

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1950

JUNE

Vol. 19 No. 6

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

JUNE 1950

Vol. 19 No. 6

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Published by the **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C.**



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

June 1, 1950

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

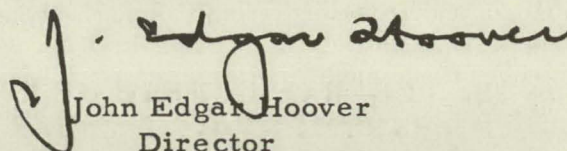
The value of a close and harmonious relationship between law enforcement and the press cannot be overestimated. It is, indeed, vital to the public interest, for it is the public which benefits when the relationship achieved is that of a voluntary partnership.

In the past, newspapers and news services have performed a real public service in focusing the spot light of publicity on wanted criminals. Editors, who blazon pictures and descriptions of these social menaces before the public, have utilized a clear-cut method of aiding law enforcement. And they have done so not only because the material makes "good copy," but also from a real desire to serve the common good.

Recently the pictures and descriptions of ten widely sought fugitives were published by a number of newspapers. Following the publicity, three of the wanted men were captured and many helpful leads regarding the others were obtained.

As law enforcement officers, we know that the war on crime is a never-ending one. We know, also, that intelligent, realistic cooperation between the press and the police is a most effective force in this continuous struggle. The fact that editors and publishers of newspapers throughout the Nation have disseminated stories on badly wanted fugitives so widely, again emphasizes the splendid cooperation extended to local, State and Federal enforcement agencies by the American Press.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Parking Control Measures

by CHIEF OF POLICE JOSEPH T. CARROLL,
Lincoln, Nebr.

Introduction

In far too many communities, the man principally interested in the parking problem and seeking to do something about it is the police official, while the businessman, who has the most at stake, sits back and calmly waits for someone else to solve his problem for him. A recent study of central business districts clearly demonstrates that businessmen should abandon this head-in-the-sand attitude and begin themselves to take action in the parking field.

The study to which I refer covered approximately 50 cities ranging in size from 25,000 to the large metropolitan areas. In every instance, during the roughly 15-year period preceding the study, property values in the central districts had depreciated sharply, in some instances as much as 40 to 45 percent. While no one in his right mind would agree that the sole cause of depreciated values in central districts is the inadequacy of parking, yet one need only look about him in any average city to note how today new shopping areas are springing up all over the outskirts of the city, especially along principal arterial streets readily accessible to the automobile. There can be no denying that the inadequacy of our parking system is crippling our central business districts which, in turn, is crippling our municipal tax structures.

Parking-Accident Relation

Parking is of importance also because of its effect upon accidents. The type of parking which most commonly causes accidents is, of course, angle parking. It is rather embarrassing for me to mention this as in my city the electorate chose by referendum vote to eliminate parallel parking in its central business district. Yet in that area we know that over 68 percent of the accidents are directly related to vehicles maneuvering in and out of parking stalls. Entirely aside from its effect upon congestion, angle parking very definitely produces accidents.

By the use of collision diagrams, traffic engineers also find two other situations in which parking produces accidents.

The first relates to intersections at which parking is permitted too close to the crosswalk. In numerous instances in our experience in Lincoln, we have found that collisions continue at an intersection, even after the erection of stop signs, merely because we have permitted cars to park so close to the intersection that drivers cannot see approaching vehicles even after they have come to a stop.



Chief of Police Joseph T. Carroll.

The other method in which parking so frequently features in the accident situation is on principal arterial streets carrying heavy traffic and on which parking is permitted. Since the curb lane on such streets seldom is parked solid, it invites drivers to pass to the right and take advantage of the occasional open spaces along the curb. When this happens, sideswipes and collisions with parked cars inevitably result. Parking and parking control, therefore, have a very definite bearing upon the accident record.

Curb Parking and Accidents

The other element in parking control is the relationship between curb parking and the ability of

the streets to carry moving traffic. At the present time, a group of traffic engineers are conducting a study to determine how curb parking relates to street capacity. Although this study is not yet completed, it is beginning to become evident that in congested business districts the prohibition of curb parking would double the capacity of the streets. This is true whether the street is two lanes or eight lanes wide. When curb parking is permitted along a street, it seemingly is impossible to eliminate the practice of drivers dodging from lane to lane to avoid vehicles pulling in and out of parking spaces, generally making it impossible for traffic to move continuously in separate lanes. Destroying the lane organization of traffic results in a lowered capacity. From this survey it appears rather clear that if we want to double the ability of our business streets to carry traffic, the thing to do is abolish curb parking.

The same thing is true in the outskirts of the business district and along the major streets approaching that district. Where vehicles generally are parked in such districts for a longer time and, therefore, pull in and out of parking spaces with less frequency, curb parking destroys one-third to one-fourth of the traffic capacity of the street. The obvious conclusion then is that we can expedite movement on our principal streets most quickly and least expensively simply through the abolition of curb parking.

Limitations on Curb Parking

Now I know that in order to put into effect any measures for abolishing curb parking it is necessary to make other provisions for storing the parked automobile. The first and simplest step which can be adopted in many cities is the prohibition of curb parking during rush periods only. Frequently it is true that serious congestion exists only for about 1 hour in the evening. I do not believe that it is working too great a hardship upon the users of adjacent property if along major streets during that rush period, curb parking is strictly prohibited during that 1 hour only. In some instances, it may be necessary to prohibit parking at both curbs where in other cases it may be sufficient to prohibit parking on the side of the street being used by the heavy traffic flow.

One word of caution in this direction is advisable. Regulations of this type demand the utmost in the way of careful and continuous enforcement. To be effective, such rush-hour regulations

should not only prohibit curb parking but, likewise, stopping at the curb as well. Obviously, it would do little good to prohibit parking at the curb if this only made room for a number of drivers to stop their vehicles at the curb while waiting for passengers or for some other purpose. It is necessary then that such streets be continuously patrolled, generally with an automobile carrying a loud-speaker, in order to train the public to observe the no-parking and no-stopping regulations.

Parking Program

Before the officials of any city can make much progress toward the limitation or prohibition of curb parking in their central business district, they must have in operation a broad and comprehensive parking program. In my opinion, a satisfactory program would consist of five points:

First, an organization must be formed bringing together all the agencies interested in, and affected by, the parking problem; namely, downtown property owners, businessmen, trucking agencies, cab companies, transit companies, police department, traffic engineer, and other city officials.

Second, this body at the start of its work must arrange for a thorough and technically sound study of the local traffic problem in order that a plan for treating this problem may be based on indisputable facts and may be designed to meet the specific requirements of that district. Too frequently cities are looking toward trick solutions. Someone argues that an underground garage is the answer. Someone else thinks that a mechanical parking tower would cure the trouble while somebody else thinks that parking meters are all that is necessary to alleviate the parking problem. The first necessity, therefore, is a proper plan which will demonstrate whether the problem can be solved at the curbs only, or whether a true solution involves the creation of new offstreet parking space, and establishing what type of space is required and where it should be located, and how it should be operated and financed.

Third, after obtaining the necessary facts, the committee or commission should take the steps necessary to obtain the best possible use from existing parking facilities. All of us know of cases where the time limits in the downtown district are 1 hour, 90 minutes, or even 2 hours—a blanket limit applying to the entire business district. Yet we know that people have missions of various lengths which are not satisfied by this one blanket parking limit. It is almost invariably

true that every engineering study of the parking situation has demonstrated the fact that more than half the people parking in the central business district are on some short errand requiring less than a half-hour parking time. Therefore, when the curbs are filled with long-time parkers, then these people running short errands are forced either to double-park or to have a driver to drive the vehicle round and round the block while someone else completes the errand. Also, we have seen numerous instances where offstreet parking has been created close to the business district without adequate regulations. As a result, this valuable space immediately is monopolized by the employees of the central business district, leaving the shopper or business visitor still to fight the battle of curb parking. In view of such situations as these, I feel that the easiest way of modernizing our parking system is to obtain the best possible use out of what we already have.

The fourth step is the development of additional parking capacity located off the public street. There is no general rule that can dictate whether this offstreet parking should be parking lots, underground garages or multilevel structures above ground. This determination must be made for each city and based upon the local economic situation. Too frequently communities are deterred from developing offstreet parking areas by the

fear that such a program would prove too costly. Yet to the best of my knowledge, I do not know of a single instance in which a genuine demand for added parking space existed and where it was not possible to find an economically sound solution to the problem.

Fifth, and finally, you may need in your State or in your city legislative tools with which to carry out your parking plan. In recent years, roughly half of our States have adopted laws which will permit municipalities to take almost any action they require in reaching a solution for their parking problem. If your State happens to be one of those lacking this modern legislation, then before much progress can be made toward a final solution to your parking difficulties, it will be necessary for you to work toward the passage of the necessary enabling legislation.

Now if you have followed my recommendations and have created a committee or commission to guide and guarantee action, if you've obtained the necessary facts and plans toward which to work and if you've obtained the proper enabling legislation, then you are in a position to undertake a comprehensive parking program. Once this program is well under way you will have less and less concern with "parking control measures" because your parking will increasingly be in offstreet areas where problems of control are quite simple.

