

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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





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

July 1, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Law enforcement has the responsibility of keeping its ranks honest and incorruptible.

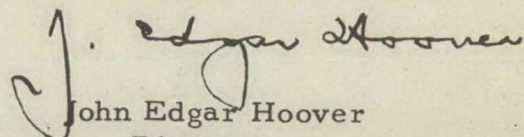
Recent events have revealed that graft, corruption and dishonesty are prevalent in various walks of life. We cannot hope for our laws to be respected when some of those charged with their enforcement submit to solicitations of venal politicians and influence seekers.

No group is in a better position to put its house in order than law enforcement itself. Fortunately, the vast majority of our officers and officials are doing honest, efficient jobs. Theirs is the opportunity and responsibility for weeding out the few who are willing to prostitute their sworn duties in return for material rewards.

There is needed the grim determination of the type expressed in a recent letter from a chief of police. He declared, "I came into this town clean...that is the way I expect to leave it." I am confident that the people of his community will back him up, and will find their faith in his integrity completely justified.

This is the spirit in which law enforcement administrators must enforce our laws in every community throughout the land. The unwelcome alternative is an inevitable breakdown of the moral structure of our Nation.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Organization

The organization of a unit, the specific function of which is the apprehending of sex offenders, is justified only in a very large city. In smaller cities and less heavily populated areas the keeping of complete sex-offense records may be sufficient.

Before a special unit, or Sex Bureau, is created, it is well to analyze the situation thoroughly, perhaps for a period of several years. An extended survey of this type should reveal the existence or nonexistence of a problem in connection with this type of offense. If a problem does exist, then the types of offenses needing attention should be recognized and acted upon first. While reference from time to time is made in this article to the records of the Sex Bureau it should not be overlooked that sound police administration requires that the main department Central Records Bureau have, on file, records and indices relative to all crimes and offenders reported.

The kind of information to be gathered concerning sex offenses must be given careful consideration. This will lead to the development of the best record form to be used. It follows that the Sex Bureau primarily becomes a fact-gathering agency and can therefore, in the small community, be an integral part of the department's record section.

Special Report

In every instance of a reported sex offense, a special report should be prepared by the officers conducting the original investigation and it should be forwarded to the Sex Bureau. Identifying information concerning the victim and the offender, if the latter is known, should be contained in this report.

If the offender is not known, this preliminary report should contain as complete a description of the offender as it is possible to obtain. This report also should show the method and manner of approach and all of the concomitant circumstances.

Special Unit for Apprehension of Sex Offenders

by CAPT. REDMOND P. GIBBONS, *Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Ill.*

When this report is received in the Sex Bureau, the facts should be transferred to signal cards, extensively cross-indexed, and filed under as many identifying characteristics as the information will provide. It is this accumulation of information and the cross-indexing of such information which makes the Sex Bureau of value.

Indexing and Filing

Care must be exercised in the cross-indexing and filing of the facts in each report. Valuable information can be totally lost unless those responsible for the files are diligent and imaginative in making comparisons of information on, and the behavior of, known offenders with the information available on unsolved cases and unidentified offenders. When an arrest is effected, the method of operation and the description of the offender must be checked most carefully against the file of unsolved cases.

All sex offenders should be photographed full length for a special sex offender's gallery. When the offender is unknown and has been seen, the victim should be given an opportunity, as soon after the offense occurred as is possible, to view the gallery at the Sex Bureau.

In addition to the composite files maintained by the Sex Bureau, each district should be required to maintain a card file on known sex offenders residing in the particular geographical area. Regular periodic checks on the latest address of known offenders must be made in order to keep this file up to date. When an offender moves into another district, his card, or a duplicate card, should be forwarded to the new district.

In general, the modus operandi files in the district on sex offenders are helpful because sex offenders usually repeat their crimes. There are offenders, of course, who vary their activities; therefore, all changes in characteristics must be carefully noted and cross-indexed with the original

data. Too often sex offenders, becoming bolder and more vicious in their acts, commit murder.

Sex-Motivated Offenses

Sometimes cases involving other than known sex offenders should be referred to the Sex Bureau.

When it can be determined, or when it is suspected, that criminal acts such as burglary, arson, or others, may have been sex-motivated, the facts should be submitted to the Sex Bureau. A burglary by an adolescent may have strong sex factors attached to the act. When discerned, such data should be indexed and filed.

Preparing Charges

Care must be taken to insure that proper charges are filed against the sex offender. The Chicago Sex Bureau utilizes the services of the States attorney's office. In sex offenses involving violations of city ordinances, the offender (if arrested), the victim, and the investigating officers are interviewed at the Sex Bureau by an assistant States attorney. The latter determines just what offense has been committed, and he prepares the complaints. Sex offenses, which are felonies, are referred to the State's attorney's office where a special assistant States attorney interviews the victim, the offender (if arrested), and the investigating officers. Full stenographic records are made of all interrogations. The assistant States attorney determines the quality of the evidence and the testimony, and he instructs the officers concerning the proper complaint to file.

Training

Organizing police efforts for the apprehension of the sex offender differs little from that essential to the apprehension of any other class of criminal. Some organizational specialization is possible.

The subject of sex crimes and sex offenders should receive special emphasis in recruit and in-service training schools. All members of the department should be taught to recognize behavior peculiarities of sex offenders. Considerable emphasis must be placed upon the collection of evidence in rape and other sex offenses. Special instruction should be given in connection with the influence of the sex factor upon various types of crimes.

Investigation

The investigation of sex crimes need not be confined to a group of specialists. Detectives assigned to general investigative work in a police district should investigate reported sex offenses and crimes. In a very large city, regardless of how assiduously they study the teletype messages, local district detectives cannot be sufficiently familiar with the details of one sex crime to check it against others without the use of records. It is, therefore, desirable and necessary for a centralized unit to coordinate the investigation of serious sex offenses. This is especially essential when the offender has access to fast transportation facilities and when he does not confine his activities to a given area. It follows that investigators working from the centralized unit become informed about sex cases which have occurred through the city. As a result they are in a better position to correlate information and investigative activities.

Investigations of sex crimes of less serious nature should be the responsibility of the district in which they occur. Selective assignment is employed, of course, when a specific problem arises. Patrolmen and policewomen in citizen dress may be concentrated temporarily in a selected area. Radio-equipped cars should be assigned strategically on special patrol during certain hours. Postmen should be alerted at roll call and given information regarding the nature and the places where offenses have occurred. The teletype should be used to disseminate information about suspects in custody.

The alert detective in nearby districts, will, of course, note all communications and contact the arresting officers if similar offenses are under investigation.

Conclusion

In summing up, it is found that the organization of the police department for the apprehension of sex offenders includes a considerable number of elements. These are: supervisory assignment and responsibility, development of investigative techniques, records, communications, training, patrol, and the final act of apprehension. Once the offender is apprehended, other closely related elements enter in. These include case preparation, identification, liaison with parole and probation authorities, and continued interest in the offender after his release.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Introduction

Law enforcement officers in small communities and in rural areas can be as efficiently trained today as their fellow officers in large metropolitan departments. This fact has been demonstrated through the cooperative efforts of the New York State Sheriffs' Association, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the 5-year period ending with 1950 these groups have sponsored a progressive, educational project known as the New York State long-range police training program.

In the spring of 1945 representatives from the three groups met to discuss the serious problem of juvenile delinquency with which local law enforcement agencies were concerned. Institutes on juvenile control for law enforcement officers on a State-wide basis were decided upon as an educational approach to the problem. During the summer of 1945 such regional institutes were sponsored jointly at Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, and New York City. They were successful and were very well received by law enforcement officers. The sponsors were quick to see the potential benefits in a comprehensive and a long-range training program along the lines of the institutes.

Initial Steps

Early in 1946 a joint meeting was held to explore these possibilities. The groups agreed that training for law enforcement officers in New York State should be uniform and available to all officers. Further, that police training should not be sporadic, but rather a planned program for a continuing need and on a regular yearly basis, both for experienced officers and newly appointed recruits. Emphasis in training was placed upon the rank and file officers with the objective of providing a well-rounded police training experience.

Plans were drawn up on this occasion for an immediate "basic inservice training program." Recommendations were made for the training to be

Long-Range Police Training Program in New York State

progressively stepped up during subsequent years and to include specialized training schools for identification officers, police executives, etc.

At the first meeting, FBI representatives were assigned the task of coordinating the program on a State-wide basis through the Albany Division and FBI officials agreed to make special agent instructors available for training sessions. The sheriffs and chiefs of police present agreed to have a local executive serve as director of any school held in his county or community. They further agreed that the director of each school would provide the necessary physical facilities, arrange for local instructors, maintain attendance records, and enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the training program. It was further agreed that certificates of attendance bearing the signatures of the presidents of the Sheriffs' Association and the Association of Chiefs of Police, together with appropriate insignia, would be given to officers attending the sessions.

The representatives drew up a set of rules and regulations governing the training schools. The rules subsequently proved their worth in their contribution to the over-all success of the program. Among these rules and regulations were the following:

Registrants must be regularly appointed police officers or regularly engaged in law enforcement.

Attendance must be punctual.

Notebooks must be kept by those in attendance and they will be graded periodically by the school director. They may be written in longhand or typed from the long-hand notes taken during a lecture.

No smoking will be permitted in the classroom. A 10-minute recess period is allowed for each hour.

Diplomas will be issued to all registrants who attend all eight sessions of the school. However, in the event of a necessary absence, the school director may excuse same and not more than two excused absences will be accepted.

It is conceivable that men registered in one school may find it necessary or expedient to attend a session at another nearby school, either for a make-up lecture or otherwise. If such is permitted, however, the officer should obtain a note from the director of the school which he attended, informing that he was present and indicating the lecture discussed and the date of the make-up. This note,

when presented to the director of the school where he is registered, will clear the absence.

