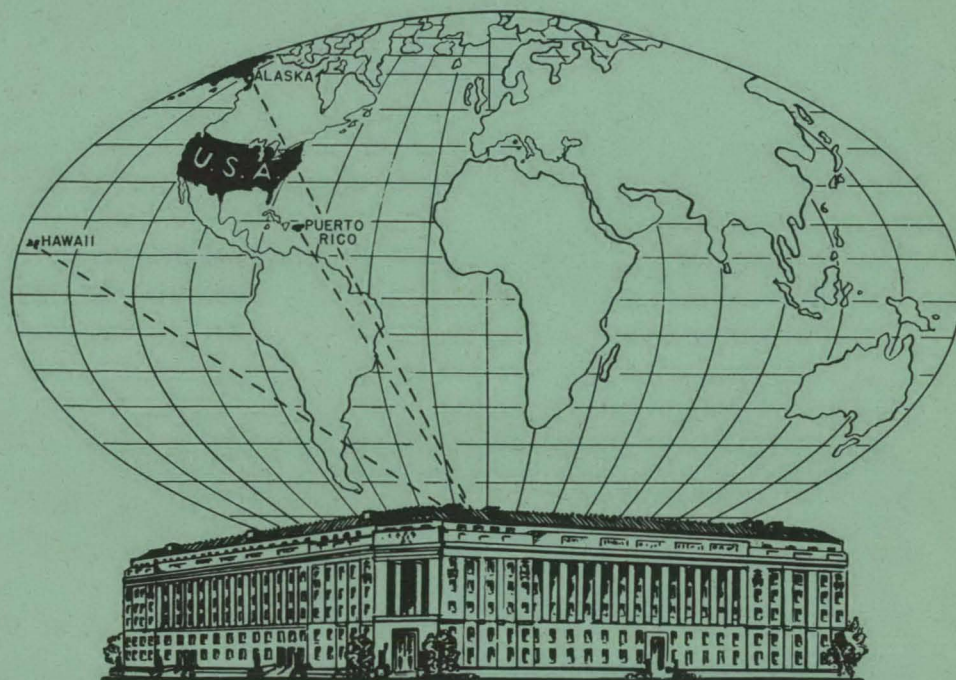


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1947

March



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 16

No. 3

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



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



March 1, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NUMBER _____

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Souvenir weapons in the hands of seasoned criminals and irresponsible youth are a constant danger to law enforcement officers and law-abiding citizens.

On December 13, 1946, a Washington, D. C., police officer was shot and killed by a fourteen-year-old boy seeking to evade capture by another officer. Darting from between two parked cars the youth fired point blank at the policeman, his bullet piercing the man's chest near the heart. A passerby, hoping to secure the officer's gun and halt the fleeing boy by shooting him, was stopped in his attempt by the dying officer. The latter, aware of the extreme youth of his assailant, refused to relinquish the gun. Apprehended a block and a half distant, the boy was divested of the murder weapon, a German Luger, admittedly filched from the pocket of a soldier.

On Christmas Eve, December 24, 1946, at one o'clock in the morning a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, patrolman, noting two teen-age boys breaking milk bottles, approached the pair and began questioning them. He learned that they were running away. Telling them that home was the best place for a pair of fifteen-year-olds, the officer asked them to accompany him to the station where, he said, he would get in touch with their families. They started to walk toward the station. One of the juveniles lagged a bit behind. Jerking out a gun he thrust it against the officer and fired, striking the latter in the arm. A second shot felled the wounded man who was then beaten over the head with his own night stick. The killer snatched the officer's service revolver, fired a last shot at the dying man and fled with his companion. Apprehended later, the juvenile was found to be armed with a Luger pistol and two knives - souvenir weapons which his officer-father had brought back from overseas - in addition to the murdered officer's stolen service revolver.

The list of fatalities accountable to souvenir weapons is growing. Unless some measure of control is applied, an already serious problem will reach even more acute proportions. The influx of souvenir weapons in itself is dangerous, for though harmless while in the possession of the veteran, change of ownership through gift, sale or theft may place them in less reliable hands.

Souvenir weapons in the hands of irresponsible juveniles or adults serve as an inducement to, and present broader opportunities for, the commission of crimes. In such hands also, the hardened criminal, shut off from legal sources of securing weapons, finds an accessible arsenal to aid him in continuing his depredations.

Law enforcement at best is hazardous work. Today, both citizen and police officer are placed in unnecessary jeopardy through voluminous traffic in souvenir weapons.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

RED FASCISM IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

By

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Reprinted from "The American Magazine," February, 1947)

The objective of the Communist Party of the United States of America is the destruction of the American way of life.

The disastrous consequences of its advances, unless halted, will bring the same terror, oppression, and tyranny that the forces of Fascism would impose upon us. Both are ways of life that are alien to America. The Red scourge of Communism in America is boring its way through our land like a termite. Its power and influence are out of proportion to its membership.

Too often, liberty-loving Americans dismiss the menace of Red Fascism as inconsequential. They judge its followers as a vocal group of malcontents attracting a lunatic fringe. They forget that Communism is a cold, harsh, and ruthless system which builds slowly but inexorably to the day when our democratic government will be superseded by a Godless, tyrannical, Communist dictatorship in the United States.

The American Communist, on the basis of his own teachings and his own statements, must be placed in the same category as the Ku Klux Klan, the now defunct German-American Bund, and other totalitarian groups. Instead of the KKK's hooded nightshirt, the American Communist is cloaked in stealth and intrigue. As common criminals seek the cover of darkness, Communists, behind the protection of false fronts, carry on their sinister and vicious program, intent on swindling and robbing Americans of their heritage of freedom.

The Communist movement in America dates back to 1919. Its party, like a whirling dervish, has changed its name and its party line whenever expedient. Never has it abandoned its fundamental principle of Leninism by failing in "displaying maximum flexibility in their tactics."

It has operated underground, on the surface, and behind hundreds of fronts. Party members are constantly admonished, "Whatever changes we may make...the fundamental objectives and characteristics of our Party will remain," and, "What Communists do not change, of course, is their strategic aim - the proletariat revolution and Socialism."

No member of standing in the Party, which "bases itself upon the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism," can hide behind the shield of ignorance of the true revolutionary intent of the American Communist Party. Its latest constitution specifically provides, "All members shall strive to acquire an understanding of the fundamentals of Marxism and at all times aim to apply Communist consciousness, understanding, responsibility, and initiative in their work and activity." In short, become a revolutionist, for that is what Marxism stands for! Karl Marx was the creator of modern Communism; V. I. Lenin was the strategist who translated Marx's theory into action.

As "Marxism-Leninism... guides our Party and the masses in the struggle," the Communist Party fervently brings its "Marxist-Leninist analysis of the United States as an imperialistic country to the masses."

Hence, last fall, the Party launched an intensive training program for the 15,000 new Party members, as well as for the older ones.

In September and October, teachers were selected and given special training. The three-month training program, scheduled for November, was based on self-study guides, including a glossary of terms, central questions, and supplementing facts prepared by the National Educational Department. Textbooks included such standard Communist works as "The Communist Manifesto," "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," the writings of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and the writings and speeches of American Communist leaders. No Party school would be complete without regular references to the "Daily Worker," "Political Affairs," the monthly theoretical organ of the Party, and other Communist publications.

Every Communist is taught the basic principles of organization, agitation, and propaganda, for the teachings of "Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin...enable the Party to direct the struggles of the working class along the correct line and to gain victories while avoiding unnecessary sacrifices." By "these teachings the Communist Party is able to find the best methods of struggle...against capitalism," as the Party "leads the working class in the fight for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism for... the establishment of a Socialist Soviet Republic in the United States."

American Communists are the first to admit that before they can foment their revolution certain conditions must be met. These are outlined by Lenin, "...for revolution it is essential, first, that a majority of the workers... should fully understand the necessity for revolution and be ready to sacrifice their lives for it; secondly, that the ruling classes be in a state of governmental crises which draws even the most backward masses into politics...weakens the government, and makes it possible for the revolutionaries to overthrow it rapidly."

To that end the Communists are eternally on the alert to mobilize and extend their forces; then either to create or to seize upon a crisis as a springboard to revolution. A Communist pamphleteer proclaimed that they go to legislatures, not to secure legislation to aid capitalism, "but to be a monkey-wrench in their machinery, preventing it from working smoothly." A former Communist Party organizer quite openly admitted that a good economic situation does not serve the Communist Party, as it "realizes that a revolutionary movement can only be built among the people who have a grievance, real or imagined or invented."

Every strike is closely watched by Communist observers, for "out of every struggle the workers can gain experience that will teach them the correctness of its revolutionary policies and tactics and win their confidence and support."

The world's foremost authority on Communism has already laid down the Party line to American Communists: "I think the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will develop in America. And when a revolutionary crisis develops in America, that will be the beginning of the end of world capitalism as a whole. It is essential that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting that historical moment fully prepared

(Continued on Page 13)

Recovering Drowned Victims

(Continued from February Issue)

It is common practice for rescuers to isolate the area where the victim was last seen by lowering a fishnet to keep the body from washing away. The space within the confines of the net is then dragged from the rowboat. Reasonably long laps are made and each time the return route overlaps the area previously dragged by at least two feet. The dragging goes back and forth in the direction of the outgoing current or tide.



OFFICERS IN JERSEY CITY, N.J.,
PROCEEDING TO THE SCENE OF A
DROWNING

Aircraft have been used on several occasions involving water casualties. Successful use of aircraft in spotting a body is dependent upon the clarity of the water, the nature of the water bed, weather conditions and the smoothness of the surface. The smoother and clearer the water, the better the results.

Before dragging operations begin, the rescuers must know the approximate area where the victim submerged. Witnesses should be questioned thoroughly. They should be given an opportunity to point out the exact spot where the victim was last seen in relation to where they were standing when the accident occurred. The witnesses may unconsciously line up the site of an accident with a tree, rock, or other fixed point on the opposite shore. The interviewing officer should have this in mind while questioning them.

If it is believed that the body lies near shore or bridge pilings, a single ball-type grappling iron with three codfish hooks may be used. This system is less methodical than other types of dragging but it is generally impossible to tow drags from a boat close to a sea wall or wharf where stumps and pilings will hinder underwater operations.

