

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



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

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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## CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i> . . . . .	1
 <i>Feature Article:</i>	
Railroad Police and Their Job in Law Enforcement, by Delbert L. Wood, Chief Special Agent, Illinois Central Railroad . . . . .	2
 <i>Identification:</i>	
Accidental Whorls in Fingerprint Classification . . . . .	7
Questionable Pattern . . . . .	(Back Cover)
 <i>Scientific Aids:</i>	
Examination of Bloodstains by the FBI Laboratory . . . . .	10
Milwaukee Police Department Improves Photographic Facilities . . . . .	14
 <i>Firearms Training:</i>	
Motion Pictures Provide Unusual Firearms Training, by Capt. Richard Wagner, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department . . . . .	17
Pasadena (Calif.) Police Build New Range . . . . .	19
 <i>Other Topics:</i>	
Oak Park (Ill.) Police Enlist Citizen Aid in Law Enforcement . . . . .	21
Robbery—A Statistical Study . . . . .	22
Auto Theft Conference Held in Dallas . . . . .	23
Wanted by the FBI (Sydney Gordon Martin) . . . . .	24
Murder of Railroad Patrolman Solved . . . . .	4
Arson Seminar at Purdue . . . . .	4
Murder on the Mainliner . . . . .	5
Federal Train Wreck Statute . . . . .	5
Use of Duplicate Registrations in Auto Theft . . . . .	6



The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



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United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
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March 1, 1952

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Methods and personnel of law enforcement have been the subject of much criticism and comment during the past year. During all this controversy, however, few attempts have been made to clearly delineate the proper role of the citizen in this important field. That he does have a role to perform is a matter beyond question in a democracy.

We can immediately discard as undesirable the extremes of public action against crime. One extreme is mob violence, the diametrical opposite of justice. The other is the person who stands mute when requested to reveal the facts of which he is believed to have knowledge. This attitude tends to defeat justice by hampering either the prosecution or the defense, or both, in their efforts to marshal the evidence for presentation in court.

I believe the intelligent view of a citizen's duty is that he should report to the proper authorities those facts and circumstances which lead him to honestly believe that a crime has been committed or planned. Examples are not hard to find. There is a duty to report information indicating that someone is peddling marijuana to the neighbor's children, or the children of anyone else. There is a duty to report the robber, the arsonist, the murderer and a similar duty to report any facts or reasonable suspicions leading any of us to believe that a person has committed or is about to commit any other crime against the person or property of any other citizen. The same rule should apply to information about a crime directed against the entire nation or one of its governmental units.

On the other hand, it is certainly outside the scope of a citizen's duty to act in the capacity of a self-constituted officer of the law or to attempt to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused either before or after the facts known to him are reported. To find all the available facts in proof or disproof of the charges is clearly the duty of the investigating officers. Determination of guilt or innocence on the basis of the facts presented is the duty of the court.

Every citizen of mature judgment knows that laws defining and prohibiting crime are intended for the protection of all, individually and collectively. He also knows that in a democracy no system works to best advantage without a high degree of cooperation. Good law enforcement is not solely my concern or yours; it is everyone's business.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# **Railroad Police and Their Job in Law Enforcement**

by DELBERT L. WOOD, *Chief Special Agent,  
Illinois Central Railroad*

The specialized protection efforts of more than 8,000 railroad police officers are essential to the movement of passengers and freight over our Nation's quarter-million-mile network of main track.

Railroad police serve as an important adjunct of the law-enforcement system of our country and in the performance of their duties provide a splendid illustration of cooperation between agencies sharing the common task of maintaining law and order.

Depending on their locality, railroad police are commissioned as law-enforcement officers, with power to make lawful arrests, by local, county, or State agencies. Working together and sharing common problems, railroad police and all branches of law enforcement have achieved a fine record of performance and devotion to duty.

Most railroads have their own police departments, the majority of them organized along lines similar to the special agents department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Headed by the chief special agent and assistant chief special agent and operating from the Illinois Central Railroad offices in Chicago, Ill., our special agents department has agents in charge of 14 terminal offices and divisions on our 6,500-mile railroad. Assistant special agents, lieutenants, and patrolmen, uniformed and plainclothed, help comprise the 253 officers of our department. The chief special agent is responsible for the activities of the department to Illinois Central Railroad's vice president of operations.

To protect the traveling public and guard the property and traffic of the railroad involves the handling of a wide variety of violations. While armed train robberies of earlier years are today almost nonexistent, the railroad police continue to investigate other costly crimes. Thefts from sealed freight cars, freight houses and docks of clothing, cigarettes or other valuable, easily disposable goods, sneak thievery affecting passengers and their property, and train wrecks are among the principal matters which concern the railroad police.

Trespassing and depredation by juveniles also are major problems daily confronting the railroad police. To reduce injuries and fatalities which result from trespassing and vandalism by young people, railroad police continually are directing programs in railroad safety.

Preventive efforts, however, do not always succeed. In November 1951, near Memphis, Tenn., the City of New Orleans, an Illinois Central Railroad streamliner passenger train, struck a crosstie which had been deliberately placed on the rails. Fortunately, the train was not derailed and no personal injuries or death resulted. Investigation by the FBI, together with our own officers, resulted in the arrest of a mentally retarded 12-year-old boy as the perpetrator. Having placed other smaller objects on the tracks without impairing the progress of passing trains, he finally decided to place a crosstie on the rails. He had wanted "to see how far the train would travel off its tracks."

Another recent investigation resulted in the identification of a 10-year-old boy as having caused a train wreck in which three trainmen lost their lives. The youngster, who was "just playing," placed a 10-inch bolt in a switch at Bloomfield, Ill., and an Illinois Central locomotive and 19 freight cars piled up. Deadly steam from the locomotive's firebox, penetrated by a torn-up rail, shot over the engineer, fireman, and brakeman and they were scalded to death.

These typical crimes point up the grave responsibility of railroad police to protect train passengers and the railroad's own employees and property.

In 1950, the Illinois Central Railroad Special Agents Department made 1,689 arrests, handled 17,815 trespassers, and recovered money and property totaling \$213,845. These achievements, multiplied many times to include the accomplishments of other railroad police agencies, furnish an indication of the benefits of railroad police activities.

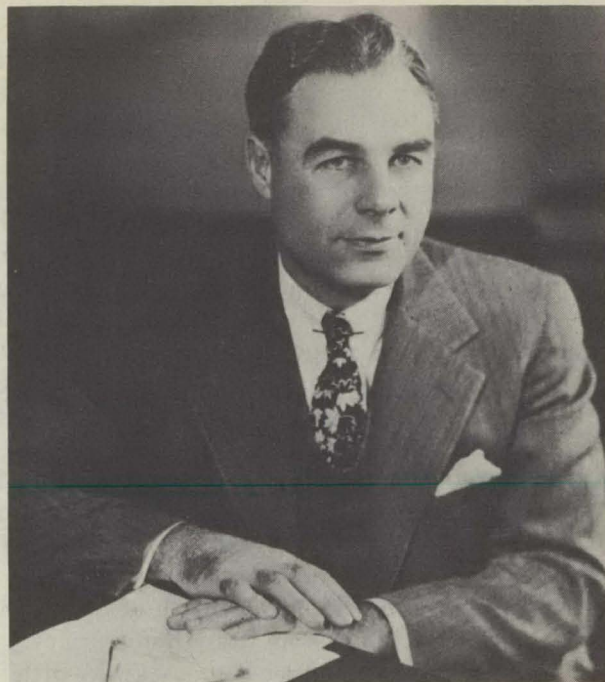
Careful attention is today given to the selection

and training of personnel for our special agents department, and the police units of other railroads. Brawn and might, once the main qualifications for employment as a "cinder dick," have been replaced with other criteria. Possession of the necessary attributes of good character, intelligence, ability and balanced temperament is determined by interview, examination and investigation of prospective employees.

Railroad police officials have become increasingly aware of the need for programs of training. Police work on the railroad has its special problems. The railway policeman working on a theft may be a thousand miles from the place where that theft occurred. He needs all the help of modern scientific knowledge to determine first of all where the theft took place, after which he faces the other problems presented by the crime.

A very vital training purpose is fulfilled by the protective section of the American Association of Railroads. Most railroads are members of this association and the protective section represents their police departments. This unit provides for the exchange among its members of information of interest and assistance to all railroad police. It sponsors regional quarterly meetings providing refresher courses for patrolmen.

Last June the protective section of the American Association of Railroads held its first National



*Mr. Delbert L. Wood, Chief Special Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.*

Railway Police Academy in Chicago. This 2-week program, consisting of lectures, discussions, and demonstrations by FBI instructors and other qualified leaders in law enforcement, was an outstanding success.

Forty-four carefully selected representatives from thirty-six railroads attended sessions of the National Railway Police Academy. They came from all parts of our country and from Canada. Comprehensive instruction was given covering all phases of railroad police activity, including scientific crime detection, fingerprinting, arrest procedures, firearms, and juvenile delinquency. The officers in attendance returned to their agencies prepared to pass along the valuable training they received to their brother officers.

Railroad police, training and working with officers of other law enforcement bodies, have come to share with their fellow officers an understanding of the needs and objectives of others. The result has been more effective, unified investigative efforts.

The value of team work is reflected in investigations of even the most insignificant crimes. The Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Oakland, Miss., was burglarized on August 6, 1951. Our investigating officer interviewed a station porter who furnished a good description of a man who had spoken to the porter on the station platform

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## **Passenger Swindles**

Railroad police and officers working with them investigate complaints from passengers who allege they have been swindled by other passengers while riding the train. Investigation has shown that confidence men apparently have ridden the trains for the sole purpose of engaging other passengers in games and schemes leading to a swindle.

One part of Title 18, United States Code, Section 659, makes it a Federal violation to embezzle, steal or unlawfully take by a fraudulent device, scheme, or game, any money, baggage, goods, or chattels from a passenger on any railroad car, bus, etc., operated by a common carrier and moving in interstate or foreign commerce.