Questions are invited during the lecture, bearing on the subject matter discussed, in order that all in attendance will derive the greatest benefit from the course.

The school director will at the opening session outline the curriculum together with the dates and time of future lectures.

The school director will keep attendance records during the course so that those men qualified may be recommended for the award of a diploma.

FBI TRAINING SCHOOLS

During 1950, the FBI was privileged to participate in a total of 2,782 police training schools at the request of local law enforcement agencies for whom instruction was provided.

The training committees of the two State associations and FBI representatives have met annually. They have evaluated the changing needs for State-wide training and have made recommendations for such training based upon suggestions from various police agencies throughout the State. They have defined the rules and regulations upon occasions. They have served in the capacity of a board of directors on State-wide and long-range police training. They have reported to their respective associations on the occasion of annual conventions. Suggestions on training have been solicited from directors of local schools for future planning.

1945-46 Program

During the first year, "basic inservice" training schools were held on a State-wide basis. The curriculum for these schools decided upon by the training committee included those subjects deemed to be of particular use and benefit to law enforcement officers in attendance. The subjects covered were:

First week—Techniques and Mechanics of Arrest illustrated by motion pictures; Defensive Tactics; *second week*—Civics; Laws of Arrest; Crimes and Crime Classification; Disorderly Conduct; Observation and Patrol; *third week*—Traffic; New York State Motor Vehicle Laws; *fourth week*—Public Relations; Arson Investigations; First Aid; *fifth week*—Cooperative Functions of the FBI; Testifying in Court, and Laws of Evidence; *sixth week*—Note Taking; Report Writing;

Charting and Drawing; *seventh week*—Descriptions of Persons and Portrait Parle; Firearms, including Safety Rules and Discussion of Guns of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture; *eighth week*—Interviews and Confessions; Crime Scene Search. A total of 24 hours of instruction was given in each of these schools.

1946-47 Program

An "advanced inservice" training school was recommended for the second year of the long range program. The training committees selected the following subjects for presentation:

Defensive Tactics; Traffic; Juvenile Delinquency; Searches of Persons; Arrest Problems; Burglary Investigations; Firearms; Collection, Preservation and Identification of Evidence; Laboratory and Scientific Aids to Investigations; Investigative Technique and Procedures; Federal Jurisdiction; Description of Persons; Fingerprints; Evidence and Testifying in Court; Crime Scene Search. A total of 30 hours of instruction was provided.

The curricula of the "basic inservice" and "advanced inservice" schools had subjects bearing the same title. In such instances the subjects were handled by lecture method in the basic course and by the practical application method in the advanced course with class participation wherever possible.

Throughout the basic and advanced courses, class participation was sought in order to bring the training to a vocational level. This procedure afforded a greater exchange of ideas.

1947-48 Program

The third year of the program called for "advanced secondary in-service" training schools. In view of the nature of previous courses, it was considered appropriate to provide a major case—investigative training school. The training committees agreed upon this type of school and a burglary complaint was recommended as the most practical and desirable type of case for study and experimentation. Local directors likewise expressed this preference.

Major case training in burglary investigations was effected on a State-wide basis. Typical of this training was the burglary case presented at training sessions in the western New York area. The curriculum included:

Burglary complainants; clues to burglar's identity; investigation of leads; report for district attorney, and trial of subject. The instruction totaled 15 hours.

Success of the training session was evidenced by high attendance, keen attention, and numerous favorable comments from the law enforcement officers. The interest and practicality of the case were consistently mentioned in the course of these comments. The training involved a burglary complaint which was received and handled during the first session of the school. The scene of the burglary was subsequently searched for evidence and possible leads to identify the burglar, in the second session. The violation was thoroughly investigated and all leads were exhausted by the officers attending the third session. The value of police cooperation was stressed by having another law enforcement agency enter the case with information which solved the crime. All physical evidence was subjected to scientific examination and the FBI Laboratory reported the results of such examinations. As the investigation proceeded, all developments were recorded in an investigative file maintained as a class project. The results of all work done were brought out during the fourth session. In the final session, the case was brought to mock trial and the defendant was "prosecuted" on the basis of evidence developed during the investigation.

Preparation of the investigative file was one of the most important features of the training. The file was maintained as a class project and all work done was set forth in it. The various classes analyzed the effectiveness of their work and directed their efforts from the class file. The value of such a record was self-evident.

The program provided an excellent opportunity for training in public relations on a practical basis. Press releases were prepared covering the activities and developments on the case during each session. Local newspapers readily accepted the releases and gave considerable publicity to the hypothetical case and the training afforded. One newspaper ran a Sunday feature on the trial session. At each subsequent session the release covering the work of the previous week was discussed with the class. Student as well as public interest was thereby stimulated.

The availability of FBI Laboratory facilities as a scientific aid to local law enforcement agencies was demonstrated by reports on the results of examinations. The extent of this cooperative

service of the FBI was further illustrated by the appearance of an FBI Laboratory expert equipped with charts and other scientific data at the trial to testify for the prosecution.

Roles of witnesses at the trial were portrayed by police instructors in order to give continuity to the facts and to display proper courtroom behavior. Local judges and district attorneys cooperated in the training by serving in their respective capacities at the trial. They were asked to render a verdict and criticism for the benefit of the class on evidence submitted. This was the "examination" in the course.

1948-49 Program

The postwar period had brought with it increased traffic control problems. Police administrators had to devote more time and effort to them. The training committees of the Sheriffs' Association and Association of Chiefs of Police knew that this situation existed in police circles and recommended a series of schools on traffic for the fourth year of the program. The directors of previous schools were solicited for suggestions and the consensus of opinion among them favored additional training on traffic topics. The training committees and local directors of the schools were therefore in agreement on the direction of the long-range training program during the fourth year.

The traffic schools, although specialized, were nevertheless designed to be of maximum benefit to the rank and file officers who would be attending from all types of communities. The program developed and presented in the New York area included these topics:

Police, Community, and Traffic Problem

Typical complaints involving traffic problems from representative sources in the community were presented. The problems involved in the complaint were analyzed by the class and there were considered positive, practical steps to solve the problems.

Police and Safety Education

Practical police demonstrations were offered. In this connection, attention was given to the presentation of safety programs as a means of educating the public through newspaper campaigns, radio presentations, and other public media.

Traffic Mishap Investigations

Simulated hit-and-run accidents were presented and the classes were called upon to assist the victim and to initiate appropriate investigative action to identify the unknown vehicle and its driver with a view to successful prosecution.

Drunken Driving

Practical demonstrations of tests for intoxication were presented. Motion pictures and their use in these cases were analyzed. Practical motion-picture films were also exhibited.

Optional subjects were offered for two sessions. Several optional courses were suggested as being desirable in the traffic school. The director of a school either selected a course considered the most practical for his area, or provided one of his own choice. In most instances, subjects of a local nature or some general subjects, such as photography, in which the director recognized a local deficiency, were selected as optional training. This procedure provided for State-wide training of a specialized type and at the same time allowed for special emphasis on a local basis.

All sessions were presented on a vocational training basis. Problems involving traffic matters were worked out to a logical conclusion by the officers themselves. Emphasis was placed on previously taught police techniques and methods, as applied to traffic matters.

Although each session had a definite title, nevertheless, basic traffic topics were stressed. These topics were for the most part discussed in an informal manner from practical, everyday situations, wherever possible. An instructor was designated to handle the topics to insure proper and complete coverage while integrating it into the session as a whole.

The session entitled "Police, Community, and Traffic Problem," actually involved the following topics: The Traffic Problem, Public Relations in Law Enforcement Work, Psychology of Safe Human Conduct, and Traffic Surveys for Police Officers.

Newspaper Coverage

Newspaper reports on the sessions of the traffic schools stimulated public interest. The practical and everyday situations presented at the sessions invariably included human interest items which the newspapers considered worthy of publication.

1949-50 Program

"Planned apprehensions" was the theme for the fifth year of the program. This was recommended by the training committees of the sponsoring associations and was generally approved by the directors of the schools in a survey calling for suggested topics. Safety for police personnel as well as for the general public in apprehension operations was the motivating factor behind the recommendation and general approval. An appropriate curriculum was drawn up and made a part of the training program.

The "planned apprehension" school program developed from this curriculum included studies of defensive tactics and disarming methods for use by officers in taking subjects in custody; arrest problems involving apprehensions made on streets, and in various types of residences, public buildings, and other localities; surveillance problems, including practical problems; searches of persons and places, with practical problems and review of pertinent court decisions; and practical raid problems.

These schools were designed to meet the every day situations met by the law enforcement officer in effecting apprehensions. Officer participation was sought in every session and was obtained through the use of practical problems.

Each session was given a title as in the traffic schools. Specific topics were discussed for the most part on an informal conference basis. Practical situations, many suggested by the class members themselves, were worked out by the officers.

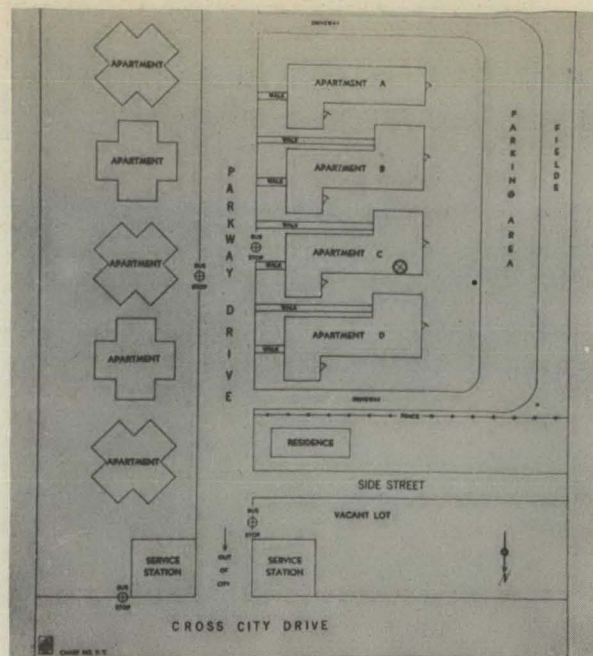


Location and all-State coverage of training schools conducted during 1949-50.