A Matter of Timing

At approximately 10:55 a. m., September 9, 1949, a bandit entered the branch of the Durham Bank & Trust Co. at Youngsville, N. C., held up the teller with a .38-caliber revolver and escaped with \$5,880 in cash. Five minutes after entering the bank he had sped away in a 1946 black Ford coupe bearing a North Carolina license plate, number unknown. The North Carolina Highway Patrol radio station and agents of the FBI in Raleigh were promptly notified of the bank robbery. A description of the car and of the bandit was put on the air at once.

Sheriff Robert J. Pleasants, Wake County, and Deputy G. C. Massey happened to be in the area on routine matters. Hearing the broadcast over the police radio in his car, Sheriff Pleasants joined the road block, remarking to Deputy Massey that he would like to see the black Ford coupe coming down Whitaker Mill Road from Youngsville. The two officers were at Five Points, the terminus of Whitaker Mill Road in Raleigh. No sooner had

the sheriff spoken than he saw a black Ford coupe with one occupant drive from Whitaker Mill Road into a Five Points service station and stop.

The two officers turned around and drove up to the station in time to check the driver as he came out of the washroom. Although the bandit had worn a brown shirt during the course of the robbery, and the present suspect was not wearing one of that color, Sheriff Pleasants nevertheless checked the car thoroughly. In it he found \$5,040 in cash, a revolver, and a brown shirt. The suspect's wallet contained \$340.

Caught red-handed, the bandit admitted his guilt and Sheriff Pleasants removed him to the Wake County jail. The apprehension took place just 40 minutes after the robbery had occurred at Youngsville.

The bandit was given a hearing within a 2-hour period. Later, on a plea of guilty, he was sentenced to serve 15 years in the custody of the attorney general.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Some Aspects of Burglary Investigations

by MARVIN G. LANE, *Deputy Chief of Detectives,
Detroit, Mich.*

Introduction

Burglary is the breaking and entering, in the night, of another's dwelling house, with intent to commit a felony therein.

The word "burglar" comes from the old German word "burg" meaning a house, and the word "laron" meaning a thief. Originally burglary at common law was the breaking and entering of a dwelling house of another in the nighttime with the intention of committing a felony. It is to be noted that burglary at common law may be committed only in such a place as comes within the definition of a dwelling, while the statute has extended the offense to include other buildings, structures, boats, etc.

Under the specific statutes, breaking and entering has been divided into different degrees, according to the magnitude of the offense. What constitutes the elements of the offense is governed by local statutes and judicial interpretation.

Crime Scenes

In this investigator's experience, the search of the burglary scene is all important. The use of the camera is often neglected. The camera has long been associated and used at murder scenes and almost totally ignored for use in burglaries. In the past 5 years our department has photographed the major burglary scenes, such as safe jobs. The presentation of this type of evidence to the courts and juries has aided materially in obtaining convictions.

After photographing the scene, it is imperative that all articles, materials, or objects directly connected with the crime be secured and properly marked as evidence for future identification in court. Scientific aids, such as the State or FBI laboratories, should be used more extensively in this type of investigation.

Fortunately, for investigators, burglars grow more bold and careless with each succeeding job. This advantage for investigators was clearly illus-

trated in the recent apprehension of one of our most active safe burglars. The modus operandi of this burglar was to enter business places through the skylight. In this particular burglary, after breaking a skylight window, it was necessary for the burglar to remove the jagged portions of the glass, and although he took the precaution to wear gloves, one finger of the glove was torn, permitting the bare finger to come in contact with the glass, thereby leaving a perfect impression. This important piece of evidence was cast aside, some 10 feet from the skylight by the burglar, and could have been overlooked by an indifferent and careless investigator. The arrest and conviction of this criminal was obtained solely through the alertness of a capable investigator who had learned to use all available scientific aids and techniques.



Marvin G. Lane, Deputy Chief of Detectives.

Another case foremost in my mind involving America's third most expensive crime, that of burglary, illustrates further the use of scientific aids available through the use of the FBI Laboratory. After the arrest of 10 notorious safe burglars, 1 of the members elected to testify for the State. To corroborate his testimony, the investigators secured soil, weeds, and the remaining portion of a rubber mat from the running board of a Packard used in the commission of these crimes. These articles, along with evidence gathered at the scene of the crime, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison and chemical analysis. Members of this gang were convicted by a jury after the testimony of one of the criminals and the expert testimony of the FBI Laboratory technicians, who, we feel, were largely responsible for the conviction and elimination of this group of criminals.

Statutory Aid

The third point I would like to emphasize is the successful use of our statute on the possession of burglar's tools. It has been employed by our department in eliminating some of our most active burglars. I would strongly recommend the adoption of this type of statute where it is not in existence. Our statute is worded as follows:

SEC. 116, 328 MICHIGAN PENAL CODE 1931:

Any person who shall knowingly have in his possession any nitroglycerin or other explosive, thermite, engine, machine, tool or implement, device, chemical or substance adapted and designed for cutting or burning through, forcing or breaking open any building, room, vault, safe, or other depository in order to steal therefrom any money or other property, knowing the same to be adapted and designed for the purpose aforesaid, with intent to use or employ the same for the purpose aforesaid, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not more than ten (10) years.

To illustrate one point in the use of this statute, I would like to cite a case where a dangerous group of burglars from our neighboring country, Canada, was arrested and convicted under this statute.

Three members of the well-known "Polka Dot Gang" of Toronto, Canada, were stopped for a traffic violation and while being questioned the officers observed a jimmy bar on the floor of the car. After the arrest, a thorough search of the car disclosed four punches, two drift pins, a large hammer, and numerous pairs of gloves in addition to the jimmy bar. During the court trial, the

intent to use these tools for the purpose of burglary was shown through the introduction of the defendants' previous burglary and larceny convictions, although they had not elected to testify in their own defense. All three were convicted and received the maximum penalty of 10 years.

The experienced investigator knows that clues and evidence at burglary scenes are of as many types and varieties as burglaries are themselves. The perseverance and diligence of the investigator will reflect in the success of the solution of these crimes in his respective jurisdiction.

Finger Impressions Reveal Identity

The body of an unknown man, believed to be one Charles Sanders, was found in a room on November 19, 1949, in Chicago. The police department of that city forwarded the dead man's fingerprints to the FBI where they were found to be identical with those of a man known as Charles P. Raynor.

Raynor's fingerprints were first submitted to the FBI by the State Penitentiary, Illinois, in 1911, when the subject was sentenced to that institution for from 1 to 14 years on a charge of forgery. Subsequent to that date, the subject, under various aliases, was arrested on charges of forgery and vagrancy. On November 24, 1943, a wanted notice had been posted against his identification record at the request of the Louisville, Ky., Police Department, which was seeking the man, under an alias, for uttering worthless checks.

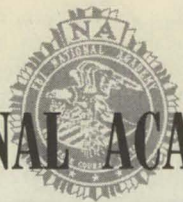
Amnesia Victim Identified

On Christmas Day, 1949, a young woman was found wandering on the streets of Burlington, Vt. She had lost her memory and knew neither her name nor where she lived.

Local authorities forwarded the amnesia victim's fingerprints to the FBI. A search of the Identification Division's files reflected two non-criminal fingerprint cards, the latest taken when the young woman had applied for employment in October 1943, at Newburyport, Mass. The victim's name, date and place of birth, and residence were given on the card. This information was promptly transmitted to the interested authorities.

The girl was returned to her home in Amesbury, Mass., on January 1, 1950.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

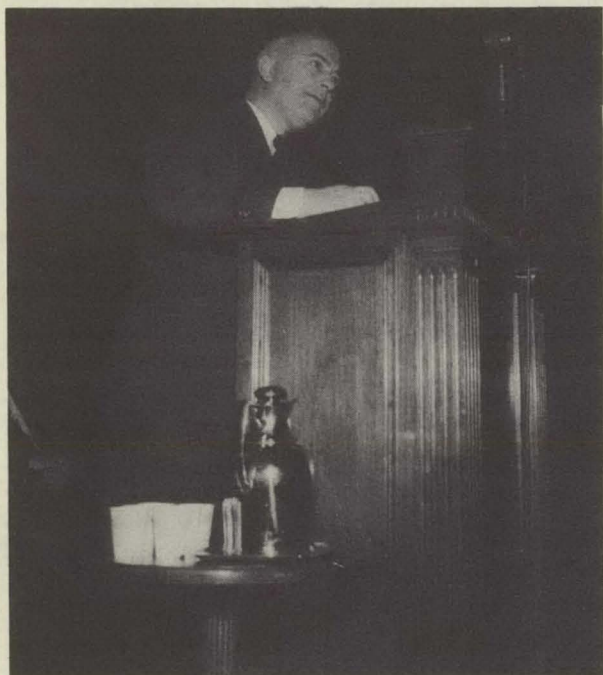


Graduation exercises for the forty-third session of the FBI National Academy were held on March 31, 1950, at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

The 61 officers from all parts of the United States and including Puerto Rico and Guam, composing the membership of the forty-third session, were awarded diplomas by the Honorable Philip B. Perlman, Solicitor General of the United States.

Founded in 1935 to train law-enforcement officers as instructors and administrators, the FBI National Academy has made its facilities available to well over 2,000 officers from every State in the Union, as well as Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, the District of Columbia, and numerous foreign countries.

In the course of the 12-week period of instruction, the officers cover all phases of modern crime detection, including traffic control, fingerprinting, laboratory aids, investigative techniques, juvenile



Hon. John J. Rooney.

