

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

March 1, 1950

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

I am unequivocally opposed to a national police force in the United States. The old world implications in the very words are abhorrent to me as an American.

The ability of all branches of law enforcement--local, county, state and federal--to pool facilities and coordinate operations is proof that we need no centralized agency to insure the proper discharge of our responsibilities. The skeptic should examine the annals of law enforcement during the last war if he demands further proof. The recorded achievements are legion.

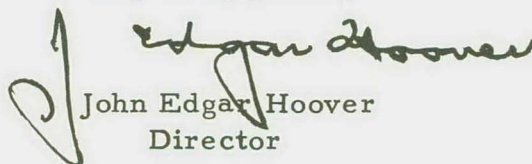
Every effort has been expended to direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation along dual lines. It is, primarily, an investigative agency. At the same time it is in the position of being a clearinghouse or service agency for other law enforcement groups.

In its first capacity the FBI investigates violations of Federal statutes. As a strictly investigative agency, it gathers the facts. These must be sifted from a mass of miscellaneous information and placed before the Attorney General, his assistants or United States Attorneys who determine whether or not the evidence obtained warrants prosecution.

The service functions of the FBI are available without charge to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies. These functions include Uniform Crime Reporting, the Identification Division, the FBI Laboratory, and the FBI National Academy.

Mutual cooperation among law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation is a barrier to those who seek to destroy democracy by pitting race against race, class against class and group against group. Its existence demonstrates the fact that we need no national police force.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Blood, Hair, and Fiber Analyses

The successful investigation of crimes of violence, and the successful prosecution of the offenders involved, are dependent upon varied factors. Very often the examination of physical evidence in a crime detection laboratory is of material assistance.

The FBI Laboratory conducts many different types of examinations for local law enforcement agencies. Like the others, the examination of bloodstained articles and the identification and comparison of hairs and fibers, on innumerable occasions have proved to be of definite value to officers and the court.

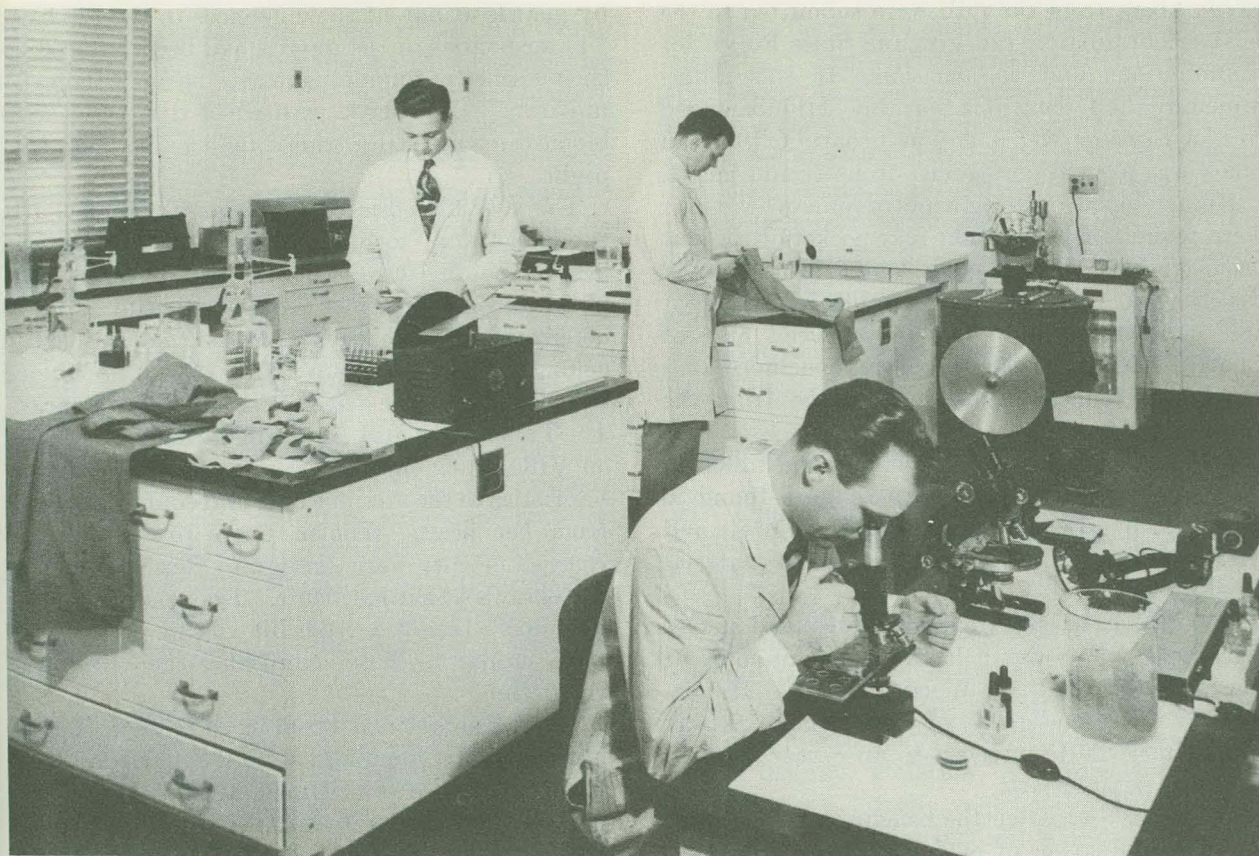
When a crime of violence has been committed,

not only may the assailant's clothing or weapon be stained with the victim's blood, but also, in those instances where grappling and close bodily contact occur, loose fibers from the victim's garments, or hairs from his head, may adhere to the offender's clothing. Conversely, clothing fibers and hair from the assailant may be deposited on the victim's clothing. Consequently, in crimes involving personal contact, there is always a distinct possibility that additional circumstantial evidence may be developed by a laboratory examination which encompasses both bloodstain and hair and fiber analyses.

Obviously, evidence developed by hair and fiber



Microscopic examination of hairs and fibers, FBI Laboratory.



Evidence being examined for bloodstains in the serological unit of the FBI Laboratory.

comparisons is of significance only in establishing the fact that bodily contact occurred between the criminal and his victim. It is, therefore, incumbent upon investigating officers, when submitting evidence specimens to the Laboratory for hair and fiber examinations, to take every precaution in the course of obtaining, handling, and packaging such articles so that absolutely no contact occurs between the items belonging to the victim and those obtained from the suspect for comparison. It is only when such contact has been avoided that hair and fiber examinations have any probative value. Necessarily, then, each specimen submitted for hair and fiber analysis should be separately wrapped with care in order to preclude any loss or transfer of adhering fibrous debris.

Illustrative Cases

The following cases are cited as illustrative of offenses in which blood, hair, and fiber analyses made in the FBI Laboratory proved helpful in establishing the guilt of the defendants.

Charles Platt, owner of a rayon mill at Strasburg, Va., was in his office at the plant about 1:30 a. m. in the morning preparing a pay roll and Christmas bonus list for his employees.

As he left his office and started through an unlighted corridor of the building he was attacked and robbed of approximately \$2,400 in pay-roll money and \$350 of his personal funds. The victim received a severe skull fracture, a wound from which he subsequently recovered.

Mr. Platt told investigators of the Virginia State Police that his assailant generally resembled one Reginald Ogden, a former employee at the rayon mill. Ogden was taken into custody. As a result of a search made by the officers, bloodstained clothing was found behind the rear seat of the suspect's car. When interrogated about the bloodstains on his clothes, Ogden refused to explain their presence or to give an account of his actions on the night in question.

The suspect's clothing, known samples of blood and hair from the victim, and samples of scrap

rayon fibers from the mill were submitted to the FBI Laboratory by the Virginia State Police for examinations and comparisons. It was determined by the Laboratory that the victim belonged to blood group "O" and that group "O" human blood was present on Ogden's trousers and jacket.

Human blood and fragments of human head hair were found inside the right rear pocket of the suspect's trousers. Microscopic comparison disclosed that the hair fragments were similar in all observable characteristics to the known head hair of Charles Platt. It was, therefore, concluded that the hair fragments could have come from the victim's head.

Clumps of rayon fibers and yarn found adhering to Ogden's trousers were compared and found to be similar in all characteristics to rayon fibers and yarn contained in the submitted scrap material from the mill.

The FBI Laboratory examiners testified at Ogden's trial, which was held in the circuit court of Shenandoah County, at Woodstock, Va. The defendant was found guilty of the charge of assault and battery, and sentenced to an 8-year term in the State penitentiary.

As can be seen from the conclusions arrived at in the examination of evidence in the foregoing case, the FBI Laboratory is not able to positively identify hair and fiber specimens as originating from a particular source, to the exclusion of all other sources. There are too few examinable characteristics present in hairs and fibers to permit a positive identification. By comparison of known and questioned hairs and fibers it is possible to ascertain that they are similar in all observable characteristics, and that they therefore could have a common source; or that they are dissimilar in characteristics and could not have come from the same source.

Early one morning the body of Edna Keitzmann was found lying behind a garage in Rantoul, Ill. She had been stabbed in the chest and strangled by a piece of clothesline rope which was still around her neck.

In the investigation which followed, a witness who had seen the victim in the company of a soldier in uniform on the night previous, was located. When inquiries were made at Chanute Field, an air base which is located in Rantoul, suspicion fell upon Socorro Villagran, a 17-year-old enlistee stationed at the air field. On the night in question, Villagran had been interrogated

by guards at one of the entrances to the air base. The suspicions of the guards had been aroused by the presence of numerous red stains on Villagran's uniform. The suspect explained that these were bloodstains resulting from a fight he had had that night.

The sheriff's office of Champaign County, Ill., submitted the clothing of both the victim and suspect to the FBI Laboratory, together with blood and hair samples from the victim. It was determined by grouping analysis that the victim belonged to blood group "A." Group "A" blood was found on the suspect's shirt, tie and jacket. The Laboratory also ascertained that hairs found on Villagran's clothing were similar in all characteristics to the victim's hair and could have come from her head. Woolen fibers present on the victim's clothes were similar to those composing Villagran's khaki garments. Likewise, loose foreign fibers removed from his clothes were found to be similar to those comprising the clothing of the victim.

