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

March 1, 1949

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

On the last day of 1948 the local papers carried the simple but heart-warming story of an incident which had occurred the evening before.

A father, mother and year-old baby had been visiting friends over the holidays. On December 30, 1948, they left their host's home in Philadelphia en route to a southern state. Immediately after their departure the family in Philadelphia hurriedly called police. A message promptly went out to near-by law enforcement agencies:

"Be on the lookout for a tan-colored Frazer sedan bearing Virginia tags, registration not known. . . .he has wrong kind of medicine for his baby. Also advise him not to use the medicine as what he has is poison."

The frantic hostess had discovered that her guests inadvertently had taken a bottle containing medicine believed to be poisonous in place of their child's cough medicine.

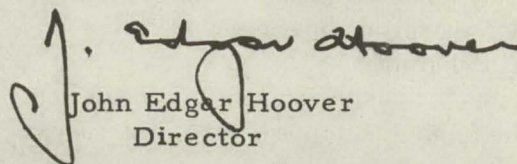
Three hours after the family left Philadelphia a Baltimore police scout car had intercepted the Frazer sedan and notified the occupants of their mistake.

The miracle of modern communications very probably averted tragedy, but it was not so much the technically perfect coordination of the agencies involved which intrigued me; it was, rather, that the incident dramatized an aspect of police work which is often unappreciated.

The police of the Nation perform hundreds of "extra-curricular" services daily. Many such services are not even remotely connected with enforcement of the law or the apprehension of criminals. When Mary's cat is marooned in a tree or Junior is separated from his mother, the hand that reaches for the telephone dials the police department. And who would attempt to estimate the queries answered daily on thousands of street corners?

The public is seldom aware of, or appreciative of, the less sordid side of the policeman's work--the humanitarian, "beyond-the-call-of-duty" aspects--which make it a satisfying profession.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

Chemical treatment in the development of latent finger impressions on paper, cardboard, and newly finished or unpainted wood may involve a slightly more complicated technique than that in which powders are utilized, but the results justify the additional effort.

It is very strongly recommended that powders not be applied to articles of the above types. This recommendation is made for several reasons. First, powders cannot be removed from paper and possibly may interfere with some types of document examination. In this connection, they are likely to prevent restoration of the specimen to its original appearance. Powders will not develop as many latent impressions on paper or cardboard as chemicals. In some cases they will obscure latent impressions subsequently developed chemically.

Neither scientific training nor complete knowledge of the chemical processes involved is necessary for one to become proficient in the use of chemical developers, two of which will be discussed more fully. These two, iodine and silver nitrate, are the most commonly used, inasmuch as they are relatively inexpensive, readily procurable, effective and easy to apply.

All specimens which are treated should be handled with tweezers or gloves.

Iodine Method

When iodine crystals are subjected to a slight amount of heat they vaporize rapidly, producing violet fumes. These fumes are absorbed by fatty or oily matter with which they come in contact. If the specimen treated bears latent impressions which contain oil or fat, the print is developed or made visible by the absorption of iodine fumes and the ridges of the print appear yellowish-brown against the background.

Iodine prints are not permanent and begin to fade once the fuming is stopped. It is necessary,

Chemical Development of Latent Impressions

therefore, for the operator to have a camera ready to photograph the prints immediately.

Control of the fumes is achieved by using the crystals in an iodine gun or fuming cabinet. The iodine gun, one type of which is shown, may be assembled by the individual examiner, by a druggist or it may be purchased through some fingerprint supply houses.

Material for making the iodine gun, as well as iodine crystals, may be procured from a chemical supply house or through a druggist. The gun itself consists essentially of two parts. One tube (the end of the gun through which the breath is blown) contains a drying agent such as calcium chloride, to remove moisture from the breath. Without this, the moisture in the breath and saliva would condense at the end of the gun, drip onto the specimen and cause stains which might prove indelible. The second tube contains a small amount



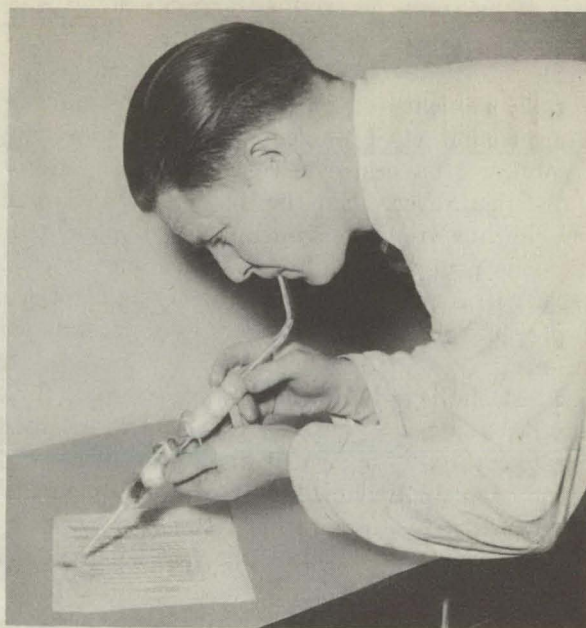
Iodine fuming cabinet in use.

of iodine crystals which are vaporized by the heat of the breath, augmented by the warmth from the hand cupped around the tube containing the iodine. This vapor is blown onto the specimen. Glass wool serves to hold the calcium chloride and iodine in place.

Due to the amount of physical exertion involved the gun is generally limited to the examination of a few small specimens. Where a large number of specimens are to be treated, the fuming cabinet, a box-shaped wooden receptacle with a glass front and top permitting the operator to control the amount of fumes in the cabinet and observe the development of the latent impressions, is used. The fumes are generated by placing a small alcohol burner under an evaporating dish, containing the iodine crystals. This is set in a hole cut in the bottom of the cabinet. As soon as the fumes begin to appear in sufficient amounts, the burner is removed. The specimens may be hung in the cabinet by wooden clothes pins fastened to a removable stick which is supported by wooden strips affixed near the top edges of the cabinet. The top of the cabinet is removable to permit access. Diagrams for the construction of the iodine gun or fuming cabinet will be furnished on request.

Many specimens bear small, greasy areas which will also appear yellowish-brown after exposure to iodine fumes in addition to any latent impressions of a greasy nature. All of these stains will eventually disappear by placing the specimen in a current of air from a fan or vent. Iodine prints may be fixed or made permanent by applying a few drops of starch solution. This process is not often found to be necessary and cannot be used when it is desired to restore the specimen to its original appearance, as in document examinations, investigations of a confidential nature, or in examinations involving items which have personal, official, or legal value to the owner. Fixed iodine prints might also obscure prints subsequently developed by silver nitrate. All latent impressions on an object will not be developed by the iodine process but only those containing fat or oil. Due to this fact and the fact that iodine evaporates from the surface, it is used prior to (it cannot be used afterward) and in conjunction with the silver nitrate process.

No ill effects have been noted from contact with small amounts of iodine vapor but prolonged or excessive contact will produce irritation of the skin and respiratory passages. To prevent grad-



Iodine fuming gun in use.

ual loss of the chemical through evaporation and the corrosion of surrounding metal surfaces, iodine crystals should be kept in an air-tight container when not being used.

Silver Nitrate Method

The development of latent impressions with silver nitrate is dependent on the fact that the sodium chloride (the same substance as common table salt) present in the perspiration which forms the ridges in most latent impressions, reacts with the silver nitrate solution to form silver chloride. Silver chloride is white but is unstable on exposure to light and breaks down into its components, silver and chlorine. The ridges of the fingerprints developed in this manner appear reddish-brown against the background. Immersion in the silver nitrate solution will wash traces of fat and oil from the paper; consequently, it is necessary to fume the specimen for latents of such a nature prior to treatment with silver nitrate.

Once the requisite equipment is assembled the steps in the process are these:

Dip the specimen in the solution, blot and dry it, expose to lights, and photograph latents when contrast is good.

Chemically standardized solutions are not required for the successful application of this proc-

ess. It has been determined through long practice that a 3-percent solution of silver nitrate is adequate for the purpose, although concentrations up to 10 percent are sometimes used. A solution of approximately 3 percent may be prepared by dissolving 4 ounces of silver nitrate in 1 gallon of distilled water. Smaller quantities of a 3-percent solution are made by using the components in the same proportion. For instance one quart of water will require 1 ounce of the crystals. For a 10-percent solution use $13\frac{1}{3}$ ounces of crystals per gallon.

An alcoholic solution may be preferred. This may be prepared by mixing four ounces of silver nitrate crystals, 4 ounces of distilled water, and 1 gallon of grain alcohol, 190 proof. The alcoholic solution dries faster and when treating paper bearing writing in ink, it is less likely to cause the ink to run. On the other hand, the alcoholic solution is much more expensive and there is some loss by evaporation while in use.

The solutions may be used several times before losing their strength and when not in use should be kept in brown bottles in cupboards to retard deterioration. If the strength of the solution is doubtful the operator should attempt to develop test latent impressions before proceeding on evidence.

Silver nitrate crystals and distilled water in small amounts are obtainable from druggists or in large amounts from chemical supply houses. Dealers in distilled water are located in many communities.

Tap water should not be used in the preparation of the solution because it generally contains chemicals which will partially neutralize the silver nitrate.

