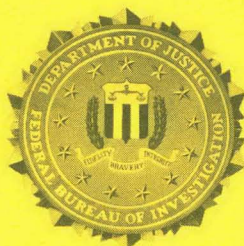


- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1950

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Vol. 19 No. 5

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United States Department of Justice

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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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.





United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
May 1, 1950

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

You may already have had occasion to study the annual crime inventory as reflected in the figures of the 1949 Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin. If so, you will have noted that the expected decrease in postwar crime has not occurred. Indeed, more robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries and larcenies were committed during the calendar year 1949 than during the preceding year.

Law enforcement cannot ignore the fact that an estimated 1,763,290 major crimes were committed in the United States during 1949--one every 17.9 seconds.


A total of 792,029 fingerprint arrest records were examined by the FBI during 1949. This exceeded those handled during the prior year by 4.3 per cent. Forty-one per cent of the records represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 219,587 constituting 27.7 per cent of the total arrest records examined. The number of male prints received increased 4.5 per cent; the female, 2.1 per cent.

Unhappily, youth still plays a predominant part in the commission of crimes, particularly crimes against property. Twenty-seven per cent of the 192,122 persons arrested for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson were less than 21 years old. Compared with the prewar year of 1941, arrests of males under 21 exceeded the 1941 figure by 5.3 per cent. Female arrests in the same age group increased 15.3 per cent last year as compared with the prewar year.

Pointing up the gravity of the situation, and serving as a basis for predictions of continuing crime is the fact that 59.3 per cent of all persons arrested last year had previous arrest records.

These crime figures contain an implicit challenge--a challenge no less to law enforcement than to the public. There is little that is heartening in 1949's record.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Organization

(a) Organization has been defined as the "subdivision and arrangement of activities to secure economy of effort through specialization and coordination of work, thereby leading to unity of action." Under this general definition we may divide organization into two main parts:

1. Specialization, or division of work.
2. Coordination and integration of these specialized units to fulfill the functions of the department.

(b) Economy of effort and units of action are ends, not means. Therefore the subdivision and arrangement of activities, and the coordination and specialization of work, differ with each individual department, more or less. The Walt Disney song says it colloquially: "It's what ya do with what ya got that wins out in the end."

(c) Men must be adapted to the organization rather than vice versa, else the resignation or death of a few so-called "keymen" could wreck an organization, at least temporarily. Good organization and administration can be developed by utilizing the men with natural talents, and by training and educating those without such advantages.

(d) We have been taught the efficaciousness of the "span of control" and "chain of command" as regards good organization. Suffice it to say that the span of control should vary with the abilities of the individual administrator, but generally speaking, a short span of control is preferable to a long one. The aphorism that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link is applicable to the chain of command, so it is imperative that only the competent be invested with administrative authority.

(e) The proof of the worth of any organization lies in the answer to the simple question, "Does it work?" An organization must stand rigorous tests for expediency, speed, and coordination—which problems the administrator must work out for his own department with tact, diplomacy, and efficiency.

Some Police Reorganization Problems

by EDWARD J. ALLEN, *Chief of Police,*
Youngstown, Ohio

Reorganization

(a) If we were starting from scratch, and actually organizing a department, i. e., training and educating an entire new group of police officers, whose habits and memories were not affected by a hodgepodge of past and present police practices, the job would be comparatively easy. But to reorganize a department entails many problems, the answers to which do not appear in the books. They have almost exclusively to do with the human equation: human behavior, personality, and all that is enveloped in that behavior and personality, namely, religion, politics, social, and educational background, standing in the community, prestige, etc. One cannot find the individual answers to these solely individual problems in books, which necessarily must deal coldly and intelligently with systems, methods, plans, and generalizations.

(b) It is therefore twice the task to reorganize as it is to organize, inasmuch as wrong methods and ideas must be unlearned, and right methods and procedures learned by a body of men, many of whom are set in their ways through long years of alleged "experience" which they conjure up fondly and interminably at the least suggestion of "new" methods. An added difficulty is that such "oldtimers" constantly propagandize the younger men about the foolishness of the methods of the "pencil pushers," as they derisively refer to educators in law enforcement. It is this aspect in reorganization programs on which I would like to place the emphasis, because it is precisely this aspect which has proved the most difficult to solve in my experience.

However, it should be superfluous to point out that without an intimate working knowledge of the recommended systems which many of us have absorbed through attendance at the FBI National Academy, any reorganization program is doomed to failure. Once the house is cleansed, it must be refurnished and reinhabited by the positive, else the last state of such house becomes worse than the first. A common day laborer can tear down an edifice, but it takes a skilled craftsman to rebuild.

Some Problems

(a) Some policemen, venal politicians and segments of the public are three major considerations in any departmental reorganization, and each of these three looks askance at times upon the prospect of any police reorganization.

1. Some members of the department too often look askance upon such programs because they are professionally suspicious people, and may have witnessed previous attempts which ended disastrously. Again, since many police officers do not have what it takes to rise through the ranks by ability, they much prefer a system of political elevation, and do not voluntarily conform to a program of training and education.

2. Since a reorganization program will affect some police officers adversely, and some favorably, the administrator will find divided allegiance among the men on this score. We are so constructed as to base our personal opinions on what happens to us personally, and "ends" and "means," and principles are subjugated by desires for personal aggrandizement—and since nothing can be done about it, the administrator is unwise if he waits to secure unanimous approval from the department before he acts.

3. Every change usually will be examined and discussed generally in the light of religion, politics or personal favoritism. Generally speaking, those who attach such considerations to police changes, convict themselves, because invariably they received their own positions via one or the other, or all of the aforementioned reasons. Needless to say, none of these reasons should be the deciding factor for positions of any sort in the department, although the deserving should not be penalized for fear of criticism in these regards. If the administrator does not possess the intestinal fortitude, or "guts" as we say in the vernacular, to turn a deaf ear to such rumblings of discontent, he might just as well never begin a reorganization program.

Political Influence

Reorganization is looked upon not only askance by the venal politicians but likewise with consternation and trepidation, because we are here trespassing upon what they believe to be their private domain. They still want to dictate promotions and appointments for selfish reasons of their own.

They not only encourage the disgruntled and the malcontents in the department, but at times start vicious and false rumors themselves, for the sole purpose of destroying the program, the administrator, or both. These things must therefore be expected, evaluated, and combatted. How? By appeal to the best hope the administrator has, namely, the general public.

The General Public

1. It is increasingly important that the police chief become a community leader, and one of the necessary qualifications for such a leader is ability to speak in public. This ability must be developed to the highest degree possible for he is competing with some of the best in the business in the matter of swaying public opinion.

2. The disgruntled police officers likewise spread the gospel of discontent on their beats, and this too must be rectified. Therefore, a broad public-speaking program, with the police chief being the central figure, is an absolute "must" in any reorganization plan. It is important to train a group of loyal and capable officers and subordinates to augment this program. A public relations bureau, though it consist of but one or two men at the start, should be established to educate the public. The plan for reorganization should then be simply and forthrightly presented to the public, with sufficient emphasis on the duty of the general public to actively participate in and support such a program. After all, we are selling protection for lives and property, and since life is our sweetest possession the public cannot fail to buy when the product is properly presented.

3. Any officer who has undertaken such a program knows, and is thus encouraged by the knowledge, that the public is interested almost to the point of enthusiasm about their law enforcement body. When it is intelligently pointed out, and backed up by irrefutable argument that the department is undermanned, underequipped, undertrained, and underpaid (as most all departments still are), then you have developed at least a passive ally in the general public and an active ally in some segments of it. This is the one thing the venal politicians fear, public opinion. It is the one thing to which they will succumb whether they personally approve or not, because public opinion is their life's blood—without it they cannot remain successful. When you have swayed the tide of public opinion in your favor you can generally proceed with little, or no, *open* opposition. Of

course, one swallow does not make a summer, nor does one speech convert a whole community, but little by little, and with sincerity and truthfulness, you will get the public support you need.

Means to an End

(a) The following suggestions are means to the desired end of successful reorganization:

1. A survey of your entire department, by competent authorities. The survey should include all subdivisions of the department.

2. The institution of a regular training program, toward the ultimate end of developing a teaching staff within your own department. The insistence that every member participate, and keep notebooks, which are periodically examined and graded.

3. The distribution of a Manual of Rules and Regulations with the requirement that all familiarize themselves with its contents.

4. The institution of a merit system. This may be difficult because of civil service boards and regulations. Nevertheless, the cooperation of local civil service boards should be solicited, and a request made that at least 50 percent of the grades of applicants be based on the findings of police investigators before appointment; and 50 percent of promotional grades be based on record, and recommendation of superior officers, after minimum time requirements are satisfied.

