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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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

July 1, 1948

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

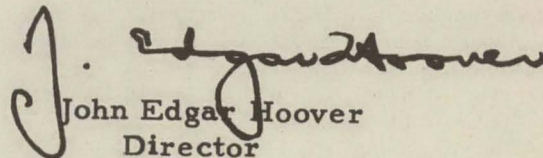
It is a pleasure to feature "Police and Crime in London Since the War," an article by Sir Harold Scott, K.C.B., K.B.E., Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London, England, in this issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Confronted with our own immediate problems of crime and juvenile delinquency, we are prone to forget that our world neighbors are faced with similar difficulties. In many cases their problems are aggravated by the tremendous physical damage inflicted as a result of enemy action in the recent war.

Publication of this article affords an opportunity to pay tribute to our fellow law enforcement officers in England who bore front-line responsibility during World War II. We do not forget that the city of London was in a very real sense one of the major battlegrounds of that war, and that among the millions of heroic civilian roles, that of the police officer was wholly commendable and most vital.

It is a privilege, indeed, to salute the men whose loyalty and devotion to duty have added so greatly to the honor of our common profession.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Effects of War

The war has left its mark on London in many ways. All over the Metropolis¹ empty spaces and shattered buildings testify to the effect of German air raids, flying bombs, and long-range rockets.

The population, greatly depleted by evacuation during the war, is back again to approximately prewar level; but it is differently distributed.² Some central boroughs, such as Stepney and Poplar, where acres of small houses were destroyed, have now little more than half their prewar population; while in the outer suburbs new prefabricated towns are growing like mushrooms where formerly were green fields.

But, besides these physical changes, the war has brought other changes, no less important, but much more difficult to diagnose and evaluate.

It is a common experience that wars are followed by periods of unrest and lawlessness. Indeed it could hardly be otherwise when for years millions have been used to commit or suffer acts of violence and to compete with the difficulties created by general shortages and controls.

Yet in this country we have been singularly free from any serious social unrest. The working days lost owing to trade disputes in the 2 years ended September 1947, amounted only to 5,569,000 as compared with 61,536,000 in the calendar years 1919 and 1920.³

But, if we turn from social or industrial troubles to crime, we find a very different picture.

Crime Statistics

In this country the level of crime is measured by the numbers of indictable crimes known to the

¹ The Metropolitan Police District has an area of 700 square miles and is bounded by a rough circle of 15 miles radius measured from Charing Cross.

² Prewar population of Metropolitan Police District 8,700,000; December 12, 1947, 8,350,000. Populations of Poplar and Stepney are now 44.2 percent and 49.4 percent below 1938 figures.

³ Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), 25th November 1947, col. 1763.

Police and Crime in London Since the War

by SIR HAROLD SCOTT, K. C. B., K. B. E., *Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London, England*

police, that is, crimes of violence, breakings, larcenies, and frauds, and not including minor offenses (French contraventions) such as breaches of traffic regulations, licensing and rationing laws, local bylaws, and so on.

The statistics of indictable crimes known to the police are recorded in the Metropolitan Police District in accordance with stringent rules. For instance, no loss of property is allowed to be written off as a loss and not a crime unless there is clear evidence to this effect; so that the statistics err, if at all, in the direction of inclusion, rather than in any minimizing of the numbers of crimes. This is important in preventing any tendency on the part of the police to claim an undue level of success in detection; though, since the figures are collated on the same basis year by year, they do afford a reasonably safe index of the rise and fall of serious crime.

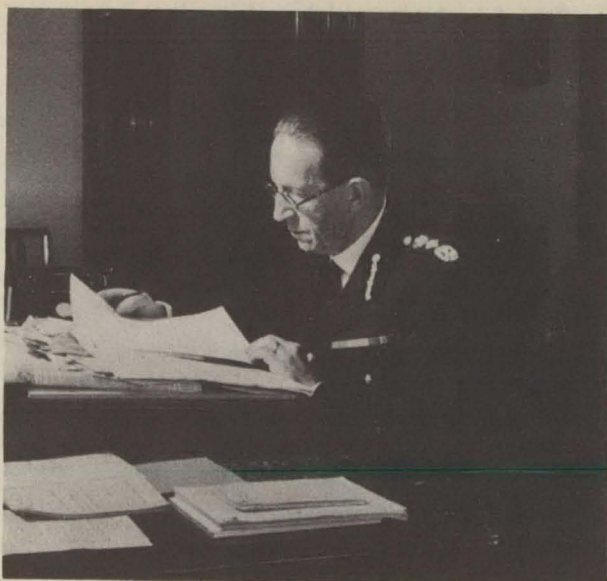
Prewar-Postwar Comparison

In 1938 there were 95,280 indictable crimes known to the police in the Metropolitan Police District; the figure remained in the 90,000's until 1944, when it jumped to 103,804, and in 1945, 1946, and 1947 it rose still further to approximately 128,000 in each year. The actual figure for 1947 is 127,458, or an increase of 34 percent over 1938. In relation to population crimes amounted to 15½ per thousand persons, as compared with 16 per thousand in 1946, 19 in 1945 and 10-11 before the war.

The bulk of these crimes and the greatest increases are to be found in crimes of dishonesty:

(1) Breakings, which include burglary, housebreaking, shopbreaking, attempts to break, and possession of house-breaking tools. In this group the numbers have risen from 13,438 in 1938 to 23,007 in 1947.

(2) Larcenies, which include theft from the person, thefts in houses, thefts of motor vehicles and bicycles, shoplifting, thefts from vehicles, telephones or meters, frauds, and receiving. They represent 78.4 percent of all reported indictable crime and have gone up from 78,538 in 1938 to 99,987 in 1947.



*Sir Harold Scott, Commissioner of Police,
New Scotland Yard*

It is characteristic of this country that the number of such crimes accompanied by violence to the person is still measured only in hundreds; 162 in 1938 and 354 in 1947. In only 46 cases of robbery with violence in 1947 was a revolver used and though in another 15 cases the victim stated that the thief appeared to be armed it was impossible to establish the fact with certainty.

The value of the property stolen during 1947, as estimated by the owners, amounted to £4,632,000, or £271,600 more than in 1946. In 16 percent of cases money was stolen, in 15 percent suitcases or bags, in 14 percent clothing, in 14 percent vehicles and accessories, in 10 percent jewelry and in 6 percent food.

The value of property recovered during the year was £787,500 or 17 percent.

The figures for forgery, coining, and uttering are of interest. While, owing to the difficulty of obtaining metal, coining has almost ceased to trouble us, forgery has greatly increased. This group of offences accounted for 826 cases in 1947, an increase of 76.9 percent over 1938. The majority of cases concerned the forgery of Post Office Savings Bank books, but forgeries of clothing and other coupons illustrate the new fields of crime created by rationing and controls.

Murder continues to be a comparatively rare crime: 37 in 1947 compared with an average of 26 for the 5 years before the war.

Attempts or threats to murder amounted to 52 in 1947 as compared with 36 in 1938, rapes in-

creased from 10 to 25, woundings from 769 to 847 and unnatural offences from 224 to 596.

Causes of Increase

Altogether it is a dark picture that is presented by the figures I have given. The causes are varied and it is impossible to point to any one alone as decisive. It is tempting to blame "the war" in general terms for these as well as for many of our other ills but for full understanding of causes some closer analysis is called for.

Families and children were evacuated from London on a vast scale in 1939-40 and 1944, and for many children the normal discipline of school was disturbed or even interrupted altogether. The absence of fathers in the Armed Forces and of mothers in the munition factories meant that for thousands of children the usual family discipline was weakened or lacking at a critical age. Air raids left innumerable buildings with damaged doors and with windows in which it had been impossible to replace the glass with anything more substantial than cloth, cardboard, or rubberoid. These materials were vulnerable enough even before they began to suffer from our English climate and they gave an opportunity for petty pilfering of which the London child, as well as the adult thief, was quick to take advantage.

During the war the black-out was a very real help to the offender who works by night and, though the black-out has gone, cuts in street lighting made necessary by the fuel crisis have continued in a lesser degree to favor the nocturnal offender. This is reflected in the fact that as compared with prewar days the graph of crime has curved upward much more steeply in the winter months reaching a peak in December.

As the war drew to its close consumer goods became scarcer and scarcer, prices tended to rise and controls and rationing limited, rightly enough, the amounts which any individual citizen could lawfully obtain. This led to the development of a black market in goods of all kinds which, though it has never reached the levels common in many continental countries, has had a lamentable effect on the general level of public honesty.

Evasions of regulations led on to petty acts of dishonesty which in prewar days would nonetheless have been branded as plain stealing. They were glossed over in such terms as "finding," "scrounging," or "fiddling," and to supply these illicit demands groups of offenders did not hesi-

tate to resort on a large scale to frauds, breakings, thefts of loaded lorries, and even violence.

Their ranks were recruited from among the thousands of deserters from the British and Allied armies, who being without legitimate papers or ration books found themselves in difficulties and were ready to help themselves by a resort to crime. Their booty found a ready market for two reasons: first because of the shortages of goods in the shops, and second because of the steady increase in wages which has taken place during the war and since.

A disturbing feature was the immense number of firearms brought home by the troops from various theaters of war. A stiffening up of the examinations on embarkation abroad and on landing in this country did much to improve control and an appeal for the surrender of unlicensed firearms met with substantial success. In the Metropolitan Police District alone 18,567 weapons and 209,319 rounds of ammunition were handed to the police.

Finally and perhaps most important of all, the police of this country, and particularly the police of London, have, since the war, been far below their proper strength. In London there is a shortage of some 5,000 men or about 25 percent. Certainty of detection is, as every policeman knows, the surest preventive of crime, and the weakness of our police force at this critical time has undoubtedly encouraged many to break the law who in other times would have been deterred by fear of the consequences.

Meeting the Problem

In face of these difficulties the police have had a hard task but they have accepted with fine public spirit long hours, stoppage of leave, and frequent changes of shift as a necessary part of their duty.

That their efforts have not been without success is shown by the fact that in 1947 27.1 percent of crimes were cleared up, a higher figure than in 1945 or 1946 and equal to that for 1938. This in spite of a 34 percent increase in crime and a force at three-quarters of the prewar strength. In fact the number of crimes cleared up per policeman has doubled since 1933.

Current Statistics

During the year 1947, 29,559 persons were arrested or summoned for indictable offenses. The number of summonses was very small and is included in the figures that follow under the general

heading of arrests. There was an increase over arrests in 1938 of 8,226 or 38.6 percent as compared with the increase of 34 percent in the number of indictable crimes known to the police.

Arrests for offenses against the person were 70.6 percent higher than in 1938, for breakings 58.3 percent higher and for larcenies 33.7 percent higher. Under the last-named heading (larceny) there were striking increases of arrests over 1938, viz. 58.5 percent increase in respect of robbery and assault with intent to rob, 101.4 percent in respect of larceny in house of goods value £5 or over or with menaces—96.5 percent in respect of larceny by servant—61.3 percent in respect of shoplifting—358.8 percent in respect of receiving.

