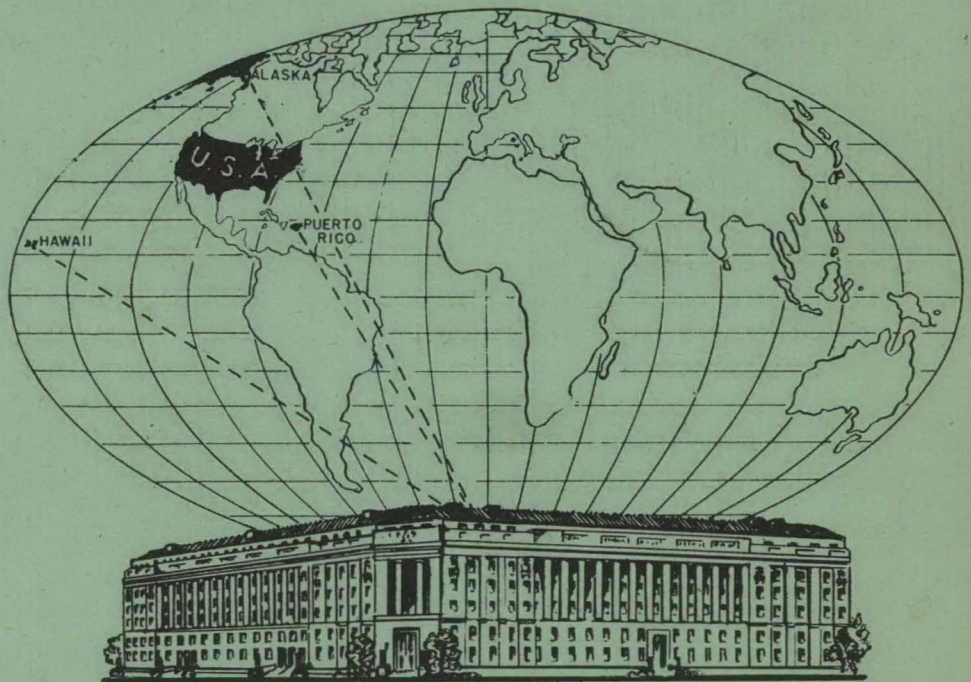


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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



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



May 1, 1947

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

There are certain formal qualifications essential to becoming a member of the law enforcement profession. Beyond these, the measure of an individual's success may be summed up briefly - training and ability to cooperate.

No amount of enthusiasm can compensate for "know-how." The suspected thief may never be brought to justice because the well-meaning but untrained officer failed to recognize the value of a match case or a toolmark as evidence. The murderer being tried may win his freedom because an investigator, unaware of proper methods of preservation, has mishandled important evidentiary items.

Today's criminal is adept in bending civilized man's achievements to his own purposes. The acetylene torch, electric drill, sub-machine gun, high-powered automobile and airplane in the hands of the modern criminal must be countered by professional knowledge on the part of the modern police officer. The factors involved in today's crimes differ from those of a generation ago. Law enforcement accordingly must advance to meet the threat of the current rising tide of crime.

In this respect the police school is daily proving its effectiveness. Modern methods of visual education have helped add interest to a long-range, voluntary training program. The fictitious case of the "Double Murder" featured on the opposite page is an example of a method of teaching calculated to stimulate and hold the interest of the officer. It is a dramatized, "learning-by-doing" course, the introduction of which was marked by a maximum of public cooperation. It is one of those small but significant steps forward in our common, progressive advance against the rank and file of the lawless.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

Police



Training

"DOUBLE MURDER" CONFRONTS MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, POLICE IN NEW KIND OF ANTI-CRIME SCHOOL

At exactly 1:00 p.m. on October 1, 1946, a group of police officers gathered in the Council Chamber at Norristown, Pennsylvania, received a telephone call from one "Louis Clam," proprietor of a cheap rooming house. Clam stated that he had heard a man moaning in the second-floor room of an "Al Sharp" who lived in the building. The entire group of officials promptly proceeded to the address given and stumbled onto a murder which involved weeks of investigation and which was followed by a second murder. The climax was reached in a court trial.

The real thing? Not exactly. It might be called a trial run for the twenty-one Montgomery County officers attending the FBI's new Specialized Police Training School. Beginning on September 24, the class, representing a large portion of the police agencies in Montgomery County, met from 1:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. each Tuesday (election day excepted) until November 19, 1946.

On the first day the assembled officers were furnished with notebooks, pamphlets on investigative and technical subjects, and were given a rapid review of investigative techniques, including photography, fingerprinting, raids and arrest, specialized equipment, crime scene searches, etc. One member was elected to act as officer in charge of a planned investigation. He, in turn, designated additional officers to act as investigators, crime scene searchers and interviewers. A Norristown Little Theater Group made a barn-theater available and gave assistance in preparing the setting.

The phone call in question was received at the beginning of the second meeting and the entire group began the inquiry.

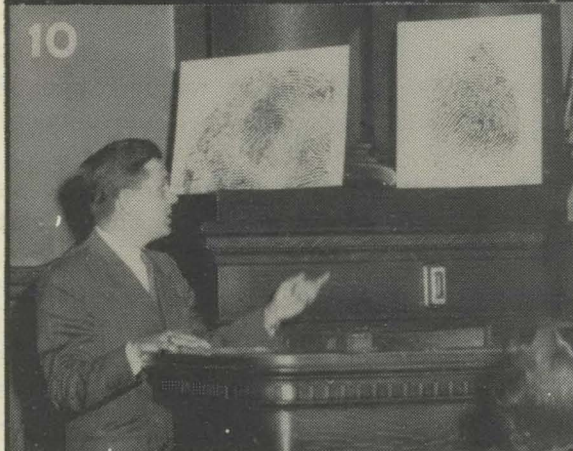
The first day's scene included the location, preservation and identification of evidence at the scene of the crime; the organized questioning of pertinent witnesses; the identification of the victim; and examination by proper authorities (Coroner Winslow Rushong served in a professional capacity).