5. Frequent meetings with department heads at which problems are discussed openly and frankly.

6. The development of closer cooperation and understanding between administrators and police organizations.

7. A personnel folder should be maintained, for each individual officer, such folders to include meritorious performances as well as records of demerits. In this regard, a policy of granting an extra day off for outstanding performances should be considered.

8. A tickler system which regularly reveals the efficiency of those assigned to definite cases will serve two purposes at least: afford the administrator an index of the amount of work accomplished, and, persuade the individual officers to keep their own work up to date. The amount of work assigned and accomplished can thus be compiled on monthly work sheets and included in the individual's file.

9. New Equipment. Every opportunity should

be seized to provide the department with new and modern equipment, such as:

a. Sound and movie equipment. This can be used for public-relation purposes; for filming drunken driver suspects; for showing films to various service clubs, and for taking movies of departmental programs, parades, firearms training, etc.

b. Devices for obtaining scientific evidence in drunken driving cases.

c. Modern equipment for photography, police laboratories, etc.

10. Encouragement of interdepartmental and intradepartmental competitions with suitable awards for the winners. Pistol matches, soft ball games, golf matches, etc., engender a stronger, more dynamic esprit de corps, within the department. The development of other talents under police auspices also helps in this regard, such as police orchestras, glee clubs, and the like.

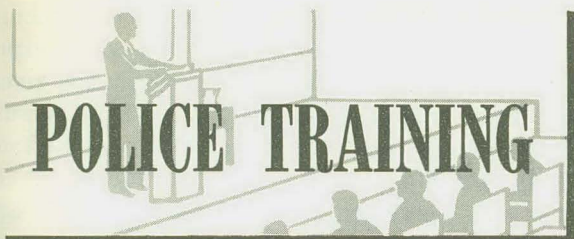
11. Development and maintenance of favorable relations with press and radio. Since we are public servants on a public pay roll, it is to our advantage to have all organs of public opinion regard us in a friendly light. This makes it all the easier to secure the benefits we seek.

12. Insistence on cleanliness of personal habits, and neatness of dress. Most municipal police officers are uniformed men, and impress the general public favorably or unfavorably by appearance alone, since many citizens never have contact, other than by sight, with our police officers. A separate uniform allowance, therefore, should be secured, if at all possible.

13. Personal example. The chief should attempt, at least, to be the personification of all that he recommends for his men. He cannot, of course, personally accomplish the program singlehanded, but if he does not possess sufficient knowledge of human nature to pick the right man for the right job, his chances for success even decline proportionately as he lacks that knowledge. The qualifications of the leader are reflected in the men the chief gathers about him.

Epilogue

This outline, of course, but sets forth the highlights of a reorganization program. I set them forth merely as factors in the program we have been instituting in Youngstown, Ohio, during the past 18 months, and through which we have achieved a moderate degree of success.



Introduction

I think everyone is in agreement on the fact that we cannot make a finished police officer in a short course of training in the police academy, but that is not the objective of a training school. We can, however, give a man the basic knowledge on which to build his future through his experience in the field, and orient him in his duties so that his lot will be easier in the future through his having been given the benefit of some instruction in a school.

Police Training Program

Our training program in New Orleans is still a comparatively new addition to the department. It has been in progress for about 5 years, during which time all members of the department have been through at least one in-service class.

During the period immediately following the war, in fact for the 2 years immediately following, the training division was taken up full time with recruit classes. During the war we lost about 350 members of the department and these men were replaced by provisionally appointed men who were dropped after the civil service examinations.

Our training program for recruits is broken down into two 1-month periods of training during the 6 months' probationary period prescribed by the civil service law.

When a man enters the police service his first month of duty with the department is spent in the training school, after which he is released for a 4-month tour of duty in the field working with the older men. For his last month probationary period he is brought back into the school for his final recruit training.

Experience has taught us that a man entering the police service is comparable to a boy just out of high school who has chosen for himself a career in law. When this boy first attends the university of his choice, he is not immediately launched in his law studies, but is given a prelaw course to

Recruit Training Programs Mark Police Progress

by MAJ. WILLIAM J. MCNAMARA, *Supervisor,
Operations and Training, Department of
Police, New Orleans, La.*

prepare him for his future legal studies. This preparatory course holds true in every profession and so it must be in the police service.

No recruit should ever be taken into a police training school and given the same course of study as an older police officer in an in-service class. Whenever possible, recruits should be taken as a group and never mixed with the older members of the department for instruction purposes.

Recruit Training

Where we take the in-service classes and try to polish up the rough spots and give them the finer points of the law enforcement profession, we must take recruits and concentrate on the basic fundamental principles of law enforcement and the duties of a law-enforcement officer.

The instruction must be given in such a manner that it will be readily understood. We must aim our programs at fulfilling the basic needs of a police officer, that is, he must be taught the necessity and value of the proper preservation of evidence and the manner in which to preserve it.

He must be made conscious of the importance of proper courtroom behavior and the proper presentation of evidence in court.

He must be taught how to make a good report, and every phase of report writing must be gone into thoroughly.

He must be made familiar with the city ordinances and the various sections of the criminal code under which we operate.

He must be made aware of the fact that he is a public servant and must in all cases treat the public with respect and courtesy. He must also be made conscious of the fact that he, in truth, has the status of a professional man, and must appreciate the necessity for conducting himself both on and off the job in a manner befitting a professional man.

He must be given a thorough course in firearms training and made proficient with his service re-

volver and other types of weapons used in the police department. For this purpose in New Orleans, we have modeled our firearms program after that given by the FBI at Quantico, Va., with the practical pistol course and quick-draw shooting accentuated.

The standard course in first aid should be given him as standard equipment in any recruit course, as from time to time an officer may be called upon in accident cases to render first aid to the injured and perhaps save a life.

He must be taught how to make investigations of all types and trained to know where his functions cease and the functions of the other branches and bureaus of the department take over, and where the investigative agencies of the Federal Government come in.

He should be thoroughly versed in the rules and regulations of the department as prescribed in the Police Manual.

A comprehensive course in judo should be a standard feature of any training program, giving the new recruit some knowledge of defensive tactics in order to enable him to handle himself in such a way as to minimize resistance in placing a person under arrest, and thereby protect himself from injury.

Every phase of the training should be demonstrated, as more can be learned through a demonstration and practice of the subject than can ever be learned through just listening to a lecture on the subject. We should also make full use of motion pictures and lantern slides during the course of our lectures.

All of these and the other basic fundamental principles must be pounded home in much the same manner as the three R's are driven home in the elementary school.

Measuring Training

It is imperative that we have a yardstick by which to measure how much of our training has been soaked up by the new recruit and thereby to measure his future competency as a member of the department. For this purpose, in New Orleans we have divided the percentage points necessary to qualify as a member of the department among the home notebook (10 percent), first aid (10 percent), firearms training (20 percent), judo (10 percent) and a final examination on the subject matter covered in the training (50 percent).

Instructors

All of the instructors on police subjects should be law-enforcement officers of considerable experience. The subject matter in the lectures given should be on the educational level of the recruit class. No technical terms should be used without giving a full explanation of their meaning. It sometimes happens when guest lecturers are brought in to discuss some technical subject or point of law, the person to lecture will be unfamiliar with the entrance requirements set up for new recruits, which in New Orleans is eighth grade, and may, if not cautioned on this point, deliver his lecture on a plane higher than is readily understandable by the class as a whole. I do not think it improper to advise a guest lecturer on this point as the whole lecture would be lost to some members of the class if the speaker were not so notified.

If all subjects given are presented in a clear and readily understandable manner, all recruits should be able to pass a written examination on the subject matter covered. If a recruit at the completion of his training period should fail in this examination, through his inability to absorb the instruction given, or through his lack of interest in class work, he should be dropped from the force, as the issues involved in modern law enforcement are too great for a department to carry a man who in his first test of ability to understand instructions given proves a failure.

Our training program in New Orleans has been modeled after the course of training given in Washington by the FBI. Without FBI cooperation in setting up the school and helping us to operate it, our training program would not be the success that it is today.

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Notice

In connection with the submission of fingerprint arrest records to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is requested when it is known to the contributor that the subject is an employee of the United States Government, that fact be recorded on the back of the fingerprint card. This entry should be made at the bottom of the space reserved for the photograph and should set forth the name of the department or agency and the position occupied.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Hair and Fibers

Help To Solve

Sex Crimes

Introduction

The crime of rape has increased at an alarming rate. The record reflects a high increase. In addition, a great number of unreported rapes are committed each year. Very often, rather than be exposed to the humiliation of public court proceedings, victims refuse to report such outrages.

Certain things are essential if this vicious type of crime is to be reduced. They are the certainty of detection, apprehension, and prosecution; the punishment and rehabilitation of the offender; and acceptance of the policy of protecting the identity of victims from widespread publicity. These factors will tend to encourage victims of rape to report the crime, and thereby enable police to do their duty in locating and apprehending the criminal.