Juvenile Crime

The ages of the persons arrested show that in this country, as in others, the problem of juvenile crime is of a most serious kind. Nine thousand nine hundred eighty-seven of the total of 29,559 arrests were of young people below the age of 21, more or less equally distributed between children (age 8-13), 3,108, young persons (age 14-16), 3,094, the 17-20 age group, 3,785. A closer examination of the figures shows that the highest number of arrests occurred in the age group of 15-16-17.

There is some comfort to be drawn from the fact that the arrests of young persons under 21 were 3.7 percent less in 1947 than in 1946, but they are still 9.2 percent above the prewar (1938) figure.

Their offenses are almost entirely crimes of dishonesty, often of articles of comparatively small value, but the part these young people play in serious crime is shown by the fact that 43 percent of all arrests for housebreaking and burglary and 63 percent of all arrests for shopbreaking were of young persons under 21. More than half the arrests for bicycle stealing were of persons under 17 years of age and about a third of those arrested for motor stealing were between 17 and 20.

Preventive Measures

To provide for the reclamation of these young offenders, who will otherwise develop into the hardened criminals of the future, the criminal justice bill now before Parliament seeks to extend and improve the methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents. The Education Act of 1946, under which the school-leaving age has been raised to

15, will play its part and the various voluntary organizations interested in boys' and girls' clubs will provide, in increasing measure, healthy and lawful outlets for the superabundant energy of youth.

To this latter work, large numbers of policemen are devoting their spare time either by running clubs of their own or by assisting others.

The results are most encouraging and in some areas where clubs, run or supported by police officers, are operating, juvenile delinquency has fallen in a remarkable way.

It would be unwarranted optimism to expect any early reduction in the numbers of crimes and criminals in the Metropolis or any early increase in the numbers of police available to deal with them. Indeed even if, as seems most unlikely, we were able to recruit during the next 2 years up to our authorized establishment, we should still be undermanned; for our establishment was fixed in prewar days and it is certain that it is below present day needs.

Law Enforcement as a Career

At one time the career of a police officer offered distinct advantages over other employment of the kind open to potential police recruits. These advantages are now less obvious. Social legislation providing improved sickness and unemployment insurance, old age pensions and health services for all; reductions in hours of work; rises in the general level of wages and the practical absence of unemployment; all combine to make the police service less attractive. Indeed they throw into sharper relief those aspects of police work which compare unfavorably with other callings; e. g., changing shifts, work at night and on public holidays, service under discipline and a degree of segregation from the rest of the community which is inseparable from police duty.

In such circumstances it is essential that there should be no waste of manpower and that the police officer should be supported in his task by every aid that modern knowledge and technology can provide.

The Modern Force

With this end in view arrangements are in train to carry still further the mechanization of the force introduced between the wars by Lord Trenchard. With suitable transport the time of supervising officers and still more of detectives

will be economized and they will be able to make up in mobility for their shortage of numbers. With a force scattered over 700-odd square miles, communications are of first importance and a scheme by which headquarters is in touch by radio-telephony with all police cars in the district, and with police launches on the Thames, is now practically complete, while plans for extending this radio link to all motorcycle patrols are well advanced. There has for many years been a teleprinter system between headquarters and all divisional stations and this is now in process of extension to all subdivisional stations.

The Criminal Record Office and Finger Print Department in New Scotland Yard and the Forensic Science Laboratory at Hendon do not call for detailed description in an article for police readers. It is enough to say that their scope steadily widens and their importance to the crime investigator cannot be overestimated.

The training of detectives is equally important and since the war the detective-training school has been restarted. It caters not only for the men of the Metropolitan Police but also for officers of provincial and overseas forces. During the past 2 years 280 officers of the Metropolitan Police have passed the course. Among them are a small number of women, the forerunners of a women's detective corps who already give promise of playing an important part in police work.

Police and the Public

But when every use is made of men, methods, and machines, the police are dependent in the last resort on the trust and cooperation of the public.

Over many years there has grown up in this country a relationship of friendship and confidence between the public and the policeman which is of priceless value. Without it no police force could do its work successfully and recognition of this fact is implicit in the whole tradition and training of the force. To foster this interest it is essential to keep the public as fully informed as considerations of security allow about every aspect of police activities. The natural medium for dissemination of such information is the press and since the war the old policy of holding the press at arms length has been changed in favor of a much closer association and a more ready release of information. By broadcast, television, and film also, the work of the police has been given much greater publicity.

By this means we have been able to advise the public on the common-sense precautions they can and ought to take to protect their houses, shops, and cars and to enlist their cooperation in the use of the 999 telephone system. Every member of the public is invited, if he sees or hears anything which rouses suspicion that a crime is about to be committed, to dial 999. When he does so he is immediately connected to the information room at New Scotland Yard where particulars are taken and a radio message is sent to the police cars which are constantly on patrol. As a result of our publicity the number of these 999 calls has increased from 47,908 in 1938, to 77,336 in 1947, and the crews of wireless cars in that year made 7,166 arrests. In the first 3 months of 1948 a new record of 20,984 calls and 1,965 arrests has been set up. In many cases the offenders were taken

at the scene of the crime or projected crime, thus saving much police time which would otherwise have been expended in inquiry and detection after the event.

International Cooperation

Finally, reference may be made to the wireless link now established between Scotland Yard and the police of several other countries through the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris. We are fortunate in that the number of international crooks operating in London is small but this new link insures that when necessary information can be exchanged rapidly and secretly between the various countries concerned. Wireless opens up, in fact, even wider possibilities and it has already been possible to send fingerprints by radio to Australia.



Officer Oliver Cowan (center) of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and head of the Junior Police and Citizens' Corps is shown in the office of John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, following the presentation of a watch awarded Officer Cowan by Jimmie Fidler, the radio columnist, who selected Cowan for his weekly award of "Americans in the News." Shown with Officer Cowan and Director Hoover is Sam Noisette (left), an employee of the FBI.

CRIME PREVENTION

Police-Juvenile Court Teamwork in Pittsburgh, Pa.

by JUDGE GUSTAV L. SCHRAMM, *Juvenile Court of
Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*

In Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pa., an area with more than a million inhabitants and made up of over 100 separate governmental units, a juvenile court and the multiple police systems have worked out a method not only for the sharing of information but for cooperative planning and coordinated service to children in trouble and to the community.

The juvenile court took the initiative for better understanding with the police by making several assumptions. They were simple premises to make but, as often is the case, the obvious is the most difficult to find. These ideas were:

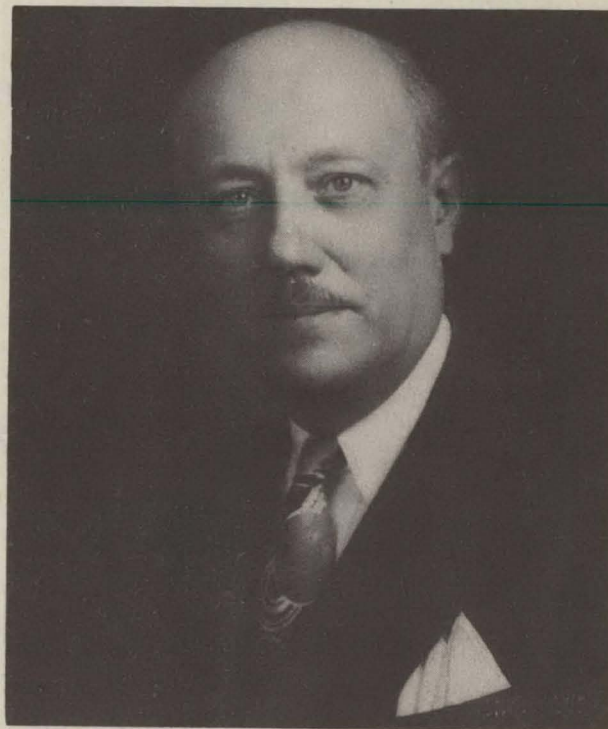
1. The police are entrusted fellow citizens. They have family, social, religious, and civic responsibilities. They have a vital stake in their community.

2. The police know their community intimately. They are familiar with the constructive and the destructive elements in it.

3. They can ably understand what makes a neighborhood "tick." They know the feelings and attitudes of their "beat" better than an occasional visitor would.

4. Neighborhood policemen are frequently the only officials in a position to notice groups of children with serious delinquency potentialities. In patrolling their beats, they observe the formation of gangs of unsupervised children and often see danger signals long before any of the youngsters ever commit acts of delinquency. Conscientious officers can and do perform great service in preventing delinquency among such children and in reporting on places which seem to be breeding grounds of juvenile crime. They will be encouraged to do even more if given an official interest and participating responsibility in the corrective work of the juvenile courts.

5. The police have pride in their work. What they represent means stability and order. The court impresses its workers that none should at any time discredit, disparage, reproach, or embarrass members of the police force. If there are



Judge Schramm.

differences, they can be handled on the administrative level.

6. The court assumes that there may be differences in points of view. But it hopes that well-meaning people can always sit down together and, at least, if they don't completely solve all their differences they will be familiar with the other side's views and strive to reach workable solutions. Avoiding issues does not make for understanding.

In this county, the juvenile court judge would invite the inspectors and chiefs of police to periodic meetings. While this was good, it was not enough. Attendance fluctuated. Working relations and problems were too frequent to await the group's decision. When agreements were made by the group, they were not always uniformly transmitted to the policemen. There was generally effective interpretation of the work and intent of the court. The uses and limitations of de-

tention care were misunderstood. The transmission of information to the court staff was neither complete nor uniform. There were resentments when police were called to attend hearings or asked to give information. Members of the police frequently complained that they never knew what happened "in there." All they knew was that after apprehending a youngster, there he would be, loose again.

The chief of police in the largest municipality of the county was as concerned about the problem as was the judge of the juvenile court. They discussed the problem many times before they made this decision: to appoint a police officer to act as liaison between the court and the department. Finding a man who could be convinced that probation officers are useful members of the community was as challenging a job as it was amusing.

This officer's appointment by his chief has been largely responsible for radical changes both in the attitudes of the staff and of the police toward one another. The liaison officer, with the rank of inspector, makes all the police contacts from the court building. As a result, the referral sheets now have more information. He asks the police routinely if the children, in their opinion, should remain in detention or should the children be institutionalized. He was surprised that returning children to their own homes takes precedence in the police's recommendations. Sharing the responsibility for a child's welfare was a new and rewarding experience. The officers now know that if a child is in the community, one of their own was consulted before its release from detention pending hearing.

Police in or out of uniform have never been prohibited or discouraged from appearing in juvenile court hearings. Since hearings are held in private, the testimony of the police, without the inhibiting effect of an audience, has been welcomed and appreciated. Police, since the appointment of the liaison officer, rarely feel it necessary to appear. If there is a dispute as to fact and the arresting officer is needed in court, arrangements are made accordingly.