The defendant was brought to trial in the circuit court of Champaign County at Urbana, Ill. The testimony of the FBI examiner was requested and presented by the State at this trial. Villagran was convicted and sentenced to a term of 150 years in the Illinois State Penitentiary.

Submission of Evidence

In connection with the submission of bloodstained articles to the FBI Laboratory, it must be borne in mind that unless the blood thereon is completely dry before the specimen is wrapped, putrefaction of the blood will occur in transit. Putrefied blood, is, of course, unsuitable for a complete and conclusive analysis. In drying a bloodstained garment, for example, it need only be exposed to normal atmosphere. Any hastening of the drying process by subjecting the specimen to sunlight or to heat should be avoided.

It is suggested that liquid blood samples be submitted in sterile containers by Air Mail, Special Delivery, unless the contributor's proximity to Washington, D. C., would make personal or mail delivery a quicker means of conveyance. The use of preservatives and refrigerants is not necessary in submitting liquid blood samples.

About dusk one spring evening, Harvey O. Gardner, a young war veteran, was driving with his family near Washington, N. C. At a point approximately 3 miles east of town, Gardner ob-

served an approaching truck which was being driven at a high rate of speed and was swerving from side to side. As the car and truck passed, the truck's trailer sideswiped the left side of the Gardner vehicle. Unfortunately, Gardner was driving with his arm outside the window and the impact crushed his arm to the extent that amputation was subsequently necessary. The truck continued on its way after the collision.

An hour later, on the same night, William Henry Coward was arrested at his home by a North Carolina State highway patrolman and was charged with leaving the scene of an accident and drunken driving. The left side of the trailer of a truck parked in Coward's yard showed evidence of an impact, and also bore smears of material which were submitted to the FBI Laboratory together with known samples of hair from Harvey Gardner's remaining arm. Coward stated that he drove the truck that day but that he and the truck were at his home at the time of the accident.

It was determined in the Laboratory that human blood and tissue were present in the scrapings from Coward's truck trailer. These substances were too limited in amount for blood grouping purposes. Light brown human body hairs were also present in the scrapings. Microscopic comparison disclosed that these hairs were similar in all respects to the known arm hairs obtained from the victim.

William Henry Coward was brought to trial in the superior court of Beaufort County, Washington, N. C. The State presented several witnesses, including the FBI Laboratory examiner. Coward was found guilty and sentenced to serve a term of from 2 to 3 years in the State penitentiary.

Laboratory Facilities

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory and the testimony of its experts are available without charge to law enforcement agencies in criminal matters, provided that none of the physical evidence submitted, or any other evidence in the same case, has been or will be subjected to examinations by another expert in the same scientific field as the examinations desired of the FBI Laboratory. Requests for examinations should be made by letter addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., and marked for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.

The letter should include such pertinent infor-

mation as the type of offense, names of victims and suspects, a complete description of the evidence specimens, the type of examination desired and a statement as to whether or not the evidence being submitted has been or will be examined elsewhere. Evidence should be shipped by registered mail or railway express rather than by parcel post. The FBI Laboratory will furnish a report and return the evidence to the contributor just as quickly as the circumstances require, or the amount of evidence currently under examination in the Laboratory will permit.

Age Without Wisdom

The fingerprints of a 73-year-old woman, sentenced to 6 months in the Alameda County Jail in California, on a charge of vagrancy, were forwarded to the Identification Division of the FBI. A search of the files revealed that the elderly woman, who gave her occupation as typist, had been in conflict with the law on 33 occasions. She had been arrested on such varied charges as arson, grand larceny, violation of parole, shoplifting-petty larceny, larceny as prowler, vagrancy, burglary, etc., in States including Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, Texas, California, Ohio, and Nebraska.

On January 1, 1949, the State Industrial Farm for Women, Lansing, Kans., had requested the FBI to place a notice in file that the subject, under a different name, was wanted by them for violation of parole. The institution was notified of the apprehension in California on October 3, 1949.

The subject's criminal specialty was shoplifting. On one occasion she was apprehended after prowling the rooms of a fraternity house. Her alleged occupations included those of typist, writer, saleslady, and housekeeper.

Retention of Trained Men

The board of directors of the Utah Peace Officers Association recently went on record urging newly elected mayors in the State to retain in office those men in law enforcement who are well qualified for the work by reason of character, experience and training.

This, as one Salt Lake City paper said, is a point which needs to be brought to the attention of both public and city officials. It is a matter in which the public welfare is directly concerned.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Introduction

A large number of homicides are cleared by arrest. This excellent record of police achievement, however, is often marred by the failure to obtain complete evidence at the scene of the crime, and, once it is obtained, to preserve it properly. This, of course, tends to weaken the presentation of a case during trial.

The object of this discussion is to point up the necessity for utilizing all the talents, skills, and scientific knowledge possessed by the officers for a successful conclusion of the case.

Homicides Defined

Homicide, according to Black's Law Dictionary, is the killing of any human creature. The killing of one human being by the act, procurement, or omission of another. The act of a human being in taking away the life of another human being. Black goes on to say that homicide is not necessarily a crime. It is a necessary ingredient of the crimes of murder and manslaughter, but there are other cases in which homicide may be committed without criminal intent and without criminal consequences, as, where it is done in the lawful execution of a judicial sentence, in self-defense, or as the only possible means of arresting an escaping felon.

The term "homicide" is neutral; while it describes the act, it pronounces no judgment on its moral or legal quality.

Classification: Homicide is ordinarily classified as "justifiable," "excusable," and "felonious."

Justifiable homicide: Such as is committed intentionally, but without any evil design, and under such circumstances of necessity or duty as render the act proper, and relieve the party of any shadow of blame; as where a sheriff lawfully executes a sentence of death on a malefactor, or where the killing takes place in the endeavor to prevent the commission of a felony which could not be otherwise avoided.

Investigation of Homicide

by SHERIFF ED RYAN, *Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn., Former Chief of Minneapolis Police Department*

Excusable homicide: The killing of a human by misadventure or in self-defense. The name itself imports some fault, error or omission, so trivial, however, that the law excuses it from guilt or felony, though in strictness it judges it deserving of some little degree of punishment. Excusable homicide is of two sorts, either by misadventure, or self-defense, resulting from a sudden affray.

Homicide by misadventure is the accidental killing of another, where the slayer is doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, but unfortunately kills another.

Homicide in self-defense is the killing of a person in self-defense upon a sudden affray, where the slayer had no other possible (or probable) means of escaping from his assailant.

Felonious homicide: Such as the wrongful killing of a human being, of any age or either sex, without justification or excuse in law; of which there are two degrees, manslaughter and murder.

Suicide according to Black is the willful and voluntary act of a person who understands the physical nature of the act, and intends by it to accomplish the result of self-destruction. Suicide is the deliberate termination of one's existence, while in the possession and enjoyment of his mental faculties. Self-killing by an insane person is not suicide.

A further break-down of the subject homicide can readily be had in our respective criminal codes. It is not lost effort to study such codes, especially those of one's own locale.

Investigation Procedure

Duties of patrolmen (if first at scene of a homicide): Officers should first note the time they received the call or report, their location, by whom the report was given, the medium, etc. They should also observe the condition of the weather and make a note of it. On the way to the scene they should keep a sharp lookout for anyone act-

ing in a suspicious manner or any vehicle that might bear scrutiny near the scene.

Upon arrival, they should carefully note the time, light conditions, etc. If an indoor scene, the officers should see to it that the whole picture remains intact. No unauthorized person should be permitted to enter and no one found at the scene should be permitted to leave.

The body should be examined at once to determine if there is any life. There are several suggested ways of doing this. Feel pulse of victim, watch for rising and falling of chest, examine eyes, check everything. No one but a qualified medical man, however, can pronounce a person dead officially. If life is detected, the first duty of the officer is to render all aid to the victim. If he is removed to a hospital, or any other place, the outline of his body should be first marked with a piece of chalk, plaster, pencil or by some other means.

Dying Declaration

If the victim is conscious and is grievously injured, so that death appears imminent, a dying declaration, in accordance with State laws, should be taken. In the event the person accused or suspected of inflicting the injury is in custody, he should be brought before the dying person, for the purpose of identification.

As soon as possible, and without leaving the crime scene to do it, the officers should somehow notify their superiors of their findings. Coroner, medical examiner, investigators, photographers, and other essential personnel will, of course, be dispatched at once to the scene.

In the meantime, the officers will arrest any suspects who may be present. They will make copious notes of everything having any bearing on the case. They will try to ascertain the identity of the deceased—if possible, without disturbing the body in any way. Any conversation with suspects or witnesses should be carefully noted—exactly what the officers said to them and what the others answered. The identity of the person who first called the police should be learned and recorded. The names, addresses, telephone numbers, etc., of everyone present should be carefully and accurately listed. Officers should not permit those present either to move around, or engage in conversation with one another.

The officers should refrain from touching any-



Sheriff Ryan.

thing which might later be used as evidence. By the same token they should prevent anyone from violating this cardinal rule. It is definitely not good practice for any law-enforcement officer to search the body of the victim of a homicide. This is the job of the coroner or medical examiner. If the body has been touched someone can always claim later that the deceased had a large sum of money on his person, or that he wore a ring, watch, or other valuables. If the officers have not touched the body they need fear no such allegations.

Investigator at Scene of Homicide

He should follow the same procedure as patrolmen in recording time of call, arrival, etc. He should come to the scene fully prepared and equipped to do a complete job. The efficient investigator should never be like the proverbial plumber who had to make frequent return trips to the shop for additional tools and equipment.

Upon arriving the investigator should, at once, confer with the officers already there. There should be a complete and free exchange of notes and information. Investigators who have been in the department a long time should bear in mind that today's law-enforcement agencies contain many outstanding, well-educated young patrolmen—many of whom held high rank in the military. These alert and observing patrolmen will most assuredly have some valuable information for the investigator. He should take them completely into his confidence.

We all know of cases where good evidence and good leads have been lost because certain investigators chose to ignore information or suggestions made by persons of lower rank. I could cite several myself.

