• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN

1951
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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

November 1, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

On the basis of crime data reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies, crime increased 5.1 per cent in the cities and 4 per cent in the rural areas across our country during the first six months of this year.

These figures should shock every thoughtful American citizen.

To the representatives of law enforcement, these figures highlight a continuing problem which must be met with every proper resource available for use against crime. They should give impetus to the already instituted programs of training adequate personnel for law enforcement and highlight the need for planning to enable every officer to carry out the responsibilities which have been entrusted to the law enforcement profession.

The increase of crime in this country should be no less disturbing to the public. Crime is a community problem and represents a loss to the people wherever it is committed. The thoughtful citizen should find ample reason to support the efforts of the police. It is to his benefit to see that law enforcement agencies are provided with the means for meeting this growing responsibility and to give his support to all progressive steps which would add to the efficiency of the police.

This policy will yield rich dividends in increased protection of the rights, lives and property of each and every individual citizen.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Baltimore, Md. Police Department Laundry Mark File

Hobby

Sgt. Anthony F. Nelligan, a graduate of the thirty-eighth session of the FBI National Academy and presently assigned to the crime laboratory of the Baltimore, Md., City Police Department, became a police officer in that department in 1939.

While a patrolman in 1940, Sergeant Nelligan became interested in the possibility of applying laundry marks to police work. He began to collect laundry marks on his beat as a hobby and soon obtained the cooperation of other patrolmen in his district who collected laundry marks and turned them over to him. Before long, much of Sergeant Nelligan's off-duty hours were spent in the collecting, cataloging, and filing of laundry and cleaning marks. Word soon spread throughout the Baltimore Police Department concerning the scope of this file. Baltimore officers began to call upon Sergeant Nelligan for assistance in cases in which articles of clothing were obtained as evidence.

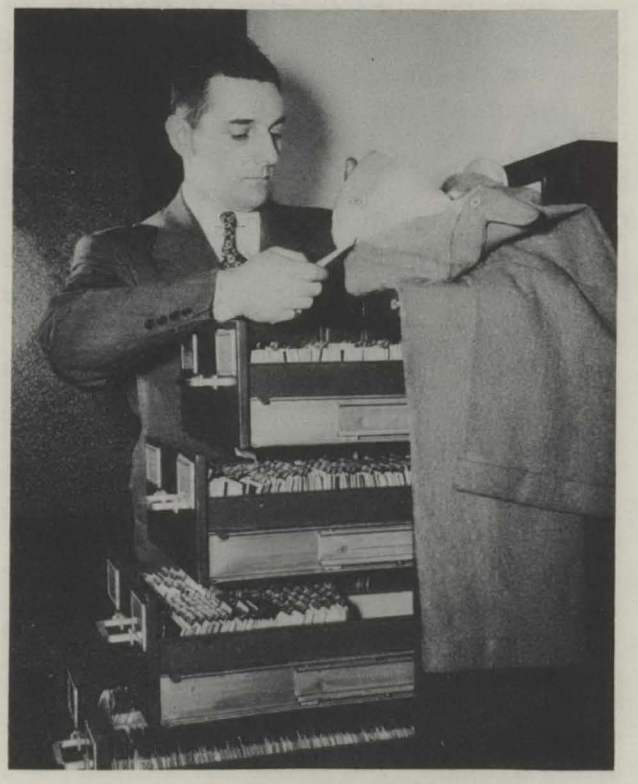
Results were good, and Sergeant Nelligan was soon receiving so many requests from his fellow officers to check markings discovered during the course of their investigations that he found himself devoting much of his off-duty time to this hobby.

By 1945, Sergeant Nelligan's "hobby" was bringing so much praise from the officials of the Baltimore City Police Department that he was transferred to the Detective Bureau, along with his file of markings. In April 1945, it became the official laundry and cleaning mark file of the Baltimore City Police Department.

Use in Investigations

Within a week after this file was officially adopted by the Baltimore Police Department, Sergeant Nelligan was called upon to assist in the investigation involving an assault on a Baltimore woman who, while walking in the vicinity of her home, was struck on the head and seriously injured by an unidentified assailant. A neighborhood search by the investigating officers resulted in the location of a wrench wrapped in a towel. On this towel, Sergeant Nelligan located an invisible laundry mark which he traced to a Pittsburgh, Pa., laundry and from that laundry obtained information that the owner of the towel formerly lived in Pittsburgh, but recently moved to Baltimore, Md. His name and Baltimore address were also furnished by the Pittsburgh laundry. The subject in this case was located and confronted with the evidence. He furnished a signed statement and was later convicted in the Maryland courts and given a penitentiary sentence.

Since the solving of this case, Nelligan's file has assisted in solving homicide, assault, robbery,



Sgt. Anthony F. Nelligan of the Baltimore City Police Department Crime Laboratory searching a visible laundry mark through his laundry and cleaner's mark file.

larceny, burglary, rape, and many other classifications of cases for the Baltimore city police so that his superiors have nothing but praise for the use of this file.

Growth of File

At the time Nelligan turned his file over to the Baltimore City Police Department he had in it 700 laundry and cleaner's marks. In 1950, Nelligan had cataloged into his laundry and cleaner mark file over 3,000 laundry and cleaner's marks from almost every laundry and dry-cleaning establishment in the State of Maryland as well as samples of numerous out-of-town laundries, furrier's identification marks, and jeweler's scratch marks.

Sergeant Nelligan at the present time handles approximately 150 requests per year for laundry-mark identification and estimates that in 95 percent of the requests he has been able to effect positive laundry-mark identification.

Nelligan is married, the father of one daughter, and in his spare time is now attending the University of Baltimore Law School. Nelligan's desire is that other police departments throughout the United States realize the value and services which can come from a file of visible laundry and cleaner marks. Such files would in appropriate cases permit searches of laundry or cleaner marks throughout the country. Because of the extensive use and variety of visible laundry marks, a series of local files would be more desirable than attempting one national file. Sergeant Nelligan states that he will exchange laundry marks with other police departments and will willingly assist any police department in setting up such a file.

Interesting Cases

The following cases were solved through the use of Sergeant Nelligan's laundry-mark file: October 23, 1945, a Baltimore police officer observed a young man walking along the waterfront with a bundle of laundry under his arm. The officer stopped this person, questioned him and was not satisfied with his explanation of why he was carrying the bundle of laundry. The laundry was brought to Sergeant Nelligan, who examined it and found invisible laundry marks thereon. Contact was made with the laundry and the true owner was determined and contacted. The laundry was returned to the owner and the young man was sentenced to serve a term of years in the Maryland House of Correction for the burglary.

On April 12, 1946, a young boy was arrested by the Baltimore City Police Department and charged with burglary. In searching his home, officers found a large quantity of articles such as clothing, medical instruments, typewriters, and jewelry. The clothing was submitted to Nelligan for examination and through the identification of cleaner's marks, 15 additional offenses of burglary were added to the charges already placed against the subject who was found guilty and received a long sentence.

In July 1947, the baggage master of the Greyhound Bus Terminal, Baltimore, on a routine inspection of the terminal lockers, discovered a deceased baby in a shopping bag. The police were immediately notified and after the child was officially pronounced dead, the clothing in which the child was wrapped, including a white turkish towel, was submitted to Nelligan for examination. A small visible laundry mark was found. This laundry mark was traced, resulting in the arrest of a 17-year-old girl who was charged with murder. She pleaded guilty and later was placed on probation in criminal court.

On March 4, 1948, an overcoat, the property of a Baltimore city councilman, was stolen from the coatroom of the Baltimore City Hall. In investigating this case, Baltimore police officers found in the coatroom an abandoned shopping bag containing some soiled clothing. This clothing, when examined by Nelligan, revealed a piece of underclothing bearing a handwritten laundry mark indicating from the six digits that the laundry mark must be that of some institution. Accordingly, a check was made of the Maryland Penal System laundry, and it was determined that the mark had come from the Maryland House of Correction. Contact with the Maryland House of Correction determined that the laundry mark had been assigned to a former inmate, who was located, arrested, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to serve 3 years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

On April 27, 1949, the Baltimore City Pawn Shop Squad noted the names of two men appearing on the books of a particular pawnbroker and observed that these same two men appeared in numerous cases on pawnbroker books. Further investigation was conducted and, as a result, one of the men was arrested. A search of his person revealed a number of pawn slips. The clothing pawned by this individual was located and examined and the markings found on the clothing

(*Continued on page 15*)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Introduction

The bank cashier was confident that if he ever saw the mutilated dime again he could recognize it. The dime had been among the loose coins in the stamp drawer which disappeared after the burglar broke into the bank. Now this was important, because if the dime reappeared and the cashier could recognize it, then there was a good chance the coin could be traced and the identity of the burglar determined.

The authorities were of the opinion that the burglary was a "local job." It did not have the earmarks of "professional" work. So, actually, there was a good chance that the dime might be put back into circulation.

It was not long after the burglary that a mutilated dime was turned in at the bank. The cashier immediately spotted the coin and after examining it carefully arrived at the conclusion it was one of the coins taken from the stamp drawer. It was a 1946 "Roosevelt" dime with a hole near one edge.

As had been expected, tracing the coin did not present too great a problem. A mutilated coin in this small midwestern town was rather uncommon. People could remember if they had had one recently.

The person who brought it to the bank and others who had prior possession were questioned. The fourth individual contacted turned out to be a man whom the authorities had previously talked to in connection with the burglary as he had been seen on the street about the time the crime occurred!

The trail ended here. The man claimed he mutilated the dime himself! If so, then it could not be the one stolen from the bank. It was a good alibi but could he prove it? As it turned out, the FBI Laboratory answered that question for him.

[1] Reprinted from the Cathode Press, Spring Issue, 1951, published by Machlett Laboratories, Inc., Springdale, Conn.

