

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

# FBI

*Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**United States Department of Justice**

**J. Edgar Hoover, Director**

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

June 1, 1949

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

A quarter of a century ago the criminal records of Leavenworth Penitentiary were consolidated with the records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. A total of 810,188 fingerprint cards created the nucleus of the Identification Division of the FBI. Today the files number over 111,000,000 sets of fingerprints, forming the basis of a service which is utilized by law enforcement officers throughout the United States.

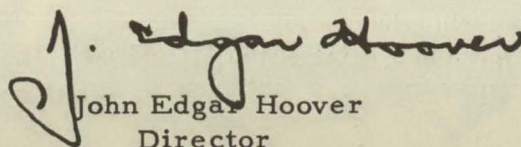
The value of such a service is dependent upon the contributors. It becomes more useful as it develops in size. It grows as it is used.

Inasmuch as the month of July, 1949, will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Identification Division, I should like to take this occasion to thank all contributors, who, through this completely voluntary and cooperative project, have placed a tool of immeasurable value in the hands of all law enforcement. No intelligent individual questions the worth of the vast clearinghouse.

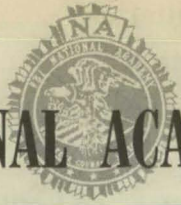
The Identification Division's prime purpose, of course, is control of crime and apprehension of criminals through use of the more than 18,000,000 fingerprint cards in the criminal file. The extent to which this service is utilized is reflected in the fact that in the past 21 years 132,642 fugitives have been identified through these files--files which are a magnificent weapon in the war on crime. Yet in spite of this, and in spite of the many humanitarian uses of the fingerprint files--identification of amnesia victims, missing persons and unknown dead--uninformed persons in a few local communities in some of our states would impose wide restrictions on the fingerprinting of persons arrested for the commission of crimes.

Those who would shackle the law enforcement officer in the performance of his duties by restricting the taking of fingerprints, ought first to consider the ill-advised consequences of their misguided zeal to protect the criminal against the best interests of society. It behooves everyone, not only law enforcement officers, but all law-abiding and civic-minded persons to be alert to these efforts to undermine the foundation of our security and to take appropriate steps to thwart such stupid legislation.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

# FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



# Fortieth Session Graduates

Graduation exercises for the 56 members of the Fortieth Session of the FBI National Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on April 1, 1949. Diplomas were presented to the representatives of 34 States and Puerto Rico by Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell.

Mr. John B. Sheehan of Mineola, N. Y., president of the class, spoke on behalf of his fellow graduates.

Hon. Perry Brown, National Commander of the American Legion, and Hon. Wayne Morse, United States Senator from Oregon, delivered major addresses.

Commander Brown stated: "The peace officer occupies a far different place in this Nation today than he did 10 or 20 years ago. The old view of the officer as an agent of punishment and nothing more has given way to a new concept in which he acquires new prestige and new responsibilities. We tried the old system and found it wanting. We found that arrests *after* the crime, no matter how skillfully performed, would not prevent the next crime from being committed. So we developed another approach with the heavy emphasis on prevention of crime—and more specifically on the promotion of respect for law and order. In our time, law enforcement has become a full-fledged science—and one that calls for every bit as much study and attention as physics or medicine.

"Now what effect has this change had on the attitude of the citizen? He regards his police force as not only a necessary but a highly profitable investment. From that investment he expects an increasing return in service and leadership. He feels he has the right to demand that the men assigned to protect his life and property understand the law and be equipped mentally and physically to enforce it. He realizes that proper law enforcement depends on a community-wide effort, and he wants to lend his confidence and counsel to that end.

"Aren't these standards reasonable? And yet,

they throw down a challenge that cannot easily be met. What is the answer? Doesn't it lie first of all in more and better training for the job you have set out to do? When we summon the surgeon for an emergency operation on a member of our family, we take it for granted that he has the best available knowledge and tools. Your neighbors back home want to place the same reliance in you. Honesty, initiative, loyalty, devotion to duty—all of these characteristics are important and necessary, but unless they are backed up by skilled techniques they will not fill the need."

Senator Morse delivered the following address:

I consider it a great honor to be invited by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to speak to the graduates of the Fortieth Session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy. I extend to you my sincere congratulations.

I am familiar with the origin and history of the FBI National Academy and I know, as you do, that it was born out of the inspiration and law enforcement statesmanship of J. Edgar Hoover.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy is but one of the examples which the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has set showing that our Federal Government can cooperate with State and local governmental departments without in any way diminishing local self-government responsibilities or substituting Federal jurisdiction and domination for local governmental prerogatives. The record of cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with State and local law-enforcement agencies has been responsible largely in recent years for greater public support in all of our States for improved law-enforcement services.

The standards and examples set by the FBI with respect to the direct relationship between high standards of qualifications for personnel and efficient law enforcement have caused many State legislatures, city councils, and county boards throughout America to reorganize their police ad-

(Continued on p. 22)

## SCIENTIFIC AIDS



# Vision Through Science

Only a few years ago two-way radio was a novelty in police systems. It proved its worth and became standard equipment. Today other equipment is being developed and adapted to meet the needs of law enforcement. As radio has increased the scope of speech and hearing, so the scientific instruments of the FBI Laboratory extend the investigator's vision and efficiency.

Recently, in Montana, the theft of approximately 300 sheep was solved quickly and efficiently because special agents of the FBI made use of their laboratory facilities. The agents were told that the stolen sheep had been branded with blue paint. It was assumed that the person or persons who had taken the sheep would have scrubbed off the telltale blue paint markings. A suspect was developed. Among his sheep, several were found whose wool appeared to have been scrubbed. Samples of wool from the scrubbed area were removed and submitted to the laboratory, together with a can which had contained the blue paint alleged to have been used to mark the sheep. Minute blue particles were removed from the wool specimens under the microscope. These blue particles were compared spectrographically with the blue paint in the can. The two were found to be similar in metallic composition. Further tests revealed that they contained the same coloring agent. On learning this, the agents checked with the manufacturer of the brand of paint in question and found that, in this particular year, only one order of this type of paint was sold in Montana by the Minnesota manufacturer. The suspect was convicted.

This is an example of strong circumstantial evidence being developed from the minute clue of small particles of paint. Without the use of the microscope and the spectrograph in this case, the value of these paint particles on the scrubbed area of the sheep wool would have had little significance as evidence. The human eye, unaided by scientific instruments, would have had difficulty in seeing the small particles. To classify them as paint particles and to differentiate them from

stones, leaf fragments, and other debris would have been a most difficult, if not impossible, task.

No matter how acute the human vision may be, it has definite boundaries. The range of our vision is restricted and there is a limit as to the size of the objects which can be seen. The naked eye, for instance, cannot see details smaller than  $1/250$  of an inch, whereas the light microscope enables one to see details as small as  $1/25,000$  of an inch. The electron microscope enables one to see even more minute details, having dimensions one hundred times smaller than can be seen with the light microscope.

Why are the human eyes limited in range? Visible light, light that human eyes are sensitive to, covers but a small fraction of the entire energy spectrum. Some idea of the visible light range can be obtained from the rainbow. The visible light in the rainbow extends from the violet through blue, green, yellow and orange to red. However, the energy spectrum does not start at violet nor end at red. Beyond the violet is the ultra-violet region, then the region of X-rays and the region of gamma rays. Immediately following the red end of the visible spectrum are the infrared rays and then the radio waves. All of the above rays of the energy spectrum travel at the same speed in a vacuum, 185,000 miles per second. Their nature is essentially the same. They differ in wave length or frequency.

A much larger part of the energy spectrum than the visible portion is put to valuable use by instruments in the FBI Laboratory such as the spectrograph, spectrophotometer, and X-ray diffraction spectrometer.

The spectrograph (fig. 1) is the instrument used to determine the metallic elements present in an unknown substance, as, for instance, in the blue particles present in the wool from the scrubbed areas of the stolen sheep. It is an optical instrument consisting essentially of an electrode stand, narrow slit, a prism, and a photographic plate (fig. 2).

The stand holds the electrodes. The substance

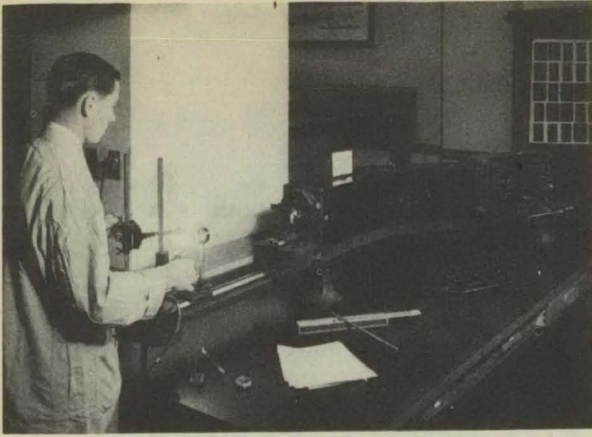


Figure 1.

to be analyzed is placed in a small cavity in the lower electrode. An electric arc causes the substance in the electrode to burn or give off energy. The narrow slit allows just a thin beam of light from the burning sample to fall on one face of the prism. The light, in passing through the prism, is fanned out or separated into its component parts. The different components of the light are registered as black lines on the photographic plate. The examiner, by studying the position and intensity of these spectra lines, can qualitatively list the elements present and quantitatively determine the amount of each element present in the sample which was burned.

It is possible to determine the elements which are present in a given sample because it is an established fact that all elements have their own characteristic spectrum lines. When any element is properly excited or burned it will give off light that is peculiar to itself. For example, if the element sodium, is burned, a series of lines will appear on the photographic plate—no other element will give off spectrum lines in the same position as these sodium lines. Copper, lead, gold, tin, and all the other elements can be excited so that they emit spectrum lines which are peculiar to themselves.

This means that two small chips of paint, for example, which the investigator can observe to be similar only in color, may be observed by the spectrographer to be similar in color and to contain similar amounts of the following elements—chromium, lead, titanium, iron, calcium, aluminum, magnesium, and manganese. The spectrograph has also been used to examine the elements present in ashes, adhesive tapes, alloys, glass, medicinal tablets, and many other substances. By using the spectrograph, small portions of evidence which tell the eye very little, yield reliable investigative information and become valuable in the presentation of the case in court.