In the realistic, cheap rooming-house setting, officers found a clothing store dummy serving as the corpse. Samples of blood, fibers, hairs, a revolver with a discharged shell, a beer bottle with fingerprints and blood, and lipstick with fingerprints, had been planted about the crime scene. Would the searchers find every bit of evidence? Would they destroy its value in handling it? Did they have the proper materials - cellophane envelopes, small containers, etc. - in which to preserve it?

The officers knew that the outcome of any subsequent trial depended to a great extent on the manner in which they conducted their immediate work.

1. The Coroner examines the body of victim Flush.
2. Crime scene search in Al Sharp's room.
3. Preservation of evidence - the murder weapon.
4. Dusting murder car for fingerprints.
5. Preserving evidence - footprints.
6. Recovering evidence at scene of the murder of Louis Clam.
7. Suspect Joe Badger is taken into custody.





8. Mrs. Myra Flush is apprehended.
9. Defense table during trial.
10. Fingerprint testimony.
11. Identification of murder weapon.
12. Defense attorney James Caiola addressing jury.
13. Judge William F. Dannehower delivering his charge. (L. to R., Judge Dannehower, Pres. Judge Harold G. Knight, Judge George C. Corson.)
15. Jury returns the verdict, "Not Guilty!"

There was evidence that the victim, Vincent X. Flush, had died of a gunshot wound. Investigators questioned Louis Clam, the proprietor; Tom Jones, a retired railroad man whose room was next to Al Sharp's where the victim was found; and Joe Badger, occupant of the room on the other side of Sharp's.

From the witnesses' stories it became apparent that Myra Flush, wife of the victim, was meeting Sharp, a gambler, clandestinely. Her husband had learned of the meetings. Frightened, she rushed to Sharp's room to warn him. Sharp was overheard to say that he'd shoot Flush if the latter made trouble. A few moments afterward Flush, angry and excited, burst into the room. Witnesses, Jones and Badger, said they had heard loud voices. Jones, somewhat deaf, had heard what he presumed to be a car backfiring. Badger, extremely cooperative, had heard a shot fired and stated that Mrs. Flush and Al Sharp had run from the room, down the stairs, and had disappeared. While Badger was being questioned, the crystal dropped from his watch. As he reached for the glass, the officers noted angry red scratches on his wrist. They were inflicted, he said, by a cat.

The search yielded some interesting facts. A thumbprint of Badger was found on a match box found on the floor of the room; three of his fingerprints were found on the door knob; fingerprints of Mrs. Flush and Al Sharp were found on the beer bottle; hair, later identified as being similar to Mrs. Flush's, was found; and additional evidence was gathered.

The following week Louis Clam telephoned to advise that he wished to bring certain information to the attention of the police. Before he could be contacted the murderer struck again. Clam's body, skull crushed with a rock, was found in a deserted section of town.

This time a thorough out-of-door crime-scene search was conducted. The fingerprints of Clam, Badger, Jones and Sharp were found on the abandoned automobile. Casts were made of footprints. A quantity of other evidence was secured.

Opinions as to the guilty individuals differed, particularly as the Coroner's report showed blood and skin under the nails of the first corpse. Because a large amount of money carried by Flush was missing, warrants were sworn out charging Al Sharp, Myra Flush and Joe Badger with suspicion of murder.

The next week's session was devoted to raids and arrest methods during which numerous simulated raids were conducted. In the course of this work, Al Sharp, fugitive, was taken into custody, fingerprinted, photographed and searched.

At the next meeting the officers' work covered continuity of leads, assembling of reports and interviewing witnesses. During this session police located Myra Flush (played by a Philadelphia policewoman), working as a waitress in the North Hills Country Club.

On October 29, Badger, whose shoe prints were identical with those secured at the scene of the Clam murder, was taken into custody. Statements were taken from the three suspects. Sharp and Mrs. Flush admitted that the latter had struck her husband with a beer bottle, but denied knowledge of the shooting.

On the evening of November 12, 1946, the trial was held in the Montgomery County Courthouse. The three County Judges - President Judge Harold G. Knight and Associate Judges George C. Corson and William F.

Dannehower - sat en banc. The entire court personnel, Chief Clerk, Court Crier and Bailiffs were in attendance. Attorney James R. Caiola defended Sharp, Mrs. Flush and Joe Badger, who had been charged with murder, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill. Assistant District Attorney Alexander Knight presented the Commonwealth's case.

The case was conducted from 7:00 to 11:00 p.m., and the jury deliberated one hour before returning a verdict of "Not Guilty" on all counts.

Who actually was guilty? And how had the FBI planned the case?

Well, the crime occurred in this manner: Al Sharp, racketeer, was going around with Mrs. Myra Flush, wife of a wealthy manufacturer and socialite. Finding this out, Flush followed Myra to Sharp's room. An argument ensued. Flush pulled his gun. As he did so, Myra picked up a beer bottle from the dresser and hit him over the head. He fell unconscious. Al Sharp and Myra Flush ran from the room.

Witnesses Jones and Badger heard the argument. Badger saw the pair run down the steps. He peered at Flush through the half-opened door, went to the injured man and was about to lift the latter's wallet when Flush regained consciousness and grappled with him, scratching his wrist. In a panic, Badger seized Flush's gun, shot him, wiped the fingerprints off the gun and hurriedly left. In the struggle his comb and a matchbox were dropped. The comb contained a few hairs; the box, a fingerprint.

Later, learning that Clam was about to report having seen him, Badger, leaving the room, the latter decoyed the rooming-house proprietor to a deserted area and killed him also.

On the final day of the school, the activities of the preceding sessions were discussed. The officers agreed that the main criticism of their investigation was lack of coordination of investigative leads and activity. They felt more conferences should have been held in connection with the evidence and that interview experience was desirable.

They felt a brief period should be devoted to dissemination of mutual information each day, and that the case should run for five consecutive days of from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. rather than one day a week. Numerous other items of constructive criticism were advanced before the session adjourned.

Although justice went by the board in the trial run of the murder case school, no one was disheartened. Piecing together the evidence in the jigsaw puzzle of any murder is difficult. It takes extreme patience, utmost care and a high degree of training. This specialized police school - one of the first of its kind - is designed to help give that training. It is a course in "learning by doing."

CRIME BY THE CLOCK

Every 18.7 seconds during 1946 one major crime was committed. There was a crime of murder, manslaughter, rape or assault to kill every 5.7 minutes.