The Adaptation of X-Ray Technique to Crime Detection [1]

by J. Edgar Hoover, *Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation*

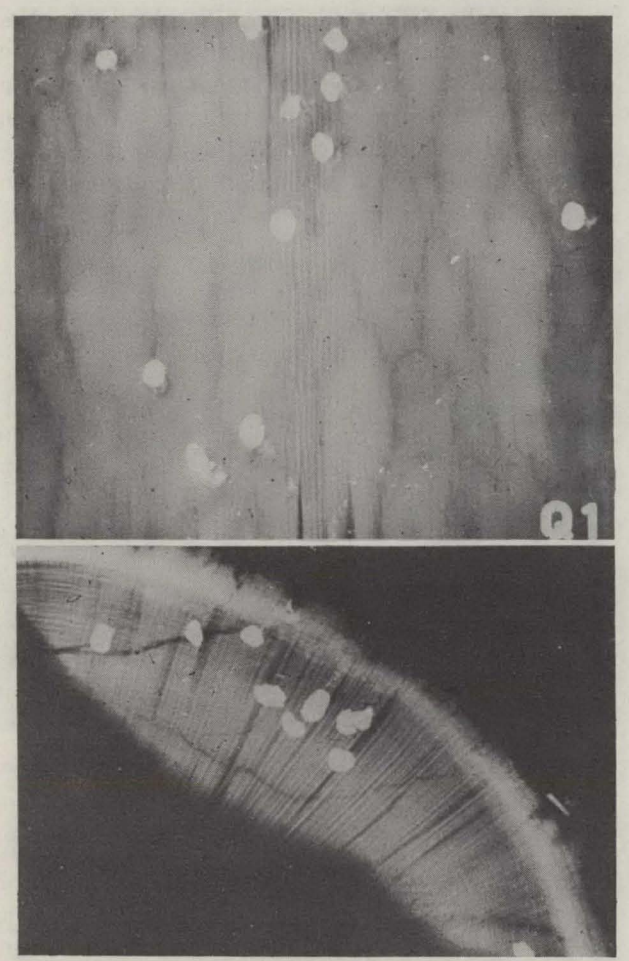
This particular dime, the suspect explained, had been mutilated by a rifle bullet. He had used it as a target, sticking it against the trunk of an oak tree near his home and firing at it 10 or 12 times with a .22 caliber rifle.

When the investigators examined the tree, all they could see were a few places where the bark had been knocked off and what might or might not be bullet holes. This did not prove anything. The suspect was insistent. One of the bullets had struck the coin and sliced off the edge, he explained.

The investigators cut a slab from the trunk of the tree which contained the area where the bark had been disturbed and sent it in to the FBI Laboratory along with the mutilated dime and the details of the story.

X-ray helped to establish the innocence of a robbery suspect by locating the bits of coin metal pictured with this 1946 "Roosevelt" dime.

Slab of oak tree sent to FBI Laboratory for X-ray examination.

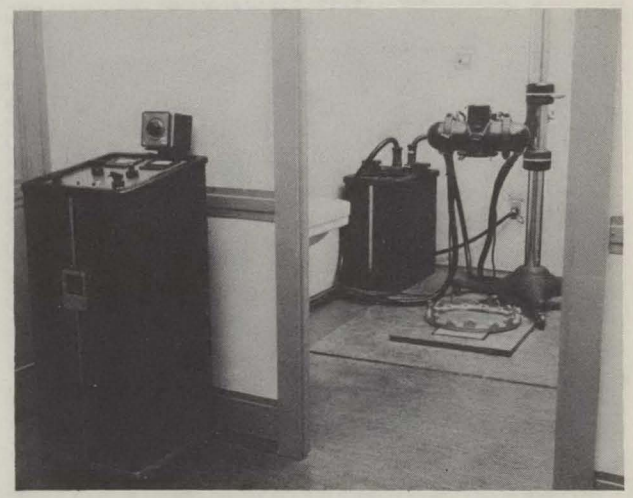


Radiographs of the slab of wood taken with a 140 PKV X-ray unit in the FBI Laboratory showing metal objects in the slab, which were later identified as .22 caliber bullets and bits of coin metal.

Instruments

One of the instruments used in the FBI Laboratory in connection with its examinations of evidence is a 140-PKV X-ray unit. When the slab was radiographed with this X-ray unit it was found to contain 11 bullet slugs and two small metal fragments. When these were removed from the wood slab, the slugs were identified as copper-coated .22 caliber bullets. The small metal fragments were determined to be deformed pieces of coin metal. One of these bore the letter "D" and part of the letter "S." The missing area of the 1946 Roosevelt dime would have contained these two letters! Both the mutilated coin and the fragments bore minute deposits of copper and lead as would result from the impact of a copper-coated lead bullet.

This is an example of how the searching eye of the X-ray tube has been adapted to crime detection—and in this case to remove suspicion from an innocent person falsely accused.



X-ray equipment in use at FBL Laboratory, rated at 140 PKV.

Other Uses

The "hard" X-ray has proved to be of immeasurable value in numerous examinations. It was of particular use during the war in the examinations of castings and weldings on defense materials in connection with FBI investigations of fraud against the Government cases. In one such instance, an FBI field office submitted some armor plates used in the construction of airplane gun turrets to the laboratory to determine whether they had been welded in violation of specifications.

An X-ray examination disclosed areas which appeared to be welded. Thermal cracks radiating out from the weld into the original plate were also noted.

The X-Ray Diffraction Spectrometer

Another X-ray adaptation to crime detection is the X-ray diffraction spectrometer. This is particularly valuable in the examination of small amounts of crystalline compound, and it has the added advantage of not destroying or using up the sample in the course of the analysis. In laboratory crime detection, the technician seldom has control over the amount of the sample he is analyzing, as would be the case in other types of laboratory analysis. Frequently the material he works with is minute in quantity and it is important that his analytical equipment be designed to operate successfully on very small samples. The X-ray diffraction spectrometer has been found to be especially adapted to the types of examinations conducted in the FBI laboratory.

X-ray diffraction spectrometer used in the FBI Laboratory in the identification of crystalline substances.

A suspected sabotage case in which this instrument was used concerned a heavy sludge found in one of the motors of an Air Force plane. This foreign material was discovered after the pilot took off on an extended training mission and then returned to the field when he noticed the plane was operating sluggishly.

The sludge had a thick viscous appearance causing it to resemble paint. A spectrographic examination determined that it contained lead which, of course, is a common paint ingredient. The oils were removed leaving a gray crystalline residue. This residue was subjected to X-ray diffraction analysis and it was found to be lead bromide which indicated a malfunction of the engine rather than sabotage, since lead bromide may form in a motor from a combination of tetra ethyl lead and ethylene bromide, both of which are present in aviation gasoline.

How It Operates

In this instrument, the X-rays generated in the tube are directed through a narrow slit and against a target on which the unknown crystalline substance is mounted. The X-rays are diffracted in a characteristic manner depending on the size and geometry of the crystals. No two crystalline substances will diffract the rays in the same manner. The intensity and degree of the diffraction are measured by a Geiger-Mueller tube which moves along a steel quadrant at the same rate of speed that the paper chart of an electrical recorder unfolds. As the Geiger-Mueller tube encounters the diffracted X-ray beams it supplies electrical energy to the recorder in proportion to the intensity of the beams with the result that a series of peaks are recorded on the chart. When compared with standards, the identity of the unknown crystalline substance under examination may be determined.

A grating spectograph used in the FBI Laboratory in connection with the examination of evidence.

It frequently happens that two or more instruments are used in the course of an examination. In one case involving the theft of lumber from a historic site on a Government reservation, the X-ray diffraction spectrometer, the spectrograph, and the spectrophotometer were used. The problem here was to determine whether the wood found

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IDENTIFICATION

Identify Latents Through a Single Fingerprint File

Latent fingerprints developed in criminal investigations generally occur as isolated single impressions or as groups of two or three fragmentary prints of adjacent fingers. These prints cannot be searched in an extensive fingerprint file set up on the basis of the classification of the 10 fingers as a combination due to the enormous number of comparisons involved or the endless number of reference searches which would have to be conducted.

To make latent print (i. e., single print) searches feasible, the size of the file must be limited, a filing sequence used which will minimize the number of reference searches, and the results must justify the expense involved.

A tabulation of 787 latent prints reported of value in criminal cases disclosed the following statistical data:

Number of loops	No delta	Unable to determine ridge count		Unable to determine core type	Fully classifiable	
352	180	225		173	59	
Number of whorls.	No deltas.	1-delta..	2-deltas.	Unable to determine core type.	Unable to determine tracing.	Fully classifiable.
240	137	96	8	120	215	4

Patterns not discernible, 195.

Arches and tented arches were excluded from this tabulation. It will be noted that of the 787 prints examined, only 63 were fully classifiable as to pattern type, core type, tracing or ridge count, and circle reading. Of these 63 prints only 4 were whorls.

It may be seen from this data that a complete subclassification of the file facilitates the search of a small percentage of the prints. The time spent in classifying the prints completely and filing them individually is an item of considerable expense, and it is believed that equal results can be obtained at much less cost through use of the filing system which is to be described.

Types of Crime Represented

A single fingerprint file must be maintained on a selective basis in order to keep it to a workable size. This may present no problem in a small bureau. The file should be limited to types of crime in which latent prints are most often developed. The FBI file includes the fingerprints of persons known to engage in the crimes of bank robbery, bank burglary, extortion and kidnapping. Consideration is also given to the inclusion of persons engaging in armed robbery, auto theft, and sneak thievery of a major nature and notorious gangsters. Information concerning their criminal activity is obtained from a perusal of available identification records, a continuous check of current fingerprint cards showing arrests for the offenses cited, and from reports made by the FBI field offices. Offenses involving a violation of a technical nature are ignored in making a selection for the file.

Indexing

In placing fingerprints in the file, the clearest available set of the individual is selected. A single fingerprint or "S" number is assigned to the prints of each person as they are entered beginning "S–1," "S–2," "S–3," etc.