Because so many objects are painted, investigators should be conscious of the value of paint as evidence. Paint, for example, may be chipped

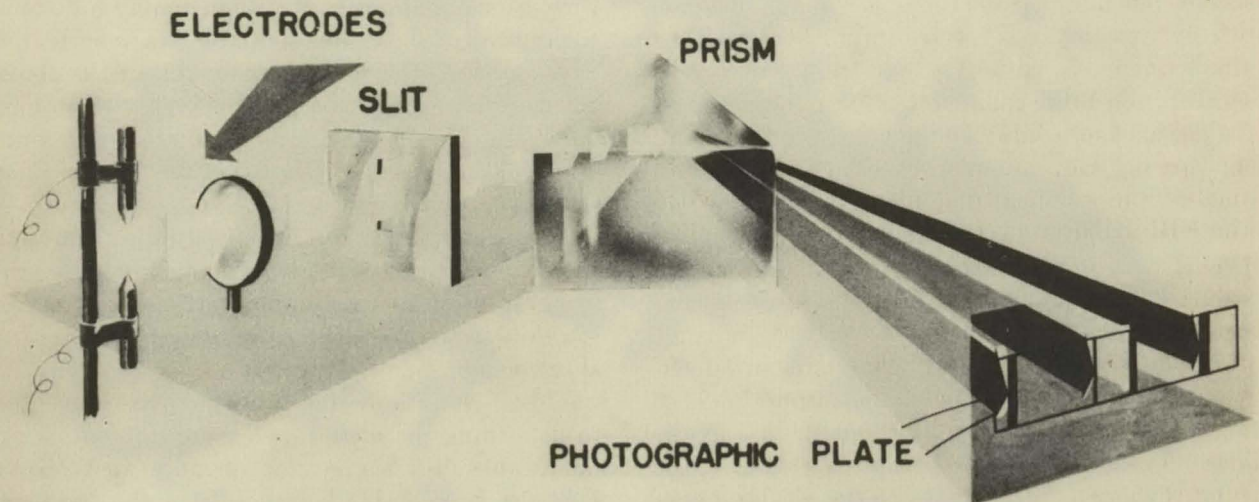


Figure 2.

from a safe when it is loaded on a getaway car, as one was in a recent case in Maryland. The car and the safe were later associated by these paint chips.

In the Maryland case, the safe which had been reported stolen from a large chain grocery store was found abandoned in the woods. It had been tampered with. Dents and smashed areas indicated that someone had unsuccessfully attempted to force it open. Later, three suspects were developed. Officers removed dirt and debris from their car, as well as a collection of tools. These were observed to be smeared with paint similar in color to that on the safe. The police also obtained outer garments such as sweaters, caps, gloves, etc., from the suspects. All were sent to the laboratory, together with paint chips taken from the safe.

Microscopic and spectrographic examinations of paint from the safe revealed three-layered paint chips similar in color, layer structure, and composition, to the paint particles found in the debris removed from the car of the suspects. Likewise, paint chips taken from the suspects' outer garments were discovered to be similar to the safe paint. All these factors, many of which were not visible to the naked eye, assisted materially in the successful prosecution of the case.

The spectrophotometer is the optical instrument used to study color and coloring agents. It, too, has helped to solve many cases.

During the investigation of a burglary which took place in Ohio, the investigating officers observed a bottle of red printing ink to have been broken and spilled over the premises. The ink was still wet and the investigators assumed that the bottle had been broken and the ink spilled by the intruder in his effort to make a hasty getaway. Later, red stains were observed on the garments of a suspect. The man's clothes, together with samples of the red printing ink, were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for a comparative examination. The red stains on the suspect's clothes and the red ink were found, by a spectrophotometric examination, to contain the same dye.

Frequent reports of money missing from a cash box prompted officers of a police department in Vermont to mark certain bills in the box, with a green dye. Later, inspection of a suspect's wallet revealed green stains which were foreign to the wallet itself. The wallet and the green dye used to mark the bills were sent to the laboratory. A spectrophotometric examination of a solution of these two dyes assisted in the identification of the dyes as a malachite green. Having no logical

explanation for the presence of the malachite green stains on the wallet, the suspect confessed his guilt.

Basically, how does the spectrophotometer operate? A strong incandescent lamp acts as the source of spectral energy. This energy or light contains a mixture of all the visible colors. The light from the incandescent lamp is focused on the face of a prism. The prism spreads the light out to form a continuous spectrum which is similar in appearance to a rainbow. The different colors are then paraded individually through the solution under examination and the instrument records on a graph or chart the percentage of each color which goes through the solution. Curves obtained in this manner are known as transmission curves. Reflectance curves, for example, may also be obtained by reflecting the various colors from a painted surface. Figure 3 shows the examiner placing a solution in the spectrophotometer to obtain a transmission curve. Figure 4 illustrates the type of curves obtained from such an examination. These curves have been referred to as the "signatures of the dye."

The spectrograph enables the examiner to see the elements present in minute particles of evidence; and the spectrophotometer assists the examiner in the identification of unknown dyes and coloring agents.

The X-ray diffraction spectrometer further supplements the analysis of evidence by assisting in the identification of crystalline material.

As the name implies the X-ray diffraction spectrometer is operated in the invisible X-ray portion of the spectrum.

A pilot in an air force plane, taking off on an extended training mission, noted a sluggishness

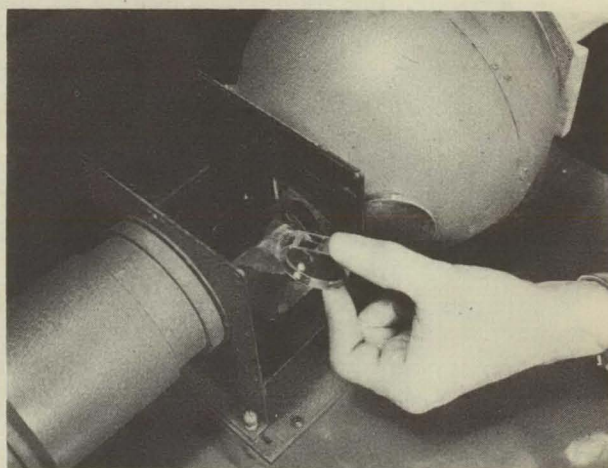


Figure 3.

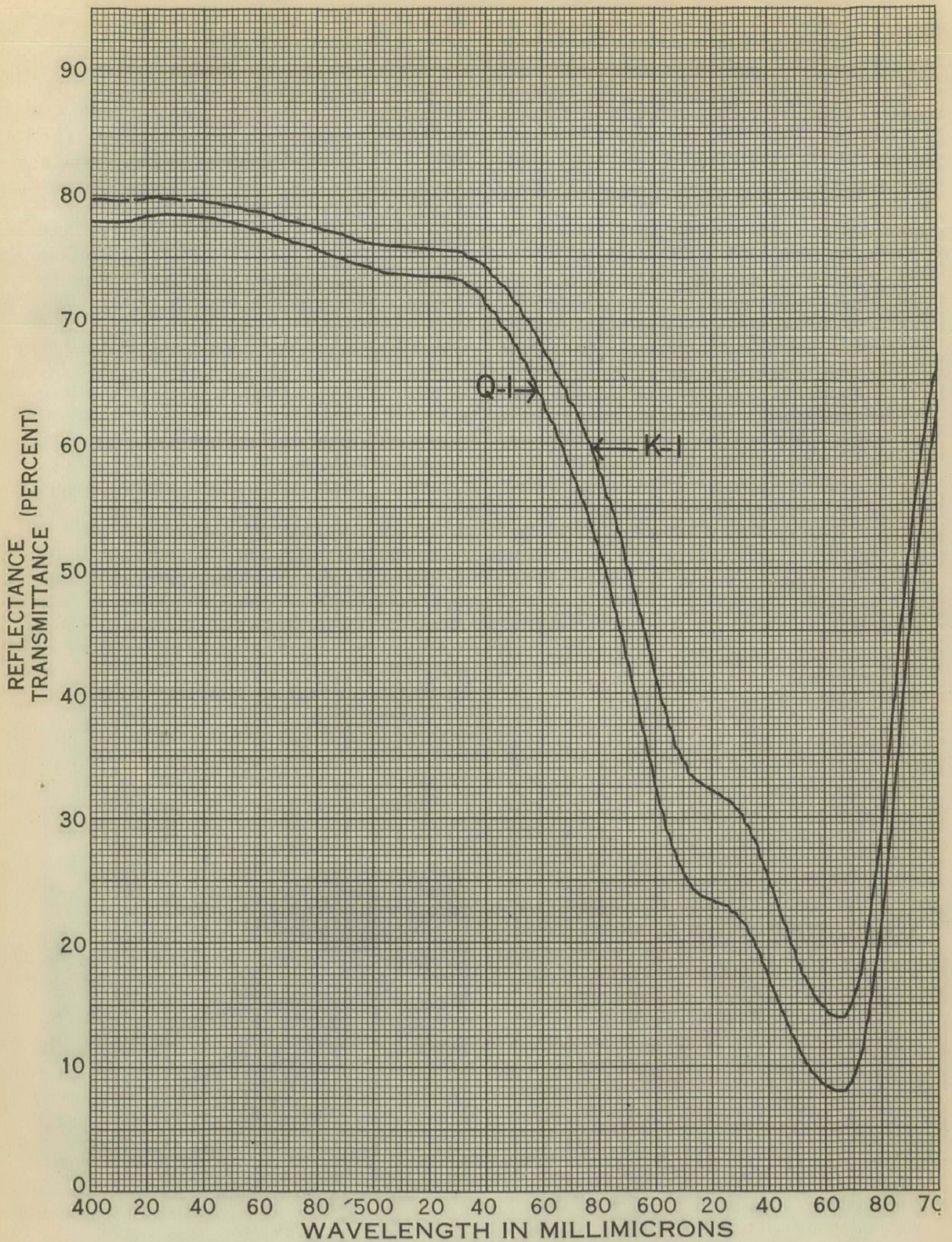


Figure 4.



in the operation of the ship and returned to the field. Examination of the plane revealed a heavy sludge in one of the motors. The sludge was sent to the laboratory for examination. Its thick viscous appearance caused it to resemble paint. Sabotage was suspected. A spectrographic examination indicated that the sludge was principally lead, a common paint ingredient. The oils were removed from the sludge and a gray crystalline material was obtained, and subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. The substance was found to be lead bromide which indicated a malfunction and not sabotage as originally suspected, since lead bromide can form in the motor from a combination of tetra ethyl and ethylene bromide, both being present in aviation gasoline.

