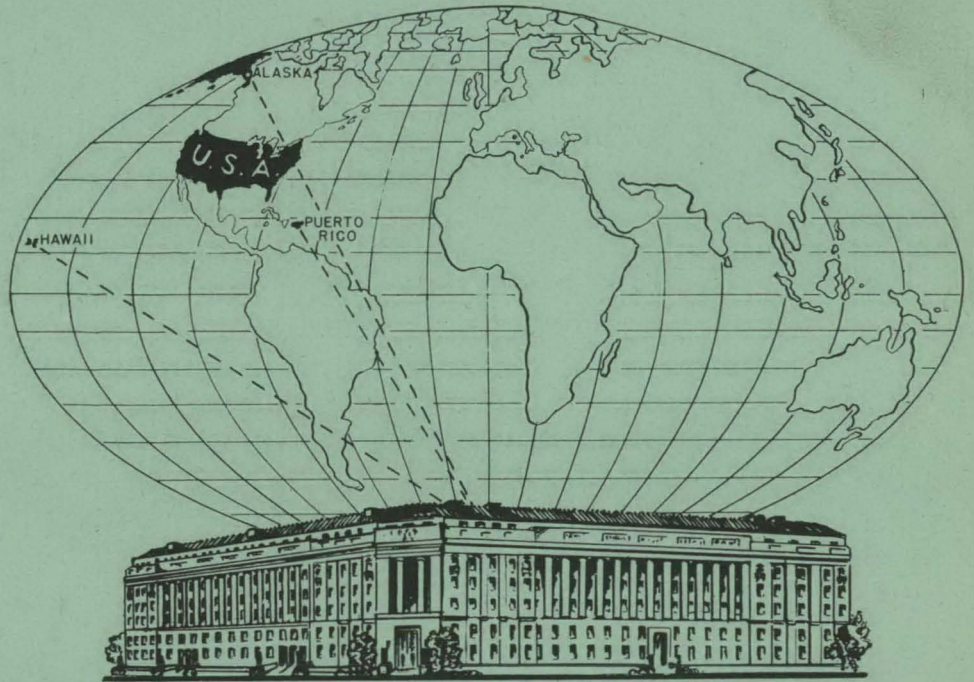


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1947

*July*

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



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

July 1, 1947

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

There are presently 8,946 parole violators on whom wanted notices are posted in the fingerprint files of the FBI. Not included are probation violators of whom there are a substantial number. This means that an army of nearly nine thousand criminals has been released upon an unsuspecting public. Violation of parole is a tacit acknowledgement that the criminal does not intend to abide by the rules of organized society. It follows that society is the victim.

To the individual law enforcement officer there is nothing more disappointing, after apprehending a confirmed criminal in a search involving hard and dangerous work, than to see the prison doors swing open before even a minor portion of that convict's sentence has been served. For the practical-minded officer knows that it is the public which too often pays for the habitual criminal's parole.

Freedom for the confirmed lawbreaker through maladministration of parole makes a mockery of law enforcement. As a sincere advocate of parole but a resolute opponent of abuse in its administration, I believe its value in our penal system must be measured by its effect on society. Properly administered, it is a valuable institution. In the hands of sentimentalists, corrupt politicians or persons who fail to acquaint themselves with the facts, it becomes a tragic farce.

In a court trial doubt must favor the defendant; in parole matters it must favor the public.

"Sundown parole" in which the criminal is told to "Be out of town before sundown," parole for sale, the certainty and frequency of parole from various prisons and the surrender attitude of some officials act as an incentive to crime.

No citizen should relax his demand for an overhauling of his state's parole system until it is plainly apparent that sensible, non-sentimental regulations which place the protection of the public first are in force.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

# Traffic



## INFLUENCE OF PARKING ON ACCIDENTS\*

Wilbur S. Smith

Technical Advisor, Eno Foundation

To say that there is not enough "curb space" or storage capacity for parking requirements may be a commonplace expression, but it must be repeated here, for the emphasis of this discussion is on "The Relation of Parking to Traffic Safety."

There is hardly a citizen today who isn't "traffic conscious" but it would be hard to say which is more exasperating to him: the hindrance to and the danger of free movement on the highways, or the game of hide and seek for a spot to safely park his car.

His car may be the means of his livelihood or temporarily the means of pleasure and vacation from his daily task and he fails to understand why the use of a machine so essential to his life, in pleasure and in work, should necessarily be accompanied by so much drudgery, danger and delay.

He is one more citizen who fails to understand that he contributes to, as well as shares, the hazards of motoring.

In research and discussion of traffic congestion, parking and insufficient storage space have come to play an important part but in past studies of contributory causes of traffic accidents, the "Influence of Parking on Traffic Accidents" has not been fully taken into account.

Curb parking is expensive beyond computation, and contributes more than any other one factor to traffic congestion. It is a traffic maxim that any obstacle to traffic movement creates congestion and it is equally true that congestion causes accidents.

Accidents and hazards involving vehicles parked at the curb should be considered in every parking study. Reliable data on all such accidents are valuable in determining proper correctives and are an aid in encouraging the adoption of corrective measures and their application.

The influences of parking on traffic safety are manifest but they are not always direct, and it is not always possible to prove these indirect contributory causes created by parking. This is often true where there was no physical contact with a parked vehicle.

Many factors enter into most traffic accidents, of which parking might be only one, and the accident coverage in reporting, while often incomplete, is so variable that it appears safe to say that parking plays a part in more accidents than available records indicate.

It is hoped that the information reported in this article will point the way to fuller reports on accident facts and their wider utiliza-

\*Reprinted with permission from the "Traffic Quarterly," April, 1947.

tion in dealing with curb parking studies. Obviously, such data could be advantageously applied to many local problems.

## FACTS ABOUT PARKING ACCIDENTS

### GENERAL INVOLVEMENT OF PARKED VEHICLES IN ACCIDENTS

In both cities and states, collisions involving parked cars (including parking and unparking) constitute a substantial part of all accidents. The latest information compiled by the National Safety Council<sup>1</sup> shows that 9.2 per cent of all accidents in urban areas and 4.5 per cent in rural areas involved parked cars. To these data can be added several others related to parked vehicles: 5 per cent of the urban accidents involved cars leaving parked positions, 1.1 per cent of the rural; 2.6 per cent of the urban and 3.9 per cent of the rural mishaps involved cars stopped in traffic. It is evident, then, that approximately 17 per cent of city accidents and 10 per cent of rural accidents involve vehicles which are parked, maneuvering into or from a parked position, or stopped in traffic. Only 1.3 per cent of urban and 2.5 per cent of rural fatal accidents involve parked cars.

Five per cent of the pedestrians killed in cities and six per cent of those killed in rural areas entered the roadway from behind parked cars. Nine per cent of the pedestrians injured in each area came from behind parked vehicles.

Parking accidents in ten large cities in 1940 ranged from 5 per cent to 28 per cent of all accidents reported.<sup>2</sup>

Studies made by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works<sup>3</sup> in six cities show that rear-end accidents involving parked cars range from 1.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent of all reported accidents.

A study of accidents on five blocks of the downtown district of Montvale, New Jersey, revealed that parking maneuvers were directly involved in 7 of 25 accidents. These accidents are shown graphically in Chart 1. This is an excellent example of cumulative data.