Forty-third Class Graduates from FBI Academy

control, firearms training, and many others.

The president of the group, Chief of Police Lester H. Eisenhut, Fort Wayne, Ind., spoke briefly in behalf of the class. Major addresses were given by the Honorable John J. Rooney, Congressman from New York, and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, N. Y.

Congressman Rooney said, in part:

The National Academy, to my mind, symbolizes a fundamental principle—the voluntary cooperation of law enforcement, local, State, and national, through democratic methods to achieve a common aim * * *

Americans everywhere, I think, are today proud of the record achieved by law enforcement, by you men and your brother officers at home, in counteracting the criminal challenge. Law enforcement, working harmoniously together, blunted the criminal attack. The criminal gangs were broken up—some members were killed while resisting arrest, others brought before the bar of justice. Not that crime was extinguished. Not at all. Unfortunately today, after a terrible war, crime rates are high; much too high. But the spirit of cooperation, of a united law enforcement, local, State, and national, linked together, in voluntary and fraternal association, is the thrilling point. Better training, more modern equipment, higher professional status—these are the components of good law enforcement. But good as these are, or may be in the future, the key point is the spirit of the men themselves. Unless the will to succeed, the urge to conquer the evildoer, is present, the very best in training and equipment falls to the ground—mere dead letters.

Adding that the officer must, above all, be animated by the spirit of moral integrity and devotion to duty, Congressman Rooney said:

The law-enforcement officer is a man of many skills, each skill dedicated to the service of his fellow man. He must be ready, day and night, in season and out of season, to render the maximum protection to his community. To do anything else would mean betraying the past and forfeiting the future.

American law enforcement is the servant of the citizenry, controlled, directly or indirectly, by the elected representatives of the people. It is dedicated to preserving, not assassinating, the liberties of the individual.

Emphasizing the grave world situation, the New York Congressman said:

America today, perhaps more than in any previous period in its history, needs the cooperation of its citizens to work toward a common, mutually beneficial goal—the

fundamental principle symbolized in law enforcement by the National Academy. Sinister forces, the demons of Communism, are abroad in the world today. They have conquered large areas and are attempting, with ruthless determination, to subject the free world. Who is not with them, they reason, is against them. Democracy, the way of life which has nurtured the magnificent blessings of freedom and liberty in this Nation, must be destroyed. Every speck of free thought must be identified, tracked down, and exterminated. The dunce cap of intellectual sterility and moral perversion, the essential elements of Communist philosophy, must be slipped over the head of the world. Then, and only then—when the entire world has been conquered—will clear vision, straight thinking, and individual judgment be liquidated. And, then, the age of darkness will have descended—and the age of communism begun.

We Americans must work together to conquer this menace. There will be voices of doom, wailing that America must compromise, must give way, at least partially, to the Communist ideology. I defy this point of view—America can, and must, defeat the totalitarian threat. To compromise, in the least iota, is to undermine the very foundations of democratic society. The principles of free government are sacred and inviolate. If this Nation is to remain free and to serve as a symbol of justice and right for the peoples of the world, we must work unceasingly to unmask the Communist and to expose, for all to see, his true wares: hate, hypocrisy, sham, and intolerance.

Dr. Peale, speaking of the maintenance of law and order and its relationship to the perpetuation of free government, discussed basic reasons as to why a human being does what he does. The emotional tension of our present day civilization was scrutinized.

Dr. Peale said, in part:

Now in our investigation—our investigation jointly between clergymen and psychiatrists, we found one thing to be true—that what this generation needs more than any other one thing is to get something our fathers had—and had fully—and that is the peace of God which passeth



Dr. Norman Vincent Peale.

all understanding. It makes no difference to me how a man gets it. If he is a Jew, let him get it according to the ancient faith of his people; if he is a Roman Catholic, let him get it according to the precepts of his Church; if he is a Protestant, let him get it through the teachings of his church. But what we need in the United States of America today more than ever in our history is a deep experience of the faith that gives a man peace in his heart and in his mind. When he gets that, he can look at the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb, the clash of forces, and know that in God's own time, all will be well. When he gets that, he can have clarity in his mind so he can think and solve problems, and you never can solve a problem unless you have a mind that is at peace. And when you're peaceful within your mind, these strange confusing ideas that get the mind in turmoil so that you don't know truth from error, which makes a Communist out of a man who ought to have more sense, will no longer prevail.

I tell you, the government by men of integrity and wisdom, which sheds peace upon the minds of its people, is the answer to our problem. The other day I walked down Broad Street in Philadelphia, and I just happened to look up and I saw the figure of William Penn atop the City Hall, and there came to my mind a great statement once made by this marvelous leader of early America. I remembered it some way and I have it accurately, I know, because I committed it to memory at the time. It is a statement that ought to be written in the heart of every official of the Government, every preacher of the church, every citizen of the land—it ought to be written across every schoolhouse, every courthouse, and legislative assembly; it ought to be emblazoned in the American sky and written deeply on the American mind—this immortal statement of William Penn: "Unless we are governed by God, we shall be ruled by tyrants." Men who loved God set up this Nation and made this flag, and it will stay here midst these majestic columns of government, just as long as the people of America love and serve the God who put it there.

★ ★ ★

Reflections

Chief Claude A. Armour of the Memphis, Tenn., Police Department, constantly reminds his officers that neatness is an asset. He does not do it with words. He simply had full-length mirrors installed in the assembly rooms at the Central and Barksdale police stations. The glass tells the story.

Chief Armour recognizes the fact that an entire department is often judged by the attitude and personal appearance of the individual officers. Since installation of the mirrors and accompanying tables carrying clothes and shoe brushes, polishing cloths and an electric buffer, he reports a marked improvement in the general appearance of his men.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



Introduction

All law-enforcement agencies, large and small, in every section of the country, have the common problem of investigating check cases. There would, of course, be no great problem if the public could be educated to accept checks only from persons with proper identification. Since this is not always done, it is the responsibility of law-enforcement agencies to deter, as much as possible, present large scale fraudulent check-passing activities.

Law enforcement has the greatest difficulty with roving check passers. These criminals are usually very clever. They are difficult to locate unless their true identity can be learned and their movements and methods anticipated. Perhaps a review of their more common methods will assist in solving some of the problems which develop in connection with investigating and apprehending these individuals.

A roving check passer is one who passes several checks in a community and then moves quickly to another jurisdiction, very often out of State, before the fraudulent nature of his checks becomes known. As a general rule, several days and sometimes weeks pass before the checks are determined to be worthless. Thus, the local law-enforcement agency has little chance to apprehend the passer after the check has been cashed. However, his methods and his interstate movements are frequently in violation of Federal statutes, and, very often, he is being sought by the FBI as well as by local authorities.

National Fraudulent Check File

To assist in identifying, locating, and prosecuting these check passers, the FBI Laboratory maintains the National Fraudulent Check File for the use of all law-enforcement agencies. This file is a central depository for bogus checks passed throughout the country. Last year over 15,000 checks were submitted to the FBI for inclusion in

Passers of Bad Checks Create Many Problems

this file and over 50 percent of them were identified with checks already in file. Information developed through comparisons in the National Fraudulent Check File has aided in solving a great number of check cases each year.

It is hard to understand why check passers find it relatively easy to cash fraudulent checks until it is realized that the professional check passer is a professional in every sense of the word. He has taken as many precautions to perfect his art as has a concert musician. Usually nothing in his manner, his story, his appearance, or his check creates suspicion. The professional check passer apparently experiences less difficulty in cashing his bogus checks than the average person has in cashing genuine checks.

Appearance

Most fraudulent checks look authentic. Professionals use every device known to give the check a genuine appearance. The check in figure 1 is a good example. In this case the unknown subject prepared check forms on a fictitious company. Many check passers, however, use authentic company names such as the General Electric Co., the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., etc. The check form in figure 1 has been filled in with use of a check-writer, typewriter, date stamp, number stamp, and a rubber stamp signature. Almost every available mechanical device has been used.

Figure 2 is an example of a case in which payroll type checks have been used. This type is very popular. For the last 2 years the country has been flooded with checks similar to this one. The unknown passer invariably uses motor company forms and poses as a former employee of the particular motor company whose name he is using. To substantiate this story, he offers a letter, directed to him, from his former employer. This letter, which is usually typewritten, states that a check for former services is enclosed and that the company is sorry that he found it necessary to leave their employment. With very few exceptions this subject has been willing to supply State

BUILDING TRADES INSURANCE EXCHANGE

Check Number:
4719

INTERMOUNTAIN BRANCH - DENVER, COLORADO
Industrial Financing : Construction : Insurance : Brokerage

T - 419
13514

Pay to the
order of:

RAYMOND E. MOORE

Date: NOV 25 1949

THE SUM OF:

\$

THE SUM OF \$32 AND 65 CTS

Thirty-Two ----- Dollars
Sixty-Five ----- Cents

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO

17th & Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado

Check invalid if drawn in excess of three hundred dollars.

Signed:

COMPTROLLER - Auditing Division

Figure 1.

BALLARD MOTOR CO.

HWY. U. S. 30. E.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

No 437

July 2, 1949

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

G. A. HAYES

\$ 48/97

The sum of \$48 and 97 cts

DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

34-26
136

BALLARD MOTOR CO.

BY

Figure 2.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES
SMITH TOWER • SEATTLE, WASH.