Four people in Virginia who had eaten a homemade lemon meringue pie were poisoned. The police uncovered the ingredients which were used in the preparation of the pie. These were sent to the laboratory. The can which was labeled sugar

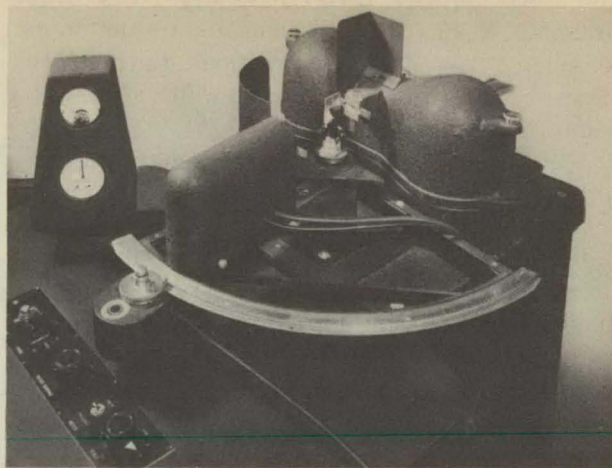


Figure 5.

contained a white crystalline material which resembled sugar. This was subjected to a spectrographic examination and elements such as sodium

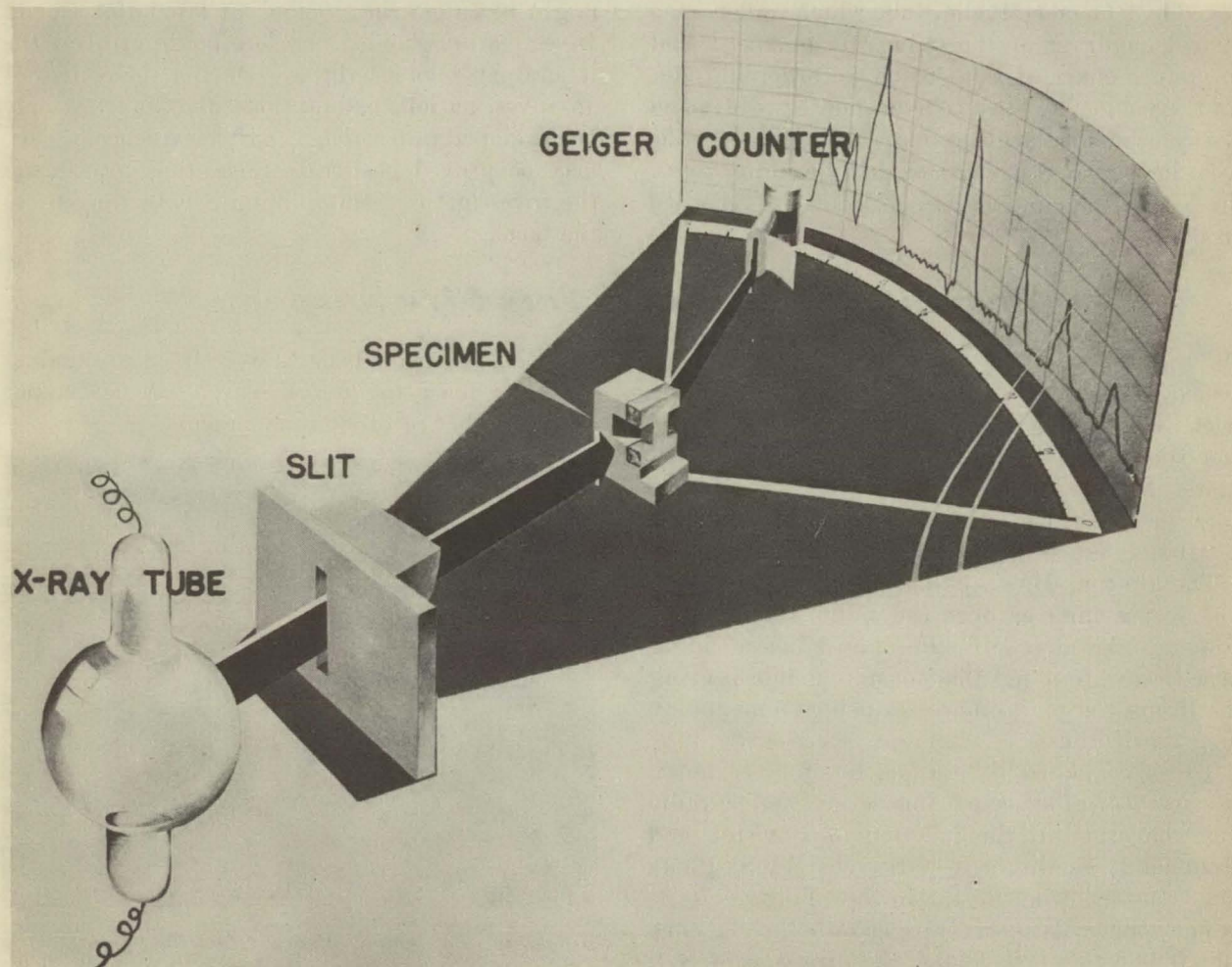


Figure 6.

and silicon in high percentages were found to be present. Normally these elements are not found in sugar. An X-ray diffraction study of the crystals identified them as sodium fluorosilicate—a known poison.

A complete identification of an unknown crystalline compound often answers many questions for the investigator.

The working parts of the X-ray diffraction spectrometer pictured in figure 5 are illustrated diagrammatically in figure 6. The X-rays generated in the X-ray tube are directed through a narrow slit. The unknown crystalline material is mounted in the path of these X-rays. The crystalline material bends or, technically, diffracts the X-rays in a manner depending on the size and shape (geometry) of the crystals. The manner in which the X-rays are bent serves to identify the unknown crystals. Two different crystalline compounds will not bend or diffract the X-rays in a similar manner. The invisible X-rays are detected by a Geiger-Mueller tube which walks along a steel quadrant at the same rate of speed that the paper chart of the electric recorder unfolds. As the Geiger-Mueller tube encounters diffracted X-ray beams it furnishes electrical energy to the recorder which is proportional to the intensity of the X-ray beam and a series of peaks are recorded on the chart.

### **Prompt Police Work Nets Five Suspects**

On the afternoon of November 6, 1948, an unarmed robbery occurred in the South Boston District. Five young men allegedly brutally assailed and robbed a 19-year-old seaman in the United States Navy. The sailor, however, was able to note the registration tags on the car in which his assailants fled, and reported it.

The Boston, Mass., police promptly broadcast the license number over the radio and teletype systems. An alert Brookline police officer riding in a radio car noted that an automobile bearing the license in question was cruising immediately in front of him.

The officer called his headquarters for assistance. In a very brief space of time several police radio cars converged at the junction of Boylston and Hammond St., the heavily traveled U. S. Route No. 9, leading from Boston to New York.

The robbery suspects were crowded to the curb and forced to stop. Under the direction of Sgt. Thomas McCusker of the Brookline Police De-

In many cases two or more instruments may be used to conduct an examination. For example, wood was stolen from an historical site on a Government reservation in Tennessee. This wood was painted with a chalky textured yellow finish. Wood containing a similar textured yellow finish was found in the home of a suspect. The wood from the suspect's home and samples of wood from the cabin from which the wood in question was stolen were submitted to the laboratory. Spectrophotometric reflectance curves indicated that the yellow finish of both specimens were similar in color. When they were compared spectrographically they were found to contain the same chemical elements in similar proportions. The X-ray diffraction spectrometer indicated that both specimens contained a crystalline compound known as manganocalcite.

As science develops new instruments the personnel of the FBI Laboratory investigate the potentialities of each, endeavoring always to expand what might be called the "vision" of law enforcement. Investigators should therefore be mindful of the laboratory's potentialities. During the course of an investigation, assumptions and hunches may be developed into strong tangible evidence or they may be proved positively false, thus preventing the investigator from walking a path tangent to the facts.

partment, the five suspects were lined up against a nearby fence for a wall search. A newspaper photographer recorded the incident.



**Brookline Patrolman George Melville Covers the Group. (Boston Record-American Photo by Paul W. Kendall)**

# POLICE TRAINING

# Defensive Tactics<sup>1</sup>

## I. PERTINENT POLICE TECHNIQUES

### 1. Come-along holds (Continued)

(d) Reverse wrist lock—thumb and forefinger.

Step in with your left foot and grasp adversary's right hand with your right hand, placing your thumb on the back and your fingers around the little finger edge (fig. 170). Immediately sling adversary's hand upward as you step forward and toward your left with your left foot. You then grasp his hand with your left hand, placing your thumb on the back and your fingers in the palm, and move your right foot toward the rear so that you are facing the right side of adversary's body. Pain is inflicted by forcing his hand back toward his forearm and by twisting it toward your right (fig. 171).

*Caution:* Adversary's arm should be kept straight and his hand should be held about shoulder high. If he attempts to break the hold by bending his right elbow as he turns toward his left, jerk him toward you and move to your right, away from his left arm, as you continue to hurt his wrist by applying pressure as described above. Or, if he succeeds in bending his right elbow, you can immediately release the hold with your left hand and apply a "bar hammer lock" (see G-2 (c)).

Immediately insert the thumb of your left hand between adversary's index and middle finger and obtain a firm hold on his thumb and grasp the inside of his elbow with your right hand as you turn his hand toward his body (fig. 172). Continue turning adversary's hand as you pull his elbow into your left arm pit. His elbow is held securely between your left arm and body and pain is inflicted by forcing his hand back toward his forearm and by twisting it toward you (fig. 173).

<sup>1</sup> This is the sixteenth in a series of articles which will be continued in a subsequent issue. In studying the various methods employed you should constantly refer to the January 1948 Bulletin which sets forth general instructions and safety precautions.



Figure 170.



Figure 171.



Figure 172.



Figure 173.



Figure 174.