In many cases of this type, suspicion falls on a particular individual. Many times scientific aids are not utilized and there is lack of definite proof that the suspect committed the crime. Often the victim, if alive, is reluctant to make an identification of her assailant due to uncertainty. If nothing further is developed during the investigation, prosecution of a weak case is usually hopeless.

Value of Evidence

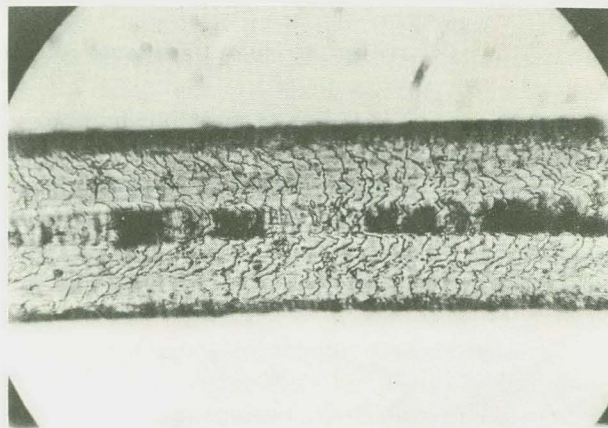
The FBI Laboratory, through examination of physical evidence pertaining to the crime of rape, is often able to render valuable aid in securing the conviction of those responsible for sex atrocities. Such evidence as hairs and fibers, buttons, articles of clothing, handkerchiefs, rope, adhesive tape, soils, blood, semen, etc., may prove of tremendous value in bringing a criminal case to a just conclusion.

A young woman, walking down a darkened street in Bremerton, Wash., was accosted by a sailor who threw her over a fence into a secluded area. After assaulting his victim, the man fled, leaving his right shoe at the scene.

A sailor whose general description fitted that of the unknown subject was taken into custody but the victim was unable to make a positive identification. At the time of arrest the suspect was carrying a soiled Navy uniform which he claimed he was taking to the cleaners. A search of his residence resulted in the locating of a left shoe which was similar in style to the one found at the crime scene.

The subject denied any knowledge of the attack. He claimed that he had been robbed on the night in question and that one of his shoes was taken.

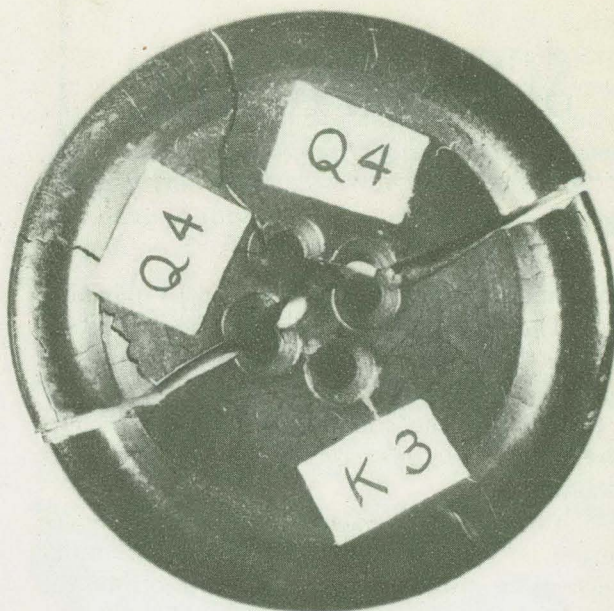
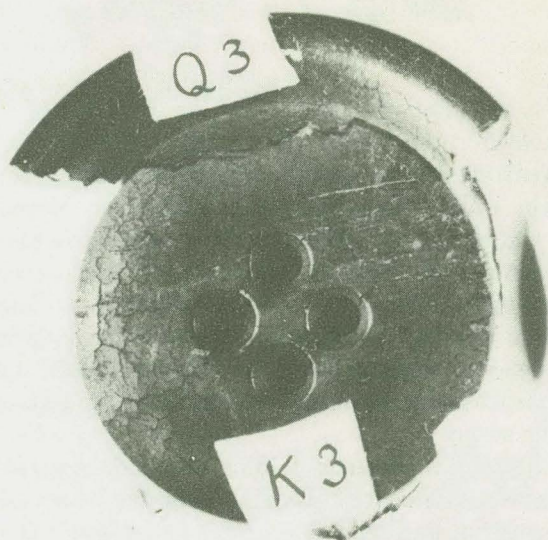
The right shoe recovered at the scene, the left



Photomicrograph of hair showing scale pattern and medulla magnification—500 diameters.

shoe found at the residence, the soiled Navy uniform, the clothes of the victim and known hair samples from the victim and suspect, along with other pieces of evidence, were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

At the time of the attack, the victim had been clad in brown slacks, purple sweater, and a green tweed coat. The slacks were composed of brown to reddish-brown dull rayon fibers. Clinging to the clothes of the suspect were brown to reddish-brown dull rayon fibers which matched, in all observable characteristics, the fibers from which the slacks were composed. The victim's sweater was made from light purple and purple woolen



Comparison of button fragments. Pieces found on subject and at the crime scene.

fibers. Similar light purple and purple woolen fibers were found on the suspect's jumper. Foreign blue-green, green, orange, yellow, and gray woolen fibers adhering to the clothes of the suspect matched blue-green, green, orange, yellow, and gray woolen fibers from which the victim's coat was made.

The trousers and jumper of the suspect were composed of blue and dark blue woolen fibers. Matching blue woolen fibers were found on all of the clothing worn by the victim at the time of the attack.

These fiber comparisons denoted very strong evidence that the clothing of the victim and suspect had been in contact with each other.

Head hairs found on the coat and sweater of the victim were very similar to the known hair of the suspect and, accordingly, could have originated from the same source.

It was determined by comparing lot number and physical characteristics that the shoe from the scene and the one from the residence were mates.

Two buttons found at the scene of the crime were found to be of the same kind as a remaining button on the placket of the victim's slacks. There were two buttons missing from torn areas on the placket of the slacks, which tended to show that the garment was forcibly removed.

Seminal stains, suggesting rape, were found on the clothing of victim and suspect.

The Laboratory examiner's testimony at the trial contributed to the successful prosecution by the State of Washington of its case against the defendant who received a sentence of 20 years.

In another case a 14-year-old girl was attacked and raped by an unidentified soldier in a wooded area on the outskirts of Anchorage, Alaska. Investigation disclosed that a particular soldier was in the pertinent area at the approximate time the crime occurred. This suspect persistently denied his guilt.

The clothing of the victim and of the suspect were forwarded to the FBI laboratory. Foreign fibers, very similar to those in the clothes of the victim, were found on the clothes of the suspect. Foreign fibers clinging to the clothes of the victim matched the fibers of the suspect's garment. It could be stated, as a result of these fiber comparisons, that the possibility of the foreign fibers coming from any source other than contact of the garments of victim and suspect was very unlikely.

Human head hairs from a member of the Caucasian race were found on the clothes of the suspect. These, when microscopically compared, were found to match the known head hairs of the victim in all observable characteristics.

Hairs similar to known pubic and head hairs from the suspect were found on the victim's clothes.

Human blood stains, too limited for blood grouping, were found to the right of the fly on the outside of the suspect's trousers.

Seminal stains were found on the clothing of both the victim and the suspect.

The suspect was arrested and confronted with the findings of the laboratory examiner. He readily admitted his guilt and subsequently entered a plea of guilty.

Determinations

It can be determined by examination whether a hair is human or animal in origin. If the specimen is animal hair, the animal family can be established.

It can be ascertained, usually, that portion of the body from which a human hair came. If the root is present it is often possible to ascertain if the hair was forcibly removed, or if it fell out from natural causes.

It can be established through examination that a hair is from one of three races: Caucasian, Negroid, or Mongoloid. Due to the limited number of individual characteristics exhibited by hair, it is not possible to positively identify a hair as coming from a specific person. It is possible, however, to determine that a hair is dissimilar to a known specimen and could not have come from the same source, or that it is similar to the known hair in all its observable characteristics and, therefore, could have come from the same source.

Some of the points of comparison between two specimens of hair are shade; fineness; whether curly, straight, or artificially treated; the overlapping scales which compose the outside of the hair; the cortex, composed of elongated flat cells which give flexibility to the hair; the medulla or core of the hair; the distribution of the pigment; and the coarseness of the pigment.

In fiber comparisons, it can be determined that a fiber is similar in type and color to fibers composing an article. If the questioned fibers are twisted together in a thread, other factors, such as the number of fibers composing the thread, size, the amount of twist and the direction of the twist, can be compared. If the thread is woven into cloth, still other characteristics such as the type of weave and the number of threads per inch are available for comparison. A piece of cloth can

also be fitted into the missing portion of the article from which it originally came. It is often possible to compare the dye on a half-inch or more of questioned colored yarn with the dye in the yarn of a known specimen.