It is suggested that the solution be placed in a glass or enamelware tray approximately 18 by 12 by 5 inches for use, a size used in photographic development. Treatment with this solution is called "silvering." The specimen is immersed in the solution so that the surfaces are completely moistened, then taken out, placed between blotters to remove the excess solution, and dried. The drying is readily accomplished with an electric hair dryer. Blotters may be dried and used several times before discarding. It is not necessary to work in a darkroom. Work in an illuminated room but not in direct sunlight. Soaking the specimen in the solution does not aid development and is



Developing silver nitrate prints using 1,000-watt bulb reflector

actually undesirable as it requires a longer drying time. The specimen should be reasonably dry before exposing to the light source, otherwise the latent prints may be developed while the paper is still wet, thus necessitating drying in subdued light to prevent darkening.

Development of the latent impressions occurs rapidly when the specimen is exposed to a blue or violet light source. A 1,000-watt blue or day-light photographer's lamp, a mercury arc (most ultraviolet lamps are of this type) or carbon arc is excellent for the purpose. If a weaker light is used, a stronger mixture of the solution should be prepared. For instance, if a 300-watt bulb is used the 10-percent solution would be preferable. Direct sunlight will cause the latent impressions to appear very rapidly and if several specimens are exposed at once it is not possible for a single operator to properly control the development. Sunlight coming through a window pane will serve for development. Where fingerprints containing sodium chloride (normally exuded from the sweat pores in the ridges) have been deposited the silver chloride formed will darken against the background.

As soon as the ridge detail of the prints is clearly visible the paper should be removed from the light. Continued exposure will darken the paper and the contrast will be lost.



Silver nitrate solution being applied with paint brush.

Paper so treated should be kept in darkness; that is, in a heavy envelope or drawer until ready to photograph.

Immediate photographing, as in the case of iodine prints, is not always essential, since the prints are permanent and become illegible only through eventual clouding of the background.

Prompt photographing is recommended, however, as, in exceptional instances, silver-nitrate prints have become illegible in a matter of hours. Darkening ordinarily will occur slowly if the paper is preserved in absolute darkness and silver-nitrate prints, so preserved more than 10 years, have been observed to be quite clear.

Items such as cardboard cartons, newspapers, road maps, large pieces of wrapping paper, or smooth, unpainted wood surfaces, too large for dipping, may be treated by brushing the solution over the surface with a paint brush. Brushing does not damage or destroy latent impressions on surfaces of this type. Cardboard boxes may be slit down the edges and flattened out to permit easy placement under the light.

Wet paper should be handled with extreme care to prevent tearing. In treating extremely thin types of paper the solution is best applied with a cotton swab or brush.

Photographs, photostats, and blueprints of any

value should not be treated with silver nitrate since the developed prints or stains cannot be removed without destroying them.

In working with silver nitrate wear rubber gloves or handle all specimens with tweezers; avoid spilling it on clothing. It will cause dark brown stains on clothing, skin, and fingernails. Such stains are not easily removed. Areas of the skin subjected to prolonged contact are deadened, will turn black, and peel.

If removal of silver-nitrate prints (called "de-silvering") is desired, this may be accomplished by placing the specimen in a 2-percent solution of mercuric nitrate in a tray similar to that used for the silver nitrate.

To prepare a small amount of this solution dissolve $\frac{2}{3}$ of an ounce of mercuric nitrate crystals in 1 quart of distilled water and add $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fluid ounce of nitric acid. Shake well. This solution, too, may be used several times before losing its strength and is not necessarily discarded after each use. It is not necessary to keep it in a dark bottle.

The specimen bearing silver-nitrate prints is immersed in this solution until all traces of the prints disappear. It should then be rinsed thoroughly in water to remove all mercuric nitrate. If this is not done the paper deteriorates, becoming brittle and crumbly. A tray of distilled water may be used for rinsing or a tray of ordinary tap water changed several times during the rinsing. The specimen is then laid out flat to dry.

Wrinkles, such as are left in paper after ordinary drying, may be prevented by ironing with a moderately hot iron. An electric iron with a temperature control is desirable. If kept too hot it will scorch or wrinkle the paper somewhat. The bottom of the iron should be clean so that unremovable smudges will not be left on the paper.

No ill effects have been noted from working in the 2 percent mercuric nitrate solution with bare hands for very short periods but it is a caustic solution and it is suggested that the specimens be handled with tweezers or that rubber gloves be worn if contact is prolonged.

Fingerprint Figures

As of January 31, 1949, there were 111,047,629 fingerprint cards on file in the FBI Identification Division. Of these, 18,588,697 were criminal prints.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Solving The Blackburn Murder¹

Shortly after midnight on May 14, 1948, the wail of an unhappy baby brought the nurse on duty to the C. H. 3 Children's Ward of Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, England. Quickly, the nurse changed the child's clothing but the crying continued.

Fearful that her five other small charges would be awakened, the nurse picked up the infant and walked up and down the ward soothing him in soft undertones. The whimpers died away and at 12:20 a. m. the nurse replaced the child in his cot next to the one occupied by June Ann Devaney who was sleeping peacefully.

At approximately 12:30 a. m. the nurse heard a girl's voice. She did not hear what was said nor did she recognize the voice, but thought possibly it was a nurse who had preceded her on duty. When no one appeared, she thought some one was playing a joke and going to the door looked out over the grounds. Seeing no one, she returned to her work.

The nurse's time was occupied by the demands of children in an adjoining ward until about 1 a. m. after which she returned to inspect the patients in C. H. 3. On entering, she noted that both the main inner and outer doors giving access to the wards from the hospital grounds were open. As a strong wind was blowing and the outer door had a faulty catch which allowed it to open of its own accord, she thought nothing of it and closed the doors.

A few minutes later, after attending the infant who had cried earlier, the nurse suddenly noticed that June Ann Devaney was not in her cot. She searched nearby rooms without locating the child and at 1:30 a. m. informed her supervisor by telephone that the little girl was missing.

June Ann Devaney, aged 3 years and 11 months, had been admitted to Queen's Park Hospital on May 5, 1948, suffering from a mild form of pneumonia. She was placed in the small babies' ward at the extreme end of the hospital building. This

ward had space for 12 beds, but there were only 6 patients ranging from under 12 months of age up. June Ann was the oldest child in the group and the only one able to talk. When she was in bed the little girl could quite easily be mistaken for a child of 6 or 7 years inasmuch as she was large for her age, and had a plump face and an abundance of hair.

Joined by the night sister and the nurse who had preceded her on duty, the nurse again checked Ward C. H. 3, at which time she noticed a "Winchester" bottle containing sterile water standing on the floor beneath the missing girl's cot. The bottle had been removed from a trolley some yards away. She remembered that at 12:30 a. m., the bottle had been in its usual place.

Then, on the polished floor of the ward, the nurses noticed footprints which they thought had been made by bare feet. One was close to June Ann's cot.

On seeing the bottle under the cot and the footprints, the nurse felt sure that the voice she had heard at 12:30 a. m. must have been June Ann's.

The Blackburn Borough Police were promptly called, and search was continued in the hospital.

An inspector of the Blackburn Borough Police halted at the Devaney home long enough to pick up the missing child's father before proceeding to the hospital where the search was in progress.

The Queen's Park Hospital is a large establishment about 1 mile from the center of Blackburn. It covers many acres of land, including a big field and is partly surrounded by an 8-foot-high sandstone wall. At the end of the field furthestmost distant from the hospital building is a chestnut paling fence bounded by a large park, an unused quarry, and the sparsely populated countryside.

At 3:17 a. m. the body of a child, face down in the grass, was found beside the sandstone wall. The head and face were covered with blood. In the presence of the inspector whose quick examination revealed the body to be quite cold, Mr. Devaney identified his daughter. A member of the hospital's medical staff verified the fact that June Ann Devaney was dead.

¹ Based on a report by Chief Inspector J. Capstick, New Scotland Yard, in charge of the investigation.

The area where the child's body was found was promptly cordoned off.

Chief Constable Looms of the Blackburn Borough Police and the police surgeon were next upon the scene. At 4:20 a. m. the chief constable communicated with a member of the metropolitan police, New Scotland Yard, from whom he requested the assistance of an experienced investigator.

Chief Inspector J. Capstick and Detective Sergeant Stoneman, both of New Scotland Yard, had been assigned to investigate the murder of eleven-year-old Jack Quentin Smith at Farnworth, Lancashire. On the night of the Devaney murder they had returned to London for a conference with senior officers. They were told to return to Lancashire immediately to assist the chief constable. Inasmuch as the murders had occurred within 7 miles of each other, and because of similarities of the injuries inflicted upon both, it was felt that there might be some connection between the two crimes.

At 6 a. m. on May 15, the two officers left London for Blackburn, to be followed a few hours later by two additional investigators, also of New Scotland Yard.

Meanwhile, assistance was summoned from the Home Office Forensic Laboratory, Preston, and from the Fingerprint Bureau, Lancashire County Police, Hutton. The detective superintendent of the Lancashire Constabulary attended also.

By 6 a. m. on May 15, 1948, Detective Inspector Colin Campbell of the Fingerprint Bureau had begun a detailed search for fingerprints and other clues in C. H. 3 ward. On examining the "Winchester" bottle, which was found beneath the murdered child's cot, he discovered finger and palmar impressions. These he marked for identification purposes.

On the floor near the bottle and beside June Ann's cot, he found marks of right and left stockinged feet. Further search revealed the marks of the ball and toes of a right stockinged foot on the polished floor of the ward. All were properly labeled. The marks were photographed by the inspector and later reproduced in their actual size.