If more than one law-enforcement agency is represented at the crime scene, such as the sheriff's office, the local department and the State agency, for example, they should work together as one unit. One competent person should be placed in charge and his authority should be respected and recognized by all present. Cooperation with the press is sometimes helpful, again detrimental, depending on the situations involved. That's why one man in charge knows just how far he can go in releasing strategic information. A properly handled newspaper story has sometimes aided in the capture of homicide suspects. This will serve to coordinate the work of the whole group.

The competent investigator looks for the obvious. He does not seek only sensational or startling clues. Nothing is too small or unimportant for his attention. He should never have any preconceived notions as to how the victim met death or the identity of the perpetrators. He seeks a motive, if one is not apparent.

He is constantly guided by these questions: Who? Why? What? Where? When? With what? With whom?

He should never be too readily convinced that death was due to suicide, if such seems to be the case. Many alleged suicides have later proved to be murders. The investigator begins with a preliminary interrogation of those present, making careful and complete notes of everything. After this interview, everyone not connected with the crime in some official capacity should be removed from the scene.

Photographs should then be taken from as many angles as possible. A chart or sketch with accu-

rate measurements to scale should be made of the whole scene. No detail should be omitted. It should be marked with reference to the compass. This sketch should be so drawn that a jury could readily grasp an accurate picture of the scene of the homicide. A well-made sketch will greatly aid the study of the photographs taken at the scene.

Fortunate indeed is the investigator who finds a crime scene in its original state: nothing touched—nothing moved—nothing removed. If things have been touched or moved, that fact should be carefully noted, together with the identity of the person or persons who did the moving and touching.

The investigator should reconstruct the scene insofar as he can. Accurate measurements of the position of the body with reference to weapons, fixed objects, doors, windows, etc., should be taken. When the pictures have been taken and the sketch and measurements completed, the investigator begins an exhaustive search of the premises and environs for evidence. Weapons, and any other object which might somehow be associated with the crime are carefully tagged, wrapped, marked, sealed, and placed in the property room. Weapons, such as guns, razors, knives, should have the investigator's scratch mark placed on them, as well as a tag.

Every bit of evidence should be accurately described and recorded in the detective's notes—exact location of place found, the time found, and by whom. The chain of evidence should also be carefully noted. As few as possible should handle these articles. If there is a gun, it should not be unloaded. The cartridges in the gun, as well as the casings of those discharged should be marked, but left in the gun, and in original sequence.

Sterile containers should be used for evidence which will be sent to the laboratory for inspection. Refrigerate, if necessary. Articles of clothing containing semen, blood, or other bodily secretions should not be folded or rolled up. All evidence should be preserved exactly as found. No blood, rust, dirt, grease, or anything else should be removed. In the case of an actual suicide, all letters, papers, or anything else indicating intention of the deceased to do away with himself, should be preserved.

Every square millimeter of the pertinent area should be methodically examined for footprints,

dirt, etc., left by the suspect. Smooth surfaces should, of course, be dusted for fingerprints, palm prints, etc. If several persons are involved in the crime search, one should be designated to record the findings of all. Each, however, should keep his own notes—copious notes. Each should be given a definite part of the scene to search. All should be under the command of one person.

Nothing should be left undone in the crime search, or in the subsequent investigation. The detective must constantly bear in mind that defense attorneys are extremely shrewd—many would have made outstanding detectives themselves. He must realize that these attorneys will sift every bit of evidence the prosecution possesses. He should be aware of the fact that they may investigate every one of his witnesses, etc.

Many police officers have, to their sorrow, learned more about their own cases in courtrooms, from clever defense attorneys, than they themselves knew. Regardless of the apparent weight of evidence against a suspect, the smart detective always proceeds on the theory that the defendant will plead “not guilty” in court.

Outdoor Homicide Scene

The procedure should be the same as for the indoor scene, insofar as possible. The crime scene should be roped off or blocked off in some manner and carefully protected. If it is raining or snowing, the body, footprints, weapons, tire marks, and all other objects which might be used as evidence should be covered at once. If it is nighttime, artificial lighting of some kind should be procured to facilitate the work of the investigators when they arrive.

Taking pictures of all these things, the making of plaster casts, etc., are of course, elementary and need not be gone into here.

Coroner or Medical Examiner

Investigators should work closely with the coroner or medical examiner. The services of competent medical men at the autopsy are extremely important—especially if the body is in a state of decomposition, maimed, dismembered, burned, poisoned, or in any other abnormal stage.

A pathologist, dentist, or toxicologist may even be necessary to assist the coroner or medical examiner, if the latter does not feel equal to the task before him.

Photographs of the body should be taken before

the autopsy—with a number of close-ups of the wounds.

The Prosecutor

After a suspect is charged, he is still a long way from the penitentiary or death-house and the investigator may be facing a gruelling ordeal in a courtroom.

The prosecutor must have the complete cooperation of the police—and vice versa. Frequent conferences between his office and all those who had anything to do with the investigation should be held. All the evidence should be studied, together with the statements, caliber of the witnesses, findings of coroner, expert witnesses, etc. Every detail of the case should be carefully studied for flaws and weak spots. If the prosecution does not find them, the defense will.

Conclusion

Today, criminal investigation is a highly specialized profession. The old-time detective solved many homicides through his knowledge of human nature and his many contacts. On the other hand he could not and did not solve many others because of his lack of scientific knowledge and facilities. The modern, scientific detective who relies solely upon science may solve even fewer than the old-timer. The ideal investigator is one who combines the best of the old-timer's techniques with sound scientific knowledge—ably and thoroughly applied.

Communities which do not have schools for police officers can avail themselves of the regional schools operated by the FBI. These schools have done an excellent job of instructing the police and coordinating their work.

Where there are no scientific crime laboratories, again the FBI offers all its many facilities and experts to the local law enforcement agency—free of charge.

As in every other vocation, success is achieved by those who like their work and are willing to devote all their efforts and talents to it. The lot of the successful investigator is not an easy one.

To get real results he must be ready and willing to work long hours and miss many nights' sleep. He must be the very personification of patience, diligence, and dogged perseverance. He must not be easily discouraged. His job calls for 90 percent perspiration and 10 percent inspiration.

FIREARMS TRAINING



Through a unique training school, sponsored by the Orange County Peace Officers Association, every police agency in Orange County, Calif., has been afforded a comprehensive firearms training program, following the pattern of that provided by the FBI National Academy.

The advantages of a county-wide school are apparent. It brings training to smaller departments where an individual school would work a manpower hardship. Furthermore, the over-all cost per shooter is considerably less than it otherwise would be.

When the decision to organize the school was made, the Peace Officers Association agreed to underwrite the entire cost of the training, including the building of a firearms range. Each police agency voted to reimburse the association on a pro rata basis. The actual over-all cost per shooter, including the building of the range from scratch, proved to be less than \$2.

An FBI firearms instructor was assigned to assist the Peace Officers Association. He attended all meetings, supervised the building of the range, and conducted all lectures and classes. The large departments furnished aides to assist the instructor throughout the course.

The Orange County Sheriff's Office, the California Highway Patrol within Orange County, and each of 13 police departments in the county submitted a roster of police officers. From these rosters aggregating 256 men, 10 classes were formed. Each class was composed of 10 percent of the personnel of each participating agency.

Two classes were scheduled to run concurrently, one in the morning from 8 a. m. to 12 noon; the second in the afternoon from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Therefore, only 10 percent of the personnel of any one agency was absent for a 4-hour period daily. In many instances the men received their training on their own time.

Inasmuch as no suitable range was available, a range site was selected. The land was leased for the training period. This lease was later extended for 1 year. Consideration is now being

Firearms School a Success

given to a long-term lease or outright purchase.

The land chosen had a natural backstop, free from rocks which might deflect bullets. This backstop was important for several reasons. First, to bring the bullets to rest quickly and safely, and second, to recover lead. The alloy deposited in the backstop during the school weighed 30,000 pounds, and had an estimated retail value of \$1,500. Ammunition was provided by each agency. Each shooter received 530 rounds of service revolver ammunition, 40 rounds of .45 caliber for submachine guns and 10 rounds of .00 shot for the shotguns.

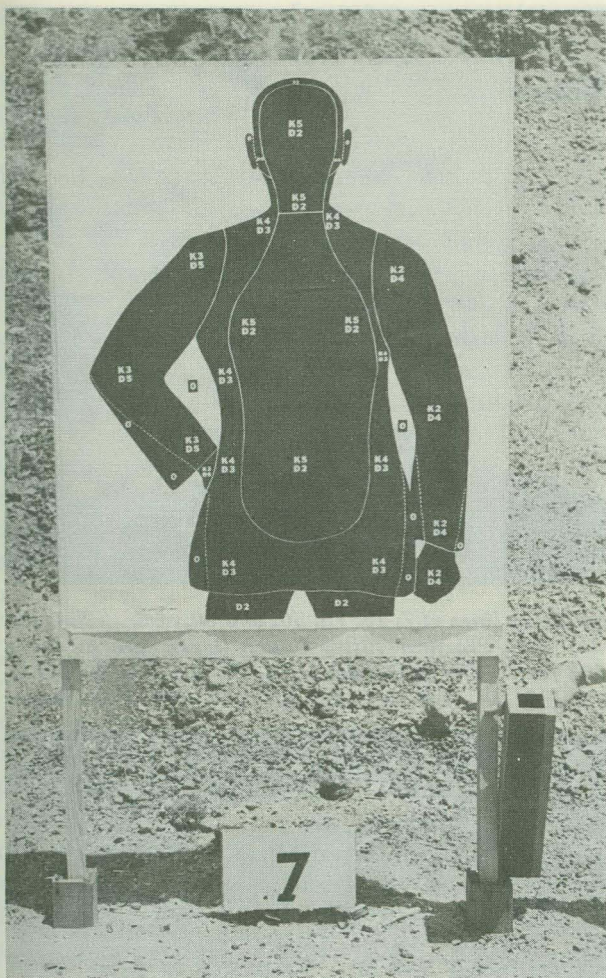
All service revolver ammunition was reloaded. One hundred fifty thousand rounds were fired without accident of any kind.