Investigative jurisdiction over the Federal offense involved in any such act, as well as the Federal offense in other thefts from interstate or foreign commerce, is vested in the FBI.

prior to the burglary. The description was furnished to local authorities along the railroad's right-of-way.

On August 24, 1951, an individual matching this description was arrested by police at Sardis, Miss., in possession of a pistol. Our officers went to Sardis and with local officers questioned the man about his activities. He was uncooperative. Arrangements were immediately made to bring the station porter to Sardis on an Illinois Central train which made a special stop there for this purpose. The porter identified the subject as being the man seen at the Oakland station the night of the burglary. The subject, in addition to admitting this offense on railroad property, confessed seven other offenses in towns in Mississippi and Tennessee. At Batesville, Miss., on September 28, 1951, he was sentenced, on a plea of guilty to charges of housebreaking, larceny and burglary, to 5 years in the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

The railroad police officer is today aware of his increasing responsibilities in connection with the maintenance of railroad transportation facilities affecting our country's welfare. He understands the vital relationship of railroads to military logistics and recognizes his personal obligation for continued vigilance.

Training conscious and prepared, the railroad police perform a responsible, creditable role within the law enforcement system of our Nation.

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## **Murder of Railroad Patrolman Solved**

During the early morning hours of September 11, 1950, yard employees in the Texas yards of the Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville, Ky., found the body of Patrolman Jess Anderson, aged 52, a veteran with 27 years' service on the railroad. Anderson had been brutally beaten about the head and face with a railroad brakeshoe key and his body left lying on the tracks, resulting in subsequent mutilation by a passing freight train. Death had occurred at approximately 3 a. m. on the morning of September 11.

Intensive investigation indicated that Patrolman Anderson had apparently surprised a thief or thieves who were in the act of looting several boxcars. Anderson's revolver was missing from its holster as were a flashlight and a leather blackjack.

The gun was recovered by Louisville, Ky., police officers and traced to one George Baker, who was alleged to have shown it during a game of craps.

A conditional release violator's warrant was outstanding against George Baker, whose identification record dated back to November 1928. After further investigation, Baker was indicted on December 8, 1950, by the State grand jury at Louisville, Ky., for the willful murder of Jess Anderson. On January 22, 1951, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Louisville charging Baker with violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute.

In March 1951, the Identification Division of the FBI received the fingerprints of an individual who had been arrested for petty larceny by Youngstown, Ohio, police. The fingerprints of this man, who gave his name as Tom Jackson, were determined to be identical with those of George Baker, the fugitive.

A Federal detainer was immediately placed on George Baker, alias Tom Jackson, at the Mahoning County Jail, Youngstown, Ohio, where he was serving a 30-day sentence on the petty larceny charge. Baker was turned over to the Louisville, Ky., Police Department on March 19, 1951.

On April 20, 1951, following a plea of guilty to the murder of Patrolman Jess Anderson, George Baker was sentenced to life imprisonment.

## **Arson Seminar at Purdue**

The eighth annual seminar and training course for arson investigators will be conducted at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., April 28-May 2, 1952, according to an announcement by Prof. J. L. Lingo, director of Purdue's Public Safety Institute.

The annual seminar will serve as a training course for investigators and other persons interested in modern and effective techniques of arson control and prevention. It offers an opportunity for full discussion and study of arson problems, actual case histories and new developments in the field. It also serves to determine the responsibilities of the various agencies dealing with arson cases and points out effective methods of apprehending and convicting the criminal fire setter.

Further information and complete details of the 1952 Arson Investigators' Seminar are available from the Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

## Murder on the Mainliner

At 10:40 p. m., August 8, 1950, an elderly spinster bade farewell to her nephew and his family at Phoenix, Ariz., before boarding the Golden State Streamliner to return to her home at Grinnell, Iowa. Because of a busy day and due to the lateness of the hour, she lost no time in preparing to retire.

Shortly after the train left Tucson, Ariz., the pullman porter of car 4508 encountered a man searching through and under the berths. He was a coach passenger and was ordered by the conductor to return to the coach section of the train.

As the train was leaving the next scheduled stop at Douglas, Ariz., about 3:45 a. m., the next morning, the coach passenger who had been ordered from the pullman was seen running through the cars calling, "He'll get away. He has killed someone. Stop him." He was stopped by a porter, and upon questioning stated he was trying to catch a man who killed a woman in car 4508. Pullman and train conductors made an immediate search. Their investigation disclosed that lower 10 in car 4508 was the scene of a violent struggle. The train was immediately stopped, backed to the station, and local law enforcement officers notified.

The coroner pronounced the victim in lower 10 dead by strangulation and ordered the body prepared for removal. In the meantime, the deputy sheriff and the chief of police started their inquiries. The pullman conductor related his ex-

periences of the night before with the coach passenger, while the porter described the recent actions of the same individual just as the train was leaving the Douglas Station. The officers considered the evidence sufficient justification for detaining the coach passenger as a suspect and he was transferred to the local jail.

All passengers in car 4508 were transferred to other accommodations, and a deputy sheriff was placed in the car which was then locked. The train was permitted to proceed to El Paso, Tex., where the death car was placed on a siding. While on the siding, numerous photographs were taken and a complete search was made of the berth. Many loose hairs, textile fibers, and several blood stains were found and carefully retained as evidence. All remaining bed clothing was removed, identified, and wrapped as evidence. All evidence secured, together with known hair specimens of the victim and suspect, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The laboratory examination revealed that the suspect's clothing was stained with human blood, and textile fibers similar to the bed clothing were adhering to his clothing. A microscopic examination showed that human body hairs similar in all examinable respects to that of the suspect were found on the sheets.

The laboratory technician who conducted the examination was called to testify at the trial of Harold Thomas Lantz during the week of October 2, 1950. Lantz was found guilty and he died in the electric chair on July 18, 1951.

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## Federal Train Wreck Statute

Under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1992, it is a violation of Federal law to (1) willfully derail, disable, or wreck a train, or any part thereof, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; or (2) willfully damage by setting fire to, placing explosives on or near, undermining, or otherwise rendering unsafe or unusable, railroad property or facilities used in connection with interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) attempt to do any of the above acts with intent to derail or disable a train or any part thereof used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce.

The maximum penalty for a violation is a fine of \$10,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, or both. When the violation results in death, the penalty is death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury.

A double jeopardy clause in the Federal law makes prosecution in the State court a bar to Federal prosecution.

Investigative jurisdiction over the Federal violation is vested in the FBI.

## **Use of Duplicate Registrations in Auto Theft**

A factor worth noting in auto theft investigations is the practice of some professional thieves to make the actual theft of an automobile the second phase of the operation rather than the first. Before the theft is made, steps have been taken to secure a title, bill of sale or other item designed to make the entire operation appear legitimate. The theft is then "tailor-made" to fit the documents or other items previously obtained.

A thief recently convicted in the criminal court of Cook County (Chicago), Ill., started with serial number plates and duplicate New York registrations. While working in a garage in New York City, the thief stole body plates and serial plates from Cadillacs, Buicks, and Pontiacs and jotted down the motor number and the name and address of the owner where that could be obtained. This information was used to request a duplicate New York certificate of registration in the name of the owner, stating in the request that the original certificate had been lost. The duplicate was sent to an address established by the thief in the New York City area.

Equipped with the plates and corresponding certificates of registration, the thief went to Chicago and stole cars of the same year and model as those from which the plates had been stolen in New York City. He then installed the stolen plates on the stolen cars and changed the motor number to correspond to the New York registration certificate. This latter operation was accomplished by stamping the desired number on a steel plate and applying the plate over the original motor number with the aid of liquid solder.

When the above operations were completed, the stolen car matched the data shown on the duplicate New York registration certificate. The certificate was then sent to the office of the secretary of state in Springfield to obtain an Illinois certificate of title. When this was received, the car was sold in the Chicago area.

It was learned that over a dozen pieces of mail were delivered to a certain Chicago address, all of them from the office of the secretary of state in Springfield, Ill., and all addressed to different persons whose names appeared under the doorbell. Each piece of mail had originally been sent to a nonexistent Chicago address and forwarded to the place with the long list of names under the bell.

Investigation revealed that the thief, using an alias, had gone to the Chicago address and rented a room, paying for a considerable period in advance. He told the landlady that he was in the used car business and was driving cars to Chicago for a dealer in New York City. The names to be placed under the doorbell, he said, were those of drivers working for him and for whom he would receive mail.

In sending new title requests to the secretary of state in Springfield, Ill., the thief deliberately gave fictitious addresses scattered throughout Chicago. He then went to the postal substation to which each letter would logically be returned and filled out change of address cards directing that the letters be forwarded to the place where he had rented the room.

The thief was arrested in his room. At that place the officers found Illinois title applications, New York registration forms, blank serial plates, letters addressed to a number of State motor vehicle bureaus requesting information on registering automobiles in those States, letters from State motor vehicle bureaus and numerous street guides and maps of eastern and southern towns.

### **INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE OR AIRCRAFT**

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.

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### **Identification Service**

The Fargo, N. Dak., Police Department, forwarded to the FBI Identification Division the fingerprint impressions of an unknown dead man whose body had been recovered from the Red River on August 4, 1950. A search of these fingerprints in the FBI Identification Division resulted in their identification as those of an individual who had been arrested by the Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department in 1943.

The identification record on file in the FBI was made available to the Fargo authorities at once, with the result that the relatives of the deceased were located.

# IDENTIFICATION

The plain whorl and the central pocket loop were discussed in recent issues of the FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN. In this issue, the accidental type of whorl will be covered.

The accidental is the last of the whorl group and is defined as follows: An accidental consists of a combination of two different types of patterns (with the exception of the plain arch), with two or more deltas, or a pattern which possesses some of the requirements for two or more different types, or a pattern which conforms to none of the definitions. This type of fingerprint pattern ordinarily contains unusual ridge detail and ridge formation. As the name implies, this pattern is rare compared to the other types of whorls and in most instances is very readily recognized.