On the night of November 11, 1948, a civilian government employee on the Island of Guam disappeared from a curio shop in which she worked part time as a saleslady during the evenings. She was found in an unconscious condition by a member of a searching party only several hundred yards from the curio shop. She died a few hours later without regaining consciousness.

A medical examination indicated that the victim had been severely beaten about the head and body. Her jaw was broken in two places. She had been raped.

Investigating officers sent numerous specimens of evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination on December 14. These specimens consisted of evidence found at the curio shop, articles of the victim's clothing, and evidence found at the crime scene. As the investigation developed other evidence was submitted to the laboratory for examination. This included blankets from a bus believed to have been used to transport the victim from the curio shop to the crime scene, and articles of clothing from several different suspects.

Approximately 3 weeks after the murder occurred, three members of the Air Force stationed in Guam were arrested and charged with the rape-murder of the victim. Two of the subjects, brothers, signed statements concerning the crime and involved a third individual. The two original subjects later repudiated the statements, alleging that they were forced by the investigating officers to sign the confessions.

The three defendants were tried separately by Air Force court martial at Guam. The laboratory technician who made the examination of the evidence testified at each court martial held in May 1949. His detailed testimony revealed that examination had disclosed the presence of human bloodstains in scrapings from five different places taken from a shuttle bus believed to have been used by the defendants to transport the victim from the curio shop to the area where the victim was found. He testified that pubic hairs similar to those of the first subject to be tried were present in the scrapings removed from the bus. Human bloodstains and a number of human head hairs and pubic hairs from a white individual were found on the two woolen blankets taken from the bus.

These hairs were similar in all observable characteristics to the head and pubic hair of the victim. Red woolen fibers, similar to fibers in the victim's sweater, were also found on the blanket. The first subject tried was found guilty and was given the death sentence.

At the trial of the next subject, brother of the first, the laboratory technician presented additional testimony that human bloodstains were present on the man's cap. Red woolen fibers similar to those present in the victim's sweater and dress, and human head hair similar to the victim's head hair were found on his raincoat. He was found guilty by the court and was sentenced to death.

Both brothers, after being convicted, admitted that the shuttle bus was used to transport the victim's body into the jungle. This was the first time such an admission had been made by any of the defendants.

The laboratory technician also testified at the trial of the third subject on May 28, 1949. This man also was found guilty and was sentenced to death.

In another case a young couple drove out of town and parked on a country road after attending a movie on a sultry August evening in 1949.

An unknown man approached the car. The girl sprang from the car but was pursued, caught, and forced to return to the automobile where the unknown, threatening to kill the young people if he were interfered with, attacked the girl. After the assault the man forced the couple to accompany him in their car to another location where he again raped the victim. Returning to the approximate location where the original attack occurred, the subject left the young people with the car.

Investigation reflected that a logical suspect lived in the vicinity in which the car was parked. The man was questioned and admitted commission of the two assaults. He further advised the investigating officers where he had hidden the clothing which he was wearing at the time of the assaults. The clothing was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination as was the clothing worn by the victim when the attacks occurred. Red cotton fibers were found on the clothing of the victim. These matched the red cotton fibers taken from the T-shirt of the suspect. Seven different types of fibers, similar to those composing the trousers of the suspect, were found on the clothing of the girl. Fibers matching the fibers

of which the girl's dress was composed were found on the T-shirt and trousers of the suspect.

A fragment of hair was found on the dress of the victim. This, in all observable characteristics, matched the known hair samples of the suspect.

A button, a sewing thread still attached, was found on the rear floor of the car in which the attack occurred. A button was missing from the fly of the suspect's trousers. The thread on the button from the car matched the thread with which the remaining buttons were sewed to the suspect's trousers, therefore the button could have come from the trousers.

The suspect was tried, found guilty of rape in the first degree, and was sentenced to death in the electric chair.

In still another case a socially prominent young matron was surprised in her home by an unknown man. When the young woman asked what he wanted, the man knocked her down, fell on her, and, according to him, "evil thoughts" came into his mind.

The woman resisted the subject's advances and was beaten severely. During the attack her small child approached the assailant. The man struck the child with such force that the youngster's nose was broken.

From a meager description, and by diligent investigation, local officers developed a likely suspect. The man absconded but was apprehended later and made a confession. The rapist claimed that he was physically impotent and could not accomplish his purpose. However, before leaving he forced the victim into unnatural sexual relations.

The subject's clothing, blood samples and samples of hair as well as the victim's clothing were sent to the FBI Laboratory.

The victim was not physically able to attend the trial which was held in closed court. The laboratory examiner testified that eight different kinds of colored fibers matching the eight different kinds of colored fibers composing the subject's clothing were found on the clothes of the victim, and that fibers matching the fibers in the skirt worn by the victim were found on the trousers and coat of the suspect. Human head hairs from a member of the Caucasian race which matched known head hairs of the victim were found on the trousers of the suspect, as was a pubic hair from a white person. Human blood on the fly of the suspect's

trousers belonged to the same "international blood group" as the blood of the victim and could not have come from the suspect as his blood was of another blood group.

The subject was sentenced to death in the electric chair.

Observations

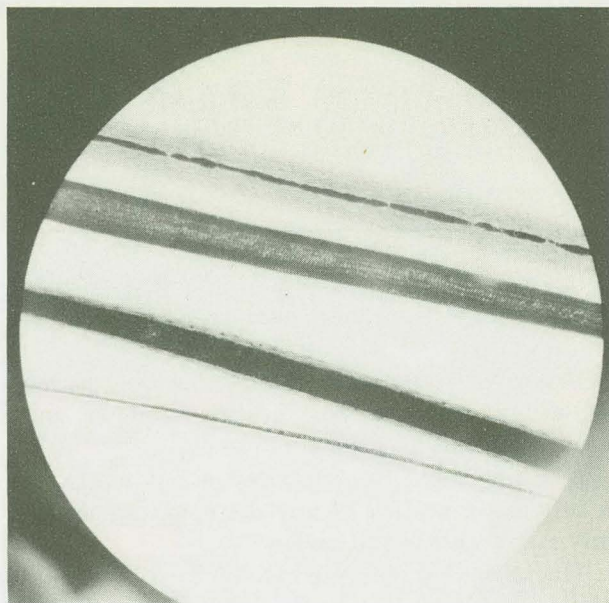
The preservation of physical evidence must be borne in mind at all times by investigating officers. A complete search of the crime scene must be made at once. Nothing which might be of evidentiary value may be overlooked. It is imperative that the clothing of the victim be obtained before it is washed or disposed of. The hospital or morgue must not be allowed to destroy such clothing. This they will often do unless advised to the contrary.

The best of evidence, collected after many hours of investigation, can be rendered worthless by improper handling. The investigator of rape cases must never allow the clothing of the victim and the suspect to come in contact with each other, nor should he use the same table for wrapping both the clothing of the victim and the suspect unless it is thoroughly cleaned after each garment is wrapped. At one trial a defense lawyer asked, "Could fibers drop on the top of a table used to wrap a garment and if so, would there be a possibility of these fibers clinging to a garment subsequently wrapped on the table?"

Of course, there might be such a possibility. The value of a number of examinations has been lost either because the investigating officer has thrown the clothing of the victim and suspect together, or has carelessly allowed fibers from the garments to be interchanged while wrapping them for shipment to the laboratory.

Each garment should be separately wrapped and sealed, then placed in a box with the other articles for shipping. It is suggested that each garment be marked individually with the date and initials of the investigator so that it can be identified by him if he is requested to make such identification at the trial.

Fiber evidence in small quantities, and hair evidence should be placed in round pill boxes or druggists' powder paper. These may be obtained at the majority of drugstores. The box or powder paper should then be sealed securely with scotch tape.



Photomicrograph showing human and animal hairs.

Hairs and fibers should not be placed in ordinary envelopes since there are holes in the corners of these through which the evidence may be lost.

Hairs or fibers found at different places should not be mixed together.

If hairs or fibers are noted on an article, the article itself should be sent to the laboratory whenever it is practical to do so. Every care should be taken so that the evidence is protected in such a way that it will not be disturbed in transit.

All of the available hair or fiber specimens should be forwarded in those cases in which it is desired to know whether such specimens could have come from a particular person or garment.

In taking known specimens of hair from the head of a person for comparison purposes, at least 15 hairs in all from several different areas of the head should be obtained. One or two hairs may not give an accurate indication of the range of characteristics in the hair from a particular person as it has been noted that characteristics of hair tend to vary on different portions of the head. If, however, there has been an injury, it is suggested that the known specimen be taken in the vicinity of the injury.