DATE Oct. 20 1949

#3764

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ralph H. Kelley

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE \$ 37.64

Thirty-seven & 64/100

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Lois M. O'Brien
FOR THE COMPTROLLER
ACTG. ASST. AUDITOR

Figure 3.

driver's licenses and Social Security cards for identification. Of the many different names used by the subject in this case, the most common have been G. A. Hayes, James Ballard, R. M. Barrett, John Gardner, and Fred Hale.

One of the most unusual cases which has been reported to the FBI is that of the man who prepares his entire check by hand with pen and ink. Starting with blank check paper, he skillfully draws the entire check face to simulate an authentic check. His skill in duplicating printed check forms is evidenced by his success in cashing the finished product.

A careful examination of figure 3 reveals the meticulous detail employed in the preparation of this spurious check. Not only the printing, but the check form and the border as well were hand drawn with various colored inks.

One of the most effective ways to solve a criminal case is to have the victim identify the subject. Check cases are not exceptions. For several reasons, however, many bogus check victims cannot recognize or even furnish descriptions of the check passers. Consequently, other means of identification must be sought.

Handwriting comparisons are possible in many cases, although the majority of professional check passers limit the use of handwriting on their checks for this reason. When checks are forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the National Fraudulent Check File, the handwritten signatures are often compared with signatures on fingerprint cards on file in the FBI Identification Division of individuals using similar names. Many check passers are positively identified in this way. These searches, however, cannot be adequately conducted unless complete descriptions of the passers are furnished.

Inasmuch as check passers employ many aliases and often disguise their writing, it is difficult to positively identify them on the basis of handwriting comparisons unless adequate handwriting specimens are available for comparison. Therefore, when an arrest is made, it is suggested that numerous dictated handwriting specimens be obtained in the wording of all names, aliases, and addresses which have been written on the bogus checks.

Mechanical Devices

A search through the effects of a roving check passer may disclose many mechanical devices

which the subject uses in his operations. Law-enforcement officers should be on the alert for such material. In some cases, several suitcases and trunks filled with various printing equipment have been found. Such mechanical devices furnish evidence which can be used in the prosecution of the check passer. It is possible, by laboratory examination, to identify checkwriters, typewriters, rubber stamps, date stamps, and printing equipment which have been used to produce impressions on the checks. Many times this type of comparison is the only means of linking the check with the check passer.

Arrests may be accelerated by informing the public and advising the citizens in your community to be alert for bogus check passers. Apprehension will also be facilitated by furnishing other law-enforcement agencies with information concerning local check-passing activities and by utilizing the National Fraudulent Check File as a method of correlation and distribution for those cases which do not have a purely local aspect.

★ ★ ★

Firearms Range

The Macon, Ga., Police Department completed construction of a pistol range on the outskirts of the city in the spring of 1947. The range itself, on the banks of mile-long Tracy Lake, is surrounded by moss-laden trees. A clubhouse, where members of the department have frequent barbecues and chicken suppers, is nearby.

Officers of the department are wholeheartedly in favor of firearms training. Under the able direction of Detectives J. D. Newman and L. B. McCallum, regular firearms training is afforded all members of the Macon Police Department. Since inception of the program, 89 percent of the men have qualified on the FBI's practical pistol course.

The Macon Police Department began competing with other groups in mid-1949. It is a member of the South Georgia Pistol League which is sponsored by city, county and State law-enforcement officers in south Georgia on a yearly membership basis.

In November 1949, the Macon Department won the AA trophy, the highest rated individual trophy given by the league. Macon also won the A and B trophies for third and fourth places for individuals and teams.

CRIME PREVENTION

When Russell E. Cecil was sworn in as sheriff of Gooding County, Idaho, on January 13, 1947, he found three juveniles were being held in his jail on burglary charges. Two of these boys were later committed to serve their minority in the Idaho State Industrial School at St. Anthony because of their record as repeaters. The third was paroled to his parents.

Sheriff Cecil gave the matter considerable thought and initiated research into juvenile control. After his renomination in the summer of 1948, Cecil and Ralph Villers, principal, Gooding School System, took the problem to the Gooding Rotary Club.

This civic organization agreed to underwrite any expenses incurred in organizing a boys' group, and one Rotarian—who has always refused to let his identity become known—donated \$100 to get it under way.

Sheriff Cecil ordered 100 small badges inscribed "Junior Deputy Sheriffs, Gooding County, Idaho," a supply of membership cards, pledges, and parents' consent cards.

It was decided that the group should include the elementary school children, rather than those of high-school age or over. The minimum age for membership was set at eight; however, no maximum age was decided upon and the "Junior Deputy

Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League, Gooding County

ties" can maintain their membership as long as they desire.

Before any boy can become a junior deputy, he must obtain from his parents or guardian a consent card. Then he must learn the following pledge which he must recite from memory before Sheriff Cecil or the chief junior deputy. The pledge is as follows:

JUNIOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS' LEAGUE,
Gooding County, Idaho

NATIONAL SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

I, -----, on my honor, do promise to respect and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution and the laws of the State of Idaho.

I promise that I will always respect and obey my parents.

I promise to be regular in my attendance at school and to strive to do my best to obtain an education.

I promise that I will always, by my example of right living and right action, lead other boys to do right.

I promise to be always ready to assist those in trouble who deserve help.

I promise always to be faithful to the League in the execution of my duties and to attend all meetings, if it is within my power to do so.

I promise to obey the orders of the Chief, the Boy Chief, and the officers of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League, and to respect the rules.

Signature

The junior deputy must sign this card which, along with the parents' consent card, is maintained in a special file in the sheriff's office.

The deputy is given a badge and membership card signed by the sheriff or chief of police and the chief junior deputy. The cards are numbered.

The organization had its initial meeting in January 1949. Since that date meetings have been held every other Saturday. Sixty boys were present at the first meeting. After the group was organized, Sheriff Cecil arranged for a private showing of a wild horse moving picture and a movie of the New York City Police Department Crime Laboratory.

On the following meeting day more than 100 boys were present. All were from Gooding, a



Sheriff Cecil meets with his junior deputies.



Sheriff Cecil and Chief Junior Deputy Walter Nelson.

community with a population of approximately 5,000. Sheriff Cecil ordered another 25 badges and another supply of material.

"Rusty," as he is called by the junior deputies, has made every effort to have the meetings interesting. In addition to the program the sheriff has some special entertainment feature. This might be a special moving picture show, which exhibits some feature of special interest to the boys. FBI agents have addressed the group. Naval recruiters have exhibited special films. Law-enforcement films of interest to boys from 8 years of age on have been shown. Plans are under way to feature a special firearms demonstration put on by the Butte Division of the FBI this summer.

Each year the club will take an annual tour. In 1949, 105 junior deputies were taken to Boise where they toured the Idaho State Capitol and State penitentiary. The Rotary Club provided funds for special school busses and a lunch at Boise. State police, Rotarians, and county deputies provided other transportation.

The junior deputies elect their own officers. The "chief deputy" is the principal officer.

Since the club was organized, Sheriff Cecil has not sent a single juvenile from Gooding to the industrial school. One boy has gone to St. Anthony from Gooding County but he was a "drifter" who was just passing through the town. The junior deputies, however, have their own court. They have been given the background of a law-enforcement officer's problems. They want to help cut down crime in Gooding County.

Some months after the group was organized, several deputies learned that some of their members had been breaking windows. In their own

court they found the boys guilty and ordered them to pay for the windows. They were also put on probation, subject to being expelled from the organization, if they got into any further trouble, regardless of its seriousness.

Sheriff Cecil estimates that the club has eliminated 80 percent of the juvenile delinquency in Gooding. He recently appointed a deputy sheriff at Wendell, Idaho, the second largest community in his county, and is now planning a group for that city.

The boys have become extremely interested in the problem of law enforcement. If they observe a traffic violation, they warn the violator of the infraction and the law governing the same. They are alert to criminal activities.

On Hallowe'en night more than 10 junior deputies attended a special meeting. They organized Gooding into districts, appointed leaders, and patrolled the town to preclude acts of vandalism. So successful was this undertaking that the only act of vandalism reported that night was the breaking of a window.

Preventive Medicine

The sport which Izaak Walton developed into an art has become the means, in one area at least, of eliminating the juvenile's fear of the law and the law-enforcement officer.

A Mount Airy, N. C., experiment in providing wholesome recreation for juveniles was so eminently successful that it might well serve as a blueprint for other areas. The essential ingredients are public-spirited citizens and cooperative law-enforcement agencies.

When Mr. William E. Merritt, Jr., a citizen of Mount Airy and a former police commissioner of that city, became convinced that a constructive program which would benefit the children of the community, particularly those who frequently got into trouble, was needed, he began considering ways and means. He discussed his plans with Chief Monte Boone of the Mount Airy Police Department and Mr. James H. Shaw, the city's probation officer. Both were heartily in accord with his suggestions.

Mr. Merritt had built a lake in the picturesque wooded mountain area north of Mount Airy and stocked it with fish. It was his belief that fishing would be a real deterrent to delinquency.

Accordingly, beginning in May 1949, Tuesday afternoon fishing trips were instituted. Mr. Shaw

was to select and personally invite the boys. Mr. Merritt and the police department under the direction of Chief Boone were to furnish transportation to and from the lake. All served in supervisory capacities.