Noel Jones, the staff biologist attached to the Forensic Science Laboratory, Preston, arrived at 9 a. m. to examine the ward and the grounds. He secured numerous samples including: hair from bloodstained grass at the scene of the crime; blood-

stained grass; hair and fibers from the wall near which the body was found; two hairs from the wall; hairs adhering to a bloodstained stone in the wall; portion of stone bearing bloodstains; hair from another bloodstained area of the wall; and a grass leaf bearing stains.

A post-mortem examination of the little girl's bruised and bloody body revealed that the cause of death was shock due to extensive head injuries and extensive internal injuries consistent with rape. It appeared that the murderer, after attacking the child, had dashed her head against the stone wall four times.

At the examination, the biologist secured samples of the deceased's hair, blood, and clothing, as well as fibres, fingernail scrapings, etc. He later certified that the deceased's blood group was A.

The hard work of solving the murder then began. Officers of cooperating agencies—Inspector Capstick, Chief Constable Looms, Detective Superintendent Woodmansey and a number of experienced detectives from the Lancashire Constabulary, and the additional officers from New Scotland Yard—began making extensive inquiries.

One of the first major moves was to obtain the finger impressions of every person who could possibly have handled the misplaced "Winchester" bottle. This bottle had been in C. H. 3 ward for approximately 2 years, having been replenished as and when required. This unfortunately widened the field and necessitated the taking of well over 1,000 sets of prints from the hospital staff, patients, former patients, tradesmen, etc., for elimination purposes.

After approximately 2 weeks it became fairly certain that the finger impressions on the bottle were not those of any person having legitimate access to C. H. 3 ward. It was at this time that a decision was made to obtain the left thumb and forefinger impressions of all males who could possibly have been in Blackburn on the night of the 14th and 15th of May 1948.

Blackburn is an industrial town of some 123,000 inhabitants. It lies in the heart of the Lancashire cotton industry and is situated 7 miles from Preston, another town of approximately the same size. There are hamlets and villages made up of many more thousands of people between Blackburn and Preston, both of which attract inhabitants of outlying districts, particularly on weekends.

There were, in addition, almost 3,000 displaced male persons who had arrived in the district from Europe following the cessation of hostilities there.

The public were asked to cooperate with police to obtain necessary fingerprints. They were promised that after scrutiny all fingerprints would be destroyed.

So began one of the most unusual undertakings in the long history of law enforcement.

An inspector was placed in charge of 30 officers in plain clothes. These men were sent to visit every house in the borough and obtain the fingerprints of all males over the age of 14 years who were not bed-ridden and were able to walk from their homes to the hospital. For this house-to-house inquiry, the town area was divided into 12 sections similar to a clock face, the police station being the focal point.

The officers methodically visited the houses in their areas between the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m. daily. The officer making the inquiry had to insert the name, address, and national registration card number of the individual concerned on the 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ - by 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch card. There was a space for the impressions of the left thumb and forefinger, and the impressions of the other fingers of the left hand were required to be obtained on the blank reverse side of the card. The completed cards were handed to Inspector Barton, who in turn forwarded them to the Fingerprint Bureau, Preston, for examination.

Wooden filing boxes were constructed for the systematic filing of the cards, and a staff of five male and female police officers were deputed to check the information on the cards with the male persons recorded on the local voters' or burgers' list. The list, however, showed only males over the age of 21.

The check revealed many individuals over 21 whose names were not recorded in the voters' list. Many had been discharged from His Majesty's forces since the compilation of the list. Others had moved into the borough boundaries subsequent to the compilation.

During each summer it is the custom in Lancashire cotton towns to have a week's holiday known as "Wakes weeks." Each town has a different week, and all factories and shops close, leaving approximately 90 percent of the population free to visit seaside resorts.

"Wakes week" in Blackburn fell due in the course of the fingerprint inquiry and brought efforts to a standstill. It was learned, however,

that a new public issue of food and ration books for the period covering July 1948 to June 1949, was to be distributed throughout the country. Consequently, during the week in question, Inspector Barton and his officers, with permission of the local national registration officer, visited the town hall, Blackburn, with the fingerprint card index which they checked with the male ration books awaiting issue. This check brought to light over 200 males of various ages who had been missed, or who had eluded officers in the house-to-house check. In this group of 200 was 22-year-old Peter Griffiths.

During this week all males living in Blackburn on May 14, 1948, and who had left the town to live elsewhere, were checked at the registration office where their new addresses were obtained. A report, with one of the fingerprint cards attached, was then forwarded to the local police of the particular district, requesting that it be completed by the male in question.

This portion of the task meant correspondence with police forces in all parts of the world, especially in regard to His Majesty's Army and Royal Air Force units drafted overseas shortly after the murder.

Most difficult type of all to trace was the vagrant who had stayed in the Lancashire and Yorkshire poor law institutions on nights preceding and following the murder.

All ex-servicemen in receipt of disability pensions for psychoneurosis, etc., within a wide radius of Blackburn were fingerprinted. Persons on parole, out-patients, and many who had been discharged from mental institutions in Lancashire and surrounding counties were fingerprinted by their local police.

In the course of the vast project, very little resentment was shown and seldom was a refusal given. When there was a refusal, the individual was visited by a senior police officer, who, in each case, succeeded in obtaining the fingerprints in question.

A great amount of time and painstaking and exhaustive effort was expended in eliminating numerous suspects and checking all possible clues.

On August 11, 1948, almost 13 weeks after the murder, an officer visited a Birley Street address to obtain the finger impressions of Peter Griffiths, aged 22, a flour mill packer.

Griffiths supplied his fingerprints without demur. On the following day Detective Inspector Colin Campbell identified them as being identical

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENT OF IMPRESSION
'1324/48 M' ON BOTTLE



PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEFT MIDDLE
FINGERPRINT ON FORM SIGNED 'PETER GRIFFITHS'



with those found on the bottle beneath the murdered child's cot.

The long search for the murderer appeared to be nearing an end. The checking of over 46,000 fingerprints of males in the immediate area, the sending of copies of the latents to fingerprint bureaus throughout the world, the endless, painstaking, hard labor was paying off.

At 9:30 p. m. on Friday, August 13, 1948, Chief Inspector Capstick, Inspector Barton and Sergeant Millin saw Griffiths walk from Birley Street into Moss Street.

Inspector Barton spoke.

"We are police officers. I am going to arrest you for the murder of June Ann Devaney at Queen's Park Hospital on the night of the 14th and 15th of May this year."

Griffiths was cautioned that anything he said might be used against him.

"What's it to do with me? I've never been near the place."

In the course of the drive to the police station the prisoner said, "I have never been in any ward at Queen's Park Hospital but as a lad used to play in the delf¹ there."

¹ An unused quarry.

The prisoner was again cautioned. Shortly afterward he asked, "Is it my fingerprints why you came to me?"

Inspector Capstick, cautioning him again, answered, "Yes."

As they left the car at the police station the prisoner said suddenly, "Well, if they are my fingerprints on the bottle I will tell you all about it."

The prisoner was cautioned once more; however, he gave a complete statement of his activities on the night of the crime.

Griffiths said that he had been drinking heavily in the early part of the evening and later went walking to sober up. He told of entering the ward, carrying the child out to the wall, and of the subsequent events.

Shortly after midnight Griffiths was charged with the murder. On being cautioned, he replied, "I don't wish to say anything."

Told that he was not obliged to have his fingerprints taken unless he wished, inasmuch as they might be used in evidence, the prisoner replied, "All right, you can take them."

After Griffiths was charged, officers visited his home, saw his parents and took possession of a

quantity of his clothing, as well as a pawn ticket for a suit which he had pawned on May 31, 1948.

The clothing, with the suit secured from the pawnshop, was submitted for laboratory examination. It was found that fibers taken from the body of the dead child agreed exactly with fibers in the suit recovered from the pawnbroker. The suit also showed extensive stains of group A blood.

A pubic hair from a mature person had been found on the child's body but inasmuch as Griffiths declined to give a sample of his blood or hair, no comparison could be made.

Inspector Colin Campbell found that the impressions on the bottle were identical with the right and left finger and thumb prints and with the left palm print on the fingerprint and palm print forms signed "Peter Griffiths." The stockinged feet impressions obtained from Griffiths were similar to those on the forms signed by the prisoner.

On each of the enlarged finger impressions Inspector Campbell marked 16 ridge characteristics which were in agreement. This was convincing evidence that the prints found at the scene of the crime and those supplied by Griffiths were made by one and the same person.

After essential legal preliminaries, Griffiths was committed to stand trial at Lancaster County Assizes. On October 15, 1948, he pleaded "not guilty" to the murder of June Ann Devaney.

The whole of the evidence for the prosecution (as outlined briefly heretofore) was presented and accepted by counsel for the defense without cross-examination of the witnesses.

A mental specialist gave evidence for the defense

stating that in his opinion the prisoner committed the murder while suffering from schizophrenia.

The medical officer at His Majesty's Prison, Liverpool, where Griffiths had been incarcerated pending his trial, had had the prisoner under constant observation since August 13, 1948, and found him to be a sane person. He so testified on October 18, 1948.

When the whole of the evidence had been heard, the jury retired. After 20 minutes deliberation they returned to the court and found the prisoner "guilty" of the murder while sane. His Lordship then passed sentence of death.