The ball-type grappling iron can be made from a small iron ball six to eight pounds in weight. Suitable holes should be drilled in it. A large eye bolt is usually inserted as a means of fastening

drag lines. Three additional holes should be drilled in the ball, eye bolts inserted and ten-inch lengths of sash chain should be suspended. Hooks are fastened to the free ends of the chain. Triple codfish hooks, sharp pointed and barbed, are normally used. Two-inch, three-inch, or eleven diagonal hole triple codfish hooks are examples. Single hooks may be placed together to form one triple hook if necessary.

Three-strand, three-eighths of an inch rope is quite suitable. The ends should be wrapped to prevent unraveling. Patented slide-hook fasteners may be fastened to the ends that will fit on the grappling irons. Small net-type floats near the ends of the line will insure recovery if the operator inadvertently lets it slip from his grasp. Four or five different lengths of line should be available for varying water depths.

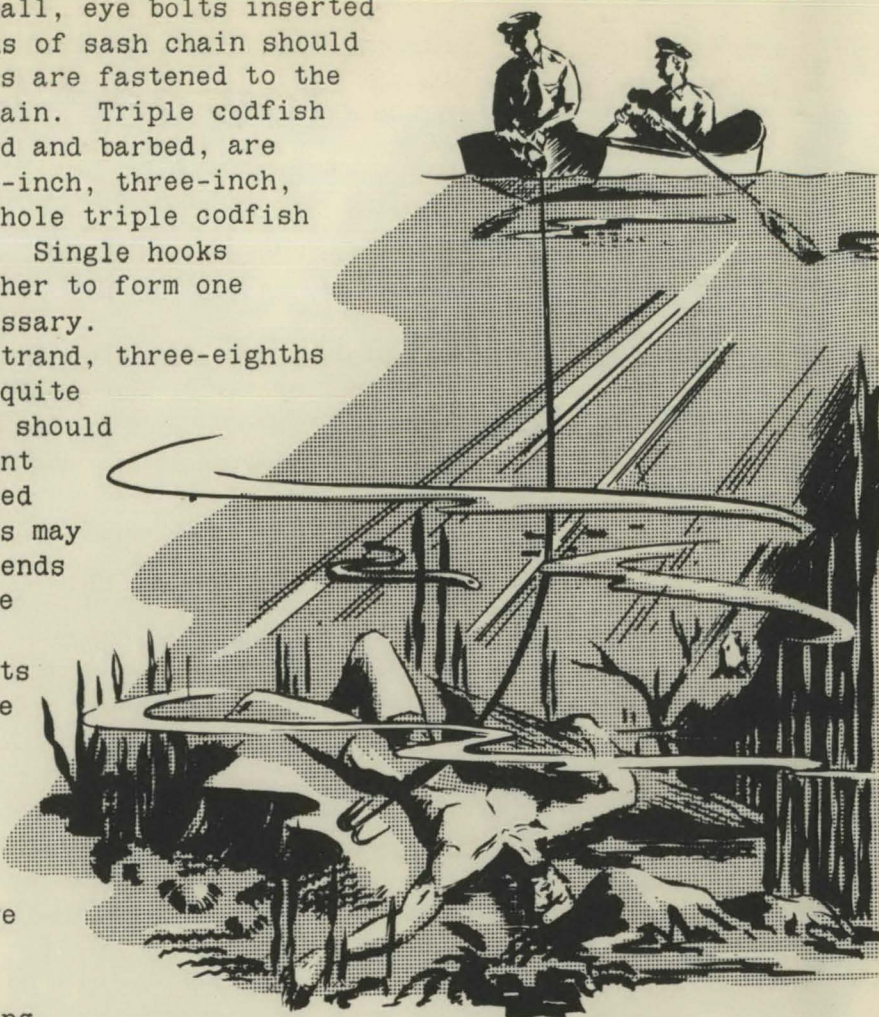
Marking buoys may be made from available materials such as small hot water boilers, galvanized tanks, or metal cans.

In harbor areas the possibility exists that a body may be caught in propeller screws and dragged some distance from the point of submersion.

If the area to be covered has been dragged once (sufficient overlapping allowed) without success, the same procedure should be repeated diagonally. If more than one boat is available, the area may be covered in different directions at the same time, but always at a slow, systematic pace, pulling steadily and uniformly. A floating object thrown into the water may reveal where a current will carry the victim.

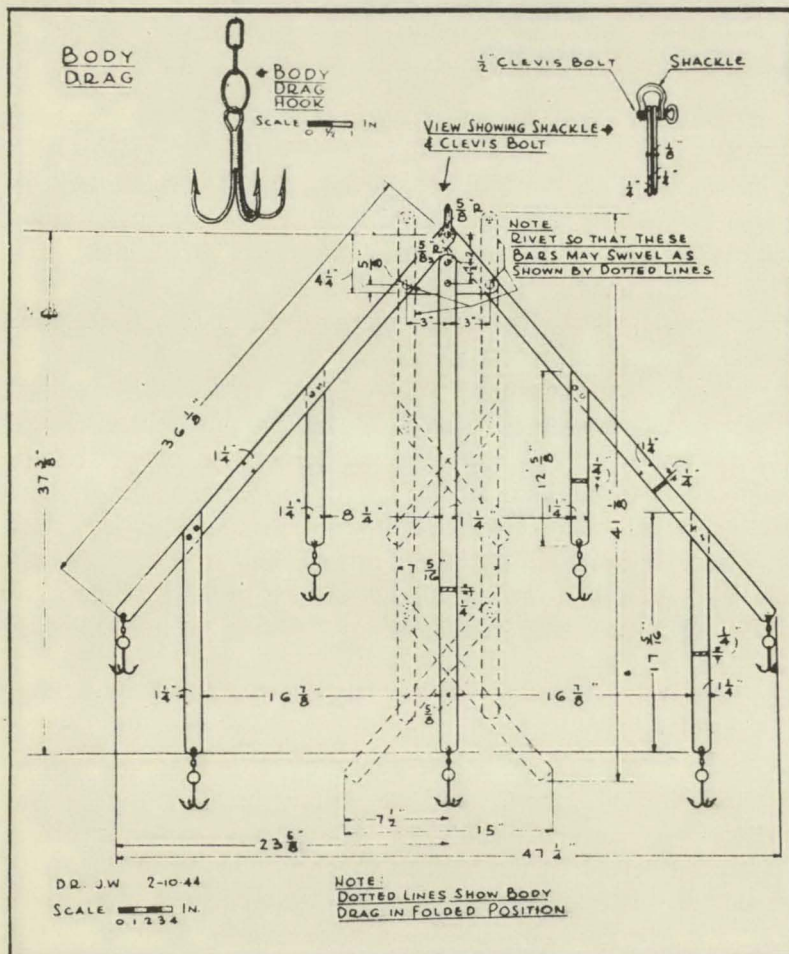
Contacts with the body are usually perceptible. However, debris may hamper operations and any object contacted should be brought up to determine its nature. Some rescue squads have given members practice in dragging work by placing in the water a dummy made of rags, a sack of trash, a rolled up mattress, or some other substitute approximating the buoyancy characteristic of a human body.

Members of the Delaware State Police suggest intermittent quick jerks of the drag line to which the hooks are attached at intervals of ap-



proximately one foot, inasmuch as they found that the dragging hooks have a tendency to ride the water if the boat merely pulls the hooks. Their experience points out that a body doesn't move once it settles to the bottom, and also that depth of water and swiftness of current are the two most important factors to be considered in the grappling process. In the case of the latter, it may be necessary to wait for a change of tides, however, if there is a possibility that the victim is alive grappling should be started immediately regardless of the remoteness of the chance of locating him. If the current is extremely swift, the best time for grappling is at the beginning of the change of tide.

Lieutenant Floyd Maloney of the Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Police Department, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, points out that a knowledge of the river or lake will assist rescuers and help limit the area of



SAVE-A-LIFE DRAG WAS PERFECTED AND PATENTED BY SCOUT EXECUTIVE HOWARD GATLEY, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. IT IS REPRODUCED WITH HIS PERMISSION.

THE V-SHAPE PERMITS THE DRAG TO BE USED WITH A MINIMUM OF WEED COLLECTION. THE CLEVIS PIN CAN BE REMOVED SO THAT THE DRAG WILL FOLD FLAT. STAGGERING THE LENGTH OF THE SINKERS PERMITS THE USE OF SEVEN HOOKS ON A FOUR-FOOT DRAG WITHOUT DANGER OF FOULING. THE SNAPS HOLDING THE HOOKS TO THE CHAINS WILL PULL APART IF THE HOOKS LODGE ON AN IMMOVABLE OBJECT.

MR. GATLEY POINTS OUT THAT THESE DRAGS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE SUPPLY SERVICE OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO OR SAN FRANCISCO OFFICES.

search. Frequent drownings are caused by sudden drop-offs, ledges or obstructions which may render the diver unconscious. Knowledge of conditions of the water bed facilitates action in locating the victim.



BOAT TRAILER AND DRAG USED IN CHIPPEWA FALLS

Officers in Detroit, Michigan, report that bodies drowned in lakes will usually be found within an area close to the point of submergence. Float markings are suggested, and light or heavy weights for the drag, depending on surface roughness or smoothness of the water bed.

Recoveries from rivers in this sector reveal that on occasion a body will move several miles downstream from the point of submergence, or it may lodge immediately and move no appreciable distance. It is suggested that the search be started at a sandbar or shallow in the river downstream from the point of submergence. The boat is allowed to drift downstream dragging the hooks. It should be guided to insure complete coverage and if this process is unsuccessful, a shore to shore cross-stream drag should be effected. Meanwhile, search along the shore may be conducted with probing poles, particularly around stumps, boulders or other obstacles extending into the river, as well as the area surrounding abutments of bridges.