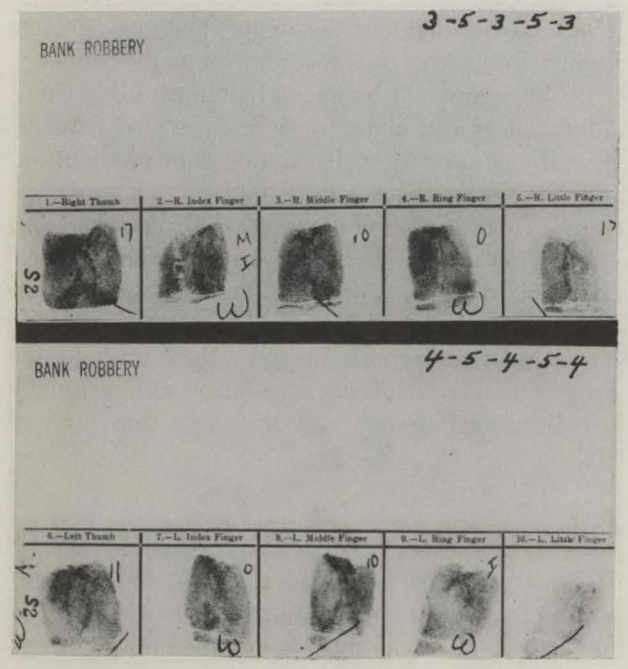
This "S" number is placed in the right and left thumb blocks of the fingerprint card chosen for entry. The fingerprint side of the card is then photographed. If a duplicate set of the person's prints is available, photographing is unnecessary, and the card itself may be entered in the file.

A 3 by 5 index card is prepared at this time bearing the person's "S" number, name, FBI or arrest number and the type of crime in which the person specializes. The single fingerprint classification is added when the prints are classified.

The index cards are filed by "S" numbers, their

sole purpose being to enable one to find the individual's prints either in the single fingerprint file or ten-finger file. They also provide a ready count of the number of persons in the file.

The two strips of prints representing the fingers of the right and left hands are then cut from the photograph of the fingerprint card. It should be noted that the 10 prints are not cut apart individually, only as strips of the left- and right-hand fingers. Each strip is then glued to the lower half of a plain 4 by 8 card for placement in the file. The type of crime with which the individual is identified is placed in the upper left-hand corner of the 4 by 8 card and the single fingerprint classification of the five fingers in the upper right-hand corner. Left- and right-hand cards are easily distinguished by the numbers or designations of the fingers appearing in the photograph.



A set of prints mounted and classified for entry in the file.

Single Fingerprint Classification

The following classification system has been adopted:

0—amputated finger.
1—arch pattern.
2—tented arch.
3—right slope loop.
4—left slope loop.
5—plain whorl or central pocket loop.
6—double loop.
7—accidental.
8—scarred or mutilated patterns.

All five fingers appearing on the card are classified in sequence, starting with the thumb (right and left hands appear on different cards), and the classification is placed in the upper right-hand corner of the card. For example, a hand containing five arch patterns would be classified 1–1–1–1–1 and a hand having five whorl patterns would be classified as 5–5–5–5–5. Subclassifications may be added if and when needed.

In determining the pattern types the definitions of the patterns set out in the FBI publication, Classification of Fingerprints, are adhered to. The designations right slope and left slope are applied to loops because it is not possible to classify a print as radial or ulnar unless it is known in which hand the print occurs. The single fingerprint classification "3" denotes an ulnar loop in the right hand or a radial loop in the left hand. Similarly, "4" represents an ulnar loop in the left hand or a radial loop in the right hand.

Due to the fact that it is often not possible to distinguish whorls from central pocket loops in fragmentary prints, these patterns are grouped together as "5."

To be classified as "8" the print must be scarred or mutilated so as to prevent determination of the pattern type.

After classifying the 10 fingers by this single fingerprint system the classification is added to the 3 by 5 index card bearing the person's name and "S" number.

S-2 Robbery
Name_____ 3-5-3-5-3
FBI No._____ 4-5-4-5-4

A 3 by 5 index card is prepared for each file entry.

Filing

Prints are segregated first by crime types. The categories used by the FBI are bank robbery, bank burglary, extortion, kidnaping, and general, the "general" group comprising the prints of persons who do not fall into the previous four groups.

Within the crime types, the prints are segregated by hands, right-hand prints being filed first. Within the hand group the filing is strictly a numerical sequence beginning 00000, 00001, 00002, and continuing through 88888.

Advantages and Remarks

It is not claimed that more prints can be searched in this file but a file of this type has several advantages over a single fingerprint file in which the 10 prints are completely subclassified and filed on individual cards. The most important item is the amount of time saved in placing a set of prints in the file. A set of prints may be placed in the file by this method in a small fraction of the time required to place the prints in the file individually.

Having the five fingers of the hand on a single card greatly facilitates the comparison of prints having adjacent impressions, since the adjacent prints can be constantly used to eliminate prints having blurred areas or a few common characteristics.

Comparing a latent with several prints of the same type occurring in one hand is also a time-saving factor in this type of file, since it requires the scanning of a single card rather than the removal of several individual cards from the file for this purpose.

Photographing is preferable to photostating for setting up a file. Many photostats are blurred or show poor ridge detail and lose contrast as they age.

Obviously prints of persons no longer considered criminally active and the prints of deceased persons should be removed from the file.

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Latent Prints Trip Burglar

On April 17, 1950, the Identification Bureau of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Sheriff's Office, White Plains, N. Y., received a request for assistance in photographing and lifting latent prints found on the cash register of a garage which had been burglarized.

Deputies Anthony L. Califana and Joseph Swartz of the Identification Bureau were met by a detective of the Dobbs Ferry Police Department who showed the identification officers the broken rear window, a cigarette machine which had been broken open, a soda machine and the cash register which had been ripped open. Sixty-odd dollars had been stolen. Investigating officers already had dusted latent fingerprints on the cash register.

Deputy Califana photographed and lifted the fingerprints on the cash register, then photographed the lifts and reversed the negatives before printing them. These were enlarged and numerous comparisons were made without an identification being effected.

Everyone who had access to the cash register previously had been fingerprinted and their prints were checked with the latents to eliminate the fingerprints of owner and employees.

On a Saturday morning in July 1950, Deputy Califana studied the latent prints and decided to make a search of the active files of inmates in the jail, as well as those out on bail. After a check of approximately 50 sets of prints, the officer found one that looked similar. He immediately made a comparison and effected a definite identification with one of the latent prints found on the cash register.

The officer had the jail inmate brought in for questioning in the presence of another deputy. At first the man denied having broken into the garage. An 8 by 10 copy of the latent print found on the cash register and a copy of the rolled impression of the suspect's own right thumb were shown the man. He was asked if they were not identical. The suspect remained silent for a minute or so, then stated that he had broken into the garage. On the following Monday he signed a statement telling of his actions in connection with the burglary.

Prior to his entering the Identification Bureau, Deputy Califana had no knowledge of fingerprints or photography. He secured the booklet Classification of Fingerprints and other literature on the subject and in October of 1949 attended a week-long fingerprint school conducted by FBI agents in White Plains. Deputy Califana learned to utilize a camera in police work in two 5-day schools, one in basic and the other in advanced photography.

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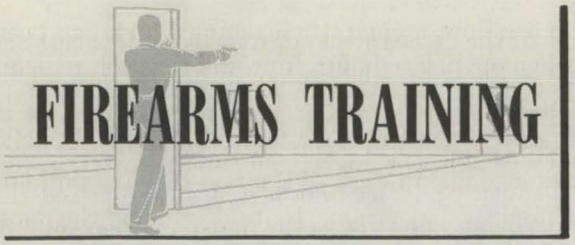
MICROSCOPE

The human eye cannot distinguish between two points lying less than 1/250 of an inch apart. But an electron microscope of the type used in the FBI Laboratory can deliver a magnification of 100,000 times.



Marksmanship Encouraged by River Forest P. D.

Results

Consistent top ranking in firearms competition and construction of an excellent indoor pistol range by its own personnel have been achieved by the River Forest, Ill., Police Department.

Winners

Chief Carl W. Soderlin developed the training program which has made skilled shooters of his officers who prior to joining the force were untrained in the use of firearms. Pistol teams of the River Forest Police Department, which total 21 men, have won every event in which they have participated in recent years. In addition, the men themselves have constructed all of their own range facilities since 1929, when firearms training was first begun by Chief Soderlin.

Chief Carl W. Soderlin at the control console on the indoor pistol range.

Incentive Pay

Until 1935 River Forest Police Department firearms activity was limited to an annual pistol tournament in which officers competed for a cup awarded on the basis of scores fired on a slow fire course only. Then, as now, Chief Soderlin believed that an officer's firearms are his tools and, like the craftsman, he must be able to use them effectively. He noted that officers would neglect practicing until shortly before the yearly event. To achieve year-round proficiency, a compulsory firearms training program was established by Chief Soderlin in 1935 which incorporated an incentive pay feature based on the system of giving additional pay for ability in the use of firearms.

This program remains essentially the same today. Officers are required to shoot monthly and are rated on the basis of their scores as master, expert, sharpshooter, or marksman. Extra pay for these ratings, respectively, amounts to 7, 5, 3, and 2 dollars per month. Approximately one-half of the men of the department qualify for extra pay on this basis, and each month the shooters' paychecks reflect any change in proficiency.

Keen Interest

Chief Soderlin, who posts the monthly scores together with the average scores of the previous year on the squad room bulletin board, states, "Our men watch these scores like baseball players do their batting averages." The men have been divided into two teams on the basis of recorded averages and these groups fire in competition with each other during the monthly shoots.

Trophies

The department has collected a quantity of trophies in competition. In addition to winning various invitational tourneys, the River Forest marksmen have, since 1948, consistently won

semiannual matches sponsored by the Illinois Police Association.

On April 11 and 12, 1951, River Forest police teams took first and third places in the matches of the Illinois Police Association. Twenty-eight teams were entered in this meet, including River Forest's usually formidable rivals, the Chicago and Chicago Park District Police Departments.

Teams

Before each meet, teams are selected on the basis of average scores fired during the last 6 months at regular firearms training sessions. More than one team is entered and the rosters for the tournament shoots reflect frequent changes which point up the narrow gap between the highest and lowest scores among department personnel.

One of the department teams which has won first place honors is composed of (left to right) Sgt. Orlow Stensby, Chief Carl W. Soderlin, Lt. Joseph Welch (wearing his former sergeant's stripes) and Officer Ralph Marsh.