It was thought that an appeal might be lodged on the prisoner's behalf. Such was not the case. The full facts were considered by His Majesty's Secretary of State, however, who decided he was unable to find sufficient ground to justify him in advising His Majesty to interfere with the due course of the law. Accordingly, Peter Griffiths was hanged at Liverpool Gaol on November 19, 1948.

The solution of the Blackburn murder was a victory for all law enforcement. It was a victory achieved through a combination of courage, ingenuity, and tenacity. It was based on a thorough knowledge of police work and the utilization of scientific techniques. The decision to fingerprint all of the male citizens of a heavily populated area demanded imagination of a high order.

Had anything further been needed to establish fingerprinting as the soundest medium of identification, it would have been the solution of the murder of June Ann Devaney.

SCIENCE EXPOSES RAPIST

A woman, cut and bleeding, ran into the guard's office of the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., on January 10, 1947, and said she had been dragged into the shrubbery by an individual who attacked her.

The Metropolitan Police began an investigation, and on the following day picked up Harry Bowen, 29. He was identified by the victim as the man who had assaulted her. Bowen admitted the attack but later entered a plea of not guilty.

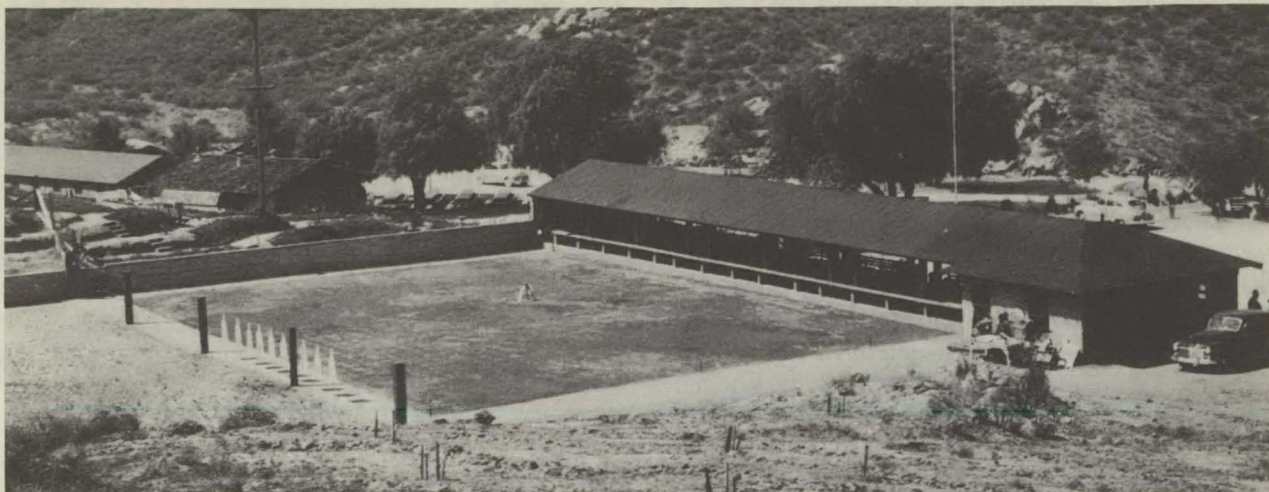
Bowen's clothes, the victim's clothes, samples of soil and shrubbery from the scene, and blood samples were sent to the FBI Laboratory. Semen from either a group "O" person or a nonsecretor was found on the girl's coat and skirt. Bowen belonged to the International Blood Group "O."

Black wool fibers identical with those in the girl's coat were recovered from Bowen's coat, shirt, trousers, and shorts. Purple and blue woolen fibers, identical to those in Bowen's trousers, were found on the girl's clothing.

Soil removed from Bowen's shoes was the same in color and texture as the soil from under the shrubbery. A leaf from a European yew bush was recovered from the suspect's pocket. The bushes through which the girl was dragged were European yew.

Bowen went to trial on May 29, 1947. FBI Laboratory technicians testified. The jury found Bowen guilty. On June 30, 1947, he was sentenced to a term of 10 to 30 years in prison.

Riverside's Training Recreation Center



The Riverside County Sheriff's Training Center as it looks today after improvements which have been made over a 5-year period. The site is approximately 4 miles from the city of Riverside, Calif.

The Riverside County Sheriff's Training Center at Riverside, Calif., came into being in 1943 through the corporate efforts of local law enforcement officers and a generous, public-spirited citizenry. It had long been the dream of Sheriff Carl F. Rayburn and other prominent men in the county, to establish a Training Center, whereby the most modern, professionalized methods of police training might be utilized in the making of good law-enforcement officers to serve the community.

The training establishment is in no way supported by the county of Riverside.

Since no county funds, with the exception of money for ammunition and tear gas, were available to the Sheriff's Department for training purposes, the entire cost of development has been financed and borne privately by the regular, salaried deputies of the department.

The Training Center was organized as a non-profit corporation on February 15, 1943. Its first board of directors included Sheriff Rayburn, Stephen P. Lynch, W. W. Walrath, A. H. Banderfelden, and J. A. Bennett, now Riverside city's chief of police. The district attorney for Riverside County, William O. Mackey, then assistant county council, acted as attorney for the incorporation proceedings.

Two problems were met at the outset—choosing a location, and obtaining the necessary land. A suitable site was located in the sage-covered foothills approximately 4 miles from the city of Riv-

erside. The land was owned by a prominent citizen, who, when contacted by the new corporation, generously donated 5 acres with the understanding that the land would be used by the Sheriff's office for educational and recreational purposes. This land was later augmented with the purchase of 5 additional acres by the Training Center's committee.

Work was begun immediately. Bulldozers were employed to excavate the spot chosen for the range; a road was built from the main highway into the location; extensive leveling was done; the hillsides were terraced and landscaped, and rows of trees were planted bordering the 5 acres; water towers were erected along with the drilling of a well; a 24- by 30-foot building was raised and modern kitchen facilities installed; restrooms were built as were a lecture hall and classroom; caretakers' quarters; and last, but not least, the firing range and shooting shed.

The 25- and 50-yard range is topped off with a 120-foot long firing shed where 20 men can fire at one time. At one end of the firing shed is a bullet room containing, in addition, the Range Master's Station behind bullet-proof glass. The Range Master has control of all fire and direction of the shooting through loudspeakers installed at intervals throughout the firing shed.

The classroom building is equipped with facilities for holding various training classes. The annual FBI Training School is conducted at the Center, along with the classes staged by the

Sheriff's department, itself. The Sheriff's Posse and the Sheriff's Corps of Reserves hold their regular meetings in the classroom building which is made available to all law-enforcement agencies throughout the county. Recently, the Boy Scouts of America, Riverside Troop No. 4, were given access to the Center's facilities for their weekly meetings.

From the viewpoint of training alone, the Training Center has fulfilled its purpose. Various civic groups, however, use the center for picnics and meetings. The classroom building also serves as a recreation room for periodic parties staged by the Sheriff's Department membership. The kitchen is completely equipped with huge cooking ranges and conveniently arranged to feed large gatherings.

The Training Center is still growing. Since its inception 5 years ago, it stands as proof of the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way."



Bull's Eye. Left to right: Sheriff Carl F. Rayburn, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Capt. Paul E. Pierce, captain of the Sheriff's pistol team and deputy in charge of investigation and patrol, and Deputy Carl Mulvey.



Sheriff's Deputies line up for pistol target practice in Center's modern shooting shed.



Police Records Systems

Miscellaneous Records

Every department is confronted with minor, but irritating, problems in handling and filing data not included in regular investigation and arrest records. This applies to such items as correspondence, teletypes, property records, warrants, personnel records, etc. As a general rule, all records which refer to a particular case should, with few exceptions, be filed with the original offense record or case file. Records referring to individuals who have identification jackets or folders on file should be filed in the folders or jackets.

Correspondence

Handling and filing correspondence is often a problem to many law enforcement agency administrators. The two main points are, first, following up correspondence to ascertain if it has been handled properly, and, second, locating material after it has been filed.

There are a number of ways in which correspondence may be filed. Some are quite simple; others are complicated.

A law-enforcement agency which has a small volume of correspondence should make no attempt to set up an elaborate correspondence file.

Perhaps the simplest method is to file correspondence by location. The small department would simply have 1 file folder for each county within its State and another for each of the other 47 States. Each piece of incoming correspondence, together with a copy of the reply, would be filed in chronological order by date in the appropriate file folder. The names of the sender and the subject matter may then be indexed in the master name index. Each index card should refer to the folder and the date of the correspondence. This will satisfy the requirements of filing correspondence in small law-enforcement agencies.

Two other methods of filing correspondence in any size department are (1) by subject matter, and (2) by correspondence number.

If a department desires to file miscellaneous correspondence by subject matter, it may be well to review information relative to the Dewey Decimal System of library classification which has been adapted to correspondence filing. Standard textbooks dealing with filing of correspondence may be found in public libraries.

Numerical Correspondence File

A sound record principle is: "Main records should be filed numerically and indexed alphabetically." This principle can be applied to correspondence in any law-enforcement agency.

It is not necessary to classify various subjects of correspondence into a classification system for filing purposes. The numerical system of filing correspondence offers a department a greater number of advantages than other systems and it can be used in very small agencies as well as the largest police departments. It is simple, in that any material of a documentary nature—letters, catalogs, fliers, pamphlets, bulletins, etc.—can be filed by assigning each piece a number in consecutive order. Each number permanently identifies each particular document.