To insure maximum safety, attention was given to the area behind the backstop in view of the possibility that isolated shots might go over the backstop and carry to the maximum range of the weapons used (service revolver, 1,800 yards; submachine gun, 2,000 yards; magnum revolver, 2,700 yards; and rifle, 3,600 yards). Target cup holes were dug. The cups were 18 inches long and set 1 foot in the ground. The 22 firing points in the range required 48 cups.

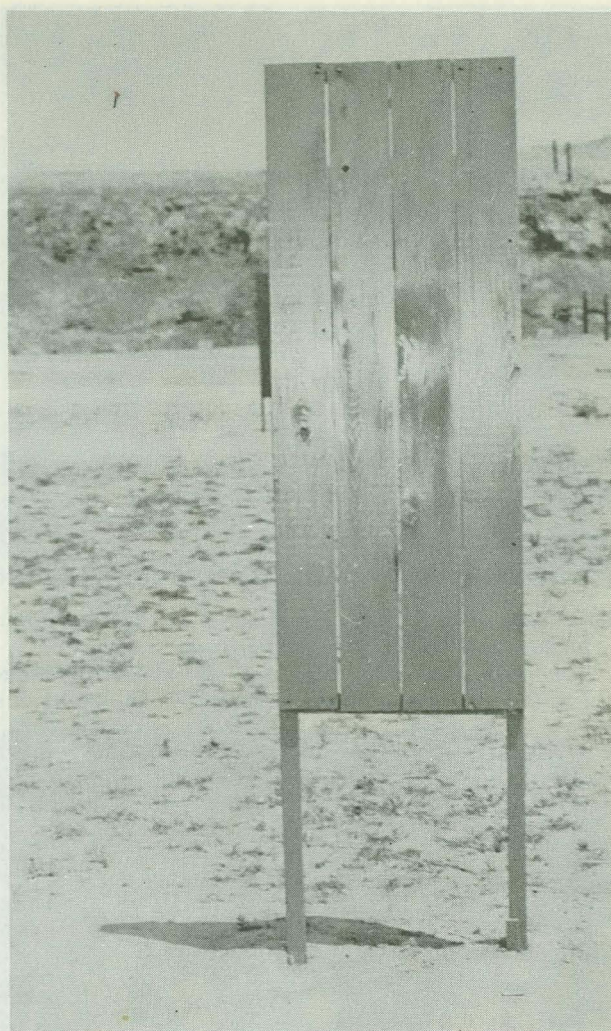
Once the range was completed, the course of



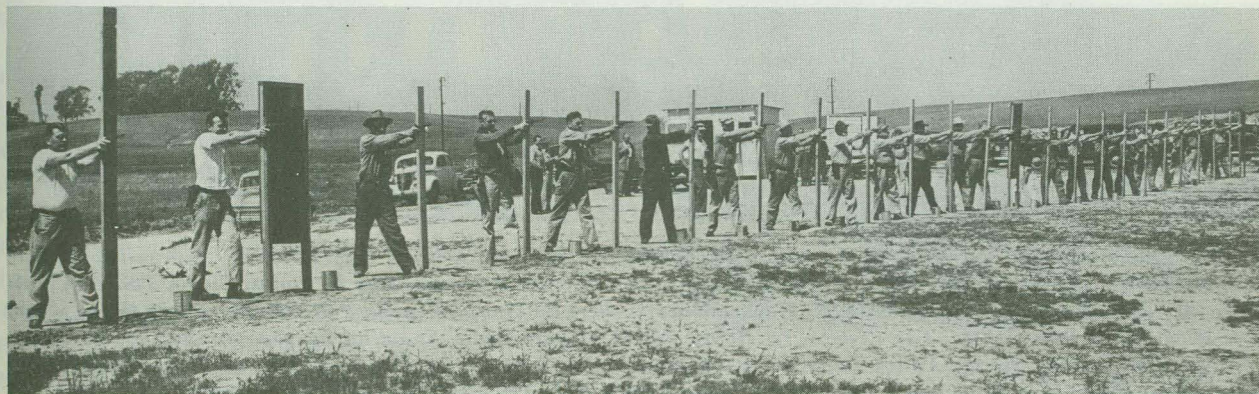
Area chosen for the range site. Note the natural backstop.



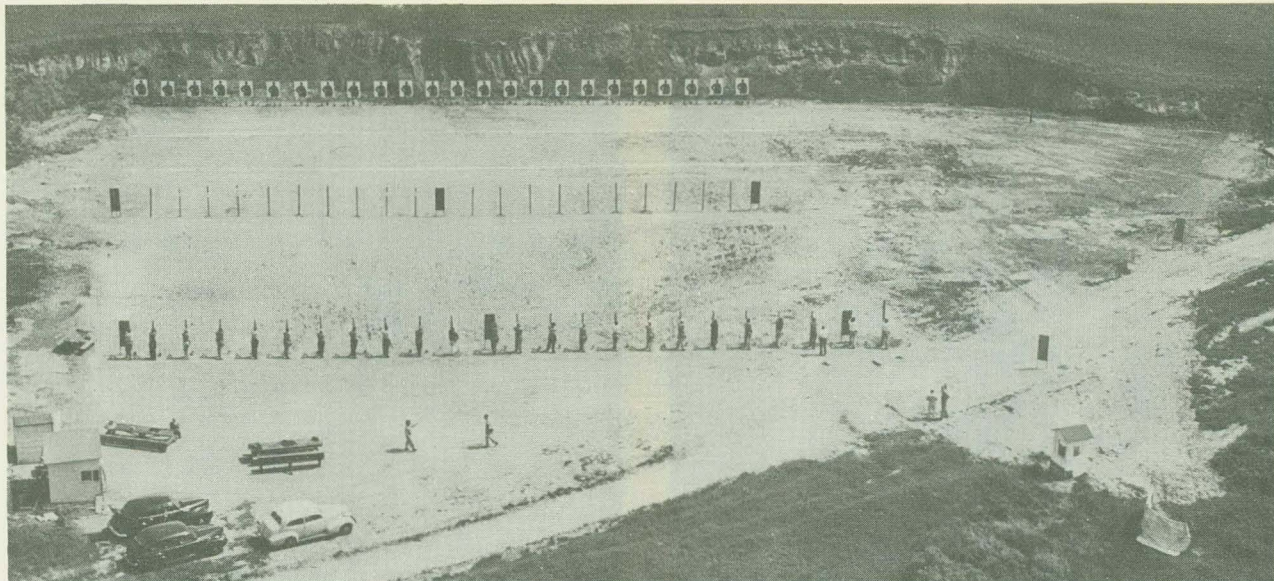
Target construction. Frames are of 2- by 2-inch material, 7 feet long, and mounted so that the top of the head of the silhouette target is 6 feet from the ground level. The target is 3- by 4-foot Celotex. Material for entire target retails at about \$1.40. Target faces are stapled to the Celotex backs.



FBI Practical Pistol Course barricade. The uprights are 2 by 2 inches, 8 feet long. Legs are buried 1½ feet. Frame is faced with any available material, width about 20 inches.



Right-hand barricade at 50 yards—"left foot forward with the right hand, body completely behind the imaginary building." Note the various types of holsters carried by the shooters. Cross draw holsters are worn as side draw holsters for safety (drawing from a cross draw during training entails covering the shooter to your left with your weapon).



Aerial view of completed range. Note the 24 target points and firing lines at 7, 15, 25, 50, and 60 yards. Note the shooters at the righthand barricade position at 50 yards. FBI Practical Pistol Course lanes are at firing points 1, 13 and 23. The over-all width of the range is 153 feet. The barricades on the 25-yard line are in line with the left edge of the target. The barricades at the 50-yard line are in line with the right edge of the target.



A public demonstration, attended by approximately 1,000 persons, was held on May 7, 1949. The following participants are pictured just before the show began. Left to right on stage: Ray E. States, Tustin Police Department; Art Deneri, San Clemente Police Department; Norbert De Cook, Anaheim Police Department; Dale Varner, Brea Police Department; Lee Riviera, La Habra Police Department. Standing on the ground, left to right: Tommy Towns, Orange Police Department; Forrest Duke, Santa Ana Police Department; Walter Meyer, California Highway Patrol; Jack Raynor, Fullerton Police Department; Harris Cottle, Newport Beach Police Department; Harry Neufer, Orange County Sheriff's Office; George Pletts, Laguna Beach Police Department; Gene Belshe, Huntington Beach Police Department; Glenn Anabelle, Orange County Sheriff's Office; Dick Tracy, Santa Ana Police Department; Jim Musick, Orange County Sheriff's Office; and the following members of the Orange County Police Radio System: Bud Whiteman, Bill Smith, Walt Fox, Arnol Medley, and Max Elliott.

instruction was begun. In order to qualify to shoot, each shooter attended a 3-hour lecture period in a classroom. This covered safety and care of weapons, internal and external ballistics, fundamentals, etc. The lecture was repeated four times at staggered hours to accommodate everyone.

Lectures, which were held in the Santa Ana Junior College, were followed by eight 4-hour periods of instruction on the range. Five and one-half periods were spent on the service revolver, one-half period on gas and related equipment, one period on the Reising and Thompson submachine guns, and one period on the shotgun. A lecture on, and demonstration of, other police weapons were given. The instructor explained the variations in point of impact from weapon to weapon, load to load, position to position, and range to range.

The lecture attendance card was later used on the range to make up an original score card.

