner. Manitoba Penitentiary, which houses hardened criminals from Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, is situated at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, about 15 miles northwest of Winnipeg. Prisoners released from the penitentiary at the expiration of their sentences are given railway tickets to their homes. Many of these hardened criminals, upon their release, arrive in Winnipeg and immediately start drinking to celebrate the event. When they have spent what money they have on their persons, they then sell their railway tickets and continue their celebrations until they are without funds. They then commit some crime to obtain enough money to get them to their homes, or steal an automobile for transportation, later abandoning it. Our detectives are continually on the lookout for these men and, when found, they are locked up, charged with "vagrancy" and given 24 hours to leave the city.

In employing these means there is no intention of evading our responsibilities and moving criminals to other cities. We feel we have a duty to our citizens to protect them by not letting these criminals from outside points congregate here and victimize them. In all cases it is suggested to the men so handled that they return to their homes. We feel that if they continue on in their criminal ways they can be handled more easily by their local police departments which know them and their associates personally.

These measures entail a great deal of hard work by our detectives, as well as the use of confidential informants amongst our criminal element, but they are having the desired effect and are responsible for keeping our crime rate at its present low level. The success of these measures is further borne out by the fact that Winnipeg has not had a bank holdup since the spring of 1946.

Fargo Keeps an Index of Known Sex Offenders

by EDWARD C. NELSON, *Chief of Police,*
Fargo, N. Dak.

In the summer of 1950, a wave of sex offenses throughout the Middle West caused police officers in that area to become increasingly concerned about this problem. Officials of the Fargo, N. Dak., Police Department decided that they would set up an index of known sex offenders for the purpose of enabling the department to combat more efficiently this vicious and frightening type of crime. Prior to this time, information regarding sex offenders had been carried in the department's files in the same manner as other types of offenses. It was decided to segregate information regarding sex offenders, mainly for the purpose of making the information more readily available.

In most instances, speed is absolutely essential in the investigation of this type of offense. The offender is usually a furtive and often reticent individual who may have no other criminal tendencies. In some instances, the sex offender is a prominent person who would never be located through underworld sources or usual types of investigative procedures. For these reasons, it is desirable that the investigating officers initiate the investigation with all possible speed.

In the initial stages of setting up this file, officers were assigned to segregate information regarding sex offenders from the general investigative files of the department. In the process of doing this, a considerable amount of information was examined and rejected because it was no longer current. It was decided that certain essential information was to be included in the new index, and where this information was incomplete, it would be necessary to complete it through appropriate investigation.

The basic information used in the Fargo Police Department index is as follows: name and aliases, physical description (including usual type of dress), modus operandi (including places usually frequented), description of automobile, current license number, local arrest number and/or FBI number, and a photograph.

This index is set up alphabetically as to subject's name. The data mentioned above is set forth on 3 x 5 cards and notations regarding dates of recent arrests and dispositions in connection with sex offenses are carried on the reverse side of these

index cards. This index is cross referenced with the department's general indices, investigative files and photographic files. The most recent photographs of sex offenders are maintained separately in a cardex album so that the victim can quickly flip through the album in an effort to identify the subject.

As in all police files, it is necessary that the sex offender files be kept current. In the Fargo Police Department, the primary responsibility for the efficient maintenance of this file rests with Detective Wallace W. Gwynn. Note that the term "primary responsibility" is used. Actually, the responsibility rests with each and every officer in the department. They have all been impressed with the necessity of bringing to Detective Gwynn's attention pertinent information to keep this file current. Officers visiting schools in connection with safety programs and officers patrolling in the vicinity of schools are instructed to make inquiries among school children regarding possible sex offenders. Patrolling officers are also cautioned to watch for suspicious activities on the part of motorists parked in the vicinity of schools for unusual periods of time. School children are instructed to secure the license number and description of the car in the event that the suspect is using an automobile. Employees of schools, hotels, depots, theaters and parks are requested to remain alert to the possibility of loitering sex



Chief Edward C. Nelson.

offenders. These persons are instructed to immediately contact the police department if they observe a possible sex offender operating in their vicinity.