Inception

The original idea behind the outings was to provide delinquent and predelinquent boys with wholesome recreation and break down the barrier which seemed to exist between them and the representatives of law and order. It was felt that if a mutual bond of friendship and confidence could be established between these boys and police, a big step would have been taken in curbing juvenile delinquency. In addition, they would be introduced to a sport which could be expected to occupy much of their free time.



Chief Monte Boone in charge of picnic.

Approximately half of the boys invited for the first day's fishing appeared at the city hall, the meeting place. When the group noted that police officers were having a part in the program, all except two ran. (All of the first group invited were problem boys of one kind or another). Probation Officer Shaw and Chief Boone patiently looked for the boys, located them, and persuaded a few reluctant souls to accompany them to the lake.

Mr. Merritt provided each boy with a hook, line, and pole, but each was required to furnish his own bait. Each boy was given two tokens worth 5 cents for the afternoon. The tokens were provided from the profits from the sale of soft drinks.

Mr. Merritt had leased the lake to a group of friends, the Surry Fishing Club. The owner and his friends paid 10 cents for the soft drinks in the small cooler which had been installed at the lodge. The profits from this made provision for the tokens which were given to the youths. The boys were allowed to trade the tokens among themselves for fish, or buy soft drinks, candy, etc., at 5 cents each. In other words, no boy could spend any money even if he wanted to do so. Each could dispose of his fish as he saw fit. All were taught and expected to observe the fishing laws and rules of good sportsmanship with respect to returning undersize fish to the lake. The boys were also taught proper care of their tackle. Other than the foregoing there were practically no rules. As the sponsor put it, "We did not preach to them."

The invitation list was broadened to include predelinquent boys and many who showed no disposition at all toward delinquency. This was done in order that no stigma would be attached to those attending.

Eighteen to twenty boys were in attendance each Tuesday afternoon. In all there were 16 trips averaging 18 boys each trip. During the summer, by rotating the invitations, outings were provided for a total of 125 boys. Once the word had been spread, boys were so eager to go that many had to be turned away. Had facilities been available, the sponsors could have had three or four hundred in attendance.

"Fishing Rodeo"

The program closed with a big outing, a "fishing rodeo," on August 30, 1949. Eighty-one boys participated. Each boy was given a pole and line to take home. All enjoyed a weiner roast. A group of ladies provided cup cakes. Members of civic clubs assisted with activities. A point system of scoring, which included an age handicap, was worked out. First and second prize, consisting of high quality casting outfits (each worth \$35 and given free of charge by a Chicago company), were awarded to a 17-year-old youth and a 6-year-old boy, respectively. Total catch for the afternoon was 411 fish.

The ultimate value of such a program is immeasurable, but as its originator said, anyone undertaking such a program will be more than repaid for his time and expense in the personal satisfaction he derives from it.

IDENTIFICATION

On the afternoon of November 7, 1949, Shirley Murray was not at school when friends of the family called for her at the close of the school day.

At approximately 4 p. m., the same day two police officers of the Norfolk, Va., police department found a 6-year-old girl in a wooded area on a Government reservation. The child had been beaten on the head with a blunt instrument. Taken to a hospital, she died 7 hours later without having gained consciousness. This girl was later identified as Shirley Murray.

Inasmuch as the assault occurred on a Government reservation, the FBI, assisted by the Norfolk, Va., police department, began an immediate investigation. An automobile was located near the area where the little girl had been found. This car was abandoned obviously because it had been stalled after having run over a large piece of concrete. The motor was still warm. The automobile was registered in the name of a young sailor who was at sea.

Through the use of information appearing on the back of a photograph found in the glove compartment of the car, it was determined that an individual by the name of Lawrence Markham had, in the past, been using this car. A further search of the automobile disclosed a hammer with red colored smears and a whiskey bottle. These were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

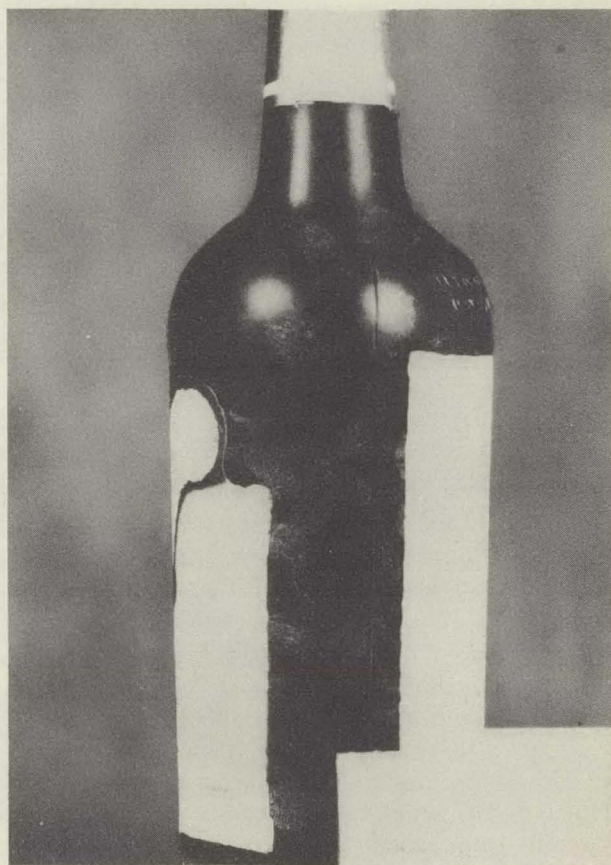
The automobile was processed for latent impressions and one latent fingerprint was developed on the inside of the right, front-door window glass. This impression was photographed and the film, together with the fingerprints of the victim, was forwarded to the single fingerprint section. Upon comparison, the latent fingerprint on the window glass was identified with the fingerprint of the victim.

At approximately midnight on November 7, the Norfolk Police Department received a stolen car report involving this automobile. The complaining witness was one Lawrence Markham. Not knowing that Markham was a possible suspect the officer taking the call relayed it over the

Latent Prints Prove To Be Vital Evidence

radio. Shortly thereafter when a police officer went into a drug store to call headquarters concerning this report, he noticed an individual who appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Upon the officer's request for identification, the man produced papers showing himself to be Lawrence Markham. A description of this individual was not available prior to this time.

During the time of questioning, Markham claimed that the last time he had seen the car was at 9 a. m., November 7, at which time he had parked it on the street and had gone to seek employment at numerous places, using the city bus system for transportation. Upon his return, he continued, the car was gone.



Bottle found in automobile on which latent fingerprints and palm prints of subject were developed.

The whiskey bottle was processed for latent impressions. Numerous fingerprints and palm prints developed thereon proved to be those of Markham. A sales stamp was attached to the bottle by means of mucilage. This stamp indicated that the bottle had been purchased at Virginia Beach, Va., approximately 20 miles from Norfolk, Va., at some time after 10 a. m., November 7, thereby disproving Markham's alibi. An examination of the hammer showed traces of human blood, although these were too minute to permit grouping. The hammer appeared to have been wiped off.

The subject, while in jail awaiting trial, wrote a letter to his mother requesting her to purchase a pair of shoes, remove the soles, insert three hacksaw blades in each one, replace the soles and mail the shoes to another prisoner in the jail who would, in turn, see that he received them.

This case was presented in Federal court, Norfolk, Va., in March of 1950 at which time the defendant Markham was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.

Latents Solve Burglary

On September 26, 1949, Sgt. Walter M. Owen, San Diego County sheriff's department, was directed to assist in the investigation of the burglary of two suburban residences 20 miles east of San Diego. These homes had been entered during the previous day while the owners were absent, and jewelry and money totaling approximately \$1,400 were taken.

Sergeant Owen developed two latent fingerprints on the exterior surface of a bathroom window frame at one residence. These were photographed and prepared for future use.

Preliminary investigation pointed suspicion at a sailor who was a visitor in the neighborhood, but, as he was supposed to have returned to his ship in San Diego harbor the day previous to the burglaries, this lead was abandoned. Another investigator assigned to follow up on these cases, after questioning many people in the vicinity, developed the information that this suspect had, in fact, not returned to his ship until September 28.

Through a check of the fingerprint files of the sheriff's department and police department in San Diego by Lt. Brooks S. Whitney of the San Diego sheriff's department, a fingerprint card was located in the police department files which had been received from the Portland, Oreg., police department when the suspect was involved in a burglary

there in 1945. A comparison was made with the latents developed at the scene, and one print was found to be identical with suspect's right thumb.



Sgt. Walter M. Owen compares the two fingerprints.

The investigator was so advised, and with this information he was able to secure a warrant for the suspect's arrest immediately. The investigator then went aboard ship in San Diego Bay and arrested the suspect. He was able to recover all the stolen articles except the money, amounting to 90 percent recovery. Confronted with the evidence, the suspect willingly admitted the thefts of the jewelry and money. He entered a plea of guilty, and on December 12, 1949, was sentenced to the State prison at San Quentin.

Trans-Ocean Identification

On September 9, 1949, a radiophotograph of the left index finger of an individual was received from the Direktor, Statens kriminaltekniska anstalt, Stockholm 8, Sweden, for possible identification. On the same day, after the print had been processed through the files, an answer was cabled to the submitting officials that an identification had been effected. Later a complete set of the subject's finger impressions were received. The files reflected previous correspondence with the Swedish agency on the subject. In July 1949, this person had been reported to the police of Sweden for having embezzled 14,000 crowns. At this time he was applying for the extension of his permit to remain in Sweden.