A few fibers from a garment should never be removed for a known sample. The garment, itself, should be sent.

Properly handled, hair and fiber evidence may often spell the difference between failure and success in the solution of sex crimes.

FIREARMS TRAINING



Hogan's Alley Offers Unique Training Course

(From *The Arizona Republic* of October 21, 1949)

Hogan's alley is a new skid row—the toughest place in town.

Notorious criminals hide inside its decrepit buildings, peer out from broken windows, snarl at citizens and unsuspecting officers.

You won't find Hogan's alley on any map. It's a replica—a replica of any disreputable block in any major city in the nation.

Hogan's alley is located at the South Mountain Police Academy; it's an obstacle course patterned after the one now in use at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy at Quantico, Va.

It was constructed by officers under direction of

Earl O'Clair, Phoenix police chief, for one purpose: To train police officers, sheriff's deputies, and highway patrolmen to think before they shoot.

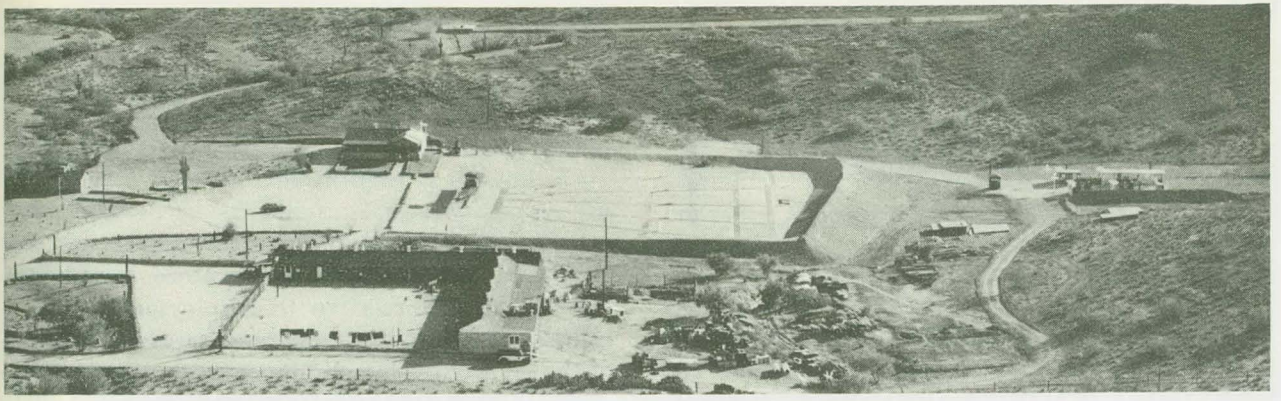
At the press of a button in a control booth at the entrance to the alley, silhouettes of murderers, one using a woman for a shield and another handcuffed, spring up, life-size, to confront the police officer.

Other life-size figures of Phoenix officers also hide in doorways and windows, and leap into sight at the press of a button. Altogether, 10 dummies controlled by an electric panel board give the trainee a bad time as he runs the obstacle course.

The trainee may walk, crawl, crouch on his



Capt. Orme Moorehead, Phoenix Police Department, enters Hogan's Alley. The first visible target in the door is Chief of Police Earl O'Clair, Phoenix. Cal Boies, sheriff of Maricopa County, is the second target.



Aerial photograph of the South Mountain Police Academy, ranges and Hogan's Alley. The buildings in the center right portion of the picture, with street lights visible, form Hogan's Alley. The area to the left of the alley is the practical pistol course. The Police Academy Building is at the left of the practical pistol course. The road-like area beyond the practical pistol course is the 200-yard rifle range.



Charley Hodges of the Phoenix Police Department, reacts instinctively at sight of a gun in the hand of Chief O'Clair.

knees, or fall flat on his stomach—just so he gains his objective and knocks off the right target at the right time.

He'll be judged on his reaction time, and if he makes the mistake of putting a slug through the heart of one of his own buddies, he'll get a couple of demerits.

Scores also will be graded on a man's ability to take cover when he's confronted with a criminal dummy, his reaction when the target comes up, and his accuracy in shooting.

A loud speaker system inside of the buildings carries simulated voices of the dummies, further confusing him as he goes down Hogan's alley.

In addition, he may have to dodge a beer bottle hastily thrown from a saloon along skid row.



Inside the target control tower at Hogan's Alley. Left to right: Capt. George U. Young, Jr., Phoenix Police Department; Grover C. Schoonover, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office; and D. L. McGovney, Identification Officer, also of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office. Captain Orme Moorehead of the Phoenix Police Department is partially visible just outside of the tower.

The four buildings—and an outhouse—comprising the police academy's newest target range were constructed out of scrap lumber from old army barracks. The wiring of the buildings for control of the silhouettes was done by James Corn and Ray Booher, police radio technicians.

Two of Phoenix' discarded streetlights were salvaged by police, erected at the alley entrance and wired to permit use of the obstacle course at night.

Every officer on the police force and on the sheriff's staff will go through the course. For most veterans and rookies, Hogan's alley is expected to be one of the toughest training assignments they've ever had.

IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

The two noncriminal fingerprint forms which are most used by the FBI's regular contributors are the national defense program form and the personal identification form. This article is intended as an aid to law-enforcement officers who are called upon to prepare either of these forms. In many instances the data requested on these forms, with the exception of the criminal charge, will be the same as that requested on the Bureau's criminal forms. To avoid repetition in such cases, a complete résumé of the preferred entries for these items will not be given. Where there is any doubt as to the proper procedure, reference should be made to the March 1950 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* dealing with criminal fingerprint cards.

Noncriminal Cards

The national defense program card is almost identical with the applicant card, which is also available to contributors, as it is generally used for the same purposes as that form. The purposes were outlined in the FBI letter of June 1948 which was sent to all contributors. At that time the FBI found it necessary, due to budget curtailment, to reduce the number of its personnel and consequently to limit the services of the identification division on a selective basis. It was felt advisable to employ the available personnel to handle those inquiries which are of primary importance to law-enforcement agencies. The prints, handling of which was determined to be most beneficial to the contributing agencies, were those submitted by agencies relative to persons who have been arrested by them; those submitted on persons who are applying for positions with either the law-enforcement agency or some other branch of the city or State government; and those submitted in compliance with city or State ordinances which require the fingerprinting of applicants for certain types of licenses.

Non criminal Fingerprint Cards —Their Uses

Fingerprints should not, therefore, be submitted on persons relative to employment with a concern of a strictly commercial nature. Because of the same budgetary limitations, those noncriminal forms which are handled at the present time must be returned to the contributing agency after being compared with the prints in the criminal file, rather than being retained in the Bureau's files, as was the former practice. This is done because personnel is not available to index, sequence and file these prints and also because such

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM				LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK	
Name _____ (Surname) (First) (Middle) (PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY)		Classification _____			
No. _____	Race _____	Sex _____	Reference _____		
RIGHT HAND					
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger	
LEFT HAND					
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger	
Impressions taken by: _____ (Signature of official taking prints)			Note amputations _____		
Date impressions taken: _____			(Applicant's signature) _____		
FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY			FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		
Left hand		Left thumb	Right thumb	Right hand	
PLEASE DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD					

Figure 1.

prints serve a more important function in determining the applicant's present criminal record, than in providing information for future contributors.

National Defense Form

On the front side of the national defense program form (fig. 1), the applicant's full name, surname first, should be entered in the space provided. This information, as all other, should be typed or plainly printed. On the next line the number

which the contributor assigns to the person being fingerprinted, and the applicant's race and sex should be indicated.

The spaces labeled classification and reference in the upper-right corner of the print, as well as the block enclosed by black lines at the top of the print, should be left blank. These spaces are for the use of the FBI employees who classify the fingerprint card.

OFFICIAL SHOULD SIGN THE CARD

The official who takes the fingerprint impressions should sign the card in the space provided on the left side, just below the rolled fingerprint impressions. The date that the impressions were taken also should be entered in this space. In the block labeled "note amputations," the contributor should indicate the number of any amputated or missing-at-birth finger. The applicant should sign the print in the allotted space to the right of the amputation block.

On the first line of the reverse side of the national defense program form (fig. 2), the name of the contributing agency, whether police department, sheriff's office, or other official agency, and the city and State in which the agency is located, should be entered. It is to this agency that the FBI will direct all correspondence relative to the print.

On the next line the contributor should specify the exact position for which the person being fingerprinted is an applicant. In most cases the next item will not be applicable, since no company will be involved. The date referred to on the next line is that of the job application.

The applicant's full address should be entered in the space provided, and below this should be placed the city and State of his birthplace, or city and country, if foreign-born, and his citizenship.