Since the existence of this index, it has been found by the Fargo Police Department to be invaluable in the expeditious and efficient handling of sex offender investigations. In several cases, it has enabled Fargo officers to effect an arrest within an hour after the offense was reported. The photographic album and the data concerning automobiles has been particularly helpful. Undoubtedly, additional refinements of such a file would be necessary for use in larger cities. It is believed, however, that the basic ideas embodied in this article can be of material assistance to any police department.

Opelika Improves Police Quarters and Systems

Alabama police facilities took another step for the better early in 1952 when Chief of Police Floyd H. Mann, of Opelika, moved his department to the ground floor of a new municipal building. The change was a major improvement. The new space is in a modern structure and contains approximately 3,650 square feet for use by police officers alone, including the city jail. The old quarters were in one large room of about 400 square feet with the main opening on a side alley.

Good lighting, soundproof ceilings, an attractive color scheme and rooms arranged for better public service are features of the new departmental headquarters. There are separate quarters for

each of the principal functions of the department, including a modern and attractive reception room for the convenience of the public.

Space Arrangement

The office of the chief of police, the complaint desk and the record section are all located adjacent to the reception room. The officers' day room is located to the rear of the chief's office. The communications section adjoins the complaint desk and the record section.

Opposite the rooms already mentioned are the areas used for an interview room and general laboratory facilities. These consist of a photography room, a darkroom, and a room used for fingerprint work. That part containing laboratory facilities can be expanded to house other equipment as it is obtained.

The new jail facilities are located in the rear of the building. The jail consists of four cell blocks with a detention "bull pen" for each of the cell blocks and has a capacity of 22 beds. Adjacent to the jail facilities is a modern kitchen.

Mobile Equipment

The Opelika Police Department also expanded its mobile equipment to include three motorcycles and two radio cars. These units are supplemented by mobile equipment of the Alabama Highway Patrol district office at Opelika, particularly in connection with traffic control.

A police parking lot has been established at the rear of the new headquarters building, and is used exclusively by the police units and vehicles under



Chief Floyd H. Mann at his desk.



The new police quarters in Opelika.

investigation or those used for the transportation of prisoners.

Selection and Training of Personnel

In the past several months the basic requirements for applicants for the police department have been raised to include a high school education. Emphasis has been placed on good reputation, character and suitable background. In addition, applicants must be between the ages of 25 and 35 and have a desire to make police work a career. They must also be in very good physical condition. The department places great emphasis on training programs for recruits and experienced officers. Two schools are held each year for all of the officers, with in-service courses being offered between schools.

Records and Files

The Opelika Police Department has also improved its record system. Over a year ago the only permanent records pertaining to police activity were those on the docket of the recorder's court. The department now has a record system which adequately accounts for all police activity. Full details of complaints of any nature, with notations as to action taken and the ultimate disposition of the matter, are now maintained in a permanent file. A master index file records all persons and property connected in any manner with various types of violations. In addition, index cards in the master file are tabbed to indicate persons and property connected with traffic violations.

A mug file with a separate alphabetical index has been inaugurated and is being constantly expanded. This file, which refers to violators of eight major classifications, has proved to be of special benefit not only to Opelika authorities but to those of surrounding communities. A newly formed unit of special assistance for immediate reference purposes is the Stolen Property File. This file is divided as to recovered and unrecovered property. The department's fingerprint file has also been improved.

Better Police Work

The care given to the selection and training of personnel has not only greatly increased the efficiency of the department but has also stimulated good morale and pride on the part of the individual

officers and promoted a cooperative, wholesome viewpoint on the part of the public toward the department.

Crime in the Air

On July 12, 1952, the President of the United States signed a bill which confers Federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American airplane in flight over the high seas or over waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States.

The act amends section 7, Title 18, United States Code, by adding at the end thereof a new subsection reading as follows: "(5) Any aircraft belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen thereof, or to any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or any State, Territory, district, or possession thereof, while such aircraft is in flight over the high seas, or over any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State."

The purpose of this act is to extend to the air that Federal jurisdiction which already existed over certain crimes committed on ships and boats. In both cases, investigative responsibility has been given to the FBI.