The files of the Identification Division reflected that he had been arrested 14 times between September 1926, and the present on charges of manslaughter, robbery, burglary, National Prohibition Act, assault, suspicion of fugitive, bank robbery and larceny.



MISCELLANEOUS

Society Versus the Killer

At approximately 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 23, 1949, the body of a young woman was found floating along the east bank of the Genesee River near Ballantine Bridge, West Brighton, N. Y.

The coroner's report reflected that the woman had died of two bullet wounds in the upper chest. It was estimated that the body had been in the river from 10 to 20 hours.

All known means of effecting an immediate identification were utilized by Sheriff Albert Skinner, Monroe County. The results were negative. On the day following recovery of the body, Inspector William Winfield of the Rochester Police Department, took fingerprints of the dead woman and forwarded them by air mail, special delivery, to the Identification Division of the FBI at Washington, D. C.

Newspaper Aid

While local officers were awaiting word from the FBI, the city editor and managing editor of the Rochester *Times Union* made a suggestion which they felt might lead to identification of the unknown victim.

With the approval of authorities, the newspapermen procured a department store dummy of proportions corresponding to those of the body and took it to the morgue. They dressed the dummy in the clothes the dead woman had been wearing and photographed it in a standing position. After the victim's features were arranged to give a life-like expression, the face was photographed. This photograph was superimposed on the photo of the dummy and a picture was taken of the whole.

On April 25, 1949, editions of the paper containing the photograph and a request for help in identifying the victim were circulated widely. Nevertheless, despite the great public interest and the remarkable likeness, no response was received on that day.

Body Identified

At 11:30 o'clock on the evening of April 25, the

Rochester Police Department received a telephone call from the FBI's Identification Division in Washington.

The fingerprints of the victim had been definitely identified with those of one "Jean G. R. Gareis," whose impressions had been taken on October 4, 1942, when she applied for the position of typist with a company in Oakland, Calif., and again in June 1943, when she sought employment at Emeryville, Calif., in defense work.

Sheriff Skinner communicated by telephone with the Oakland Police Department and through its efforts was placed in contact with Mr. William B. Gareis, father of the dead woman. Mr. Gareis informed Sheriff Skinner that his daughter had married the Rev. George Paul Hetenyi, a clergyman, on August 16, 1946, at Oakland. The couple was last known to be residing in an apartment at 49-B Yates Avenue, Allenhurst Gardens, in the town of Amherst, which adjoins Buffalo, N. Y.

Sheriff Skinner and his chief deputy quickly covered the 65 miles to Amherst where they were joined by members of the homicide squad of the Buffalo Police Department.

Prolonged ringing of the bell brought a stocky, powerfully built man of 40 to the door. It was the Reverend Hetenyi.

Advised of his wife's murder, the clergyman betrayed little emotion. He identified the newspaper photograph as that of his wife, Jean, adding that she had left him sometime during the night of April 22, following their return home from a visit to a Buffalo psychiatrist, who, according to his story, had been treating the victim for some time.

Hetenyi could give no explanation for his wife's death and, only after considerable argument, could he be persuaded to accompany officers to Rochester for the purpose of viewing the body.

Husband Views Body

At Rochester, Hetenyi at first refused to go into the morgue. Eventually, he entered, evincing no emotions as he looked at the body and prayed,

interrupting his prayers to say, "Yes, I know her. That is my wife, Jean." Again his prayers were interrupted when he inquired as to the nature of the bruises on the body and head of the dead woman.

Later, when he was shown the victim's dress, Hetenyi immediately identified it as the property



Composite picture prepared in an effort to identify victim.

of his wife. As he fingered the dress he asked for an explanation of the two holes which appeared in the top front.

"Those were caused by bullets," was the terse answer.

Officers sought to obtain the keys to the clergyman's car. Hetenyi claimed to have lost or misplaced them. Later, a search of his person yielded the keys.

The suspect's car, housed in a garage below his apartment, was examined closely. One .25 caliber bullet was found imbedded in the right-hand door. A bloody rag and a can of cleaning fluid were found in the car. A crude attempt had been made to remove stains from the front seat and floor.

Investigative Developments

The case developed rapidly. Investigating officers found that on Saturday, April 23, 1949, the clergyman had offered to pay a Buffalo gasoline station attendant double price to clean the dark brown stains, subsequently identified as human blood, from the upholstery of the car. The attendant had been unsuccessful in his effort.

On the same day, Hetenyi had sent a woman's coat to a Buffalo dry-cleaning establishment for the purpose of removing similar stains. He had left instructions to dye the coat dark blue. The suspect had sent his own suit to a Kenmore cleaner for removal of stains similar to those on the coat.

One of the most unusual aspects of the case developed when a witness told investigating officers that a man whom he definitely identified as Hetenyi had approached him, a complete stranger, at a bus stop in Buffalo on the night of April 22, and remarked that he was in a "quandary" as to what to do with his wife who was, he said, in need of psychiatric treatment. The witness wrote the name of a doctor on a slip of paper for the man. This was at approximately 8 o'clock. A few moments later a woman came out of a drug store and joined Hetenyi. The witness described her as being similar in appearance to the victim. The couple entered a car which was parked nearby and drove away.

It was disclosed that earlier that evening Hetenyi and his wife had kept an appointment with a Buffalo doctor who had treated the victim for a physical disorder.

A clerk in a Rochester hotel volunteered information that not long after midnight on April 23, 1949, a man whom he identified as Hetenyi, had asked for information relative to scenic spots in Rochester. He wished to view them that night inasmuch as he was leaving the city in the early hours of the morning. He was particularly interested in viewing the Genesee River, notwithstanding the fact that the clerk pointed out to him that little could be seen in the darkness.

Still another witness related that at approximately midnight of the same day, a man identical in appearance with Hetenyi, and who drove a car similar to the clergyman's, approached him at one end of the bridge near which the victim's body had subsequently been found, and inquired as to the depth of the water and direction of the current under the bridge.

A waitress in a Rochester restaurant near the bridge in question recalled that a man answering Hetenyi's description had ordered liquor and spaghetti at around midnight on the date of the alleged murder. He had left hurriedly after drinking the liquor and barely touching the spaghetti.

Another witness turned over to authorities a holster which she had found near the point in the river from which the body was recovered. The holster, suitable to accommodate a .25-caliber automatic, was of a type commonly manufactured in Texas. It was learned that the Hetenyis had lived in Texas before coming to western New York. A garage mechanic reported the fact that he had seen a holster lying on the car seat several months prior to the murder when he was repairing Hetenyi's car.

Most significant of all of the developments was the determination by a ballistics expert that the bullet taken from the door of Hetenyi's car had been fired by the same gun which fired the bullets taken from the body of the victim.

On April 26, a woman living in Oakfield, N. Y., called the *Rochester Times Union*. She had seen the picture of the victim in the paper. Apparently unaware that any identification had been effected, she stated that the picture was that of one Mrs. Jean Hetenyi who, with her husband, had lived in Oakfield for a period of time in 1948. She added that the photograph was a remarkable likeness of Mrs. Hetenyi.

The investigating authorities were very sure of their ground by April 27, 1949. On that day

Hetenyi was arraigned on a first degree murder charge in Monroe County Court.

Throughout the investigation Hetenyi disclosed a complex personality. He was in turn docile and stubborn, meek and violent, courteous and rude, amazingly composed, yet given to emotional outbursts. He related an unusual history beginning with his birth in Hungary. He allegedly earned the degree of doctor of philosophy from a foreign university, was ordained, fled in 1938 "to escape the Germans," and came to the United States with his mother. According to his story he pursued graduate studies at a midwestern university. This, however, was denied by university authorities. Hetenyi allegedly attended various schools and apparently was attached to three different religious groups. Prior to his wife's murder he had been relieved of his duties while undergoing psychiatric treatment and preparing a church directory. During this period also he was concerned with writing a book on juvenile delinquency.

The victim, born October 29, 1923, was a graduate of a west coast university and a talented violinist. She had been married to a young man who was killed in the battle of Leyte Gulf in 1944.

Constant dissension marked the marriage of the Hetenyis. On several occasions the victim had been subjected to severe beatings, during one of which she suffered the loss of a tooth. Neighbors had called police on the occasion of the last beating which occurred just 6 days prior to the disappearance of the victim.

The testimony of one witness later revealed that in the course of an argument punctuated with the cursing of Hetenyi, the victim had accused her husband of being "nothing but a devil in human form."

Hetenyi was committed for a sanity examination. Psychiatrists reported that he knew the nature and quality of his acts at the time of his wife's death.

On June 14, 1949, the subject, previously indicted for first degree murder, entered an automatic plea of not guilty. The dramatic, 2-week trial ended on December 16, 1949. The jury, after 6 hours of deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty in the second degree.

On January 16, 1950, Hetenyi was sentenced to from 50 years to life in Attica State Prison, Attica, N. Y.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Texas Takes To Air In Law Enforcement

At least four Texas sheriffs have adapted the airplane to the uses of law enforcement. Their experience has yielded some unique and interesting incidents and has resulted in the conclusion that the airplane is a most effective addition to the weapons used in combating crime.