During the average day 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted.

Crime



Prevention

BICYCLE VIOLATORS' SCHOOL

By

Herman F. Rick, Chief of Police, and Sergeant William S. Boma,*
Director Police Training, La Crosse, Wisconsin, Police Department

La Crosse, Wisconsin, with a population of about 45,000 people, has a bicycle registration of 6,000. As early as 1939 an analysis of safety problems revealed that the number of injuries and fatalities involving bicycle riders was alarmingly high. Immediate action followed.

A meeting of commanding officers in the Police Department resulted in numerous suggestions for curbing bicycle accidents and a survey of the methods in cities of comparable size yielded valuable data. Within a short time a model bicycle ordinance, developed from the information obtained, was presented to the City Council which adopted it unanimously and without alteration on October 17, 1939.

Immediately after passage of the Bicycle Ordinance, a bicycle court comprised of the Police Court Judge and a member of the Police Department was organized. Authorized by the Ordinance, it operated as an adjunct to the regular police court. No fines were administered; the only punishment was a reprimand or bicycle confiscation. This system operated well for a time, but gradually lost its effectiveness and made it necessary to formulate a new plan.

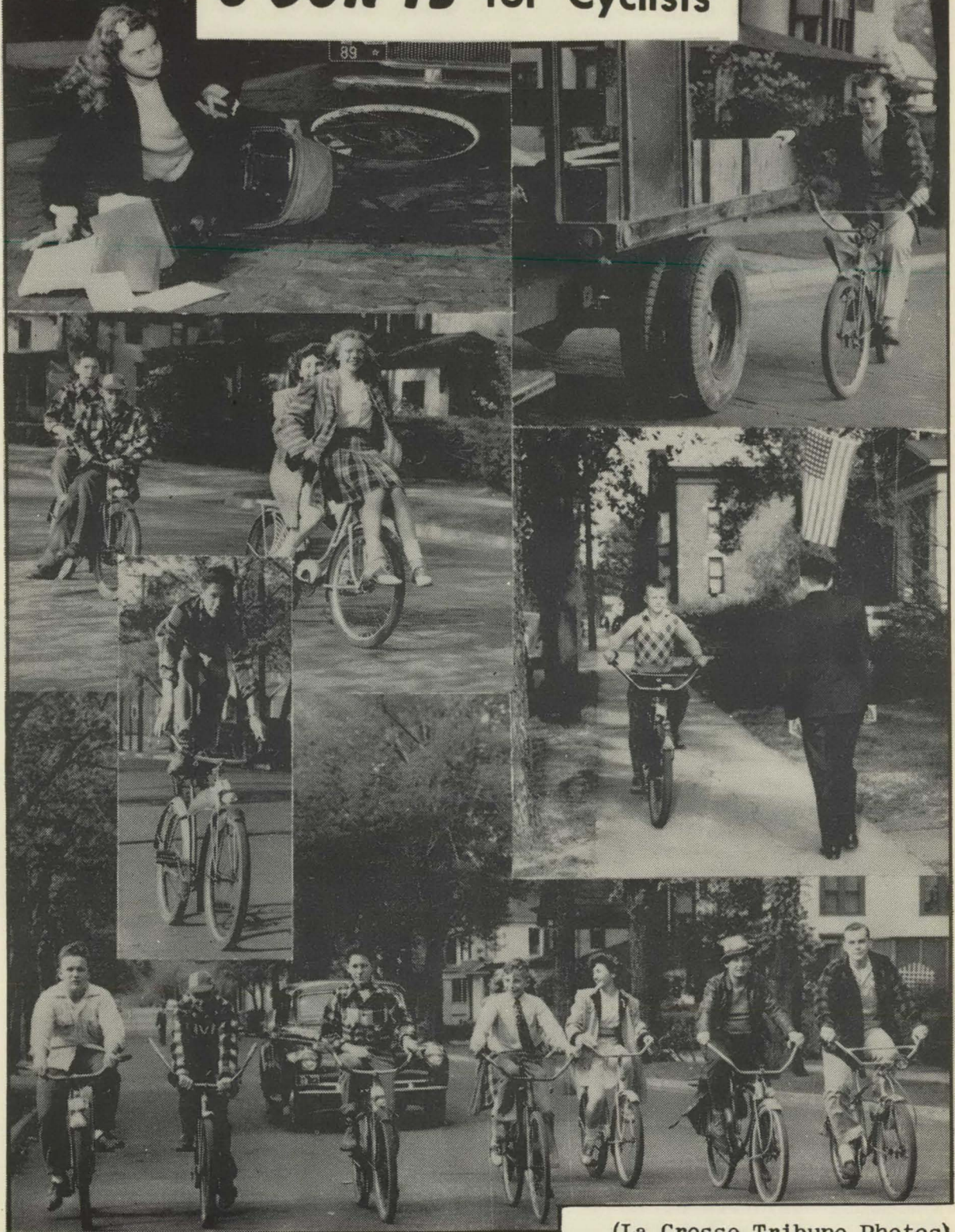
The text of the plan was as follows:

A Bicycle Violators' School to be held every Saturday morning starting at 10:00 A.M. and lasting approximately two hours, during which forum classes were to be held with those who had violated regulations the preceding week. The purpose of the school? To acquaint violators with the laws governing bicycle safety and to make them realize the seriousness of their violations. It was essential to impress them in such a way that the spirit of recklessness and abandon would be discarded for one in which the rights and privileges of others were respected. Active participation in the program was desired. It was hoped that the violator, youngster or adult, would relay the information obtained to his friends and also pass on to the Police Department any reports on serious violations which needed attention.

The second step was to acquaint every police officer with the new bicycle ordinance through the medium of the In-Service Police Training School. Every officer had to become thoroughly familiar with the ordinance and issue a blue summons ticket requesting the violator to appear at the Police Department to attend the Bicycle Violators' School. Aware that it was not a temporary drive but a continuous enforcement program to be conducted

*FBI National Academy graduate

6 DON'TS for Cyclists



(La Crosse Tribune Photos)

throughout the year, the officers were enthusiastic.