All old correspondence may be moved to storage periodically without disturbing the filing system.

A numerical correspondence file is more economical from the standpoint of employee time and of filing equipment. The matter of indexing is quite as simple as if the correspondence were filed by subject matter or by location in chronological order.

Correspondence may be filed in file folders with approximately 25 pieces of correspondence to each folder.

A department may be wise to consider filing only correspondence directly affecting the agency. For example, a form letter is received from a governmental agency or from the armed forces inquiring as to whether the department has any information concerning an individual being considered for a position. The department's records contain no

Control Record for Correspondence

Many departments which handle a large volume of correspondence have found it desirable to maintain a correspondence-control record to insure that all correspondence is followed up promptly. There is nothing more annoying to a chief of police than to receive a letter from another department inquiring as to the action taken in connection with a previous letter, or requesting an answer to that letter, when the chief thought it had already been handled. A control record should allow the

To maintain a control record for correspondence, a department may obtain an inexpensive, letter-sized notebook. Each sheet or page may have about five columns drawn or printed as illustrated in figure 1. The first column may have a series of numbers recorded in advance, and, as each piece of correspondence is received it is entered opposite the number assigned, or the numbers may be recorded consecutively as the entries are made. The latter procedure is probably more flexible and therefore preferable.

With one glance at the last column the chief of police can readily ascertain what pieces of correspondence are delinquent or pending reply because a blank space will appear in each case.

A piece of correspondence, catalog, or other material not in need of reply or action, can be

[illegible]

14

entered in the correspondence control book in the same manner as a piece of correspondence requiring action to prevent the continuity of numbers from being broken. In this instance the column "Date replied" would merely indicate "none," to show that it has been received but that no reply is necessary.

All correspondence should be indexed on cards to be included in the master name index of the department. It will often be necessary to make more than one index card for an individual piece of correspondence. The sender's name, together with the subject matter, should be indexed in each instance. For example, if your department receives a letter from the San Francisco, Calif., Police Department advising that one John Doe is being held on a robbery charge and inquiring as to whether this individual might be wanted by your department, you should index the name "John Doe" and also the name of the department from which the letter was received. In this example, the "San Francisco, Calif., Police Department" would be indexed. Each index card would contain the correspondence number assigned to the communication together with a brief statement or synopsis as to the general contents of the letter.

If a catalog is received from the "Standard Motorcycle Co.," and you desire to save it for future reference, it may be filed in the correspondence file. Index cards would be prepared for alphabetical filing under "Motorcycles" and also "Standard." In the future, all such catalogs or letters could be located by searching "Motorcycles," or if one desired the specific catalog, a search could be made under "Standard."

Personnel Records

It is generally considered essential and good business for the administrative head of any business, private or public, to maintain personnel records. The administrative heads of law-enforcement agencies should maintain personnel records of employees under their supervision. Personnel records in a law-enforcement agency should consist of a separate file folder for each employee. These records should be kept strictly confidential, possibly under lock and key in the direct control of the chief of police.

The personnel file folders may be filed in alphabetical order. In addition, the master name index of the department should contain an index card on each employee for emergency purposes.

The index card should contain the name and the rank or title of the employee together with the home address, phone number, the person to be notified in case of emergency, type of blood, and other similar information.

In very large police departments it may be desirable to establish a series of numbers for personnel files. The files would then be placed in straight numerical order and indexed in the master name index. In this instance it would be well for the immediate custodian of the personnel files to maintain a small alphabetical index to the files.

A fingerprint card, in addition to the one filed in the classification file, should be an essential part of the personnel record. This should be accompanied by a notation indicating whether the card has been searched through the identification division of the State files (if a State bureau is in operation) and the national fingerprint files of the FBI. The dates of the relevant correspondence in this connection should also be indicated in the file.

Each personnel file should contain a complete record of the employee represented, including such items as an application form, a report on investigation prior to appointment, date of employment and the date of entry on duty, changes in rank or salary, examination grades, firearms scores, results of physical examinations, commendations, and reprimands. A summary record form attached to the inside of each personnel folder is of obvious value.

All correspondence pertaining to any particular employee, together with the replies, should be filed in the individual's personnel file.

A complete personnel file will give the department a complete history of each employee from the initial application for a position on the police department to the time the employee leaves the department.

Reminder

To all National Academy Graduates still in Law Enforcement: The Annual Retraining Session will be held September 26-30, 1949, in Washington, D. C.

(Miscellaneous Records to be continued in the April issue of the Bulletin.)

POLICE TRAINING

H. DEFENSES AGAINST KNIFE (cont'd)

3. Sideward Thrust

(a) Grasp and step across body

SITUATION: Opponent attacks with a knife, attempting a sideward thrust.

ACTION: Step in with your left foot, block the thrust close to his wrist with the V formed with your hands, and immediately grasp his wrist tightly (fig. 150). Force his arm upward and toward his left, as you step across his body toward his left with your left foot, executing the technique described fully in H-1 (b), (fig. 151). (Throwing your hip hard against opponent's mid-section will help considerably in the successful execution of this technique.)



Figure 150.

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

Defensive Tactics¹



Figure 151.

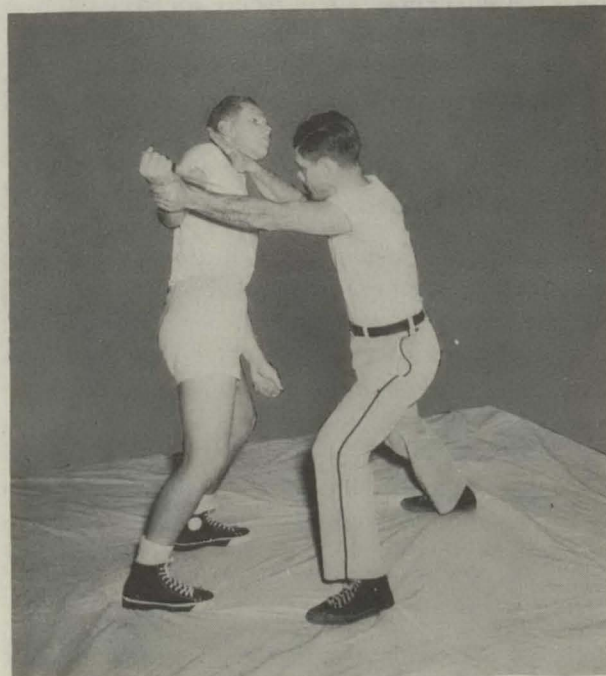


Figure 152.

NOTE.—Consideration should always be given to the use of your personal weapons to strike blows when defending against any type of a knife attack. For example, in the above situation, once you have gained control of the hand holding the knife, it might be advisable to release your right hand momentarily to strike an "edge-of-hand" blow to the side of opponent's neck (fig. 152). Also, a "knee lift" to opponent's groin or a "kick" to his shin could be instrumental in bringing him under control.

(b) Grasp and wrist throw

SITUATION: Same as 3 (a), except thrust is made from left side of opponent's body (fig. 153).

ACTION: Step forward and toward your left with your left foot, block the thrust close to opponent's wrist with the V formed with your hands, and immediately grasp his wrist tightly (fig. 154). (If you block the thrust high on opponent's forearm, allow your hands to slip to his wrist before tightening your grasp. Also, your right thumb should be placed on the back of opponent's hand, if possible.) Quickly carry opponent's arm upward and toward his right, as you twist his arm and wrist counterclockwise, executing a "wrist-throw" (fig. 155). (Also, see G-1.)

If you attempt to execute the "wrist throw" described above, and you are unable to force your opponent's arm upward and backward, an immediate shift to the technique described in 3 (a) is advisable.

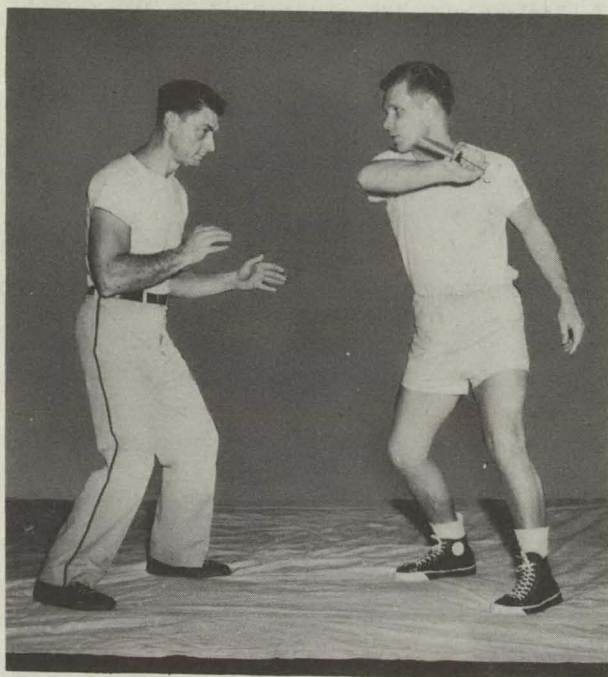


Figure 153.