In this county, police cars are enclosed and marked but they do not clang down the street or blow their sirens to attract attention. Adults are held in the local police stations or in the county jail, while all juveniles (children under 18 years of age) are brought to the detention home through a private driveway. Very rarely is the use of restraints necessary. Police may and do have dis-

cretion in bringing children to the detention home or in releasing them immediately pending action by the court.

Children apprehended for a specific offense recognize for the most part that they have done something wrong. Just as parents question, reprimand and advise (sometimes without effect), so do the police, the recognized guardians of the community, have the right to talk to the children about the problems they represent. This court puts no obstacles in the way if the police wish to question a child.

The liaison officer has the opportunity to contact all of the children who are brought to the detention home by the police officers of his department. He reviews all police papers and complaints that specify the names of children in the juvenile court's age jurisdiction. This man is not in uniform. When he talks to a child, therefore, he always tells him that he is a police officer.

Because of the relationship existing between the police and the court's officers, when information valuable to the police is uncovered it is routinely given to them. Dockets are cleared of unsolved problems in many communities and by information from children referred for dissimilar situations. Even truant and "ungovernable" children may hold the key to very complex problems.

Probation officers know that the police have a day-to-day contact with the children of the community they protect. They know that the tedious hours spent in catching a boy or gang add a proprietary interest in the case. It seems only fair to tell them of the dispositions for correction made by the court.

When information about contributing or adult delinquency is given a probation officer, it is given the liaison officer and to the district attorney's office. Problems of liquor law violation and of illegal employment are referred to the proper agencies.

The special officer, whose police powers are not limited, takes leads both from the staff and from children that frequently lead to the solution of very serious crimes and to the apprehension and conviction of dangerous criminals. The liaison officer not only helps to locate these offenders but follows through in the prosecution in criminal court.

The greatest point of misunderstanding between police officers and the juvenile courts seems to be the erroneous ideas of what such a court is supposed to be. Because police deal with adults more

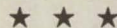
than with children, because of the traditional principles of punishment and revenge, the police expect the juvenile court to act as a pint-sized criminal court—to whittle down punishments to fit the crime, age, intelligence, and social standing of the persons before it.

Both the juvenile courts and the police have wide discretionary powers in interpreting their work and functions. Just as the police use discretion in dealing with people in their daily contacts, so do the courts use discretion and past experience in handling children. No doubt there are “soft” juvenile courts and “hard” ones just as there are “tough” cops and “easy” ones, but most of them, above all, want to be fair.

The work of the liaison officer in this large area with its many cities, boroughs, and townships has created a pool of good will among the police circles in the entire area. Specifically, we list the results as follows: Police fill out reports more fully and legibly. They use more discretion in holding children for detention or for releasing them. They do not hesitate to refer children’s problems of any type, knowing that the court will refer the

case to another agency if it is to the best interests of the child. Police officers are becoming more aware of the child rather than merely of the offense. Juvenile court officers now are asked annually to appear and to lead discussions at the police schools and institutes held in that county. Several communities are now routing their juvenile cases to special officers who act as liaison for their police departments or they consult the liaison officer voluntarily—as one of their own. Many undesirable adults and influences have been removed from the community. There is a growing sense of teamwork among all the police and the court officers to serve children and to protect the community.

This is the method of one area. There is no thought that it contains all the answers or that it should be blindly copied under all conditions everywhere. It is an example of what may be done if “people of good will” want to succeed in coordinating two important public functions in the public interest. It further demonstrates that no method can rise higher than the capacity and sincerity of the persons through whom it functions.



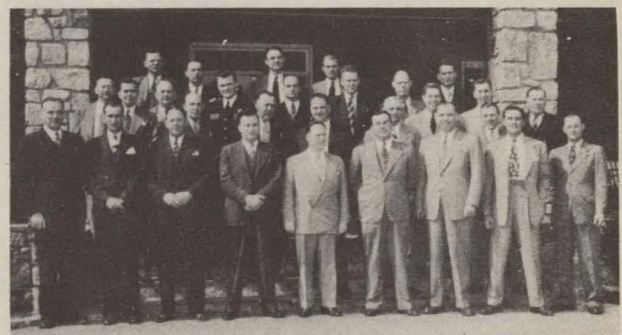
FBI National Academy Associates Form East Tennessee Chapter

On March 30, 1948, 17 FBI National Academy graduates met at Knoxville, Tenn., where as guests of the G-men, they toured the facilities of the FBI in that city. Later, after a luncheon at the Graystone Hotel, Gatlinburg, the group held a brief business meeting at which the graduates planned the formation of the East Tennessee Chapter, FBI National Academy Associates.

The organization was set up on a temporary basis. Capt. Elmer E. Dyke of the Knoxville Police Department was made temporary president; Chief of Police C. T. Vettel of the Oak Ridge Police Department, vice president; and Robert J. Frederick, Inspector, Plant Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, secretary-treasurer.

The members agreed to a proposal by the president that a committee be appointed to do the preparatory work essential to deciding upon a constitution and bylaws.

Much interest was expressed in the possibility of forming a statewide organization of the associates.



East Tennessee FBI National Academy Graduates and Special Agents of the Knoxville FBI Office.

New FBI Numbering System

Effective July 1, 1948, the FBI Identification Division will adopt a new numbering system for all identification records. The new numbers will be in a digit series commencing with 1 A and continuing through 999,999 A and then starting with a B series. This new numbering system will be applied to new records as they are made up. The present FBI numbers for records already in existence will remain unchanged.



Police Records Systems

Stolen Property Indices

Emerson says, "Commit a crime and the earth is made of glass . . . you cannot recall the spoken word, you cannot wipe out the foot-track, you cannot draw up the ladder, so as to leave no inlet or clew . . . The laws and substances of nature—water, snow, wind, gravitation, become penalties to the thief."

It is impossible to improve upon nature but she does not reject an occasional helping hand. Such is a stolen property index. Witness the following.

A drunk, picked up and jailed, was found to have a few items of identification on his person and a few cents in change. He carried, however, a very expensive pocket watch.

When the man had sobered up he was questioned concerning the watch. It was a Christmas present, he said. A gift from his wife 4 years ago. Since then he had started drinking, had lost his job and been left by his wife. All that remained of his former life was his watch.

The story was an ordinary one and sounded plausible. The narrator told it so convincingly that it was not questioned—at first. Yet the watch was the key to a sex murder unsolved during the passing of 4 years.

The police department in question maintained a Stolen Property Index. When the arrest record, listing the prisoner's property was received in the records room, the watch was checked by a record clerk against the file of stolen watches. The check was purely routine, yet the watch worn by the drunk was found to be identical with one stolen from a ransacked residence where a housewife had been brutally murdered.

Quickly this information was furnished to the detectives. They in turn promptly interrogated the suspect, this time confronting him with the evidence garnered from the Stolen Property Index. Result—a murder case solved, for the man confessed his guilt.

Time after time the Stolen Property Index has demonstrated its value. In one city members of

the department picked up two suspicious persons. Their automobile yielded numerous articles of clothing, jewelry, electrical appliances, etc. The suspects said that they came from a city up-state. The arresting officers immediately concluded that the articles must have been stolen in the northern area and telephonically furnished that city's department with a list of articles. A return letter advised that, according to the daily bulletins received, the articles in question had been stolen in the same city in which the suspects were being held and where the articles had been recovered.

The department whose officers had arrested the suspects prepared a daily bulletin listing stolen property and furnished it to the surrounding departments, but it did not maintain a Stolen Property Index. The net result was the solving of a case by a distant department when the one most vitally concerned held all of the elements to solution but failed to correlate them through lack of an adequate filing system.

Indexing Stolen Property

The object of the investigations conducted by line operating units in a police department is to apprehend violators and to recover stolen property. The Stolen Property Index is an investigative aid of inestimable value to the detective bureau and uniform patrol in attaining their objective.

Let us again compare a police department indices to a telephone directory. Names are listed in alphabetical order to locate telephone numbers. Similarly, names are indexed alphabetically in a Master Name Index in a police department to locate file or case numbers.

The general public needed a means whereby certain telephone numbers could be located when a name was not known. Accordingly, we have classified sections in our telephone directories. If a person desires to locate an architect he looks under the A's in the classified section where architects are listed. A person interested in battery service would look under the B's; cameras under

the C's; phonographs under the P's; radios under the R's, etc.

A Stolen Property Index, in which lost, stolen, pawned, registered, and unidentified found and recovered property may be indexed, serves as a classified directory in a police department. Cases may be located and property may be identified through this index.

The primary purpose of such an index is the indexing of lost and stolen property. However, as noted above, many other types of property are indexed in this file and accordingly, many departments refer to this as a Property Identification Index.

Identification of Property

There are two means of identifying property: One is by the serial number stamped on the article by the manufacturer. The second is by the description of the article when it contains no manu-

facturer's serial number, or when the number is not known. Obviously, a serial number offers a positive means of identification. When an unnumbered article contains a monogram or the initials of an owner it, too, is subject to positive identification.

Setting Up Index

A Property Identification Index is set up according to the means by which property may be identified. Generally, such an index consists of two sections, numbered and unnumbered. In the numbered section all property bearing an identifiable number is indexed according to the last one, two, or three digits of the number. In the unnumbered section property not identified by a serial number may be indexed according to the description of the article.