The sessions on "surveillance" and "raids" provided excellent opportunities for problems of a practical nature with "hold-over" or continuity of class interest. In view of these possibilities, syllabi on "practical problems on surveillances" and "practical problems on raids" were prepared. Visual aid charts were designed by the FBI to supplement the syllabi and to make the problems more vivid and concrete for the classes. When a factual situation was presented, a visual aid chart was then introduced to the class with the statement "Here is a layout of the area involved." Various items appearing on the chart were explained as much as necessary. Class discussion followed and a great deal of interest was created by opportunities to work with practical situations.

In order to bring this training to the greatest number of officers, schedules were planned to present the training in central cities where officers could meet conveniently for sessions. These cities were determined by requests from interested police agencies and by the number of officers expected to attend. The general response was so great that the training sessions were repeated numerous times throughout the State. This interest was not temporary, but was permanent over the 5-year period and still continues.

The schedules developed from the demand for training in western New York are typical of the



Another chart of type utilized in practical problems involving apprehensions and surveillances.

State-wide interest in the program. In 1949-50 the "planned apprehension" schools were offered in 11 cities, and a total of 15 classes were held. A representative number of locations and classes were included in the schedules for previous years.

Attendance

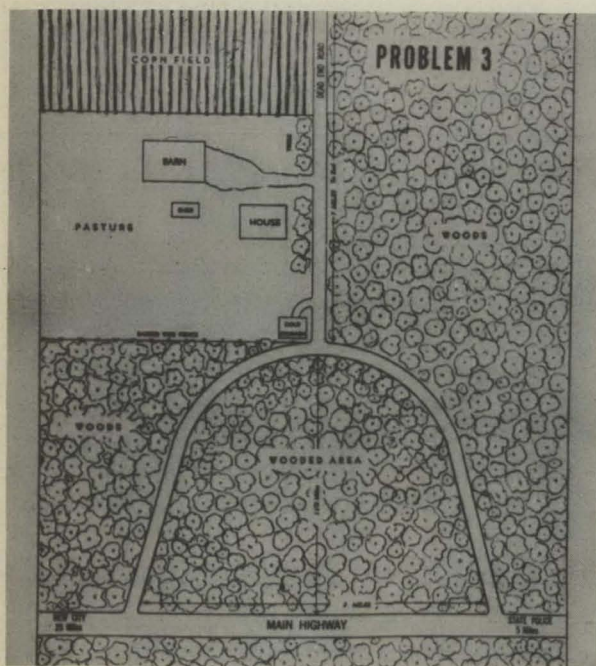
Interest in the program has been attested to by the attendance which has been voluntary on the part of local officers.

A review of attendance figures discloses a consistently high level of interest in the training program on the part of participating officers. During the entire period, approximately 200 schools have been conducted with a total attendance of over 10,000. Each year has seen a progressively greater attendance at the various schools and there has been a steady increase in the number of schools presented each year. When requested, traffic and other specialized schools are provided in addition to the curriculum selected for presentation on a state-wide basis during a given period. The specialized schools thus fill particular needs.

Specialized Schools

Specialized schools were held during the 5-year period in order to round out the training program. Schools on law enforcement administration were

(Continued on page 18)



Visual aid chart of type used in presenting practical problems in surveillances and planned apprehensions.

FIREARMS TRAINING

Firearms Training Program

Under the direction of Mr. Samuel H. Rosenberg, Philadelphia's Director of Public Safety, hard-working officers of the Philadelphia Police Department have constructed one of the finest pistol ranges in the country. This achievement was the result of hard work, cooperation, and sacrifice.

Shortly after his appointment to office, Public Safety Director Rosenberg was confronted with the problem of instituting an up-to-date firearms training program in his department. His plans also included the appointment of 1,000 additional policemen in the city of Philadelphia. It was necessary that these men receive firearms training before receiving their police assignments. Such a training program, however, could not be instituted without range facilities, which at that time were inadequate.

FBI Aid

Safety Director Rosenberg contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested aid in providing a training program for the new Philadelphia police officers. Mr. Rosenberg took up the tasks of locating a suitable area and constructing a suitable firearms range. An FBI firearms instructor was assigned to assist and numerous sites were surveyed. A number of possible locations were considered but rejected as unsafe.

A city-owned location was finally decided upon in the northeast section of Philadelphia, adjoining the Delaware River. This site was favored because the impact area included a quarter of a mile of inaccessible swampland, bordering on the Delaware River which is nearly a mile wide at this point.

Mr. Rosenberg was determined that the members of the police department should have the best and most practical firearms training possible, and he centered his interest on the FBI Practical Pistol Course. Arrangements were made for a police department representative to visit the FBI Acad-

New Philadelphia Police Department Firearms Range

emy and the FBI ranges at Quantico, Va. Here, detailed sketches of one of the pistol ranges were obtained and were subsequently employed in the design and lay-out of the new range at Philadelphia.

Development of Site

Before work could begin on the site selected, it was necessary to remove dense underbrush and to bring in sufficient earth to eliminate the swamp condition. Since there was no natural backstop, it was necessary to build what was literally a mountain of earth. This mound of earth is 26 feet high, 60 feet across the bottom and 10 feet across the top. The over-all mound is 525 feet long, with wings extending on each end for distances of 225 feet. These wings taper from the mound itself to a distance approximately 70 yards from the backstop. It was estimated that 25,000 tons of earth were moved in erecting the mound.

The firing line is designed to accommodate 50 shooters, with positions 8 feet apart, on the 7-, 15-, 25-, 50-, and 60-yard lines.

There are four diagonal concrete walks and one center lane to accommodate simultaneous firing by



Arthur Cornelius, Jr., (left) Special Agent in Charge of Philadelphia Division of FBI, and Mr. Samuel H. Rosenberg, Philadelphia Director of Public Safety.



Philadelphia police officers did landscaping work.

five officers shooting the Practical Pistol Course. There are 13 concrete walks in all, from 5 to 10 feet in width and from 190 feet to 375 feet in length. These walks required 258 cubic yards of concrete.

A ranch-type house and outside workshops were also constructed. The inside of the range house is paneled with knotty pine and consists of offices, washrooms, and a classroom. A 30- by 20-foot patio in front of the range house leads directly to the center of the range. Target frames, targets, and other necessary shooting supplies are stored in the workshops adjacent to the range house.

Financial Problem

One of the many problems confronting Director Rosenberg at the time he contemplated the construction of this range was the fact that this project was starting at the beginning of a fiscal year and no arrangements had been made for its financing by the budget committee. In order to begin construction on the range, it was necessary for him to obtain the aid of a number of municipal agencies, public-spirited citizens, and the members of his own police bureau. This was supplemented by small sums of money obtained from various funds available within the police bureau itself.

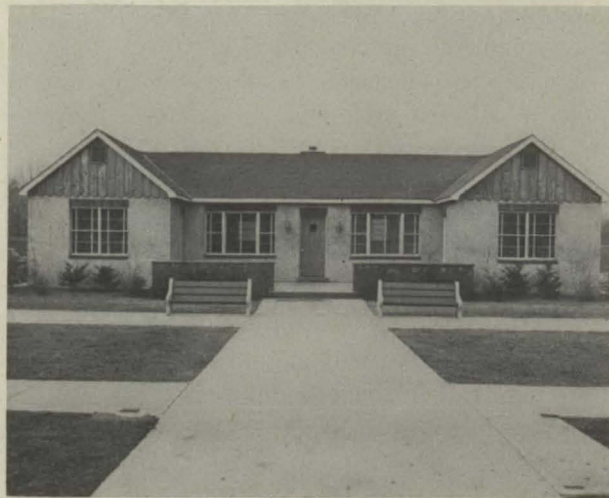
Under these financial restrictions, the police department was not in a position to request bids for the construction of the range by outside contractors. It was necessary to obtain volunteers from the police department. The program met with a great deal of enthusiasm, and many police officers

with previous trade experiences volunteered their services as plumbers, carpenters, electricians, masons, concrete finishers, and construction workers. If this range had been constructed on a contract basis, it is estimated that the cost would have exceeded \$200,000. The only outside contracts which were let were for excavation by an earth mover, the plumbing for the house, and the erection of a cyclone fence. The fence is 7 feet high, built of six-gauge wire, and encloses the entire area, running for a distance of approximately 1,700 feet. All of the remaining work which included the grading, laying and finishing of cement walks, construction of the ranch house, and its adjacent buildings, landscaping, and the building of the road to the range, was done by the hard-working police officers. Everyone pitched in, and some officers who formerly rode motorcycles, found themselves operating city-owned trucks, graders, bulldozers, and steam rollers during the construction period.

Construction of the range was closely supervised. Since funds were limited for purchase of supplies, it was necessary to spend considerable time locating and arranging for the delivery of materials at the lowest possible cost.

Rookie Training Inaugurated

Firearms training for the police department began under the supervision of FBI firearms instructors as soon as the range was in a safe condition. Arrangements were made with Capt. Charles Knipple, of the Police College, Philadelphia Po-



Range house.

lice Department, to commence training with the first class of rookies, which numbered 150 men.

A lecture devoted to nomenclature, safety rules and "dry firing," was held indoors for 1 day. The class was then broken down into four groups and each group was assigned to the range for a period of 4 days.