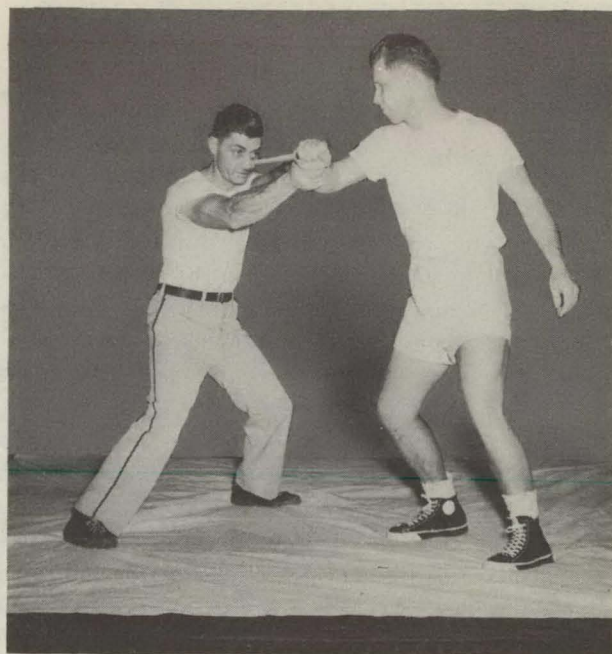


Figure 154.

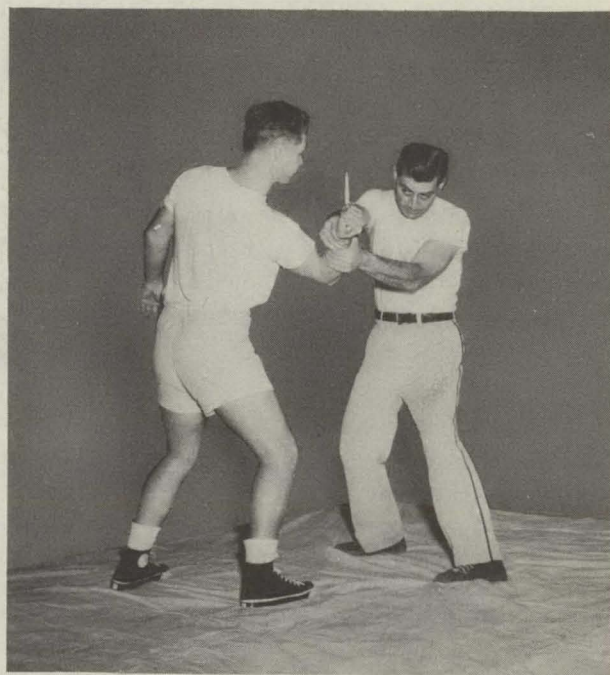


Figure 155.

(Defensive tactics will be continued in an ensuing issue of the LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN.)

Services of the FBI

JURISDICTION

Introduction

Through the years the FBI has received the wholehearted cooperation and support of law-enforcement agencies throughout the Nation. The help which has been rendered has been unselfish and unstinting and many officers have accompanied agents on dangerous assignments where their help was necessary.

We have set out below for ready reference the principal Federal statutes over which the FBI has jurisdiction. No attempt has been made to set forth a legal definition but merely to give you an idea of the scope of FBI jurisdiction. Perhaps in reviewing this list you will note that there are many statutes which can be of help to you in your work. The list is in no way complete but it does indicate the scope of FBI work.

Your continued assistance in calling matters involving violations of Federal statutes within the jurisdiction of the FBI to our attention will be appreciated.

Antitrust

Investigations of monopolies and alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of trade or commerce are conducted by the FBI.

Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

A Federal statute classifies as an offense the killing or assaulting of any one of a specified group of Federal officers who are engaged in their regular duties or who are killed or assaulted as a result of their regular duties.

Atomic Energy

The FBI has the responsibility for investigating all persons known to have access to secret and restricted data pertaining to atomic energy. This includes all persons whose employment gives them access to atomic energy facilities. The FBI also has exclusive investigative jurisdiction over all violations of the Atomic Energy Act.

Bank Robbery

The robbery or burglary of or larceny from a national bank, a bank which is a member of the Fed-

eral Reserve System, a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a Federal Savings and Loan Association or a bank organized or operated under the laws of the United States, is a Federal offense under the FBI's jurisdiction. The statute also covers "receivers."

Bankruptcy

Federal statutes contain numerous regulations designed to prevent frauds in connection with bankruptcy proceedings. Violations are investigated by special agents of the FBI.

Bribery

It is a violation of Federal law for any person to offer or give a bribe to an officer or agent of the United States in an effort to influence his official action. It is likewise a violation for any Federal officer or agent to solicit or accept a bribe in return for his influence or action on an official matter.

Cattle, Interstate Transportation of Stolen

The transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of stolen cattle, knowing that the cattle have been stolen, is a violation investigated by the FBI. Receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, buying, selling, or disposing of any such cattle, knowing the cattle to have been stolen, is also investigated by the FBI.

Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

When a person is deprived of federally secured rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the perpetrators violate statutes under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Crimes on High Seas

Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on the high seas, outside the jurisdiction of any particular State, or on a voyage upon the Great Lakes outside of any State jurisdiction, are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations

Numerous aggravated offenses which occur on Indian and Government reservations are within the scope of the FBI's jurisdiction.

Deserters

Investigations to locate deserter fugitives from the armed services are conducted by the FBI upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces, Washington, D. C.

Election Laws

If a person is deprived of his right to vote, or to have his vote counted as cast, in an election involving candidates for Federal office, Federal statutes under the FBI's jurisdiction have been violated. The purchase or sale of votes also is prohibited.

Escaped Federal Prisoners

The FBI has jurisdiction over the Federal statute which classifies as a violation the escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody or following his conviction for a Federal offense.

Espionage

Generally speaking, espionage consists of the illegal obtaining or disclosure of information affecting the national security of the United States either for the benefit of a foreign power or to the detriment of this country.

Extortion

Use of the mails to convey a threat to kidnap or injure or demand ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person is a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. A threat to injure property coupled with an intent to extort, is also a violation.

Falsely Claiming Citizenship

The false representation of an individual that he is an American citizen is a violation of a Federal statute coming under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Fraud Against the Government

The presentation of false or fictitious claims against the Government, and the misrepresentation or concealment of facts concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Government are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

Illegal Wearing of Uniform

Unauthorized wearing of an official uniform of the armed forces of the United States or parts thereof is a violation of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The act also covers the unauthorized wearing of decorations or insignia and their unauthorized manufacture and sale.

Impersonation

Individuals who falsely represent themselves as employees of the United States Government and act in the role of the person impersonated, violate a Federal law under the FBI's jurisdiction. The impersonation of a foreign official, with intent to defraud and coupled with actions perpetrating the fraud, also is covered.

Internal Security

By Presidential Directives dated September 6, 1939, and January 8, 1943, the FBI was directed to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of neutrality regulations. This directive requested all law-enforcement officers to turn over to the FBI all information pertaining to any national-defense matter.

Involuntary Servitude and Slavery

A Federal statute prohibits the holding of a person in a state of compulsory service against his will for any reason except as punishment for a crime of which he has been convicted.

Kickback Racket Act

It is unlawful to cause any person employed on public works to give up any part of his compensation as a result of force, intimidation, or threats. These violations are investigated by the FBI.

Kidnaping

The Federal kidnaping statute covers the unlawful abduction of a person, his transportation across a

State line, and his detention for ransom, reward, and otherwise.

Lottery Tickets, Interstate Transportation of

The FBI has jurisdiction over the interstate transportation of lottery tickets except those which are sent by mail. The latter is handled by postal inspectors.

Motor Vehicle or Aircraft, Interstate Transportation of Stolen

The transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of a stolen motor vehicle or aircraft, knowing it to have been stolen, is a violation investigated by the FBI. Receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any such motor vehicle or aircraft, knowing it to have been stolen, is also investigated by the FBI.

National Bank and Federal Reserve Act

Embezzlement and related irregularities in national banks, banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, banks which are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and banks operating under Federal laws are violations of Federal statutes over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction.

National Stolen Property Act

The interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more with knowledge that the property was stolen is a Federal offense. This act also covers the interstate transportation of counterfeit, falsely made or forged securities with the intention to defraud. Another section prohibits the interstate transportation of dies, plates or tools to be used in forging or altering documents or to be used in preparing counterfeit securities. The statute, which is under the FBI's jurisdiction, covers "receivers."

Neutrality Act

Provisions of the Neutrality Act presently applicable prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunitions, implements of war, et cetera, without a license from the Department of State. During wartime other provisions govern the relations of American citizens with belligerent nations. Viola-

tions of the Act are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Obscene Matter, Interstate Transportation of

The FBI has jurisdiction over the interstate transportation via common carrier or express of obscene matter. Investigations of obscene matter transmitted through the mails are handled by postal inspectors.

Overthrow or Destruction of the Government

Activity designed to overthrow any government in the United States by force or violence is a violation of a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

Red Cross Act

False representations of connection with the Red Cross organization for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or material are violations of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The unauthorized use of the Red Cross emblem also is covered in the statute.

Registration Act

Agents of foreign principals engaged in propaganda and related activities are required to register with the Attorney General and abide not only by the statute, but also by any regulations promulgated by the Attorney General under the act.

Sabotage

The several sections of the sabotage statute cover generally the willful destruction or attempted destruction of war materials, premises or utilities, and the willful making of any war material in a defective manner. Violations thereof are within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Selective Service Act of 1948

Violations of this statute are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Some of the more common violations are failure or refusal to register, failure to keep local board advised of changes of address or status, failure to report for physical examination or induction, and failure to carry

certificates of registration and notices of classification.