## *Combination Pattern*

As stated in the definition, the accidental consists of a combination of two or more different types of patterns with the exception of the plain arch. The plain arch is excluded from consideration in this particular pattern type inasmuch as it is the absence of a pattern rather than a pattern. Above and below every fingerprint pattern there are ridges running from one side to the other. Consequently, if the plain arch were not excluded, all fingerprint patterns would be of the accidental



Figure 1.

## *Accidental Whorls in Fingerprint Classification*

classification. The definition also specifically states two or more different types. If it were not stated in this manner all double loops would also be classified as accidentals. The combinations of



Figure 2.

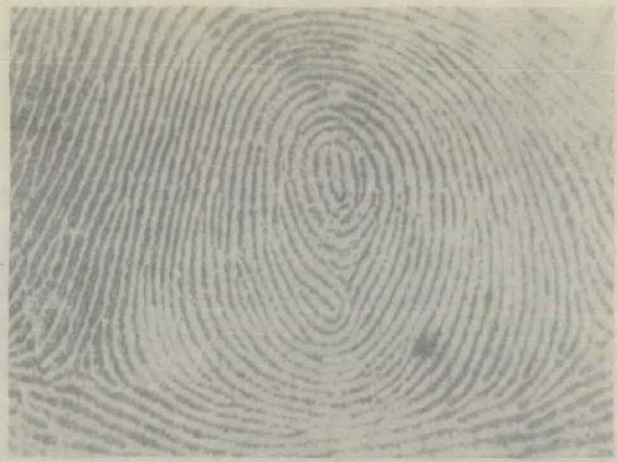
the patterns which are classified as accidentals are loop and tented arch, loop and plain whorl, loop and central pocket loop, double loop, and central pocket loop or any other such combination.



Figure 3.



**Figure 4.**



**Figure 6.**

### **Examples**

The illustrations exemplify some of these combinations of patterns which are classified as accidental whorls.

Figures 1 and 2 are examples of a loop over a double loop. Figures 3 and 4 are examples of a plain whorl over loop formations. Figure 5 is an example of a loop over a plain whorl.

Figures 6 and 7 are examples of a loop over a central pocket loop. Figure 8 is an example of a loop over a tented arch. Figure 9 is an example of a double loop over a tented arch.

Figure 10 is a combination of a loop over a whorl type pattern. The entire pattern would be classified as an accidental inasmuch as there is a combination of two different types of pattern, i. e., a loop and a whorl.

### **Rare Patterns**

The accidental classification also provides for those extremely rare patterns which conform to none of the other definitions. Illustration No. 11 is classified as an accidental. At first glance this pattern has the appearance of a loop but upon close examination it is noted that there are two deltas in the impression. Therefore this pattern cannot be classified as a loop inasmuch as one of the basic requirements of a loop is one delta and one delta only. A reference search on this particular pattern would also be conducted in the plain whorl classification.

Patterns may often be found which contain ridges conforming to the definitions of more than one of the whorl types. In such cases, the order of preference (if any practical distinction need be made) should be first accidental, designated by



**Figure 5.**



**Figure 7.**



Figure 8.

the letter X, second double loop, designated by the letter D, third central pocket loop, designated by the letter C, and fourth plain whorl, designated by the letter W. In addition, a reference search would be conducted in the other questioned classifications.

All of the whorl type patterns including the accidental are known as the numerical value patterns and are used in deriving the primary in the Henry system of classification.

Moreover, in many of the primaries in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division files, it is necessary to use a whorl classification extension to facilitate the location of a person's record. This is known as the WCDX extension. It is necessary to use this extension throughout the

31, 31, 32,  
28 32 32

primaries and it is also used in some portions of several other primaries. By using this system the

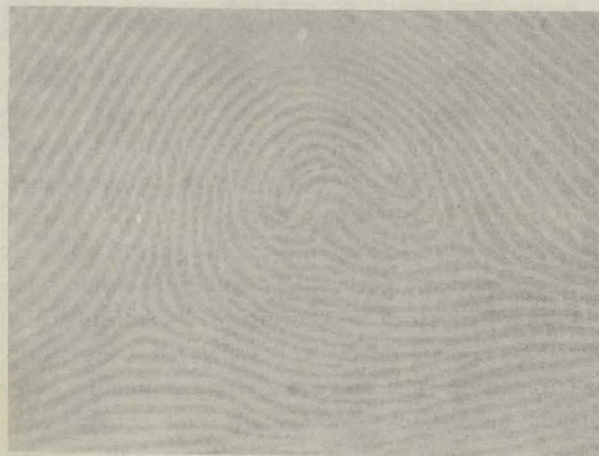


Figure 9.



Figure 10.

location of an individual's record is facilitated. From the foregoing it is thus apparent that the proper classification of the whorl type pattern is of the utmost importance. First, because the primary in the classification formula is derived from the whorl type patterns and, secondly, in the large fingerprint files the WCDX extension is used to distinct advantage in extending the files.

## SUPPLIES

Supplies of fingerprint cards and self-addressed, franked envelopes will be forwarded upon the request of any law enforcement officer. The following types of cards are available: Criminal (Form 16-53906-1); Institution (Form 16-12593); Applicant (Form 16-63416-1); Personal Identification (Form 16-12547); Death Sheet (Form R-88); Disposition Sheet (Form R-84); Wanted Notice (Form 1-12). An order form for Identification supplies appears each month with the insert to the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.



Figure 11.

# SCIENTIFIC AIDS

## Examination of Bloodstains by the FBI Laboratory

### Crimes of Violence

Chemical and serological examinations of blood-stained evidence are often of vital importance in the solution of crimes of violence. They can eliminate many hours of tedious "leg work" which might otherwise be necessary to disprove a false alibi, or they may substantiate the suspect's alibi and expedite the release of an innocent person.

In the FBI Laboratory the following examinations are made on a suspected bloodstain: an examination to determine that the stain is actually blood; analysis to establish the origin of the blood, i. e., whether animal or human; and grouping tests to determine the blood group of the person from whom the blood came. Various tests are used to make these examinations.

### Preliminary Test

There are several chemical tests which may be used in the preliminary examination of bloodstains. In the FBI Laboratory the benzidine test has proved to be well suited for this purpose as it is extremely sensitive. The test is not a positive one for the presence of blood, but is used only to eliminate those stains which are not blood (see fig. 1).



Figure 1.—Preliminary benzidine test for blood.

### Confirmatory Tests

The two confirmatory examinations for the presence of blood which are used are the microspectroscopic test and Teichmann's hemin test (see fig. 2). Either of these tests may be used to show the presence of hemoglobin and its derivatives, which are present only in blood. The hemin test is usually used when the quantity of blood being tested is small.

Occasionally knives or axes are received and the contributor wants the blood on them grouped for comparison with the known blood of the victim. It is not unusual to find that the "blood" stains are actually rust. Under some conditions the rust stains have an appearance very similar to bloodstains and sometimes will give a weak positive result when tested with benzidine. But the rust stain will be completely eliminated by the confirmatory test.

### Origin Test

The precipitin test is used to establish the origin of a bloodstain (see fig. 3). This test is based on the reaction of an antiserum with the protein in the stain. For example, a human bloodstain gives

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### PARTICLES ADHERING TO TOOLS

In burglaries, safe robberies, and other types of cases, officers frequently find suspects in possession of tools which may be identified with scars on objects of evidence. In addition, microscopic examination of these tools may detect tiny fragments which have come from the scarred objects. Spectrographic comparison may tie the suspected object to the scene of the crime. The spectrograph, which is often used, is so sensitive that very small quantities may be analyzed successfully. In submitting such specimens for examination they should be wrapped individually and extreme care should be used to see that the articles reach the Laboratory in their original condition.

a positive reaction when tested with an antihuman serum, and a negative reaction when tested with animal antiserum. Hog blood gives a positive reaction only with an antihog serum, etc.

The FBI Laboratory maintains antisera for most of the common domestic animals and some of the more common wild animals. By use of these sera it can be determined whether a bloodstain is of animal or human origin and, if animal, to which family it belongs, i. e., dog, cat, hog, beef, chicken, rabbit, etc.

If a suspect claims that bloodstains on his clothing came from some animal for which the laboratory has a corresponding antiserum, then it can readily be determined from an examination of the stain whether he is telling the truth.

An elderly storekeeper, whose establishment was located on the outskirts of a midwestern city, was about to close his store for the evening when a man came into the store and asked for a package of cigarettes. When the old man's back was turned in the process of getting the cigarettes, he was struck over the head and knocked to the floor. The assailant then sat on his victim and beat him about the head until he lost consciousness.

Upon regaining his senses the grocer discovered that the cash register had been emptied. He immediately summoned the police who within an hour located a suspect wearing bloodstained trousers, within the vicinity of the grocery store. The blood was concentrated on the suspect's trouser legs and inasmuch as the assailant had been sitting on the victim while beating him, the police officers felt certain they had apprehended the guilty party.

The suspect vigorously denied any knowledge of the crime. He stated to the officers that the bloodstains on his trouser legs were of animal origin and resulted from his employment in a meat packing plant.

The trousers were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for analysis. It was determined there that the stains on the legs consisted of beef and hog blood. The suspect's alibi was corroborated by the fact that no human blood was found on the trousers.