Recent figures from Flint, Michigan<sup>4</sup> show that 12.3 per cent of the accidents in the business district involve parking. In 1945, Seattle, Washington reported that 12.9 per cent of all its accidents involved parking operations.<sup>5</sup>

A survey of rural accidents in 12 states indicated that accidents involving parked or stopped vehicles constitute 12.4 per cent of all rural accidents, with a variance between the 12 states from 6.6 per cent to 16.3 per cent.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Accident Facts, 1946. National Safety Council pp. 65-66.

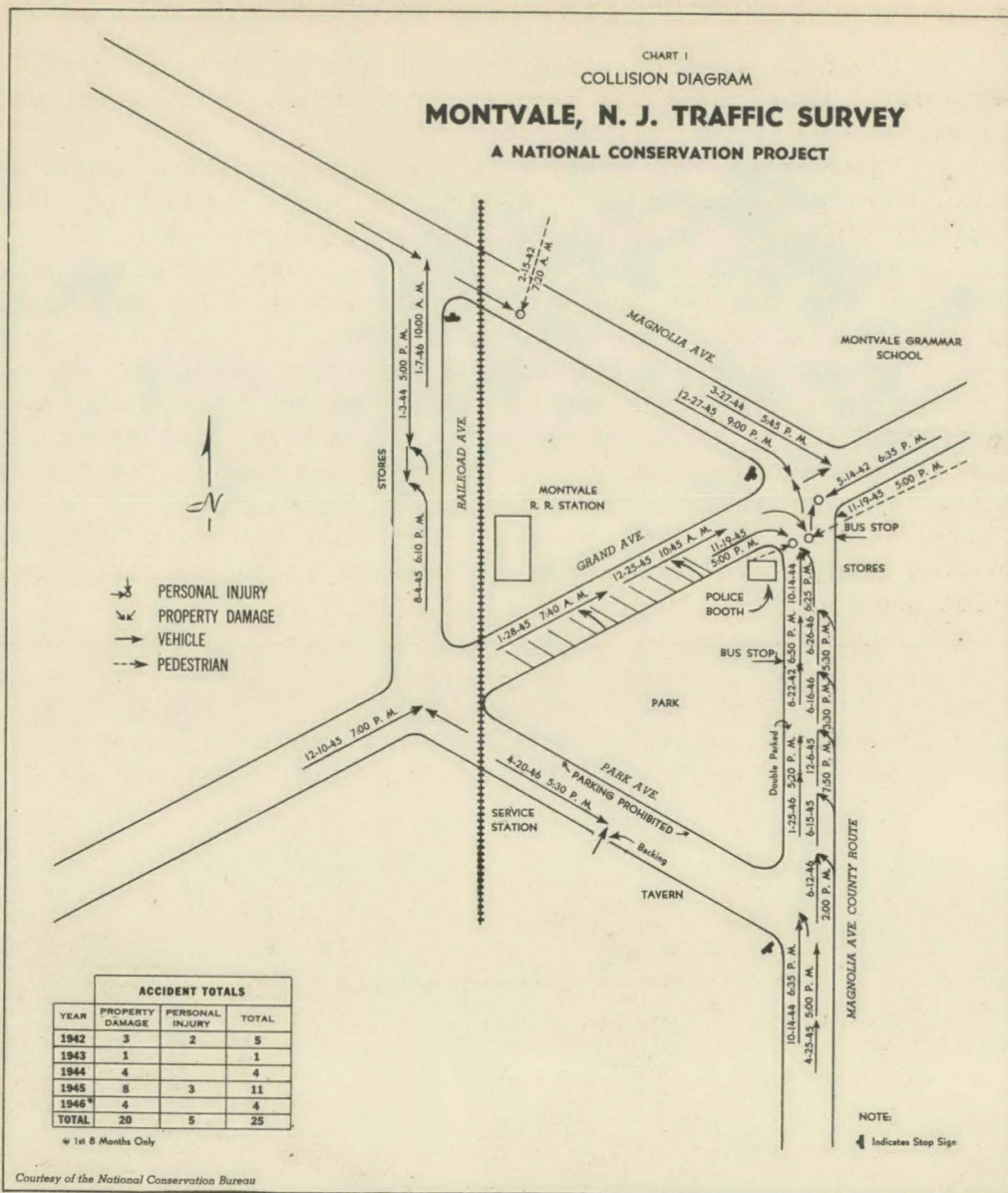
<sup>2</sup> "Accidents Due to Parking in Congested Areas" - L. E. Bender, Thesis, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, 1940.

<sup>3</sup> Data from Mr. E. F. Copell, Traffic Engineer, Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

<sup>4</sup> Data furnished by Mr. Henry A. Barnes, Traffic Engineer, Flint, Mich.

<sup>5</sup> Information obtained from Mr. Arch Bollong, Traffic Engineer, Seattle, Wash.

<sup>6</sup> "Accidents on Rural Highways Due to Parking" - W. W. Davis, Thesis, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, 1940.



Figures for rural accidents in 1946 on state highways in South Carolina<sup>7</sup> show that 7 per cent of them involve vehicles parked or standing. Vehicles stopped on roadway or in a parking maneuver were noted in 10.7 per cent of the accidents.

Many parking accidents occur on some of the best highways. One of the nation's finest highways, the Merritt Parkway, has many accidents involving parked vehicles: From June, 1938, to July, 1940, seventeen per cent of all accidents involved parked cars; from May, 1945, to April, 1946, twelve per cent of all accidents involved parked cars. During some years of the war period, one-fifth of all accidents on this road involved parked vehicles.

<sup>7</sup>Information furnished by South Carolina State Highway Department.

(Continued on Page 13)