Without the wholehearted support of the public, particularly the parents of youthful bicycle riders, the formulators of the plan knew it could not succeed to the greatest extent. Therefore, the third step was to make the public aware of the proposed program and request assistance. The local newspaper and radio stations were very cooperative. Editorials and daily columns were printed from information produced by the Police Department. Spot announcements and prepared talks were given on the radio. The movement gained momentum and the public was receptive. Local civic and patriotic organizations sought a speaker to appear at their programs who would explain the procedure, statistics and data. School assemblies, parent-teachers associations, Boy Scouts, labor organizations, father and son organizations, ladies societies and numerous other groups responded with enthusiasm.

The next move was to make the Violators' School a success by making it interesting. This was accomplished by having the violators participate, by injecting some humor into lectures, by showing safety films, by question and answer programs and by making those in attendance appreciate the seriousness of faulty bicycle riding. The program was varied and kept flexible so that it could be adapted to any audience. The results were spontaneous and have continued to be so up to the present time. There has been no let down in enforcement by the police. Everyone to whom a summons is issued must appear on the Saturday designated. No permanent excuses are accepted.

A conference with the Police Judge, Juvenile Judge and District Attorney revealed that they were heartily in accord with the program. They stated that all cases concerning juveniles, which were repeater cases, should be turned over to the Juvenile Court and that adequate punishment would be meted out. The Police Justice promised his support and a thorough review of all cases involving persons sixteen years and over, which were brought before him. Only three cases have been turned over to the courts and in each instance the violator was found guilty and fined.

The present plan in force is that all first and second time violators be brought before the Bicycle Violators' School. Continued repeaters and defiant cases are to be turned over to the established courts having jurisdiction.

The school is for all bicycle ordinance violators, regardless of age or sex. There are occasions when persons attend class voluntarily for information purposes. Parents are invited to come with their children. A surprising number of schools have complied with suggestions that the various grades visit the classes. Some schools issued bulletins enumerating the bicycle regulations and stating that violators are required to attend the school.

A small neighboring community asked for the privilege of sending its bicycle violators to the La Crosse Police Bicycle Violators' School, and hardly a Saturday passes but that from four to ten persons from that community appear.

A complete record of attendance is maintained to detect repeating violators. A tally of most flagrant violations is kept so that selective enforcement can be inaugurated.

The program has been so successful that plans are in progress to change the name to "Police Corrective Clinic" or a similar name, with the purpose of including all petty violators to teach respect for law and order

and to emphasize that the Police Department exists for the benefit of all persons in the community. It is believed that cooperation would be enhanced and that the desire of the department to help in any and all legitimate enterprises which do not conflict with the rights of others would become apparent.

During the past year, La Crosse has had no serious bicycle accident and no fatalities. In previous years, there was an average of two fatalities and thirty accidents involving bicycle riders annually.

The La Crosse Police keep in mind the fact that the youthful bike riders of today are the automobile drivers of tomorrow. They know that if these youngsters learn respect for law now, many future problems will be minimized, not only in relation to operation of vehicles but in citizenship and community responsibility.

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OFFICERS SEEK IDENTITY OF BODY FOUND NEAR BEAUMONT, TEXAS

On December 21, 1946, the skeleton of a man was found on a ranch approximately fifteen miles southwest of Beaumont, Texas.

It was the opinion of the Jefferson County Health Officer that the individual had been dead in excess of three months; that the skull had been fractured and that one of the jaw bones had been broken.

The following items were located: a large portion of the body bones; fragments of the skull; the lower jaw only (second left and right molars extracted; first left molar contained two small filled cavities; first right molar contained large filled cavity; and all other teeth in good condition); a blue felt hat; a khaki army shirt; a pair of khaki work trousers and brown, moccasin-type shoes.

The shirt bore a number "B 5778" which appeared to be the last portion of the serial number of a member or former member of the armed forces. The teal blue hat was size 7 and bore the following notation: "Longs Hat - wears like the name" (Longworth, product of Adam). A .45 caliber automatic bullet was located. A hole was found in the trousers at the watch pocket. This continued through the right hand side pocket which could have been the place of entry. The trousers bore the trade mark of "Carl Pool - San Antonio, Texas." The moccasin-type brown shoes were size 8 or 8½.

The body appeared to be that of a white man in his early twenties. His hair was light brown. His weight was estimated to be 130-140 pounds and his height to be approximately 5' 6". His waist size was judged to be 27-28 inches.

Investigation has failed to reflect the identity of the individual or the circumstances under which he met his death. Any information relative to the above case should be reported immediately to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the interested law enforcement officials.

**EDWIN METZLER HERDER
CHECK ARTIST - FUGITIVE**

Edwin Metzler Herder is presently wanted by the Sheriff's Office, San Bernardino, California; the Sheriff's Office, Lovelock, Nevada; the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department; the Sheriff's Office and Police Department, Los Angeles, California; the State Police, Richmond, Virginia and the Police Department, Providence, Rhode Island. Herder is a very competent "check artist" who has been operating for over ten years and has swindled the public out of thousands of dollars. Since last July the FBI Laboratory, through its National

Fraudulent Check File, has identified numerous fraudulent checks which were passed by Herder. Representative copies of two of his checks are reproduced herein.



EDWIN M. HERDER, #FBI-955198

cerns. From the number of checks which he has passed in clubs, it is apparent that he frequents them most regularly.