### **Blood Grouping Test**

When it has been established that a bloodstain is of human origin, grouping tests may be made to show to which of the four international blood

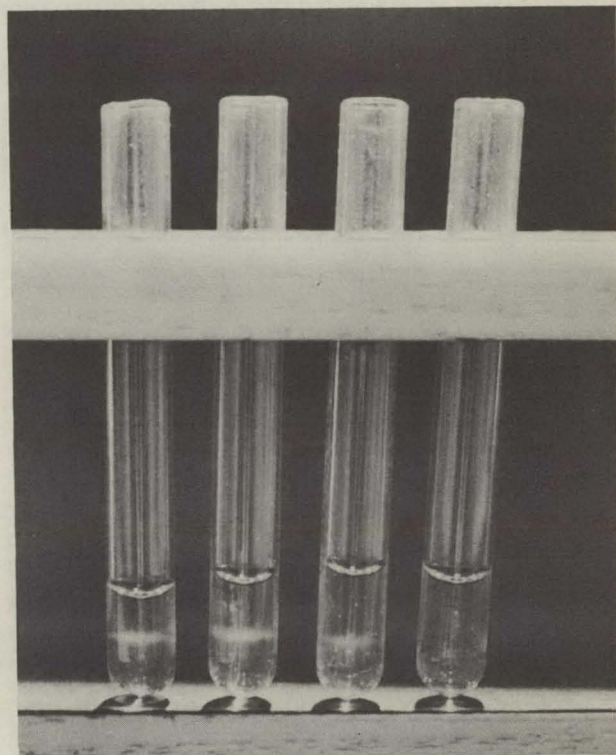


*Figure 2.—Photomicrograph of hemin crystals.*

groups it belongs (see fig. 4). These groups are O, A, B, and AB.

It is not possible by blood analyses alone to show that a bloodstain came from a particular person, but it is frequently possible to ascertain that the blood could not have come from that person.

A bloodstained blouse was found in an abandoned stolen automobile. The car had been wrecked and the windshield was broken. In the automobile was found a latent fingerprint which



*Figure 3.—Precipitin test for determining origin of blood.*



**Figure 4.—Determining the group to which a bloodstain belongs.**

was identified with one of the suspects. When the suspect was apprehended he had a cut on the bridge of his nose. Upon questioning, he stated that he had hitchhiked a ride in the car but he denied any knowledge of the theft or the wrecking of the car.

A liquid specimen of the suspect's blood and the blouse were sent to the FBI Laboratory.



**Figure 5.—A partial view of the Serology Unit in the FBI Laboratory.**

Grouping tests revealed that the suspect belonged to blood group O and that the blood on the blouse came from a person belonging to group B. Therefore, the blood on the blouse definitely did not come from this suspect.

For grouping purposes the stained portion of the specimen must be reasonably clean, and, of course, there must be a sufficient quantity of blood in the stain. Usually a saturated stain which is about one-half by one-quarter inch is enough for a conclusive grouping test (see figs. 5 and 6).

The blood on the clothing of the victim is often dirty, contaminated, or putrefied, which would preclude the possibility of making conclusive grouping tests. It is, therefore, recommended that in crimes which involve blood examination, a liquid specimen of the victim's blood be submitted so that it may be compared with bloodstains on the clothing of the suspect. This is a much more satisfactory method of determining the victim's blood group than by attempting to establish it by grouping the dried blood on his or her clothing.

When submitting a liquid blood specimen, refrigerants or preservatives are not necessary and their use is not recommended. Refrigeration is likely to cause the blood to freeze and break the glass container. The specimen should be sent by the fastest means, which in most instances will be air mail special delivery. The specimen should consist of about 5 centimeters (one-sixth fluid ounce) of whole blood in a sterile container. It should be identified with the names of the donor and the doctor who took the specimen, the date taken and either the initials or identifying mark of the officer. This data may be put on a piece of adhesive tape or on a tag which is taped to the vial.

The specimen should be well wrapped to prevent breakage and a copy of a brief cover letter should be enclosed. The purpose of this letter is to identify the case and to advise that it is desired to have this blood specimen grouped for comparison with other evidence which will be sent in later.

### ***Submission of Evidence***

Before submitting bloodstained articles to the laboratory, particular care should be taken to see that the blood thereon is completely dry before the articles are wrapped. This drying process should not be rushed by exposure to heat or sunlight. Sunlight and heat can cause chemical

changes in the blood which might interfere with its analysis. If the bloodstained articles are not thoroughly dried, the blood will putrefy en route to the laboratory. This putrefaction renders it unsatisfactory for a conclusive grouping analysis.

Each item of evidence should be wrapped separately to avoid any possibility of contamination between the articles.

When small particles of evidence such as scrapings from automobiles, floors, walls, etc., are prepared for submission, they should be placed in a tightly sealed container to prevent any loss of the particles during transit. Round pill boxes sealed with cellulose tape are recommended for this purpose.

When feasible, the entire object bearing the bloodstains should be submitted to the laboratory. This allows the examiner to select the best stains for examination and also enables him to obtain unstained portions of the material to use for control purposes. If it is not feasible to submit the entire article, a portion of the unstained area immediately surrounding the stain should be included in the submission.

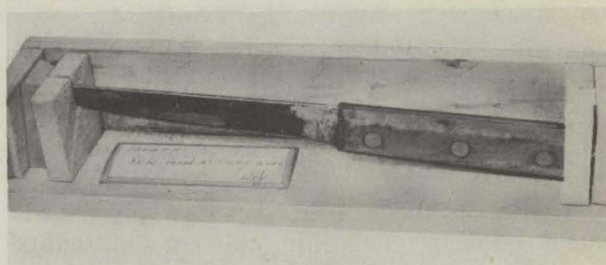
### ***Fasten Securely***

When packing large, heavy articles such as an axe or club or metallic specimens such as a knife or gun, the object should be fastened securely within the box so that it cannot move about during transit (see fig. 7). Such movement might result in blood being scraped from the specimen. This movement can be prevented by packing the object in a wooden box and fastening it to the box by use of wooden cleats.



**Figure 6.—Bloodstained evidence.**

All evidence submitted to the FBI Laboratory should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., and marked for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.



**Figure 7.—Articles such as knives should be fastened securely to prevent loss of evidence.**

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## ***Items To Remember***

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**SEAL ALL CONTAINERS** used to ship evidentiary material like samples of soil or paint scrapings. Otherwise it will sift out.

**SAFE INSULATION** and the substances used for fireproofing safes vary among the various makes of safes according to the manufacturer's specifications. The compositions of many of them are trade secrets and cannot be published. The FBI Laboratory, however, maintains a file of safe insulations used by the major companies. These are kept for study and comparison with evidence specimens submitted.

**OBLITERATED PENCIL WRITING** can often be developed to a readable condition by use of infrared photography.

**INK ERADICATORS** do not always destroy the writing to which they are applied. It is often possible to restore this writing by the application of certain chemicals to the obliterated area.

**DOCUMENTS** bearing obliterated writing should be placed in cellophane envelopes as soon as it is known that they are evidence. Care should be taken to insure that they will not be creased or folded or mutilated by staples. The documents should be identified in the letter requesting the examination and should be transmitted to the FBI Laboratory by registered mail.

# Milwaukee P. D. Improves Photographic Facilities

## Stand-up Photos

The Milwaukee Police Department has improved the photographic facilities of the department by now including, on all photographs of subjects, a stand-up view in addition to the regular front and side views.

The Bureau of Identification formerly did not take a stand-up photograph unless the individual was involved in a major case, such as holdups, bank robberies, safe burglaries, pyromania or was a nationally known check passer. Under the new plan all persons photographed will have the regular front and side view and the stand-up. Thus, a composite of all three views is made on one negative and shown on one print.

## Advantages

Chief John Polcyn believes the method has the following advantages:

1. The use of the stand-up will aid witnesses in effecting an identification of the subject. This will be of special assistance if the individual has a peculiar characteristic such as a tilted head, is especially tall or short, etc.

2. Will assure in case of future circulation of a wanted notice or identification order that a good sharp printable picture of the stand-up view is available. Chief Polcyn remarked that too often a full-view picture has to be made from a snapshot,

which is out of focus and of little assistance in making an identification.

3. To the department it will mean a saving in negatives and paper because all three pictures are taken on one negative.

4. There will be a saving in the photographer's time in developing negatives and making prints.

5. There will be a saving in filing time and space as the department formerly had files for the regular photographs, and a separate file for the full view pictures. Also it was necessary to cross-reference the index cards and photographs to show that a full-view photograph was taken.

6. There will be less inconvenience to officers who carry photographs to show to witnesses. Now the complete photograph (print) is  $3\frac{1}{16}$  by  $4\frac{5}{16}$  inches, whereas the stand-ups were printed on regular 5- by 7-inch paper.

## Two Cameras Used

In order to take the standard three photographs on one negative, two studio type cameras are used. Both cameras take the regular 5- by 7-inch sheet film. Two cameras are used in order to facilitate the work of the photographers. One camera is utilized to take the front and side view and the second camera is used to take the full-view photograph. Camera No. 1 has a 12-inch lens and an f 6.3 diaphragm. A 12-inch lens is used in order to give the proper size to the subject at a distance of 8 feet. Camera No. 2 has a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lens and an f 4.5 diaphragm. A  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lens is used in order to give the proper size to the subject at a distance of 15 feet. The pictures are taken at f 11 with one-half

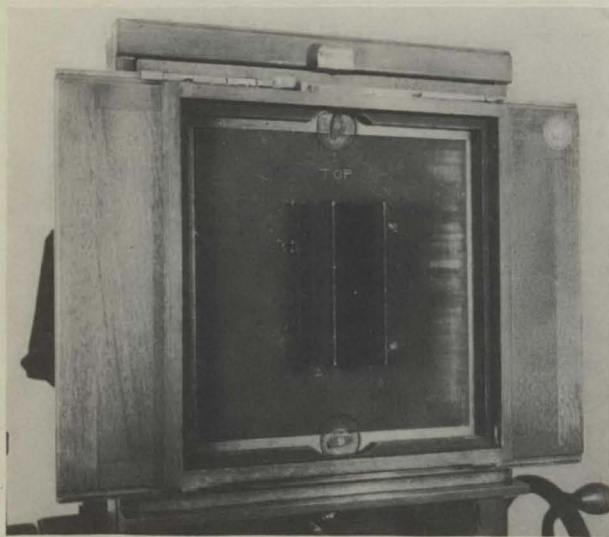


Figure 1.