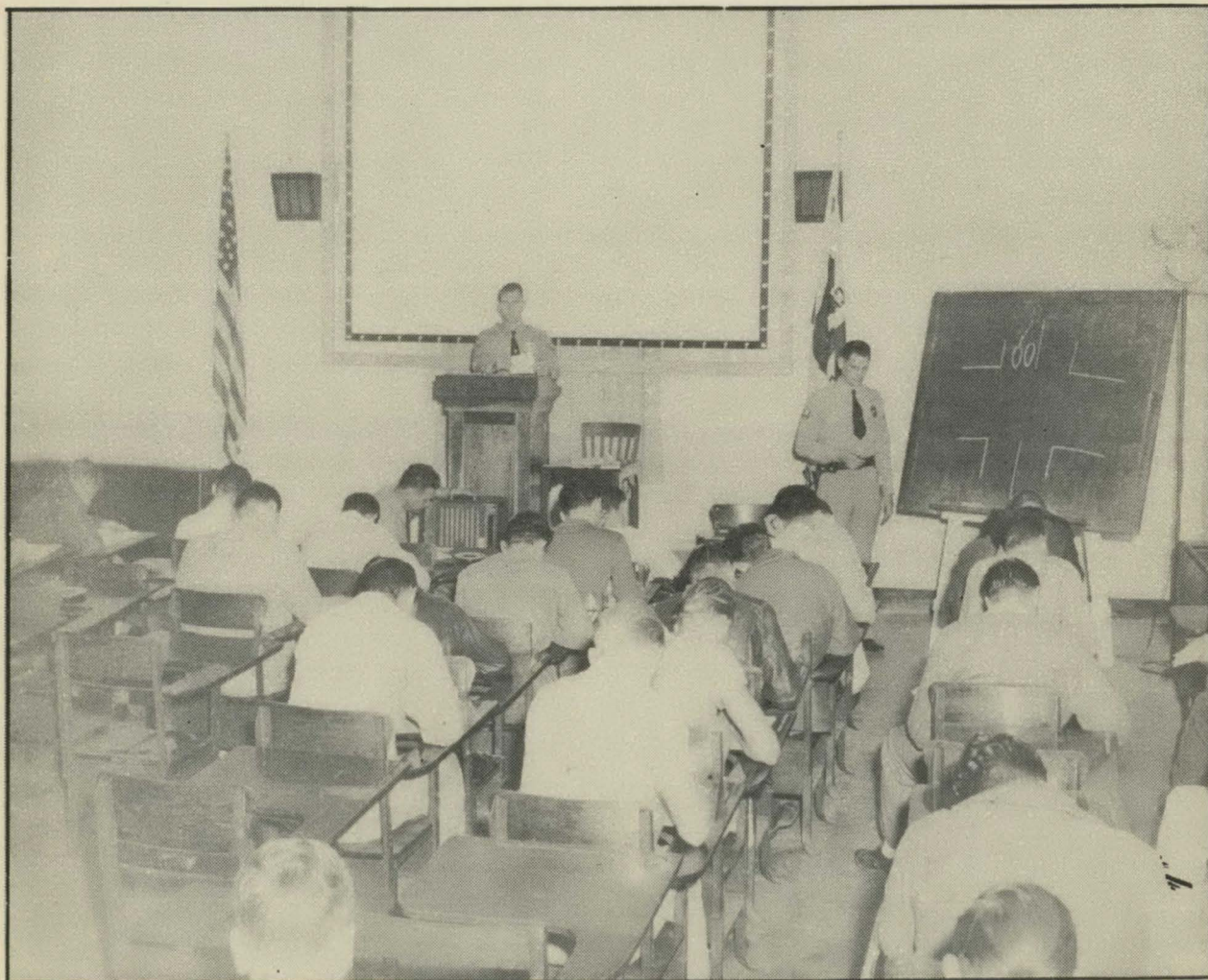
## JUVENILE TRAFFIC VIOLATORS' SCHOOL

Juvenile traffic violators are a problem to be considered in any community. Many motorists feel that juveniles are a great menace on the roadway.

It is known that the juvenile is going to drive on our roadways and he isn't going to wait until he develops a mature outlook on life. Even with a mature outlook, one is not always a safe driver.

Records will show that the juvenile reacts much more quickly than does the older driver; however, this ability is often overplayed as in the case of the over-confident ball team.

The San Diego Police Department, in an effort to curtail violations among juveniles, has started a traffic school. The violator appears at the Juvenile Bureau on the date set by the officer who issues the citation. He is then given a copy of the "Vehicle Code Summary," and a booklet, "Young Pilots," and given a week to study this material. He is certified to the Traffic Education Unit the following Saturday where he must pass a 100-question examination consisting of true and false, multiple choice and completion questions.



JUVENILE TRAFFIC SCHOOL

A grade of 85 or better must be made by the violator. If he fails, he must return each Saturday until he does make a passing grade. Each class is about three hours long. Motion pictures are shown, if available. After the examination is completed, it is graded in class and then discussed. The discussion period lasts for about 1½ hours. The juveniles say they learn a great deal from this type of session.



(L. TO R.) JUVENILES ILLUSTRATING THE GLARE ACUITY TEST, THE FOOT REACTION TEST, THE FIELD OF VISION TEST, THE STEADINESS TEST AND THE VISUAL ACUITY AND JUDGMENT TEST

Results have been very gratifying as the number of repeat violators is at a minimum and first offenders are on the decline. Also dealt with is the student who is not a violator. It is believed that prevention is worth more than punishment and with that thought in mind, the Traffic Division works closely with the Student Safety Council which was activated in the city junior and senior high schools last fall.

A calendar was set up by the students of the Council and emphasis was to be placed on traffic each month. An officer from the Traffic Education Office meets with the Council each month to help them with their traffic problems. He also gives talks about traffic at assemblies. The primary purpose of the Student Safety Council is to try to prevent accidents of all types by keeping the student "safety minded." This is done by posters, assemblies and contests. Students are aware of the need for driver education in the school system. Authorities hope that "behind the wheel training" will soon be included in the school curriculum so that the persons best suited for the job - trained teachers - will be the ones teaching our future citizens to be safer drivers.

# Scientific



# Aids

## THE FIGHT ON ARSON

The chart included in this article has been prepared to show several types of evidence or clues often found in ordinary crimes. It will also help to explain the different types of examinations made in the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

The above-named clues may be found in arson cases as in other crimes. Each should be given the closest attention for any one of these, or additional items noted at the scene, may be essential to the solution of the case.

What are some of the materials used by arsonists?

The combustible materials are usually accelerants such as gasoline, kerosene, oil and turpentine. Other combustibles include matches, candles, journal box waste, newspapers, celluloid and any other substance which will support a fire.

Chemical materials are often used, especially by saboteurs in wartime. One such chemical device appears to be an ordinary pen and pencil set which, when screwed together, becomes an ingenious incendiary pencil. The hollow tube contains a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar separated by a delay disc from a small vial of sulphuric acid. When the vial is broken the acid dissolves the disc and comes in contact with the potassium chlorate and sugar mixture. This in turn sets up a chemical action which results in the pencil bursting into an intense flame and firing whatever combustible substance is in contact with it. Several such pencils were recovered from the eight Nazi saboteurs who were captured after they landed at points on the East Coast of the United States during the recent war. They also were supplied with blocks of TNT equipped with delicate watch-mechanism timers or delays capable of being set from one minute to fourteen days.

During the war, the Americans and British used an incendiary device known as "Calling Cards," consisting of small pasteboard cards soaked in phosphorous and kept moist with water. These cards were dropped from planes over enemy territory at night. When dried by the sun on the following day they burst into flame, destroying grain fields, haystacks and forests.

The arsonist is with us always. Though the wartime problem has gone, variations of the practices mentioned may still be used by the individual bent on malicious destruction by fire.

We have mentioned accelerators and chemical materials. Mechanical and electrical devices may be used by the arsonist also. These are usually timing mechanisms to delay the starting of a fire so that the perpetrator may leave the scene, giving him time to avoid detection, or pos-



sibly to establish an alibi. Such devices may be composed of trailers of rope, paper, sawdust, fuse, lanterns, lamps or candles in a box of cotton waste or excelsior. Laboratory tests have shown that an ordinary candle in a box of excelsior may produce a flame six feet in height. Candles play an important part in many arson cases. Investigators should conduct an intense search for possible traces of wax residue in any case where arson is suspected.

Often light switches and wires are arranged to short circuit and start a fire in material placed around the short. Telephone boxes may be shorted so that a phone call from a person miles away will provide the necessary spark to start the fire. Heaters, doorbells and other electrical equipment have been used as incendiary devices. One ingenious gadget consisted of a light bulb placed in a box of fine excelsior. The heat from the bulb eventually fired the excelsior. Many of these devices or portions of them will be left in the debris of a fire. A close examination of this type of evidence often yields information of value in apprehending a suspect.