Fingerprints of Deceased Persons

It has been indicated in a previous issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* (November 1950) that the fingerprint files of FBI are divided into three groups by age: the regular file containing fingerprint cards on all individuals in the age group up through 54; the reference file with an age range of 55 through 74 years of age; and the last group which contains the fingerprints of all those 75 years and over.

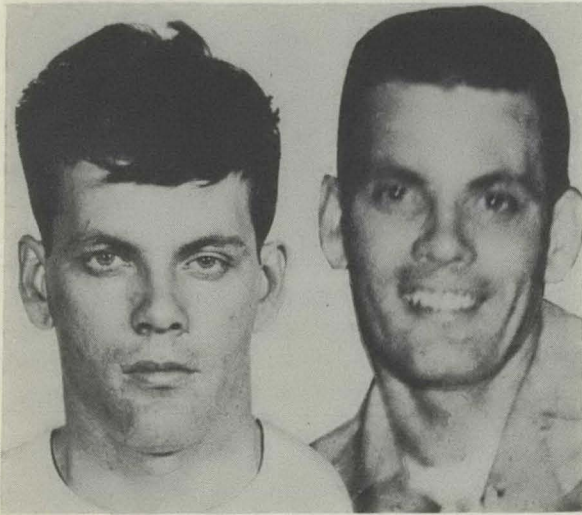
It would be helpful in searching the fingerprints of deceased persons in the fingerprint files of the FBI to have the approximate age indicated on the card. It is realized that in some cases this cannot be done due to advanced stages of decomposition. However, it would greatly assist the Identification Division in searching these fingerprints to have the approximate age indicated on the fingerprint card when possible.

Law enforcement agencies' cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

WANTED BY THE FBI

THEODORE RICHARD BYRD, JR., with aliases: Harry Bates, Will Blackmer, Richard H. Brown, Doctor Clay C. Conover, Phillip Staten Long, George Bryant Moore, Roland L. McGee, Mickey Riss, John LeRoy Sullivan, "Sonny" and others.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property



Theodore Richard Byrd, Jr.

On October 30, 1951, a young man giving the name Roland L. McGee opened an account in the name of a nonexistent firm, the McGee Petroleum Co., at an Oklahoma City bank with a bogus check for \$500 drawn on a bank in California. Thereafter, he rented office space in Oklahoma City and hired a stenographer through a local employment agency. McGee then took his newly-hired stenographer to the bank and obtained authorization for her to sign checks written on the account of the McGee Petroleum Co. Checks were printed in the company name.

The stenographer signed 20 of these checks in blank. They were later made payable to McGee and cashed in Borger, Amarillo, Plainview, and Lubbock, Tex., for a total of \$3,578. Each of the checks was marked in the upper left-hand corner with the words, "Drilling Account, payroll period ending 10-31-51." The checks were all dated November 1, 1951.

"Roland L. McGee" was subsequently identified as Theodore Richard Byrd, Jr. An authorized complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner in Amarillo, Tex., on November 16, 1951,

charging Byrd with violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute.

Byrd allegedly continued his check-passing operations in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma through the late months of 1951 and the early part of 1952, but it was not until April 1952, that he reportedly resumed his large-scale frauds.

In April 1952, Byrd allegedly obtained 1,000 blank checks on a Kansas City bank. Using the name R. F. Davis, he is reported to have purchased a bank draft at a Kansas City bank in the amount of \$7.50, payable to Dr. Clay C. Conover. On April 14, 1952, two checks payable to Dr. Clay C. Conover and totaling \$9,350 were cashed in Oklahoma City. These two checks closely resembled the bank draft purchased from the Kansas City bank and even included the name of the cashier who sold the draft. In the next 2 days two more checks drawn on the Kansas City bank in the name of Dr. Clay C. Conover were cashed—one for \$7,500 in Albuquerque, N. Mex., and one for \$7,500 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Federal process for Byrd's arrest is also outstanding at Oklahoma City, Okla., Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Phoenix, Ariz., charging him with violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. Byrd frequently poses as an oil operator, lawyer, doctor, or a printing concern owner. In order to give a convincing air to his assumed position he exhibits spurious identification cards and membership cards bearing his name or alias and the designation of some legitimate organization. He has reportedly forwarded mail addressed to himself to hotels along his path, creating an impression of legitimacy upon arrival at the hotel. Money orders or cash, obtained by additional worthless checks, have been mailed to previous victims of his fraudulent schemes. He prefers travel by commercial airlines for long trips, and makes extensive use of taxicabs and rented automobiles for local transportation.