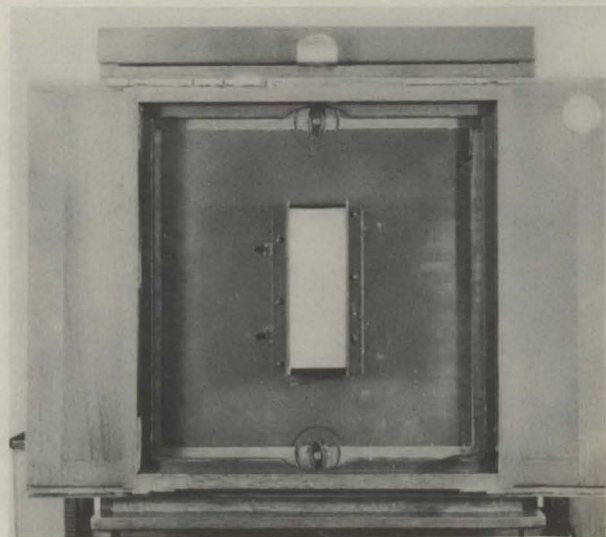


Figure 2.

second exposure. The exposure for other departments will no doubt vary, depending upon lighting conditions and film used. On the dividing back, the area is blocked out with a black painted steel plate with the exception of a section in the very center of the film position behind and directly in the center of the lens. This opening is  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches wide but extends the full width of the film, that is, 5 inches. This is shown in figures 1 and 2.

### **The Film**

The film, in a regular sheet film holder, is placed in a sliding back which is notched. This automatically and correctly places the first portion of the film to be exposed directly behind the centered opening. The side view is taken first. Figure 3 shows the ground glass in position for viewing the subject and focusing prior to taking the first picture. The light section is the portion which will be exposed on the film. Even though it appears that the negative is being exposed by the outer edge of the lens, reference should again be made to figure 1 which shows that the center portion of the lens is used. Then the sliding back is moved to the second position which places the next section of the film directly behind the opening in the center of camera lens. Figure 4 shows the sliding back in position for taking the front view. After the front view is taken, the slide is inserted and the entire cut film adapter is moved over to the second camera.

The second camera has the back blocked out so that the portions of the film already exposed will not be exposed again. Once again the back of the

camera is blocked out so as to permit only a section for the third exposure to be open to permit taking the full view pose. Figure 5 shows the ground glass in position and the lines drawn to show in what area the subject is to be viewed on the glass. The foot line is shown to indicate where the subject's feet are to be so they will be included in the photograph.

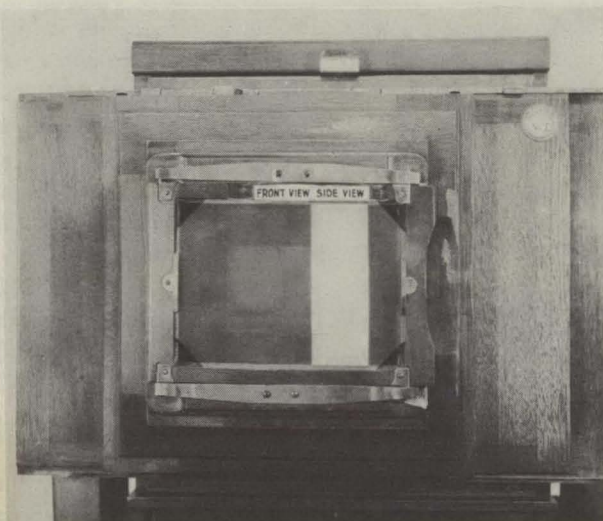
### **Final Results**

The final results on the negative which is 5 by 7 inches show the three photographs. A full size print from the exposed negative shows space above the head and down to about the subject's elbows in the sitting poses, but when the picture is trimmed to  $3\frac{1}{16}$  by  $4\frac{5}{16}$  inches, which is the size for including in the photographic album, the extraneous exposure on the negative is eliminated. Figure 6 is a trimmed photograph ready for inclusion in the photographic album.

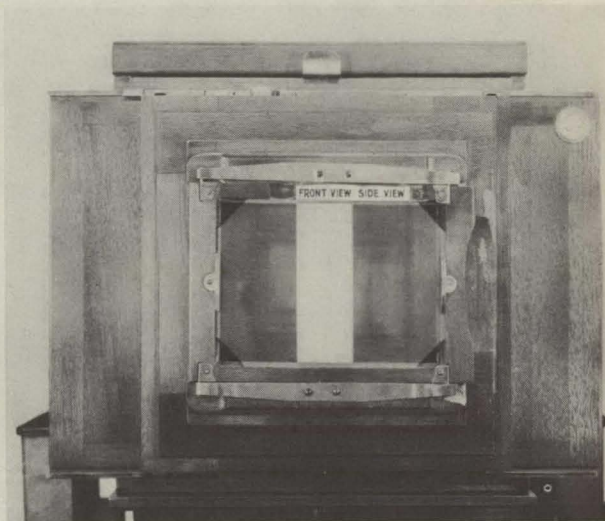
It is noted that the photographer uses a magnifying glass for looking at the image of the subject on the ground glass before taking each exposure. Although the camera is stationary and the subject is placed at a fixed position, this precaution is taken to assure sharply focused pictures.

### **Setting Up the Equipment**

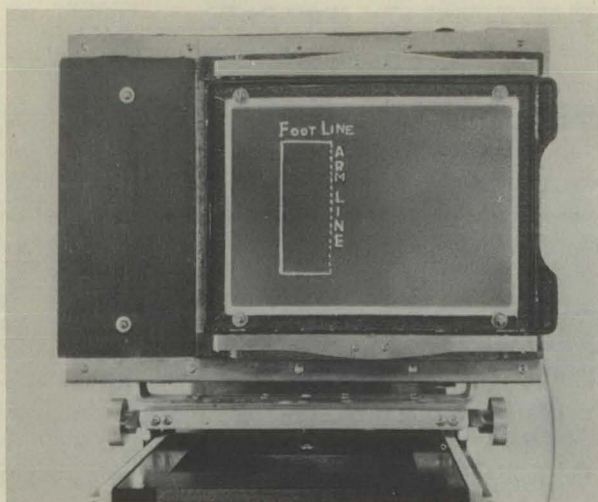
Rudolph Glaser, Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification, advised that in setting up the equipment a great deal of experimentation was necessary in adjusting the opening in the divided back. This was a problem because it was desired



**Figure 3.**



**Figure 4.**

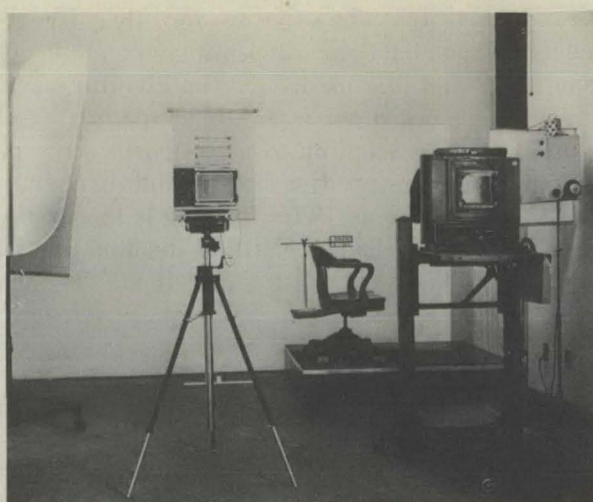


**Figure 5.**

that the exposed portion of the film should be directly in the center of the lens in order to avoid any possible distortion. It was also desired that the final photograph show a definite demarcation between each print but still avoid a dark line (due to no exposure) between the individual positions. In this respect an excellent job was done.

### **Photographic Room**

Figure 7 shows a general view of the photographic room showing both cameras. Note that in front of the tripod and near the wall is a large white T. This is painted on the floor and is placed slightly in front of the wall. This has two purposes—first, it shows where the subject should stand in order to have the feet included in the photograph. Sec-



**Figure 7.**

ond, by having the T slightly in front of the wall, it causes the individual to stand in a normal position and not an abnormally erect position. It should be noted that subject's height is included in the photograph.

Photographs are taken by Frank J. Schmidt, assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Identification, who is a professional photographer.

### **METAL EXAMINATIONS**

Pieces of metal found at crime scenes may have major significance in the solution of a case. Pieces of wire, parts of crowbars, parts of automobiles, and other metal fragments can sometimes be traced and frequently identified with samples of similar material in the possession of the suspect.

### **HAIRS AND FIBERS**

A very small piece of hair or a few strands of fiber may prove valuable in a case. For example, a small bit of fiber from a jacket which rubbed against a cut screen may be the link needed to implicate a suspect in a burglary case. A hair found on a suspected car in a hit-and-run case may prove very helpful. It is not possible to positively identify a hair as coming from any one individual but if the characteristics are found to be identical the case may be strengthened. It is possible, for example, to tell from a small bit of hair whether or not it is naturally curly or whether the curl was placed there by some artificial instrument. It is also possible to tell whether the hair is dyed and also whether the hair is of animal or human origin.

An article entitled "Forwarding of Hair, Fiber, and Fabric Specimens" appeared in the July 1951 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.



**Figure 6.**—Mr. Frank J. Schmidt, assistant superintendent, Bureau of Identification, Milwaukee Police Department, shows how a subject appears in the finished photograph.

# FIREARMS TRAINING



## Motion Pictures Provide Unusual Firearms Training<sup>1</sup>

by CAPT. RICHARD WAGNER, *Cleveland, Ohio,*  
*Police Department*

### *For Indoor Range*

The use of motion pictures as targets for police marksmanship and judgment training is of course nothing new, but the method developed by the Cleveland Police Department is marked by relative economy and simplicity. The device can be readied for use in 5 minutes, and can be disassembled in a like interval, leaving the range unchanged and ready for conventional usage.