Let us study the chart.

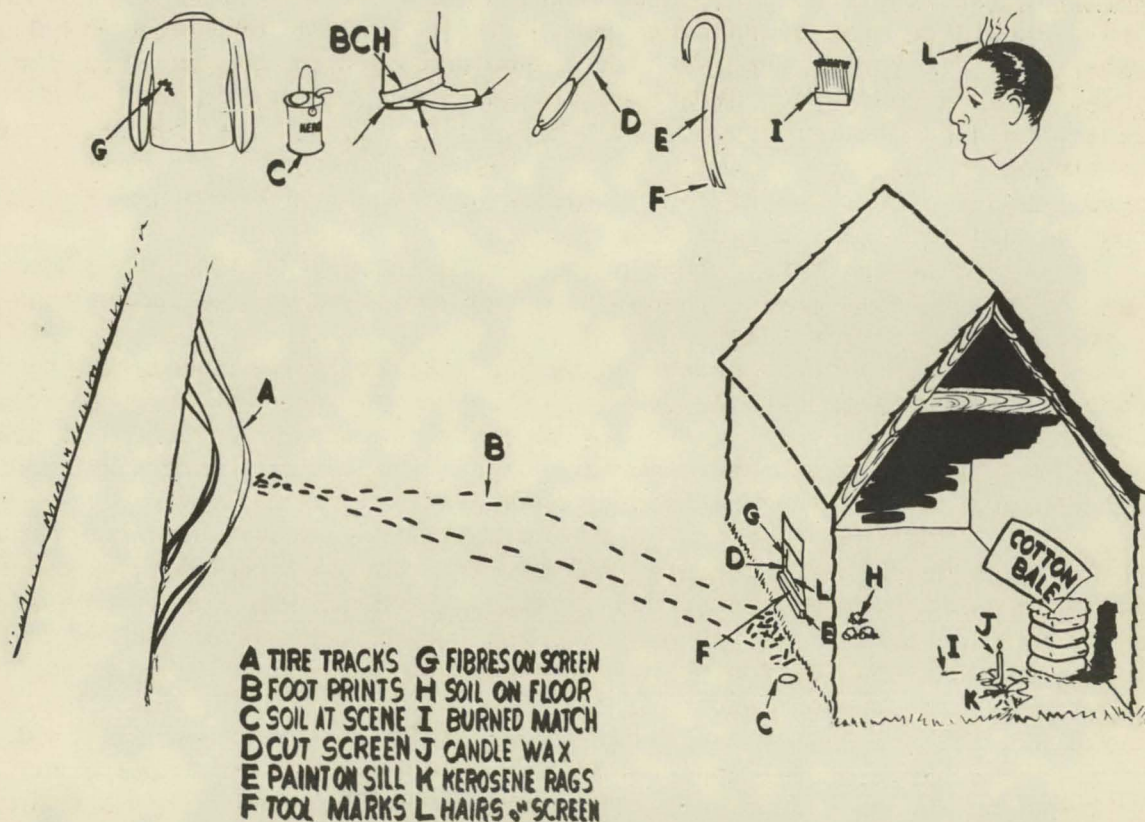


CHART OF EVIDENCE IN ARSON

Assume that an employee has been discharged from a cotton warehouse which is located near a highway in a sparsely settled section at the edge of town. The disgruntled ex-employee desires to revenge himself on the warehouse owner. He drives his car off the road in the vicinity of

the warehouse and, crossing soft ground, walks to the window of the building. He places a can of kerosene on the ground, draws a knife from his pocket and cuts the screen wire, then, inserting a jimmy under the locked window, he forces it open. He lifts the kerosene can through the window and crawls inside. Next he saturates some rags with kerosene and places them near a cotton bale. Taking a candle from his pocket he places it upright on the floor among the rags and lights it with a match from a paper folder. He returns the folder to his pocket, tossing the burned match to the floor. Picking up the kerosene can, the man makes his exit through the window. The candle burns down, sets fire to the rags and these ignite the cotton bale.

To better illustrate the evidence, let us assume that the fire was discovered and extinguished before it gained much headway.

Now consider the bits of evidence which may be examined in the laboratory in the attempt to place the perpetrator at the scene of the crime. First there are the tire tracks left in the soft dirt at the side of the road. Since each tire could leave individual distinguishing marks, plaster casts of the tracks should be taken. This would preserve the tread marks and permit a laboratory comparison with the tires of a suspect's car. Plaster casts should be made by using a good quality plaster of Paris mixed with water until it forms a batter. This should be gently poured into the impression in a continuous stream until the entire impression is filled. The cast should not be removed until it has dried. Identification data may be scratched on the back of the cast just before it hardens. In order to prepare the cast for shipment to the laboratory it should be wrapped in cotton, then placed in a box of excelsior and sealed.

The chart reveals a number of footprints leading up to the window. Plaster casts may be taken of the prints in the same manner as the tire impressions were taken.

From a study of the casts the laboratory examiners may be able to tell the investigator the probable size of the shoe and the type of rubber heel. If a suspect's shoes are sent for comparison purposes, they may be able to positively state that the suspect's shoes did or did not make the impressions in which the casts were made.

The investigator would be wise to take several soil samples from the surface near the footprints, and similar samples from the spot where the kerosene can rested on the ground outside the warehouse, for it may be possible to find dirt on the suspect's shoes, or in his trouser cuffs, similar to the dirt around the footprints, and soil on the bottom of the kerosene can similar to the spot where the container rested. This soil comparison may place the suspect at the crime scene. This is circumstantial, yet one of the best types of evidence for putting a suspect at the crime scene. It is based on the fact that soils vary in their composition within a relatively short distance. Soils are uniform over a very limited area, therefore if soil found on a person's clothes coincides in composition with that from the crime scene, it reveals the likelihood of his presence at the scene of the crime.

We recall that in entering the building, the suspect cut the screen wire with his pocketknife. Providing that his knife has not been used since he cut the screen, in all probability there will be minute particles of the screen wire on the knife blade. The investigator, therefore,

should send a small sample of the screen wire to the laboratory, in addition to any knife that might be found on the suspect. Through a spectrographic examination, the laboratory may be able to show metal of the same composition as the screen wire present on the blade of the knife. This again is good circumstantial evidence. It should be noted that in evidence of this type, each piece should be carefully labeled and, even more important, be wrapped separately when transmitted to prevent any contact destroying their evidentiary value.

You recall that a jimmy was used to pry open the window. The sharp end of this tool in contact with the wood of the window would leave an imprint on the wood which, under the laboratory microscope, might be positively identified with the tool used. Therefore, the section of the window bearing the toolmarks should be preserved for a laboratory examination. The marred section of the frame could be cut out with a saw and wrapped in paper or cotton to prevent the marks from being bumped or altered in shipment.

Since the jimmy may have picked up paint from the window sill or sash in the levering process, specimens of paint cut or chipped from the sill and sash separately should be preserved in pillboxes or other suitable containers and sent to the laboratory. Any tool found in the suspect's possession likewise should be forwarded for examination. The laboratory experts may thus ascertain whether or not the paint on the tool is identical with the paint from the window. Of course, the tool being sent for comparison should be wrapped carefully in paper at the time it is picked up to prevent the loss of any small particles of paint adhering to it.