During the first 2 days on the range, the men received training in "dry firing." They then fired at bull's-eye targets at distances of 15, and 25 yards, from both left- and right-hand positions. When all of the men were firing satisfactory groups, they were then taught the techniques of double-action shooting from the hip level. On the third day, the trainees fired from the 50-yard position in order to acquaint themselves with this and other positions fired in the Practical Pistol Course. On the last day of the rookie's training, he fired the FBI Practical Pistol Course, the qualifying score for which is 60 percent.

Officer Participation

At the present time, over 700 Philadelphia police officers have received the training. Director Rosenberg felt that in order to accelerate this firearms program, it would be necessary for the administrative officers in the department to participate. Not only have rookies received the training, but also the administrative officers of the department, including all inspectors, captains, many detective lieutenants and sergeants, and Assistant Superintendent. Guy E. Parsons.

Sgt. William Applegate of the Philadelphia Police Department and his staff have also received



Completed range and surrounding area.

training as firearms instructors and are now in the process of training 4,000 Philadelphia police officers in hip-shooting and in the Practical Pistol Course. Sergeant Applegate has 20 years' service in the Philadelphia Police Department, most of this time spent as a firearms instructor. As a member of the Philadelphia Pistol Team he has participated in numerous local and national matches.

In 5 short months, Safety Director Rosenberg had revolutionized firearms training in the Philadelphia Police Department. Members of the department have had instilled in them a new sense of confidence in their ability to defend themselves and the public, if the necessity arises. Their efforts are a testimonial to the value of self-reliance and self-help.

NOTICE

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Beginning in 1952, there will be held a spring session and a fall session of the FBI National Academy, instead of the three sessions scheduled during previous years. The spring session will be held from March 17 through June 6, 1952. The fall session will be held from August 25 through November 14, 1952.

The size of each class will be increased by 50 percent, in order that there will be no reduction in the number of law enforcement officers attending the Academy.



FBI firearms instructor in fire-control tower.

IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

This is the first of a series of articles which will be published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin concerning certain technical phases of the classification of fingerprints. It is hoped that these articles will be of value to interested law enforcement officers. Additional phases of fingerprint classification will appear in subsequent issues. It is realized that different conditions of inking and other varying factors may result in slight differences in classifications. Applicable rules should be applied, however, and very slight differences can be accounted for by the device of referencing.

The Delta

One of the initial steps to be taken by the fingerprint classifier is the location of the delta present in a fingerprint impression.

In order to locate the delta properly, it is first necessary to determine the type lines which surround the pattern area. The type lines are defined as the two innermost ridges which start parallel, diverge, and surround or tend to surround the pattern area (fig. 1).

The delta is defined in the pamphlet *Classification of Fingerprints*¹ as the point on the first bifurcation, abrupt ending ridge, meeting of two ridges, dot, fragmentary ridge, or any point upon a ridge at or nearest to the center of divergence of two type lines, located at or directly in front of their point of divergence. This is true even though the ridge is joined to either or both type lines, or to ridges converging upon it from within the pattern area.

The fingerprint technician is primarily interested in deltas as one of the focal points of a loop or whorl type of fingerprint pattern. A mere converging of ridges is not considered a delta unless all requirements of the definition have been ful-

¹ Prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and available at 45 cents per copy to law enforcement officers directing requests on their agency letterhead to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Delta Location in Fingerprint Classification

filled along with the additional requirement that there be at least one recurving ridge in front of each delta (figs. 2 and 3).

Common Types

Bifurcations and dots are among the most common delta formations. Generally, other types of delta formations present no great difficulty, although in some instances the technician may become confused because of the complexities or peculiarities of a ridge formation located in front of the divergence of the type lines. In such instances the ridge formation present in front of the divergence of the type lines is formed in such a manner that two or more points on the ridge or ridges may fulfill all of the requirements cited by the delta definition. Thus, certain rules have been formulated to cope with any such instance which should arise. The delta rules are not difficult to apply. The technician must familiarize himself with each of them, to insure proper location of the delta in every case.



Figure 1.—Type lines.



Figure 2.—Loop with convergence at the center of the delta pattern.

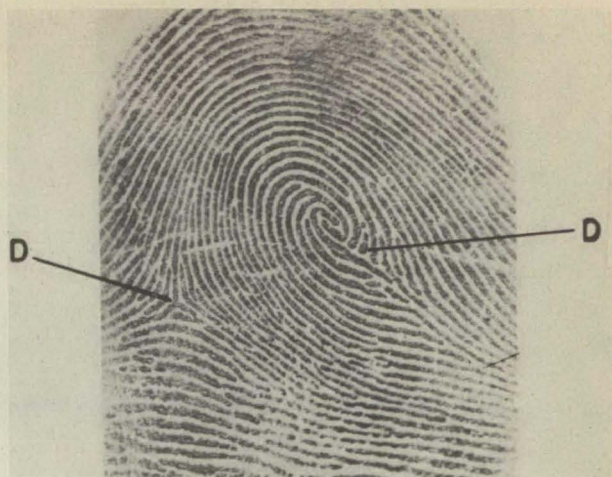


Figure 3.—Whorl with recurve in front of the inner delta.

Rules

The following rules, and illustrations concerning each, are presented for study:

1. When there are two or more possible deltas, which conform to the definition, the one nearest the core should be chosen in each instance (figs. 4 and 5).

All possible deltas must be in strict compliance with the definition before being considered under the delta rules.

Any bifurcation or other type of ridge formation which does not conform to the definition is not to be considered as the delta.

2. The delta may not be located in the middle of a ridge running between the type lines toward

the core, but at the nearer end only, and this rule should be strictly observed.

This means that the location of the delta in such a case depends entirely upon the point of origin of the ridge running between the type lines toward the core. If the ridge is entirely within the pattern area, i. e., in front of the point of divergence of the type lines, the delta is located at the end nearer the point of divergence.

If, however, the ridge enters the pattern area from a point behind the divergence of the type lines and continues onward through the divergence toward the core, the delta must be located at the end nearer the core, as indicated in the accompanying illustrations (figs. 6 and 7).



Figure 4.—Bifurcation nearest core is chosen as inner delta (right, above).



Figure 5.—The ridge nearest to the core is chosen as the delta.



Figure 6.—Left delta on ridge entirely within pattern area.



Figure 7.—Delta placed on ridge not entirely within pattern area.

3. The delta may not be located at a bifurcation which does not open toward the core (fig. 8). Point C in figure 8 is not acceptable as a bifurcation as it does not open toward the core.

4. Where there is a choice between a bifurcation and another type of delta, the bifurcation is selected (figs. 9 and 10).

The delta is the point from which all ridge counting is started and from which all tracings of whorls begin and end. It is necessary that each person who classifies fingerprints use the utmost care in the selection of this focal point.

The location of the delta in the loop and whorl types of fingerprint patterns has been the general topic of this discussion. It will be noted, however, that tented arches approximating a loop may also present difficulty on occasions when it is necessary to locate the delta. In these instances the use of the proper delta rule will facilitate the selection of this focal point.

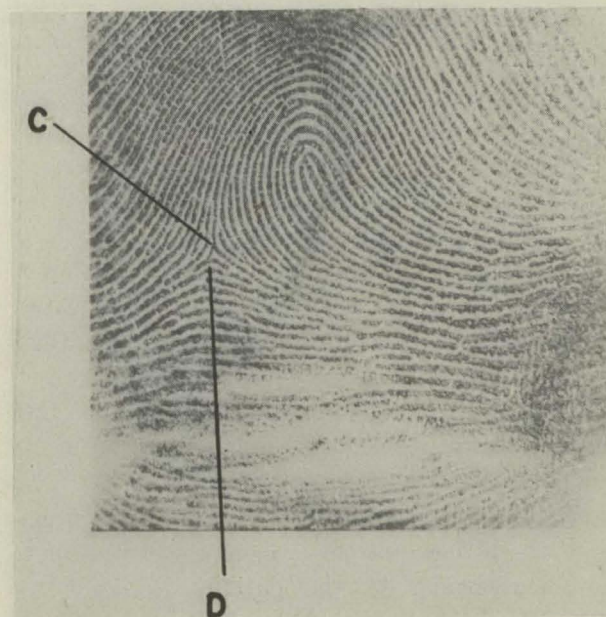


Figure 8.—Delta is located at point D. Point C is not acceptable as bifurcation does not open toward the core.



Figure 9.—The delta is located at bifurcation instead of on the dot.



Figure 10.—Delta is located at bifurcation instead of ending ridge.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Introduction

Police departments are daily becoming more conscious of the assistance rendered in the form of laboratory reports and expert testimony based on examinations of hairs or fibers recovered during investigations of the various crimes within their jurisdiction.

Almost all crimes of violence include the possibility of physical contact between the criminal and his victim. During this short bodily contact, it is quite possible that there may be a transfer of head or body hairs or of textile fibers onto each other's clothing. In other types of cases, fibers from clothing may become caught by protruding portions of entrances used to gain access to a building or caught on ragged edges of torn automobile fenders in hit and run cases. These bits of hair or textile fibers may become important in subsequent identification of individuals or their clothing. During the past year, many police departments and sheriffs' offices have sought the assistance of the FBI Laboratory in hair and fiber examinations. These cases included armed robbery, arson, assaults of various types, breaking and entering, burglary, hit and run, killing of game out of season, larceny, manslaughter, murder, and rape and other sex crimes.

Numerous instances also illustrate that in many hit and run cases impressions of fabric similar to the victim's clothing may be found imbedded in the dust on bumpers, grille work, fenders, or hoods of automobiles or trucks.

Robbery Case

Shortly after the television show went off the air, two armed and masked robbers entered the tap room of a hotel in Allegheny County, Pa., and ordered the proprietor and two customers to lie on the floor. Under threat of death, the robbers proceeded to take their money and jewelry. The proprietor was then forced to open the safe and surrender the money, some of which was wrapped coins. The loot taken totaled more than \$2,000.