Prior Arrests

Byrd first came to the attention of law enforcement officers when he deserted from the Navy on August 22, 1944. He was apprehended on October 9, 1945. He was arrested again on January 10, 1946, in Pryor, Okla., for obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to serve 3 years in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. He was released on October 25, 1947. Arrested on June 25,

1948, by the Little Rock, Ark., Police Department for illegal possession of narcotics, he was released with a fine. He has been arrested on other occasions on such charges as forgery, attempted rape, and aggravated assault and battery. Prior to his alleged appearance in Oklahoma City as Roland L. McGee, Byrd had completed a short sentence in the City Workhouse, St. Louis, Mo., for disturbing the peace and defrauding an innkeeper. In addition to his status as a Federal fugitive, Byrd is also being sought by authorities in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma for forgery.

Impersonation

It is also alleged that on July 29, 1952, at Lawrence, Kans., Byrd falsely represented himself as Commander D. E. Green, U. S. Navy. He wore the uniform of a naval commander. On October 7, 1952, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Kansas City, Kans., charging Byrd with a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute.

In early November, a person believed to be identical with Byrd was seen in southeastern Kansas. He exhibited a document which purported to be issued by the U. S. Naval Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., and was intended to facilitate the obtaining of prescriptions for demerol or dilaudid, allegedly for the relief of pain in his right arm.

Byrd is suspected of being a narcotics addict. It has been reported that his arms were covered with abscesses and it is believed that these abscesses were induced by hypodermic needles.

Byrd may be armed and should be considered dangerous.

The fugitive is described as follows:

Age-----	26, born March 6, 1926, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Height-----	5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet.
Weight-----	170 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Dark brown, wavy.
Eyes-----	Blue-gray.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Chauffeur, cook, bus driver, telegrapher, radio repairman, laborer.
Scars and marks--	Scar on left side of neck, mole on right side of chin, burn scar and birthmark on left forearm, scar on left knee.

Remarks----- Smooth talker, neat dresser.

FBI No.----- 4,029,237.

Fingerprint classification-- $\frac{14}{0} \frac{O}{22} \frac{U}{U} \frac{OOM}{OOI}$

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Theodore Richard Byrd, Jr., is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States 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.

Wooden Link to Crime

Pieces of wood, even splinters, often play an important part in an investigation. A comparison of wood samples found at the scene of a crime with splinters found in possession of a suspect may often link the suspect to the crime. It is possible, through laboratory examinations, to identify splinters as being from a definite species of wood, that is, maple, ash, spruce, etc.

Small fragments of wood found at the accident sites where two parked cars had been sideswiped by a truck which failed to stop, indicated that a truck with a wood body was involved. Laboratory examination of wood fragments found at the first accident showed them to be white pine and red oak. Samples at the second accident were white pine and white oak.

A truck with a damaged side was found and samples from the damaged side were of three species, white pine, red oak, and white oak, thus connecting it with the accident.