In examining the cut screen and window sash, the investigator may notice a few hairs, a cloth fragment and several colored fibers caught on the rough edges. These should be saved for a laboratory examination. An examination of the hairs will reveal whether they are of human or animal origin. If human, the laboratory can determine whether they came from a white person, a Negro, mulatto, or from a member of the Mongoloid race, which includes Indians, Eskimos and Asiatics. If hair from a suspect were submitted, the laboratory could tell whether or not the hairs on the screen could have come from the suspect's head.

The cloth fragments and fibers would reveal the type of clothes worn and a comparison could be made with any clothes worn by a suspect. The kinds of fibers can be identified as well as the weave of the cloth. One interesting arson case examined in the FBI Laboratory involved a burned and torn piece of blanket soaked in kerosene. This had been found under a porch where a fire had started. A similar piece of blanket found at a neighbor's house was determined, through laboratory examination, to be of the same weave and composition as the burned piece. The torn edges fitted together but the stripes in the burned piece were brown while those in the neighbor's section were pink. However, when heat was applied to the pink stripes they turned to the same color of brown as the burned portion of blanket retrieved from under the porch. There was little doubt as to who started the fire.

Again referring to the chart, as the investigator enters the building he may notice the burned match dropped by the arsonist. This should be preserved for a laboratory comparison with any books of matches found on a suspect, since it is often possible to definitely identify a match as having come from a particular book of matches.

The cracks in the warehouse floor may yield residue which, in the laboratory, might be identified as paraffin or wax similar to candle wax. Of course, in making an examination of fire debris there must be sufficient residue remaining to permit an analysis. Many times the material used to start the fire is so volatile that nothing remains for detection. The kerosene rags used in the warehouse fire may serve as an example. If the fire were extinguished in time, portions of rags still containing kerosene might be found. If these fragments were sealed in a Mason jar so that no evaporation could take place, the laboratory might be able to identify the liquid as kerosene. If the rags were subjected to the heat of the fire for a considerable period of time, probably no trace of kerosene would be found. It was thought for a while that an oil soluble dye known as Sudan III could be helpful in determining the presence of petroleum products. The limitations of this dye, however, are so numerous that it is of little value in such determinations.

The evidence in our warehouse fire now consists of tiretracks, footprints, soil samples, screen wire, toolmarks, paint specimens, hairs, fibers, a burned match, candle wax and portions of the kerosene rags. We shall assume that all of this evidence has been carefully identified and preserved in suitable containers. Inquiry now reveals the discharged employee as a possible suspect since in his case a motive might be present. A search of his home and premises discloses a kerosene can, a half of a candle in his basement, a torn work shirt, a pair of muddy shoes in his room, and a jimmy among his automobile tools. A paper book of matches and a knife are found in his pocket. Samples of his hair are secured. Prints of his automobile tires are taken. This material is carefully packed and sent to the laboratory with the evidence from the warehouse.

Great care must be observed in preparing evidence for shipment to the laboratory and for future introduction in court. Each article should be wrapped separately, or if small, be placed in a pillbox and sealed, and each article or container should be marked with the investigator's initials to enable him to positively identify the article in court at a future date.

In our fictitious case the laboratory experts examine the evidence. It is found that the tires on the suspect's car made the tracks near the warehouse; his shoe soles and heels are similar in size and shape to the footprints but details are lacking for positive identification; the soil on his shoes is similar to that from the spot outside the window; the dirt on the bottom of the kerosene can is similar to the spot where it rested on the ground; the knife blade contains traces of metal of the same composition as the screen wire; the jimmy is identified as the tool making the marks on the window sash and sill; the paint on the tool is the same in color and composition as the paint from the window; the hairs bear characteristics similar to the suspect's hair; the fibers and cloth fragment are identified with the work shirt belonging to the suspect; the burned match is found to have come from the paper match folder in the possession of the suspect; the wax particles beneath the crack in the floor are the same in composition and color as the half candle from the suspect's house; and the rags are found to contain kerosene. With all of this scientific evidence shown, there is little doubt as to the guilt of the suspect. Such evidence, though circumstantial, appears sufficient to sustain a conviction.

(Continued on Page 15)

# Crime



# Prevention

## CHARLOTTESVILLE'S PARENT EDUCATION SCHOOL\*

Education of delinquent parents as a medium of crime prevention is an often discussed but seldom acted upon topic.

The citizens of Charlottesville, Virginia, have both talked and acted.

A study of the delinquency problem led to a program which began first as a kind of compulsory assignment for the parents of delinquent children, but which rapidly resolved itself into something more.



GUEST SPEAKERS AND INSTRUCTORS, PARENT EDUCATIONAL CLASS, L. TO R., MISS ANNA DECKER, MRS. ELIZABETH WELDON, CHIEF OF POLICE MAURICE F. GREAVER, E. D. MASON, MISS ELAINE SPENCE, JUDGE PHIL GROVE AND LT. C. O. DURHAM

Out of one hundred cases studied it was revealed that ninety-seven out of one hundred delinquents were from broken homes. Chief Probation Officer Mrs. Elizabeth Weldon concluded, therefore, that the home rather than the child needed overhauling.

Together Mrs. Weldon and visiting teacher and nurse Miss Anna Decker began a campaign to interest the public in a delinquency prevention program. They were given strong backing by Lt. Connie Durham (FBI National Academy graduate) of the Police Department, and Judge Phil Grove of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Almost before it seemed possible they had a sound, solidly administered program which had won the hearty approval of the entire community.

\*Additional details may be secured from Chief Probation Officer Elizabeth Weldon, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court for Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Virginia.

First they sounded out public opinion. The two women made a house-to-house canvass of the parents concerned. What did the individual think of a school for delinquent parents? Suggestions were made. From various individuals came the idea of need for a social hour and recreation, as well as the question, "What shall we do with our children when we go to class?"

A recreation department for care of the children was begun. This department agreed to help with a social hour for parents. The idea of games and a lending library evolved. Members of women's organizations, both white and colored, agreed to serve as hostesses, one night each, for the social hour, and to provide refreshments.

An advisory committee, including representatives of schools and churches (white and colored); of the departments of public welfare, law enforcement, recreation, and justice; of the council of social agencies; and of the extension division of the University emerged, and a rough draft of the "courses of study" was planned.

This was given four main divisions - the child and his community, the child and his home, the child outside his home, and treatment.

No definite number of meetings was planned, nor was the course divided up with a set portion for each meeting. The committee felt it was important to establish an atmosphere of friendliness and confidence, and to set the stage for a real interchange of opinion. A panel was agreed upon, with specialists invited to speak on problems which emerged from these discussions.



BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE  
CLASSROOM

In order to eliminate any feeling of shame, a general invitation was issued to the citizens in addition to the more or less mandatory ones directed to the parents of delinquent children. Hence a cross-section of the city was represented.

At the first meeting approximately 125 persons appeared. About 40 were actual probation cases for whom attendance was mandatory.