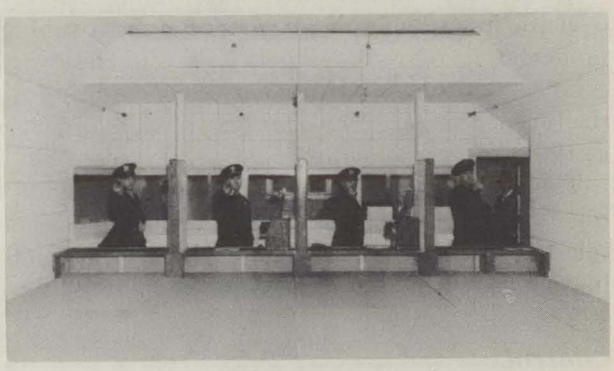
Officers of the River Forest Police Department attribute much of their success in firearms matters to the leadership of Chief Soderlin. They refer to his successful attempts to achieve cooperative relationships with the citizens of River Forest, who, through their municipal officials, have afforded the police department the aid necessary for programs of improvement. Shooting schedules during duty hours, provisions for supplying ammunition, and other objectives have been accomplished through the diligent efforts of the department head.

Chief Soderlin credits the firearms training program with materially contributing to the over-all efficiency and morale of his department. Members of the department constructed at low cost one of the finest possible indoor pistol ranges. This evidence of departmental industry and interest in connection with firearms training is all the more commendable in view of the fact that the builders themselves have come to rank among the most skillful shooters in law enforcement.

Firearms Ranges

The department's indoor pistol range was designed and constructed by officers of the department to incorporate a number of ideas. The range was completed in November 1948, at a total cost of approximately $2,400. This sum was expended for materials. Building space and the labor involved were furnished free of charge. Experts who have inspected the features of this range, including the lighting and the completely automatic target systems, estimate the value of the range is between 16 and 17 thousand dollars.

Twelve officers of the River Forest Police Department with a display of trophies won in firearms competition.



On the line with guns pointed down range are four officers of the River Forest, Ill., Police Department. Lt. Joseph Welch (second from left) is co-holder of the world's championship in time fire.

City Officials Cooperate

Early in 1948 Chief Soderlin, who had been seeking an indoor range site, noted that the street department of his municipality was constructing a garage near the police department. The just completed foundation indicated that it was to be a long, narrow building, and Chief Soderlin recognized its adaptability for range purposes. Working with cooperative city officials, a minor architectural change in the roof design was effected, and without additional cost the building was completed with the upper portion of the structure allocated to the police department for use as a range.

Construction

Actual building of the range was primarily performed by Lt. Leslie A. Watson, Officer Charles W. Broehl, now retired, and Communications Officer William K. Ingle.

The ceiling and walls of the 80- by 32-foot loft are covered with acoustical tile which provides a high degree of sound absorption. Extending out 10 feet from the four firing positions and 7 feet from the targets is one-half inch boiler plate covering floors, walls, and ceiling. The angled, steel backstop behind the targets deflects bullets into a sand pile at its base.

The nonglare lighting is provided by concealed fluorescent installations throughout the building. The ceiling slopes downward toward the targets, and four banks of lights are recessed in the ceiling. In the floor, just beneath the targets, are three continuous rows of 40-watt fluorescent tubing extending the width of the range. The four banks of ceiling lights regularly progress from a single row of continuous 40-watt tubing directly over the firing line to four rows of 40-watt tubing immediately above the targets. Careful tests were conducted to make ceiling and floor lighting at the targets converge without glare. Side lighting at the targets was omitted.

The observation room is separated from the firing line by heavy plate glass. The control console from which the rangemaster directs the shooting is located in the observation room.

Control

The intricate electrical system devised and installed by Officer William K. Ingle has operated without breakdown since its completion. Built with the idea of reducing the human factor as much as possible, the control console provides three functions: housing for the public address system; control of the overhead traveling target carrier; and timing of the targets and sequences in various stages of fire.

Targets

The target carrier is built of aluminum and weighs only 20 pounds. The depression of a button on the control console permits the target to advance and automatically stop at the point of fire. Powered by a repulsion-induction motor adapted for use in an electrical system of this type, the target carrier returns to the firing line upon again depressing the same button.

The timing of the targets is controlled by a synchronous motor which is employed to permit a predetermined time to elapse, following the depression of a timing switch, between the automatic presentation and subsequent disappearance of the target. The targets, which are placed at right angles to the shooters, are constructed to turn and become fully exposed quickly. It is possible to adjust the timing device, thus permitting "alibis" to be shot where only a portion of a stage of fire is to be timed.

Other Features

The range, including the observation room, is air-conditioned, and rock-wool batts behind the ceiling and inside walls add further to summer and winter comfort.

An important adjunct to the range is the small radio receiver and transmitter installed in one corner of the observation room. Controlled by the building light switch, the radio units are immediately placed in operation when the shooter enters the range, permitting him to be in instant contact with the department and available for other duty.

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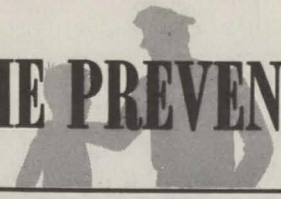
INKS

Age of ink writing on a suspect document is a question frequently asked of the FBI Laboratory. Although examination of the specimen does not usually make it possible to state the exact age, a check against established standards results in a comparatively accurate estimate.

CRIME PREVENTION



Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League Serves Youth

Plan Conceived

Immediately after taking the oath of office as sheriff of East Baton Rouge Parish, La., in June 1948, Bryan Clemmons began gathering information pertaining to juvenile programs from other law enforcement agencies. His experience as a police officer with the Baton Rouge, La., Police Department and later as a special investigator with the office of the district attorney, East Baton Rouge Parish, revealed to Mr. Clemmons the need for a progressive juvenile program in his community. The arrest of eight boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years who were operating as a gang of petty thieves emphasized this need more fully. With the approval of the district attorney and the district judge, Mr. Clemmons assumed personal responsibility for these boys and several nights a week held informal sessions with them in his office.

Organization

Sheriff Clemmons made personal visits to various law enforcement organizations throughout the country with a view to setting up a juvenile program of his own.

He then drew up a plan of organization and presented it to parent-teacher associations, schools, churches, youth organizations, the local bar association, the chamber of commerce and the Inter-Civic Club Council.

With the enthusiastic approval and support of these organizations, the first organizational meeting of the East Baton Rouge Parish Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League was held in July of 1949. A class of 75 boys between the ages of 12 and 17 were in attendance.

Rules and Regulations

At the first meeting the boys were given a manual of rules and regulations and a schedule for the classes to be held during their training period.

The rules and regulations which the boys were to follow were:

1. The primary purpose of organizing and maintaining a Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League of East Baton Rouge Parish shall be to preserve the peace, protect life and property, prevent the commission of crime, to build character and promote good fellowship.

2. It shall be the duty of all members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League to promote good conduct, good sportsmanship, traffic safety, and good morals in their community.

3. Upon the zeal, loyalty, good judgment and good conduct of each member will depend the success of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League.

4. You have been appointed and have assumed the responsibility of an office; do not forget your character is your capital. Deal honestly with all persons and hold your word sacred, no matter where, when or to whom given. Make yourself useful and aid all citizens in their lawful pursuits, and try at all times to merit the good will of all citizens.

5. Be prompt and courteous at all times, and endeavor to make yourself a leader in your community.

6. All members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League will be required to cooperate to the fullest extent with superior officers, the sheriff, the instructors, the advisory board and the sponsors committee.

7. All members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League must be willing at all times to assume any and all responsibilities assigned to them by their superior officers.

8. Members shall be subject to dismissal for any violation of the following rules:

(a) Willful disobedience of any order issued to him by any superior officer in the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League.

(b) For willfully neglecting to attend regular meetings.

(c) For persistent truancy from home or school.

(d) For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

(e) For conduct tending to cause disorder in the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League.

9. All members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League must endeavor to attain some special skill or goal in one of the activities of the League.

10. All members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League will be responsible for the upkeep and cleanliness of the Junior Deputy Headquarters.

11. All members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League will be required to keep their persons and any equipment which may be issued to them in a strictly neat condition and in perfect order and repair.

12. Badges will be awarded at the end of the 60-day term on the following basis:

(a) Regular attendance.
(b) Special skill or goal attained.
(c) General attitude toward being a Junior Deputy Sheriff.
(d) Good behavior.
(e) Interest.
(f) Cooperation.
(g) Responsibility.
(h) Loyalty.
(i) Honesty.
(j) Discretion.
(k) Dependability.

13. All Junior Deputies when attending meetings or on duty shall wear the official badge on the outside of the outermost garment over the left breast.

14. All Junior Deputies will be furnished with a copy of the rules, regulations and instructions, and shall make themselves perfectly familiar with its contents.

15. Respect to superior officers, courtesy and fair play is absolutely necessary to the discipline and the efficiency of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League and must be maintained at all times.

16. Any complaint by any member of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League, or any charge against any member placed by a superior officer, shall be presented in writing to the sheriff. The full name, rank and badge number shall accompany such reports.

17. Any member of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League upon dismissal or resignation from the League will immediately turn over to the officer in charge all equipment issued to him by the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League.

18. No member at any time shall wear his badge except at regular stated meetings or except when he is called out on a special meeting or special assignment.

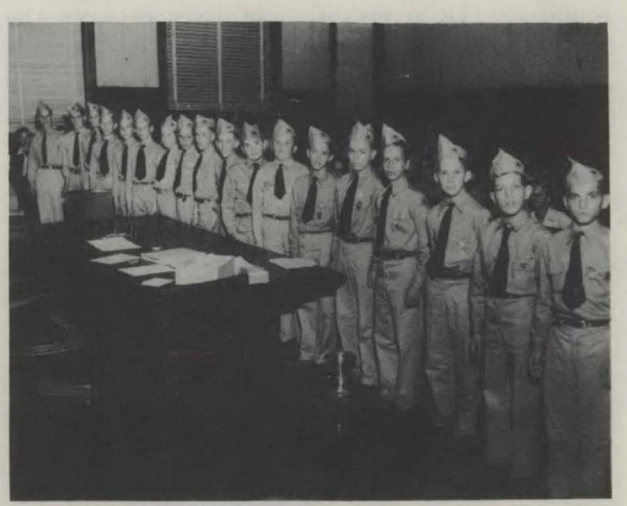
Curriculum

A typical class curriculum consists of instruction in crime detection, government and citizenship, civic responsibility, juvenile court proceedings, the FBI, choice of a career, safety education and survival, firearms, swimming and lifesaving, fingerprinting, photography, boxing and judo. In addition to these courses, actual case histories are reviewed.