The remaining spaces provide for a description of the applicant. Since these items are identical with those which appear on the criminal forms, the entries which should be made will not be repeated here.

Space is provided at the left side of the card for the applicant's picture, but whether or not a picture will be submitted is entirely optional with the contributor.

Personal Identification Form

To provide all the persons who so desire with a

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

APPLICANT

Name of contributor _____
(State whether Police Department, Sheriff's Office, or other official designation)

(PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE)
(USE OPTIONAL)

City _____ State _____

Applicant for _____
(Specify position)

Name of company _____

Date _____

Address _____

Birthplace _____ Citizenship _____

Age _____ Date of birth _____

Height _____ Weight _____

Hair _____ Eyes _____

Complexion _____ Build _____

Scars and marks _____

0-18-5001

IMPORTANT—PLEASE INCLUDE ALL REQUESTED DATA

Figure 2.

permanent record of their identity, the Bureau makes available the personal identification fingerprint form. These cards, upon receipt in the FBI, are not searched through any of the files, but are simply classified and placed in the noncriminal file as a record of the identity of the persons fingerprinted. The criminal fingerprint file, because of the more spectacular nature of the identifications which are established in it, has to a certain extent overshadowed the noncriminal file. This should not distract, however, from the fact that the noncriminal file, which is actually several times larger than the criminal file, performs many useful functions. The results made possible by this file in the location of missing persons and the identification of amnesia victims or unknown deceased persons are both useful and gratifying.

USED BY BOY SCOUTS

The personal identification form is also used by the Boy Scouts of America who are attempting to gain a merit badge in fingerprinting. In order to qualify for this badge, a Boy Scout must take the fingerprint impressions of five different persons and submit the prints to the FBI. Upon receipt, these prints are examined to determine whether or not they meet the standards of clarity which are necessary to the proper handling of

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION					
Name _____ <small>(Surname) (Given names) (Middle name)</small>		Classification _____			
Date of Birth _____		Place of Birth _____			
Race _____		Sex _____		Reference _____	
Height _____		Weight _____		RIGHT HAND	
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger	
LEFT HAND					
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger	
Impressions taken by: _____		Note amputations _____		Signature: _____	
(Signature of individual taking prints)		_____			
Four fingers taken simultaneously		Four fingers taken simultaneously			
Left Hand	Left thumb	Right thumb	Right Hand		

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-58647

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CIVIL FINGERPRINT CARD	
FORWARDED FOR PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY	
FORWARDED BY	ADDRESS
<i>(Please indicate name of organization or law enforcement agency if not submitted by individual whose fingerprint appears herein)</i>	
Name	Height Build
Address	Weight Comp.
City	Eyes Hair
Place of birth	Scars and marks
Date of birth	
Nationality	

PASTE
 PHOTOGRAPH HERE
 (OPTIONAL)

REMARKS—Complete name and address of nearest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency:

LEAVE SPACE BELOW BLANK

IMPORTANT—PLEASE INCLUDE ALL REQUESTED DATA

fingerprints. If the prints are legible, a letter is then sent to the Boy Scout informing him to that effect.

On the front of the personal identification card (fig. 3), spaces are provided for the same information as on the national defense program form, except that it is not necessary to indicate the date that the fingerprint impressions were taken and no space is left at the top of the print for an FBI number. There are four entries which have been added to the front of this form and which may not appear on the forms which are presently in the hands of contributors. These are the date of birth, place of birth, height, and weight. These additions have been made in order to facilitate a new photo index system which has recently been adopted by the FBI, and, at the same time, to avoid the expense of printing new forms. For every card which is placed in the FBI fingerprint files, an index card is prepared and filed alphabetically in a name file. It was formerly the practice to have a typist copy the proper information from each print onto its index card. Under the new system, the top portion of the front of each print is photographed and the picture is used as an index card. This process has resulted in a considerable saving to the Bureau of both time and money. It is very important that all information on the fingerprint card be typed or plainly printed

with dark ink in order that this system can be fully effective.

On the top line of the reverse side of the personal identification form (fig. 4) the name and address of the organization submitting the fingerprints should appear. If, however, a print is submitted directly by the person fingerprinted, this space may be left blank.

On the left side of the card, above the space allotted for a photograph, the name and complete address of the person being fingerprinted should be placed. Directly below these entries the place of birth, date of birth, and nationality should appear.

The space assigned for a description of the person provides for the same notations as the national defense program form.

One of the most important entries on this card, from the standpoint of serving the purpose for which the person being fingerprinted intends it, is that which is placed under remarks. Here must be entered the full name and address of the person's nearest relative, or the person to be notified in case of emergency.

Whether or not a photograph is attached is optional with the contributor. The space in the lower right corner of the card should be left blank. This space will be utilized by the Bureau employees who stamp each incoming print with date received.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Dissension arises within a police department when specialization is misplaced. No policeman will attempt to encroach on the functions of a specialist. Thus we have breaking of unity and cooperation within the department.

It is essential that we know what we are doing before we start specializing. We should first survey the activities of our department and note the training and specialization already existing. This should be compared with the training and specialization essential to operating the organization at its highest efficiency. Simple subtraction will indicate plainly what is needed in the realm of training and specialization. An answer for the existing deficiency is rotation of personnel.

To obtain proper rotation of personnel, with minimum specialization, our main function is the thorough training of all personnel in adequate police schools and then rotating each officer to gain the experience of his training.

Reasons for Rotation

Through proper training and rotation each officer becomes experienced and is able to handle any and all situations. He renders to the citizens quality service with the promptness derived from being familiar with all phases of public service. In addition he gains full knowledge of his duties and capabilities.

We know that the chief is the responsible head of the department in, (1) direction, (2) control and, (3) supervision. In brief we might say that he breaks down his department into five main functions to make up its core.

1. Patrol work.
2. Investigating.
3. Traffic regulating.
4. Crime prevention.
5. Records.

One without the other may be compared with a three-legged stool; with one leg missing it will not stand firm. This applies to the individual officer as well as to the department.

To keep unity, to keep the core functioning properly, the chief elects his commanders as his assistants in direction, control, and supervision—

Rotation Versus Specialization

by G. HARRY NELSON, *Chief of Police, Jamestown, N. Y.*

an outer skin to hold together the core of the department.

Each commander is in direct communication with the chief, knowing the limitations of his authority and recommending the rotation of his personnel.

For promotion and specialization a complete personnel record of each officer must be kept regarding his honesty, loyalty, capabilities, and initiative and training during the rotating periods.

Rotation may be thought of as variety in food which provides the vitamins needed for the building of a strong, balanced body. Thus rotating men from foot patrol to traffic, to detective and to public relations, etc., will increase their knowledge of police work in all its phases. It will show them the "Why" of all of their duties and conduct and instill in them a strong desire for furthering their advancement in the profession of law enforcement.

Rotation gives the men a chance to know their fellow officers and their capabilities. It gives the citizens of the community the quality of service expected from the profession. As a farmer rotates his crops to increase his production and livelihood, we should rotate men to increase their production and chances of advancement and security.

Rotation does away with too much specialization. No windmill rotates smoothly with a missing or defective blade and no police department functions as smoothly as when each officer recognizes and has full knowledge of each phase of police work.

Foot patrolling in one area over a period of time enhances the opportunity for the officer to become friendly to the extent that gratuities may be received and petty violations and duties may be overlooked. It may cause him to become increasingly lax and inefficient and defeat his purpose as an officer.

The rotating of officers, either at set periods or at the discretion of commanders, eliminates the feeling of failure to advance. Rather, it gives the officer a feeling of accomplishment, and it instills within him knowledge of why a good job is being done. His grasp of all phases of police work gives him the opportunity for promotion and further security in life.

Summary

As a brief breakdown, one might say that rotation of personnel decreases to a great extent the following ills of all departments:

1. Jealousy—all have equal chance commensurate with their ability and through rotation their true abilities will be determined.
2. Dissension—a change of work generates the brain to higher ambitions than griping.
3. Stagnation—rotating is in direct opposition to stagnation.
4. Dishonesty—rotating gives less chance for familiarity and influence.
5. Laziness—a change by its very nature necessitates activity.

A few advantages of rotation:

1. Promotes efficiency.
2. Promotes initiative.
3. Promotes honesty.

4. Promotes loyalty.
5. Encourages advancement.
6. Promotes knowledge of profession.
7. Promotes cooperation.
8. Promotes departmental morale so necessary to any joint activity.

In conclusion a rotating department under the control and proper supervision of its chief and his commanders will give citizens the greatest and most efficient amount of police work which in turn will compensate the department with greater opportunity for salary increase, for better equipment and better personnel.

If it is our ambition to plant in the minds of our citizens, whom we serve, that our work is a profession, then we must train ourselves to the highest degree in every phase of police work so that, when called on any assignment, a thorough job will be done.