Numbered Section

A very small law enforcement agency may num-

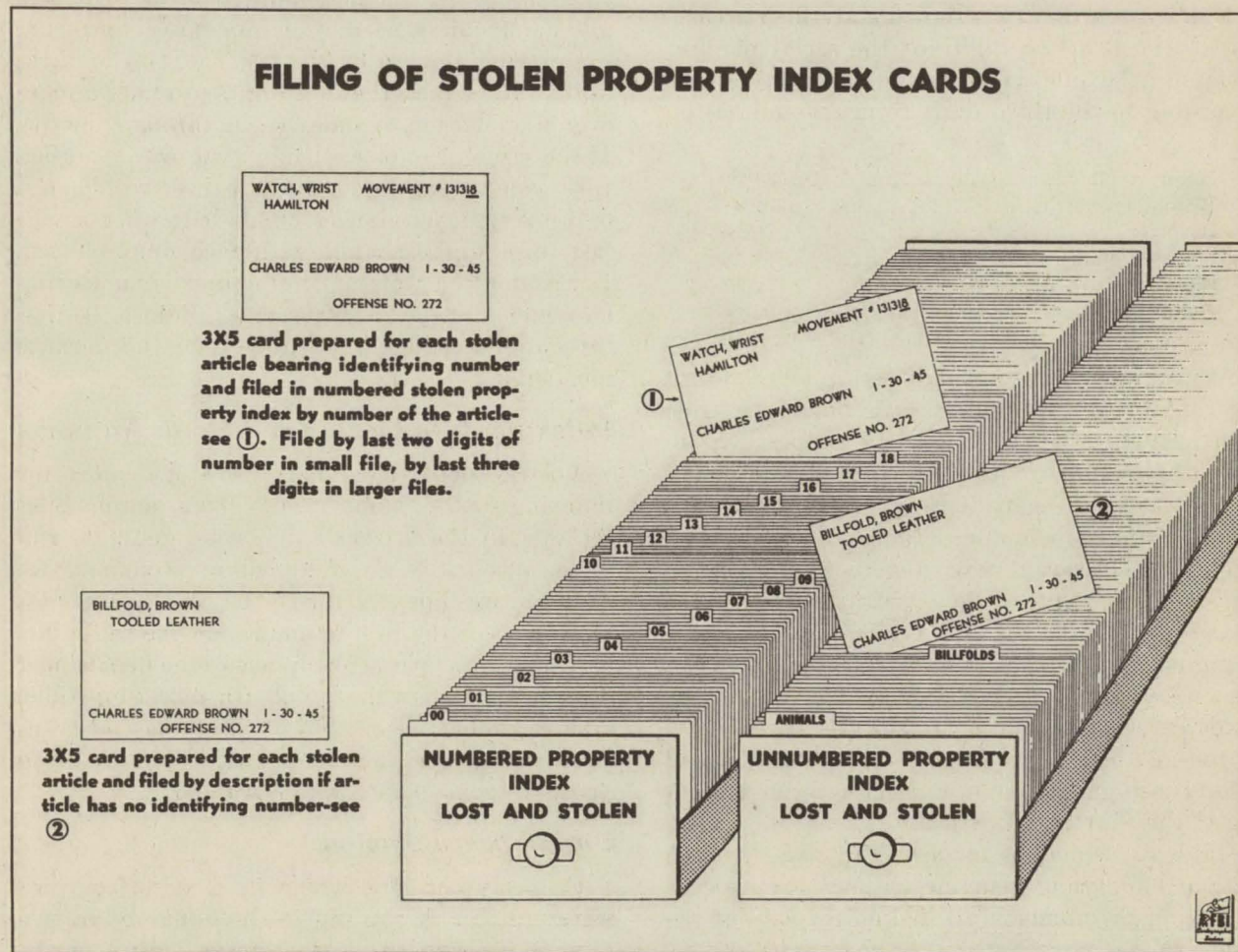


Figure 1.

ber 10 guide cards from zero through 9. Numbered property would be indexed by the last digit of the number. When more than one index card is filed behind one guide card they may be placed in numerical order according to the second digit from the end and then the third digit from the end. For example, numbers whose last digit is 6 would be filed behind the guide card marked 6 as follows:

Watch	616025096
Revolver	201856
License number	14516
Electric drill	7959306
Radio	1895206

(Guide card 6)

A single-digit file is probably adequate for a department in a city of 5,000 population or less. A department in a city having from 5,000 to 15,000 population should probably set up a two-digit file with guide cards numbered from 00 through 99. Figure I illustrates some of the guide cards in a two-digit file.

Index cards in a two-digit file are filed according to the last two digits of the serial number. They may be subdivided behind each guide card according to the third digit from the end as follows:

Motor number	DAM 13866
Watch movement	15697666
Revolver	752566
License number	51-266
Electric drill	123066
Radio	952066

(Guide card 66)

A larger department should set up a three-digit file containing 1,000 guide cards numbered from 000 through 999. All numbered property is indexed according to the last three digits of the number without regard to the type of article. Licenses, automobile motors, watches, firearms, electric drills, etc., are indexed together according to the last three digits of the serial numbers regardless of the make or model of the article.

Figure II illustrates a set of 1,000 guide cards. The index cards in each section are filed behind the guide card corresponding to the last three digits of the number. The index cards are subdivided behind each guide card in numerical order according to the fourth and fifth digits from the end.

Guide cards may be numbered by hand or with a hand numbering machine without the expense of having the numbers printed on the tabs of the guide cards.

Departments in cities having a population of

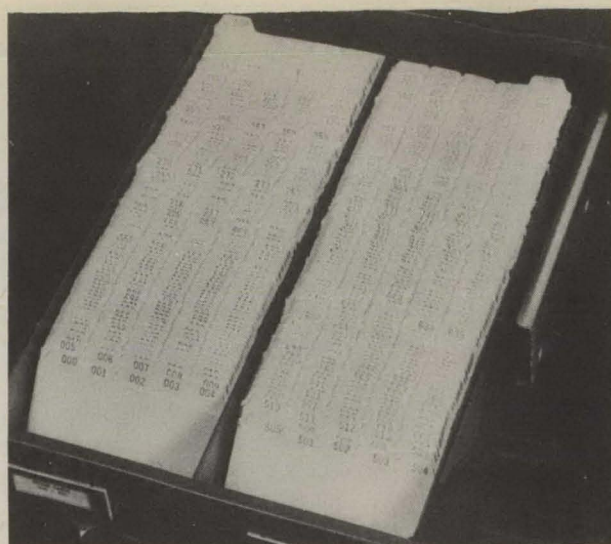


Figure 2.—Guides for a 3-digit property index.

175,000 or 200,000 and over should consider separate three-digit files for various types of property. One may be for watches, another for bicycles, still another for firearms and one for miscellaneous.

Indexing articles by the last one, two or three digits rather than the first digits provides a more even distribution of index cards through the file. If the series of numbers being used by a manufacturer contain six digits, the first three will change only every 1,000 articles numbered; whereas the last three digits change with each number used. For example, a watch manufacturer is numbering movements in the 751,000 series. Before the first three digits change to 752, one thousand must be numbered.

Indexing Auto License and Motor Numbers

A large department may have one index for indexing motor numbers of stolen automobiles reported by the citizens in its own community and by the authorities of the surrounding communities. A duplicate index card may be filed by the last two digits of the license number in the radio dispatcher's office, particularly where the department does not publish a daily bulletin reflecting stolen and recovered automobiles. This may also include wanted cars that are not stolen but are being driven by some person who is wanted.

Unnumbered Section

Property not identifiable by a manufacturer's serial number is indexed in the unnumbered section by description of the article. Much of the success of this section of the index depends on the

policy of the department as to how property is indexed. Accuracy of thought and facility of expression are essential in indexing property by description. The dictionary habit in referring to articles should be developed by record employees in such indexing.

A small department may adopt a combination classification and alphabetical system for its break-down in indexing unnumbered property. The main classifications should be limited to articles which are similar in nature such as clothing, furniture, footwear, jewelry, tools, etc. Main classifications which describe the material of which various articles are composed such as cloth, gold, leather, plastic, steel, etc., should be avoided.

Within each generic classification break-downs will be provided by specific types of articles. For example, under the main classification of "clothing" there should be a subdivision for "male and female" and within each of these a break-down for the type of article. Under the heading "female," guide cards may be made for coats, dresses, skirts, suits, miscellaneous, etc. As these subsections grow they may be broken down further according to the material, color, size, and style. Other articles that do not fall into a commonly used general classification, such as bicycles, would be indexed in alphabetical order by type of article.

Strict Alphabetical Index

Other departments should index property in strict alphabetical order by type of article. Reference guides of a distinctive color should be inserted for those articles which may be classified by different people under two or more names such as trousers, pants, and slacks, or handbags, traveling bags, satchels, grips, valises, suitcases, Gladstone bags, etc.

The break-down by type of article and the reference cards should be in as great detail as possible for in this section the search is made entirely according to the description of the property. The most important rule to be followed in maintaining such a file is that all persons who will be filing and searching be thoroughly familiar with the indexing procedure. Each employee should know that men's pants and slacks would be indexed under "trousers" or be reminded of this by appropriate reference cards.

Reference cards would be inserted for pants and slacks in their appropriate alphabetical sequence and each would indicate "See trousers." Knickers are defined as outer garments covering the body

from waist to the knee and could be indexed under the letter "K." However, a department may desire to place a reference card for knickers behind the letter "K" referring the searcher to "trousers." The same situation applies to breeches.

Under the main break-down for "trousers" a subdivision may be made for "knickers" and another for "breeches." All other trousers would be subdivided as to color, material, and size.

It is not necessary for a department to attempt to set up a complete break-down when such a file is started. Instead, guide cards may be prepared in accordance with the index cards to be filed. For example, a break-down would not be provided for golf clubs until such clubs were reported stolen and would be indexed in the file.

Major break-downs in strict alphabetical order may be subdivided, as the index grows, according to one or more descriptive adjectives suggested by the following:

Color	Material
Design	Shape
Manufacturer (watches, firearms, etc.)	Size
	Style

Description of Stolen Property

In order that the index may be of maximum value to a department it is essential that all investigating officers obtain complete descriptions of all property reported stolen.

The manufacturer's serial number should be obtained in every instance if one is available. If not known, the victim or owner should be encouraged to obtain the number to assist the department in identifying and recovering the article. If a watch has been repaired, the jeweler may have made a record of the watch movement or the scratch number which he inscribed in the case. The jeweler from whom the watch was purchased may have a record of the case and movement numbers. If a guarantee was registered with the manufacturer of an article, the owner may obtain the number from that source.

Many departments through newspapers, radio talks, and speeches have encouraged the public to make a record of all their property which contains a number or initials or monogram and complete descriptions of unnumbered property. The public can then assist the police department by furnishing complete descriptions including serial numbers in the event their property is lost or stolen. Unnumbered property must be more fully described than numbered property because the

only means of recovery is through the description. As many descriptive adjectives as possible should be used in describing each article. A ring described by an investigating officer as "one ladies' medium-sized diamond ring" does not mean much to the record employee who must index the article.

Many departments have found they were more successful in indexing jewelry containing stones according to the color of the stone rather than indexing by size and weight of the various stones.

Monograms and Initials

Articles containing a monogram or initials may be indexed according to the engraved or imprinted letters. Major break-downs may be provided for the last letter in the initial or monogram in alphabetical sequence. Monograms, particularly, should be cross-referenced with all letters due to the difficulty in many of them to determine proper order of the letters.

Subdivisions within each break-down may be provided for the first letter or initial. A department having a large file may extend the subdivisions to the second or middle initial.

Selective Indexing

Indexing stolen property may be done on a selective basis and be limited to those articles where it seems that some reasonable likelihood of subsequent identification is apparent. A pound of butter listed as stolen would not be indexed but a case of butter would be. It is unlikely a department would have information brought to its attention concerning a person in possession of 1 pound of butter but a report might be received concerning an individual attempting to dispose of an unusually large quantity of butter and a search of the file in such a case would be productive. Similarly, there may be occasions when currency in unusually large denominations might be indexed in the unnumbered section of the file. An arrested person found to be in possession of \$40 or \$75 might not arouse suspicion but if he was found to have three \$100 bills, the arresting officer may desire to check with the Records Bureau or Room to determine whether any such bills were reported stolen recently. However, caution should be exercised and close supervision given when selective indexing is used in order to guard against elimination of essential indexing.

Preparing Index Cards

At least one index card will be prepared for

each article reported lost or stolen, unless the article is not worth indexing.