Sheriff Bryan Clemmons shows junior deputies how to take fingerprints.

Training's End

At the end of their training period, which usually lasts between 60 and 90 days, the boys are given an examination and, on the basis of attendance, attitude, and achievement, they are commissioned as junior deputy sheriffs and are allowed to wear their badges and uniforms. The uniform consists of khaki shirt and trousers, black tie, and overseas cap. The junior deputy emblem is worn on the shirt and cap. Upon completion of their training and commissions as junior deputies, the boys are given assignments as ushers at football games, boxing matches, fairs, and circuses. They also assist local civic organizations with charitable drives.



Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League, East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

No Police Work

A junior deputy sheriff is not allowed to do any police work but is instructed to report violations to the proper persons. In some instances, junior deputies have been helpful to the sheriff's office in actual criminal cases. In one such specific instance, a valuable collection of firearms was stolen from a private residence and, in examining the evidence at the scene of the crime, Sheriff Clemmons concluded that the theft was apparently the work of juveniles. Picking three junior deputies who lived in that section of town, Sheriff Clemmons briefed them on the case and instructed them to report to him any indication of the stolen

firearms being in the possession of juveniles. Through information furnished by the junior deputies, the guns were recovered and five teenage boys were stopped early in their careers of contemplated crime and are now enrolled as members of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' League.

Cooperation

The league is administered by a supervisory board consisting of local civic leaders and is under the direction of Boxing Coach James T. Owen. Further cooperation is given by other law-enforcement agencies and the facilities of an indoor target range and indoor swimming pool are available at Louisiana State University. The headquarters for the league in the basement of the East Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse is equipped with a library, ping-pong table, radio, and dart board. The use of these recreational facilities is encouraged and they are readily available. An interest in hobbies is promoted by the instructors. During the summer months, the boys collect wrecked bicycles and usable parts and, after repairs have been made, the bicycles are presented to local orphanages at Christmas time.

Results

Starting with an ambition to initiate a juvenile program, Sheriff Clemmons has developed his idea into a plan of action which has resulted in a decrease in juvenile crime.

X-ray Technique

(*Continued from page 6*)

in the possession of the suspect was similar to that removed from the Government reservation. Both samples were painted with a chalky textured yellow finish. Spectrophotometric reflection curves indicated that the yellow finish of both specimens was similar in color. When they were compared spectrographically they were found to contain the same chemical elements in similar proportions. Through the use of the X-ray diffraction spectrometer it was determined that both specimens contained a crystalline compound known as manganocalite.

As new instruments are developed, the FBI Laboratory considers the potentialities of each to determine whether or not they may be adopted for use in crime detection. Through science, the vision of law enforcement is being ever expanded!

Laundry Mark File

(*Continued from page 3*)

in question were from a laundry located at Fort Meade, Md. The FBI was contacted and it was determined that the clothing had been stolen from the Fort Meade laundry. Positive identification of the clothing was made by the owner. The two men were tried in Federal court for committing a burglary on a Government reservation, found guilty and given jail sentences.

On January 12, 1947, a Baltimore police officer was shot to death by a man who later was killed by the police of the northwestern district in a gun battle. The man was tentatively identified and his clothing was submitted to Sergeant Nelligan. From laundry marks found on the clothing an address was obtained. His former address in Norfolk, Va., was also ascertained and a positive identification effected.

On February 18, 1947, an abandoned automobile was recovered by the Baltimore Police Department Auto Squad, and in the trunk of the car was found some abandoned clothing. An examination of the cleaning marks on the clothing by Sergeant Nelligan resulted in tracing the owner of the clothing who was arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to serve time in Maryland Penitentiary for car theft.

FBI Invisible Laundry Mark File

As indicated above, the experience of Sergeant Nelligan illustrates the potential value of visible laundry and cleaning mark files maintained by local law-enforcement agencies.

With respect to invisible laundry and cleaning marks, the FBI Laboratory maintains a national reference file of such marks. Upon receipt of appropriate requests from law-enforcement agencies, examinations will be conducted of evidence for the purpose of identifying the laundries or cleaning establishments utilizing invisible marks placed on various material.

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LARCENY COMES FIRST

Reports received by the FBI from police in 359 cities having over 25,000 population during 1950 show that the larceny classification was the largest single group of offenses. In 38.7 percent of all the larcenies reported, something was stolen from an automobile. Bicycle thefts totaled 15 percent of larceny offenses.

Dayton Has New Look In Traffic

Reflector-Type Gauntlets

The police department, Dayton, Ohio, under Matthew C. Kirkpatrick, chief of police, recently adopted a reflector-type gauntlet for officers whose duties include the manual direction of traffic. The gauntlets, which cost approximately $4.50 per pair, are placed in district sergeants' cars and are issued to police officers on night traffic duty as a matter of protection to the officers and to provide a better means of directing traffic.

Chief Kirkpatrick said:

We have had, in the past, officers injured as a result of being struck by automobiles when they were on night traffic duty in a particularly dark portion of a street. Our attempts to secure some type of reflectorized protection for the officers revealed that very little equipment is available that is of sufficient size to be of much value, hence we felt it necessary to design our own gauntlet. It extends approximately halfway between the wrist and elbow as well as covering the entire hand. This results in a sufficient amount of material to provide a great deal of reflection from approaching headlights.

Reflecting gauntlets worn by Dayton's police officers.

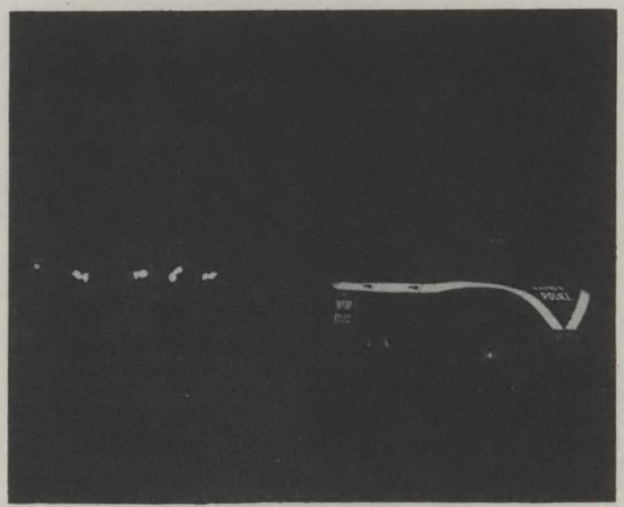
Used on Cruisers

Chief Kirkpatrick mentioned a second innovation:

During the fall of 1949, all of our police cruisers used in the patrol and traffic sections were painted blue and trimmed in reflecting material. A 4-inch strip is used from the point on the hood around the top of the body just underneath the windows to a point at the bottom of the trunk lid. Another 4-inch strip is used from the back of the front fender to the front of the back fender at the bottom of the body. The words Dayton Police in 4-inch gold reflecting letters are placed on either side of the cruiser on the front above the windshield and on the trunk lid. We have had considerable comment about the standard markings of all cruisers which enable the public at a glance to recognize a machine as a police car. This, we believe, has a deterring effect on all types of violations, both traffic and criminal. In addition, it erases from the mind of the public any idea they may have about police officers hiding and attempting to trap them, especially in traffic violations, and makes the public conscious of the fact that they do have police cruisers in their neighborhood because the cars are so easily recognized. We have had many comments to the effect that there are many more cruisers on the street, primarily from the fact that when a police car is now seen, it is immediately recognized, whereas prior to this distinctive marking the public failed to recognize the police cars as such. During the war period, of course, all types and colors of cars were obtained for police services and the only distinguishing mark was a plate on the hood of the cruiser.

Traffic Signal Lights

Prior to December 15, 1947, standard red, amber, and green lenses with no pedestrian control were



Reflecting material on police cars and gauntlets shows up in the dark.

utilized in Dayton. On that date the present traffic signal control system was placed in operation. The new and more flexible system includes a separate period for right-turn movements, along with left-turn and through traffic as well as a period for pedestrian movement prior to the use of the right turn green arrow. The pedestrian control ordinance which prohibits pedestrians from crossing except at intersections is rigidly enforced. "Walk" and "Don't Walk" signals in the new system simplify the handling of pedestrian movements.

The new signal system includes separate controls at each intersection. Such individual controls permit use of virtually any type of additional equipment which might be installed in the future.

Traffic Violation Records

The police department has obtained special machines for use in sorting traffic tickets, and maintaining traffic records. IBM cards are prepared for all traffic tickets. This system was described in the April 1951, issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*

Safety Education

Since September 1950, the high schools of Dayton have required all students to take a course in the operation of automobiles. While the course, which runs for a half term and for which credit is given, is sponsored by and under the direction of the police department, it is directly under the supervision of the supervisor of safety education for the board of education. A cutaway chassis and three dual-control driver training cars have been obtained for use in the project. To assist in this important program, Dayton automobile dealers have made available to the board of education a number of automobiles.

Washington State Training Academy

The Washington Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington State Sheriffs' Association, and the FBI have formed a committee on police training which has established a school formally known as the Basic Law Enforcement Training School, patterned after the FBI National Academy. The sixth session was completed on September 21, 1951, and there are now 172 graduates, 145 of whom are still engaged in law enforcement in the State. Twice each year approximately 30 names are added to this ever-growing list.

An invitation is extended to every chief and sheriff in the State and they in turn nominate the officers from their departments to attend. Officers attending the academy are able to sleep and eat army style for $1.05 per day. In some instances the departments pay these living costs. In other situations the officers themselves pay this charge.