Herder has passed fictitious checks which were entirely handwritten but his latest checks were prepared with a typewriter, a checkwriter, rubber stamps and handwriting. He does not use the same typewriter in his operations but since November, 1946, he has been consistently using the Safeguard Checkwriter used in preparing the check shown in illustration #1. The check forms used are usually forms obtained from a local bank in

From Herder's checks, it is apparent that he is not consistent in the type of store or establishment he victimizes. He has cashed fraudulent checks in hotels, grocery stores, drug stores, cleaning establishments, liquor stores, various clubs (probably gambling casinos) and other types of business con-

PHYSICIAN'S PAYROLL PHYSICIANS	GREENSBURG, PA. November 20, 19 46 No. 592	
	FIRST NATIONAL BANK 60-388 IN GREENSBURG	
	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	Dr. H. Vincent McDonald \$ 46.70
	THIRTY SIX DOLLARS SEVENTY CENTS	
	DOLLARS	
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Mid-Continent Division		
Charge Policy # 67341022		
<i>Rose R. Simpson</i> Cashier		

*H. H. Vincent M.C. Donald
1st Nat. Bank Bldg.*

ILLUSTRATION #1

the city where he plans to operate. He then prepares these checks as pay roll checks on some large business concern. Furthermore the checks are usually made out with some designation such as "Engineer," "Accountant" or "Chemist" following the name of the payee except on those made payable to a

SAVINGS UNION OFFICE 11-129
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
MARKET STREET AT GRANT AVENUE AND OFARRELL STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 7-6 1946
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Cash \$ 150.00
One Hundred Fifty and no/100 DOLLARS
J. H. Vincent McDonald
980 Mission

ILLUSTRATION #2

doctor. He has recently been making his checks payable to "Dr. H. Vincent McDonald." Another characteristic of Herder's checks is the designation following or underneath the name of the payer such as "Cashier," "Div. Supt." or "Assistant Cashier."

Herder is known to have cashed checks in Nevada, California, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and West Virginia.

The latest checks received in the FBI Laboratory were passed in Indiana in March, 1947.

Herder is described as follows:

Age	46 years	Height	5' 6½"
Weight	140 pounds	Hair	dark brown
Eyes	brown	Complexion	dark

IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED CONCERNING THIS FUGITIVE WOULD BE FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NOTICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

The War Assets Administration has advised that they have available for law enforcement agencies only, 2,096 new .38 Caliber Revolvers - 1,202 are Smith and Wesson and 894 are Colt. All are new guns with 4-inch barrels having a parkerized finish. They sell for \$27.00 each. Any Law Enforcement Agency interested in purchasing such guns should communicate with War Assets Administration, 30 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco 2, California.

THE SOLUTION OF THE COLE MURDERS

(Continued from April Issue)

The black patent leather purse (evidently the property of Mrs. Cole) contained among many miscellaneous items a bill of lading indicating articles of furniture had been shipped by W. B. Cole from Paris, Texas, to the address of his brother in Los Angeles. There was also a man's brown leather wallet, empty, in the purse.

An examination and X-ray of the body failed to reveal the presence of a bullet or bullets. The autopsy revealed six lacerations of the scalp, two at the base of the skull, three on the left side of the head and one on the right side of the head. The entire base of the skull was fractured, caved in by a very hard blow. Severe bleeding from the mouth, ears and nose resulted from the fracture.

A coroner's inquest was held on September 6, 1945. The verdict rendered stated that the victim was Mrs. Alma Alline Patterson Cole, 26, of Paris, Texas, and that she had come to her death at the hands of a person or persons unknown, by being bludgeoned on the head. A brother-in-law identified the body.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that Mr. and Mrs. William Bryan Cole had sold property in Los Angeles, and had moved to Paris, Texas, during May, 1945. This was the former home of the Coles and the present home of Mrs. Cole's family. (Complete background investigation both in California and Texas was instituted.) In August of the same year, the Coles sold their dairy farm in Texas and planned to return to Los Angeles to live. A brother of William Bryan Cole stated that the victim was accustomed to carrying large sums of money, and sometimes carried sums ranging upward to three or four thousand dollars in his wallet. It was known that Cole had drawn \$3,350 from the Liberty National Bank at Paris prior to his departure. With the money he already had this added up to approximately \$7,000 in cash on his person. Accompanying Cole in the 1941 Model DeSoto Club Coupe on the return to Los Angeles were Cole's wife, Alline, and a brother-in-law, Ted Patterson.

The three stopped in Amarillo, Texas, to visit an older sister of Mrs. Cole and Patterson. While there Cole had a new motor installed in his automobile. Here it was learned that Ted Patterson wished to ride with his sister and brother-in-law only as far as Kingman, Arizona. Here also in the course of the visit, relatives gained the impression that Cole did not like Patterson and was, in fact, afraid of him. He had remarked that he "was not going to carry the _____ to California" with him. Patterson reportedly had stated that Cole failed to pay him his share of the proceeds of a recent business venture. He remarked that he intended to get the rest of the money coming to him before the trio arrived in California.

Motor company records at Amarillo, Texas, revealed that William Bryan Cole paid cash in the amount of \$305.87 for the work on his automobile. Employees stated that he obtained the sum from a brown leather wallet "stuffed with money." Cole was instructed to drive not over thirty-five miles per hour for the first three hundred miles, and not over forty-five miles per hour for the next three hundred miles because of the newly installed motor.

Relatives recalled that at the time the three left Amarillo, September 1, 1945, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Cole was driving. Patterson shared the front seat with him and Alline Cole sat on the right side

of the rear seat. A small light brown or yellow cur dog with a white chest rode on a pillow on top of boxes on the left rear seat. The dog wore a brown leather collar to which was fastened a small leash at the end of which was attached a white rope. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cole were devoted to the dog which was accordingly pampered. In the course of the visit in Amarillo the dog refused to eat anything but cooked hamburgers, its regular diet.

Much detailed information was secured from relatives in Amarillo, including the description of the articles of clothing worn by the three at the time of departure. (The empty brown leather wallet found by investigating officers was later identified by a relative as that of William Bryan Cole. It had been filled with money.) This person also identified shoes found in the dog's enameled drinking pan as those worn by Mrs. Cole on departure. Shoes found in the rear compartment were identified as those worn by Mr. Cole on departure from Amarillo. This informant stated that William Bryan Cole was wearing a money belt. The white handkerchief he carried had a light brown border with white stripes.

At the time of departure Patterson wore a grey felt hat (found in the abandoned automobile) and a reddish or maroon sport shirt with yellow plaid checks (a portion of which was identified as that found in the grave - sleeves and front bloodstained). A complete description of Patterson's clothing was given. The gun found in the glove compartment was identified as belonging to him. He had made an attempt to sell it. It was known that he was very short of money. Patterson reportedly was "not himself" during the visit in Amarillo and appeared to be brooding or worrying. On one occasion he and his sister, Alline, drank the major portion of a pint of sloe gin (the remainder of which was found in the abandoned machine).