The advantages of an indoor range for police training are not obvious, particularly in those portions of the United States which enjoy a comparatively mild climate the year around. However, in those portions of the country where severe weather is common during the winter, late fall, and early spring, firearms training at an outdoor range is not feasible. As it is in these very months that crime rates are at their highest, it seems ridiculous to suspend firearms training during this time. The indoor range, then, is the answer.

It is the duty of the firearms instructor to "hold the mirror up to life," so to speak, in designing his courses of fire. Realism should be limited only by the budget of the department, the amount of training time allotted, and the laws of the State. Training courses testing both marksmanship and judgment are to be preferred. The course hereinafter described tests both.

### *Instructions*

A trainee enters the darkened range and takes up a position to the left of the projector, at one of the regular firing points. He is instructed to remove the regular service ammunition from his revolver, to replace it with five rounds of wad cutter ammunition, then to close the cylinder on the empty chamber and to holster. He is told that he is to obey the instructions which he will read on the screen which will brief him as to the problem. He is then to fire one shot only at each of the five

problem sequences he will see. He is to exercise his judgment and legal knowledge in selecting the time to fire and the target, and he is to make every effort to score a vital hit. He is instructed to holster his revolver after each shot.

The projector is then turned on and a titled legend appears on the 7- by 9-foot screen located 40 feet from the firing line. It states, "You are patrolling your beat, and your revolver is holstered. This is what you see." A scene then appears on the screen such as would be seen by a man walking along a sidewalk in a business area. The scene includes both sides of the street, and the observer is apparently approaching an alleyway. The view then shifts to include the alleyway and discloses two men who stand a short distance down the alley. One man is holding a revolver to the back of the other man and is removing a wallet from his hip pocket. Suddenly the man with the revolver looks toward the street and, observing the officer, turns and runs down the alley stopping twice to fire at the officer before disappearing from sight.



*Patrolman Ralph Armstrong shoots while Lt. Joseph Strauss, in charge of firearms training, Cleveland Police Department, operates the projector.*

<sup>1</sup> Courtesy of the Michigan Police Journal.



*Scene from film depicts criminal, about to be searched by police, drawing a gun to fire at covering police officer. Shooter at firing point must shoot criminal before criminal can fire his gun.*



*Scene from film depicts hold-up in progress as police officer appears on scene. Officer must shoot criminal before criminal shoots at him.*

## **Who Was Hit?**

The trainee will normally draw his revolver as soon as he sees the robbery in progress, but should refrain from firing until it becomes obvious that the holder of the revolver is not himself a law enforcement officer. When the trainee fires, the sound of the shot automatically stops the projector and there is a slight darkening of the picture as the projector's safety screen drops into place to prevent the now stationary film from igniting. The lights which illuminate the target during normal range operation are now turned on, and a beam from these lights, shining through the bullet hole, plainly indicates the location of the hit. The hit may be scored from the firing line and, if on the robber, is scored in the manner of the Colt Silhouette, with the additional value of three points apiece for a hit on either leg. If the trainee has hit a police officer or a bystander he loses five points. If he has hit no one he receives no score for that sequence. But if he delays his shot he loses one point for each shot that the criminal fires at him. Thus, the trainee can make a total score for the course which is a negative number. As the trainee, with holstered revolver, is sent forward to place a conventional paper patch over the bullet hole, the remainder of the particular scenario at which he just fired is run off to save time. When the trainee resumes his place on the firing line the instructions for the second problem appear on the screen, followed by the scenario, the shot, the scoring and patching. Five problems are presented in all and the average time for the course is 7 minutes. Five complete sets of problems are contained in one reel and the reel is rewound once every 35 minutes, or once for every 5 trainees. An extra reel with duplicate problems is kept in readiness in case of film breakage.

## **Surprise Problem**

In addition to the sequence described above, there is a problem wherein a wanted killer is being searched for in a house, and the trainee constitutes one of the cover party outside. In the course of the problem the killer emerges, fires at the trainee, runs, and one of the searching officers emerges from the house and gets into the line of fire. This example of improper procedure is impressed on the trainee because if he fires he will hit the officer, or no one at all.

Another problem depicts a wall search of three

suspects by a uniformed policeman who does not have the suspect in a sufficiently extended position. During the search one suspect draws a revolver and fires at the trainee and at the policeman doing the searching. This problem also illustrates the results of poor procedure.

### ***Marksmanship and Judgment***

In conclusion it must be remembered that the motion-picture target is not so much a medium for training in marksmanship as it is for testing marksmanship and judgment and for teaching proper police procedure.

## ***Pasadena Police Build New Range***

The firearms training program of the Pasadena, Calif., Police Department for many years has been considered of paramount importance by all members. The pistol range would be considered adequate by any standard, but for some time Chief Clarence H. Morris has been anxious to provide facilities where particular emphasis could be placed upon the combat-type shooting so essential to the welfare of the policeman. Recently, through Chief Morris's efforts, there has been completed what is believed to be one of the finest combat ranges in the country. It can accommodate 6 shooters on the practical pistol combat course, or up to 30 shooters for the conventional target shooting at distances up to 100 yards.

In the past the shooting program consisted essentially of slow fire, 25-yard target shooting. This was interspersed in recent years with a twice-a-year "Combat Medal Shoot." The combat shoot was close range (10-yard maximum), using silhouette targets, and included quick draw and turning maneuvers. Added to this was the annual range day, conducted by FBI instructors, during which the standard practical pistol course was fired, and all weapons were reviewed, including shotguns, rifles, submachine guns, and tear-gas weapons.

### ***Development***

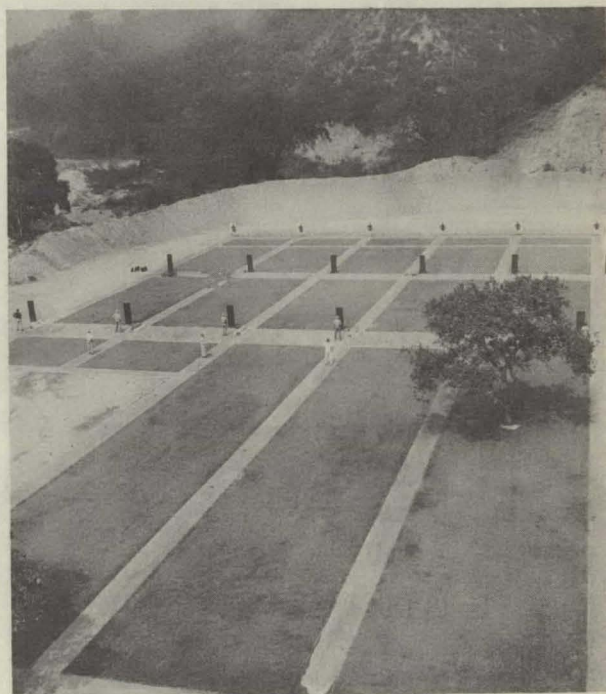
First step in the development of the new combat range was the construction of a master plot plan, toward which future progress could be channeled. The plot plan included provisions for a future



*Receiving instructions.*

training center, a recreation building, picnic and barbecue sites, as well as an open air amphitheatre. It envisioned complete fencing of the area, as well as numerous landscaping improvements.

With the planning stage completed, work was commenced late in 1950 and soon mountains of earth were being moved. In order to give a full 100-yard range upon four lanes, as well as the 60-yard range for six, it was necessary to excavate hundreds of yards of earth from the hill in the



*View of the new firearms range at Pasadena, Calif.*

background. The entire site of the combat range needed to be separated from the public range, and much of this dirt went into the erection of a high bank between the two courses.

With final grading complete, a procession of trucks hauled in more than 1,000 tons of sand to form the lead catching background for the range.

Now hundreds of feet of pipe were cut and threaded to form the sprinkling system's network. After the pipe had been installed, the black top lanes were poured and rolled. Next, recessed pipes were installed to hold shooting racks and target frames. New grass was planted and in a short time the entire area showed a cool green. As soon as the grading was completed the entire area was enclosed with a high fence to prevent hikers from wandering into the line of fire.

### ***New Interest***

With the completion of the new range has come an increasing interest in shooting on the part of members of the police department. Already sparked by fine competitive scores of their pistol team, members are constantly improving their shooting skill. And members of other law enforcement agencies, including Special Agents of the FBI, are finding the new combat range offers the best of facilities for firearm training.



***Chief Clarence H. Morris.***

## **INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES**

The interstate transportation of gambling devices (slot machines) is a violation of Federal law investigated by the FBI. This statute also requires dealers and/or manufacturers of gambling devices to register and file monthly reports with the Attorney General.

## **INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY**

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, altered or forged securities with unlawful or fraudulent intent. Another section prohibits the interstate transportation of dies, plates or tools which have been or are to be used in forging, altering or preparing counterfeit securities. The statute, which is under the FBI's jurisdiction, covers "receivers."

## **FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY**

The FBI National Academy was established in 1935. Its purpose—to reduce crime through dissemination of the most effective methods of combating it and to acquaint law enforcement agencies with new and improved techniques developed within the profession. This purpose is accomplished by preparing police officers to serve as instructors and administrators in their own departments.

These men are nominated either by the heads of their law enforcement agencies or higher officials. If the individual officer meets the specified requirements, a formal invitation is sent to the head of the agency.

The National Academy Course is an intensive 12-week program which includes 2 weeks' specialization. FBI facilities, including the FBI Laboratory, gymnasiums, identification facilities, classrooms, firearms ranges and training equipment, are shared with National Academy students.

The curriculum is fluid in order to meet the needs of local agencies. Among others, the following courses are taught: Police Organization and Administration; Scientific and Technical Matters; Records, Report Writing, Statistics; Traffic Control; Firearms Training; Investigations, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedure; Police Photography; Physical Training and Defense Techniques; Organizing and Operating Police Schools and Training Methods; and Public Speaking.