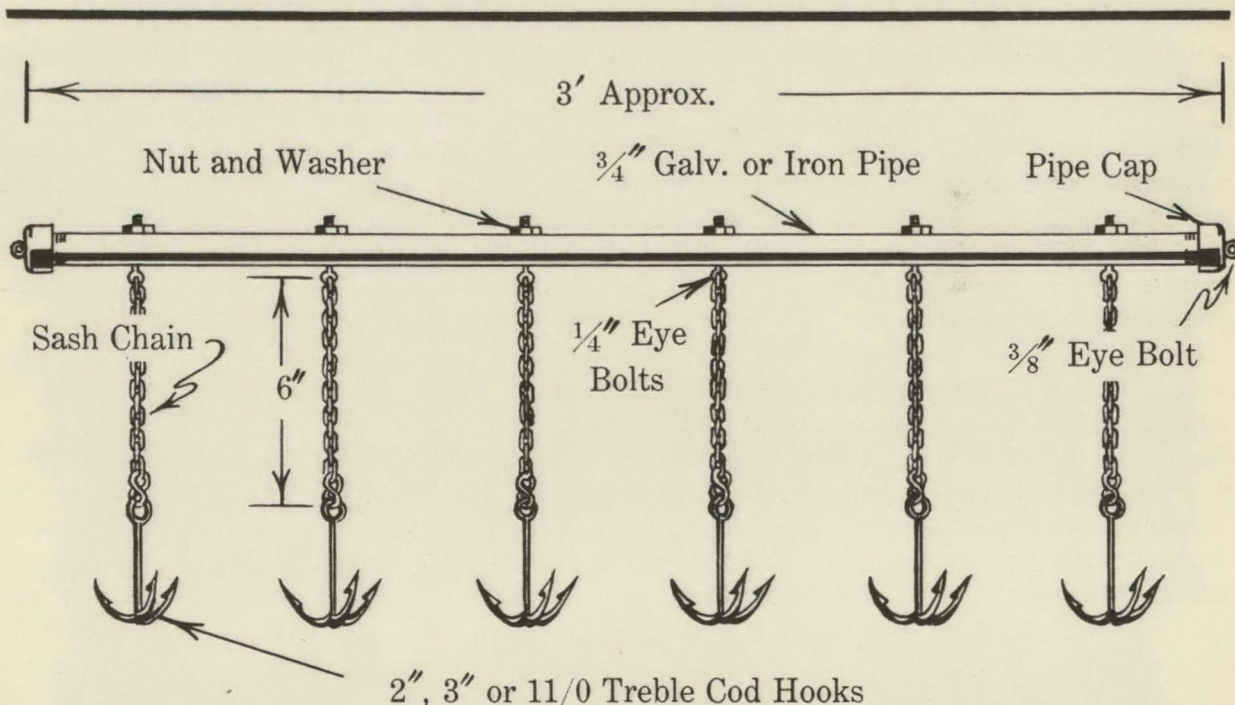
When the grappling hooks are made of sufficiently soft material they will straighten out if they are caught in an immovable object and a strong steady pull is maintained. They should, of course, be recurved properly if this occurs, before they are returned to the water.

Ocean rescues make the use of a boat practically essential. Information regarding such rescues in Florida has been received from Captain of Detectives Earl Carpenter of the Miami Beach Police Department, Captain of Detectives Eddie Melchen of the Miami Police Department and Mr. William W. Meyers, a fireman attached to the Miami, Florida, Police Department, and other officers.

In a period of ten or twelve years, only five or six drownings have occurred at Miami Beach. In every case the bodies came to the surface and recovery was relatively simple. It was only necessary to place a

rope about the corpse and tow it to shore by rowboat. Normally, if the body is on the bottom, it can be seen from the surface and may be obtained by diving or by use of a grappling hook.

Miami's emergency rescue squad is under the direct supervision of the Fire Department which in turn comes under the Director of Public



BAR GRAPPLING IRON

THIS TYPE OF DRAG HAS BEEN USED IN NEW JERSEY

Safety who is also responsible for the functions of the local police department. All of the personnel of the emergency rescue service are First Aid graduates.

Diving operations appear to be more widely used in this area than grappling methods. However, additional dangers are attendant.

In one instance the Miami rescue squad was called at 9:00 in the evening for assistance along the Okeechobee Canal, fourteen miles from their headquarters. An elderly man had fallen from an unstable boat and was caught in eel grass which grew in lengths of from two to fifteen feet. Obviously grappling equipment was useless. Diving operations were continued for approximately fifteen hours, however, since this squad follows a procedure which will insure that everything which possibly can be done in rescue work is done. (Many groups continue use of the respirator for at least four hours or until a doctor pronounces the victim dead.)

Diving in eel grass is particularly hazardous. In this case, when the victim was finally located at a point nearly one hundred yards

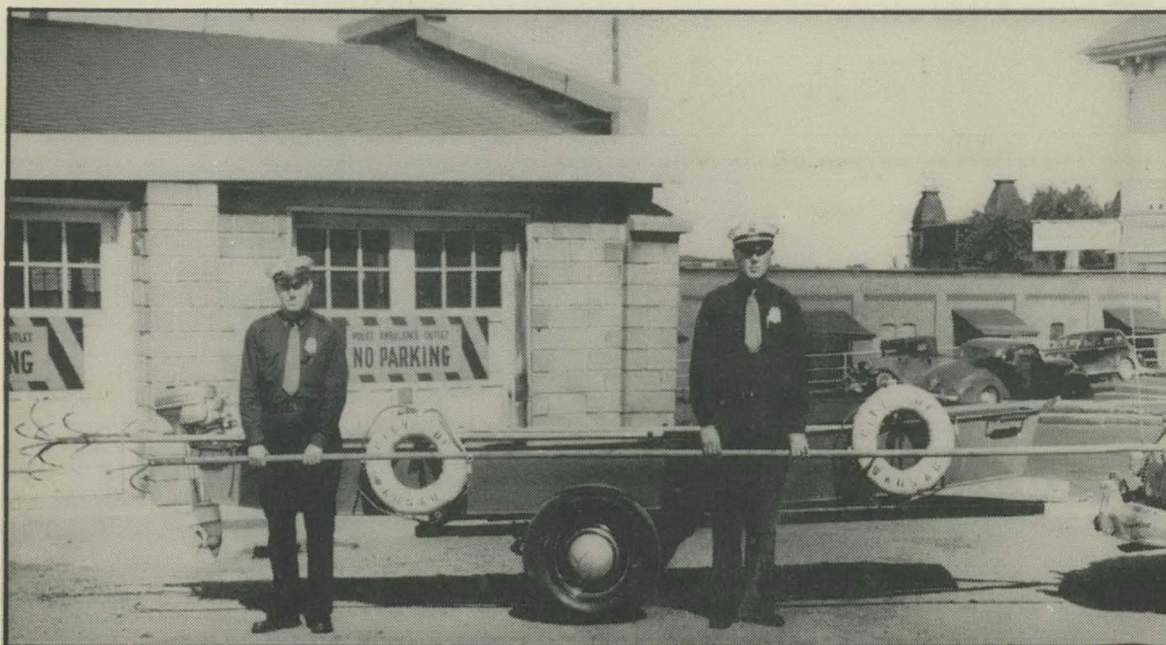
away in the almost impenetrable grass, he was almost completely destroyed by crabs. The diver assigned to handle most of the operations had the major portion of his clothes, including heavy water boots and rubber rain cape, cut to ribbons. The diver's flesh was pierced a number of times by crabs. He related that as many as fifteen were clinging to his arms and legs at a time.

The diver's work was made more hazardous by dozens of poisonous water moccasins. He was unaware of them during the night operations, but on the next day police officers killed a number of the snakes swimming near him.

The time element is vital if a drowning victim is to be revived. It is necessary that he be recovered and artificial respiration instituted within four to five minutes after his final submergence. There are cases where a victim has been saved after a much longer period. These are few and far between. New Jersey officers advise that they revived a victim after he had been submerged for approximately 20 minutes. However, pneumonia resulted and the victim died three days later. An officer in the Will County Sheriff's Office, states that he has known of a victim being revived after forty minutes submersion, but that in many instances where the time was much shorter, all efforts failed.

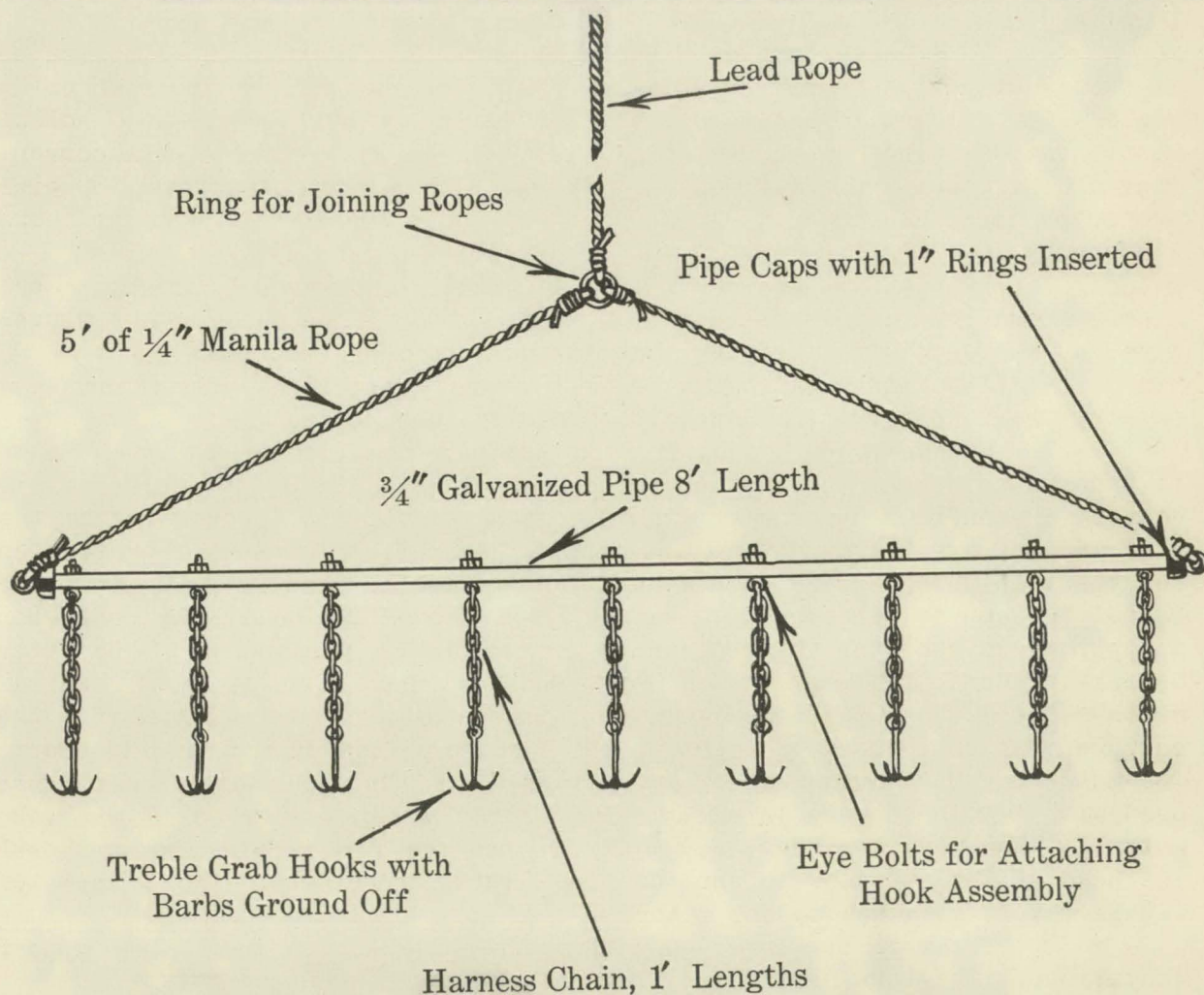
Mr. Treola reports that a fifteen-year-old girl, submerged for approximately ten minutes off Clearwater Beach, Florida, was revived within ten minutes after artificial respiration was applied. He mentions another case in which two women were rescued after being under water for three minutes. Both revived after five minutes of artificial respiration.