The mayor and city manager welcomed the group the first night. Their admission of community responsibility and appeal for help in remedying defects, established a feeling of mutual good will. Even from the first, practical questions were asked. Because some people were hesitant about speaking out, pencils and papers were passed about for written questions. They were then discussed. Questions such as:

"Why I can't keep my girl home one day a week as I have to go to the clinic one day myself," and "When my child sasses me, does he need talking to or does he need switching? I get more when I use the switch," came in.

Specialists were invited to the following meetings. A member of the department of public welfare worked out simple family budgets. A minis-

ter discussed the religious life of the child; made suggestions for family worship. The director of recreation gave a demonstration of family play. A game library was started.

The general hearty response did not dwindle; rather, the meetings took on the aspect of club sessions. The cooperating agencies have continued their interest and assistance. A decrease in court cases has been noted.

What is the future of the school for parents? The organizers are planning two classes a year which will continue for three months each. Prevention work with the pre-delinquent child and the first offender will be considered.

What factors contributed to the success of the school?

The participants had a part in planning from the beginning; the staff met often enough before the class started to become a working unit; informality and simplicity in presentation keyed every meeting; sociability and play were given equal emphasis with study and discussion; and the originators of the idea recognized the importance of rallying the total human resources of the community and of pooling the efforts and skills of all agencies. It resulted in a community attack on a community problem.



RECREATION HOUR

(Continued from Page 3)

A recent study of accidents involving Army vehicles<sup>8</sup> indicates that 3 per cent are attributed to unsafe parking, and approximately an additional 7 per cent to unsafe backing from parking spaces. About 10 per cent of these accidents, then, are of the parking type.

Delay and congestion in traffic, even though they do not produce accidents at the point of congestion, may cause accidents elsewhere. Rushing to make up lost time, lack of patience, mental irritation, induce reckless and careless driving with all its hazards. As an example, in San Antonio, Texas,<sup>9</sup> correction of a bottleneck near an intersection reduced accidents 71 per cent within a one-block radius.

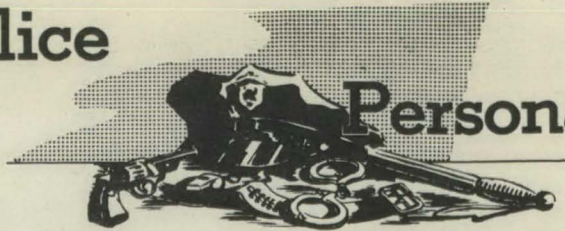
Many driver violations in accidents involve the parking of vehicles. In Seattle, Washington, about 3 per cent of all driver violations in accidents are in connection with parking.

<sup>8</sup> Figures supplied by Mr. R. S. Holmes, Safety Branch, U. S. War Department.

<sup>9</sup> Information furnished through American Transit Association by Mr. H. A. Briggs, Safety Director, San Antonio Transit Company.

(Continued in Next Issue)

# Police



# Personalities

John L. Sullivan was appointed a patrolman on the Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Police Department, on December 31, 1910. On September 13, 1915, he was appointed Chief of Police of that city. He ceased active duty on February 18, 1947, under the Mandatory Retirement Act, having reached the age of 65 years.

The law enforcement career of Chief of Police Sullivan has been long and distinguished. Energetic and progressive, he fought for improved law enforcement through the medium of better training, better pay and better working conditions.

A member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police since 1915, Chief Sullivan has served that organization as treasurer since 1936. He is a member of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police and a charter member of the New England Chiefs of Police Association.

Chief Sullivan's influence has been felt beyond the boundaries of his city. When the FBI National Academy was founded in 1935, his experience and advice were sought. He was one of three Chiefs named to aid and advise in making plans. His cooperation has been constant in seeking better training for more officers.

On February 4, 1946, the Civil Service Commission appointed a committee of Chiefs of Police to revise the Civil Service Manual for Police Officers in the State of Massachusetts. Chief Sullivan was one of those selected for this work.

In 1940, six hundred ninety persons, many of them nationally famous law enforcement officials, attended a testimonial dinner in honor of Chief Sullivan on his twenty-fifth anniversary as Chief of Police of Pittsfield.

A second testimonial banquet was tendered him on March 17, 1947, on the occasion of his retirement at which time Chief Sullivan was presented a \$2,100 check as a parting gift.



JOHN L. SULLIVAN



As early as 1916, citizens of Pittsfield expressed their appreciation of Chief Sullivan's courage and ability in the performance of duty by awarding him a gold badge. In presenting it, the District Court Judge stated: "Chief I am sentencing you to wear this beautiful gold badge... the golden insignia of integrity. It shows friendship, confidence and loyalty of the people in this community toward you."

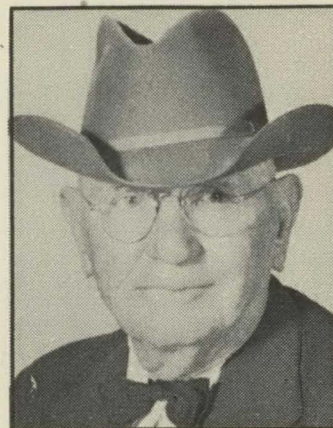
Chief Sullivan's years of service justified their confidence.

\* \* \* \* \*

Outstanding as a private citizen as well as a veteran peace officer, John Quincy Adams of the Cuero, Texas, Police Force has one of the longest records of efficient service of law enforcement officers in that area. Mr. Adams has been with the City Police Force for twenty-six and one-half years, taking the position of Night Marshal in November, 1920. After serving capably as Night Marshal for five years, he was appointed City Marshal in November, 1925. After this appointment, he was elected to the office for a two-year term in 1926 and was re-elected for seven consecutive terms after that date. He gave up the position in 1944 but is still an active member of the Police Department.

During his tenure of office, Mr. Adams has arrested hundreds of law violators for crimes ranging from drunkenness to murder, and has never had any trouble in making an arrest or in taking the wanted man to jail. Also, he never has had to shoot any wanted man or resort to use of force while making an arrest.

Mr. Adams was born December 9, 1874, in Stratton, Texas, near Cuero. In addition to his police work, he has had forty-two years experience in farming in this locality.



JOHN Q. ADAMS

\* \* \* \* \*

(Continued from Page 10)

In speaking of laboratory work, it is well to consider examinations of papers, records, or documents which an arsonist might try to destroy. The laboratory can, in many instances, restore or at least make legible, writing on charred paper. This may be of value in cases where stores and books are burned for the purpose of collecting on insurance policies.

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., are available without charge to any recognized law enforcement organization for the examination of evidence obtained in criminal cases. The experts will, also without charge, appear in court to testify to their findings. Today's firebug learns that the hazards of committing the crime of arson are increasing. Science has aligned itself on the side of law enforcement.

## WANTED BY THE FBI

**EARL MOSE TATE, with aliases,  
W. T. Barker, A. B. Barry,  
E. E. Childers, E. M. Kingston,  
E. M. Martin, E. M. Parker,  
N. G. Roberts, et al.**

Earl Mose Tate, wanted by the FBI, has a criminal record dating back to 1910. It reflects arrests on charges of burglary, larceny, forgery and violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. A Federal warrant is presently outstanding at Birmingham, Alabama, based on charges that this individual had violated the National Stolen Property Act.