AUTO ABANDONED NEAR GRAVE

Certain facts were established by interview in Amarillo. The Coles were afraid of stopping to sleep along the highway. They planned no side trips between Amarillo and Los Angeles. They preferred to eat at restaurants rather than buy food and "eat along the side of the road." At such times Mrs. Cole ordered plain hamburgers which were later fed to the dog. Mrs. Cole did not know how to drive. Patterson was very fond of a waitress of whose whereabouts he was uncertain, but whom he intended to find.

His letters (recovered from the automobile) revealed his failure to contribute to the support of his two minor children by an early marriage. On the back of one envelope were found five penciled figures which investigating officers believed were the distances travelled between stops for

gasoline.

The sheriff at Kingman followed up numerous leads. At his request the sheriff at San Jose interviewed the waitress in question. Various other angles were checked. It was learned that a man, later identified as Ted Patterson, drove into Ed's Camp on U. S. Highway 66, twenty-one miles west of Kingman, Arizona, from the east at approximately 11:30 o'clock in the morning of Labor Day, September 3, 1945. He was driving a De Soto Club Coupe, maroon color with a tan top, which he parked about one hundred feet east of the entrance to Ed's Camp. He stayed around the camp until after dark, remarked that he was too tired to drive to Needles, California, but believed that he would drive back to Kingman, Arizona, and spend the night there. He then purchased five gallons of gasoline, completely filling the tank, and headed east.

Witnesses revealed that during the afternoon the man, identified as Patterson, had often gone to the place where he had parked the automobile, opened the doors and "looked around inside of the auto." All observers stated that the windows were closed. In the course of the same afternoon, Patterson aided two motorists who had tire trouble by giving them a tire from the rear compartment of the automobile. The material noted in the compartment was identical with that found in the rear compartment of the abandoned machine.

On September 9, 1945, Sheriff Porter filed a complaint at Kingman, Arizona, charging Ted Patterson with the murder of his sister, Alline Cole, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Patterson's fingerprints, taken when he applied for enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps, were identical with latent prints lifted by Sheriff Porter from a bloodstained dishpan found near Mrs. Cole's grave.

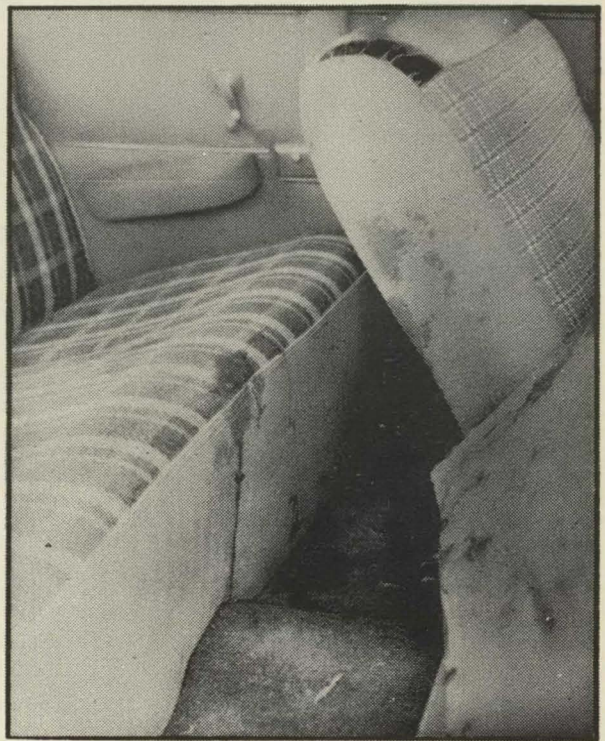
The speedometer reading at the time the De Soto was abandoned was observed to be 38,967.4. Penciled figures on the sun visor reading 37,860 were believed to be the speedometer reading when the new motor was installed. The difference is 1,107.4 miles. From Amarillo to the point where the machine was abandoned is 804 miles. This left 303 miles unaccounted for. The records of the Agricultural Checking Station at Holbrook showed that the car in question passed through Holbrook at 9:50 a.m., Sunday, September 2. It is 535 miles from Amarillo, Texas, to the checking station at Holbrook. This indicated to Sheriff Porter that the occupants of the car had driven at an average of 25 miles per hour, following instruction in connection with the newly installed motor, and that the car had not turned off the highway between Amarillo and Holbrook. Sheriff Porter believed that somewhere between Holbrook and the place where Mrs. Cole's body was found, the De Soto had been driven 303 miles off the main highway, or 150 miles to some point and back. Accordingly all roads leading off of Highway 66 between those points were checked by the Sheriff and his deputies with negative results.

The investigation revealed that a pair of tan shoes in the machine (established as being those worn by William Bryan Cole) were stained with road oil, and that sand had been thrown on the floor of the De Soto to absorb the blood of Mrs. Cole. This sand was peculiar inasmuch as it was dark colored sand containing pendant shaped crystals, known as Job's Tears. Sheriff Porter and his deputies spent days driving slowly along Highway 66 and roads leading off of it, looking for oil and the peculiar type sand.

Wherever it was noticed that a car had driven off the road a search was made for the body of Cole or for some sign of road oil and the dark sand. After a lengthy search it was concluded that the murder must have been committed west on Highway 66 toward, or in, the state of California. Accordingly the Sheriff in San Bernardino was notified of all facts. Sheriff Porter and his chief deputy searched Highway 66 from the point where the De Soto was abandoned west to about 75 miles into California, looking for road oil and the type of sand found in the automobile. Overtaken by darkness they returned to Kingman. Later, the body of Bryan Cole was found about 15 miles from where Sheriff Porter and his deputy ceased searching. Near the body and alongside the road was a large pool of oil where a highway department truck had flushed out a tank. Had there been another hour of daylight, the body of the murdered man probably would have been found at this time.