Forwarding of Hair, Fiber, and Fabric Specimens

While county detectives were processing the scene for fingerprints and questioning their witnesses, a phone call was received from a hotel in a nearby township advising that a wallet and a piece of white cloth had been found in front of their bar. Further, that the wallet had the name and lodge cards of the hotel proprietor who had been robbed. The articles were recovered, descriptions obtained and leads secured from taxi drivers concerning persons leaving that hotel at or about the time the articles were found.

Subsequent investigations resulted in recovery of a torn sheet hidden behind a dresser in the home of one suspect. Rolled in it was a quantity of money wrapped in the same manner as that which had been taken during the robbery. Two revolvers were also located at the home of the suspect, and a small piece of sheeting at the home of his brother, another suspect. The small pieces of

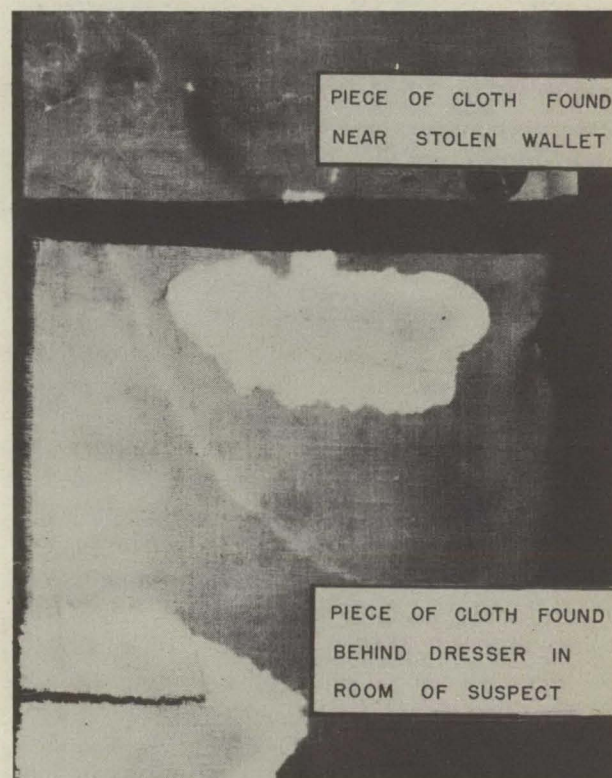


Figure 1.

sheeting were identified by witnesses as being similar to the masks worn by the robbers.

The pieces of sheeting were sent to the FBI Laboratory where it was found that the two smaller pieces had originally been a part of the large piece of sheeting. Figure 1 shows how the edges of the pieces of sheeting found near the wallet fitted into the large piece of sheeting recovered in the suspect's home. The illustration also reveals the results of ultraviolet photography establishing that stains on the large piece extend over onto the small piece, proving further evidence that they had once been a single piece of cloth.

Hit and Run

Another case involved the driver of a hit-and-run car. Shortly after a pedestrian had been fatally injured while walking along a highway alert investigative officers found an automobile with a damaged headlight and a badly dented hood in a parking lot near a large industrial plant. A minute examination was made of the automobile and what appeared to be impressions of a fabric were found in the thin layer of dust on the front bumper.

The area bearing the impression was carefully protected and the bumper removed from the automobile. The bumper and the victim's clothes were brought to the FBI Laboratory where examinations revealed that the impressions had been made by a fabric of the same woven design as the victim's clothes.

Rape Case

In another case, a clerk in a general store was knocked unconscious and dragged by her feet across the street and through some fields to a heavily wooded area where she was raped and murdered.

Several hours later and 5 miles from the scene of the murder-rape, a transient farm laborer was arrested by State and local authorities. It was observed that there was a hole surrounded by bloodstains in the crotch of his trousers. His clothing, hair specimens, and numerous articles of the suspect and victim were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Subsequent laboratory tests revealed nothing to show that this subject had, in any way, been connected with the crime.

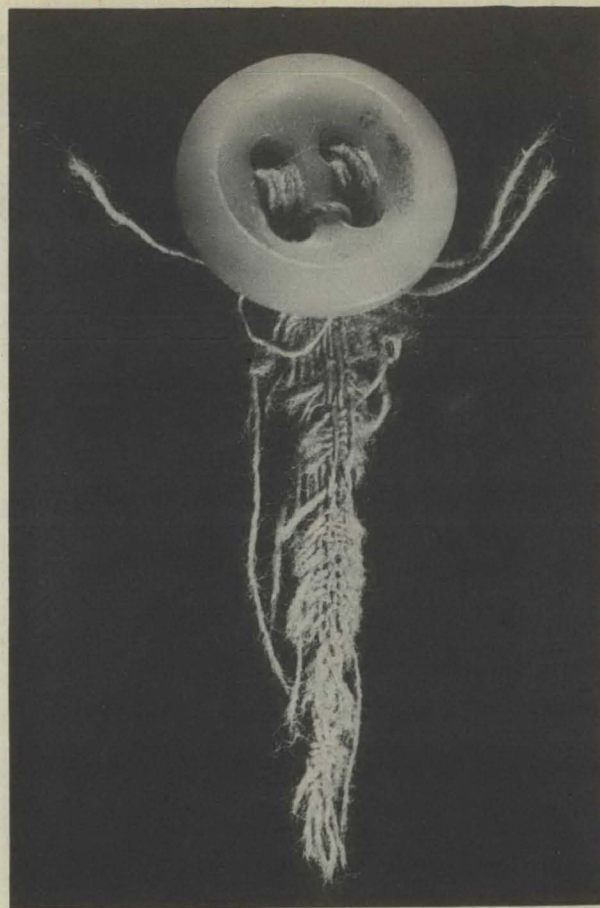


Figure 2.

A second submission of evidence consisting of a shirt found in a wooded area near another suspect's home and identified as being his shirt, together with a button found at the crime scene, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. The laboratory examination disclosed that the questioned button had been torn from the fourth button position of the suspect's shirt. This was established by showing that the button (fig. 2) found at the scene and those on the shirt had been attached with the same type of sewing thread and in the same manner. It was further possible to show by actual matching, that the fabric attached to the loose button came from the questioned shirt and no other (fig. 3).

Suggestions

The following suggestions are offered as aids to investigators in procuring their specimens and to ensure the use of these specimens as evidence in court. Care must be taken in properly protecting against contamination.

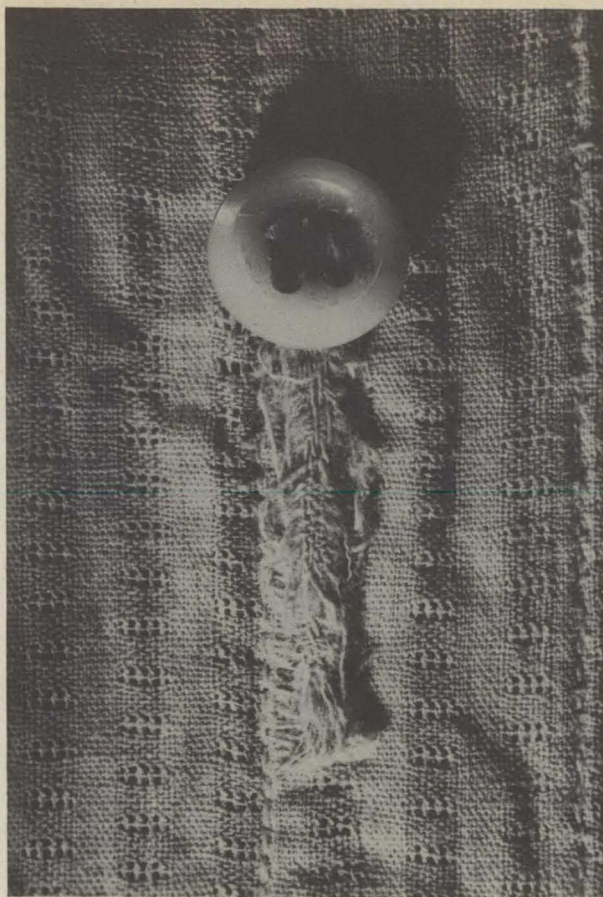


Figure 3.

Wrapping Evidence

Avoid placing the victim's and subject's clothing in the same part of an automobile, on the same table at headquarters or in the same package before each has been separately wrapped. This will insure against transfer of specimen hairs or fibers from one piece of evidence to another.

Avoid the placing of unwrapped single hairs or textile fibers in envelopes. It is suggested that such minute specimens be placed in a folded paper which, in turn, is placed in an envelope on which is written a description of the contents. Pillboxes or powderboxes may be used in place of the folded paper provided the cover is sealed on the box to prevent loss of the specimen. Figure 4 shows the recommended manner of packing hair or fiber specimens.

Quantity of Specimens

Avoid cutting pieces of fabric or pulling small amounts of fibers from the original article and

submitting this as the known specimen for comparison. It is more desirable to forward the entire article in order that the technician can select the appropriate type or color of fiber for comparison purposes.

In a recent case involving a hit-and-run investigation, a contributor forwarded some paint scrapings which included numerous blue wool clothing fibers. As a known specimen, only blue wool fibers were selected by the contributor as representing the fibers of the coat. Upon examination of the questioned evidence by the FBI laboratory technician, additional fibers were found which consisted of several different colors. The blue wool fibers matched satisfactorily, but since the coat of the victim had not been made available for examination, it was not possible to state that the fibers found on the suspect's automobile could have been from the victim's coat.

Caution

Avoid the use of adhesive tapes (surgical or transparent cellulose) to attach hairs or fibers to paper used to transmit evidence. This often-times damages the hair and prevents the removal of fibers without their destruction.