If the victim has been recovered by use of boat, resuscitation



CHIEF OF POLICE EVERETT GLEASON (FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATE) AND FIRE CHIEF ARTHUR BUSS IN WAUSAU, WISCONSIN, FURNISHED THE ABOVE PICTURE OF A BOAT TRAILER ATTACHED TO A TOWING SQUAD CAR

work should begin immediately. No time should be lost looking for a comfortable place to work. The victim's head should be slightly lower than his feet, if possible, and artificial respiration should be kept up until he has recovered or been pronounced dead by a doctor, even though it must be continued for hours. The Schaefer Prone Method of Artificial Respiration is utilized by many organizations. It is recommended that, if available, an inhalator be used in conjunction with the application of artificial respiration. Stimulants should never be given until the victim has thoroughly revived, and these should be limited to tea, coffee or spirits of ammonia. Alcoholic spirits must never be administered.



THE BAR METHOD OF RECOVERY SUGGESTED BY LIEUTENANT KENNETH T. BOWMAN OF THE LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, POLICE DEPARTMENT, FOR USE IN STILL WATER, PREFERABLY LAKES

In spite of all efforts at recovery, occasionally the bodies of victims are not retrieved until a number of days have elapsed. A body submerged in water for a substantial period of time deteriorates rapidly. If it is not in too bad condition, a rope or chain may be placed under the armpits, over the chest, fastened, and the body then may be towed in and beached. Or, it may be necessary to use a fishnet to recover the victim if disintegration is advanced. Because of the attendant filth from a water-soaked dead body, it is always unwise to attempt to place it in the rescue boat.

One contributor suggests that, after the doctor pronounces the victim dead, (in cases of lengthy submersion only) the body be returned to the water, carefully secured and be kept submerged until an undertaker arrives to take charge. The purpose of this is to prevent the body from turning black.

The recovery of drowning victims after nightfall is complicated at best. Without essential equipment it becomes virtually impossible. A sealed-beam automobile headlight, attached to a metal pole with a hollow center so that wires can be extended through it to the source of the current (any ordinary wet cell automobile battery) has proved effective. A wire protector over the end of the headlight will offer protection against rocks and stumps.

With this light, or in the daylight if the water is choppy but clear, a lard tub or galvanized pail with the bottom knocked out, or a stove-pipe may serve to give a better view of the stream or lake bed.

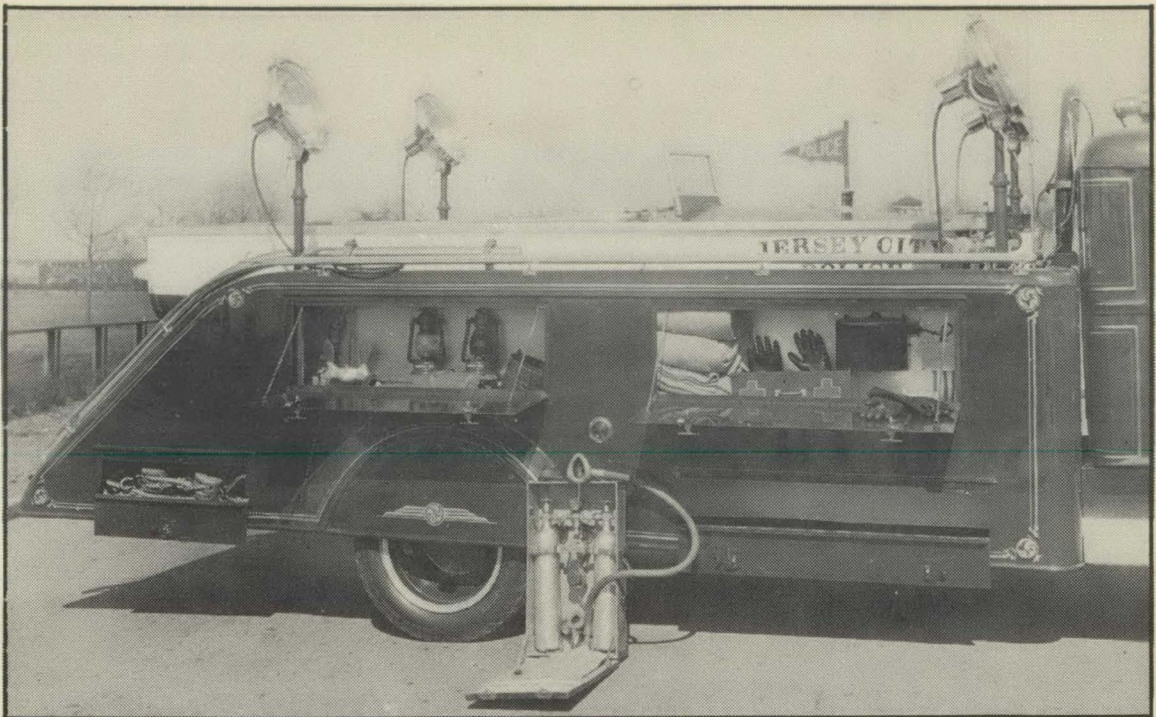
A portable radio in the boat serves effectively in either day or night work if communications with shore are desired.

Recovery of bodies may be further complicated by ice. When it becomes necessary to drag under ice, some form of lighting is essential. Wausau, Wisconsin's underwater lights consist of a heavy lead weight at the base, a wire netting to protect the canning jar which is used as a protection for the bulb which screws onto a headlight reflector about a foot from the base. The source of power is attached just above the headlight reflector and piping is used for as great an extension as is necessary. A Homelite Generator (Homelite Corporation, Port Chester, New York, Model R, Serial Number 40649) furnishes the power for this equipment as it does for the equipment which is used to light up the surface of the water from the shore. The motor may be carried on a small sled, but the underwater lights are used with little success in muddy, dark river water or in congested lake waters. When they are used, a blanket on the ice for warmth and one over the head of the operator to shut out the light, will help. Two underwater lights may be attached to one motor.

The appalling frequency of drowning tragedies make them appear inevitable. They are not. Educating the public - stressing safety rules - will eliminate some deaths. But if there is to be a substantial reduction in the annual roll of drowning victims, it is up to the man on the rescue squad, the alert officer who knows what to do and how to do it in the shortest possible time.

Is your equipment checked? Are you ready for that telephone call?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



RESCUE TRUCK OF THE MARINE DIVISION OF THE JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY,
POLICE DEPARTMENT



JERSEY CITY OFFICERS LAUNCHING A RESCUE BOAT

The FBI gratefully acknowledges the suggestions offered in the preparation of this article by the following officers:

Floyd L. Allen, Chief of Police, Johnson City, New York
Arthur Baker, Director of Boy Scouts, Binghamton, New York
Major Herbert Barnes, Delaware State Police, Bear, Delaware
Arthur A. Buss, Fire Chief, Wausau, Wisconsin
Captain Earl Carpenter, Police Department, Miami Beach, Florida
B. E. Condon, Sheriff's Office, Alameda County, California
Earl J. Daniels, ex-Sheriff, Broome County, Binghamton, New York
Roy C. Doerfler, Deputy Sheriff, Will County Sheriff's Office, Joliet, Illinois
Robert F. Fulle, Police Department, Clearwater, Florida
H. A. Gatley, Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Everett Gleason, Chief of Police, Wausau, Wisconsin
Joseph A. Halloran, Staff Commander, U. S. Voluntary Life Saving Club, Bayonne, New Jersey
Fred Keller, N. J. State Commander, U. S. Voluntary Life Saving Club, Bayonne, New Jersey
John MacNamara, Deputy Chief, Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Lieutenant Floyd J. Maloney, Police Department, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
Luke B. Martin, Fire Chief, Clearwater, Florida
Dr. Harrison S. Martland, City Hospital, Newark, New Jersey
Captain E. W. Melchen, Police Department, Miami, Florida
William W. Meyers, Fire Department, Miami, Florida
Fred C. Mills, National Director of Scouting Service, Boy Scouts of America, New York 16, New York
Sergeant John P. Owens, Emergency Division, Police Department, Newark, New Jersey
Captain Carlton E. Popple, Endicott, New Jersey, Police Department
Joseph E. Savage, Police Department, Bayonne, New Jersey
Lieutenant Arthur Schultz, Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey
Captain John S. Siers, Police Department, St. Petersburg, Florida
Lieutenant Frederick Small, Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey
Peter Treola, Assistant Fire Chief, Clearwater, Florida
Charles J. Wilson, Chief of Police, Jersey City, New Jersey



FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES RETRAINING SESSION

The Executive Board of the FBI National Academy Associates met in Washington, D. C., on November 23, 1946. It was unanimously approved by this Board that there be held in Washington, D. C., from September 29 through October 3, 1947, an Annual Retraining of all graduates of the Academy in law enforcement. The week of September 30 will coincide with the final week of the Thirty-sixth Session of the Academy. It was agreed that the expenses in connection with such a Retraining Session be borne by the graduates in attendance.