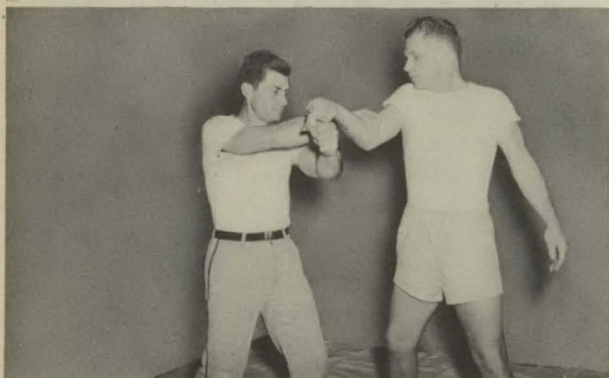


Figure 175.



Figure 176.

**(e) Finger lock**

*1. Left hand*

Grasp the fingers (one, two, or all) of adversary's right hand with your left hand. Immediately turn his hand inward and raise it to shoulder level as you bend his fingers back toward his elbow. The palm of your hand should be against the back of his fingers and if all his fingers are included in your initial grasp, the fore and little fingers should be allowed to slip free as soon as the hand is raised (fig. 174). Then step toward adversary, keeping his arm extended, and turn slightly toward your right as you reach over your left arm and grasp the inside of his elbow with your right hand (fig. 175). Immediately pull his elbow into your left arm pit and hold it securely between your left arm and body. Pain is inflicted by bending the fingers back toward the elbow and in toward his body (fig. 176).

*2. Right hand*

Grasp the fingers of adversary's right hand with your right hand (palm against the front of his fingers) and immediately turn his hand inward and raise it to shoulder level as you step in, turning lightly toward your right, and grasp the back of his elbow with your left hand. Pressure is applied downward and backward on his fingers (fig. 177). Immediately pull his elbow into your left arm pit and hold it securely between your left arm and body as you pass your left hand between his arm and body and grasp his fingers directly above your right hand (fig. 178). Your right hand can then be released, if desired. Pain is inflicted by bending the fingers back toward the elbow and in toward his body.



Figure 177.

It should be noted that it is entirely possible to control and lead an adversary a short distance with the hold illustrated in figure 177. Also, this technique can be applied from the side of your adversary as well as from the front. This is done in the same manner as the "arm and wrist" hold described and illustrated in I-1 (b)—fig. 161, with the exception that the middle and ring fingers are grasped instead of the wrist.

**(f) Palm in palm**

Approach adversary from the rear, slightly toward his right, and grasp his right hand with your left hand placing your palm against his palm similar to shaking hands (fig. 179). Immediately bend his wrist back toward his forearm and at the same time strike and grasp the inside of his elbow with your right hand and pull it into your left arm pit (fig. 180). Adversary's elbow is held securely between your left arm and body and pain is inflicted by forcing his hand back toward his forearm and by twisting it toward you (fig. 181).

NOTE: Your attention is directed to the fact that in the above "come-along" holds the left hand of your adversary is free and he may attempt to use it to strike a blow or to grasp his own right hand to keep you from hurting his wrist or fingers, as the case may be. Consequently, you should keep constant pressure on his wrist or fingers (enough to convince him that you intend to dominate the situation) and at the same time be alert for any movement on his part which might tip off his intention to resist. If resistance is offered you can inflict severe pain, or incapacitate his wrist or fingers, by using both of your hands to apply the pressure, or your right hand can be used to strike a blow to the side of his neck or face.

(Defensive tactics will be continued in an ensuing issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.)



Figure 179.



Figure 180.



Figure 181.

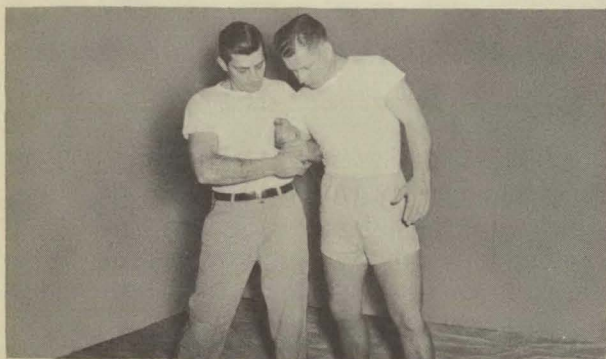


Figure 178.

## POLICE PERSONALITIES

On March 1, 1949, William P. O'Brien became the 21st Police Commissioner of the city of New York.

The son of a former New York City policeman, Commissioner O'Brien was born June 15, 1891, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He attended public schools in New York City, and worked as a stenographer and typist before his appointment to the New York City Police Department on May 4, 1916. His record of promotions in the police department is as follows: Sergeant—February 15, 1928; lieutenant—July 1, 1931; captain—December 22, 1937; deputy inspector—December 23, 1939; inspector—June 9, 1941; deputy chief inspector—October 1, 1944; assistant chief inspector—August 1, 1946; third deputy commissioner—March 12, 1948; first deputy commissioner—February 1, 1949; commissioner—March 1, 1949.

In climbing the ladder, Commissioner O'Brien held every position in the police department except that of chief inspector. His promotions were gradual but steady through the years, giving him a background of experience, including work in the uniformed and the detective field, seldom equalled in the New York City Police Department.

Commissioner O'Brien received particular recognition for his work as head of all the uniformed force on the West Side of Manhattan. This included Times Square and other crowded areas where the largest throngs assemble in the city. Parades, New Year's Eve celebrations, and similar events present a police problem unlike any other in law enforcement.

The most sensational investigation handled by Commissioner O'Brien in the recent past was the notorious football "fix" scandal which occurred during the 1946 football season. An extremely thorough investigation under Commissioner O'Brien's supervision resulted in the arrests of members of a gambling ring who had attempted to bribe two men of the New York Giants professional team in an effort to get them to "throw" the professional football championship play-off game between the New York Giants and the Chicago Bears.

## **New Police Commissioner for New York City**



*Commissioner William P. O'Brien.*

The new Commissioner is a member of the Honor Legion of the New York City Police Department, which distinction he earned through official commendation for excellent work. Known as a "real policeman" among the members of the department, his work has always been along general police lines, rather than in specialized phases of police administration.

Commissioner O'Brien is married and has two sons and two daughters. He lives in the Borough of Queens in New York City.

### **Pennsylvania Chief Completes Twenty Years' Service**

Chief Frank A. Sweeney of Jenkintown, one of the outstanding law-enforcement officers in Pennsylvania, recently completed 20 years of service in law-enforcement work and received a beautiful traveling case from civic leaders in his community in recognition of his services.

Sweeney became a member of the Jenkintown Police Force in 1928, and in successive steps be-



**Chief Sweeney Expresses His Appreciation.**

came house sergeant, street sergeant, and eventually chief. For years he was known throughout the community as the "Santa Claus Cop" because of his generous habit of collecting discarded and broken toys throughout the area and repairing, painting, and distributing them to needy children at Christmas time.

Sweeney is third vice president of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and a past president of the Southeastern Police Chiefs Association and the Montgomery County Police Chiefs Association. He is presently secretary of the latter group. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and for many years was known to legislators in all parts of Pennsylvania as an active exponent of law enforcement rights in his capacity as chairman of the law committee of the PCPA.

### ***Captain Ferguson Retires***

Capt. H. C. Ferguson, who recently retired as superintendent of police in Roanoke, Va., began his service with the department as patrol-chauffeur on October 2, 1922. On September 2, 1933, he was promoted to motorcycle officer and 3 years later was elevated to the rank of detective. On October 1, 1942, he was made acting superintendent of police. He gave up this position upon the return of the superintendent of police from military service and returned to his post as captain of detectives until October 1, 1946, when he accepted his assignment as superintendent of police.

At the time of his retirement, Captain Ferguson was vice president of the Virginia Police Chiefs Association, a member of the International Asso-



**Captain Ferguson.**

ciation of Chiefs of Police and president of the Police Protective Association. Captain Ferguson is a member of the First Baptist Church and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

### ***Classification of Fingerprints***

It is no longer possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to supply the above booklet in quantity to law-enforcement officers. Copies of *Classification of Fingerprints* may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 40 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany your order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Requests should be written on the letterhead of the law-enforcement agency of which the person desiring the booklet is a member.

# CRIME PREVENTION



With the outbreak of World War II and the enforced separation of so many parents, Chief L. J. "Smokey" Hilbert of the Oklahoma City Police Department, Oklahoma City, Okla. (former special agent of the FBI), foresaw the need for some means of keeping boys in Oklahoma City occupied.

In January 1947, Chief Hilbert and Roy Goff, juvenile division, Oklahoma City Police Department, and a former scoutmaster, thinking of the needed activity for young boys, organized a Boy Scout troop which was named Police Boy Scouts. Roy Goff reviewed the files of the juvenile division of the police department and selected the names of 51 boys between the ages of 12 and 16, who were constant offenders. He made personal contact with the parents or guardians of these boys and explained what the police department was trying to do, without disclosing the fact that the boys had ever been in trouble or were considered an underprivileged group. The parents and guardians were definitely in favor of any plan which would occupy the boys and interest them in educational activities. It is worth while to note that 48 of the original 51 boys contacted were from broken homes.

The first meetings was in February 1947. Two boys who were not reluctant to come to the police department showed up. Each meeting since this date has found the membership approximately doubling, until in December 1948 there were 325 boys. Since the group expanded so tremendously, compared with other Scout groups, which have memberships of 45 boys, it was decided in April 1948, to change the name to Police Boys' Club of Oklahoma City.

The membership of the Police Boys' Club of Oklahoma City is now open to all boys from 8 to 18, with constant effort being made among delinquent or predelinquent boys. Membership is open to all boys so the members do not feel they are a segregated group.

Don H. Anderson of the Oklahoma Gas & Elec-

## Police

### Boys' Club of Oklahoma City



Chief Hilbert.

tric Co., Oklahoma City, became interested in the delinquency problem and solicited within his own organization, \$1 a month from each employee, for the purpose of buying equipment for this club. To date, six pieces of power equipment have been bought with funds provided by the "Dollar-A-Month" group at O. G. & E. These pieces are:

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 Lathe.   | 1 Circular saw. |
| 1 Jig saw. | 1 Band saw.     |
| 1 Joiner.  | 1 Shaper.       |

Lt. Col. Carlo Revetta, United States Marines, became interested in the Police Boys' Club and volunteered to give woodwork instruction.