Curriculum

Each session is 2 weeks in length, during which time over 100 hours of law-enforcement training are provided. This does not include the midnight oil spent on notebooks after the formal training of the day. Outdoor crime scenes, traffic problems, and 2 days of firearms are provided in the curriculum which also includes courses in fingerprinting, laws of arrest, laboratory aids, confessions, and signed statements. Instruction is given by special agents of the FBI.

Diplomas

The men receive a special diploma bearing the seals of the State Sheriffs' Association and the State Chiefs of Police Association, and signed by the president of each organization certifying to the attendance of the officer and the number of hours of instruction.

The school is growing in popularity and the most difficult problem now is to keep the classes sufficiently small to insure that each officer receives the individual instruction and attention to which he is entitled.

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TOOLMARKS

Every tool has individual characteristics. When a tool is used, it generally leaves distinctive markings which can be identified in the Laboratory. It is possible to identify chisels, pliers, pinch bars, hammers, wrenches, axes, and many other tools by comparing objects with which they may have come in forcible contact with test marks made with the suspected tools. Toolmark examinations cover a broad field, but are particularly applicable in burglary cases.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tattoo Aids In Identifying Murder Victim

Introduction

In the course of a vacation trip during August 1950, an FBI agent and his wife halted at the El Capitan Cafe in Hawthorne, Nev. A short, dark, rather heavy-set woman in the conventional white short-sleeved waitress uniform served their breakfast.

The agent noticed that the waitress had two small, pale blue tattoos, about the size of a silver dollar, on each of her outer forearms. Thinking that possibly his wife had never seen a woman with tattoos, the agent called her attention to the tattoos and then put the incident out of his mind.

Later, on September 19, 1950, this man and a second special agent were in Salt Lake City, Utah, preparing to board the train for Reno, Nev., at 11:30 p. m. En route to the depot, one of the men purchased a magazine. After thumbing through it idly, he made the casual observation that it carried an article about a tattooed man. The other agent mentioned that a few weeks earlier he had observed tattoos on the arms of a waitress in Hawthorne, Nev. At the time it had seemed unusual to him. The conversation drifted away from the subject.

Discovery of Murder Victim

Early the next afternoon the duties of the second agent required his presence at the Reno Police Department. In the course of conversation, officers informed him that the Washoe County sheriff's office had called for assistance in attempting to identify the garrotted body of a woman, which had been discovered hardly 2 hours earlier on a sandbar in the Truckee River near the Glendale Bridge at Sparks, Nev. Detectives mentioned that the murdered woman had tattoos on her arms. The agent, recalling his conversation of the previous evening, promptly informed the detective that his fellow agent had mentioned seeing a woman in Hawthorne, Nev., who had tattoos on her arms.

Identification Problem

Events followed in rapid succession. Captain of Detectives Joseph Kirkley of the Reno Police Department, after hearing the description of the waitress at Hawthorne, as furnished by the first agent, asked the latter to view the body at the mortuary inasmuch as efforts of both the Washoe County sheriff's office and the Reno Police Department to identify it had been unsuccessful up to that time.

The agent was not able to commit himself to a positive identification that the body was that of the waitress at Hawthorne because of the condition of the face and the lapse of time. However, the height, build, color of hair and the tattoos on each forearm of the body, were so similar to those of the waitress in question that Deputy Sheriff Jack Goss, who was in charge of the investigation, determined to pursue the Hawthorne, Nev., angle.

Several "positive" identifications of the body as other persons were later proved to be incorrect, and Sheriff Ray J. Root and Deputy Sheriff Jack Goss subsequently advised that on the afternoon of September 20, 1950, the body was identified beyond question as that of the waitress seen by the FBI agent at Hawthorne, Nev.

The Suspect

The dead woman's husband, soon suspected of committing the murder, was taken into custody within 6 hours after the time of discovery of the body.

Later, Deputy Goss advised that his investigation at Hawthorne and Babbitt, Nev., in conjunction with Sheriff Frank J. Mulholland of Mineral County, indicated that the brutally murdered victim had been beaten and garrotted with an electric cord at her residence in Babbitt, Nev. In view of the fact that the latter town site is on a Government reservation, the two FBI agents proceeded immediately to Hawthorne. After viewing the results of the murderer's efforts to wipe the

blood-drenched floor, the window drapes and bedspread with which the victim's body had been wrapped, and the gory mattress pad in the turtle back of his old coupe, they listened to the suspect's story.

The Confession

Detached, calm and impersonal, the man confessed that he had struck his wife about the head and face until she was insensible. He then choked her with an electric cord until all visible signs of life had vanished. Relating that he had waited until the early morning hours when all the neighbors had gone to sleep, the man said he had placed his wife's body in his car, slept that night, and the next morning had driven as usual to his work leaving the car containing his wife's body in the space where he regularly parked it.

After work, he returned in his car to his home, then went to the Hawthorne Cafe for dinner. That evening he drove his car 130 or more miles to the Glendale Bridge over the Truckee River, stopped on the bridge, extinguished the lights and dropped the body silently into the river. Reentering the car, he drove to Reno, preparing his alibi as he went.

The killer was tried at Hawthorne, Nev., for the murder of his wife. Convicted of second degree murder, he was sentenced to from 10 years to life imprisonment on March 10, 1951.

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Bookie Cipher

Local officers in Boston, Mass., raided the suite occupied by a suspect bookmaker. Along with racing forms and racing magazines, there was found a pocket notebook containing handwritten symbols somewhat resembling letters of the Greek alphabet.

The suspect advised that he was not a bookie but was attempting to work out a kind of system for "beating the horses." He explained the symbols in the notebook by the fact that he was "a student of the classic languages."

Other persons were informed by the subject that law enforcement agencies were incapable of deciphering his code, and until they did he was going to continue to book horses.

In order to prosecute the case successfully, it was necessary for local authorities to establish that material confiscated in the raid was an "apparatus for the registering of bets on the speed of a beast, to wit, a horse," under the provisions of the State laws.

The pages of scrambled Greek symbols were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for decoding. The laboratory's cryptanalysis unit within a short time was able to solve and interpret the mystery. It was determined that the symbols represented the recording of horse race wagers and also a number pool lottery.

For example, one line of the cipher read:

$$\omega\rho\nu \quad \mu\mu\phi \quad \theta\phi\phi$$

This was found to be a notation that "On October 31, 1950, $1.00 was wagered to place on Horse No. 2, 'Picador,' running in the fifth race," at a well-known track, and that $2.20 was won by the bettor.

Another cipher notation read:

$$\Delta\pi \quad \phi\pi o\rho \quad \div [\div]$$

This entry was to the effect that "On December 4, 1950, 25¢ straight and 25¢ 'boxed' were wagered on the number 2403."

On January 6, 1951, a cryptanalyst from the FBI Laboratory appeared as a witness at the subject's trial. The cryptanalyst explained the cipher in complete detail. The bookie was found guilty on two counts involving registering bets and setting up and promoting a lottery.

Notice

The FBI receives numerous requests from law enforcement officers who wish to receive the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin regularly. Every effort is made to honor these requests in order that this service may be made available to the greatest possible number of members of the law enforcement profession.

Distribution of the Bulletin, however, must be made in accordance with budgetary limitations. It is therefore suggested that when officers discontinue their law enforcement duties, or no longer desire to receive the Bulletin, immediate notice be given to the FBI, in order that our records may be adjusted accordingly. This will permit distribution of the Bulletin to other officers.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Career Devoted to Identification

On June 26, 1949, Emmett A. Evans, now Chief Identification Inspector of the Police Bureau of Identification for Chicago, Ill., was scheduled for retirement. On that date, Mr. Evans submitted his resignation in accordance with the rules and regulations concerning retirement from his position. Immediately upon receipt of Mr. Evans' resignation official action was taken to reappoint him chief inspector of the Police Bureau of Identification, and the captain is presently functioning in that position. Mr. Evans has served 46 years in the Bureau of Identification of the Chicago Police Department.

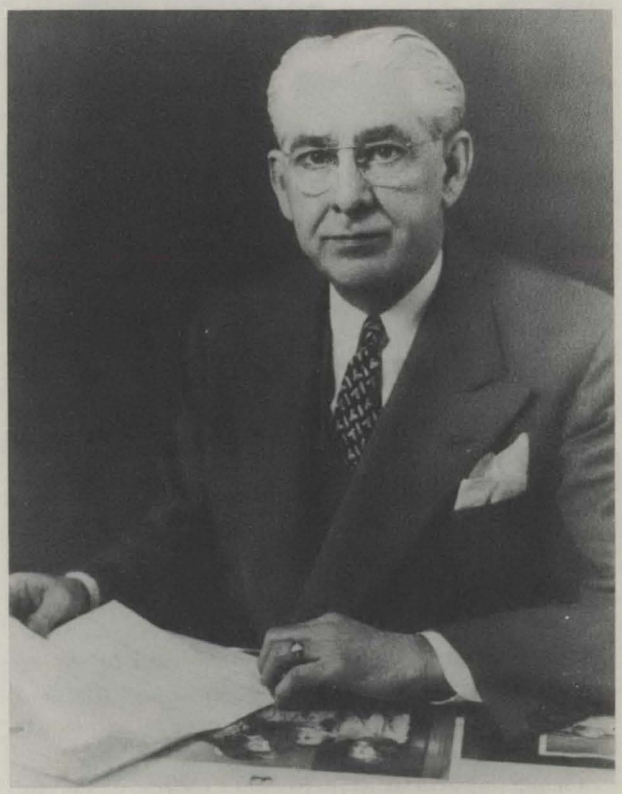
Introduction to Identification Work

Capt. Michael P. Evans, deceased, formerly head of the Identification Bureau of the Chicago Police Department, was the father of Mr. Emmett Evans and an older brother, Edward. Both sons became criminologists through the instructions and teachings of their father. The elder Evans was a pioneer in identification procedures in the United States and established the first Chicago Identification Bureau about 2 years before Capt. Emmett Evans was born.

At St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, at the site of the World's Fair, one of the exhibits involved a series of lectures on fingerprinting by an inspector from London's Scotland Yard. Since Capt. Michael Evans was unable to attend, he sent his son, Emmett, then 18 years of age, to represent him at this exhibit. Inspector Evans advises that he returned from St. Louis with a glowing report concerning fingerprinting and assisted his father in establishing in Chicago, on New Year's Day 1905, the first fingerprint section in the Chicago Police Department, this being the first such section established in any police department in the United States.