(Continued from Page 2)

"and of assuming the leadership of the impending class struggle in America.... For that end we must work in order to forge real revolutionary cadres and a real revolutionary leadership of the proletariat, capable of leading the many millions of the American working class toward the revolutionary class struggles."

The Communists propose that a crisis will develop either out of an "Imperialist War" or out of a domestic situation. If their tactics are proper, "the ground is prepared for action when war comes." It can be delayed by answering the call: "Workers in ammunition plants, go on strike! Shut down your plants! Prevent governmental strike breakers from resuming work! Railroad men, refuse to handle war materials or transport troops! Marine workers, do not load either men or ammunition! Truck drivers, refuse to assist in war work! Workers of other industries, help the strikers! Farmers, refuse to give your foodstuffs and raw materials to be used for the slaughter!"

This Communist teacher then observes, "If the workers rise in this way against war, the capitalists with their armed forces will try to break the deadlock. There will be attacks on strikers. The workers will have to offer resistance. We Communists do not close our eyes to the fact that this means civil war." And, "Victory in the civil war spells the doom of the capitalist state."

The American Communists publicly avoid admitting plans for revolution by force and violence, as this antagonizes good Americans. Among themselves they admit, however, that "some form of violence is unavoidable." They were so concerned over the thought of force and violence that at one of their conventions the Communists adopted a resolution designed "to smash once and for all the superstition... that our Party is an advocate of force and violence." Hypocritically the Party said, "The revolution does not simply happen; it must be made."

In the training schools operated by the Communist Party the instructors are certain to tell their students to deny, if questioned by the FBI, their revolutionary intent with force and violence, and then in the same breath will admit that they can never create a Communistic government without revolution.

While Attorney General, the Honorable Francis Biddle, after a lengthy review of the background and aims of the Party in 1942, ruled, "... the Communist Party of the USA, from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States." For this, he incurred the Party's wrath and condemnation.

The Party's record in recent months makes this decision all the more important today. For the Communist record is clearly one of "flip-flops," which gives positive evidence to the force of the Theses and Resolutions of the Third World Congress of the Communist International in 1921, which provided, "The unconditional support of Soviet Russia is still the main duty of the Communists of all countries."

William Z. Foster, chairman and chief Communist spokesman in the United States, put it this way, "... in supporting the Soviet Union, the Communists in a given country are thereby also furthering the best interests of their own people."

Foster's observations were consistent with those he made on one occasion before a Congressional Committee, when, in response to the question as to whether the Communists "...look upon the Soviet flag as their flag," he said, "The workers of this country and the workers of every country have only one flag, and that is the Red flag."

Two days after Germany and Russia became partners in the rape of Poland, the Party line was fixed by the issuance of a manifesto urging, "Keep America out of the imperialist war" as it was not a "war against Fascism." The American Communists threw every possible obstruction in the way of our defense effort. New front organizations were created to carry on the campaign "Keep America out of war," to block lend-lease, the draft, and the building up of our armed forces.

The American Communists employed every strategem and tactic to impede the defense of America. That line was followed until the German invasion of Russia on June 21, 1941, and then, overnight, the Communists buckled down to the business of all-out production. Their new slogan became: There can be no excuse for interference with production to aid the Soviet Union and its Allies.

But once the war was over they reverted to form. Earl Browder, for years the foremost Party spokesman, was expelled from the Party on charges of "Revisionism." The Communist Political Association, created to perpetrate the fiction that the Party had no revolutionary aims, was dissolved after fourteen months' existence. The Party assumed its old name. The Communists promptly charged our government with following "an imperialist program...leading to the growth of reaction...to anti-Soviet incitements and toward the outbreak of a new world war."

American foreign policy was referred to as "the Enemy" in the "Daily Worker," and William Z. Foster took the stump campaigning against "American Imperialism" and "American Monopoly Capital." Communist spokesmen in Latin-American countries echoed with denunciation of "Yankee Imperialism."

The disloyalty of American Communists is no longer a matter of conjecture.

The aims of the American Communists of ultimately destroying our democratic form of government call for work in many fronts. To reach their objectives they must mobilize a force willing to follow their leadership. Their traditional point of attack is through trade unions. The good American labor leader and the patriotic American union member have a single objective - namely, the betterment of the worker - the obtaining of greater security and improved economic positions. But not the Communist. He is first a Marxist - a Leninist - and as such he seeks to infiltrate the ranks of labor, not for the purpose of bettering labor, but for the purpose of using labor for the revolutionary purposes of the Communist Party.

They employ many tactics in winning their points. Communists are thoroughly schooled in implementing the directive of Lenin: "...to agree to any and every sacrifice, and even - if need be - to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers, and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate into trade unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs." In other words, followers of Lenin are urged to employ trickery, deceit, lawbreaking, withholding and coloring truths to accomplish the Communist aims.

They are tireless workers, excellent organizers, thoroughly

trained in all phases of union activities, persuasive talkers, and zealots beyond words. They capitalize on the seeming apathy of union members in following union business. While "Plants grew to employ ten, twenty, and thirty thousand workers... their local unions rarely attracted more than a few scores at membership meetings. The organized minority of Communists, who made it a point to attend meetings with their followers, thus were able to maneuver themselves into positions of importance.

In one key war plant with a total personnel of 8,500, an American unionist lamented that he and his associates endeavored to oust the Communists, only to meet defeat despite the fact that there were less than 200 Communists in the union.

Another unionist observed from years of experience that Communists would follow the Party line when it conflicted with Union instructions.

In recent months, Communist leaders have been advocating a "concentration policy of the entire Party, which must bring about a decisive change in the work of all the progressives in the A.F. of L." One thing is certain, the Communists will try to infiltrate and change the policies of the labor leaders who are characterized by William Z. Foster as "these antediluvians entrenched in the A.F. of L." The word has been widely circulated that the Party program calls for the infiltration of thousands of Communists into the ranks of the A.F. of L. Obviously, the Party will not wish to publicize their membership goals.

A.F. of L. President William Green and his associates know the Communist Party for what it is. The American Federation of Labor, to its credit, has repulsed with characteristic American frankness and vigor the infectious germs of Communist paralysis. Their biting denunciations of it have won them the antipathy of the Communists. The same is true of those anti-Communist leaders in the CIO who are the targets of undercover attacks by the Communists.

For years, the Communist Party has been trying to penetrate the unions of railroad workers. In fact, William Z. Foster has been blunt in expressing himself on the subject. A few years ago he told a meeting of Communist leaders, "I unhesitatingly say this is the most important one million workers in the United States. You can have a strike of steel workers for six months, and the country could limp along somehow.... We have seen coal miners' strikes last for many months, but let the railroad workers go on strike, and at the end of three days the country is in a state of prostration economically. This is how powerful the railroad workers are."

Apparently, the Communists feel that the time is ripe for an offensive against railroad workers. The organizer assigned to the National Railroad Committee of the Party has revealed that "the strike of last May has... created conditions in the industry favorable to building the Party," and that in a recent conference a campaign had been decided upon "to bring 500 new railroad workers" into the Party.

Last October, the same organizer announced the creation of a special monthly paper, the "Railroad Worker's Link," in a statement headed by Lenin's observation, "A newspaper is not only a collective propagandist and collective agitator, but also a collective organizer." The Communist Railroad Program, among other things calls for "nationalization of the railroads" and for a "socialist reorganization of our country."

The Communists will undoubtedly seek to recruit Party members

among railroad workers by seeking to shake their confidence in their leaders with the old Foster charge, "...it is the union leaders' policy to sneeze every time the railroad owners catch cold."

Regardless of the economic basis of many of the recent strikes, the Communist sees in each a Marxian lesson and is not the least reluctant to boast that in the strike struggles "the positive and influential role of the Communists" is to be found and "in some of the trade unions the Communists play a key role in helping shape vital strike strategy and tactics."

The revolutionary aims of the Communist Party furnish the explanation for their antipathy to religion, which was branded by Marx as an opiate. The Communists contend that religion and religious institutions hold the masses in check and blind them to deplorable conditions by the hope of "a reward after death."

William Z. Foster in 1931 stated, "Our Party considers religion to be the opium of the people...and we carry on propaganda for the liquidation of these prejudices amongst the workers." But since this view has met with so much opposition, the Communists now, in their public utterances, try to explain their position by saying it was a sectarian position of the Party, and that they now stand for freedom of worship. But in the same breath they say they also stand for education against "beliefs in the supernatural that will remove the religious prejudices which stand in the way of organizing the masses for Socialism."

In their scheming manner they hold that "as Marxists," they must seek ways to unite church people, when possible, "on issues however moderate and always with sensitive regard for their deep-going religious feelings," in order to win them for "democratic advance"; in other words, to hoodwink church people while they would undermine the church. Despite their claims for freedom of religion they "do not consider religion to be a private matter as it concerns members in our Revolutionary Party."

Regardless of their explanations, the truth remains that atheism is as fundamental a doctrine with Communists as the existence of God is to all religious faiths. One or the other must inevitably triumph. Marxism-Leninism as a way of life for the American Communist stands for Godlessness, a distorted sense of morality, and the subjugation of freedom of thought, act, and deed to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The youth work of the Communist Party reveals the same deceit and trickery that characterize the Communistic approach. For years the Young Communist League was used as a recruiting field for Party members and as a proving ground of Communist leaders. Then the Young Communist League could no longer conceal its real purposes from American youth and had served its usefulness to the Party.

In mid-October, 1943, the Young Communist League dissolved, only to be reactivated the following day under the high-sounding name, American Youth for Democracy, with Carl Ross, former head of the Young Communist League in New York, as its executive secretary. This new front then embarked on a program of activities, among other things establishing youth centers ostensibly to combat juvenile delinquency. More properly, these centers could be termed Communist youth recruiting centers.

The importance which the Communists place on youth work is reflected by a Party lecture outline in a youth leadership course which concludes with the admonition, "We need a Communist youth movement which can

furnish leadership for mass work."

The Communist view on veterans is identical. They want them for Party work. When they champion the veterans' cause they do it because it serves the Communist cause. Proudly pointing to an alleged 15,000 Communists who served in the armed forces, they regard such of them as have come back into the Party as a nucleus around which to build in the future. Traditionally, they have vilified and smeared the principle veterans' organizations who put loyalty to their country above subservience to totalitarian philosophies.