Actually, the body of William Bryan Cole was discovered by a party of tourists who had stopped at the side of the highway for the night and released their dog from the car. In a few minutes the animal returned carrying the legbone of a man. California law enforcement officers were immediately notified. A description of the clothing found on the skeleton was transmitted to Sheriff Porter who found that it corresponded with that worn by William Bryan Cole. The body was located 140 miles from the spot where Mrs. Cole was buried. Near it were found matches having a green head and red tip, identical to those found in the abandoned automobile. A large bloodstained rock lay near Cole whose skull was completely crushed. It was assumed that Patterson had thrown the rock against the murdered man's head while he lay on the ground. Had he been standing the skull would have been fractured but not necessarily crushed as it was. Officers deduced that the murder was committed at night. Approximately 15 feet from the half-buried body was a large deep hole, with loose earth around it, in which a man's body could easily have been buried. One of the murdered man's feet was missing. It had been established that Cole, who thought he suffered from a foot ailment, always wore white socks. Near the body was found a coyote's stool from which protruded a white cloth. This proved to be the toe of a white sock. In this toe were found two man's toenails. This is an interesting angle for among Westerners there is considerable conjecture as to whether a coyote will eat the body of a human being.

After disposing of his sister's body, Ted Patterson went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he obtained work on a dairy farm as Tom Morton. In the course of delivering milk to a cafe in Hot Springs, he made the ac-



INTERIOR OF CAR SHOWING
BLOOD OF ALLINE COLE

quaintance of a waitress. On New Year's Eve, 1945, Patterson and the waitress decided to go on a party, in the course of which both became drunk. Patterson, intoxicated and vicious, struck and broke the jaw of the girl who had him arrested the following day. Since he was not fingerprinted on this occasion his true identity was not ascertained until the following year when wanted circulars, issued by the Sheriffs at Kingman and San Bernardino, came in during February, 1946. An officer of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department, recognized the picture of the wanted man as that of the individual arrested on the previous New Year's Eve. Patterson was arrested by the Police Department at Hot Springs, on March 1, 1946. He admitted his identity. Officers of the San Bernardino and Kingman agencies returned him to California for trial.

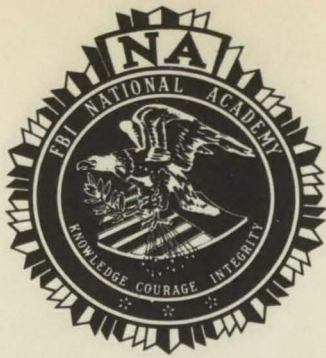
Patterson's trial on a charge of murder began on July 16, 1946, at San Bernardino, California, and lasted two weeks. He admitted killing William Bryan Cole and based his defense on the improbable story that he had been awakened by the dog's barking and saw Cole, a gun in one hand, choking Mrs. Cole with the other. He allegedly was afraid of his brother-in-law but struck Cole with a rock, pounced on him and beat him to death. According to Patterson, he placed his sister in the car to take her to a place where medical aid could be secured, but after driving eight miles discovered that she was dead. At this time the dog jumped out of the car. Patterson allegedly removed the leash and collar and let the dog run away. (No trace of the dog was found.) He planned to take his sister's body to their home in Paris, Texas, he said, but realizing that he could not get through the inspection station at Kingman, Arizona, he stopped at the sand wash where he gave his sister a "Christian burial." Patterson admitted taking \$3,500 from the body of Cole.

At the trial, Sheriff Porter testified that he had conducted the investigation. He prepared the enlarged crime scene map (see April issue) which was produced for the benefit of the judge and jury. He testified that he had raised four latent fingerprints on a dishpan found near the body of Mrs. Cole and had established these latent prints as being identical with those of Ted Patterson. His testimony included the establishment of ownership of the abandoned automobile and the fact that he had conducted a benzidine examination of the spots on the car and shovel and ascertained that they were blood (an expert produced by the state, a doctor, of San Bernardino, verified this testimony.) Also, contrary to Patterson's testimony, the fact that Cole, a small, tubercular man, feared Patterson, an ex-bouncer in a beer hall, was brought out in the testimony.

The trial resulted in the conviction of Patterson. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

The excellent crime scene search, photographic records, written reports and investigative techniques utilized by investigating officers in the course of this case are commendable and in keeping with the best traditions of modern law enforcement.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



GRADUATION EXERCISES THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Diplomas were awarded to eighty-eight law enforcement officers from thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska and the Netherlands West Indies at the Graduation of the FBI National Academy on March 28, 1947.

Addressing the group in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., were the Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen, Congressman from Illinois, and Doctor Peter Marshall, Chaplain of the United States Senate and Pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. The President of the class, John E. Fondahl, Captain, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., also addressed the group.

The FBI National Academy, established in 1935, is designed to train local law enforcement officers as police instructors. Following graduation from the Academy, these men return to their communities and set up training courses within their local departments.

The FBI National Academy course is covered in twelve weeks of intensive study. Emphasis is placed on police organization and administration, traffic control, investigative techniques, the operation of police laboratories, fingerprint identification and firearms training.

The faculty is composed of Special Agents, technicians from the FBI Laboratory, and outstanding specialists in the field of law enforcement.

To date, one thousand, five hundred fifty-nine law enforcement officers have graduated from the Academy.

Representatives may be found in every state of the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. In addition, officers from Canada, China, England and Newfoundland represent their respective countries on the rolls of the FBI National Academy graduates.



CONGRESSMAN DIRKSEN



DOCTOR MARSHALL



CAPTAIN FONDAHL

THE FOOD PROBLEM AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By

Ralph R. Scobey, M.D.
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The increase in juvenile delinquency throughout the United States clearly has run parallel with food shortages and increased food prices. Although much has been done to prevent juvenile delinquency by occupying the mind of the child, yet, the fundamental requirement of nourishing the organism has been neglected. We know that we can expect efficient, smooth running performance from a motor when it is fed the proper fuel and each part is in running order; we cannot expect our children to be well behaved and to give top performance when they are improperly fed. It is difficult for an undernourished child to "occupy" his mind. This fact is well recognized by school teachers.

The parents of underfed children may likewise be underfed. The state of nutrition cannot always be assessed by the external appearance of an individual even though he or she may appear strong and healthy. Mental aberrations, it has been established beyond question, do develop as a result of undernourishment to produce conflicts between mother and father, and between the parents and the child. Most often parents do not realize that the child's behavior is a result of undernourishment and may abuse him in attempts to correct or discipline him.