J. Waldo Garr, oil man of Oklahoma City,



donated 40 acres of camp land located in the Kiamichi Mountains of southeastern Oklahoma, and Roy Goff, director of the Boys' Club, looks forward to having a boys' ranch there some day.

B. D. Harter of Harter Marblecrete Stone Co., donated half of the stone blocks and enforcing concrete to build the workshops for the club, and agreed to sell the other half at cost, with payments to be made at any time funds became available.

The Oklahoma Railway Co. donated a 40-passenger bus for transporting the boys to camp, athletic games, etc. The company continues to keep this bus in perfect operating condition and various oil companies of Oklahoma City furnish the gas and oil for this bus, without cost to the club.

Jack Frederickson, local construction engineer, drafted plans and engineered the job of building the new workshop. Benedict Bros., stone masons, laid all stone blocks and set windows and doors free.

In January 1948, Rev. Robert Swift of St. John's Episcopal Church, became interested in this group and volunteered his time as group chaplain. Rev. Swift is known to the boys as "Father Bob."

Gilbert Davis donated his time for coaching two softball teams in the group.

Stevenson's Book Store, Oklahoma City, donated all books for the club library, which totals approximately 1,500 volumes.

The Police Boys' Club of Oklahoma City operates on a membership basis, a membership card being issued to each boy upon written application. After 3 weeks' waiting period, a membership card signed by Chief Hilbert, is issued. After 60 days' faithful attendance and good behavior, each applicant is given a certificate showing that he is a member in good standing of the Police Boys' Club of Oklahoma City and a good citizen.

The following courses are taught by competent instructors who donate their time in the evenings: Photography; welding; metal work; woodworking; preflight and actual flying time given to groups aged 15 and above.

Four pets have been acquired as mascots for the four age groups of the club: Group 1—ages 8 to 9—a pet monkey; group 2—ages 10 to 11—a white opossum; group 3—ages 12 to 13—a skunk; group 4—ages 14 and over—a skunk.

Each group meets one night a week from 7 to 8:30 p. m. They have a business session and

discuss coming events and improvements for the group. The time left is open to work in the workshop or for entertainment. On Thursday nights, all groups are taught boxing, wrestling, and ju-jitsu. Saturday night is weekly movie night for all groups in the Municipal Courtroom. The workshop and library are open to all groups from 4 to 5:30 p. m. weekdays and Saturdays from 9 to 5 p. m. Each boy has a specific job at the club, in order to give him a feeling of responsibility and self-confidence.

In September 1948, the Police Boys' Club undertook the project of repairing donated broken toys to be given the underprivileged children of Oklahoma City for Christmas. Citizens of Oklahoma City were asked to take broken toys to the different fire stations. Police cars then picked up the toys and took them to the Boys' Club workshop for repairs. After they were repaired, the Salvation Army distributed them to underprivileged families. Approximately 10,000 toys were repaired.

On October 19, 1948, the Boys' Club sponsored the appearance of Horace Heidt and His Musical Knights for a one night performance. There was a capacity crowd and the Police Boys' Club netted a profit of \$1,814.05, which cleared all debts the club owed.

Chief Hilbert and Roy Goff have been very careful not to give too much publicity to the club, especially in referring to them as delinquent or underprivileged, as it is felt the boys would resent this and there would be the possibility of hurting some of the younger members.

Two hundred fifty of the present three hundred twenty-five (two hundred thirty-five of whom were from broken homes) had been handled by the juvenile division of the police department at one time or another before joining the Police Boys' Club. Since the club was organized in January 1947, five boys who are members have been handled by the juvenile division; however, since February 1948, no member of the Boys' Club has been handled in any way by the juvenile division.

Juvenile delinquency in Oklahoma City, from January 1947, to January 1948, revealed a 24-percent decrease from the same period of 1946 to 1947. A further slight decrease was noted in 1948.

Chief Hilbert feels that this decrease is due to the fine operation of the Police Boys' Club of Oklahoma City, and he definitely believes the delinquency problem in Oklahoma City is on the decline.



## FIREARMS TRAINING

Under the direction of Capt. Charles H. Russell, supervised firearms training was afforded to 825 members of the Nassau County Police Department and to 250 law enforcement officers belonging to the various village departments within Nassau County during the summer of 1948. These men were given instruction in the use of the revolver. Each fired 50 rounds in the course of regular hip-shooting and each fired the practical pistol course 3 times.

In addition to hand-gun training, sergeants and detectives of the Nassau County Police were instructed in the use of the Thompson and Reising submachine, riot, and tear gas guns.

Commissioner John M. Beckmann, in command of the department, considers firearms training a duty of the police officer. He assigns every member of his department for firearms training as part of his official work, regardless of the officer's shooting ability.

Prior to the institution of regular firearms training, members of the department reported for firearms training on their own time and each furnished his own ammunition. Those firing the higher scores received time off as a reward. As a result, only the better shooters of the department were interested in improving their firearms ability, while the majority were interested only in meeting the requirement that they fire a certain number of rounds.

The department has issued shooting bars to those qualifying as expert sharpshooters or marksmen. These bars may be worn by the winner until the next firearms period at which time he must again attain the qualification or remove the insignia.

Captain Russell has found that 95 percent of the Nassau County police officers have improved their ratings as a result of the new training program.

Captain Russell regularly attends the firearms training courses of the New York office of the FBI in his effort to keep up with the latest training developments. He plans to give instructions in the future in the FBI's "point shoulder" method of firing with the revolver.

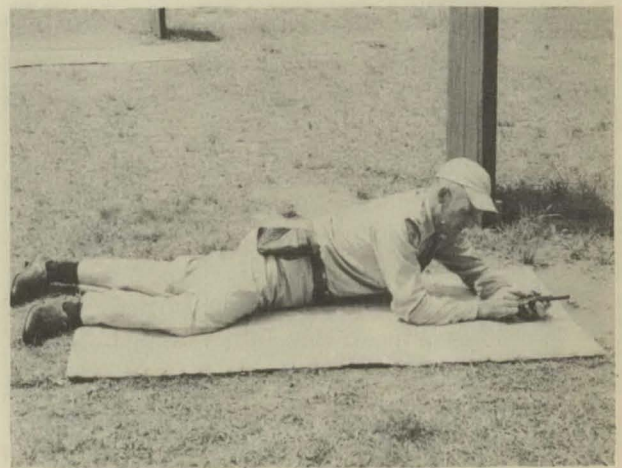
## Nassau County Firearms Training



*On the Range.*

During October 1948, the Nassau County police sponsored a firearms match for the police officers of New York State. High scorers on the practical pistol course, and the department having the highest three-man pistol course team received prizes.

Captain Russell has found that the new method of firearms training and the State-wide competition have aroused the enthusiasm of the police officers and created very favorable reactions on the part of the public and the press—all of which tend to make the task of law enforcement a little easier.



*Captain Russell in action.*

# MISCELLANEOUS

In an effort to protect the lives of the city's children, the Allentown, Pa., Police Department and the Junior Chamber of Commerce have launched an intensive campaign to make bicycling as safe as possible.

Chief James L. Christine of Allentown pointed out, "The best means of preventing accidents is to start with competent cyclists. When bicycle licenses are issued, a test course is being set up to test their knowledge and proficiency of operation. Questions will be asked from an Expert Rider's Code which has been distributed throughout the public schools by Sgt. Edwin W. Geisinger of the Allentown Police Department who has been placed in charge of school safety. We realize that this procedure will go a long way toward making cycling safe in the daytime, but in a conference with Mayor Donald V. Hock, Sergeant Geisinger, Mr. Raymond Burcaw, chairman of the safety committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Robert Anewalt, president of that organiza-



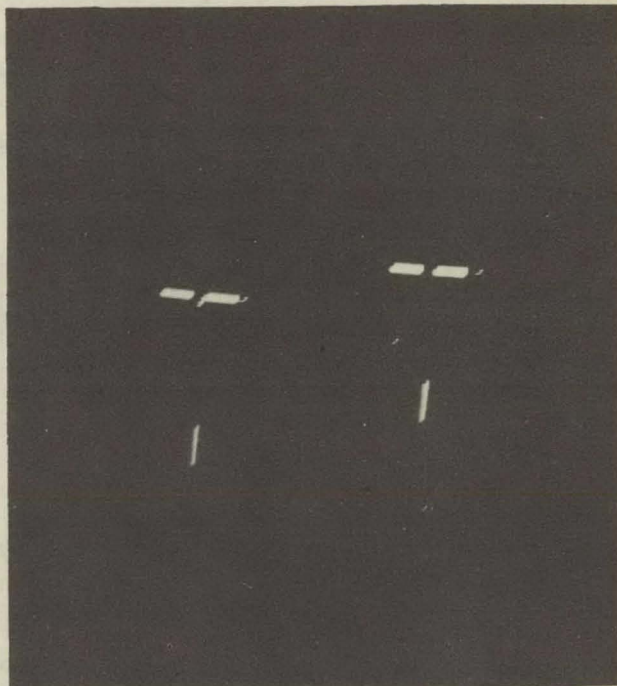
*This picture, taken with a photo flash, depicts bicycles illuminated by means of Scotch Lite.*

Photographs courtesy Allentown Call Chronicle.

## Allentown's "Lite-A-Bike" Campaign



*Standing, l. to r.: Chief James L. Christine, Mayor Donald V. Hock, and Sgt. Edwin W. Geisinger—all of Allentown—assisting school children in equipping bicycles for safe night riding.*



*Reflecting qualities of Scotch Lite on bicycles when illuminated by car headlights are revealed at a distance of approximately 50 feet. Bicycles so lighted can be seen from a distance of one and one-half blocks.*

tion, it was decided to sponsor a plan which would equip every bicycle used by children at night in the city with 'Scotch Lites'."

Sergeant Geisinger estimated that approximately 6,000 bicycles were registered in Allentown, and that it would require a fund of at least \$400 to equip half the bikes in the city which would be used for night riding.