Separate index cards should be prepared for each number if an article contains more than one number. An example of this is a watch which contains a movement number and a case number. Each would be indexed.

The complete description should be recorded on the index card to eliminate a searcher's having to check the investigative report to obtain the complete description. Figure 3 illustrates two types of index forms, one for indexing watches and the other for all other types of property. However, plain index cards may be used as illustrated in figure 1.

Removing Index Cards From File

Whenever an article is recovered, the corresponding index card may be removed from the file and destroyed. The unnumbered section should be examined periodically or at least once each year to eliminate therefrom index cards representing transitory items more than 1 year old. For example, a lady's diamond bracelet would probably remain indexed in the file indefinitely or until recovered whereas an index card for a man's blue overcoat, size 42, would probably be removed after the case is 1 year old since the likelihood of recovery and subsequent identification is rather remote. For this reason, the date of the offense should be recorded on the index card in every instance.

Pawnshop Reports

Many articles stolen in various crimes show up in pawnshops or second-hand stores. The average criminal steals only to turn his evil returns into cash. If he does not have a regular fence he will pawn or sell the article wherever he can and the way of least resistance is very often through the pawnshops and second-hand stores.

Most departments place sufficient credence in larcenists' pawning or selling stolen property that they maintain special pawnshop squads to check items taken in pawn or purchased. Most police departments require pawnshops, by city ordinance, to submit reports on which articles taken in pawn are described, together with some description of the person effecting the transaction.

The reports submitted in many cities are on ledger type sheets with each containing entries on several different transactions. These types of re-

ARTICLE	DESIGN OR STYLE	SERIAL OR MOVEMENT NO.
WOMEN'S _____	SIZE	MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, OR MARKS
MEN'S _____		
MATERIAL	COLOR	STONE (NO. AND WT.)
MAKE OR MAKER'S NAME		CASE NO.
NAME OF COMPLAINANT		TELEPHONE NO.
ADDRESS		DATE
ENTER ALL LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY ON THIS FORM		OFFENSE SERIAL NUMBER

KIND OF WATCH	MATERIAL	WOMEN'S _____	NO. OF MOVEMENT
		MEN'S _____	
KIND OF MOVEMENT			NO. OF CASE
MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, INSCRIPTIONS, OR OTHER MARKS			
NAME OF COMPLAINANT		TELEPHONE NO.	
ADDRESS		DATE	
ENTER ALL LOST AND STOLEN WATCHES ON THIS FORM		OFFENSE SERIAL NUMBER	

Figure 3.—(Upper) Report for lost and stolen property (3 x 5 inches). (Lower) Report for lost and stolen watches (3 x 5 inches).

ports require the attention of investigators or record employees to review and compare them with offense reports or the stolen property index in an effort to identify stolen property. This method is subject to error and may involve an unreasonable expenditure of time. If the department desires to incorporate these data into the stolen property index it is necessary to prepare index cards on each article listed.

The modern procedure now generally accepted in police circles is to have pawnshops submit an individual report on each article. A form for this purpose is illustrated in figure 4. The article is described in detail on the face of the card together with the dealer's number (pledge number), name, location, etc. On the reverse the description of the person selling or pawning the article is recorded. The square block in the lower right-hand corner is provided for the right index fingerprint impression. Some cities have legislation requiring that a single fingerprint be taken from each person pawning an article.

Many departments desiring to change their procedure from the large sheets to the small 3 x 5 pawnshop report forms have found that the existing ordinance reads "pawnshops and second-hand stores shall make a daily report to the police

ARTICLE	DESIGN OR STYLE	SERIAL OR MOVEMENT NO.
WOMEN'S _____	MATERIAL	CASE NO.
MEN'S _____	COLOR	
MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, OR MARKS		
MAKE OR MAKER'S NAME	STONE (NO. AND WEIGHT)	SETTING
DEALER'S NO.	AMOUNT ADVANCED	TIME
		A.M. _____
		P.M. _____
DEALER'S NAME		19
LOCATION		

CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE			
ADDRESS			
DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMER. TO BE FILLED OUT BY DEALER			
SEX	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	
			RIGHT INDEX PRINT
RACE OR NATIONALITY			
CLOTHING			
PECULIARITIES, MARKS, OR SCARS			

Figure 4. Upper—Front; Lower—Reverse.

department on each article taken in pawn or purchased on a form prescribed by the Chief of Police." Under such provision, no difficulty was encountered in changing the forms used. However, if the present city ordinance specifically prescribes the form to be used the department may have to request that the city council change the ordinance.

Filing Pawnshop Cards

Pawnshop (index) cards are searched against the lost or stolen property index cards in file to determine whether the article has been reported stolen and then are filed in the appropriate place with the other index cards in the same manner as stolen property index cards are filed. Those bearing a serial number are searched against the unnumbered section before filing as the serial number may not have been available when an article was reported stolen and accordingly, the card would have been filed by description. Similarly the cards representing stolen property are searched against the pawnshop cards before filing since the article may have been pawned or sold before it was reported stolen. This is particularly true in cases where property is stolen while the owner is away on vacation—reporting the theft upon his return.

Index cards representing the pawned and purchased second-hand property may be removed from the file after 60 to 120 days and destroyed. Of course, if filing space is not a problem these cards may remain in file for a longer period of time. Generally, 60 to 120 days is a sufficient length of time to cover those cases in which property is reported stolen sometime after the theft occurred.

A department should keep strict account of all pawnshop cards received by making a record of the pawn or pledge number being used by each dealer. As the cards are received they should be checked to determine that all numbers are accounted for and that the first number follows in sequence after the last number received on the previous day.

Some departments require pawnshops to submit reports in duplicate. The original is filed in a property index and the duplicate by name of the person pawning or selling the property. One department reports that many wanted persons are located as a result of this procedure. However, there is little information available to otherwise indicate the value of this procedure. This may be due to the failure to keep a record of the instances in which this practice was valuable in solving cases.

Cards from pawnshops and second-hand stores on bicycle and automobile parts and auto accessories can be checked against reports of unrecovered bicycles and automobiles on the assumption that they may be from strip jobs.

Unidentified, Found, and Recovered Property

Property found or recovered by police officers or turned in by the public should be indexed in the Stolen Property Index if the property cannot be identified immediately with a reported theft or loss. At a future date any item may be located by searching the index. Property containing a

serial number should be indexed in the numbered section and cross-referenced in the unnumbered section since it may be necessary to locate the item through only the description.

Registrations

Property registered with a police department, either voluntarily or by compulsory legislation, may be indexed in the property index. These index cards are filed in the same manner as stolen property index cards; by number or by description of the article.

A simple system employed by many departments is to prepare an index card in duplicate on an article being registered. The original is filed in the Master Name Index and the duplicate in the property index.

Investigative Aid

Cases in which similar property is stolen can be associated or tied up through the property index. For example, a detective is working on a case dealing with narcotics. He asks the Record Room to furnish him with cases in which doctor's bags containing drugs have been stolen. They may involve residence and nonresidence burglaries, thefts from autos, and robberies, but the cards in one section of the property index would identify each case. Similarly, cases in which cash losses are involved may be identified. This represents a further application of the modus operandi procedure and permits studies by "object of attack" in crimes against property.

Searching Prisoners' Property

Property removed from a prisoner before he is placed in jail should be searched against the Stolen Property Index. Frequently, police departments solve cases and recover stolen articles by checking all prisoners' property.

("Arrests and Identification Records" will be discussed in an ensuing issue.)

★ ★ ★

Cancellation

Your attention is directed to the item entitled "World's Meanest Man Is Sought," which appeared on page 21 in the January 1948, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This individual, Jake Max Landau, was apprehended at Harlan, Ky., on May 7, 1948, and has been returned to the Kentucky State Penitentiary at La Grange, Ky.

Correction

In connection with the article entitled "Unique Evidence Developed in Hit-and-Run Case" by Chief of Police Joseph S. Holiday, Brattleboro, Vt., which appeared in the June 1948, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Chief Holiday's first name was published inadvertently as Ralph instead of Joseph.

POLICE TRAINING

Defensive Tactics

F. COUNTER AND ESCAPE HOLDS (Continued)

11. Leg Tackle

(a) *Side step and push.*

SITUATION: Opponent charges in and attempts to take you down by grasping one or both of your legs.

ACTION: Strike opponent on the head or upper back, forcing him downward and to your left. At the same time remove your left leg from his path by executing a rear pivot on your right foot (fig. 75).

(b) *Front Strangle.*

SITUATION: Same as "11 (a)."

ACTION: Place both your hands on his shoulders and move a step or two to the rear as you slow down his charge. Keep your legs well out of

reach of his hands (fig. 76). Immediately place your right forearm across the front of his neck, grasp your right wrist with your left hand and apply pressure sharply upward (fig. 77)

(c) *Head Twist Chancery.*

SITUATION: Same as "11 (a)."

ACTION: Same as in "b" except your right forearm is placed across the side of opponent's neck and face, twisting his head toward your left,

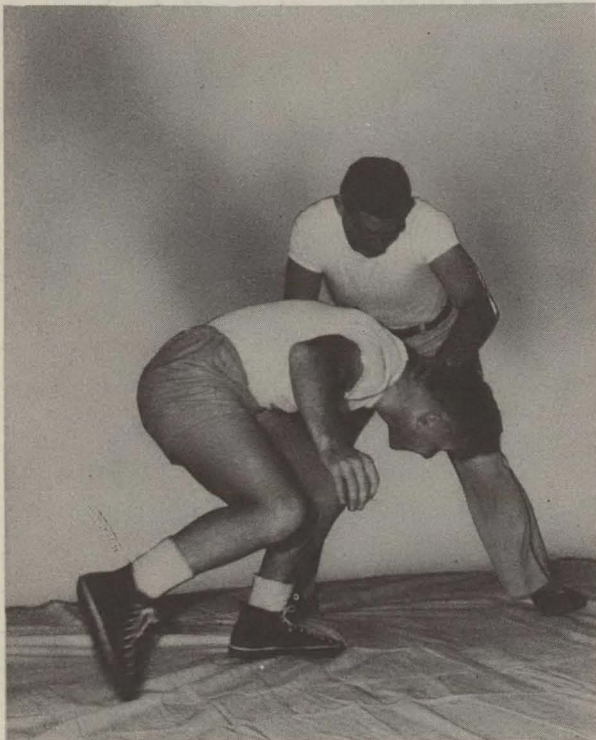


Figure 75.

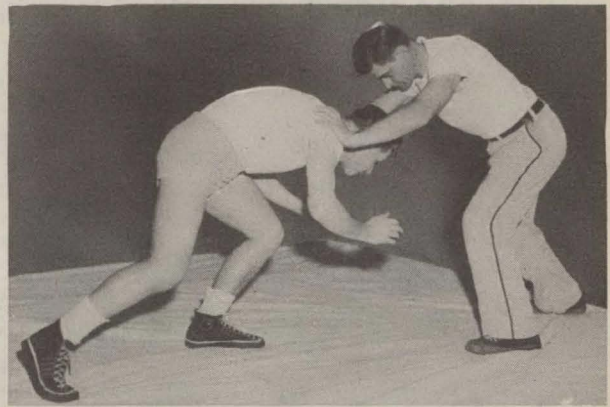


Figure 76.