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

Persons who receive these allowances unlawfully, who make false statements in applications, or who receive fees for helping obtain allowances, violate the law. Investigations are handled by the FBI.

Stowaways on Vessels or Aircraft

Stowing away on a vessel or aircraft entering or leaving the United States or stowing away on any aircraft owned or operated by the United States or on any commercial scheduled air lines flying interstate is a criminal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Theft From Interstate Shipment

The theft or embezzlement of any goods or chattels from a shipment moving in interstate or foreign commerce, or the receipt or possession of any such stolen article with guilty knowledge of its stolen character violates a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal or lock of any railroad car, vessel, aircraft, motor truck, wagon or other vehicle containing an interstate shipment with intent to commit larceny therein is a specific violation as is the entering of any such conveyance with intent to commit larceny therein.

Theft of Government Property

Theft, embezzlement, robbery, receiving, and illegal possession of Government property are offenses within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Train Wrecking Statute

It is a violation of the Federal law to willfully derail or disable or wreck any train or part thereof which is in interstate or foreign commerce. Attempts to do any of the above acts are also covered by this statute.

Treason

Any person owing allegiance to the United States who either levies war against the United States or helps her enemies, giving them aid or comfort, is guilty of treason. Failure to report knowledge of an act of treason is punishable under the misprision of treason statute. All such cases are investigated by the FBI.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution, Confinement, or Giving Testimony

The interstate flight of a person to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses is a Federal offense. Fugitives apprehended are as a matter of practice released to local authorities for extradition and prosecution. The statute also covers interstate flight of persons to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings charging the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Voorhis Act

Organizations under foreign control which engage in political or civilian military activity are required to register with the Attorney General and to follow certain other regulations. This act also requires an organization engaging in both civilian military activity and political activity to so register even though not under foreign control. Violations are under the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

White Slave Traffic Act

Interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes is prohibited by this statute which is under the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The transportation of a girl under eighteen years of age on a common carrier for similar immoral purposes carries a double penalty.



MISCELLANEOUS

Detroit Police Seek Kidnapers

On November 4, 1948, a woman using the name of "Mrs. Gray," took 3-weeks-old Ann Elizabeth Caldwell from the home of her parents, 686 East Vernor Highway, Detroit, Mich.

"Mrs. Gray," a Negro woman, first contacted the child's mother, Mrs. Ada Mae Caldwell, also a Negro, early in August 1948, during Mrs. Caldwell's pregnancy. Posing as a "Gray Lady" (one of a nationally recognized nurse's aide group), the subject told Mrs. Caldwell she would give the latter assistance during the remaining days of her pregnancy, and, after the baby was born, would help Mrs. Caldwell get financial assistance from a local social organization.

In the course of conversations with Mrs. Caldwell, "Mrs. Gray" stated that her husband was a pullman porter operating out of California and that she was going there to see him. She also said that first she was going to Chicago.

Mrs. Caldwell's baby was born October 13, 1948, at Herman Kiefer Hospital. "Mrs. Gray" again contacted Mrs. Caldwell after mother and child had returned from the hospital, which was about the last week of October. She advised that in order for Mrs. Caldwell to secure financial assistance for the baby, the child would have to be taken to the hospital for a physical examination. Having apparently won the family's confidence by repeated calls to the home before and after the birth of the child, on November 4, 1948, "Mrs. Gray" was permitted by the mother to take the child, purportedly for a physical examination prior to acceptance by the so-called agency. Neither Mrs. Gray nor the child has since been seen.

"Mrs. Gray" is described as follows:

Race—Negro; age—30-32; height—5'4" to 5'6"; weight—140 pounds; skin—light; hair—dark brown or black, wavy, shoulder length, reddish tinge; heavy legs with large, heavy hips.

The subject wore a man's wrist watch with a gold-metal band; a dark-red dress of heavy material; a dirty, beige-colored gabardine coat which was of mannish cut; and high-heeled black suede shoes with open toes and heels. She carried a small black suede purse.



Artist's Drawing of "Mrs. Gray."

Ann Elizabeth Caldwell is described as follows:
Race—Negro; born October 13, 1948; sex—female.

The child was wearing a pink sweater, pink booties, white dress, and a blue-and-white blanket when she was taken.

Any person having information which may assist in locating "Mrs. Gray" and the baby, or any department having information of similar abductions, is requested to notify Chief of Detectives Jack Harvill, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Mich., immediately.

ATTENTION

All Identification Officers

The following letter which is reprinted here has just been transmitted to all fingerprint contributors:

"You have been previously advised that the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is, because of a shortage of personnel, experiencing difficulty in handling all of the various types of fingerprint cards which are presently being received for search. It has been necessary to

curtail the activities of the Identification Division to a large extent in the handling of applicant fingerprint cards as you were previously advised by my letter of June 24, 1948.

"I wish to advise that it now becomes necessary to again change the method of handling applicant fingerprint cards as far as the replies are concerned. In the future applicant fingerprint cards which are received reflecting that the individual is an applicant for a position of any type exclusive of the Armed Services will be classified and searched against the Bureau's criminal fingerprint files and if a record is not located the fingerprint card will have placed upon it a stamped notation reflecting that it has been searched and not identified with a previous criminal record. The fingerprint card will then be returned to the contributor. This will constitute the answer for applicant fingerprint cards. If the fingerprint card is identified with a previous criminal record a notation will be made to that effect on the record presently existing in the Bureau's Identification Division files and the fingerprint card will be returned with the copy of the criminal record that has been located.

"This step is being taken so that more expeditious answers may be forwarded to contributors of fingerprint cards. This method will apply only to applicant fingerprint cards and it is felt that by taking this step the Federal Bureau of Investigation may be able to more expeditiously handle the tremendous volume of work which is presently being received.

"It should also like to ask your cooperation in the transmission of applicant fingerprint cards that care be taken not to transmit for search against the Identification Division files fingerprint cards which are apparently of no importance to the contributing agency. In other words, it would be appreciated if fingerprint cards of an applicant nature are transmitted to the Bureau for search on a selected basis by the agencies transmitting the cards. Every effort is being made to handle work which the Bureau deems of primary importance; i. e., criminal fingerprints, and any assistance which may be rendered by the contributors of fingerprint cards in the handling of applicant cards will be most appreciated and will materially assist the work of the Identification Division."

Very truly yours,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
Director.

Versatile

Chief of Police Henry P. Clark of New Haven, Conn., chose a colorful man whom he had watched develop into an ace law enforcement officer, as his assistant.

The Navy gave Capt. Howard C. Young of the New Haven Police Department his first opportunity to see the world. He entered the service at 17 and after a 5-year period had been around the world twice and seen most of the remote corners of it.

Young's colorful career was only beginning.

On January 1, 1929, he was appointed a regular officer with the New Haven Police Department. The energetic young man was to find that law-enforcement work was his medium. His rise was rapid. On November 10, 1937, he was promoted to the detective department and on October 5, 1942, he was made a sergeant. On August 1, 1944, he was made a lieutenant and on April 16, 1945, he was named director of training and police personnel. On December 26, 1945, on the results of competitive examinations he achieved a captaincy and on June 3, 1946, he was made assistant to Chief of Police Henry P. Clark.

A graduate of the twentieth session of the FBI National Academy, Young returned to New Haven to organize and supervise the police training school with excellent results. He has been very active in police training throughout Connecticut.

Among the many interesting cases which Captain Young has helped solve was that of Frank "The Eel" Bednarczyk in 1938. A policeman was killed in an attempted holdup. The murderer was apprehended but Bednarczyk, the accomplice, escaped to become the object of an intense manhunt. For 3 months the then Detective Young followed "The Eel." At Elmira, N. Y., he learned that Bednarczyk had come and gone. He missed the subject by 20 minutes in Corning, N. Y., and followed a trail to Buffalo, Toledo, and Cleveland. The pursuit led to Waterloo, Ind., and to Alexandria, Va. The search ended in McCool, Md., where Young found "The Eel" operating a Ferris wheel in a carnival.

On the lighter side, Captain Young diverts himself with swimming, handball, and good books. He is married and has two daughters. He was born in Galveston, Tex., and moved to New Haven as a young boy.

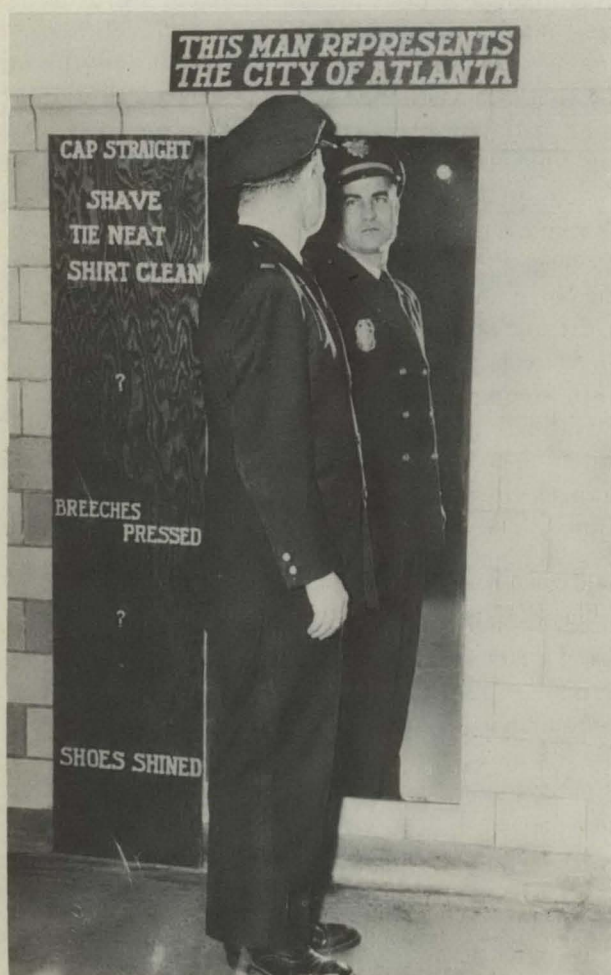
Captain Young has carved an enviable niche for himself, both as administrator and investigator.