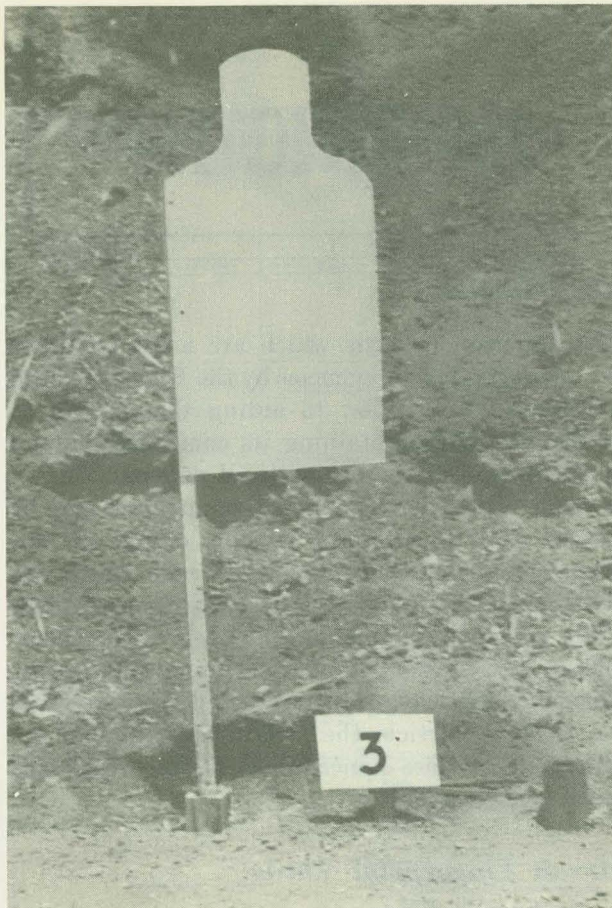
The course included 15-yard slow fire at standard American targets. Standard American targets (25-yard type) were used for shooting with right and left hand at 15 and 25 yards, and for position shooting at 25 yards from sitting and from left and right hand barricade. A total of 130 rounds were fired on the Standard American targets, the remaining 400 rounds on the silhouette target. Gallon tin cans, tops removed, were used for brass collection. Similar cans at target points contained black and white stickers.

On-the-range lectures covered firing from a sitting position, simulating firing from behind the cover afforded by a fireplug, a stump of a tree, or where the terrain is such that in the prone position one would be unable to see anything, whereas, standing, one would be exposed.

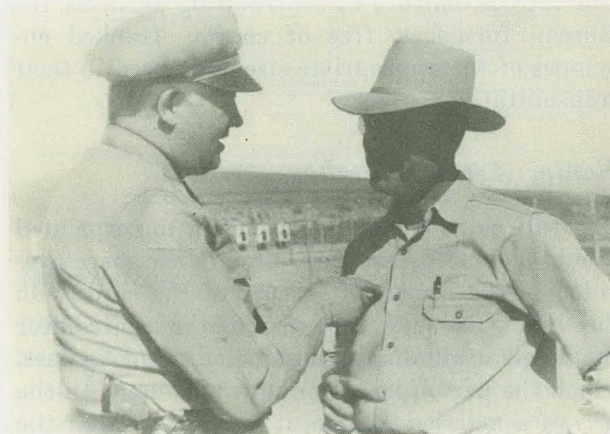
Training Completed

More than 200 men completed every phase of the training for which each was awarded one college credit in political science, through the Santa Ana Junior College. If the shooter had not completed high school, the credit was applied to high-school training.

On May 7, 1949, following completion of the training, a public firearms demonstration was held. Each police agency was represented. Approximately 1,000 persons, including wives, friends, families, and city and county officials, witnessed the demonstration which was televised.



A bobber target used in the machine-gun and shot-gun course. The upright is 2 by 2 inches, 6 feet long. The target is secured with three roofing nails and mounted so that top of target is 6 feet from the ground.



Chief of Police Tom McMullen, Tustin Police Department, tells Chief Stephenson of the Anaheim Police Department, "Now, when you get the proper sight picture mark, don't stand there and admire it, squeeze it off."



IDENTIFICATION

FBI

Fingerprint Cards

Introduction

The fingerprint cards which are made available to law enforcement agencies by the FBI have been designed with a view to aiding the Bureau in systematically maintaining its enormous file and furnishing contributors with all necessary information. In order that these two purposes may be served with the highest possible degree of efficiency, it is important that all cards which are submitted be fully and accurately completed. This article is intended to aid law enforcement officers in filling out the two criminal fingerprint forms which have been prepared by the FBI. In a future article the same treatment will be afforded to those noncriminal forms which are most widely used.

Arrest Fingerprint Cards

The front of the criminal arrest fingerprint card is reproduced in figure 1. All information on both the front and back of the card should be typed or plainly printed. These forms should never be folded when they are sent to the FBI. For the convenience of contributing agencies, the Bureau furnishes, free of charge, franked envelopes of the appropriate size to be used in their transmittal.

Name, Arrest Number

The full name of the person being fingerprinted should be placed, last name first, in the space provided in the upper left corner of the card. On the line just below the name, the contributor should enter all alias names, including nicknames, which the person has been known to use. In the case of a married woman, it is desirable that the subject's maiden, or previous married names, be entered on this line. These alias names often enable the Bureau to locate the subject's record by means of a name search.

The arrest number which the law enforcement

agency has assigned to the subject should be placed on the lower line at the top of the print. Such a number should be used in order that any future correspondence in regard to this person may be clearly identified by reference. On this same line the race and sex of the subject should be set forth in the spaces provided.

Fingerprint Classification

The space enclosed by a heavy black line in the upper right corner of the fingerprint card should be left blank. The employees of the FBI's Identification Division will utilize this space in setting forth the subject's fingerprint classification and FBI number.

Officer's Signature

A place is provided for the signature of the official taking the fingerprints, and the date on which the prints were taken, on the left side of the card, just below the rolled fingerprint impressions. It is important that this information be included, since it may at some future time prove essential to the introduction of the fingerprint record as evidence in a criminal proceeding. In those instances where one official takes a large number of prints, he may save time by utilizing a rubber stamp to sign them. When this is done, however, the official should place his initials next to the stamp to assure that no question will be raised as to the possibility of another person having used the stamp.

Amputations

The number of any finger which is completely or partially amputated should be entered in the block labeled "note amputations." If the finger has been missing since birth, a statement to that effect should be placed in this block. It is important that a notation be made as to all amputated fingers, or fingers missing at birth, since any card

having an unprinted finger and no explanatory statement will be returned to the contributor. This practice is followed in order to avoid the misfiling of such cards.

Signature of Subject

The subject being fingerprinted should sign the card in the space provided just below the rolled fingerprint impressions and to the right of the amputation block.

Contributor

The top line, "Record from—," on the reverse side of the criminal arrest form (fig. 2) should reflect the name of the contributing agency, whether police department, sheriff's office or county jail, and the contributor's address. It is, of course, essential that this line be properly completed so that the answer prepared by the FBI may be appropriately directed. It is also important as a part of the authentication of the entry in the Bureau's records. Below this top line is the space which can be used for a notation that the contributor, because of the nature of the case, desires an answer by telephone or telegraph. The FBI will be happy to comply with all such requests but it is necessary that all such answers be sent at the contributor's expense.

Date of Arrest and Charge

The date of arrest should be indicated in full in the space provided. The charge for which the subject has been arrested is placed on the next line. It is imperative that this information be provided, since, if left blank, the arrest will appear as a somewhat meaningless item in the subject's record. It will mean that in the future, agencies which are interested in obtaining this subject's complete record will be compelled to write the contributing agency of the instant print in order to round out a comprehensive criminal history. In entering the charge it is suggested that the list of Standardized Abbreviations, published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins of March through June 1940, be utilized wherever possible. Copies of this list may be had by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. The numbers and sections of local statutes if possible should not be used under charge, since other contributors will usually not be able to determine the nature of the offense from such a quotation.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name _____ (Last name) (First name) (Middle name) Class _____
Alias _____ (Please type or print initials) Ref. _____
No. _____ Race _____ Sex _____
RIGHT HAND
1. Thumb 2. Index finger 3. Middle finger 4. Ring finger 5. Little finger
LEFT HAND
6. Thumb 7. Index finger 8. Middle finger 9. Ring finger 10. Little finger
Impressions taken by: _____ Note amputations _____ Signature of person fingerprinted: _____
Date _____ (Signature of official taking prints)
Four fingers taken simultaneously _____ Four fingers taken simultaneously _____
Left Hand _____ Left thumb _____ Right thumb _____ Right Hand _____
DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

Figure 1.

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

Record from _____ Address _____
(On this address line please state whether Police Department, Sheriff's Office, or County Jail)
Date of arrest _____
Charge _____
Disposition of case _____
Residence _____
Place of birth _____
Nationality _____
Criminal specialty _____
F. B. I. NO. _____
Age _____ Date of birth _____
Height _____ Comp. _____ Hair _____
Weight _____ Eyes _____ Build _____
Scars and marks _____
CRIMINAL HISTORY
NAME NUMBER CITY OR INSTITUTION DATE CHARGE DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE
ACCOMPLICES
NAME NUMBER NAME NUMBER NAME NUMBER
(Please furnish all additional criminal history and police record on separate sheet)

Figure 2.

Disposition

If the disposition of the case is known at the time the fingerprint card is submitted, such information should be included on the card. In many instances, however, this information will not be available at that time. To provide for this contingency the FBI furnishes disposition sheets for the convenience of law-enforcement agencies in submitting this information at a later date. Regardless of the method used to forward this information to

the Bureau, it is vital to a complete picture of the subject's criminal history. The disposition always should be provided. As a part of this entry there should be included any information relative to dismissals, acquittals, fines, sentences imposed, probation, paroles, etc.

Birth, Date, and Place

In many instances the agency submitting the fingerprint card must rely upon the veracity of the subject insofar as the next two items, residence and place of birth, are concerned. While the information may for this reason be unreliable in some cases, it should nevertheless be included. It may, of course, be possible to verify this entry by the identification which the subject has on his person. In any case, when the FBI has several fingerprint cards in its file it may be possible to determine the residence or place of birth from one of them and such information may prove invaluable as a lead for some law-enforcement agency which in the future is seeking the apprehension of this same subject. For both of these items, merely the city and State are considered sufficient.

Nationality, Criminal Specialty, FBI Number

The subject's nationality should also be entered in the appropriate space. This information may prove useful in the system of international exchange of fingerprints in which the FBI participates.

Many subjects who are fingerprinted will have no criminal specialty, in which case this item should be left blank. This space is provided for those cases where the arresting agency has knowledge of a subject's past criminal record and knows that such subject specializes in certain crimes. The entry here may or may not be the same as the one which appears under charge.