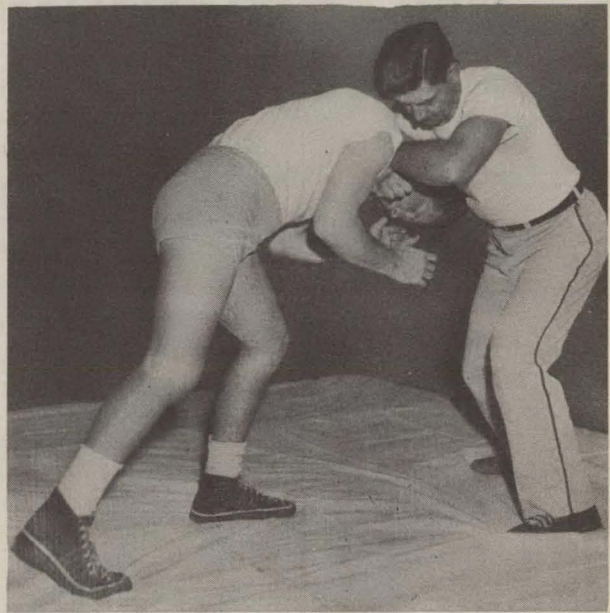


Figure 77.

and your left hand is placed on his right shoulder (fig. 78).

12. Blows

(a) *Parry toward outside—trip.*

SITUATION: Opponent swings a round-house right-hand punch in the direction of your chin.

ACTION: Parry the blow toward the outside by placing your left forearm against opponent's right forearm (fig. 79). Immediately pass your left arm over opponent's right arm, trapping his forearm between your arm and body, and at the same time deliver a "heel-of-hand" blow with your right hand to his chin (fig. 80). The force of your blow should bend opponent backward and he can be taken easily to the floor by bringing your right leg outside his right leg, placing your foot behind and inside his foot, as you push on his chin with your right hand and pull on his right arm by twisting your body toward your left (fig. 81).

(b) *Parry toward inside—strangle hold.*

SITUATION: Opponent delivers a straight right-hand punch in the direction of your chin.

ACTION: Parry the blow toward inside with your left hand or forearm (fig. 82). Immediately move in, placing your right arm over opponent's right arm and around his neck and at the

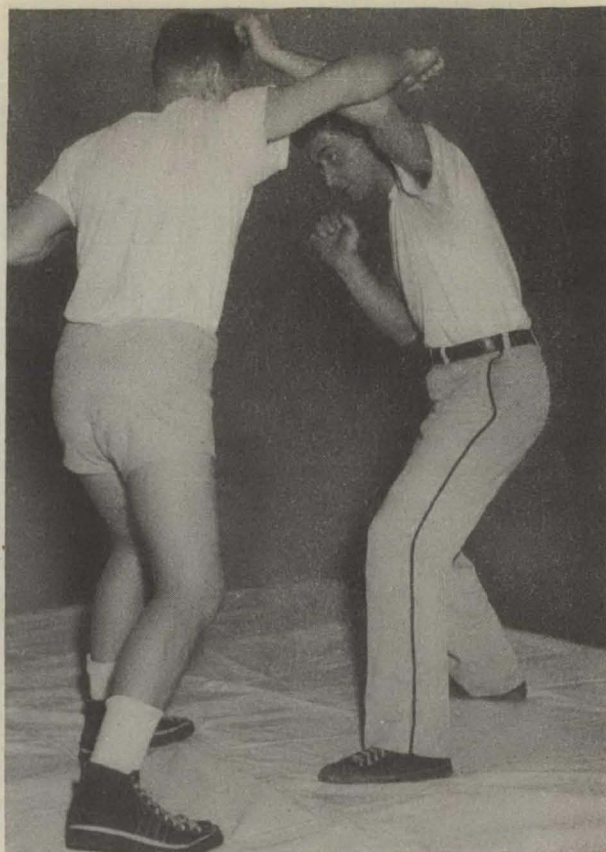


Figure 79.

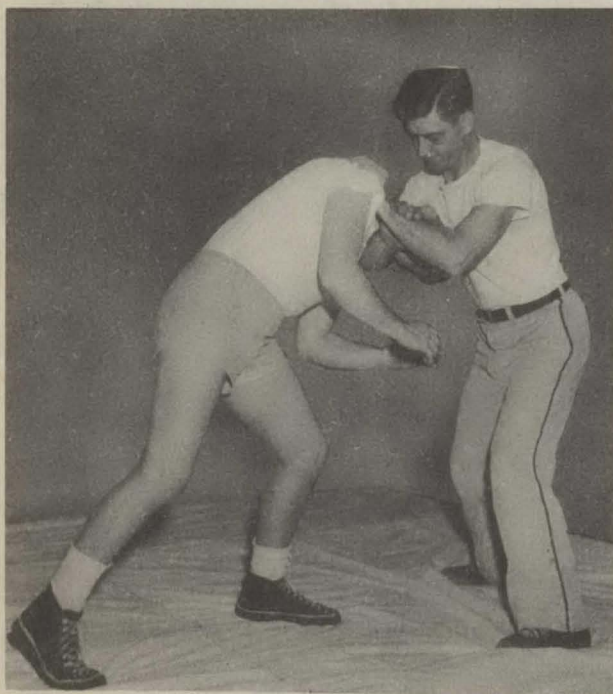


Figure 78.



Figure 80.

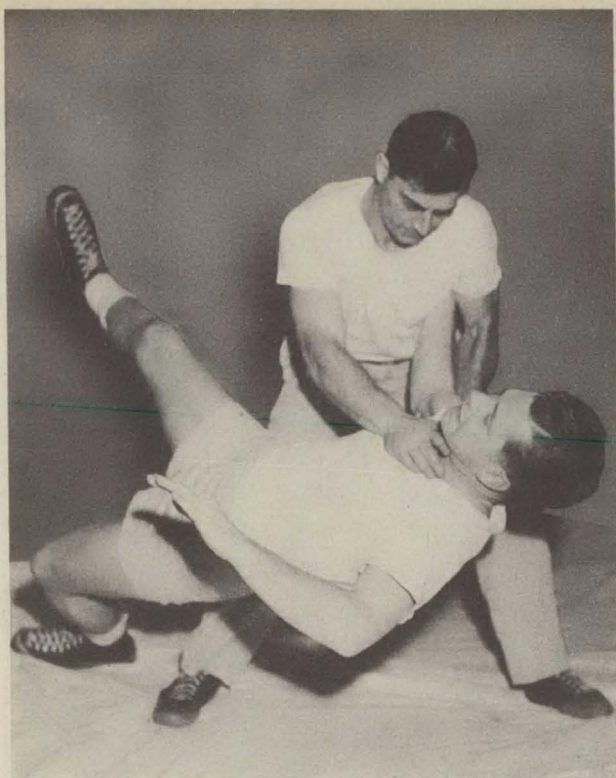


Figure 81.

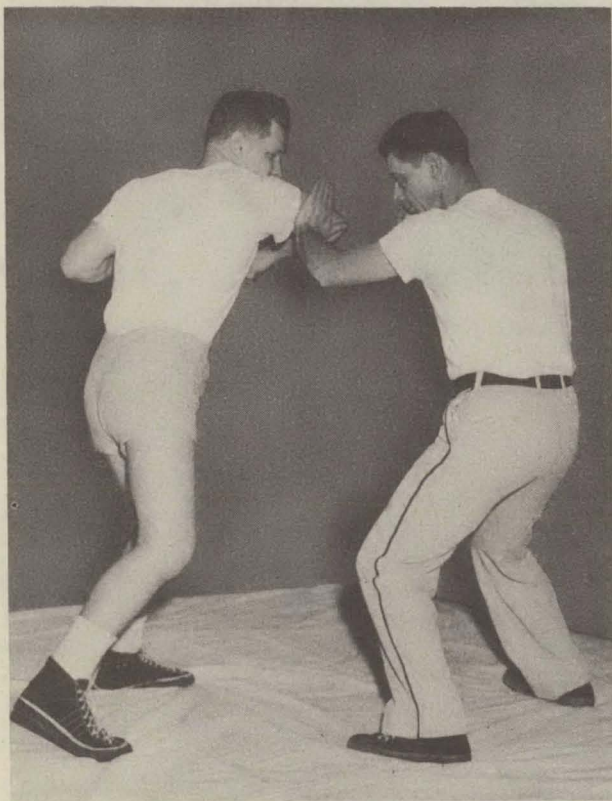


Figure 82.

same time strike a sharp blow in the region of opponent's right kidney with the heel of your left hand (fig. 83). The force of your blow and the pressure exerted on opponent's neck with your right arm will bend him backwards and twist his body towards his left. Immediately step behind him with your right leg, placing your right hip against opponent, directly below his buttocks, as you grasp your right wrist with your left hand (fig. 84). Opponent can be held in this position until subdued, or he can be thrown to the floor over your right thigh or hip.

In the event that opponent's arm is approximately head-high after the blow has been parried (fig. 85), your right arm should pass under instead of over his right arm (fig. 86) as you move in assuming the same position as in figure 84.

(c) *Parry toward inside-kick.*

SITUATION: Opponent delivers a right-hand blow in the direction of your chin.

ACTION: Parry the blow toward the inside with your left hand or forearm and at the same time twist your body toward your right and lean slightly backward so that your weight is shifted to your right leg. Immediately deliver a kick to

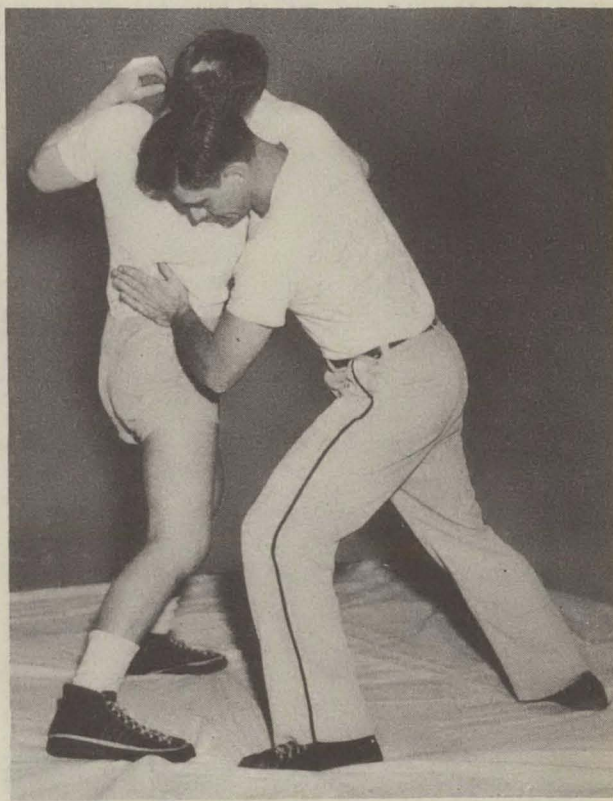


Figure 83.

the inside of opponent's left knee with the inside edge or heel of your left foot (fig. 87).