During the past several months, Tate has traveled about the United States passing fraudulent checks. These usually are in even amounts and range from \$60 to \$177. They are consistently made out to reflect the "Dupont Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland," the "Electromotive (or Electro Motive) Corporation, La Grange, Illinois," or the "Oklahoma and Texas Drilling Company, Dallas, Texas." These checks are most frequently drawn on the First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, but the fugitive has shown a marked tendency to prepare the checks to show that they are drawn on some "First National Bank" in the general vicinity of the place where the checks are passed, in most cases jewelry stores. These checks usually bear the notation "Expense Account" or "Salary" and carry spurious Social Security and work numbers of the subject. They are typewritten. The signature of the maker appears in the form of a stamp.



EARL MOSE TATE

Tate's modus operandi is as follows: He enters a jewelry store in the evening, representing himself to be an engineer of the "Electromotive Corporation, La Grange, Illinois," a construction foreman with the "Dupont Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland," or with the "Oklahoma and Texas Drilling Company, Dallas, Texas," and expresses interest in some type of jewelry bearing the Masonic emblem. Recent operations indicate that he is interested in the main in rings. He wears a size 12. After choosing a piece of jewelry, he produces a fraudulent check on one of the above-named concerns. This he may claim to be either a salary or expense check. It is tendered in payment for the jewelry and the balance is taken in cash.

Tate has already defrauded numerous jewelers throughout the United States. A composite description of this fugitive is as follows: Race, White; Age, 60-65; Height, 5' 10"; Weight, 175-190 lbs.; Hair, grayish brown or sandy; Eyes, hazel or brown; Complexion, ruddy; Build, medium; Nationality, American; Scars and marks, right thumb amputated, blue scar on nose, blue scar on left eyebrow, has large hands and fingers which bear several scars; Dress, usually wears conservative type business suit with brown hat. Tate's FBI number is 181958.

## SEEK IDENTITY OF

## MURDER VICTIM



UNKNOWN DEAD

The nude body of the unknown white woman pictured on this page was found in a storage trunk near Keyport, New Jersey, on Saturday, April 19, 1947, a morocco leather dog leash wrapped about her neck. Death was caused by strangulation.

The victim appeared to be approximately fifty years of age, weighed between one hundred-fifty and one hundred-fifty-five pounds and measured five feet and three inches in height. She wore her light brown hair (mixed with grey) in a shoulder length bob. Her features were regular. The two upper central incisors and two upper lateral incisors recently had been extracted. X-rays reveal that these teeth had been removed approximately two months

prior to death. The subject had never worn a denture above this tooth area as the gum line was still irregular and ragged. The only remaining teeth in the subject's head were six lower teeth - two lower central incisors; two lower lateral incisors; and two lower cuspids. These teeth were in good condition and clean except for a small amount of serumal calculus and slight tobacco stains. The subject has a six-inch, midline abdominal scar. Her appendix and internal genitalia have been removed. She had borne one or more children. The first joint on the middle finger of the right hand was slightly deformed and the soles of both feet were heavily calloused.

The trunk bore a cheap tin covering. It was dark blue, of standard American make with a tray. The tray itself was missing. The trunk carried a Corbin lock and it was noted that both lock and hasp had been replaced recently. The trunk was 20 by 22½ by 39 inches in size.

Any information as to the identity of this unknown deceased should be forwarded promptly to J. Victor Carton, Prosecutor of Pleas, Monmouth County Court House, Freehold, New Jersey; or, Walter J. Coughlin, Captain Commanding Troop "C", New Jersey State Police, West Trenton, New Jersey. It is urgently requested that any dentist who may have treated a woman answering this description, with reference to the dental work referred to, communicate immediately with the above authorities.

(Information submitted by Captain H. F. Wooge, Commanding Detective Bureau, New Jersey State Police.)



INDEX FINGER OF VICTIM'S RIGHT HAND

## OFFICERS OBTAIN COLLEGE CREDIT IN IDAHO - MONTANA AREA SCHOOLS

Through cooperation of University officials in Montana and Idaho, law enforcement officers attending FBI-sponsored schools within the area covered by the FBI Office at Butte, Montana, will receive college credit for their work.

The Montana officers will obtain their credits from the Greater University of Montana through its Chancellor, Dr. George A. Selke. This includes the Montana State University, Missoula; Montana State College, Bozeman; Montana School of Mines, Butte; Montana State Normal College, Dillon; Eastern Montana School, Billings, and Northern Montana College, Havre.

A similar program has been worked out with Mr. J. E. Buchanan, President of the University of Idaho.

The Idaho officers will obtain their credits through the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho. The University Liaison Officer is Harlow H. Campbell, Director of Placement Service and Non-Resident Instruction.

Schedules for the schools will be drawn as usual by the Butte Office. Instructors will be named in Montana by Dr. Selke and his associates and in Idaho by Mr. Campbell. All correspondence will be handled through the Butte FBI Office. A certification of attendance is prepared only after the officer has successfully passed a written examination at the conclusion of the school.

This program has been unanimously accepted by the State Boards of Education in Idaho and Montana.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### NOTICE RE: APPLICANT FINGERPRINT CARDS

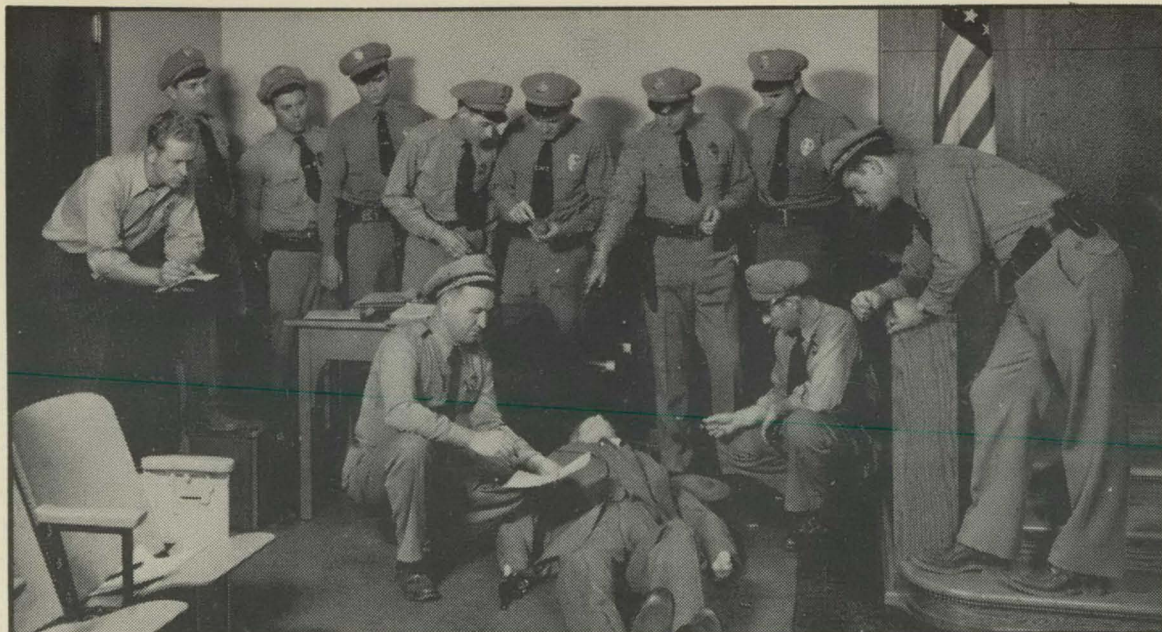
On and after July 1, 1947, the Bureau will again handle fingerprint cards of individuals who are applicants or employees in commercial industry. This service was discontinued as of January 21, 1947, due to budgetary curtailment which resulted in a reduction of personnel.