Truck Unloading Zones

Saranac Lake, N. Y., has a population of approximately 8,000 in the winter and a maximum of 14,000 in the summer. Main Street and Broadway bear extremely heavy passenger traffic, particularly during the summer months. Saranac Lake is on a main route between Montreal, Canada, and the Adirondack Mountain area between Albany, Watertown, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and is itself a nationally known summer resort.

In order to decrease congestion on the main streets, a free 200-car parking lot was created along the banks of the Saranac River, behind the main thoroughfare business establishments. The congestion caused by truck unloading, however, restricted the flow of vehicles to one-way traffic in many instances. The problem became so acute action became essential.

Four bottlenecks where truck unloading was a frequent cause of difficulty, were located. At each of these places a 60-foot long zone was created. Each end of the zone was marked by 8-foot posts bearing signs "No parking—unloading zone—8 a. m. to 6 p. m."

Citizens are permitted to stop in these areas while the operator is in the car, but must move upon the approach of a truck which desires to use the zone. Fines of \$2 to \$10 are imposed for violating these zones. The regulations are in effect from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., except Sundays and holidays, during the entire year.



Chief of Police William J. Wallace.

Chief of Police William J. Wallace advised that no special legislation was needed in connection with the truck unloading zones, inasmuch as a village ordinance states that all traffic signs must be complied with.

The zones have been in operation for several months and have materially decreased the congestion caused by trucks unloading on the busy thoroughfare.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Carl Hansson, chief of the Dallas, Tex., Police Department, was born at Seattle, Wash., on September 27, 1897. After graduating from a technical school in Cambridge, Mass., he enlisted in the Canadian Army as an infantry private in 1916. He remained with the Canadian Army until after the peace, when he transferred to the United States Army, from which he was honorably discharged as a first sergeant, E Company, Thirty-fifth Infantry, at Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1928.

Hansson obtained employment as police chief of the Ewa Sugar Plantation, Hawai, after his discharge and remained in the islands until 1931. Returning to the United States he entered on duty in the Dallas Police Department on April 26, 1934. He served as a private, detective sergeant, detective lieutenant, and inspector, prior to his appointment as chief of police on May 3, 1945.

At the time of his appointment there were 261 men in the police department. Chief Hansson has increased the current strength of his agency to 426 officers and has completely reorganized the department. He created a training division which is adequately staffed and which operates on a continuous basis. Recruit training schools, in-service schools, and incentive training programs are operated continuously. FBI guest instructors assist the training staff.

Since becoming head of the department, Chief Hansson has sent four of his officers to the FBI National Academy. The services of these men and of former graduates have been utilized in key administrative positions. The assistant chief of police, deputy chief of criminal investigative division, inspector criminal investigative division, captain of the training division, and captain and lieutenant of the vice bureau, are graduates of the Academy.

Chief Hansson has developed an excellent central records bureau within the department which furnishes administrative officers with necessary records and statistics for the intelligent planning of police work.

The chief's activities have earned him the com-

Chief Hansson



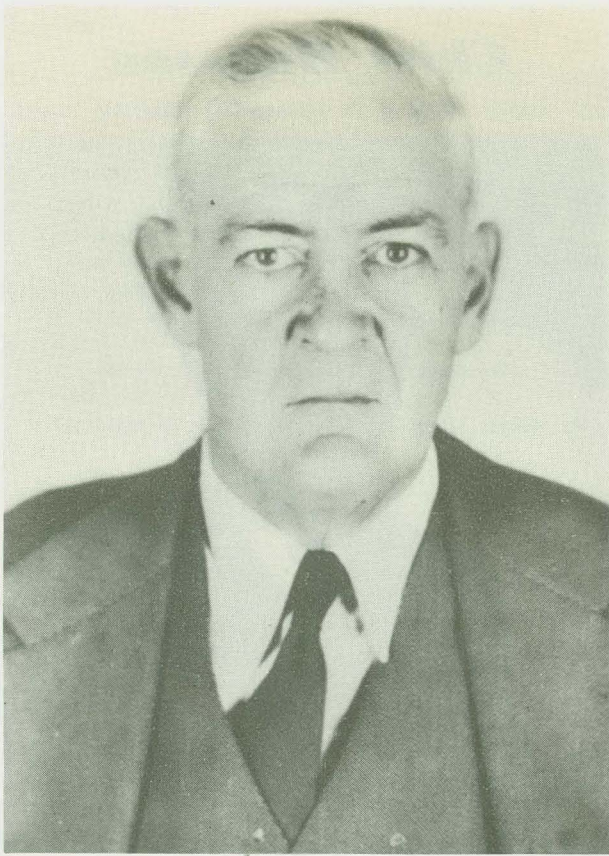
plete cooperation of the press and radio and the support of the city's civic leaders. It was largely through his efforts that an active Citizen's Traffic Commission came into being. This Commission has the vigorous support of all civic groups in Dallas.

Chief Hansson is appreciated beyond the bounds of his own city. In police circles he is recognized as a leader in the field of progressive, intelligent law enforcement.

Chief Salley

Orangeburg's (S. C.) progressive chief of police has a widely varied background—a background eminently suited for the profession of law enforcement.

A native of Orangeburg and a graduate of that city's high school, Chief T. E. Salley attended The Citadel and Davidson College. He played heads-up football in both schools and was a member of the Davidson Wildcat teams of 1912 and 1913.



Chief T. E. Salley.

Chief Salley attended business college and worked as a cashier before 1917 rolled around and then joined thousands of other young men by enlisting in the Army. He chalked up 11 months overseas as a second lieutenant and was wounded in action on two occasions.

With the end of the war and his return to Orangeburg, the young veteran worked as deputy clerk of court and later as bookkeeper at the Old Bank of Orangeburg. Thereafter, in 1924, he operated a supply company and later went into the construction business. He served as magistrate for several years. In 1942 he became chief of police.

Chief Salley believes in advancing police work by placing first things first. A graduate of the FBI National Academy, he is an advocate of thorough training for his men. He has sponsored firearms, fingerprint, and records schools for his department and set up a new record system supplementing existing records. Together with Detective Sgt. C. H. Hall, also a graduate of the National Academy, he began giving short courses in investigative techniques, in addition to other

innovations in the department. He is particularly interested in promoting traffic safety.

Chief Salley organized the first company for the State Guard from Orangeburg during World War II. He presently holds the rank of brigadier general in that organization on an inactive status. He is past commander of both the American Legion and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In addition, he is past master of the Masons, a member of the 40 and 8, Elks, Kiwanis Club, National Rifle Association, and Edisto Pistol Club, of which he is vice president.

The chief takes an active part in police organizations as well. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Association, and the South Carolina Chapter of the International Association for Identification. He recently was elected to the Board of Governors of the FBI National Academy Associates.

Married, and the father of two daughters, Chief Salley takes great pride in his grandchildren.

Roff Accepts New Post

On January 31, 1950, Chief of Police Fred A. Roff of Morristown, N. J., retired as head of the Morristown Police Department to accept a position as executive secretary of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Roff is a well-known personage in law-enforcement circles throughout the country. Born on May 22, 1892, at Morristown, Fred Roff joined that city's police department as a chanceman in 1915. He was appointed a patrolman in 1917. In 1925 he was "loaned" by the town of Morristown to the prosecutor's office of Morris County to reorganize the county detective's office. He served 8 years as a county detective, during the last several years of which he was captain of the Morris County detective force. Recalled by Mayor Clyde Potts, Roff, in 1933, was made Chief of Police of Morristown, a position he has held until his recent retirement.

Fred Roff's life has been full. He served as president of the State Association of County Detectives from 1932 to 1933; as president of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police in 1941; and as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1945. He is a life



Chief of Police Fred A. Roff.

member of the executive board of the latter organization.

Chief Roff's services on a national scale are noteworthy. He was appointed to serve as police advisor on a committee of the Federal Security Agency dealing with social protection to aid the Armed Forces in the repression of prostitution and venereal diseases. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1944, appointed him a member of the Advisory Committee of the President's Traffic Safety Council, to which position he was later re-appointed by President Truman. Former Attorney General Tom Clark appointed Chief Roff as a police advisor on the former's committee for the Control and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. A similar appointment was made by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey for Chief Roff to serve on a State committee dealing with the question of juvenile delinquency.

The far-reaching effect of Chief Roff's work is visible in his own city. In 1944 he organized a number of boys' groups in Morristown, and formed them into the Police Junior Legion of Honor. The

purpose of the organization was to combat juvenile delinquency. The Police Junior Legion of Honor fulfilled its purpose admirably.

Chief Roff's work has not gone unrecognized. He was cited by the New Jersey State Senate upon completion of 25 years of active police work. In 1949 he received a medal for distinguished citizenship from the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Morristown.