Beginning of a Career

About 3 months later, or on March 31, 1905, Inspector Evans joined the Chicago Police Department and was immediately assigned to his father's staff. The inspector's brother, Edward, in the meantime had joined the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, which in 1924, along with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, contributed a nucleus of records to the Identification Division of the FBI. Emmett Evans' father died on October 7, 1931, and it was at that time that the son, who had the title of assistant chief inspector, succeeded him as chief inspector of the Police Bureau of Identification of the Chicago Police Department. As chief inspector, Captain Evans has served 20 years with the Chicago Police Department.



Chief Identification Inspector Emmett A. Evans.

Emmett Evans praises his aides highly, stating, "I've been very fortunate in the men I have worked with. Not one of them has been assigned to the Bureau of Identification of the

Chicago Police Department who has not been specifically requested." Inspector Evans further states that the work in the Bureau of Identification requires experts. A man must have ambition for it, he must have abundant patience and regard for minute detail.

Growth of the Bureau of Identification

In the further establishment of the Bureau of Identification, the inspector states that at the start the Bureau was a one-man establishment. Today it occupies the entire fifth floor of the Chicago Police Headquarters, at 1121 South State Street. The bureau presently contains fingerprints of about 1,465,000 subjects and Inspector Evans has started a special file in which all latent prints in unsolved crimes are being classified for comparison with prints of every suspect who passes through the Chicago Bureau of Identification.

Inspector Evans states further that he believes the day will come when all persons will be fingerprinted according to law, of which he is heartily in favor. As an example of this, the inspector states that during the year 1948 the Bureau of Identification of the Chicago Police Department established identification of 124 dead persons, adding that if these persons had not been fingerprinted during their lives it is highly improbable that any of them could have been identified in death.

Captain Barton, Indiana State Police

Capt. John J. Barton, veteran officer of the Indiana State Police and head of the department's investigative division, has watched the crime picture in his State change completely.

From 1927 through 1934, bank robberies in Indiana averaged 25 annually. The peak years were 1930 and 1933, with 35 bank holdups occurring each year. The change came in the mid-thirties. From 1935 until the present, bank robberies in the Hoosier State have averaged less than 3 a year.

Armed bank robbery is no longer a lucrative trade in Indiana. The day of the Dillinger, Brady, and similarly organized bands of criminals has passed. Practically every bank holdup attempt now may be traced to a lone amateur in desperate financial straits.

Capt. John J. Barton

Captain Barton attributes the fading of the criminal gangs to the continuous pressure exerted by law enforcement organizations through the years.

"The united front presented by city, county, state, and federal officers, and supported by the other legal processes and the public, is the reason why the old gangs broke up," Captain Barton said recently. "This enforcement 'team' not only accomplishes a more efficient brand of policing, but also enables the citizen to receive more and better police services for his tax dollar."

Captain Barton is in a position to know the facts. He saw the first steps being taken to weld local, State, and Federal police units into a coordinated, hard-hitting attack force. He attended the department's first recruit training school in 1935, established under a bipartisan merit law 2 years before, and was appointed a trooper at the old Rushville post, August 13, 1935. A year later he was advanced to detective and almost immediately received one of his most important assignments.

The assignment was Indiana's famous "heads and hands" murder case. An elderly retired Cincinnati fire department official disappeared from

his secluded Whitewater River cabin near Brookville, Ind. The first clue to the fate of the wealthy man came with the recovery of a concrete block from a lake near Carrollton, Ky. Three human fingers protruded from the cement. The two hands and the head found in the block were identified as those of the retired official. The torso was later found in a culvert near Shelbyville, Ky.

Captain Barton and other officers began a lengthy investigation which led to the arrest, conviction, and electrocution of four men on first-degree murder charges.

This Indiana officer also participated in the country-wide hunt for members of the Al Brady gang. He directed the widely known investigation of an Indianapolis shotgun murder which ended with the electrocution of the subject who had killed a prominent club woman.

Captain Barton took time out from his law enforcement duties to do a stint in World War II. Commissioned a U. S. Navy lieutenant in April 1943, he was assigned to the district intelligence office at Puerto Rico for 9 months. He was transferred to the new naval supply base in the Admiralty Islands, as the South Pacific war moved toward Japan, and served there as top security officer.

With the end of the war, he returned to the Indiana State Police in November 1945. He was promoted to captain in charge of the Investigation Division on January 1, 1947, the position he presently holds.

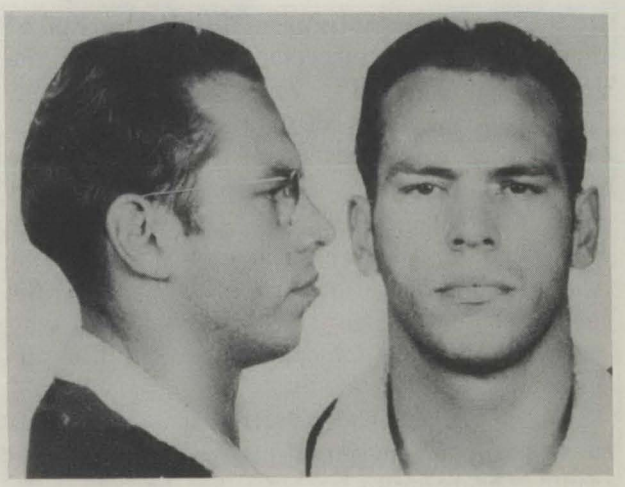
Captain Barton attended the Forty-first session of the FBI National Academy and also the homicide investigation seminar at the Harvard University Department of Legal Medicine in 1949. He is a member of the Harvard Association of Police Science and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Born in Indianapolis on June 23, 1906, Captain Barton attended grade and high schools there and then enrolled in Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1930 with a degree in mechanical engineering. There were few openings for a young engineer in the thirties, so the new graduate applied for admission to the first Indiana State police recruit school as interim employment. Captain Barton, who is married and the father of three children, never did get his police work caught up sufficiently to return to his engineering profession. He believes destiny may have been at work for he thoroughly enjoys being a law enforcement officer.

WANTED BY THE FBI

RAYMOND EDWARD YOUNG, with aliases: Edwin Larsen, Ray Young, Raymond D. Young.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Burglary, Assault With Dangerous Weapon)



Raymond Edward Young.

On August 31, 1948, 51 prisoners from the California State Prison, at Soledad, Calif., were dispatched in trucks with 2 officers to fight a raging forest fire on the Driscoll Ranch near Black Mountain, east of San Luis Obispo.

Among the prisoners who fought the fire during that day and the next was Raymond Edward Young who was serving a sentence of from 5 years to life on a burglary conviction.

At 3 a. m., on September 2, 1948, all the inmates were counted and present. But the 7 a. m. count found Young had gone.

New Charges

On October 26, 1948, a Los Angeles, Calif., police officer stopped a late-model automobile on Canfield Avenue for a routine check. While he was interrogating the driver, the man suddenly struck the officer in the face and shot him in the leg. The man escaped on foot.

This individual was identified as Raymond Edward Young. The automobile was found to have been stolen, and a .32 caliber revolver and a canvas bag of ammunition along with other items found in the car were identified as having been taken in residence burglaries in Los Angeles.

On November 15, 1948, a warrant was issued by the Los Angeles Municipal Court charging Young with assault with a deadly weapon and burglary.

On the basis of information that Young had fled from the State of California, a complaint was filed by an FBI agent before the United States Commissioner at Los Angeles on September 12, 1950, charging Young with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and he became the subject of a Nation-wide search by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Previous Arrests

Young was arrested at Lincoln, Nebr. in March 1932, for robbery and received a 7-year sentence in the Nebraska State Reformatory for Men. He was paroled from the reformatory in August 1935.

Young was received at Folsom Prison, at Represa, Calif., in June 1937, to serve a maximum 5-year sentence after pleading guilty in Los Angeles, to receiving stolen property. He was released from Folsom on parole in December 1939.

The Glendale, Calif., Police Department arrested Young in January 1941, for burglary and he was again sentenced to Folsom Prison for 1 to 15 years. He served 40 months of this sentence and was released on parole in May 1944.

About 7:30 p. m., on the evening of January 25, 1945, the residents of an East Mountain Street address in Glendale, Calif., returned to their home to find a man in the process of burglarizing their house. The burglar was Raymond Edward Young. He was apprehended by Glendale officers and prior to his trial he admitted other burglaries in the Los Angeles area.

This time Young was sentenced to the California State Prison for 5 years to life. It was while Young was serving this sentence that he escaped in September 1948, while fighting the fire near Black Mountain.

During the periods he was not in prison, Young worked at various construction jobs as a carpenter and bricklayer and is considered very competent in this line of work.

To those who do not know of his past criminal activities, Young appears to be a quiet, well-mannered, and gentlemanly individual. He does not have many friends and is the "lone wolf" type.

Some who have known him say that Young has suicidal tendencies. He is probably armed and must be considered extremely dangerous.

Young is described as follows:

Age	39, born August 5, 1912, Lincoln, Nebr. (not verified).
Height	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight	165 pounds.
Build	Medium, muscular.
Hair	Brown, curly.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Ruddy.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Education	3 years high school.
Occupations	Carpenter, bricklayer.
Scars and marks	Tattoo of gypsy woman's head on inner side of lower left arm, 1 inch cut scar on point of chin, small pitted scar on right cheek, burn scar on right forearm, small scars on both forefingers, sometimes wears rimless glasses.
FBI No.	338990.

Fingerprint classification					
	M	32	*W*	*IMM*	19
	I	32	*W*	*IMI*	

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Young is requested immediately to notify the Director of the FBI or the special agent in charge of the division of the FBI nearest his city.

★ ★ ★

UNKNOWN DEAD

At the request of Chief Raymond Eakins, Abilene, Tex., Police Department, there is presented the following data concerning an unknown woman found dead in Cat Claw Creek in Abilene on June 11, 1951.