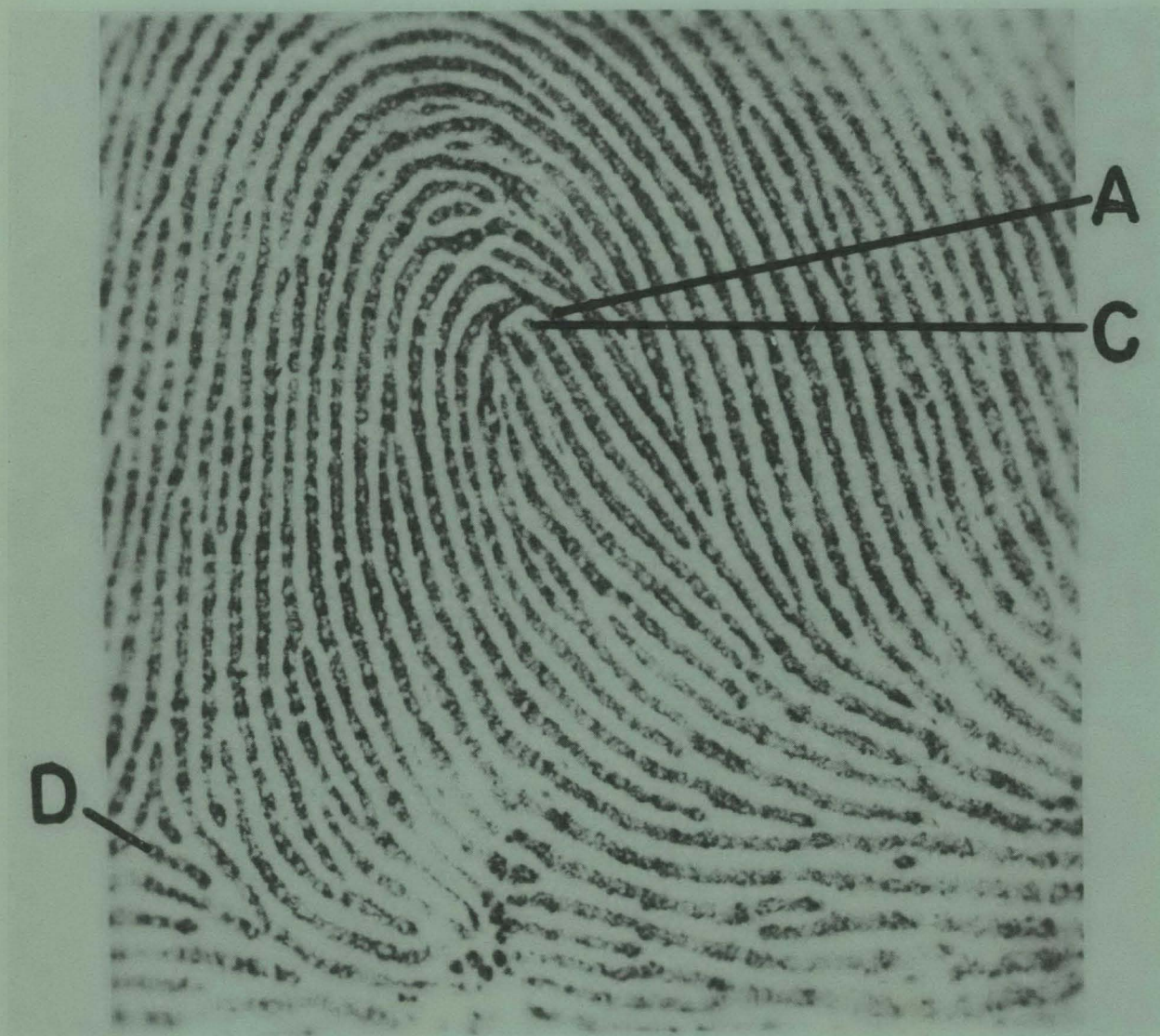
In another instance, a hit-and-run case developed when a car knocked over a street barricade surrounding a patch of new pavement and a plank struck a pedestrian on the sidewalk.

A suspect automobile was later located and a small fragment of crushed wood was found embedded in a bolt hole in the front license plate bracket. Laboratory analysis proved it to be the same kind of wood as a portion of the barricade struck by the car.

Wood examinations are indispensable when comparing wooden matches found at an arson scene with matches in the possession of a suspect since matches of identical shape and size may be made from several different species of wood.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern shown above is a loop with 18 ridge counts. Recurving ridge A has three appendages connected to it but inasmuch as none of the appendages abut upon the re-

curve at right angle they do not spoil the recurve.

The core is located at point C and the delta is at D.