A place for the subject's FBI number is enclosed by heavy black lines. Whenever this number is known, it should be entered. This will make possible the location of the subject's record by number, without the necessity of a search by fingerprint characteristic, and will assure the contributor of receiving the fastest possible answer.

Description

Space is provided below the FBI number for a general description of the person being finger-

printed. This information is frequently of value in the preparation of wanted notices and in the apprehension of wanted criminals. The subject's age should be indicated and the full date of birth—month, day, and year. This particular entry is essential in view of the fact that the FBI's fingerprint file is segregated into three different age groups. If the age stated by the subject is markedly inconsistent with his general appearance, a notation should be made to that effect. The height should be given, preferably in feet and inches. The classifications as to complexion which have been found most efficient for use in the general appearance file maintained by the Single Fingerprint Section of the Bureau's Identification Division are: *sallow, light-fair, ruddy, dark-swarthy, and freckled.* The hair should be classified according to whether it is *blond, red, brown, black, grey, partially grey, bald, or partially bald.* The weight should be entered in the space provided and the color of eyes, again referring to the general appearance file, should be indicated as *blue, grey, hazel, maroon, brown, black, or green.* The subject's build, whether *slender, heavy, or medium,* should also be noted. Under scars and marks, not only scars, but moles and tattoos as well, should be listed. The exact location of each distinguishing mark should be indicated. The chief emphasis should be placed on those scars and marks which are so located on the subject that they will ordinarily be visible.

Photograph

On the left side of the print space is provided for a photograph of the subject. In many instances a department may have no facilities for photographing, in which case this space may, of course, be left blank. Even in those departments which do photograph subjects it will often happen that no developed print is available at the time the fingerprint card is forwarded. In this case the photograph may be submitted at a later date, making certain that it is correctly labeled with the subject's name and FBI number, or his name and the agency's arrest number. If the agency has submitted a photograph in connection with a previous arrest of the same subject it is not necessary to send another, unless there has been a marked change in the person's appearance.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> LEAVE ABOVE SPACE BLANK				
Name _____		Classification _____		
SURNAME		GIVEN NAME (Please type in print plainly)		MIDDLE NAME
Alias _____		Reference _____		
No. _____		Race _____		Sex _____

RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger

LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger

Impressions taken by: _____ (Signature of official taking prints)	Note amputations	Signature of person fingerprinted:				
Date Impressions taken Four fingers taken simultaneously	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Left thumb</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Right thumb</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 150px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Left thumb	Right thumb			Four fingers taken simultaneously Right Hand
Left thumb	Right thumb					
Left Hand						

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-51282-1

Criminal History

Below the photograph, space is provided for the subject's criminal history. This space should be utilized when the arresting agency has information in its records which may not be contained in the records maintained by the FBI. This information can then be used to complete the Bureau's records by entering it in the subject's record along with a notation that such entry is not substantiated by fingerprints. The subject's name and arrest number, the city or institution making the particular arrest, the date of such arrest, the charge and the disposition or sentence should be shown for each entry. In the event that additional space is required for this information, a separate paper may be submitted with the fingerprint card, making certain that such paper is firmly attached to the proper card.

Accomplices

At the bottom of the card any accomplices of the subject being fingerprinted should be enumerated. The name and arrest number of each such accomplice should be indicated.

Institution Fingerprint Form

Although differing somewhat in general make-up, the front of the institution fingerprint card, re-

[illegible]

Figure 4.

produced in figure 3, provides for exactly the same information as the arrest form. Previous suggestions made as to the arrest form apply as well to the institution form.

The reverse side of the institution form (fig. 4) is also very similar to the arrest form. On the right side of the card the date that the prisoner is received in the institution should be shown. Below this should be indicated the agency from which the prisoner was received. The term for which the prisoner has been sentenced should be set forth in years, months, and days. On the next three lines should be indicated respectively: the date that the prisoner was sentenced, the date on which the sentence begins, and the date on which the sentence expires. The following line should reflect the date on which the good time sentence will expire. The remaining notations are the same as those on the criminal arrest form, except that the prisoner's occupation should also be entered in the allotted space.

Only if all the information requested on these two forms is provided can the FBI maintain the type of files which will be of the greatest possible benefit to the law enforcement agencies which rely upon them for complete criminal records. The Bureau's files can, in fact, be no better than you, the contributors, make them.



Safety Begins at Home

by COL. CHARLES W. WOODSON, JR.,
Superintendent, Virginia State Police

Each month of the year there reposes on the desk of one of the five division captains of the Virginia State Police a fatuous white elephant. To every visitor the captain must explain its import; it is a constant reminder of dereliction to him and to his men and, before he is rid of it, it seems a veritable Old Man of the Sea.

Many years ago, a Siamese noble incurred the displeasure of his King. The King, for various reasons, did not wish to punish him officially, so presented him with one of the royal white elephants. While this appeared a mark of favor, it meant ruin for the offender. Since white elephants were the original property of the King alone and ostensibly a mark of royal favor, they must be maintained in luxury and under no conditions be disposed of or put to work. In other words, the elephant was frightfully expensive and of no use whatsoever to the recipient; so from this little ruse of ruination, "white elephant" has come to mean something unwanted and hard to lose.

Thus the nadir of our interdepartmental safety program is the miniature white elephant which goes monthly to the division having the worst accident record and which must be prominently displayed until another division "wins" it.

No police department engaged in traffic regulation and accident prevention can afford the paradox of a bad accident record within its own confines. Obviously, idle personnel and equipment prevent top efficiency but the most striking ill-effect of such a bad record is the kindling of public resentment.

In our distinctive equipment and uniforms, we stand out like the proverbial sore thumbs. What a civilian can do unnoticed brings the wrath and indignation of Mr. Taxpayer upon our heads—and rightly so. We are looked upon as guardians of the public safety and are expected to be totally without fault. While we are human, we do feel that a concentrated effort to eliminate certain human failings can bring results and years of traffic work have convinced us that the old saying, "Acci-

dents must happen," is an anachronism as far as the automobile is concerned.

Too often organizations, police and commercial, pay improper attention to safe operation of their motorized equipment and proficiency of their operators. A police officer for instance, spends long hours under supervision on the pistol range although he may never have occasion to discharge his revolver in the performance of official duty. Yet firearms kill a relatively small number of



"White Elephant" awarded monthly to the division of the Virginia State Police having the worst accident record.

people as compared with motor vehicles and the property damage they cause is negligible. In addition, State troopers and commercial drivers spend long hours behind the wheel, balancing their lives against good driving far more than the average citizen.

Our interdepartmental safety program, begun in 1943, is based on the American propensity for healthy rivalry. The probationary trooper is prepared for it during his nine weeks of basic training and enters into full participation immediately upon his graduation.

He first undergoes a series of psycho-physical tests and then attends 8 hours of basic safety lec-



Col. C. W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent, State Police (right), presents a divisional award to Capt. P. W. Crews.

tures. Finally, he is subjected to a series of behind-the-wheel instruction and trial periods and is trained also in the mechanics and maintenance of the motor vehicle.

Defects receive official attention and, if they cannot be corrected during the training period, the probationer is required to resign. It might be added that every effort is made to assist the subject in overcoming any failings.

When the trooper is assigned to his first duty, he finds that our competitive program is divided into two parts—individual and divisional. On the divisional side, any accident in which the trooper is involved is carefully investigated by his immediate superior and is passed along the chain of command, with recommendations, until it reaches the department's safety engineer who, with the superintendent, makes the final decision. If their finding is adverse, the trooper has the right of appeal to headquarters for review before a hearing board. In 7 years, original decisions have been questioned only twice and these questionings were for the purpose of enlightenment rather than reversal.

When the trooper is deemed negligent, a red star is placed beside his name in the appropriate month column on a large chart which is displayed prominently in his division office. A non-chargeable accident is marked by a blue star and a perfect month brings a gold one. We find this type of information conducive to the stimulation of interest, rivalry, and a desire to better a bad record. As an added penalty the officer is assessed a small sum which is paid into our accident-



Safety driving trophies presented to Virginia State Police Divisions.

prevention fund and used in the purchase of awards and for other interdepartmental safety activities.

Each month, the division having the fewest accidents receives a handsome plaque which it retains as long as it is in first place. The lowest division is saddled with the inevitable elephant.

When all reports for the year have been adjudged and consolidated, an award banquet usually is held at which the division with the best record for the year and, if due, the best for a 3-year period, receive plaques which become the division's permanent property and which receive places of honor at the division's headquarters.

Then comes the most coveted award of the year—awarded only to a trooper—the prize for individual promotion of safety. The winner is the trooper who has taken best advantage of such opportunities as forming school safety patrols, work in schools, addressing safety groups, assisting local safety councils, publicizing safety and any other programs. His suggestions to the Safety Division carry much weight, but his own driving record must be above reproach and a reduction of accidents within his territory is necessary. While the trooper habitually spends considerable off-duty time in this work, to win he must maintain a creditable enforcement record.

The sought-after prize is invariably one or more pieces of household silver, valued at more than \$100, and the privilege of representing the department at the National Safety Congress in Chicago. Other awards and privileges go to second-, third-, and fourth-place winners. This part of our pro-

gram always achieves much public interest, is well covered by newspapers, and increases tremendously the prestige of the winner in the community to which he is assigned.

Division awards are made on a basis of chargeable accidents. Such accidents, with due regard to the peculiar hazards of duty, are accidents in which the trooper is guilty, at least of contributory negligence. A more strict accountancy, perhaps, is held than that of a court of law and, although Virginia law requires an accident report to be filed only in the cases of death, personal injury, or property damage to the apparent extent of \$50, the slightest fender-denting must be construed an accident in our program. At the end of the year, a careful analysis of all departmental accidents, both chargeable and nonchargeable, is prepared for the guidance of supervisory personnel.

While we consider the results of this program to be eminently fruitful, comparative scores are not the best indication due to many external factors. At the program's inception in 1943, we saw one accident, combining chargeable and nonchargeable, in 127,000 miles of operation with above 6,000,000 miles traveled. Of a total of 48 accidents, 35 were nonchargeable.