Active in civic affairs, Fred Roff was president of the Rotary Club in his city during 1943.

Having given of his time in the capacity of instructor in the FBI National Academy at Washington, D. C., since 1944, Chief Roff is well known to graduates of the Police Training School where he has served in a capable and distinguished fashion.

Gun-Shot Victim Identified

The body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition was found in a wooded area in Whitehall Borough, Allegheny County, Pa. Death had been caused by a gun-shot wound in the left temple.

Inasmuch as a pistol was found grasped in the left hand of the dead man, the case was assumed to be one of suicide.

The victim was well-dressed, but bore no identification. In spite of the condition of the body, the Allegheny County Detective Bureau, Pittsburgh, was able to secure a set of fingerprints. These were forwarded to the FBI on November 7, 1949.

A search of the Identification Division files revealed a record of two military enlistments, one in 1942 and one in 1945, for a man whose fingerprints, taken incident to those enlistments, proved him to be identical with the unknown dead.

Unknown Deceased Identified

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore on the beach at Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, N. J. It had been in the water for 2 or 3 days, apparently, yet it was in a fairly good state of preservation and authorities were able to secure finger impressions. These were submitted to the FBI on January 5, 1950.

Search of the files revealed the fingerprints were identical with those of a man who had enlisted in the United States Army on November 1, 1918, and again on March 9, 1933.

MISCELLANEOUS

Gang-Type Murder Clues Are Wanted

On November 4, 1947, the body of one Gust Andromalos was found in Detroit, Mich. On February 1, 1950, the body of Jack George was recovered in the same city. The police department investigation indicated that both men were victims of gang activity. Apparently both were first rendered unconscious by assault in preparation for binding them in such a manner as to cause strangulation.

On November 2, 1947, a relative reported to the Detroit Police Department that Gust Andromalos had been missing since 7:30 p. m., on October 29, 1947, at which time he was seen in a local restaurant. At the time, he was in possession of a 1942 Oldsmobile sedan and was believed to have between \$10,000 and \$20,000 on his person.

At 2:28 a. m., on November 4, 1947, a phone call was received at the police department. In response to it, officers located Andromalos' automobile parked on a Detroit street.

The trunk of the car was locked. The doors of the sedan were unlocked. A piece of clothesline rope approximately 4 feet long lay on the back seat. What appeared to be three blood spots were found on the rear floor mat. The car itself appeared to be sagging in the rear springs and brush marks appeared on top of the right rear fender where dirt had been rubbed off.

Officers forced the trunk of the car open.

Within, lying on the left side, lay the body of Gust Andromalos. The victim's legs and arms were tied behind his back with clothesline. A double length of the same rope was tied around his neck twice and pulled taut. The dead man's topcoat was pulled over his head. Examination revealed an extensive crushing laceration on the bridge of the victim's nose. Two cents in change were found on the body.

The car had been seen by persons in the neighborhood for approximately 5 days.

The coroner pronounced the cause of death as asphyxiation by suffocation by strangulation due to assault.

The police investigation disclosed that the murder victim was connected with various gambling enterprises and was known to be the "bank" in a gambling house in Pontiac, Mich.

Second Murder

On February 1, 1950, the wife of Jack Marshall George, 36, of Detroit, Mich., reported to the police department that her husband had been missing since 6:30 p. m., on January 30, 1950, at which time he had stopped at a gas station in his 1946 Buick convertible. Investigation revealed that while he was at the gas station, George had received a telephone call from an unknown person



Close-up of the vicious murder-by-strangulation method utilized by the killers.



Manner in which the victim's trussed body was placed in car trunk.

and left. He later called his wife and told her he would be home late.

At 9:45 p. m., on February 1, 1950, the Detroit Police Department received a phone call from a citizen reporting that a car had been parked before her residence since 9:15 p. m., January 30, 1950. Officers found that the car in question was the property of Jack George.

Homicide squad detectives found the car facing north on the east side of the street. The body of Jack George, feet doubled up behind him with a rope running from his ankles to his neck, and a part of a coat over his head, lay in the trunk of the car. The body was on its left side, facing the rear of the car. The rope, tied in such a manner that it would cause strangulation if the legs were flexed, was then wrapped around the coat over the victim's head.

Cause of death was asphyxiation by suffocation by strangulation due to assault.

Police investigation disclosed that since his last release from the penitentiary, Jack George was

known to be "shaking down" certain small-time gambling figures. He was also known to the underworld as an informer to law-enforcement officers.

Chief of Detectives Jack Harvill of the Detroit Police Department is interested in determining whether or not a similar modus operandi has been utilized in the commission of murders, either solved or unsolved, anywhere else in the country. He would appreciate any information available in connection with cases in which the same modus operandi was used in the belief that such information might serve to assist in the solution of the Andromalos and George murders.

WANTED BY FBI

THOMAS JAMES HOLDEN, with aliases: W. M. Collins, William Connors, Frank Holden, William McCormick, William McCullough, James Ryan and others

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

At approximately 2:45 a. m. on June 5, 1949, a group of persons left a Chicago tavern and returned to an apartment house on West Sixty-third Street. As one of the couples, Thomas Holden and his wife, stepped out of the car in which they were riding, an argument developed. This intensified in the couple's fourth floor bedroom. Holden obtained a .38 caliber revolver and began shooting. His first bullet struck Mrs. Holden in the head, killing her instantly. The second shot hit her brother, Raymond Griffin, in the head. He fell. A third shot passed through the head of another brother of the first victim, and wounded Mrs. Raymond Griffin in the cheek. Holden fired a fourth shot which struck Mrs. Griffin in the abdomen. He then threatened Mrs. Archer who was attempting to call police, ran from the building, and made his getaway.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Chicago, Ill., on November 4, 1949, charging Holden with violating title 18, U. S. Code, section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Illinois to avoid prosecution for three crimes of murder.

Holden was released from Leavenworth Penitentiary on November 28, 1947, after serving 19 years in connection with the robbery of a mail

shells, a match folder with a telephone number on it, and two guns. One of the weapons was a .45 automatic which had been buried in the ground.

One of the new officers conducted a search around a rubbish dump approximately 100 feet from the "body." He concentrated his efforts about an old upholstered chair where he found a box wrapped in newspaper and a bundle of old clothes. The box itself contained a pad of 162 postal money orders. Two rubber stamps which came from the Rome, Ill., post office were found in the bundle of clothes.

The FBI agent and Captains Opie Cross and T. V. Curley who had planted evidence at the scene for training purposes hastened to assure the finder that his discovery was not part of their plant. The post office inspector at Gary was promptly informed. He was able to supply the

following information regarding the evidence:

On December 18, 1949, the post office at Rome, Ill., in Peoria County, was robbed. Two hundred money order blanks, \$38 in cash, and two rubber stamps were taken.

One of the robbers was apprehended at LaSalle, Ill., on January 29, 1950. He informed that his confederate had left him on January 25, 1950, at Harrisburg, Pa., supposedly heading east, in possession of the money order pad and rubber stamps.

The postal inspector advised that there were 162 blanks in the pad found, 23 money orders had been cashed, and 15 were still unaccounted for.

The evidence recovered at the scene of the "crime" was turned over to the postal inspector who complimented the recruits on their work.

Results of the "shooting" investigation: as yet, unreported.

Footprint Evidence

The Brooks Service Station, Kingsport, Tenn., was burglarized on April 15, 1949. Among other evidence at the scene, investigators found a partial shoe impression. A plaster cast was made and submitted to the FBI Laboratory, together with the tennis shoes belonging to a suspect, one Hoyt Merck.

The Laboratory examiner's report reflected that the impression found at the scene of the burglary had been produced by Merck's right shoe.

Merck was brought to trial on a charge of bur-

glary to which he pleaded "not guilty." The FBI Laboratory report reflecting the identification was introduced at the trial. The jury requested, and was permitted, to examine the cast and the shoe in question. Shortly thereafter a verdict of guilty was returned.

Chief of Police J. Charles Still attributed the successful conclusion of the case to police training—Patrolman W. B. Burchfield, who took the plaster cast impression, had attended recent police schools held in the area.

Classification of Fingerprints

It is no longer possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to supply the above booklet in quantity to law-enforcement officers. Copies of *Classification of Fingerprints* may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 40 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of

Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany your order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Requests should be written on the letterhead of the law-enforcement agency of which the person desiring the booklet is a member.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The location of the delta is the only problem presented by the pattern reproduced here. Generally, when there is a bifurcation opening toward the pattern area, as that at point B, such bifurcation is used as the delta. When, however, the forks of the bifurcation

are the two innermost ridges which run parallel, diverge and tend to surround the pattern area, they are used as the type lines. In the Identification Division of the FBI the delta is placed at point "D" and the pattern is classified as a loop with eleven ridge counts.