Wharton

Sheriff T. W. Lane of Wharton, Tex., purchased a plane for his county on March 28, 1949—or, rather, the people of the county purchased it for the office. The story is an interesting one.

In one of his weekly news item reports dealing with the affairs of the sheriff's office, Sheriff Lane suggested that an airplane could be a very effective tool in law enforcement in the area; that if the people of Wharton County would make dollar contributions, such a plane might be purchased without hardship to anyone. It was pointed out that no large contributions should be given as the sheriff felt the plane ought to represent the people of Wharton County as a whole. This idea was proposed in January 1949. It was accepted enthusiastically. People in all walks of life sent dollar bills through the mail and delivered them personally. A detailed record was maintained of all contributions, which in approximately 40 days

reflected that 6,500 individuals had endorsed the idea.

Sheriff Lane is known to the people of his county by the nickname of "Buckshot." In commemoration of the manner in which the newly acquired plane was secured, the following inscription was painted on the motor hood: "The Spirit of the People by a Buck for Buck."

The names of all contributors, some from areas throughout the United States, were painted on the plane's fuselage. The plane itself is a four-passenger ship powered with a 165-horsepower motor. It is equipped with a 30-watt FM transmitter and a receiver on 37,260 kilocycles for police work. This radio easily covers a range of 150 miles from an altitude of 1,000 feet. It permits Sheriff Lane to keep in constant contact with his own centrally located radio station in the Wharton County jail and enables him to communicate with his two-way radio cars and with the main radio stations of the sheriff's office in Harris, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Colorado, and Fayette Counties, all of which sheriff's offices are on the same wave length. In addition to his police radio, Sheriff Lane equipped the plane with a regular AM navigation radio.

Sheriff Lane states that the plane has proven its worth in many ways. Though Wharton County embraces 1,079 square miles and has an estimated population of 60,000, he is able to traverse the entire county in a matter of minutes rather than hours, which would be the case in any patrol work by automobile. He estimates that the cost of maintaining the plane is approximately 5 to 6 cents a mile. This is an economy in the outlay of funds for transportation and manpower.

The plane is used regularly in transporting prisoners, taking insane people to the asylum, and in day to day investigative work. Recently Sheriff Lane had occasion to go to Brownsville, Tex., to handle an expedite interview in connection with a safe robbery job on which he was working in Wharton. Though the round trip was approxi-



Sheriff Lane with "The Spirit of the People."

mately 600 miles, Sheriff Lane, by use of the airplane, was able to perform the total travel in a little over 2 hours. This constituted a considerable savings in manpower and attendant costs of hotel expenses, meals, etc.

The plane has been used in transporting juvenile offenders to the Texas State Reformatory at Gatesville, Tex.

On all trips involving transportation of prisoners, the prisoner is given the choice of going by plane or automobile. While he states that there is no legal necessity for securing their consent to travel by plane, Sheriff Lane secures such consent as a matter of principle. Thus far all prisoners have generally approved their going by airplane.

In transporting prisoners, Sheriff Lane always has with him a licensed pilot so that there will be one other person in addition to the prisoner in the plane. The prisoner is placed in the rear seat. He is required to have his safety belt fastened at all times. The matter of handcuffs is discretionary. Their use is dependent upon the type of person being transported.

The task of capturing escaped prisoners has always been a difficult one when it is necessary to patrol large areas with a few men. Six prison farms of the Texas Penitentiary System are located in the close vicinity of Wharton County. Sheriff Lane has used his airplane on many occasions in locating and apprehending felons escaping from the penal farms. He advised of having talked to one such convict who remarked that it was generally known among the prisoners that the sheriff's airplane would be used in thwarting any escape attempt; therefore, when such an attempt is made, the convicts go in the opposite direction for fear of being spotted from the air.

The plane is available for emergency duty at all times. In order to care for emergency requests, the plane is equipped with a stretcher. Already it has served worth-while and humanitarian purposes. In one instance a very sick resident of the county wanted her son, stationed at Waco, Tex., present at her deathbed. The sheriff flew to Waco, returning the son who was enabled to see his mother prior to her death.

Sheriff Lane enthusiastically acclaims the use of the airplane as an aid to law enforcement and to the people of the county in general. It has, he says, resulted in a much closer relationship between him and the people of the community.

Victoria County

William F. Crawford, sheriff of Victoria County, Tex., also appreciates the value of the airplane in law enforcement. His county recently secured a plane purchased through funds also voluntarily donated by a group of public-spirited citizens in the community.



Sheriff Crawford and Victoria County's plane.

Sheriff Crawford, located 66 miles southwest of Wharton, believes that the airplane and radio are the two weapons which give the modern law-enforcement officer an advantage over the criminal. He reasons, logically, that the outlaw can get practically any type of automobile, but that police radios and the modern airplane are beyond the means of most criminals. This gives the advantage, where it rightfully belongs, to the modern law-enforcement officer.

Bill Crawford does not expect his airplane to replace his automobile, but he does feel that his new weapon can be used advantageously in connection with his work. He reports that his county, consisting of some 900 square miles, can be patrolled by means of his plane in less than 2 hours, whereas by automobile it would take days.

Sheriff Crawford's airplane likewise is equipped with police radio, enabling him to maintain constant contact with his own two-way radio patrol cars, as well as his central station in the Victoria sheriff's office. The plane is a four-passenger ship of all metal construction, powered by a 145-horsepower motor. It has all of the latest safety devices, including a cross-wind landing gear and an Omni-Directional VHF Radio. This equipment is endorsed by CAA.

Cattle rustling has always been a problem for the Texas sheriff. The thief generally operates at night, using a light pick-up truck to get near the herd, where the animal is roped, placed in the truck and carted off. Sheriff Crawford advises that he has used his airplane to good advantage in investigating cattle theft cases by being able to survey even remote sections of the country from the air. By means of his landing lights he has been able to note the description of the truck and in some instances the license number. He is able to check by police radio to determine the car owner and thus determine quickly and easily whether the truck is on legitimate business or whether it is actually being used in the stealing of cattle.

Sheriff Crawford advises that a great deal of time and money is spent by the average sheriff's office in transporting prisoners. For comparative purposes he keeps a record of costs, both as to the airplane and the county-owned automobile. To illustrate the costs of travel by both plane and car, Sheriff Crawford gave the comparative costs of a 2,000-mile round trip to St. Charles, Mo., from Victoria, Tex.

COST BY AUTO

2,000 miles at 10 cents-----	\$200. 00
Oil and meals (2 men, 4 days)-----	45. 00
Prisoner's meals, 2 days-----	7. 50
Salary, 2 men, 4 days each, 80 hours at 75 cents---	60.00
Total -----	312. 50

COST BY PLANE

(Gas, oil, and hangar) 92.3 gallons of gas, 3 pints of oil-----	\$35. 48
Meals and room-----	14. 55
Pilot hire-----	40. 00
Insurance and depreciation on plane-----	16. 00
Salary, 1 man, 15 hours at 75 cents-----	11. 25
Total -----	117. 28

Sheriff Crawford's records indicate that the operating and upkeep costs of the plane run about 5½ cents a mile. A large part of the savings on long trips result from the reduced traveling expenses and labor savings. Sheriff Crawford employs a licensed commercial pilot when he transports prisoners so that there will be two pilots aboard to provide an extra margin of safety. His pilot, who is also a deputy sheriff, is a CAA licensed flying instructor who has been flying since 1924. Sheriff Crawford emphasizes that any officer planning to use an airplane should make adequate safety provisions.

The plane utilized by Sheriff Crawford is equipped to carry sick persons through use of a stretcher and in such cases it will accommodate the pilot, patient, and attendant.

Inasmuch as the plane was purchased by private persons, it is available to the people of Victoria County without cost, in the event it is needed during an emergency.

Sheriff Crawford expects that time will multiply the ways in which law-enforcement officers can use airplanes and that it will become an increasingly effective weapon when the public becomes acquainted with its many uses. He feels that it isn't enough just to keep up in the business of law enforcement; you have to be out in front. He plans to do just that by use of the radio, airplane, and any other weapon modern science can produce.

Beaumont

Charley H. Meyer, Beaumont, assumed his duties as sheriff of Jefferson County on January 1, 1947. Shortly afterward a number of public-spirited individuals purchased a single-motor plane and gave it to the sheriff's office to assist in the enforcement of the laws of the county. The plane carries FM radio equipment, with which it is possible to communicate with the Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Orange, Tex., police departments, as well as with the sheriff's car, and vice versa.

The plane is based at the Beaumont Municipal Airport about 6 miles west of Beaumont, Tex. It is generally piloted by Deputy Glenn Leighton, a Navy veteran. Deputy T. O. Grant usually flies with Leighton and serves as the communications officer.



Sheriff Meyer gives instructions to Deputies Leighton and Grant.

Sheriff Meyer advises that the sheriff's office at Beaumont was the first sheriff's office in Texas to operate its own plane. Prior to this, he said, his office used whatever they could beg or borrow from private individuals or flying schools.

Sheriff Meyer advises that the plane has been used very successfully for aerial searches for missing hunters, missing small crafts, drowning victims, and stolen automobiles.

In March 1949, the plane was used in locating the body of a person murdered near Nome, Tex. An individual advised the sheriff's office that a man had been killed about 9 miles out of Beaumont. Automobiles from the sheriff's office and police department were dispatched to the vicinity. A 5-hour search was conducted without success. The plane was dispatched to the area and after 25 minutes those aboard were able to advise officers on the ground as to the exact location of the body.