Last year, we saw one accident in 97,000 miles with between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 miles traveled. Of 108 accidents, only 35 were chargeable.

To arrive at the true picture of improvement, we must consider that 1943 was a war year with a top speed limit of 35 miles per hour; gasoline, rubber, and other equipment were stringently rationed, and we had a uniformed strength of only 140. In 1948, traffic volumes were some 60 percent above those of 1943 and our uniformed strength was 293.

Not only are we convinced that a police officer must hold to the wise counsel, "This above all; to thine own self be true . . ." to gain that so necessary respect and support of the public, but we have found the encouragement of individual safety activities to be a priceless stimulus to all-important community safety promotion. Our goal must ever be the prevention of accidents rather than the apprehension of violators and through a never-ending curriculum of safety the proper practices become ingrained in the physical and psychological make-up of the individual, rendering him better fitted for his duties and giving him stature in the eyes of the public he is pledged to serve.

Supreme Sacrifice

Sgt. Leo. J. Waldinger of the Erie, Pa., Police Department, a member of the Forty-first Session of the FBI National Academy, died on November 26, 1949, of gunshot wounds received in line of duty. He is the first graduate of the National Academy to lose his life as the result of violence incurred in the direct performance of law enforcement duty.

Sergeant Waldinger and a brother officer, Patrolman Walter May, attempted to capture and subdue a deranged veteran who had terrorized the local Veterans Administration Office for an hour and a quarter on November 18, 1949. The crazed and armed man who was holding the manager of the office prisoner, pumped six bullets from a 38-caliber weapon as the officers hurtled through the door. Four of the six shots fired found their marks as the two officers, shielding the manager with their bodies, flung themselves at the demented man who was subdued only after a fierce struggle with other officers.

The wounded, both in critical condition, were promptly removed to hospitals. Sergeant Waldinger lost his fight for life in the early morning of November 26, 1949; Officer May succumbed 4 days later, on November 30, 1949.



Sgt. Leo J. Waldinger



CRIME PREVENTION

Honor System Works

by CHARLES M. ORME, *Chief, Montgomery County,
Md., Police*

For a period of almost a year our department was faced with a difficult type of theft. We received between 60 and 75 complaints of petty and grand larceny of construction job equipment in the vicinity of Bethesda, Md. One of the puzzling angles was the fact that the majority of the thefts were of rubber tires and wheels from wheelbarrows used on construction work. Small tool kits were stolen from graders and steam shovels. Gasoline motors were removed from concrete mixers and water pumps. Tool sheds were broken into and electric drills and motors taken.

In the course of investigating these complaints, Inspector Sergeant John Leahy and Detective Sergeant Ed Barber determined that the rubber wheels and tubes stolen from wheelbarrows were of the same type as those used on motor scooters. The officers promptly began to compile a list of all scooter operators in the area by recording license numbers observed and by obtaining pertinent data from the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. They were alert, as well, to secure information concerning boys who were known or observed to be building scooters or working on motors of any type.

In January 1949, we received the report of a housebreaking and larceny. Three boys were involved. All of them owned scooters.

The investigation revealed that two of the boys, on scooters, had gone to the home of the third boy to meet him. The latter and his parents were away. The two young visitors then entered the house and stole \$80.

In the course of questioning the victims and their son, the investigating officers noted that the boy was hedging on his answers and apparently attempting to cover up for the pair who had stolen the money.

The officers then proceeded to question the three boys who admitted that another boy had purchased a gasoline motor for \$5, which motor had been stolen from a new house under construction.

This was the opening wedge. The purchaser of the gasoline motor was questioned. Information which he gave, and additional data received from

the first three boys resulted in the solution of seven larcenies. The four boys named a fifth involved in some of the thefts. He named a sixth. The sixth named a seventh. The detectives eventually obtained the names of 15 boys known to the 7 to have stolen materials from construction jobs.

With the ramifications revealed thus far, the officers realized that it would be impossible to identify and interview each boy involved before he learned what was going on and would thus be in a position to destroy or dispose of the stolen property he might be holding.

Accordingly, the detectives arranged to visit the schools in the vicinity and call assemblies of all boys who owned motor scooters. Seventy-five or more boys were present at some of these assemblies.

Armed with information concerning the positive identity of 15 of the boys, the officers were able to point out a boy here and there in the various assemblies and say exactly what he had stolen. The group was advised that the detectives had additional information which was not being divulged at that time, and in order to give all concerned a break, the boys present were being placed on their honor to bring to the police station, immediately after the close of school, any stolen articles in their possession. The boys were told that no promises were being made to them and that the officers could not speak for the juvenile court judge, but they did personally feel that it would be desirable for each one involved to surrender voluntarily any stolen property in his possession.

Within an hour after the close of school, youngsters began to call at the detective bureau bringing with them the property in question. It was raining. Boys covered with mud, picked up at the hiding places of the stolen property, streamed in. Others arrived plastered with grease after hurriedly removing stolen items from their scooters. One boy, who had a three-wheel scooter with a box on the front, made several trips bringing in 8 or 10 wheels at a time from boys who had



Inspector Sgt. John Leahy inventories a portion of the recovered property.

to remove them from their scooters and could not ride into the department to deliver the articles.

Between 8 and 9 p. m. of the first day, the detectives received a half dozen or more calls from groups of boys who were trying to persuade other boys to turn over stolen property to them. The callers would ask what action the group of "police helpers" should take. The usual question was, "Can we beat him up and take it away from him?"

The detectives advised these callers that any boy who did not want to deal with them should be left alone and his name should be reported to the detectives. The police thereafter would handle the situation. This instruction was passed on to the recalcitrants who changed their minds and surrendered the stolen property.

In 3 days' time the detective bureau was crammed with over \$2,000 worth of recovered property. Further questioning of some of the boys cleared up a dozen or more housebreakings, and a majority of the property stolen in these cases was recovered.

Early in the case, the detectives consulted with the juvenile court judge who gave them clearance to handle the case any way the officers saw fit. Almost without exception the parents voluntarily

offered their full cooperation to the police.

The officers were soon convinced that the boys were anxious and eager to make amends for their actions. As a consequence, no formal record of their names, descriptions, and other information was maintained in the police files.

All of the 50 to 55 boys involved were between the ages of 14 and 16.

In addition to the cases cleared, the police obtained admissions from a number of boys which explained locker thefts at the school. A number of shoplifting cases were also cleared. In such instances, two boys would enter a store. One would engage the clerk in conversation; the other would appropriate small items of merchandise.

Since this case broke, there have been no repeaters among the boys involved. Ninety-nine percent appear to feel very grateful to the police for the treatment they received. A good many of the boys now visit on a friendly basis with the detectives who handled the case.

We feel that we have gained tremendously in a public relations sense as a result of the manner in which this case was handled. The parents are grateful that their boys were not taken into court and that their names were not publicized, or made a matter of record in police files.

The investigation resulted in better than a 95 percent recovery in all of the construction job larceny reports which were received during the year in question.

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Unknown Identified

On September 13, 1949, the FBI received the fingerprints of an unknown man who had been killed accidentally September 9, 1949, on a highway in Tennessee. The prints were submitted by the Tennessee Highway Patrol. They were identified in the FBI files as those of a man whose fingerprints had been on file with the FBI since 1936.

On September 14, 1949, the FBI received from Topeka police authorities the fingerprints of a man killed when his motorcycle crashed into a train. The unknown deceased was identified as an individual who had been fingerprinted on five different occasions, including those when he applied for work as a laborer and when he was an applicant for enlistment in the Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS

At 9 a. m. on December 2, 1949, the body of Frank Marek, bound hand and foot, was found on the floor in the kitchen of his home at 13214 Saybrook Avenue, Garfield Heights, Ohio. Death, the result of manual strangulation by unknown persons, was believed to have occurred between 7:30 and 9 p. m., on December 1, 1949. The home had been thoroughly ransacked.

The method of entry and procedure of this burglary coincided with recent burglaries of businessmen's homes in Lakewood, University Heights, and Garfield Heights.

The following is a partial list of bonds, old money, and jewelry stolen in the course of the murder and robbery:

Cash and checks amounting to \$1,000.

One Cleveland Trust bag containing \$200—\$100 of which was in \$1 notes. The other hundred was in rolls of silver consisting of nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars.

One small salt bag containing a collection of old United States coins having a face value of over \$100. The coins consisted of 50-cent pieces, old 2- and 3-cent pieces, Indian head pennies, a number of old silver dollars, 25-cent note (United States), 25-cent note (Canadian), old large white pennies, one \$1 gold piece, one \$2.50 gold piece, one \$5 gold piece and three \$10 gold pieces.

One man's 17-jewel, yellow gold Hamilton wrist watch with yellow gold stretch band. Watch number is unknown.

One man's yellow gold ring with one-half carat diamond in a raised setting.

One man's old closed case watch, yellow gold, make and number unknown.

One black leather pocketbook with clasp on top, similar to small pocketbook in women's purses but about twice the size in depth. This was removed from the victim's pocket but the amount of money it contained is unknown.

An unknown amount of insurance policies, deeds, and receipts in the name of Frank Marek and his family. The following Postal Saving Certificates were missing: One \$1,000—Serial No. M 4883846—Payable to Frank or Edward Marek.

Eight \$100—Serial No. C 6766450 through C 6766457, inclusive—Payable to Frank or Edward Marek.

Three \$100—Serial No. C 64153162 to C 64153164, inclusive—Payable to Frank or Edward Marek.