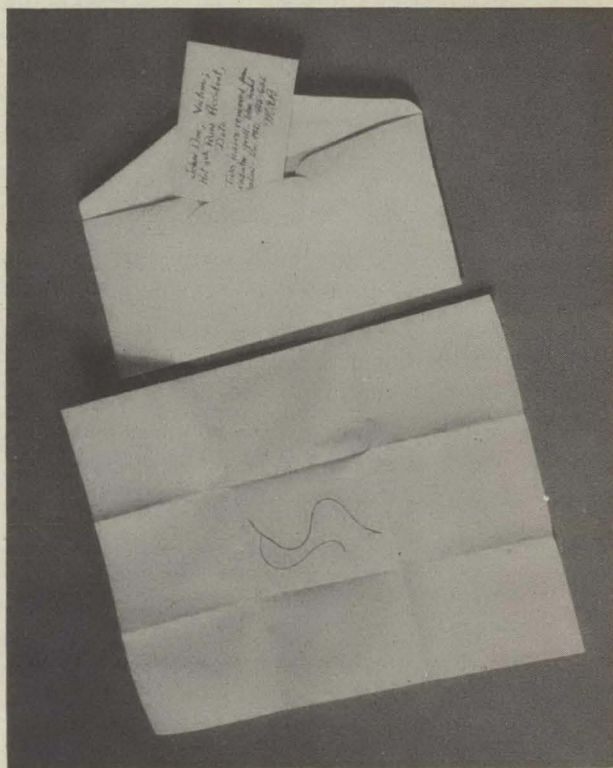


Figure 4.

Hair Specimens

A minimum of 12 full-length hairs are necessary as a known specimen of human hair in a particular case. The larger the number of known hair specimens, the more representative it will be of the individual's characteristics. Known hairs from subjects, as well as victims, should always be submitted (when available) for comparison and elimination purposes.

Keep Separate

When known hair specimens are obtained from different parts of the body, they should be retained as separate specimens, and should be appropriately labeled. Hairs from separate parts of the body should not be placed together when submitted for Laboratory examination.

Other Evidence

Carefully preserve areas bearing fabric impressions in dust. Protect the impression with cellophane or cover with paper before wrapping for transmittal. If the evidence is too large to forward to the FBI Laboratory, a ruler should be placed alongside the impression while it is being photographed, in order that actual size will be shown. This information is necessary in order to make actual size comparisons with fabrics submitted.

Tapes

When forwarding surgical tape or friction tape specimens, lay the tape flat on wax paper or cellophane.

Care must be taken in handling the cut or torn ends, if the tape is to be compared with other tapes in an effort to ascertain if the ends match and whether or not both are from the same source.

Conclusion

The above suggestions are set forth on the basis of experience gained by the FBI Laboratory in conducting many examinations for law enforcement agencies.

Adherence to them will make possible the rendering of more extensive cooperative service on the part of the FBI.

Long-Range Police Training

(Continued from page 8)

held at Syracuse and New York City in 1946. Through the cooperation of the Syracuse and Fordham Universities, classroom facilities were made available for the training sessions.

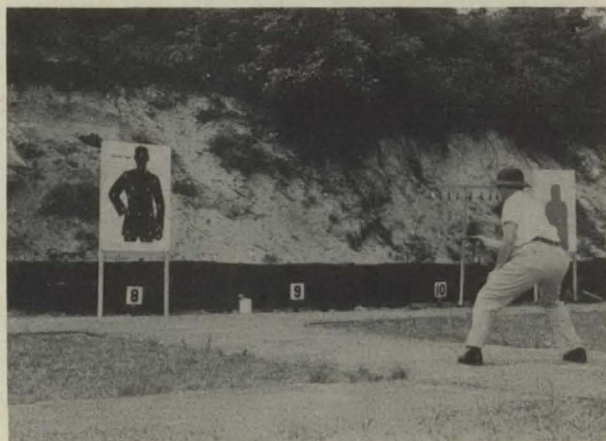
Identification schools were sponsored in central cities throughout the State in the fall of 1946. The purpose of these schools was to train officers for identification work in their respective departments. The training included classification, searches, comparisons, and administrative matters related to fingerprint records.

Photographic and firearms schools have been offered in various areas where the need for them has been felt by local agencies. Other specialized schools have been offered in such phases of police work as homicide, defensive tactics, juvenile delinquency, planned apprehensions, traffic, firearms, and accident investigations.

Conclusion

No community need be denied the protection of adequately trained law-enforcement officers. Police training can be planned and standardized on a State-wide level by the cooperative efforts of chiefs of police, sheriffs, and the FBI. The FBI will, at the request of interested authorities, make its training facilities available.

Under the long-range program plan, law enforcement training of a specialized nature can be made available to all officers, better teaching methods developed. The feeling of common fellowship exhibited in this common endeavor tends to advance the profession as a whole.



FBI firearms instructor demonstrating hip shooting phase of practical pistol course, during a Firearms Training School, New York State, 1950.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Men have signed their lives away with a pen. On the other hand, Inspector Frank W. Story, presently in charge of the Bureau of Personnel, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, owes his life to a sturdy fountain pen carried in his coat pocket. In the late 1930's while he was in charge of the Detective Bureau, a gas station robbery occurred, during which the attendant killed one of the two robbers, but was himself fatally wounded. A beer label found on the body of the dead bandit led the detectives over a tortuous route to the hideout of the remaining bandit in a rooming house. As the detectives approached the robber's room, the suspect emerged from the door and fired point-blank at Inspector Story. Miraculously, the bullet struck a large fountain pen carried by the inspector, was deflected, and finally stuck to a rib, causing only a superficial wound. The assailant, a circus acrobat, escaped through the exercise of his peculiar talents, but was later killed at Milan, Mich., by railroad police.

Advancement

The career which Inspector Story was spared to continue began in 1915, when he entered on duty as a patrolman with the Cleveland Police Department. He rose rapidly in the ranks, through sergeant in traffic in 1920, lieutenant in the thirteenth precinct and the Detective Bureau at headquarters in 1923, to a captaincy in the Detective Bureau in 1931. After achieving the rank of deputy inspector in 1935, he had command of seven precincts until 1938 when he was placed in charge of radio for 3 years, with the additional assignment of the Women's Bureau. He served briefly as acting inspector in charge of the Detective Bureau, but was quickly promoted to chief inspector of detectives in 1942. On December 1, 1944, Inspector Story was placed in charge of the newly created Bureau of Welfare, where his jurisdiction extended to radio, records, the Juvenile Bureau, and the Women's Bureau. From 1944 to 1949 he was in charge of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth districts covering the entire east side, the

Cleveland Police **Inspector Reviews** **Thirty-six Years**

scene of his early experiences as a patrolman. This period is highlighted by a brief assignment as acting chief of police of Cleveland. The year 1949 was divided between the Bureau of Training and the Bureau of Personnel, of which latter he is now in charge. As of December 11, 1950, he was designated to handle civilian defense for the police department.

Outstanding Cases

The outstanding case during the earlier phases of Inspector Story's career involved a gang leader and his criminal associates, who, in 1923 and 1924, terrorized merchants by holding them at gun point while their merchandise was loaded in trucks and driven away. After several gun battles with the uniformed police, the gang leader and three ac-



Inspector Frank W. Story.

complices were cornered on February 4, 1924, in Fairview Village, where they opened fire on Cleveland detectives. In the ensuing exchange of shots, Inspector Story shot a gangster in the thumb and leg at a distance of 300 feet, knocking him out of the fight. One accomplice was killed and another member of the gang was wounded. At the trial, the gang leader was convicted on a murder charge and sentenced to a term in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

The career of Inspector Story has not been untouched by the fantastic and grotesque. When the Ringling Brothers Circus burned at Ninth and Lakeside Avenue on August 1, 1942, it was the unhappy lot of the Cleveland Police Department to effect the merciful disposition of the badly burned animals, which included 10 berserk elephants, pain-crazed lions and tigers, and a large number of giraffes, camels, and cougars. Rifles were used to end the suffering of the beasts. Camels were found to present a special problem because of the minuteness and bony encasement of the brain. Fortunately since the fire occurred just before the matinee performance, no human beings were injured.

This tragedy in the animal world was a mere foreshadowing of human disaster on an epic scale soon to strike at Cleveland. On October 20, 1944, one of the huge storage tanks of the East Ohio Gas Co. exploded, and the terrific blast razed to the ground scores of homes and business establishments. Many blocks adjacent to the explosion area proper were evacuated under near-panic conditions for fear that the other gas tank might blow momentarily. One hundred thirty-one persons were killed and hundreds more were injured. This tragic chapter in the history of Cleveland was marked by the closest cooperation between the police, the Coast Guard, and the State Guard, all civilian and military personnel serving under the command of Inspector Story for the duration of the emergency.

Inspector Story recalls with gratitude that the Coast Guard placed 200 men at his disposal within 45 minutes after the blast, and that between 300 and 400 men were promptly furnished by the State Guard.

Cooperation

Inspector Story has noted that in the past 10 years great advances have been made in cooperation between urban and suburban police and the FBI

to the great benefit of the public. Inspector Story emphasized that during his tenure he has experienced excellent cooperation from numerous out-of-State police departments, particularly those of New York City, Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh.

Inspector Story also speaks warmly of the cooperation afforded him and his men by the public in the solution of crimes, and states that some of the most baffling crimes committed during his tenure have been solved with substantial assistance from the public. In August of 1943 the young son of a city official was abducted and finally abandoned in an open field west of Cleveland. A newspaper reporter, one of the first on the scene, was examining the area when a passing motorist inquired whether this spot was where the boy was found. Curious to know how the motorist was informed of facts which had not yet appeared in the press, the reporter noted the license number of the car. When the motorist was located and questioned by the police, he not only confessed this crime, but also the vicious killing of two other young boys who had disappeared, but whose bodies had never been found. He subsequently led the police to the secret burial spot of these children. The meritorious feature here, Inspector Story emphasizes, was that the reporter refrained from suppressing his information in order to develop its "news scoop" value, and immediately turned it over to the police in the public interest.