A meeting place was arranged, and Allentown police supervised the applying of the "Scotch Lite" on the bike. Three 3-inch strips of wide angle red were put on the rear mudguard about three-quarters of an inch apart. Two strips were placed on each side of the front bike fork. These are colored wide angle silver, and are approximately 4 inches in length, and 3-inch strips of the same

were placed on the handle bars. These strips brilliantly reflect auto headlights at night due to their coating of 30,000 microscopic glass spheres on a reflective glass coating. The tape was very easily applied, and approximately five policemen equipped a hundred bikes in 1 hour. Now at night one can clearly see the taped bikes approaching a block away.

The newspapers and radio stations actively backed this campaign—one in a series of steps which the Allentown police are taking in order to impress traffic safety on the minds of the children.

Sergeant Geisinger visits each school to teach safety rules and to show motion pictures and give illustrated lectures regarding efficient safety patrol and the direction of traffic in school sections.

## ***Speed Pays Off***

Had anyone entering the Salem, Mass., police headquarters about midnight on February 14, 1948, looked at the radio log he would have noted the following:

"Feb. 14/48. 11:33 p.m. Car 10—479 Lemon St.—Investigation."

The seemingly innocuous item was jotted in the log as the desk officer took a call which sparked the prompt investigation and immediate solution of a bloody Valentine's Day murder.

The call came from an excited citizen who gave his name and address. A girl was badly cut, probably dead.

Captain O'Donnell, the radio officer in charge, quickly called car No. 10 which was operated by Lt. Joseph McDonough and his partner, Lieutenant O'Neil. These officers, assigned as night inspectors, raced 3 miles over ice-rutted roads to the outskirts of the city and drew up before a six-room single family dwelling in one of the better neighborhoods of Salem. They found Mr. Owens,<sup>1</sup> the man who had placed the call. His wife and their friends, a married couple who lived a short distance away, were with him.

"Where is she?"

"In there."

The officers were directed into the house. Blood was spattered everywhere. A gory trail led to a pantry where the victim lay, her feet just within the small room. The remainder of her body had pushed the door into the dining room partially open.

<sup>1</sup> Fictitious.

One brief look was enough to tell the officers they had a murder on their hands.

The two couples were asked to proceed to an upstairs room without touching anything. Even while working with all possible speed the officers realized the necessity for protecting all evidence.

By this time the police ambulance had arrived and the two officers accompanying it were assigned to guard the front and rear entrances. They had strict orders to allow no unauthorized entrances and to prevent destruction or removal of possible items of evidence, including any footprints in the deep snow of the yard.

Radio messages to police headquarters, meanwhile, included requests that the medical examiner and the district attorney be notified and the State police technicians be called inasmuch as the Salem Police Department had no laboratory or photographic equipment of its own. Additional officers were summoned to assist in the investigation.

McDonough and O'Neil then made a quick survey of the house, taking notes but touching nothing. There were bloody handprints on the front door, blood in practically every room on the first floor, and still more on the hand rail of the steps leading upstairs. The officers noted a large carving knife and a badly bent sharpener beside the sink in the kitchen. An electric flat-iron—blood, flesh, and hair clinging to it—lay in the sink.

With the arrival of additional officers, Sergeant Moynihan and Sergeant Collins among them, active investigation was begun.

McDonough and O'Neil questioned the two couples. They learned that at about 6:30 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Owens had left 17-year-old-Mary Boudreau<sup>1</sup> of Mason Street, Salem, as a sitter with their 2-year-old son while they picked up two friends and drove to Boston to a theater.

Upon their return to Salem they passed the house as they were taking their friends home about 11:30 p. m., and noticed both front doors open. Since it was a very cold night they knew something was amiss and stopped to investigate.

Noting the blood, Mr. Owens dashed up the stairs to his son's room to find the child asleep. His friend proceeded toward the rear of the house and saw the body. They immediately attempted to call the police but found the phone smashed and torn from the wall. Mr. Owens drove down the street until he saw a house with a light on at which time he put through the call to police headquarters.

While these interviews were taking place, other officers began ringing doorbells in the neighborhood. Sergeant Moynihan aroused a young woman residing a few houses away who recalled that at about 8:15 p. m. a young man had inquired if the Owens family lived there. She had directed him to their house.

Sergeant Moynihan called Lieutenant McDonough and they questioned her further. She described the caller as a good-looking young man of about 22. He had abundant, neatly combed hair. She had noted that, as he stood on the step just below her, he was just her height. She was 5 feet 2 inches tall; the step, 8 inches. The young man was athletic in build, wore no hat, and was clad in a sport shirt open at the throat, and light brown gabardine topcoat. Asked if he had any outstanding peculiarities she said she had noticed his front teeth were not the same size as his eye-teeth. It happened that the young lady was employed as a dental technician.

Mr. Owens did not know Mary Boudreau's home address other than that she lived on Mason Street. Lieutenant McDonough and Sergeant Moynihan were assigned the unenviable task of locating the girl's mother and advising her of the tragedy. They canvassed Mason Street and soon located the mother, although she used a different name than Boudreau.

As soon as they had asked if Mary Boudreau lived there, and before they could break the bad news, the girl's mother spoke.

<sup>1</sup> Fictitious.

"She's dead, isn't she?"

Confirming her fears, the officers asked assistance in obtaining the names and addresses of all the boys with whom her daughter had associated within the past few years, inasmuch as it was obvious that the murderer knew where she was working.

The mother said, "Get Lawrence Reddy. He used to go with her before he got married and he called here on the phone twice tonight asking for her. My son told him where she was. A little later she called and her sister answered the phone. Mary said Lawrence Reddy had just phoned and said he was coming over. Mary wanted to know what to do. Her sister told her to lock the door—not to let him in."

Further questioning disclosed that Reddy lived just down the street with his wife and a married sister. The officers proceeded to the address and found a young woman taking care of the sister's children. Reddy had come in about 10 p. m., the girl said, and left a short time later by taxi for a party to which his wife had preceded him.

The officers examined the two rooms used by the Reddys. Sergeant Moynihan noted a large trunk in a closet off a bedroom. Reaching behind the trunk he pulled out a topcoat, light shirt, pants, T-shirt and sport jacket all of which were smeared with blood. While Moynihan remained at the house to apprehend Reddy if he should return, McDonough started for the police station with the clothes. He radioed headquarters to have two men ready for a special assignment at once. At the station house he put the stained clothing under lock and key and returned with two officers for duty at the Reddy home. These officers were to apprehend Reddy if he returned but to tell him absolutely nothing.

McDonough and Moynihan then made a quick check of taxi stands and located a driver who had taken Reddy to an address on Gardner Street about 10:45 p. m. Driving by the Owens house the officers picked up two police lieutenants. They left a pair of day-shift inspectors, who had been called to duty, in charge at the scene of the crime and then dashed to Gardner Street. They entered the block just behind a taxi.

The officers jumped from their car and took up vantage points. Moynihan went to the front door and learned that Reddy had just left for home with relatives.

There followed another ride over Salem's icy

streets. As the police car pulled into Mason Street the officers saw a taxi stop and several people get out. They also saw one of the patrolmen stationed at the Reddy house place a man who was quickly identified as Lawrence Reddy under arrest. Amid the startled queries of his relatives, Reddy was taken to the police car.

At 1:45 a. m., just 2 hours after the officers had started the investigation, the group arrived at police headquarters.

After questioning by Lieutenants McDonough and O'Neil and Sergeant Moynihan, Reddy confessed he had killed Mary Boudreau. He agreed to write out his story. Given pen and ink he detailed every action of February 14 which he could recall and signed the statement in the presence of the officers. He was given a transcript of all the questioning and made any deletions or additions he desired in his own handwriting.

Every person named by Reddy at any time in the questioning was contacted by officers and his story taken down in a signed statement. Bartenders, barmaids, taxi drivers and friends were included.

Reddy was asked to return to the Owens house and reenact the crime, which he did.

At 9:45 a. m. on February 15, 1948, a Sunday, Lawrence Reddy was formally booked on a charge of murder in the first degree. The following day he was brought into the First District Court of Essex County at Salem and held without bail for grand jury action.

On May 14, 1948, in Superior Court at Salem he was allowed to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

It was noted that the victim had 22 knife wounds in her face and neck as well as at least two compound fractures of the skull caused by a blunt instrument. Technicians of the State police had taken pictures at the house, and had removed blood stains, fingerprints, cigarette butts, hair, knives, the flatiron and other items for examination. The clothes secured by Moynihan and McDonough were also submitted for examination. Even the rubber overshoes Reddy was wearing when he was picked up were found to have blood stains on them. The district attorney placed copies of the photographs and other evidence on file with the parole board for its information should Reddy's case come before them for consideration at some future date. The district at-

torney remarked that it was the best prepared case ever to come to his attention in the 20 years he had been a prosecutor.

The speedy and successful preparation for the trial of this case and the excellent investigation are explained in a few words by Lieutenant McDonough and Sergeant Moynihan. As they pointed out, every time Reddy made a statement and named a person, an immediate investigation of that statement was made. At times there were as many as eight officers checking statements even while Reddy was still being questioned. From the very inception of the investigation, speed predominated—and it paid off. While they were still waiting for laboratory technicians to arrive, the police officers got their man and also a signed confession.

### **Pay-Off**

Officer Carl L. Back of the Williams, Ariz., Police Department, attended a 6-day fingerprint school conducted by the FBI at Flagstaff in February 1948. In December 1948, Don Massey, the chief of police at Williams, completed the same course at Phoenix, Ariz.

Immediately upon Chief Massey's return to his department, he set up a fingerprint file in which he included all of the wanted notices published in the January 1949 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Officer Back was designated to handle the searching of prints in this file. Events following the establishment of the file were most interesting.

At about 9 p. m. on the night of January 16, 1949, during the height of a very hard snowstorm, a young man dressed in cowboy clothes entered the Williams police station and asked for a night's lodging. In accordance with the regular procedure—fingerprinting all individuals placed in the jail—the youth was fingerprinted and his request granted.

The young man, who made a good appearance, gave his name as Charles "Jughead" West, from Cody, Wyo. He inquired about the Grand Canyon, stating he was planning to seek work there.

After West had gone to bed, his fingerprints were searched through the file by Officer Carl Back. Within a minute they were identified as those of Vernon Marvin Green, with aliases, Virgil Green and George Hale, FBI #4982047.