Increasingly, the American Communist has aimed his efforts at enlisting the support of the American Negro. Under the guise of championing a just cause, the Communist seeks to further his own diabolical ends. Much is promised; little given. The class-conscious Communists recognize Negroes as merely "allies of the American working class." Communists attempt to supersede the thoroughly worthy American Negro organizations as the Negroes' champion. Many liberals seeking to better the Negro's plight, who will have no part of the Communists' real program and whom the Communists cannot influence, are labeled "Trotskyites." Doubt is adroitly raised by the Communists concerning these American leaders in Negro organizations, in an effort to discredit them.

The record would clearly indicate that the American Negro recognizes the fact that the Communists are seeking to use him in developing the "class struggle." Communist officials lament the low percentage of Negro Party members.

American Communists exact a high degree of loyalty from their members and not only teach discipline but demand it. Once a Party member deviates he at once becomes the target of a campaign of "mass hatred" and is designated as a "class enemy" or a "labor spy." Recommended methods of treatment include the publication of the "enemy's" picture in the "Daily Worker," organized agitation against him among the workers, a mobilization of the women and children in the block where the "enemy" lives to make his life miserable, the boycotting of his children - in short the "enemy" will be purged "through real mobilization."

The Communists teach that: "Attacks upon our Party are attacks upon all labor." "Every oppressive move against the Communist Party must be combated as a violation of the Bill of Rights." "The newspaper liars are out to foment a war tension between us and the Soviet Union." "Under cover of attacks against the Communist Party the assault against everything progressive is being made."

That their defensive tactics have been successful is found in the fact that any exposure of Communism is "Red Baiting" in certain circles. A counter tactic calls for the labeling of anti-Communist statements as denunciations of liberals and progressives. Their reasoning that Hitler criticized the Communists, hence anyone else who criticizes Communism is a Hitlerite, is illustrated almost daily in their publications when they label anti-Communists as Hitlerites, Fascists, or Nazis.

If we are to preserve the American way of life, the menace of Communism must be met and its forward march halted.

Truth was our propaganda in World War II. It is the best weapon to use against Red Fascism in America today. A Communist, steeped in stealth, trickery, and deceit, cannot long survive the truth. The healing rays of

the spotlight of public opinion focused on Communism will have the same curative effect that X rays have upon cancerous growths, if applied in time.



MILLIONAIRE TAX EVADER TRIPS OVER LEAD PENCIL STUMBLING-BLOCK

Wealthy Henry Lustig, owner of the Longchamps restaurant chain in New York City, and two of his aides were found guilty recently, of trying to chisel the government out of income taxes totaling \$2,872,766 for the years 1940 through 1944.

The defendant pointed to the carbon copy of a letter, dated (and allegedly written) March 24, 1945, to the Collector of Internal Revenue, wherein preliminary steps leading to a voluntary disclosure were made before active investigation purportedly was undertaken by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. (The letter in question was not received by the Collector of Internal Revenue.)

The defendant produced a stenographer's notebook containing shorthand notes written in pencil, purporting to be his dictation of the voluntary disclosure letter.

In November, 1945, the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York submitted the notebook in question to the FBI Laboratory and requested that an examination be made to determine whether or not the notes appearing on page 115 of the notebook (the alleged March 24, 1945, notes) were as old as they were contended to be.

Examination disclosed graphite pencil deposits on page 116 - the reverse side of page 115 - brought about as a direct result of the writing operation. These deposits could not possibly have appeared had not some shorthand pencil notes also in the notebook on page 117 and dated April 3, 1945, been there first.

This resulted in the conclusion that the notes in question were written after the shorthand notes on page 117 dated April 3, 1945, were written. The evidence was extremely important in proving the fraudulent nature of the letter in question.

It became necessary for the examiner of the evidence who was to testify at the Lustig trial, to devise a means by which the graphite deposits and their significance could be demonstrated to the jury. Photographs were prepared on transparent film so that the film sheets could be put together in a manner similar to the pages of the original notebook. In this manner the relation of the writing and the graphite deposits were easily revealed.

(Continued on Page 29)

Crime



Prevention

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By Thomas Wiseman

Sheriff of Moore County, Lynchburg, Tennessee

What is the remedy for juvenile delinquency? I believe it lies in the younger group and in our ability to gather them into organizations which have for their objective the making of good citizens. These may be Junior Deputy Sheriffs' Leagues, Junior Police Leagues, or any other league which believes in the American way of life.

I have organized a Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League in my county for boys between the ages of eight and sixteen. (Observation revealed that an earlier age limit of eighteen was too high; there was a hesitancy on the part of older boys to do the little things they were sometimes called upon to do.) The League has one hundred four members who are instructed in the fundamental principles of the laws of their town and state with references to malicious mischief, traffic violations and other statutes on personal conduct. There are no dues. If a boy desires to purchase a badge he may do so, but this item is optional. A small certificate publicizes the fact that John Doe is a member in good standing, but before he becomes a member he must sign the pledge for all who join.

PLEDGE for MEMBERS

Junior Deputies Sheriff League of
Moore County, Tenn.

ON MY HONOR

1. I will always and ever, honor, respect and obey my parents.
2. I will always be faithful to my religious duties.
3. I will always respect the laws of the Town, State and Nation.
4. I will always conduct myself in a manner that will reflect credit on me and the Junior Deputies Sheriff League of which I am a member.
5. I will always be ready to assist those in trouble who deserve help.
6. I will always, by proper conduct and example, try to lead all boys to do right.
7. I will always be faithful to and attend all meetings of the League if within my power to do so.
8. I will always be regular in my attendance at school and will strive always to do the best I can to obtain a proper education.
9. I will always be respectful of the rights and properties of others.
10. I will uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and so conduct my life as to receive for myself and bequest to others the blessings conferred upon us by its first ten amendments, commonly known as the Bill of Rights.
11. I further pledge myself not to aid any criminal by keeping from the law enforcement officers of my county any evidence that I might have against any person charged with a crime and who might be under investigation.
12. I will always be fair to the accused and will not through malice or ill will give any false testimony against any person accused of a crime.

Date.....19.....

PLEDGE FOR MEMBERS

In case of violations by members, moot courts are held and the offender may be suspended, deprived of his badge or forbidden to attend League meetings for a period. Members are urged to report real cases of misconduct but are not encouraged to become "tattlers."

Juvenile delinquency can be curbed. All that we may do will never halt it entirely. In my mind the most effective curbs are the school, the church and such organizations as the one on which we are working.

No. _____	Date Issued _____ 19 _____
JUNIOR DEPUTIES SHERIFF LEAGUE of Moore County, Tennessee	
This is to certify that Junior Deputy _____	
is a member in good standing	
Chief Junior Deputy _____	SHERIFF _____

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE



A GROUP OF JUNIOR DEPUTIES AND SHERIFF WISEMAN

If we can get the youth of our country to realize that we cannot exist without law, get them to understand that the definition of the word "law" is a rule of action to govern them in everyday life, part of our juvenile delinquency will disappear.



PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY ELIMINATES DELINQUENCY

A former police officer, stationed on the island of Terciera in the Azores group during a portion of his service with the Armed Forces of the United States, sought information in connection with the control of juvenile delinquency in the Islands. He was told that the Government held the parents responsible for all crimes committed by children under the age of fourteen. The record for a ten-year period in a city of 20,000 population revealed only four cases of juvenile delinquency.

The Chief of Police gave the following example: A child steals something from a merchant or a neighbor. The police arrest the child and take him to his home. There he is exchanged for one or both of the parents (depending on the seriousness of the offense). The parent is taken to the municipal court where an immediate trial is held. Official documents in the case are in the name of the child, but when the judge pronounces the sentence, the parent's name is called. It is the parent who must serve whatever jail sentence is imposed.

An additional item in connection with the subject of delinquency: Children under fourteen years of age are not permitted to see gangster movies or read gangster stories in the Azores.

ORGANIZED BASEBALL FOR BOYS IN WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

by

Chief of Police John G. Good



Through promotion of organized baseball for boys eight years of age and older, Williamsport police have, since 1943, played an important role in helping to keep the otherwise idle hands of American youth of this city busy in a wholesome activity.

The city-wide program last year included a team and league system in hardball baseball, featuring a novel method of play-

er buying, for more than 400 boys, representing all age groups. And a unique feature of the Williamsport program is that boys who are not actually playing on teams are not forgotten. A system of supervised morning training periods is available to boys who fail to make the teams. Thus, hundreds more are drawn within the orbit of the program.

My department first entered the picture in the fall of 1942, when the need for organized baseball for the 12 to 15-year-old group was felt throughout this community. Organized baseball for both younger and older groups had been in operation for a number of years, but nothing was provided for the adolescent boy.

This lack came to my attention as well as to that of a number of prominent local citizens. It has been my police experience that criminal tendencies first become apparent in the adolescent years, and yet in Williamsport that was the very age group for which there was little or no organized sports activity.

A meeting was held at which the community need was discussed, and it was decided to organize a league for the boys 12 to 15 years of age. Aware that the local lodge No. 29, Fraternal Order of Police, was desirous of sponsoring such a youth project, I suggested a subsequent meeting be held. It was at that meeting that Sergeant Harold T. Gair, then president of the F.O.P., made the lodge's offer to sponsor a team. Thus, police became the first sponsor of a team in organized baseball for teen-age boys in Williamsport.

Business and professional men cooperated in securing other sponsored teams, and the East End and Western Leagues were organized. Uniforms, baseballs, gloves, and other equipment were provided by sponsors and donations. Through the interest of the School Board, and a number of local industries, playground space was provided for diamonds.

The setup today includes four teams in a league and two leagues. Generally speaking, National League Baseball rules are followed with play on cut-down diamonds and player selection worked out through a system of buying with points.

Player buying emulates all the color and glamour of the big leagues. Point value on an individual boy is determined by the boy's playing ability and the opinion of the volunteer manager of each team. Each team manager

is allotted a bank of 26,000 points. Each manager must stay within his allotted points, and this makes for an equitable distribution of talent. Player trading, as well as all other angles of professional ball, is provided in the program to insure fairness, induce wholesome competition, and inspire a high grade of sportsmanship.

Police departments throughout the nation generally comprise a group of men of athletic ability and many with previous professional experience. My department was and still is no exception, and it was no task to secure competent volunteer supervision and backing among policemen for their part in the idea.