## OTHER TOPICS

Organized citizen assistance is one of the methods now being used by the Oak Park, Ill., Police Department in a campaign to reduce burglaries, sex offenses and other crimes common to a residential community. This program was developed by Chief Thomas P. Kearin to augment the strength of his department in guarding lives and property for "the world's largest village." Oak Park is on the western boundary of Chicago and has a population of more than 60,000.

Occupations or residential locations adapted to observation of streets, school areas and other public places were used as the basis for selecting the townspeople who were asked to assist the police in its crime prevention program. Those selected were called together in group meetings and given detailed explanations of how they could help. Capt. William F. Koerber and Lt. Fremont P. Nester, handling this phase of the program, stressed in their remarks to each group that the citizen's part is only to report to the police the information which he believes should be brought to their attention. All investigations, arrests and other official duties are to be handled by the police.

### ***Schools and Playgrounds***

Special attention was given to enlisting the aid of citizens living near Oak Park's 19 schools and 15 parks and playgrounds. Nearly 300 persons, mostly housewives, were personally interviewed by Policewoman Geraldine Miller. Mothers accustomed to watching their own children going to and from school and playing in the parks gladly accepted the extra duty of occasionally scanning the entire area and watching over all the children within their vision. Two weeks after she was first interviewed one housewife was responsible for reporting the activities of a sex offender on a village playground. The report led to prompt identification and appropriate handling by the municipal authorities.

Reminder letters are sent out by Chief Kearin to citizens previously alerted. When school opened in September a special letter urged each

## ***Oak Park Police Enlist Citizen Aid in Law Enforcement***

recipient to watch for any evidence of criminal activity tending to harm or molest the children. If a series of burglaries should break out, another letter would be sent to those citizens believed to be in a position to discover activity of that nature.

The program was organized for crime prevention, not to combat a crime wave. Oak Park police advised their townspeople that the village now had a low crime rate and that public assistance is a measure designed to keep it low.

### ***Excellent Response***

Chief Kearin says public response to the program has been excellent. As he explains it, "all good citizens are ready to assist in a plan that is unselfish and for the good of all. We have a good friend in the law-abiding citizen who wants a crime-free city and protection for his family and home. It is up to us to enlist him on the side of law and order and our duty to fully explain to him just what he can do to aid in keeping our community safe."



***Chief Thomas P. Kearin.***

# Robbery—A Statistical Study

Robbers are most active in winter, seek the night hours and week ends. They prefer the street and highway and 39 out of 100 of them overpower their victims without using a weapon.

Of each 100 robbers 54 are under 25 years of age. They are predominantly experienced criminals since 63 of every 100 robbers have a previous fingerprint record. Of each 100 persons charged with robbery who had been previously convicted, only 7 had been convicted for robbery, but 40 had been convicted of charges such as assault, burglary, and larceny.

This statistical picture of the average robber comes from the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin published by the FBI and additional crime studies published locally by police departments in their efforts to combat crime. The crime experience in an individual city may vary somewhat from the composite picture presented here.

The accompanying graph plots by month the

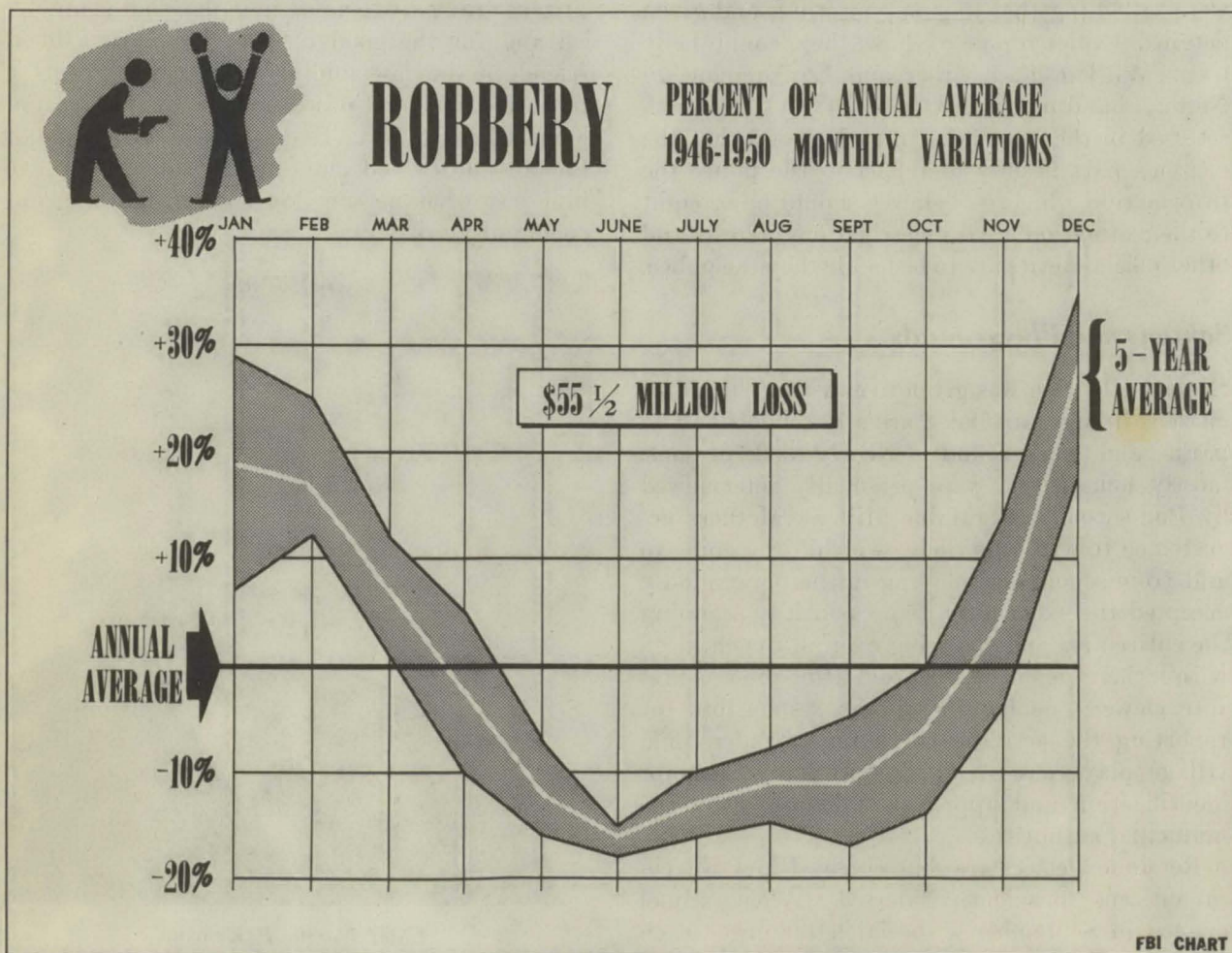
activity of robbers, who in the period 1946-50 caused a direct cash and property loss of 55½ million dollars. The indirect loss to victims, which may be even more important than the money value, cannot be measured. These include injuries, permanent maiming, and even death.

The girl bystander shot through the spine and permanently paralyzed and the man dying as a result of a head injury by a robber 7 years ago make this crime seem a very personal one indeed. However, from the statistical standpoint it is considered a crime against property because property is the usual object of such an attack.

Robbery is most pronounced in its seasonal pattern. The first and last quarters of the year, the dark winter months, always find the robber in his busiest season.

Between 6 p. m. and 4 a. m. 73 percent of the robberies occur, with 35 percent of all robberies between 8 p. m. and midnight.

(Continued on inside back cover)



## ***Auto Theft Conference Held in Dallas***

Auto thieves and how to deal with them was the subject of a 3-day conference held in Dallas, Tex., November 19 to 21, 1951. The conferees represented 84 groups of law enforcement officers, State employees and insurance company employees interested in the stolen automobile problem. Most of them came from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, but others represented such relatively distant places as San Diego, Atlanta, and Chicago.

The Texas Police Association, the Sheriffs Association of Texas, the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated in sponsoring the conference. Chief J. W. Dellinger, of Taylor, Tex., president of the Texas Police Association, Chief Carl F. Hansson of the Dallas Police Department and City Manager Charles C. Ford of Dallas officiated at the opening session.

"Modus operandi" used by modern auto thieves was one of the principal topics discussed on the opening day. Officers experienced in handling auto theft cases related actual cases to show the different methods and novel ideas used by pro-

fessional thieves. The modus operandi file now being used by the Dallas Police Department and a file on the same subject being set up by the department of public safety in Austin, Tex., were explained.

State officials representing public safety departments described the means of communication and the information files available to investigators, including the proper way to report a theft and request assistance in locating the automobile and the thief.

Mr. C. C. Benson, manager of the National Auto Theft Bureau office in Dallas, opened the second day with a discussion on identifying and tracing motor vehicles, pointing out the services supplied by the NATB in tracing titles on automobiles suspected of being stolen or of doubtful ownership. Benson also described the methods used by manufacturers in identifying vehicles by motor number, serial number, body number, and other identifying data.

Other topics discussed during the conference included the following: coordination of auto theft

*(Continued on inside back cover)*



*Photograph taken at one session of the Dallas auto theft conference.*

## WANTED BY THE FBI

**SYDNEY GORDON MARTIN, with aliases: William Jesse Bishop, Sid Martin, William Gordon Martin.**

***Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Assault With a Dangerous Weapon)***



**Sydney Gordon Martin.**

Around 7:30 p. m., on June 1, 1950, a young man approached a farmer near Belchertown, Mass. His car had stalled about 200 yards down the road, and he needed help in getting it started. The farmer got his tractor, and together he and the stranger proceeded toward the stalled vehicle. Suddenly, the young man drew a pistol and demanded his benefactor's money. When the farmer moved to get off the tractor, the stranger shot him twice in the upper chest. The farmer fell to the ground, and the young man picked up a rock and struck him on the head several times.