Parachuting Team

In September 1949, the sheriff's office added a parachuting team, consisting of Deputy Sheriff Leighton and Max Council, special deputy sheriff of Port Arthur, Tex. Last year a hunter, lost in the marshland, was spotted 2 days later from the air. One of the officers parachuted to the ground near the hunter with food, medicine, and clothing. Two hours later a rescue party was en route and the hunter was taken out of the marsh. The sheriff advised that this was the first such service offered in the State of Texas and probably the first offered by a sheriff's office in the United States. Arrangements are being made to obtain first-aid kits and two-way radio equipment.

Sheriff Meyer advises that he has received considerable favorable publicity concerning the operation of the plane in the local newspapers. The plane has been used successfully in recovering stolen automobiles which had been abandoned. Densely wooded sections of Jefferson County are not usually patrolled by car.

Calhoun County

Leonard M. Fisher, sheriff of Calhoun County, Port Lavaca, Tex., also utilizes an airplane in his law-enforcement work. Sheriff Fisher was first elected sheriff of Calhoun County in 1943. He has had two planes, one of which was personally owned. His present plane is a two-seater 1946



Sheriff Fisher stands beside one of the two planes used by his office.

model having 65 horsepower. It is equipped with life preservers, note streamers, smoke bombs, tear gas, and a sawed-off shotgun.

Sheriff Fisher has found the plane to be of great value in law-enforcement work. The terrain of Calhoun County is coastal plain, very suitable to air patrol. The county has 300 or 400 miles of coast line with numerous islands off the coast. Sheriff Fisher advises that it is possible to patrol the whole county in 2½ hours from the air, whereas it would take 2 weeks by land. He utilizes two landing strips in the county; however, the plane is light enough to land almost any place.

Sheriff Fisher utilizes a cub float plane to spot wrecks and drownings.

He has used this plane for giving storm warnings, locating stolen and strayed boats, sending messages to radio-equipped shrimp boats, checking damage done by storms, and evaluating the loss for the Red Cross, patrolling for cattle thieves, photographing areas, locating lost or abandoned automobiles, etc.

Conclusion

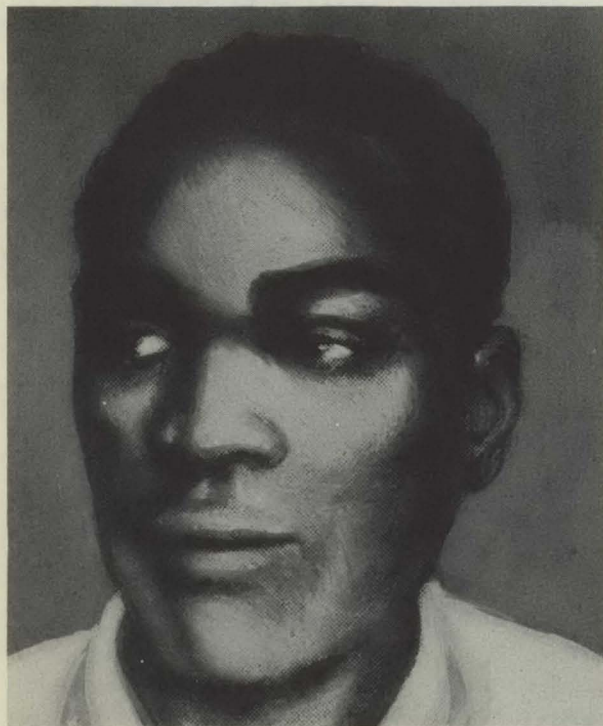
On one occasion the hideout of an Army deserter was located and marked. The deserter, who apparently had lived for some time in the place, was gone. Evidence of his presence was indicated by articles of food and clothing and a quantity of machine-gun bullets.

The airplane has proved its worth in different fields; its utilization in law enforcement is proving its value anew.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREEMAN REESE, *Deserter, Fugitive*

Authorities of New Scotland Yard, London, S. W. 1, England, are deeply interested in securing any information which may lead to the apprehension of Freeman Reese, wanted in connection with the murder of a police officer in Burton-on-Trent, England.



Freeman Reese.

Reese, ASN 34071135, a private in the United States Army, escaped from military confinement at Lichfield, England, on November 18, 1944. During the night of May 28-29, 1946, Reese reportedly was discovered in the act of stealing a safe in Staffordshire, England. A police constable who sighted the subject wheeling the safe away gave chase. As the constable rounded a corner he was struck on the head. The officer later died of the injury inflicted upon him, allegedly by Subject Reese.

Wanted for Murder in Staffordshire

Freeman Reese is described as follows:

Height.....	About 6 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 2 inches.
Weight.....	158½ pounds to 160 pounds.
Build.....	Medium; slender.
Race.....	Negro.
Nationality.....	American.
Complexion.....	Brown; dark.
Eyes.....	Brown.
Hair.....	Black.
Scars.....	Scars on right arm; scars on left and right side of chin.
Date of birth.....	November 21, 1919 or April 23, 1919.
Fingerprint classification.....	<u>16 M 5 U OII 11</u> <u>I 1 U OIO</u>
C. R. O. No.....	28406-1946.

Reese's civilian occupations were those of a chauffeur and mill worker. He has lived at Vivian, La., and Jefferson, Tex. Reese was arrested for burglary and larceny in August 1939, in Shreveport, La.

Police forces are asked to search their fingerprint records to ascertain if Reese has come to their attention, possibly under an alias.

Any information which might lead to the apprehension of Freeman Reese should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The Fugitive Felon Act

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Custody or Confinement After Conviction and Unlawful Flight to Avoid Giving Testimony

The attention of law-enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and institutions is directed to the provisions of the Fugitive Felon Act (title 18, U. S. Code, sec. 1073).

Purpose of Statute

The Fugitive Felon Act was enacted May 18, 1934. Its purpose was to permit the Federal Government to assist State and local law-enforcement agencies in securing custody of law violators who had fled interstate to avoid prosecution for certain specified crimes. One portion of the statute made pro-

vision for similar assistance in locating witnesses who had fled interstate. The statute was amended on August 2, 1946, to cover individuals who fled interstate to avoid custody or confinement after conviction for one or more of the crimes named in the statute.

Scope of Statute

As most recently amended, effective September 1, 1948, the statute provides a penalty for whoever travels in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction, under the laws of the place from which he flees, for the crimes of murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing offenses as they are defined either at common law or by the laws of the place from which the fugitive flees. It will be seen that any individual wanted for prosecution, or who may have escaped from custody after conviction for one or more of the specified offenses and thereafter flees from the State, has violated this statute.

This statute also provides an opportunity to cause the apprehension of fugitive witnesses who have fled in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in which there is charged the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction to conduct investigations under the Fugitive Felon Act lies in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A maximum penalty of \$5,000 fine and 5 years' imprisonment is provided for violation of the statute.

Heel Print Evidence

During the night of May 12, 1949, and the following early morning, Kenneth David Kenoyer burglarized the Elks' Club and the American Legion Club in Gallup, N. Mex. The loot included several bottles of liquor and a quantity of silver coins.

Kenoyer's departure from Gallup was a hurried affair. He paid his hotel bill, and that of his woman companion, in silver coin. Payment for breakfast and for bus tickets to Phoenix, Ariz.,

also was made with silver.

The investigating officer, Sheriff D. F. Mollick, followed the trail of silver coins. When he learned that Kenoyer had boarded the bus for Phoenix, he informed authorities in that city. Kenoyer and his companion were arrested upon arrival.

Sheriff Mollick found heel prints, apparently made by the burglar, on pieces of paper at the scene of both burglaries. These heel prints, together with the suspect's shoes, were forwarded, subsequently, to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

The Laboratory reported that the heel print found at the Elks' Club was produced by Kenoyer's right shoe; the heel print found at the American Legion Club had been made by his left shoe.

The subject, on learning that an FBI Laboratory examiner was coming to testify at the trial, entered a plea of guilty. He received a 5-year suspended sentence and was fined \$350.

Identification School

An identification school for authorized law-enforcement officers was held at the Northern Idaho College of Education, Lewiston, Idaho, from October 31, 1949, to November 4, 1949, inclusive. Twenty-three officers attended the school which was sponsored by the FBI. A special agent instructor conducted the work which consisted of basic identification training. This included the taking, classifying, and sequencing of fingerprints. Additional study covered the development of latent fingerprints, and instruction in the photographing and lifting of latents.

The course was not restricted to the classroom. Work with latent fingerprints included a problem in which the officers were assigned to dust three different automobiles. In connection with this, if any latents were discovered, the officers made complete notes of their findings, photographed the prints, dusted the latents, photographed the dusted fingerprints and lifted them from the automobile. Further instruction was given as to the proper procedure in identifying and preserving fingerprint evidence.

Progress of the school was covered daily by the local newspapers. Great interest was evinced by both attending officers and citizens of the community. One man, an officer of the Burley, Idaho, Police Department, traveled 450 miles to attend the course.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern reproduced this month meets the minimum requirements for a whorl. It possesses two deltas (D) and there is at least one recurving ridge in front of each delta. Since

the line placed between the two deltas does not touch a recurving ridge in front of the right delta the pattern is classified as a whorl of the central pocket loop type.