It was regretted at the time that it was necessary to curtail this service but this procedure was followed in order that the work could be handled on a selected basis, priority being given to the more urgent types of fingerprint receipts.

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### MARGIN OF VICTORY

The FBI's new training picture, "Margin of Victory," is based on the Bureau's Practical Pistol Course. A color film, it depicts the training in the use of sidearms which is given to Special Agents and to police officers attending the FBI National Academy.



OFFICERS OF THE PORTERVILLE, CALIFORNIA, POLICE DEPARTMENT PARTICIPATING IN A BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL SPONSORED BY THE FBI.



THE PORTERVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT. (L. to R.) RICHARD CRUMAL, CHIEF OF POLICE; EMMALENE HEARD, DESK SERGEANT; LLOYD A. HENSLEY, SERGEANT; LEE MCKIEARNAN, PATROLMAN; WILLIAM E. VAUGHN, SERGEANT; DOYLE E. GRIGSBY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE; CHARLES G. JONES, PATROLMAN; RALPH POSTEN, PATROLMAN; KLEESE P. WARNER, CAPTAIN; FORREST W. MEEK, PATROLMAN; ORAL C. ALCORN, PATROLMAN. PATROLMAN WAYNE MCCONNEL NOT SHOWN.



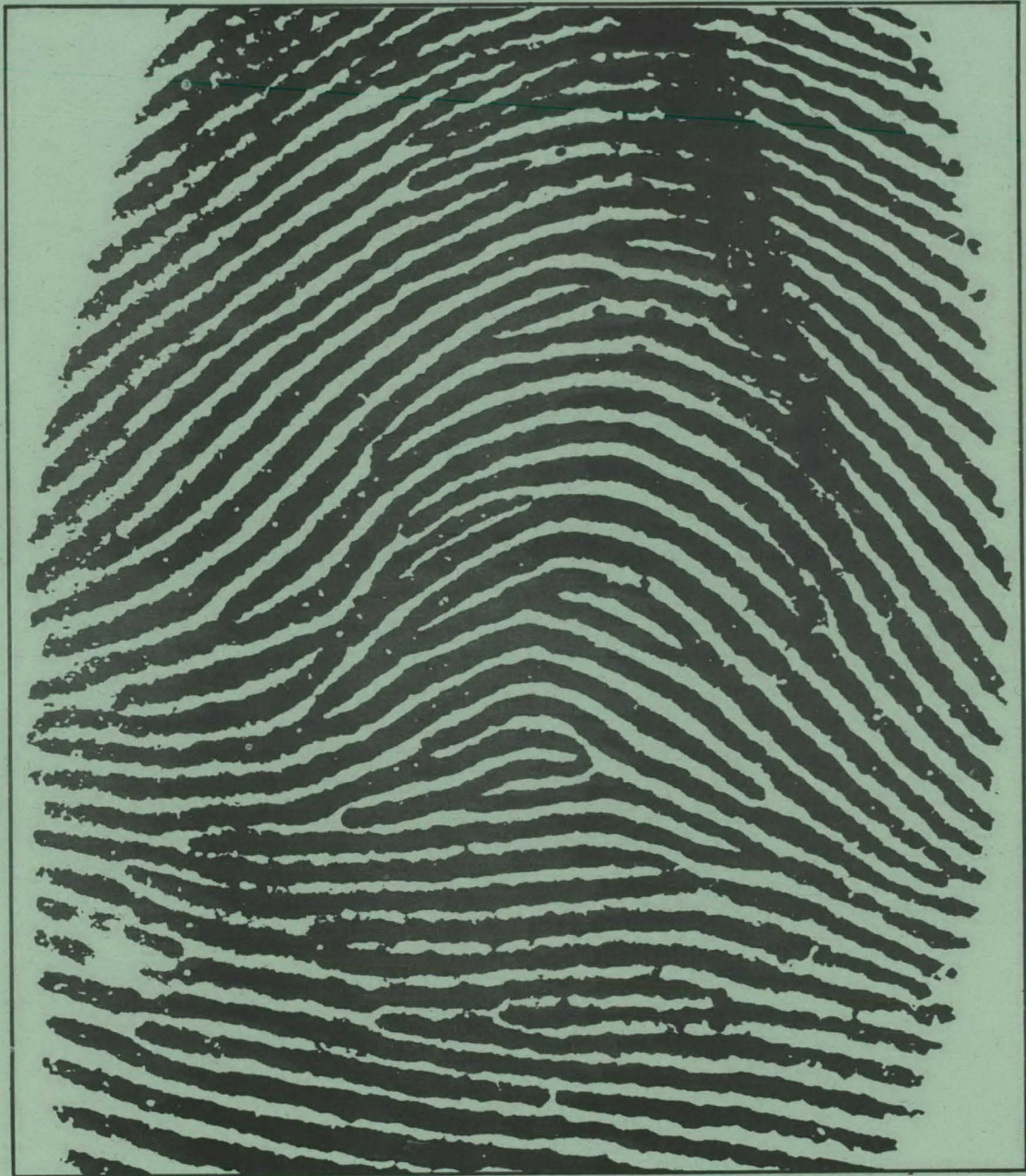
OFFICERS ROBERT OLSON AND J. N. LAMMERS OF THE NEWTON, IOWA, POLICE DEPARTMENT FLEW DAILY TO ATTEND THE CLASSES OF AN FBI-SPONSORED POLICE SCHOOL AT BOONE, IOWA. THEY ARE BEING GREETED BY CHIEF LAWRENCE PAULSEN OF THE BOONE POLICE DEPARTMENT, SPECIAL AGENT WILLIAM C. HOPKINS, AND BYRON HOCKENBERRY OF THE IOWA HIGHWAY PATROL.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* NOTICE \*  
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IN SUBMITTING MATERIAL FOR EXAMINATION IN THE FBI LABORATORY, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH IN DUPLICATE THE LETTER COVERING THE EXAMINATION REQUESTED. THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE COPY ACCOMPANYING ANY MATERIAL BEING SUBMITTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER. IT IS ALSO DESIRED THAT THE TYPE OF CRIME INVOLVED AND THE NAMES OF SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS BE SET FORTH AS WELL AS PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ANY PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE. DOING THIS WILL ELIMINATE CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE DETAIL, FACILITATE MAKING THE EXAMINATION, AND RESULT IN BETTER SERVICE TO THE CONTRIBUTOR.

## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern illustrated here is classified in the Identification Division of the Bureau as a tented arch. It will be noted that this pattern has a loop formation within the pattern area. The delta must be located upon the loop, by reason of which it is not possible to secure a ridge count. A sufficient recurve and a delta are present but not a ridge count.



A reference search would be conducted as a loop in the Bureau's Technical Section.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT  
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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.