*Chief Massey and Officer Back look over a fingerprint file.*

Green was wanted by the Sheriff at Burns, Oreg., for grand larceny and escape.

West was interviewed. He admitted to Officers Back and H. H. Samples that his name was Green and that he was wanted in Oregon.

The interested authorities were notified by telegram of the subject's location on January 16, 1949, and plans were made to return Green to Oregon to face trial.

Chief Massey and his officers are establishing a system of sound, progressive law enforcement for the citizens of their community.

## **Bogus**

### **Talent Scouts**

Chief of Police W. P. Hendry, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, Calif., recently focussed attention on "phony" talent scouts. It has been reported many times in the last year to Chief Hendry's department that certain persons have been posing as talent scouts representing various motion picture companies.

Addressing himself to all law-enforcement officials, Chief Hendry states, "Any such person or persons appearing in your community or county representing themselves as talent scouts of any motion picture company should be asked for their credentials. This phony talent scout operation is a vicious racket, used to obtain money under false pretenses, and in some cases has been used for the vilification of young girls and boys. Any such persons who make their appearance and operate in your community should be thoroughly investigated. Any legitimate representative of the motion picture industry will welcome such investigation."



### **Surplus Mine Detectors**

Information has been received from the Army that a quantity of approximately 3,000 new mine detectors along with a quantity of used units are about to be placed on sale at various points throughout the country.

These units are described as Signal Corps mine detectors, type AN/PRS-1, Signal Corps stock No. 2-S-3501-1.

Law-enforcement officers interested in obtaining equipment of this nature should make inquiry at the following addresses, specifically referring to the type and stock number in the communication as well as the fact that it is understood such equipment is being sold by the salvage officer attached to that particular Army area.

The addresses which should be referred to in the various areas are as follows:

Commanding General, 1st Army, Governors Island, New York 4, N. Y.; Commanding General, 2d Army, Fort George Meade, Md.; Commanding General, 3d Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Commanding General, 4th Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Commanding General, 5th Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago 15, Ill.; Commanding General, 6th Army, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.

In addition, it is understood that the equipment is actually located at the following depots but is under the jurisdiction of the addresses reflected above:

San Antonio General Depot, San Antonio, Tex. (4th Army); Atlanta General Depot, Atlanta, Ga. (3d Army); Belle Meade General Depot, Belle Meade, N. J. (1st Army); New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa. (2d Army); Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Ky. (2d Army); Baltimore Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md. (2d Army); Decatur Signal Depot, Decatur, Ill. (5th Army); Sacramento Signal Depot, Sacramento, Calif. (6th Army).

## Misfire

Ernest Ray Collins and Jack Orien Glenn were apprehended at Montpelier, Idaho, by members of the Idaho State Patrol and the Montpelier Police Department following the burglary of a cafe. The two men, both of whom had served long sentences for armed robbery, were driving a stolen 1948 Oldsmobile Convertible, search of which disclosed a loaded .38 caliber revolver and an old model sawed-off shotgun.

The two subjects admitted that they had carried the shotgun on a number of burglaries for the express purpose of shooting off the tires of pursuing automobiles.

A close inspection of the weapon, which the gunmen had purchased at a second-hand store in Albuquerque, revealed a fact admittedly unknown to the burglars—the firing pin had been filed off, making the shotgun as ineffective as a water pistol. The previous owner apparently had used the old shotgun as a fireplace ornament, or similar in-offensive decoration.

On December 8, 1948, the two subjects were given 3-year sentences in the United States District Court at Boise, Idaho, for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the Federal Firearms Act.



### Address by Senator Morse

(Continued from p. 2)

ministration in the interest of a more scientific law enforcement program. The demonstration by the FBI that law enforcement on a Federal level should be, can be, and must be kept free of political influences has done much to encourage law-enforcement administrators on local governmental levels to win public support for the sound position that political patronage and political fixing should have no place or recognition in police administration.

For a good many years I served as dean of the State University Law School in my State and taught criminal law and criminal procedure. It was my view that a law school should work in close cooperation with the law-enforcement agencies of the State if its graduates were to perform with understanding their duties as officers of the courts.

It has always seemed to me that too many lawyers practicing in our criminal courts, be they prosecutors or defense lawyers, fail to fully appreciate the fact that in the first instance they are

officers of the court charged with the professional responsibility of helping the court and jury do justice in accordance with American principles of justice as set out in the law. I am afraid that too many prosecutors assume that their primary duty is to convict defendants charged with crime and too many defense lawyers assume that their primary duty is to acquit defendants charged with crime. Both groups of lawyers too frequently overlook the fact that their primary duty is to serve as officers of the court in establishing the facts involved in the alleged crimes so that the court and jury can render justice as determined by the facts.

It is this desire of prosecutors to convict, and defense attorneys to acquit, which so frequently gives rise to those abuses and questionable tactics on both sides of the case for which the legal profession is so often criticized. In their desire to either convict or acquit, too many lawyers too frequently come to look upon police and law enforcement officers as forces of opposition in specific cases if they discover that the evidence to be offered by the law-enforcement officer does not accord with their theory of the case. Such lawyers forget that the police and law-enforcement officers too are officers of the court charged with the same solemn obligation of assisting the court in doing justice.

I think, and I say it advisedly, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the leadership of Mr. Hoover, has been the greatest educational force in the country in improving the understanding of the legal profession as to its inseparable partnership with law-enforcement agencies in aiding our courts to administer justice in accordance with the facts. I could enumerate many examples in my own State of the educational services to the legal profession which the FBI has rendered. I remember, as a member of the Oregon Crime Commission, the close cooperation which we received from the FBI on police administration phases of our work. Never did the FBI fail to cooperate with us in connection with any law-enforcement program put on by the law school or by our State county bar associations.

I know that the emphasis of the FBI upon scientific police methods and incorruptible law-enforcement procedures has won the admiration of the legal profession not only in my State but throughout the Nation. What is more it has made prosecutors and defense attorneys more appreciative of their primary public duty as officers of the court



to see to it that justice is done in accordance with facts involved in individual cases.

This Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy is one of the signal educational services for improved law enforcement rendered by the Bureau. However, I hope that during your course of training in the FBI National Academy you have been inspired by the fact that it symbolizes more than improved law enforcement. I hope that you appreciate the fact that it offers more than a professional course of training in police problems and their solution. I trust that your work and study in the academy has broadened your vision and understanding of the essential elements of American justice.

If you will reflect for a moment upon the course of study you have just completed I think you will agree with me that underlying it all has been an emphasis upon the basic principle that American justice flows from the constitutional rights of the individual person. Further, I think you will agree with me that the FBI National Academy sought to instill in you a much deeper appreciation of the rights, privileges, freedoms, and obligations of American citizenship. Thus, rather than talk to you today about any technical phase of police administration I want to discuss very briefly one phase of the threat of Communism to the freedom of the individual in America.

I would entitle my remarks, "Academic Freedom Versus Communist Indoctrination." As you know a controversy is raging in American educational circles today over the issue, Does academic freedom entitle Communists to teach in our schools?

To my way of thinking it doesn't make any difference whether the individual is a policeman, a farmer, a factory worker, a professional man, or a citizen in any other walk of life, we all in America are confronted today with the obligation of rededicating ourselves in support of the principles of our system of justice which protect the rights of the individual but at the same time place upon him the duty of respecting the rights of others.

There unquestionably is a clash of ideologies in the world today which threatens its peace. Great world forces are organizing against the threat of Communism because they know that the rights of the individual existing in a free state are shackled in a totalitarian state.

I am afraid that too many people have forgotten that our economic system and our political system are inseparable. We cannot have individual

rights and liberties as set out in our Constitution under any totalitarian economy. We cannot maintain the foundation principle of democratic government under a totalitarian economy.

When we speak in our country about the importance of the principle of self-government which is basic to our political philosophy, namely, that the people are the masters and not the servants of the state, we speak of a principle which rests on the concept that the individual is all-important in our American way of political thinking. On the other hand under the Communist form of government the individual is but an item of human fodder with which to feed the totalitarian appetite of the state. It is very difficult to reconcile in the interest of peace the political philosophies of communism and democracy but we must try to find some basis on which the two philosophies can live in peace in the world. I say that because if we are going to avoid a war which would result in the killing of millions of human beings living under both Communist and democratic governmental systems today we must face the cold, hard fact that some mutually satisfactory understanding for peaceful relationships must be reached.

I am not one of those who believe that the Russian people are being held in complete subjugation or in involuntary servitude by the Russian leaders. The evidence is very much against such a point of view although there are those in this country who are trying to convince us that the Russian people are entirely out of sympathy with the Communist regime.

It would be rather reassuring and hopeful if one could believe that the Russian people are anti-Communist. The facts, however, point to the contrary. The facts indicate that the Russian leaders have succeeded with a program of indoctrination and propaganda since the Russian Revolution in convincing the Russian people generally that the communistic form of government offers the only hope of survival for the Russian people.

We Americans need to remember that the Russian people have been convinced that we intend to make war upon them and that they must proceed as rapidly as possible to prepare for that war no matter what the personal sacrifice and hardship may be. It appears evident that the Russian people are making tremendous sacrifices and undergoing great hardships in carrying out the propaganda dictates of the Russian Politburo.

Part of the Russian strategy is a program of infiltration into the free governments of the world

so that in case of another war the Communists will be in a position to do internal damage to those free governments, including our own. This tactic of infiltration is characteristic of totalitarian techniques as used by Hitler as well as by the Russians. We cannot ignore the fact that a spread of the communistic philosophy in America is itself a threat to the great spiritual values of our form of government.

Although we must recognize this danger we must be careful at the same time not to become alarmists. We must be careful not to become Red-baiters in the negative sense. But on the other hand we must not close our minds to evidence and proof of Communist infiltration into our American institutions.

In discussing infiltration tactics I would caution you to remember that we must try to lean over backward in controlling our emotional attitudes toward communistic activities. Keen perception and cool-headed statesmanship are better weapons to use against the infiltrating techniques of Communists than is the adoption of police state methods on our own part in an attempt to combat an ideology which seeks to destroy us. It is very difficult to remain coldly analytical of the tactics of Communists but it is only by cold analyses that we can properly appraise the nature and methods of our Communist opposition.