Placing the prostrate body on the tractor, the stranger returned to the farmhouse and drove the machine into the barn. He then entered the house and stole \$440 in cash. Then he left the farm in the farmer's truck. The victim recovered and reported to police that he had been assaulted in the manner described.

The truck was later recovered near Longmeadow, Mass. Some old clothing was found near the truck and State police succeeded in locating a laundry mark. A check of the laundry mark revealed the name William Bishop. Investigation developed that this was an alias of Sydney Gordon Martin, and a picture of Martin was shown to the farmer who identified Martin as his assailant.

## *Apprehension and Escape*

On June 18, 1950, Martin was apprehended in Holyoke, Mass. He readily admitted his guilt and stated that since the commission of the crime he had been in California and Colorado. Curiosity as to whether he had been identified brought him back to Massachusetts.

In lieu of \$26,000 bail, Martin was committed to the Hampshire County jail, Northampton, Mass., and bound over to the October 1950, session of the superior court grand jury. On September 4, 1950, he escaped from the jail.

The escape was made from the prison yard—a small area enclosed by an 18- to 20-foot wire fence with three strands of barbed wire running along the top at a 45° angle. About 10 to 12 feet outside this fence was another 6- to 8-foot wire fence. Martin and two other inmates succeeded in scaling both fences. The two companions were recaptured, but Martin made his getaway.

The grand jury of the superior court, Hampshire County, Northampton, Mass., indicted Martin on five counts, including assault with intent to murder; assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to rob; assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; larceny of a motor vehicle, and larceny from a building.

A complaint was filed before a United States commissioner at Springfield, Mass., on March 9, 1951, charging Martin with a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Massachusetts to avoid prosecution for the crime of assault with a dangerous weapon.

## *Previous Record*

On March 25, 1942, while in the Army, by summary court martial, Martin was charged with desertion at Fort Banks, Mass., on September 29, 1941, surrendering on January 25, 1942, at San Francisco, Calif. He was subsequently dishonorably discharged as a private on June 29, 1943.

In 1949, Martin was arrested in Thompsonville, Conn., for nonsupport and served 6 months in the Hampden County jail, Springfield, Mass. Martin has done considerable traveling and in July 1947, he appeared at Mexico, Mo., using the name William Bishop. He had in his possession, however, a number of cards belonging to Sydney Gordon Martin, and admitted that this, in fact, was his real name. In 1941, while still in the Army,

in the Panama Canal Zone, he allegedly attempted to hang himself.

**Martin is armed and should be considered extremely dangerous. He may attempt to commit suicide.**

Martin is described as follows:

Age	29.
Born	June 18, 1922, at Longmeadow, Mass.
Height	5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.
Weight	145 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Dark brown, curly.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Laborer, farmer, cook, dishwasher, pantryman.
Scars and marks	Burn scar on left cheek, 3-inch scar on palm of left hand.
Remarks	Has nervous habit of running hands through hair, walks with head bowed.
FBI No.	4,598,391.
Fingerprint classification.	10 O 9 R OOM 10 L 20 W IOI
Reference	25 20

### Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Martin is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is nearest his city.

## Auto Theft Conference

(Continued from page 23)

work done by Federal, State, city, county, and other law enforcement agencies; administrative policies and procedures; methods of surveillance and blockade; assistance of the United States Customs Service; investigative techniques; motor vehicle inspection laws; safety responsibility laws; police ethics and training programs. Panel discussion provided additional information on subjects of interest to different groups. Mr. William J. Davis, manager of the National Auto Theft Bureau, Chicago, Ill., participated in an interesting panel discussion on the problems involved when stolen cars are taken into Mexico.

## Robbery

(Continued from page 22)

In addition to watching the clock and the seasons, robbers seem also to keep track of the days of the week. From Monday through Thursday, 9 to 13 percent of the robberies occur each day. On Friday they jump to 17 percent and during the week end, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, robbers commit 57 percent of their crimes.

In our study of each 100 robberies we find 57 are street or highway crimes with only 10 homes and miscellaneous places the scenes of the crime. The balance of 33 occur in various places of business designated as commercial houses, oil stations, chain stores, and banks.

The police in one large city found that only 11 percent of the robbers escaped in an automobile while 83 percent left the scene on foot.

With our robbers largely in the pedestrian class, attacking individuals on the streets and close-by shopkeepers, it is significant to note the type weapon preferred. Robbers use firearms in only 42 of each 100 robberies while unarmed hoodlums are almost as numerous, committing 39 of the 100 cases. In the local police figures studied, 19 of the 100 offenses of robbery were perpetrated by means of weapons other than guns, such as knives, blackjacks, metal pipe, etc. Thus, 61 percent of the robberies were accomplished by the use of some type weapon. The unarmed footpad does not embarrass himself by possessing an incriminating weapon or an identifiable automobile.

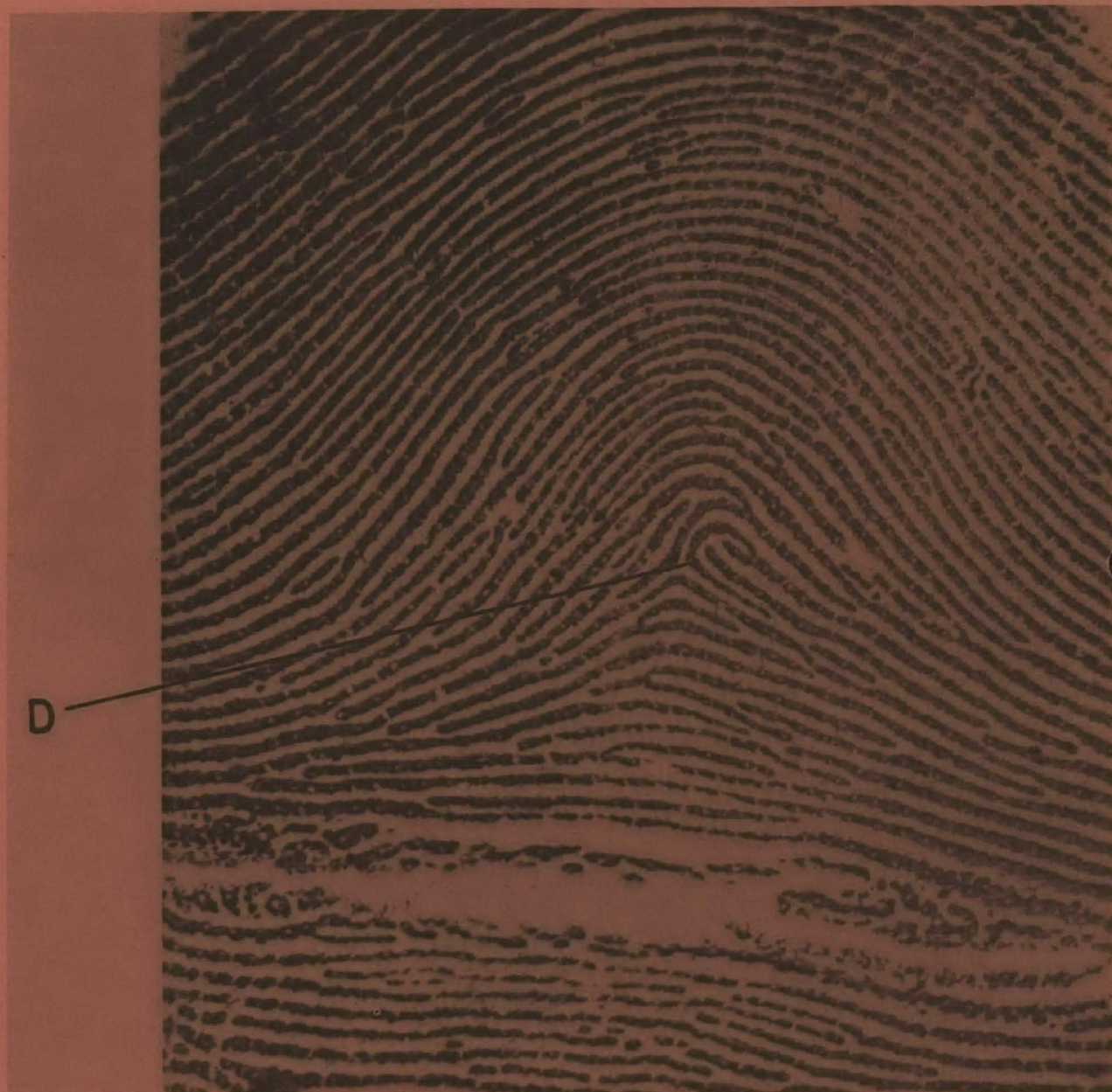
During 1950, a total of 53,230 robberies occurred. This was the lowest yearly number in the period 1946-50. The year 1946 was high with 62,782 such offenses. However, in 1950, robberies were being committed at the rate of 1 every 10 minutes which does not warrant relaxation of attention to the problem. It is encouraging for the police to note that city robberies declined 8.4 percent and rural robberies dropped off 21.8 percent for the first 6 months of 1951 as compared with the same period in 1950.

In 1946, the police cleared, by arrest, 37 out of each 100 robberies. Their success in solving these cases has increased steadily, and in 1950 they cleared 44 of each 100 crimes of this type. Seventy-nine of each one hundred robbers charged in court by the police were found guilty in 1950.

Robbery is almost exclusively the pursuit of males. Less than 5 percent of the robbers are women.

## *Questionable Pattern*

# FINGERPRINTS



The pattern shown above possesses two of the three requirements of a loop, i. e., delta and sufficient recurve. The third requirement, a ridge count across a looping ridge, is lacking.

The delta is located at point D, which eliminates any possibility of obtaining a ridge count across a looping ridge. Consequently, this pattern is classified as a tented arch and referenced to a loop.