Progress

The criminal of today is essentially the same in nature as the criminal of 1915, according to Inspector Story. However, in retrospect the inspector finds police work revolutionized during the past 35 years by the advent, on the one hand, of rapid transportation, particularly the automobile, and on the other hand, by the progress in radio communications and scientific crime detection. Realistically, Inspector Story observes that science has contributed more to forging the links of evidence necessary for conviction of a criminal than it has to developing suspects in unknown subject cases. He regards scientific crime detection methods and the development of rapid communication by means of two-way short-wave radio between police cars and stations, between stations and other stations, and between municipal police and State police and other agencies, as technical developments rating the most credit for improved law enforcement.

Inspector Story is a charter member of the Cleveland Fraternal Order of Police. He has been president of the Cleveland Police Executive Officers Association from its inception in September of 1948, and has led this group in its program to secure better pension laws and other improved conditions for police officers in the city of Cleveland. On the purely civilian side, he is a member of the Masons, Euclid Lodge No. 599 and Al Sirat Grotto. He is also a member of the Fairmont Presbyterian Church.

To those contemplating law enforcement as a career, Inspector Story recommends police work as a profession rich in interest and boundless in opportunity for public service. For these candidates he sees education in the subject matter of law enforcement and practical experience, well balanced, as the keys to success. For himself, rounding out 36 years of honorable service, his maxim is brief and pungent: "Keep Working!"

★ ★ ★

Thirty-six Years' Service

Chief William F. Chapman has served as an officer of the Chatham County Police Department, Chatham County, Ga., for 36 years. Since June 15, 1915, he has rendered courteous and efficient service to the community. For over 29 years he has held the rank of chief.

There were in 1915, Chief Chapman points out, 7 men on the county police force. An average of 9 arrests occurred each month. Today a complement of 21 men and 2 women serve in the capacity of police officers. They make an average of 25 arrests per day.

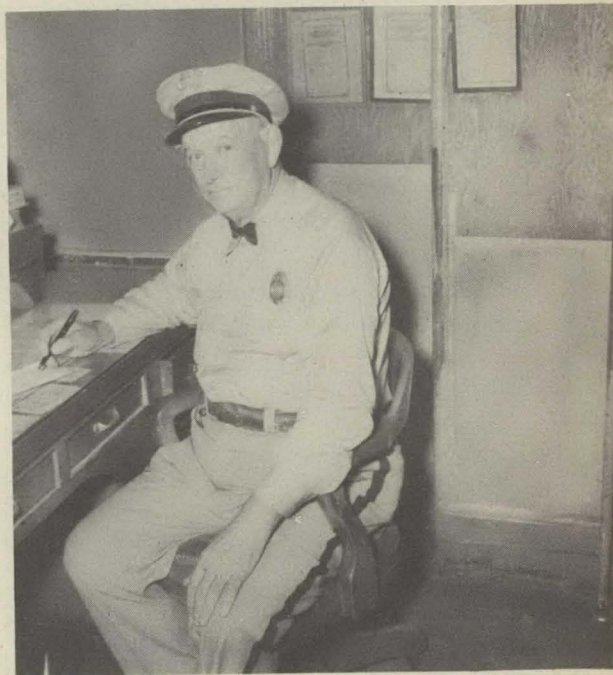
The speed limit in the early days was 30 miles per hour. Inasmuch as few vehicles could travel at that rate of speed over the sandy and muddy roads of Chatham County, there were very few arrests for speeding.

Chief Chapman advises that the early police department was equipped with five belt-driven motorcycles. If it rained or if the roads were muddy, the belts on these motorcycles would become wet and the motors would become useless. Officers then had to walk or ride a horse. But through use of motorcycles and horses the police were able to cover the entire county, much of which was sparsely settled.

Chief Chapman, undeterred by the advent of his seventieth birthday, takes pride in the fact that for 30 years he has ridden motorcycles, almost all makes and types, and has never had a serious accident. He recalls that on one occasion he and two of his men were proceeding on their belt-driven motorcycles to the scene of a murder when the machines of his companions hit some muddy water. Both men were thrown directly in the path of his motorcycle and were run over. Fortunately neither was injured.

Although the chief has reached the age when most men retire or become inactive, he has not done so. He works 7 days a week and often can be found in the early morning hours checking night clubs, etc., to see that things are well in hand. He takes an active part in practically all investigations which come within the jurisdiction of his department. He has worked to build a progressive law-enforcement body. His department now has shortwave radio, and seven new cars are equipped with radio receivers and transmitters. A special homicide squad under the direction of Lt. Tom Mahoney handles all homicides in the county. This squad is on 24-hour call.

A family man who spends his off time at his country home enjoying the company of his grandchildren, Chief Chapman lives by the creed, "I would not ask any of my men to perform police work which I would not do myself."



Chief William F. Chapman.

POLICE TRAINING

Training in Sex Crime Investigations

A unique school sponsored by the Delaware County, Pa., Police Chiefs Association in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, completed its eight-session program on November 28, 1950. Fifty-three men, representing 32 police departments, received certificates. Seventeen chiefs of police and thirteen sergeants were among the graduates.

The school grew out of a survey of crime conditions which the executive committee of the Delaware County Police Chiefs Association conducted with the intention of determining the type of instruction which would be of the greatest benefit to the county police officer.

After an analysis of the number and type of crimes being committed in the eastern United States, the executive committee, through Chief Vincent P. Kuberski, Ridley Township, and president of the association, announced:

We are of the definite opinion that a school should be established dealing with the latest types of investigative techniques and the use of modern, scientific apparatus in solving sex crimes. In organizing the Sex Crime Investigation School, which we believe to be one of the first of its kind in the country, we are performing a public service to our various communities and to our police officers. In order to correct a condition, an investigator must first know what causes it and how to deal with it. It is time to bring this type of crime out into the open and seek a way to stop and cure it, rather than to pretend that it doesn't exist.

The response was overwhelming. The executive committee examined over 200 applications, but in order to provide individual instruction and encourage mutual discussion, it was decided to limit the attendance to approximately 50 men.

Classes were scheduled to be held in the Ridley Township High School, Folsom, Pa. Competent and experienced instructors were secured.

The Curriculum

The curriculum was arranged with the intention of first describing the various types of sex crimes

and then the modus operandi and characteristics of those who commit them. It was planned that a detailed examination of the various laws which govern this type of offense, a study of the laboratory and investigative techniques which could be utilized, and a practical problem and panel forum would follow in order.

Medical Aspects

The Sex Crime Investigation School held its first session on October 3, 1950. Dr. Robert S. Bookhammer, assistant professor of psychiatry, Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, spoke, enumerating the most prevalent types of sex crimes and the usual operations of the criminal. Dr. Bookhammer emphasized that the best way to handle this type of problem is to approach the solution in a resolute, aggressive manner. It was his opinion that swift, punitive action would act as a deterrent to repeated sexual offenses.

Dr. Philip Q. Roche, associate professor of psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society, spoke at the sec-



Chief Vincent P. Kuberski (left) congratulates veteran police chiefs Harry T. McQuaid, Rutledge, and Thomas Cluelow, Upland, upon successful completion of the school.

ond session. Dr. Roche enumerated the many possible causes of sex crimes and the manner in which the perpetrators of the same should be handled. He described various case histories and pointed out how insignificant incidents could have an important bearing on the subsequent behavior of the sex criminal and his selected type of crime.

The Policeman's Point of View

On October 7, 1950, Chief Frank A. Sweeney of the Jenkintown Police Department, and Chief Russell L. Pletcher of the Lower Moreland Township Police discussed several sex cases in which they had conducted investigations. The police officials pointed out many difficulties which are experienced by police officers in bringing this type of case to court, and led a discussion regarding preventative police methods and means by which the law enforcement officer can best control sex criminals and eliminate sex crimes within his jurisdiction.

Statutes

Raymond R. Start, the assistant district attorney, Delaware County, gave an extensive lecture regarding the various laws under which a person could be arrested in connection with these offenses. Officers learned that there were approximately 43 operative laws under which the offender could be arrested and brought to trial. Mr. Start specifically stressed the care and thoroughness which the officers must exercise in bringing sex crime cases to trial, pointing out the necessity for securing statements and details not only from the victim, but from witnesses.

Evidence

FBI agents presented lectures on the importance of preserving the scene of the crime and the evidence discovered in connection with the investigation. The need for taking good photographs of a crime scene at the earliest opportunity was emphasized. Photographic case histories were reviewed with the officers and the necessity was stressed of taking photographs of every pertinent object from every pertinent angle. A review was given on the proper methods of identifying and preserving evidence of every possible clue which might have value in connection with a laboratory examination.

Practical Problems

FBI instructors presented practical problems in the most typical of sex crimes cases encountered by police officers in their daily work. Various groups of officers handled each phase of the investigation, and it was interesting to note the variety of opinions regarding the manner in which the investigation should be conducted. The advisability of the different methods evoked both discussion and the advancement of many excellent suggestions.

Final Session

At the final session, Dr. Roche conducted a detailed question and answer period. He complimented the officers upon their earnestness, interest, and excellent grasp of a difficult situation.

Favorable Comment

The school was very favorably received by civic leaders of the various communities in which the officers were stationed. Both press and radio were laudatory in commenting upon the value of the instruction.

Purpose Achieved

The Delaware County Police Chiefs Association felt that the school fulfilled a definite purpose in its training program and contemplated making available a similar opportunity for other members of the departments represented in the group.



Members of the graduating class.

New Officers Receive Schooling at Reading, Pa.