Undernourished children crave food and some will steal money to obtain it. Food unwisely selected, insufficient food, and deficiencies in certain food elements lead to physical defects which may be the groundwork of social maladjustment. We fail in our responsibility when we merely inquire whether or not a child eats well. It is necessary to know whether or not the diet is a well-balanced one. It is more beneficial for the child to have a well-balanced, stimulating diet than for him temporarily to stimulate his metabolism by soft drinks, sweets, coffee, and excitement. It is not enough to know that the child has had a good or a bad diet; it is also necessary to determine what effect the past or present diet has produced on the body.

When a child runs afoul of the law, mental processes are often studied by individuals who are trained to know normal and abnormal mental reactions. However, the condition that led to the abnormal behavior may have resulted from abnormal chemical processes in the brain and endocrine glands induced by deficient chemical substances in the diet. It has been shown by a number of workers that the intelligence quotient of a child can often be improved by correcting the diet. Too often an individual is incarcerated in an institution where a stock diet is given which may be entirely unfitted to the child. It may intensify deficiencies that existed before his apprehension.

Those who are interested in the problem of juvenile delinquency must realize the fact that delinquent human conduct actually has its roots not only in lack of understanding, lack of education, lack of acceptable environmental conditions, but also in lack of food or certain nutrients in the diet. The school child who is backward or socially maladjusted and

the child who is confronted with the law for the first time should have intensive nutritional studies and the benefit of dietary correction before he is conditioned in thinking reactions that lead in the wrong direction. The need for scientific nutritional studies in the schools of the United States and as part of the law enforcement program has been neglected. When we realize the need for a wider acceptance of these requisites, we will have healthier children as well as children who are mentally equipped to face the future with greater security.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS ON CRIMINAL RECORDS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has noted, from time to time, on fingerprint cards sent to the Identification Division by police agencies that certain abbreviations are used which are not listed on the "Standard Abbreviations" lists which have been distributed to police agencies through the pages of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in the past.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, through its International Exchange, carries on much correspondence with foreign police agencies. In this particular activity no abbreviations are made on the criminal records in an effort to give as much service as possible to these foreign departments. Therefore, when abbreviations appear on fingerprint cards, which are not recognized standard abbreviations, considerable additional work and delay are encountered in the handling of foreign correspondence as the contributor of the criminal form must be contacted for clarification of the unknown abbreviations. In addition, some fingerprint forms are received indicating the charge as a code. This practice also causes considerable delay and additional work in order to identify the charge so that it may be furnished the foreign correspondent.

It is therefore requested that all contributors, in submitting criminal fingerprint forms to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division, utilize standard abbreviations, clearly indicating the charge, and discontinue the use of codes. Cooperation of the 12,315 contributors with the Identification Division can materially assist this Bureau in this connection. In addition, local police officers throughout this country will derive benefits from a uniform practice of reporting standardized abbreviations.

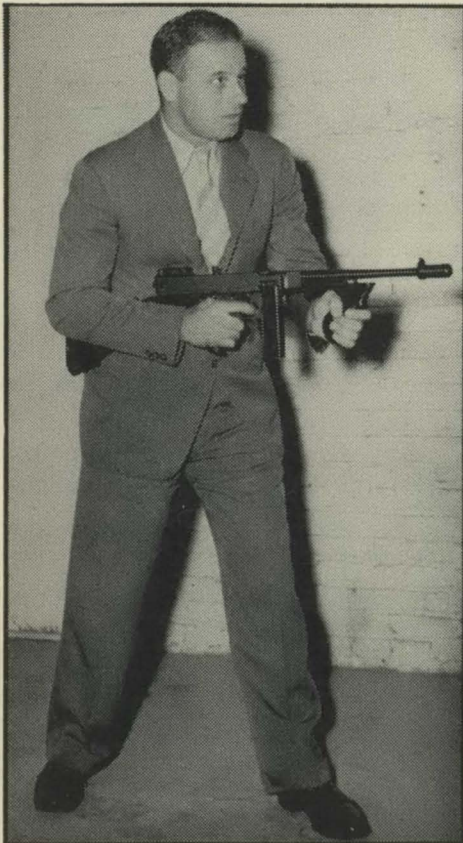
A charge for which there is no standard abbreviation included in the standardized lists, which may be obtained by writing to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., should be reported on the criminal form completely written out in order that future lists might contain a standardized abbreviation for such a charge.

INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH FORMER MERCHANT MARINERS AND SECURING NAME OF COMPANY OPERATORS OF SHIPS

It has been suggested to the FBI that the Bureau make available to law enforcement agencies information regarding wanted individuals who are known to have been members of the Merchant Marine. It was also suggested that the War Shipping Administration be contacted to determine the procedure necessary for a Police Department to obtain the name of the company operating a particular ship.

This matter was discussed with a representative of the United States Coast Guard who advised that the only sure way to determine whether or not a person has been a member of the Merchant Marine is to have the various interested police departments throughout the country direct a letter to the Merchant Marine, Personnel Records and Welfare Section, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. He advised that in the event a person was at any time a member of the Merchant Marine, this office would have a record of the period of his service. He stated that only in two instances may individuals serve on a vessel without Merchant Marine clearance, and they are in cases of personnel assigned to United States Army Transports and personnel assigned to Panamanian flag vessels.

This official further stated that the War Shipping Administration would have all of the records of companies operating vessels, or requests for such information could be made to the Ships' File Section of the United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C.



OFFICER LEE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, OFFICER WINS AWARD

Officer Ralph Henry Lee recently was designated as the outstanding police officer of 1946 by the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, and, as a result, became the recipient of a one-hundred-dollar cash award.

When the award was made by Chief of Police J. R. Reichert, it was noted that the presentation was predicated upon the greatest efficiency, loyalty, courage and attention to duty for the year. In addition, it was cited that Officer Lee, who has been on the force since May, 1943, had advanced himself by taking a correspondence course in police science, a course in criminal law and by completing a course in the FBI National Academy in Washington.

Officer Lee was a member of the Thirty-third Session of the FBI National Academy.

A QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN

Below are shown an unusual fingerprint pattern and a photograph of the finger from which the impression was made.

A sixth finger which had grown from the first joint of the little finger has been removed, resulting in a very peculiar appearance of the fingerprint.



INKED
PRINT

PHOTOGRAPH



In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a loop with a ridge count of 15, and referenced to a whorl.

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