Stolen Bonds, Money, and Jewels Sought

The following is a partial list of United States Government bonds which were stolen:

Mamie Glassner: *Eleanor Glassner:* *Robert Glassner:*

Q 279 295 536 E Q 977 732 69 E Q 949 949 28 E

Q 509 275 09 E Q 162 831 195 E Q 375 803 330 E

Q 375 802 599 E Q 156 463 484 E

Jean Glassner:

Q 686 337 35 E Q 728 159 323 E Q 823 210 394 E

Q 742 607 97 E Q 749 246 800 E Q 826 396 887 E

Q 198 644 999 E Q 753 415 332 E Q 837 040 377 E

Q 295 169 175 E Q 757 148 711 E Q 841 124 050 E

Q 430 656 946 E Q 763 266 389 E Q 837 095 863 E

Q 426 999 850 E Q 763 423 853 E Q 843 596 403 E

Q 517 312 951 E Q 769 783 837 E Q 848 220 066 E

Q 524 183 774 E Q 776 189 434 E Q 849 819 170 E

Q 552 550 301 E Q 803 825 459 E Q 851 138 402 E

Q 558 631 766 E Q 783 079 190 E Q 856 997 763 E

Q 589 615 259 E Q 804 914 895 E Q 854 988 134 E

Q 653 125 971 E Q 807 489 009 E Q 889 928 473 E

Q 679 548 731 E Q 815 368 392 E Q 892 689 738 E

Q 682 112 453 E Q 817 382 927 E Q 898 318 577 E

Q 703 439 478 E Q 824 396 915 E Q 899 632 870 E

Any information in connection with the above should be transmitted immediately to W. A. Schieberl, Chief of Police, Garfield Heights, Ohio, or to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

WANTED BY FBI

WILLIAM MELVIN BYRD, with aliases:

Bill Byrd, John Hill, William Hunt

Conditional Release Violator

On October 2, 1935, Byrd with two companions, wrecked a car which they had stolen at Olathe, Kans. They proceeded to Joplin, Mo., where they stole a second automobile and abandoned it at Jasper, Mo. The following day they stole a third car. When officers of the Tulsa, Okla., Police Department sought to question them, a gun fight ensued. The trio escaped, stole another automobile and drove both cars to Coffeyville, Kans., where they burned the car stolen at Jasper, Mo. Two more cars were stolen, a filling station was robbed and the Bank of Wheaton, Wheaton, Mo., was robbed before the trio was brought to bay at Iola, Kans.



William Byrd

Subject Byrd was convicted at Iola, Kans., for the burglary of the Geneva, Kans., Post Office, and was sentenced to from 5 to 10 years in the Kansas State Penitentiary. On February 26, 1940, Byrd pleaded guilty to a Federal bank robbery indictment at Joplin, Mo., and was sentenced to 8 years in Federal Prison, the sentence to begin at the expiration of the one then being served.

On February 1, 1941, the subject was released by the Kansas State Penitentiary and began serving the 8-year sentence in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth. He was given a conditional release on May 1, 1946.

A conditional release violator's warrant for the arrest of Byrd was issued by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on May 19, 1948, charging failure to report and loss of contact.

Byrd is armed and extremely dangerous. He is reported to carry a gun in a shoulder holster and is believed to be an excellent shot. He has resisted arrest in the past and reportedly will not hesitate to shoot if he thinks he has the slightest chance of escaping.

The fugitive, who is generously tattooed, is reported to be unkempt and unclean in appearance.

He has been convicted for auto theft, burglary and bank robbery.

Byrd is described as follows: Age—40; born—October 3, 1909, Tipton, Mo.; height—5 feet 11 inches; weight—about 175 pounds; build—medium; hair—medium brown; eyes—brown; complexion—medium; race—white; nationality—American; marital status—divorced; education—ninth grade; occupations—laborer, mechanic, truck driver, garbage collector; scars and marks—1 inch scar on right jaw, 1 inch scar on left arm near elbow, tattoo on left forearm of woman in shorts wearing a hat, tattoos on right arm consist of kewpie, cowboy, cat, and "Friday 13"; remarks—Byrd reportedly plays the guitar; FBI No. 697,049; fingerprint classification—

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Any person having information which may assist in locating this individual is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest his city.

Morale

by PHILIP PURCELL, *Chief of Police, Newton, Mass.*

We may define "morale" as "that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger."

Considering the nature of our duties, it is obvious that good morale is essential to the proper functioning of any law-enforcement group. Now, the rank and file can "make" or "break" the department by their activities, conduct, or manner in which they perform their duties. Thus, one of the most important duties of the executive and his assistants is to maintain morale at a high level. How is this done? Every man must understand that the purpose for which the agency exists, that is, protection of life and property, preservation of the peace, and enforcement of the laws, takes precedence over all else. Friendly, congenial relations are desirable, but in the final analysis, we are not there for sociability, and personal feelings should never enter into or interfere with the performance of duty. Every man has a serious obligation to protect and defend all brother officers, physically and otherwise, as long as he is acting within legal limits. He, in turn, is entitled to similar protection.

Rules, regulations, and policies should be thoroughly thought out, clearly written out, and fully explained to and understood by all personnel. They should be revised periodically to meet and keep pace with changing conditions and times. Invite suggestions from all—it brings out good ideas and encourages confidence in and respect for the man in command. The rules and regulations of one of the Nation's most efficient law-enforcement organizations have been made up as the result of difficulties, or the result of suggestions, of employees. Some of the most worthwhile suggestions have come from new employees

in the lower brackets. Any suggestions offered should be gone over carefully, then adopted or rejected, and the employee tactfully notified of the action taken.

Be fair with the men so that they know where they stand. Acknowledge good work—even small jobs well done. The man who does a small job well is fairly certain to perform well on a more important one. Everybody likes a pat on the back.

Never deal harshly with a man who makes an honest mistake. Rather, explain it thoroughly so that he will understand and will not repeat this error. We have all made them, and hope to be here sufficiently long to make a few more. Our mistakes are the most effective teacher we can have. Remember—the only one who makes no mistakes is the man who does nothing.

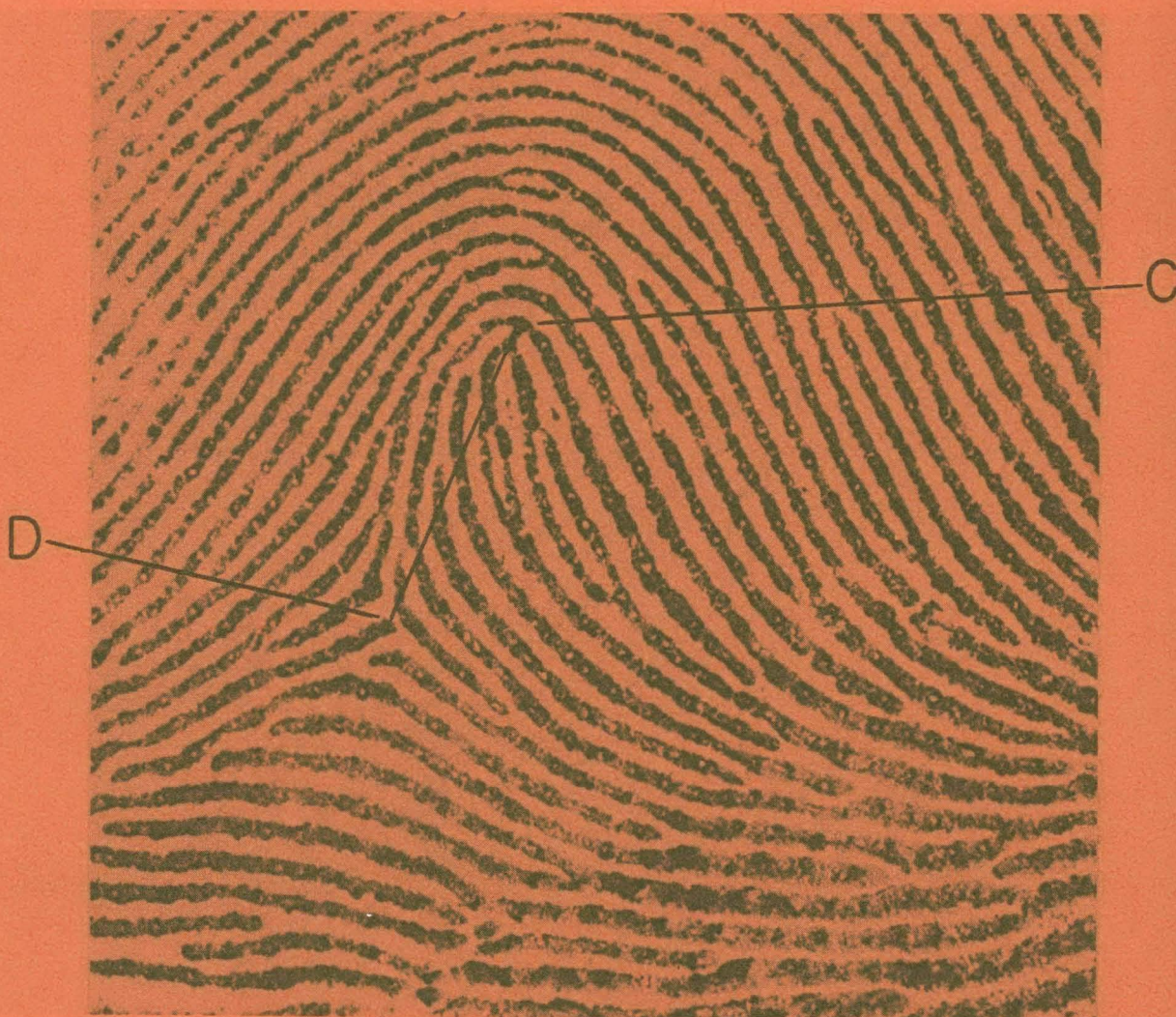
Be kind and considerate with all subordinates, but don't "coddle" them. Explain everything fully. The lowest man in the unit is just as human as you and I. Just a few years ago, today's executives were among the subordinates, but were taught and qualified by training and experience to supervise, instruct, and assist the others in the performance of their duties.

Transfer men showing promise so that they may get diversified experience and be encouraged to "go places." Follow this policy so that as many men as possible will have a chance to know the different angles of law enforcement.

Two heads are better than one—beware of "yes" men; they are useless. Have no pets—it upsets morale and men resent it. It breaks down confidence in and respect for the chief. If you have favorites, some day you will lean on them and will find that they are all front and no back.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The innermost recurve in this loop formation is spoiled by the appendage which strikes at a right angle between the shoulders. The core (C) is placed on the end of this appendage

and the delta (D) is located at the end of the ridge running between the type lines. In the Identification Division of the FBI this loop is given a ridge count of five.