On August 4, 1950, certificates indicating that each had completed 4 weeks of intensive training in various police techniques, were awarded to 13 new officers of the Reading, Pa., Police Department. The school was sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and the FBI.

Such a school is no novelty to Chief William P. Birney. His department has sponsored others, both of a basic and advanced nature.

Curriculum

This most recent training course featured lectures on crime procedures, constitutional rights, and definitions of crimes and jurisdiction, but the greater part of the instruction consisted of demonstration and class practice wherever possible. Such courses as techniques of arrest and judo were devoted almost entirely to individual officer participation in problems which, on many occasions, were physically as well as mentally strenuous. A full week was devoted to actual firing on the range with a resultant commendable increase in efficiency in the use of firearms.

Crime Scenes

Laws of arrest, various local ordinances, public relations and crime psychology were taken up and analyzed. Traffic accident investigations and traffic problems were considered. Crime scenes were set up and actually investigated by the attending officers.

Chiefs Instruct

In addition to instruction given by FBI agents, certain specific subjects were handled by Frank A. Sweeney, chief of police, Jenkintown, Pa.; Edward Olsen, detective, Haverford Township, Pa., Police Department; and Andrew J. White, chief of police, Springfield Township, Pa., Police Department. Each of these officers is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and each has contributed generously of his time and talents to instruction in this school as well as in others. Additional

instruction included a lecture dealing with the Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Code.

The progressive attitude of Chief Birney and his fellow officers concerning the vital necessity of police training received commendation from both the press and the public.



Chief W. P. Birney congratulates new officers.

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Safeguarding Identification Records

Identification and criminal records play a vitally important role in enabling law enforcement officers to discharge their tremendous responsibilities to the public. As a cooperative measure, the FBI considers it a privilege to make available the facilities of its Identification Division to authorized law enforcement agencies.

In recognition of these responsibilities, identification records made available by the FBI bear the notation 'Furnished for Official Use Only.' This notation is in keeping with the necessity for insuring that such records are used only in connection with law enforcement duties of a strictly official nature. Law enforcement agencies contributing fingerprint records to the central repository of data in the Identification Division do so with the assurance that they are maintained as confidential and for official use only.

The establishment of safeguards by each law enforcement agency, to prevent improper usage of identification records, is essential to the preservation of the high standards of ethics upon which our Nation's law enforcement system is based.

Fragmentary Fingerprints Identify Burglar

The subject of numerous burglary cases in Los Angeles, Calif., will be remembered for a long time by the Los Angeles Police Department. Diligent crime scene searches of a number of burglarized places produced so many latent fingerprint impressions that the man's identification was made certain.

The subject's depredations began in Los Angeles in October of 1950. He committed as many as nine in a single night and confined his burglaries to business offices, striking between the hours of 11 p. m. and 3 a. m. He usually took only cash, though on one occasion he stole a gun. He frequently made unsuccessful attempts to open safes with a hacksaw or screw driver. When a particular job was finished, he went confidently on his way, using public transportation on the main thoroughfares.

The subject left many fingerprint impressions at the scenes of the various burglaries. The first latent fingerprints developed attracted immediate attention. The pattern type and the relative positions of the individual prints indicated that they were impressions from a right hand. The position of the prints on a piece of broken window glass at the point of entry, however, established that the left hand instead of the right was involved. A photograph of a print on a whiskey bottle at the scene of the burglary was also obtained.

Three days later a fingerprint expert at the scene of another burglary developed some latent prints. Since the modus operandi of this burglary was the same as the first the latents were compared with those obtained previously. These prints, also developed from a broken window pane, were identical and it was definitely established that both crimes were committed by the same individual.

Prints were subsequently developed on a metal cash box, a metal filing cabinet, a wooden office desk and from the inside panel of a wooden door frame. These prints were carefully processed with the objective of obtaining a complete 10-finger set. Whenever two or more latent prints were developed together in a group, and it was obvious that they had come from the same hand, it was possible to determine not only which hand they had come from, but also to ascertain which fingers had made the various individual impressions.

Pieces of broken window glass were found to bear latent prints made by each of the thumbs.

In some instances they appeared on one side of the glass directly opposite a set of impressions developed on the other side.

Whenever a latent impression of the right thumb was obtained, it was determined to be an ulnar loop approximating a whorl pattern. The right ring finger, a whorl, was found at only two burglary scenes. The pattern type of both little fingers and of the left ring finger was not definitely established until the identification was completed by comparison with the subject's inked impressions.

As photos of the prints were obtained they were glued and stapled on a standard 8- by 8-inch fingerprint card in what appeared to be the correct position and sequence. Whenever a latent print was developed, which was either more clear or more complete than those previously obtained, it was placed on the card in such a manner that each of the prints could readily be seen.

Had the individual fingerprint pattern types been definitely determined for each of the 10 fingers, the search would have been comparatively simple. Since the patterns themselves were missing in several impressions, the search with the necessary references was a tremendous task. Simultaneously with the search of the composite in the police department's files, the right and left index impressions, being clearly enough defined, were individually classified and searched in the department's single-fingerprint files.

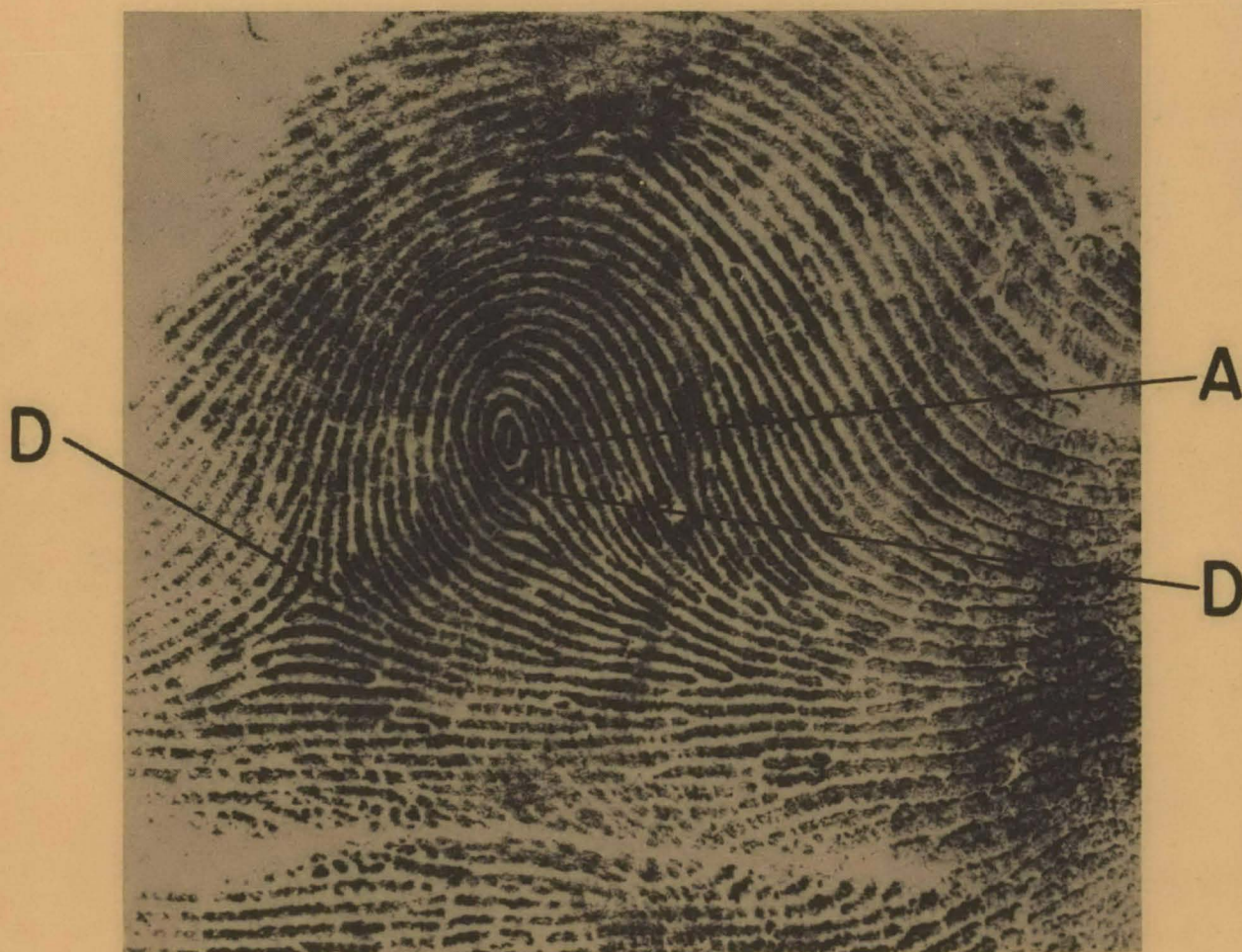
Satisfied now that the prints were placed on the card in their proper sequence, the fingerprint experts forwarded photostatic copies of the latents to several adjacent local police departments for searching. Results were negative. It later developed that the criminal being sought had no known record in that State.

In a final effort to identify this suspect, a copy of the prints was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Results were almost immediate. The subject was identified as a parole violator, wanted by the Baltimore, Md., Police Department. He also had committed armed robberies in Maryland with the gun taken in one of the Los Angeles burglaries.

The subject was ultimately apprehended by Maryland authorities who notified California officers that the man was serving a 20-year sentence and would be eligible for release around September of 1967.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



This pattern has the minimum requirements of a central pocket loop type whorl, i. e., a recurve in front of each of two deltas (D) and an imaginary line between the deltas does not cut or touch a recurve in front of the right delta. This pattern is questionable in that

the only recurve (A) might possibly appear as a large dot when heavily inked. In the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this pattern is classified as a whorl with an "outer" tracing and referenced to a plain loop.