First of all it was Sergeant Gair who, after my mention of the need for baseball for boys 12 to 15 years, was largely responsible for securing lodge sponsorship of the first team. He became the team's co-manager during the first year.

Another member of my department, Police Captain Ray E. Fedder, prominent southpaw pitcher in Class AA professional ball some 15 years ago, was the team's first manager. The police team won the championship that year.

Sergeant Gair took over managership the following year and piloted the police team to its second championship.

The portion of the program which in many other cities is neglected and which deals with the boy who does not make one or another of the teams is handled by a third member of my department.

Lieutenant Berthold J. Stopper, also a professional ball player prior to becoming a policeman, conducts morning practice sessions, designed to improve the baseball skill of unselected boys and help them make the grade to team playing. Such an effort also produces excellent material for the team the next year. Thus the boy who otherwise might drift into delinquency because of his not being chosen to play on a team is given an opportunity to help himself.

My department, of course, is quite proud of its sponsored team which has won two championships as well as having produced several players in whom professional baseball teams have displayed interest.

Each boy upon being signed up for a team accepts a pledge of rules he must abide by to continue to play. These rules require sportsmanlike conduct, no talking back to umpires, prevention of damage and vandalism to diamond property, and fair play at all times.

The opportunity to compete is open to all boys, regardless of race, creed, or color, and it is all at no cost to the boy. Schools cooperate each spring in announcing the call for two-week tryouts for the teams. The buying of players follows, and the season opens with an average of four games a week scheduled for each team. Boys not picked go immediately into the "farm" pool for supervised training.

The program affords boys an almost daily example and practice of those ideals which make for good citizenship. Their attention is constantly focused on character building activities throughout the summer months



when the greatest opportunity for delinquent development exists.

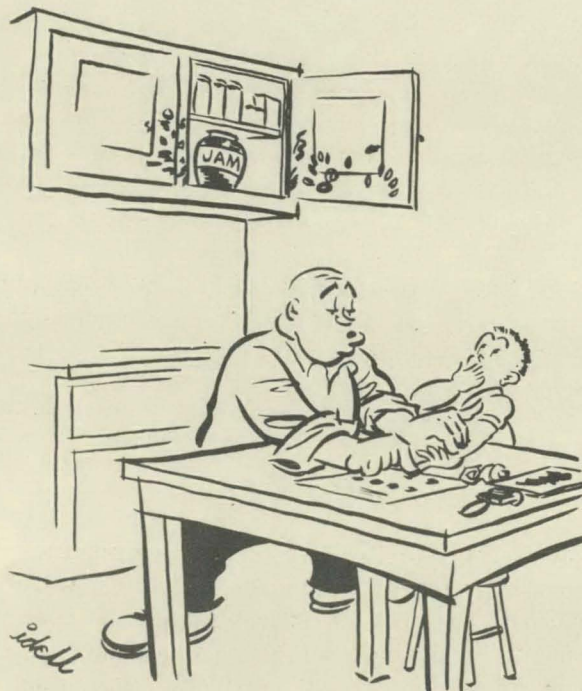
The climax of the season comes in late summer after league champions have been decided. A field day or banquet, to which parents of the boys, league officials, volunteer umpires, managers, statisticians, and all contributors to the league play are invited, is given the boys.

Gold trophies are awarded the champion teams. The best player is awarded a sweater. Members of the champion teams each receive watch charm gold baseballs, and all boys are presented with a belt. Merchandise prizes are also given the boy with the highest batting average, the lowest batting average, the highest fielding average, and the lowest fielding average.

What is the result of all this program? Perhaps a typical example of the kind of citizen such an idea helps to build is to be found in my department's first venture into sponsorship of a juvenile team.

In 1940, prior to the time that the baseball idea had reached such organized proportions as now exist, the police sponsored a softball team. Each member of that team has served in the armed forces of this country. Many were decorated and were awarded citations for outstanding and distinguished service. One of their number gave his life in the war just ended.

Moreover, juvenile delinquency statistics in Williamsport show the growing tendency in adolescent crime has been greatly reduced, if not halted. Thousands of spectators attend the almost nightly games at four city diamonds, and not only declare but show by their donations that they appreciate the brand of ball provided by the boys as much if not more than that of the professional big league teams.



"Scientific deduction, Junior, will prove beyond a doubt, the innocence or guilt of a suspect!"

Police



Training

MERIT SYSTEM INTRODUCED AT CORPUS CHRISTI

Chief of Police Earl C. Dunn, Corpus Christi, Texas, has inaugurated a merit system whereby police officers, through study and training, can be eligible for additional pay each month. The system is set up in the rules and regulations of the Police Department and is not incorporated in the Civil Service rules governing the city employees.

If an officer attends a training school provided by the Police Department, diligently attempts to learn the subject matter, and is able to pass a written examination on the subject matter at the conclusion of the school, he is qualified to receive an additional \$5.00 a month in salary.

The schools cover general police work, investigative procedures, traffic, identification and firearms marksmanship. In order to become eligible for his merit raise, an officer must attend at least a set-minimum number of days during the school as well as pass the written examination. To continue to receive this extra salary, an officer must once each year attend a refresher course on the subject matter on the basis of which the raise was secured, and be able to pass another written examination.

A general police work school and a traffic school have thus far been held. Sixty-five officers attended and successfully passed a written examination on traffic matters and have received the extra \$5.00 monthly.

Another training school, involving the use of firearms, is scheduled.

Under the present merit system, if any officer attends and passes the examinations of the schools in all five categories, he will increase his monthly salary by \$25.00.

NOTICE

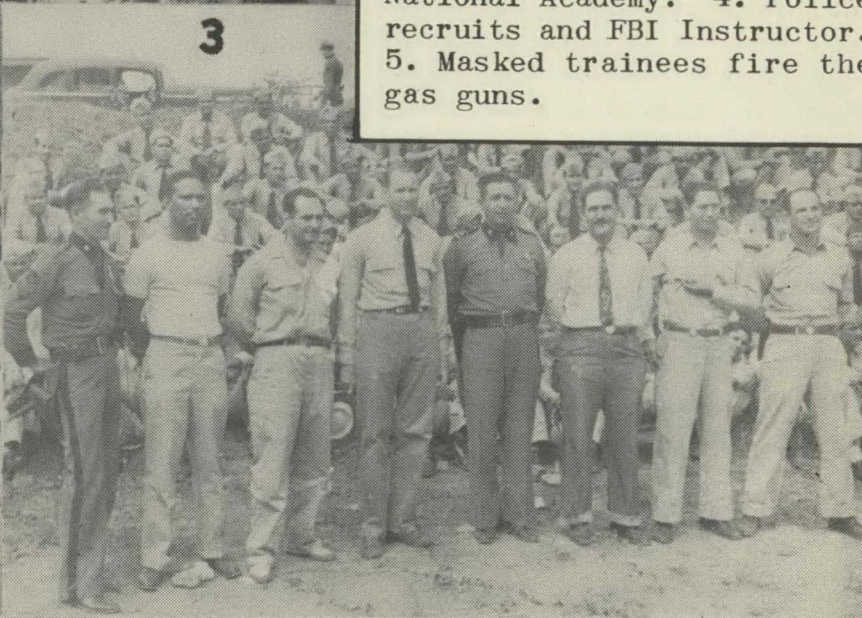
Contributors to the FBI Identification Division fingerprint file are urged to discontinue the use of abbreviations or code numbers in setting forth offenses on fingerprint cards. It is desirable that the name of the offense with which the subject is charged be set forth in full in the space allotted.

Police Training in Puerto Rico

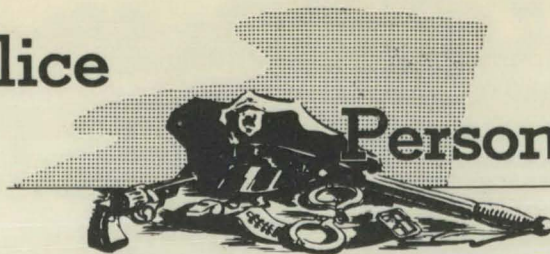
Immediately upon his return from Washington, D. C., after graduating from the FBI National Academy, Salvador T. Roig, Colonel, Insular Police of Puerto Rico, extended the training course for new appointees to eleven weeks. Scenes depict firearms instruction given to one hundred recruits.



1. Group includes Colonel Roig, members of the Police Commission, Police officials and the Special Agent in Charge at San Juan. 2. Using the Thompson sub-machine gun. 3. Recruits and instructors, three of whom have graduated from the FBI National Academy. 4. Police recruits and FBI Instructor. 5. Masked trainees fire the gas guns.



Police



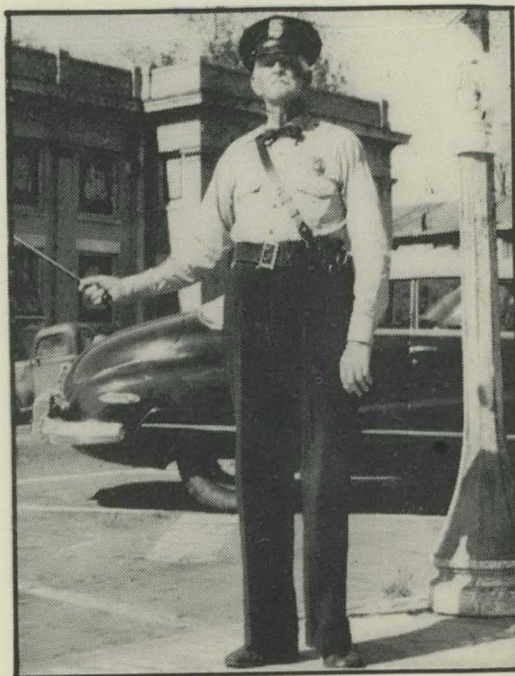
Personalities

One of the oldest active police officers in the country, Officer George W. Bass of the Tallahassee, Florida, Police Department, recently passed his eighty-seventh birthday.

A member of the force since 1914, Officer Bass has served in varying capacities. He is well into his thirty-third year of service.

Alert and agile, Officer Bass doesn't allow the matter of years to interfere with his work.

Chief W. L. Prater of the Tallahassee Police Department, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, believes that Officer Bass is "probably the oldest active police officer in the entire country."