Reflections

Officers of the Atlanta, Ga., Police Department have a daily reminder which helps them to keep the force trim and morale high. They see themselves as others see them.

Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins advises that use of a full-length mirror is not unique; the sign above it, however, "This man represents the city of Atlanta," was the suggestion of Atlanta's mayor, Hon. William S. Hartsfield.

A smaller mirror above two pictures showing the difference between the unkempt, careless man and the well-dressed, alert individual adds emphasis, and an electric shoe shine machine, available to the officers, plays its part in creating a well-groomed force.



Lt. Jimmy Wynn, Turns a Critical Eye on The Man in the Glass.

Tenn. Associates

The Tennessee Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates came into being on September 21, 1948, at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Thirty-four of the forty-four Academy graduates who remain active in law enforcement in Tennessee, met at the Edgewood Restaurant on the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Oak Ridge for a Dutch-Treat luncheon. At the business meeting which followed a Constitution was formally adopted and permanent officers were elected.

Captain Elmer E. Dyke of the Knoxville police force was elected president of the new organization. Other officers are: Inspector William J. Raney, Memphis Police Department, vice president; R. Willard Jett, inspector-director, public safety, police department, Nashville, second vice president; Capt. Harold L. Stevens, captain, Oak Ridge Police Department, secretary-treasurer; Ullis T. Bartholomew, inspector, Memphis Police Department, historian; Chief C. E. Turner, Dyersburg, Assistant Chief Martin Stevens, Nashville, Chief Chas. T. Vettel, Oak Ridge, members of the board of governors.



Indicative of the interest and enthusiasm which permeates this new chapter, is the fact that five officers of the Memphis Police Department drove over 400 miles in order to be present at the first meeting. Present from Memphis and vicinity were 13 of the 19 actives, while 21 out of the 25 active NA men of the Knoxville area were in attendance.

Following the formal portion of the get-together, the new chapter was escorted on a special tour of Oak Ridge which was arranged by Oak Ridge Police Chief Vettel and members of his department.

EDITORIAL

Police Training

At a session of the American Municipal Association held here, recently, Frederick N. MacMillin, executive secretary of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, let go a crack at the FBI that shows he ought to study his subject, before speaking.

He charged the FBI is trying to "control" all police training in the country. MacMillin got off this nifty to prove his point that the Federal Government is muscling in on municipal authority.

Now if this Wisconsin secretary had looked up the record of the FBI training program he would have found out that his State is pretty proud of the help it has received from the FBI. We refer him to a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association last October in Milwaukee commending the FBI for its help in local law enforcement.

We refer him to the fact at the request of Wisconsin police officials, 31 policemen have been graduated from the FBI national academy here, and again at the request of Wisconsin authorities the FBI participated in 24 training schools in that State attended by 1,200 officers. The FBI did not offer to do this until asked to do so by Wisconsin's own officials.

By the same token the FBI will not accept a candidate to the national academy here unless he is nominated by his superiors. In many cases the local and State officials have asked the FBI to accept more than one candidate for the academy from one locality at the same time. These requests have to be turned down because the academy is so popular with enforcement officials that all the demands cannot be cared for.

And if these facts are not enough to convince MacMillin or anyone else who fears the FBI is trying to horn in on local law enforcement we

quote from a recent memorandum from the FBI:

"Director Hoover is unequivocally opposed to any national police force in the United States," the statement reads. "He feels that 95 percent of all law-enforcement problems are strictly local in nature and therefore they should be handled on a local level.

"Experience has taught, however, that because the criminal will in many cases use State lines to avoid detection and apprehension it is necessary to have various Federal statutes which are designed to cope with the problem. Even many of these statutes are promulgated to lend further assistance to local departments.

"Because of this belief, Director Hoover has felt that local agencies should be given every possible assistance. If the problem is handled adequately on the local front, the clamor by the public for additional Federal statutes is reduced."

It also should be pointed out that the FBI, besides capturing gangsters and spies, is also a service organization. In its identification bureau it has 111,000,000 sets of fingerprint cards. Local police all over the country use this file. The FBI is glad to look up fingerprints for police officials if they request it.

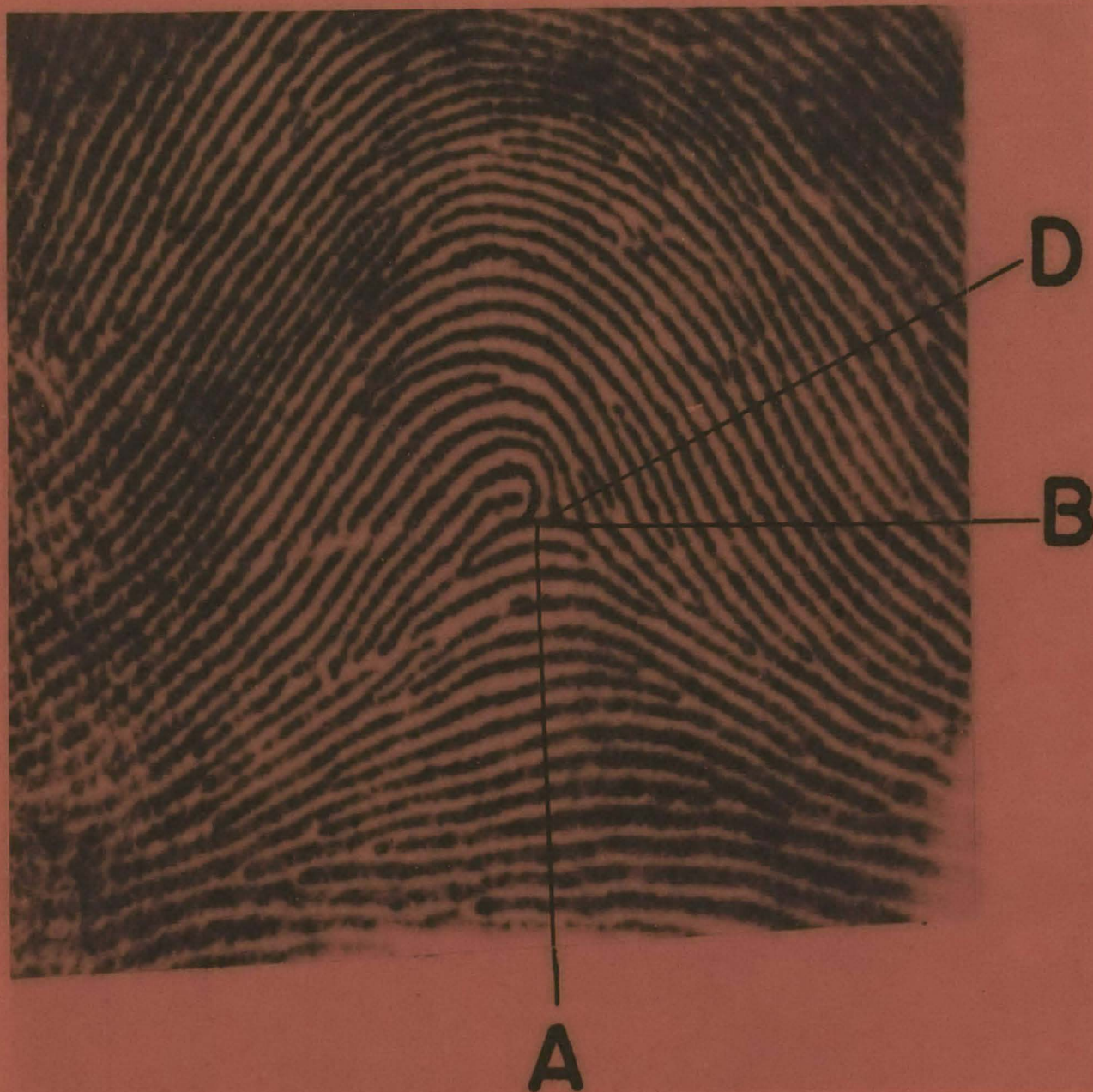
The FBI also has a laboratory which it makes available to police all over the country in helping them with scientific crime detection.

The FBI is doing a tremendous job in helping local police keep down crime, and to anyone who fears the agency may be preparing for a national police force we suggest they read the policy statement from the organization which concludes:

"The fundamental axiom in the FBI is that the first line of defense against lawlessness is the home-town police department and the FBI's every cooperative activity has been developed to the furtherance of this basic concept."

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



This pattern is classified in the Identification Division of the FBI as a loop with one ridge count. A reference search would be conducted as a tented arch.

The one sufficient recurve has an appendage A striking it at the shoulder. The appendage, however, does not strike at a

right angle and consequently does not spoil the recurve.

It will be noticed that there are two bifurcations opening toward the core, B and D. Both fit the definition of a delta but since D is closer to the core it should be selected as the delta.