(Other phases of "Defensive Tactics" will appear in future issues.)

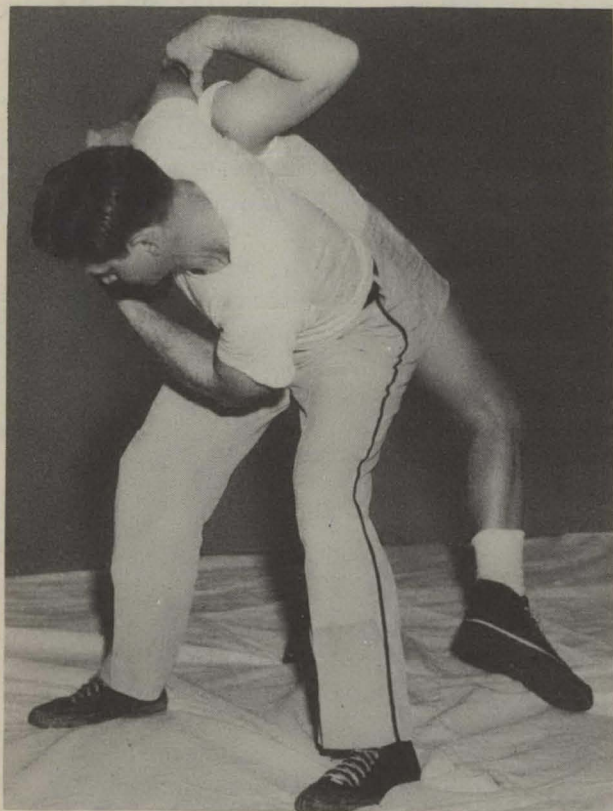
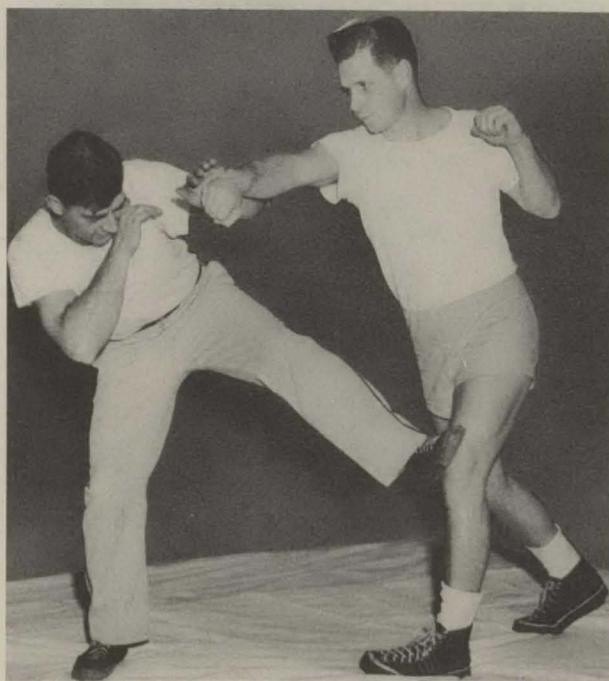
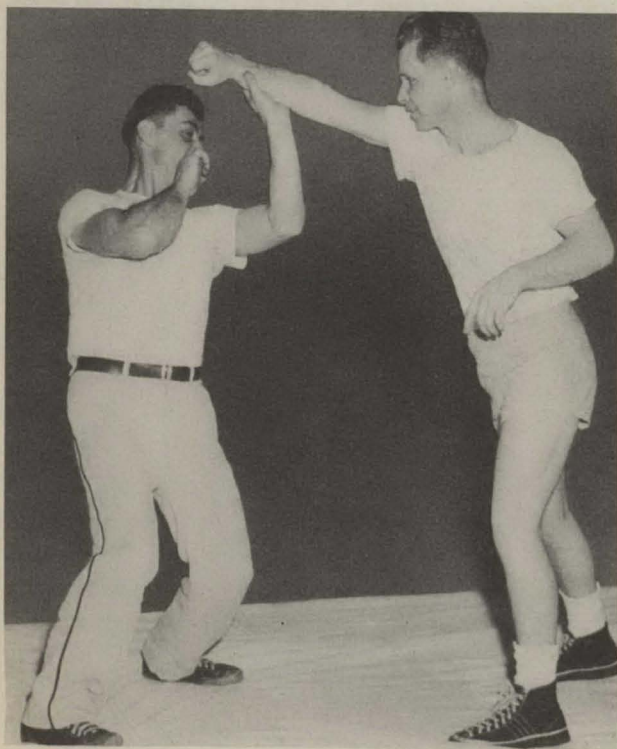


Figure 84.



Figure 86.



↑ Figure 87.

← Figure 85.

Police Departments Hold Graduation, Delaware County, Pa.

On May 19, 1948, Yeadon Borough Hall, Yeadon, Pa., was the scene of the graduation exercises for 223 law-enforcement officers, representing 38 Delaware County police departments. The graduates heard an address by the Honorable Francis J. Myers, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Chief Frederick A. Roff of Morristown, N. J., former president of the IACP, acted as master of ceremonies. Special Agent in Charge L. V. Boardman of the Philadelphia office welcomed the graduates, and C. William Kraft, dis-

trict attorney for Delaware County, made the reply.

Spot moving pictures were taken of the graduation exercises for television purposes. Insofar as is known this is the first police school activity to be televised.

The FBI-Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association schools in this series reached a new high in police training cooperation. Thirty-eight out of the 42 law enforcement agencies in Delaware County sent representatives to attend the school, including 20 chiefs of police.



Senator Francis J. Myers (left) and Lee V. Boardman, Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia Office of the FBI, present diplomas to the graduates.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

At 6 p. m. on January 4, 1948, Sgt. R. C. Gardner completed his fortieth year in the Traffic Department of the Charlotte, N. C., Police Department.

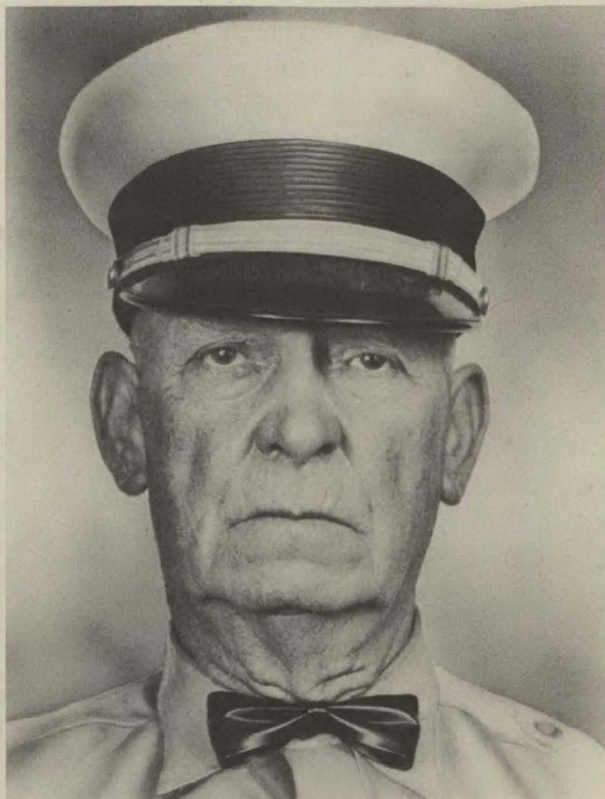
Sergeant Gardner began regulating traffic in that city soon after the turn of the century by directing farmers to drive their wagons and buggies to the right. The regulations have increased as Charlotte's traffic problem has grown.

Sergeant Gardner initiated the modern era of regulating automobile traffic by manipulating a hand semaphore with "Stop" and "Go" signs. He readily admits that he was always scared of being struck by lightning while standing on the iron tablet and manipulating the contraption during thunderstorms.

Sergeant Gardner worked his first beat on the night of January 4, 1908. At 74 he is the oldest man on the force but he regularly puts in an 8-hour day and cannot recall when he has missed a tour of duty because of illness.

Although he has passed the retirement age, Sergeant Gardner is still on active duty and can demonstrate his agility by giving forth with one of the liveliest jigs which may be seen in Charlotte.

Completes Forty Years of Service



Sgt. R. C. Gardner.

Chief Does Streamlining Job in Jonesboro

On January 7, 1947, Clyde Barker accepted the appointment as chief of police of Jonesboro, Ark., and gave the 18,000 citizens a pledge that they would have a modern and efficient police department.

Though hampered by lack of funds, as most departments are, the new chief has been given public recognition for his accomplishments, both by local civic groups and individual citizens.

On January 7, 1947, the department consisted of a chief, assistant chief, one sergeant, and seven patrolmen who received as base pay \$140.00 per month with one day off each month. Today, in addition to the chief and assistant chief, the department has three sergeants, one plain-clothes

investigator and seven patrolmen. The base pay has been increased to \$165.00 per month and the officers have one day off each week. In addition, all members of the department are allowed the cleaning and pressing expenses on their uniforms.

Chief Barker and members of his department raised \$3,600 from local businessmen through sale of advertisements in "Traffic Guide for the City of Jonesboro." This was sufficient to provide funds for the installation of two-way radios in all of the department's automobiles.

A 1-week school in police training has been made available to each member with an additional 2-week school to follow. An indoor pistol range has been installed. Each member of the depart-



Chief of Police Barker.

ment is required to receive a specified amount of firearms training each month.

Chief Barker is working with various committees from the city council in making a traffic survey which to date has resulted in the installation of traffic lights in the city and the passing of ordinances regulating and controlling parking.

The records system has been surveyed and recommended changes have been instituted. The identification division has established a systematic method of recording and indexing persons arrested and cases investigated.

Two platoons of junior police have been organized in the local schools. Each member is presently equipped with a cap, belt, badge, and raincoat.

Each week Chief Barker gives a 15-minute talk over the local radio station on current traffic conditions and problems affecting the city.

Chief Barker is a graduate of the thirtieth session of the FBI National Academy.



Chief of Police Ryan Vandervalk of the Hawthorne, N. J., Police Department is now in his 21st year as a law-enforcement officer. Chief Vandervalk was born in the Netherlands, May 21, 1892, and was brought to the United States at the age of 6 months. He is a veteran of World War I and served in France with the 114th Infantry, 29th Division. He was appointed to the Hawthorne Police Department in 1927 and was made chief of the department in 1928.

Chief Vandervalk is a graduate of the seventh session of the FBI National Academy. In 1940 he was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Chapter of the National Academy Associates as well as its first president. In 1935 he served as secretary of the New Jersey Police Radio Commission. He is a past president of the Passaic County Police Chiefs' Association and served as president of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police in 1947.