GEORGE W. BASS



YOUTH CONVICTED UNDER AIRCRAFT AMENDMENT TO NMVTA

Nineteen-year-old Robert Morris Gulley of Eaton, Ohio, pleaded guilty to two counts of a complaint charging him with the interstate transportation of a 1940 Ford Coach and the theft and interstate transportation of a Piper Cub airplane.

On August 5, 1946, he was sentenced to serve a term of one year and one day in the custody of the Attorney General on each count of the information filed against him.

In both cases Gulley had taken the machines across state lines to visit girl friends. He wrecked the car when he became involved in an automobile accident, and damaged the plane when he attempted to land it. He also admitted taking another plane without permission, flying it after only four hours of flying time and damaging it in landing. However, in that instance he crossed no state lines.



Miscellaneous

FUGITIVE FELON ACT AMENDMENT CLARIFICATION

The following may help to answer questions arising in connection with the amended Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution and Unlawful Flight to Avoid Custody or Confinement Statute.

The Department of Justice has suggested that in the case of a prisoner who escapes from a penal institution or from the custody of a law enforcement officer, the United States Attorney should have a request in written form from the state official for the recapture of such prisoner. Upon receipt of an oral request for assistance from a state official, the FBI representative will secure all evidence pointing to a possible violation of the Fugitive Felon Act. At such time, the state official desirous of assistance should direct a letter to the appropriate United States Attorney making formal request for assistance in the capture of the fugitive.

Upon receipt of the oral request from the state official, the facts will be presented immediately to the United States Attorney, in order that discussion will not be delayed pending receipt by the United States Attorney of the written request for the apprehension.

The promptness of the oral request is of invaluable assistance in guaranteeing greater effectiveness by the instituting of "within-the-hour" investigative procedures.

Parole and Probation Violators:

The question has been raised as to parole and probation violators originally convicted of crimes coming within this statute. The Department of Justice has informed that while there are no judicial interpretations of such question, it is the Department's opinion that apparently the act is broad enough to include parolees who have violated their parole and thereafter moved or travelled in interstate commerce with the intent to avoid custody or confinement. It was further suggested that in cases involving a parole or probation violator, the request from the state authorities for assistance in recapturing a fugitive be accompanied by a formal order revoking the parole or probation.

When a request is received from a state official for the apprehension of a parole or probation violator, the FBI representative will secure all facts which would indicate a violation of the Fugitive Felon Act. He will request the state official to direct a communication to the appropriate United States Attorney requesting assistance in the apprehension of the fugitive. This should be accompanied by a formal order revoking the parole or probation. The evidence as furnished will be presented immediately to the United States Attorney without awaiting the receipt by him of the formal request from the state official.

MURDER RULED OUT

Bony portions of a mummified hand and bits of hair recovered from a farm near Nowata, Oklahoma, recently, led the finder to believe that he had found evidence of a murder. He turned the specimens over to Sheriff Arthur W. Turner of Nowata. The latter, after attempts to obtain information regarding them, forwarded the hair, the hand, and clinging fragments of cloth to the FBI Laboratory.

A microscopic examination of the hair revealed it to be human head hair.

The FBI Laboratory requested the opinion of Dr. T. D. Stewart, Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., in connection with the hand. According to Dr. Stewart, the specimen was the right hand of a human being. The bony structure indicated that it was a woman's hand. The artificial coating, together with the cloth fragments, according to Dr. Stewart, had been used in the mummification practice only by the Egyptians; therefore the specimen was extremely old. The possibility of murder was ruled out.

Later it was ascertained that the specimen was a mummy's hand brought, with other relics, from Egypt years earlier.

MAGAZINE SALESMAN REGISTRATION

The following may be of interest to law enforcement agencies seeking to locate individuals who work from time to time as magazine salesmen.

Information has been received that reputable sales agencies are members of the Central Registry, National Publishers Association, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. Salesmen employed by any member office of this organization are required to fill in three identical cards which furnish information concerning background and previous employment. One card is retained by the local office which employs the salesman and two copies are forwarded to the home office of the individual company. One of these cards is in turn forwarded to the Central Registry.

When a salesman terminates his employment, the original card in the local office is marked to indicate the date of termination and the reason therefor. The card is forwarded to the home office of the company. Thereafter the information is relayed to the Central Registry so that the Central Registry has at all times a complete list of the employment and information furnished by all salesmen employed by the member organization.

NOTICE

The Field Office at Mobile, Alabama, which opened January 13, 1947, presently maintains investigative jurisdiction in the northern district of Florida and in the southern and middle districts of Alabama. The address of the new division is 523 Federal Building, Mobile, Alabama.

INDENTED WRITING CLUE AIDS IN LOCATING MURDER SUSPECT

During the morning of February 4, 1946, Highway Patrolman John West of the Nassau County, New York, Police, halted a stolen Buick automobile which was occupied by two young men and two girls.

The officer wrote the names and address of the men in his daily log book and placed them under arrest. Before he could take further action, one of the subjects drew a gun, shot and killed Patrolman West, tore the incriminating page from the log book, and escaped with his companions.

Nassau County Police brought the log book to the FBI Laboratory for an indented writing examination. With the aid of sheets formerly torn from the log book, it was possible to eliminate indented writing which was not pertinent to the case. Also, these pages which contained the dead officer's handwriting and handprinting, aided in the identification of the indented letter forms.

At the conclusion of the examination it was possible to give the Nassau County Police complete names and addresses as given by the two boys. These proved to be fictitious, but the two girls were located. Immediately thereafter the two men were apprehended in the same block which they had listed as their address.

SELECTIVE SERVICE MYSTERY CLEARED IN FBI LABORATORY

Luther A. Sutton failed to report for induction on September 4, 1944, as ordered by the local board at Camden, Arkansas. All attempts by the local board to locate the man failed; investigation during the following year also was unsuccessful in ascertaining his whereabouts.

On February 19, 1946, the Little Rock Field Office of the FBI submitted the subject's registration card to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with signatures on fingerprint cards. The examination was made and the subject was promptly identified as Luther Arthur Sutton, #FBI-3855366, who received a seven-year sentence in December, 1943, for being AWOL. Sutton, who had been in the Army since 1938, had registered in Arkansas while he was AWOL.

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(Continued from Page 18)

The court instructed the jury to disregard the voluntary disclosure as a defense. All three defendants were found guilty. Henry Lustig was sentenced to serve four years in prison and was fined \$115,000.

When a case involving the true age of a document is submitted to the FBI Laboratory, it is important to point out exactly what is in question and to give a brief history of the circumstances surrounding the case. It is not necessary to suggest specific procedures because each case is different and must be considered individually.

Cartoons shown on this
page are by F. R. Cherrill,
Chief of the Identification
Division, Scotland Yard,
London, England.



THE WHORL



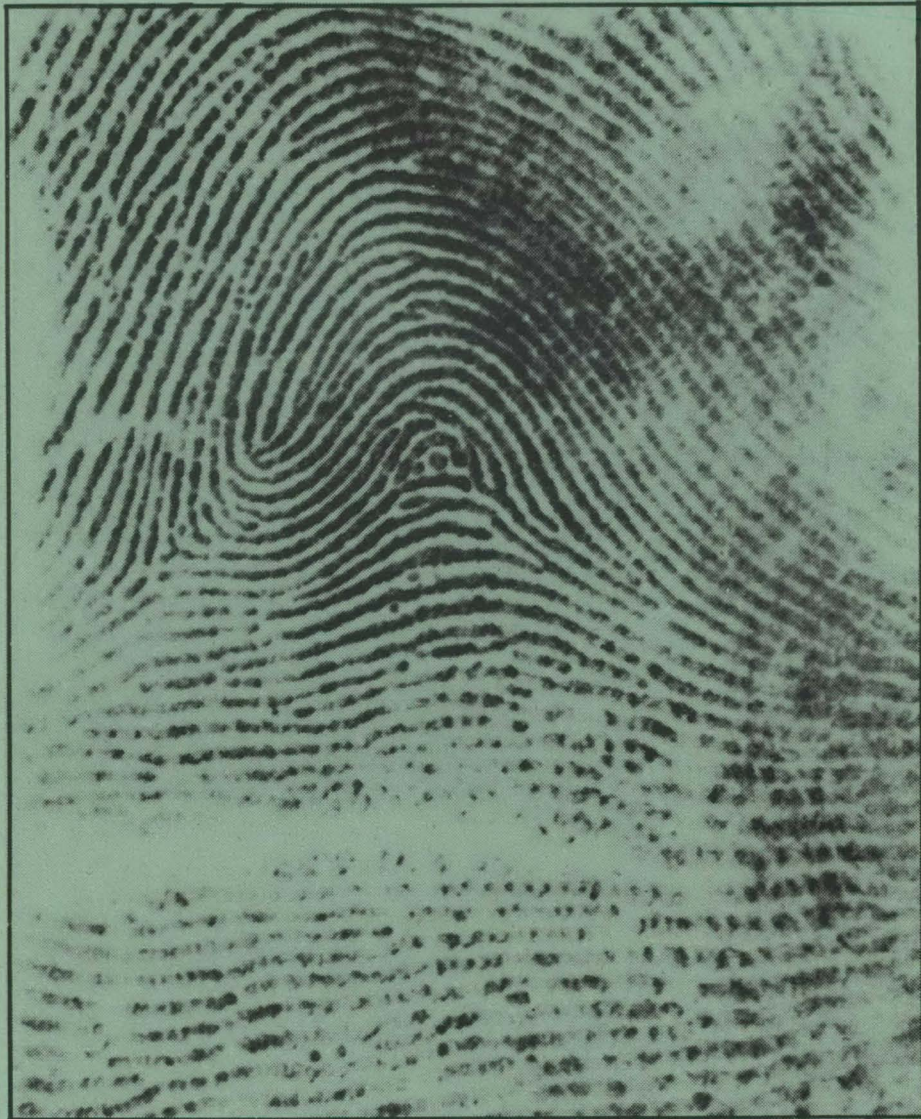
THE BURGLAR'S NIGHTMARE



" TELL ME OFFICER "

QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below appears at first glance to be an accidental whorl. Close examination reveals that the pattern is composed of a loop and a plain arch. The definition of an accidental whorl requires the presence of two or more types of patterns with the exception of a plain arch. In the Identification Division of the FBI, this pattern is classified as a six-count loop.



FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 16

MARCH 1947

NO. 3

PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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