What are some of the American institutions through which the Communists may be expected to infiltrate and spread their insidious propaganda against the spiritual values of democracy? We may be sure that they will attempt to infiltrate into every American institution which offers them any opportunity for the creation of a Communist cell. That they have tried and are trying to infiltrate their propaganda into the educational systems of America is self-evident. Under the name of academic freedom they seek to carry out an indoctrination program.

Now, I would caution you to watch out for witch hunts in our educational systems conducted by those who do not believe in academic freedom. We will defeat the purposes of democracy if our counterattack on communistic infiltration takes the form of police-state methods which destroy an untrammled search for the truth in the halls of learning of our educational institutions.

Twenty-one years of my life have been spent as a teacher in university classrooms and I know that one of the greatest obstacles to academic freedom is the attempt, from time to time, on the part

of prejudiced groups, to stifle the untrammled search for the truth in our halls of learning. The great Biblical tenet of American free education, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," is too precious to be shackled by academic censorship or the right of free minds to search out the truth, no matter what shibboleths or existing prejudices must be pierced in finding the truth.

However, academic freedom is not synonymous with license to destroy that freedom. I fail to follow the logic of some of our educators who are arguing these days that the preservation of academic freedom in the colleges of America requires the recognition of a right of teachers to become Communists and retain their teaching positions. I say that I cannot accept that argument, for the obvious reason that true Communists do not possess free minds, but rather are indoctrinators of a philosophy which seeks to promote revolution and reduce our people to the dictates of a totalitarian form of government. Such teachers are not teachers seeking to lead students through an objective analysis of governmental philosophies. Such teachers do not possess the devotion of the scientists to the findings of the facts, but rather such Communist teachers, in order to carry out their indoctrination objectives, must necessarily slant their teachings away from the facts.

Granted, that looking at the problem from the standpoint of an isolated case here and there, the danger does not seem to be too alarming, nevertheless when one looks at the Communist strategy pattern as a whole, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the danger is a very real one. I am not one who believes that students in political science, philosophy, economics, and other courses taught in the social sciences, should not study the Communist philosophies, because obviously we cannot have an intelligent, educated point of view in regard to the dangers of Communism if we do not have an informed and enlightened public opinion in regard to the nature of Communism. However, that is quite a different thing from taking the position that the taxpayers should pay for the teaching of Communism in either a veiled or un-veiled form by Communists on our college faculties.

I see no principle of academic freedom involved in a refusal on the part of university administrations or boards of education to allow Communists to teach on their faculties. To the contrary, it seems obvious to me that we would soon lose aca-

democratic freedom in our country—as it has been lost in Russia—if a Communist educational policy should ever come to prevail in our school system.

In other words, I don't think it is necessary to have a Communist on a faculty in order to make certain that the students will be given an opportunity to analyze the Communist philosophy.

Therefore, it seems to me that any attempt to pervert academic freedom into a license for Communists to teach in our schools should be rejected. I say that fully appreciating the fact that undoubtedly there are some American teachers who are sincere critics of the abuses of capitalism and of social and economic injustice in America and who are falsely accused of being Communists or fellow travelers simply because they present to their students critical analyses of some of the shortcomings of our own system of Government. However, false and unwarranted attacks against liberal teachers in our American educational system can be answered and the teacher concerned can be protected in his academic rights without taking the extreme position that academic freedom immunizes teachers from any examination of what they teach or of any consideration of their loyalty to our form of Government.

Academic freedom certainly should not become a sanctuary for propagandists. Academic freedom certainly should not become a refuge and protector of indoctrination. It is to be granted that drawing a line between freedom and license is always a difficult one and requires the exercise of tolerant and exceedingly intelligent judgment. However, the difficulty of the task of determining what falls within the realm of academic freedom and what endangers academic freedom by way of perversion through indoctrination does not justify either school authorities or our citizenry generally in throwing up their hands in surrender when confronted by any attempt, subtle or otherwise, of Communists and Fascists to infiltrate into our educational system. Any such challenge to freedom of education presented by indoctrination tactics must be met head on. Thus, I do not share the point of view that the president of the University of Washington, acting through the board of regents of that great institution, violated academic freedom by removing from the faculty any avowed Communists.

I do not take the position that students should not hear speeches by Communists, because I do not believe in thought-control tactics or in police-state methods. It must be granted that we do

not answer or rebut communistic fallacies by refusing to listen to them. That is quite a different thing from impressing upon students through a teaching position a constant bombardment of indoctrination of Communist propaganda presented in the name of academic freedom. It is one thing for students to go voluntarily to a lecture by a known Communist or Fascist-minded person out of intellectual curiosity or desire to try to analyze and understand the point of view of the speaker, but it is quite a different thing to impose, in the name of academic freedom, a subversive teacher on the students of any school.

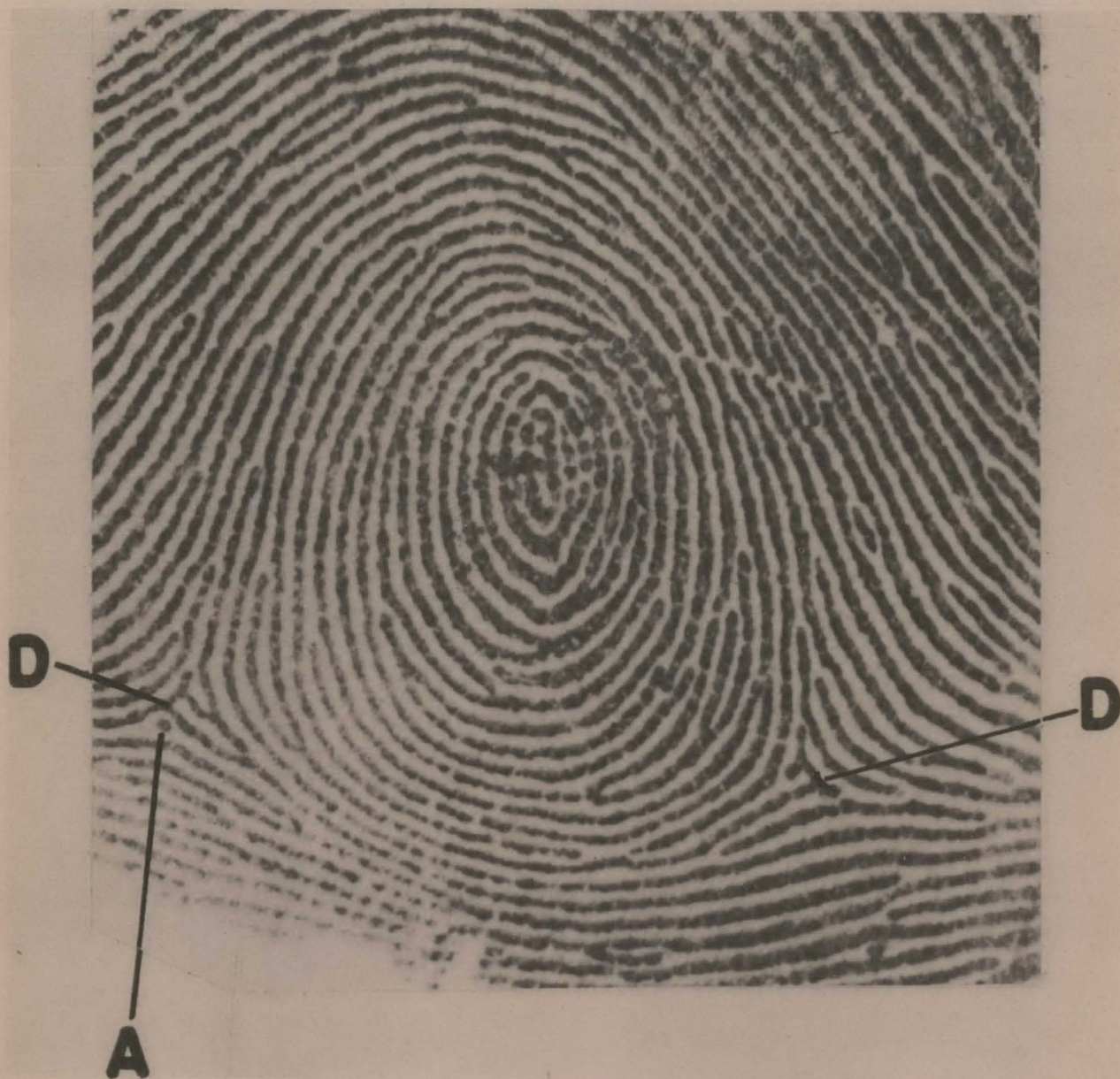
Therefore, it is one thing to take the position, as I take the position, that true academic freedom forbids us from excluding from critical analysis and study in our schools any of the political, social, and economic philosophies which throughout history have contested for the support of peoples and quite a different thing to take the position that academic freedom permits any classroom in our free-school system to become a propaganda rostrum for the indoctrination of totalitarian doctrines. The proposition is unacceptable to say, in the name of academic freedom, that in order to give students a background and an understanding of the philosophy of communism, for example, we ought to put on our teaching staffs teachers who are seeking to lead them by way of propaganda into accepting the notion that the American systems of political democracy and economic capitalism are a failure in that they deny basic human rights.

As a liberal in American politics I hold to the view that any form of totalitarianism, communistic or otherwise, is incompatible with individual liberty and with protecting the spiritual value and dignity of the person. Our American system of a political democracy combined with a capitalistic economy has advanced human rights and provided for human needs to a degree far superior to that which has been developed under any other political and economic system in all history.

As citizens in that democracy I trust that as you go back to your local communities your experiences here in Washington will have inspired you to a renewed faith in the basic principles of individual liberty on which American justice rests. I trust that you will have a better understanding of the fact that personal freedom does not mean license to undermine through indoctrination of totalitarian objectives our American system of self-government.

## *Interesting Pattern*

# FINGERPRINTS



The pattern reproduced here is classified as a plain whorl. It presents a problem as to the location of the left delta and the determination of a proper tracing.

If the dot (A) is used as the left delta, an

“outer” tracing will be obtained. It should be remembered, however, that where there is a choice between a bifurcation and another type of delta, the bifurcation is selected. Using the bifurcation (D) as the delta will result in a “meeting” tracing.