Chief Vandervalk has been a member of the educational committee of the State Association of Chiefs of Police for the past several years and has been very active in police-training programs throughout the State. At the present time he is serving as chairman of the Police Examination Committee of the State Association of Chiefs of Police which conducts tests for new patrolmen as well as promotional examinations upon request of police departments throughout New Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS

Napoleon had his Waterloo, history tells us. But another individual, not quite so famous, is having his Waterloo, too—Waterloo, Iowa, that is. The nemesis in the case of the "Little Corporal" was the Duke of Wellington. In the other case, the Drunken Driver, it is the Waterloo Police Department under the capable generalship of Chief of Police Harry J. Krieg, National Academy graduate.

Since the beginning of the year the Waterloo Police Department has been taking movies of all drunken drivers hauled into the police station at Waterloo. The ultimate results have been amazing and far above expectations.

After seeing a commercial film shown to the public on the evils of driving while intoxicated, Chief Krieg and some of his officers wondered why it would not be possible for their department to "put the tipsy drivers of Waterloo in celluloid." Vari-

Drunken

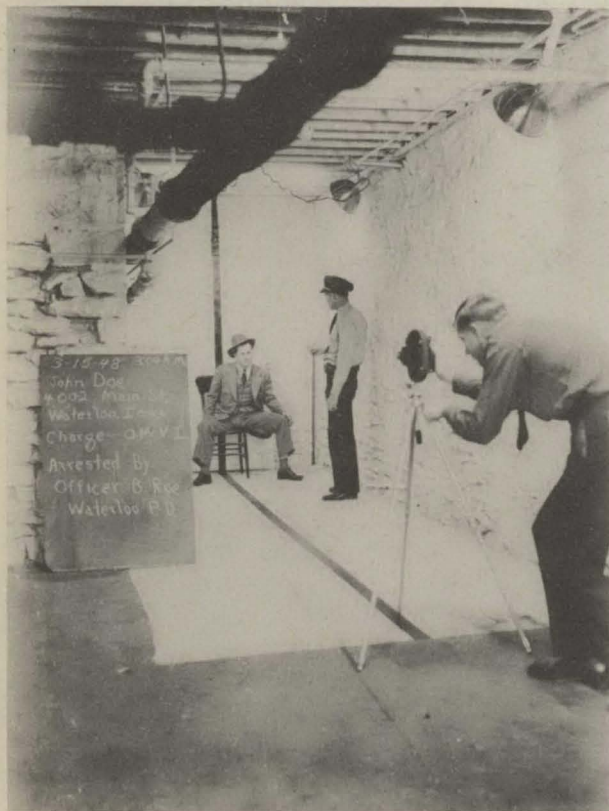
Driver's

Dilemma

ous legal sources were contacted, including the Attorney General of Iowa, and the consensus was that this would be admissible in evidence—and convincing and unbiased evidence at that. (There have been no such Supreme Court decisions in Iowa up to the present time.)

Permission for the project was obtained from the Waterloo City Council. A section of the basement in the Police Department was cleaned and painted. The walls and concrete floors were painted with white street paint. A small quantity of gray paint was mixed with the white to give it better photographing qualities. Black paint was used in painting a stripe from the top of the ceiling of the back wall to the floor and through the center of the concrete floor to the front of the movie "set."

Five number 2 photofloods with 10-inch reflectors were strategically installed over the room



which measures 8 by 20 feet. Only a minimum amount of film and developer was purchased at first until the first few "customers were brought in for screen tests." By the same token, a 16-mm. movie camera, projector, and screen were borrowed during the experimental stage. Officer Glenn McKinney, who had never handled a movie camera before, or knew anything about developing film, was given a minimum amount of instruction by a local camera shop.

As soon as a suspected drunken person is arrested driving his car, the arresting officers radio to the station that he is being brought to headquarters. If the arrest occurs during the night when Officer McKinney is at his home, the officer receiving the radio message will immediately telephone McKinney. In many cases, Officer McKinney is at the station by the time the arresting patrolmen arrive with the drunken driver.

The first procedure is to attempt to secure a urine specimen from the intoxicated driver (no blood specimens are taken unless the defendant requests one). After the specimen is taken the driver is taken to the basement and informed that movies will be taken of him. If he objects, which is rare, he is informed that there is no legal reason why he should not be photographed, as it is more or less comparable with the "mug" photo and the taking of fingerprints. He is also informed that the movies can just as well eliminate him as a drunken driver as they can show that he is intoxicated.

The driver is first seated on a chair at the back wall (see photos) with two officers in charge, one who gives commands as to the perception tests and the other who takes photographs. Tests are given to determine the driver's coordination, reflexes, balance, and general demeanor. Some of these include: (1) Sitting in chair; (2) Extending both arms from a sitting position; (3) Walking up and down the line; (4) Resitting; (5) Walking line towards camera and stopping at command; (6) Extending arms out to side standing; (7) Touching nose with left index finger; (8) Touching nose with right index finger; (9) Dropping arms, standing on left foot, and counting to ten; (10) Repeating this with right foot; (11) Repeat walking on line, once by the heel-to-toe method and then walking naturally; (12) Holding arms straight out with eyes opened; (13) Holding arms straight out with eyes closed; (14) Other tests are given depending on condition of subject. The last "shot" is made of the face of the driver with telescopic

lens from a distance of 61¼ feet.

After the movies are taken, Officer McKinney immediately develops the film. Within approximately 1 hour and a half the film is ready for showing. He has the arresting officers called into the station and the movie is shown to these men. This is done at this time while the case is still fresh in their minds and in order that they can make any comments or observations in regard to testimony which they might have to give.

At this writing there have been 30 drunken drivers arrested in Waterloo since the advent of the movies in that department. There have been 25 convictions and 5 cases are pending. Over \$7,800 in fines have been levied in the 25 cases. For the same period in 1947 there were only nine convictions and fines totalling \$2,400 were given. The Waterloo Police have now purchased their own camera, projector, and screen. A sound unit has been ordered and a large clock and calendar will be placed on the wall to give added strength to their cases.

The movies taken of one unusual case were typical of most of the other cases in that the subject was the leading character in a role which surpassed the slapstick of the old Mack Sennett comedies. It was later determined that this man had taken five nembutal tablets (sleeping pills) and two beers before being arrested driving his car. The Iowa statutes classify a person under the influence of narcotics, while driving, in the same category as a drunken driver. Nembutal not being classified as a narcotic, raised a problem. Since the subject had drunk two beers, however, he was charged and convicted under the drunken driving code.

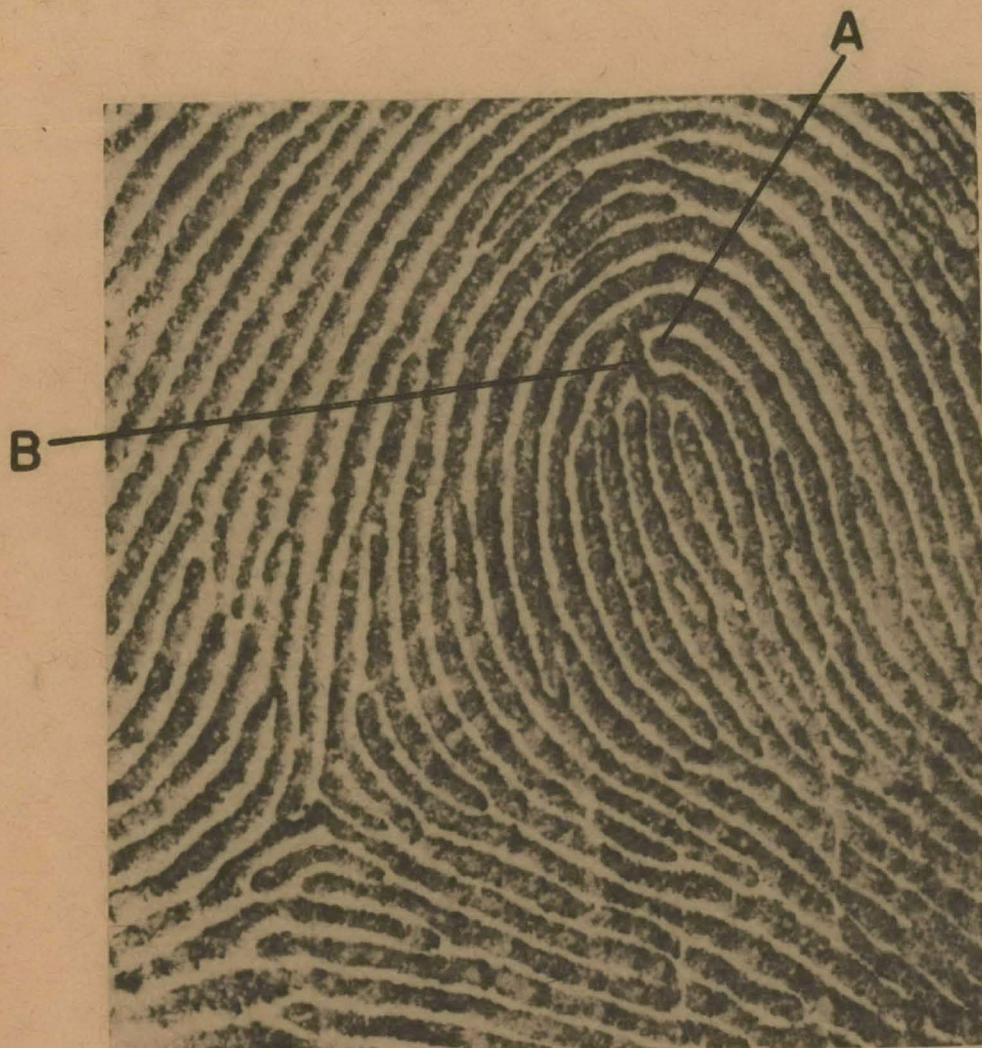
In another instance the subject's attorney demanded to see the results of the film. He and his client were given a special "preview" of the film, after which they made a hasty exit for the courtroom where a plea of guilty was entered.

The movie equipment will have paid for itself four-fold by the end of this year. In addition to its original purpose, it is being used in taking photos of traffic problems which are shown to the city council as an aid in planning proper corrective measures. The equipment will also be employed in future cases of major significance in the city.

The old adage, "a picture is worth a thousand words," is a fact, and the fact is that moving pictures are proving—at least to inebriates—that Waterloo is as good as its name.

Interesting Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



This is not a questionable pattern. However, the location of the core may present a problem. Where two spikes run together as at point "B," they are considered as only one in locating the core. Although several spikes appear inside innermost looping ridge, only two, "A" and "B," are eligible for possible core location since they are the only spikes

to rise as high as the shoulders of the loop.

Two spikes appearing in that space between the shoulders, the core must be placed on the tip of that spike farthestmost from the delta. The core is located at point "A."

In the identification division of the FBI, this pattern would be classed as a loop with 13 ridge counts.