The deceased registered at a local hotel the afternoon of June 10, 1951, using the name Mrs. Ruth Brown, Route 1, Houston, Tex. She paid for her room in advance and was not seen again until the following morning when her body was discovered by a 13-year-old boy. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

Investigation at the hotel revealed one small red leather handbag containing one white slip, two pairs of hose, one short navy blue coat and one full length heavy coat. All of the garments appeared to be expensive and the labels had been removed. Fingerprints were taken and forwarded to the Identification Division of the FBI and to the Bureau of Records and Identification of the Texas Department of Public Safety but no record was found.

Unknown dead.

The woman was described as follows:

Age	About 40.
Height	5 feet 2 inches.
Weight	130 pounds.
Race	White.
Hair	Brown, turning grey.
Eyes	Blue.
Teeth	Only 6 bottom teeth, 4 filled; no bottom jaw teeth.
Scars and marks.	Mole on right side of upper lip near nose; mole on left side of head in hair above ear; Caesarean operation scar.
Fingerprint classification.	7 *S* 1 *U* *II* *O* 16 / *S* 2 *A* *II*

Any person having information as to the identity of the deceased should transmit it to Chief of Police Raymond Eakins, Abilene, Tex., or to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

How Should You Report It?

This is a series of questions and answers on how to classify crimes under the uniform crime reporting system. The series is continued from the October 1951 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Additional questions and answers will appear in subsequent issues.

Question: A thief breaks into a private garage and steals an automobile. What crime has been committed for the purpose of uniform crime reporting?

Answer: One offense of burglary. There is a special auto theft classification on the basic crime reporting form but the burglary-breaking or entering classification is considered the more serious offense. The general rule is that when several offenses appear to have been committed by the criminal during one "operation," choose the more serious offense classification and ignore any other classification indicated by the set of facts.

Question: An unknown person enters a home and leaves without taking anything of value. The owner finds the contents of closets and dresser drawers strewn about the rooms. Should this be listed in the uniform crime reports? If so, what is the classification?

Answer: Yes; one actual offense of burglary-breaking or entering. Attempted offenses are scored under the uniform crime reporting system in the same manner as though the crime were actually completed. In this case there was an unlawful entry obviously for the purpose of committing a theft.

Question: An unknown person cuts a window screen with some instrument but apparently does not effect bodily entry, being either frightened away by the occupants of the home or for some other reason. The intent of the culprit is unknown. How would you classify this under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: List as an actual offense in the burglary-breaking or entering classification. There are no facts to indicate this was a prank or malicious destruction of property and the obvious assumption is that an attempt was made to enter the building for the purpose of committing theft. To treat this set of facts otherwise is from a practical policing standpoint to ignore a warning of a potential criminal at work in the particular area.

Question: A thief unhooks a storm window, swings it out from the bottom and steals a book and a package of cigarettes lying on the window ledge. Should this be listed as a larceny or burglary?

Answer: Enter opposite the burglary-breaking or entering classification.

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Question: Ten cottages in a resort or tourist camp are entered for the purpose of committing thefts. Assume (a) it is a tourist camp operated as a unit by one owner, (b) each cottage in the summer resort is owned and occupied by different individuals. How many offenses?

Answer: (a) In the case of a tourist camp operating as a unit, apply the "hotel" rule and score one offense of burglary-breaking or entering. In adopting the hotel rule it was deemed advisable to regard hotels and lodging houses as single units without regard to the number of rooms broken and entered at one time. (b) Score 10 offenses of burglary-breaking or entering if the cottages are owned by different individuals.

Question: A gang of boys aged 12–14 break into four school houses on Halloween and take nothing. Does this constitute four offenses of burglary under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: No. Unless the intent to commit felony or theft is shown or is an obvious inference, no offense would be listed on the monthly crime reports. Under the uniform crime reporting system the monthly crime reports concerning offenses known to the police are limited to seven classifications: (1) criminal homicide, (2) rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary-breaking or entering, (6) larceny-theft, and (7) auto theft.

Question: A lady missed money from a buffet where it was placed. She suspected a meterman who was released after questioning. Is this an offense and how classified?

Answer: Unless entry was illegal, this should be classed as a larceny. Any classification on the police report such as "missing money," "lost money," or "wife spent grocery allowance on new hat" is unwarranted unless the police investigation definitely proves it was not a theft.

Question: A drug store containing a post office substation is burglarized and the United States mail is ransacked. Should this be listed on the monthly report of offenses known to the police under the uniform crime reporting system or excluded because a Federal offense is involved?

Answer: This should be included by the police department on its monthly crime report since burglary is covered by state statute. Only those violations which are exclusively Federal are omitted from the reports.

Question: A famous television singer reports the burglary of her apartment. Later someone telephones her and demands $500 for part of the jewelry which will be returned to her upon payment. What offense should be scored?

Answer: Only one offense of burglary. The scoring of offenses known to the police is limited to the seven part I offenses generally considered as the most important crime classifications concerning which uniform data can be collected.

Question: A thief accidentally set fire to a car parked in a granary while he was stealing gas. He is arrested and charged with arson. With reference to the report of offenses known (part I classes of offenses), is this a larceny or burglary?

Answer: Burglary. It appears the entry was illegal and with intent to commit theft. The offense of arson is not included in the part I class of offenses concerning which information relative to the number of offenses known is collected.

Question: The reports of a police department reflect several complaints of the following type: Victim, while scuffling with four unknown youths who accosted him on a dark street, lost his wrist watch, billfold, $50 cash, and the shoes he was wearing. Are these complaints properly classified as "lost property"?

Answer: Positively no. This is robbery by force. A similar report reflected that the victim "lost" his wrist watch while sleeping in his car. Although these were classified improperly as "missing property," most of the indicated questionable reports of this police department included a description of the "suspects."

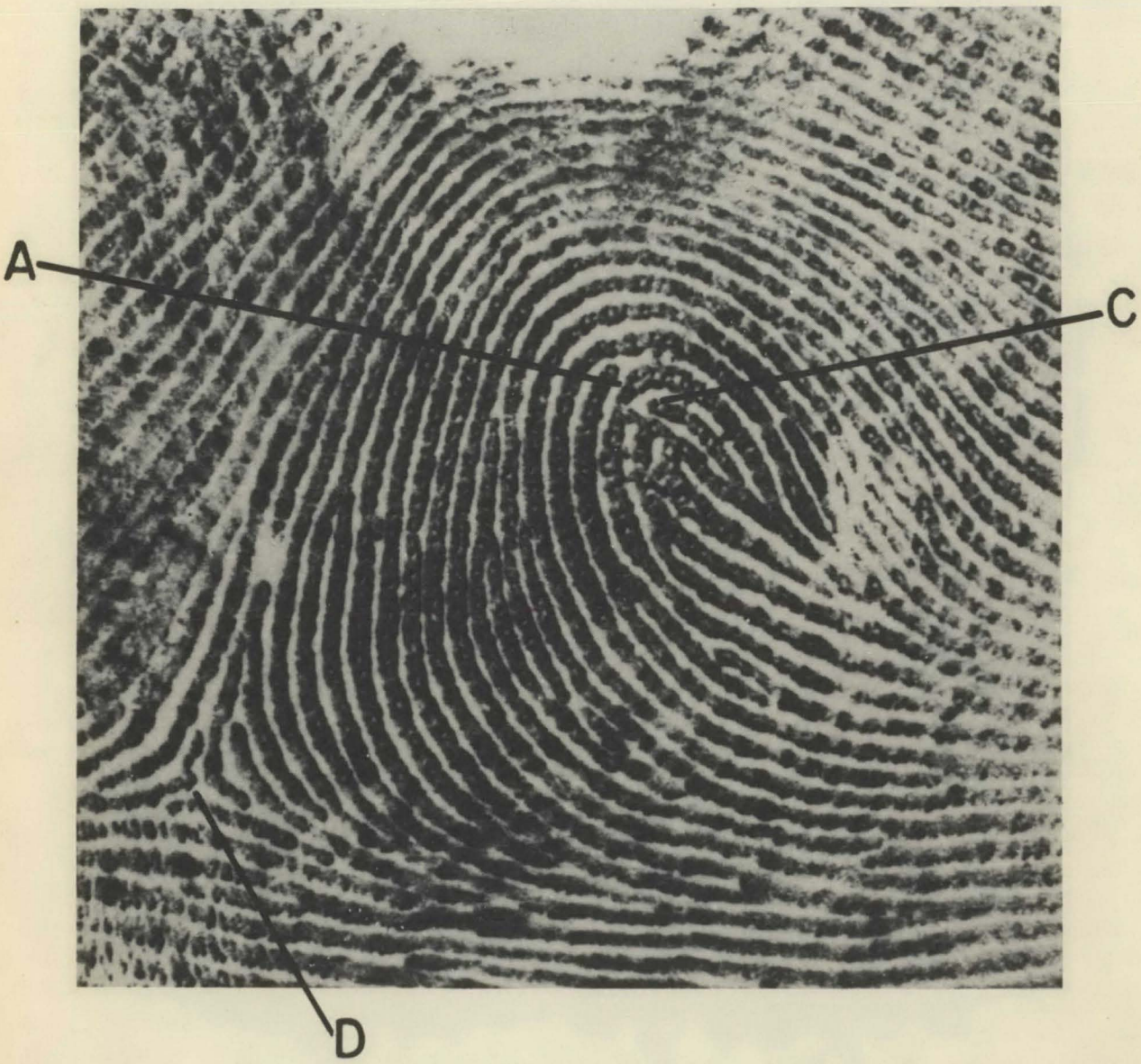
Question: Thefts from unlocked automobiles are classified by a police department on its complaint reports as "owner's negligence." Is this proper under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: No, these should be included on the crime reports forwarded to the FBI as thefts. If the department wished to tabulate those instances where it felt the owner was negligent or contributed to the theft, such a study would be justified. However, the department cannot justify excluding such thefts from its crime tabulations.

("How You Should Report It," will be continued in an ensuing issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern this month is classified as a loop with 18 ridge counts in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When the innermost sufficient recurve (A) contains two spikes rising as high as the shoulders, the core is placed upon the end of the one farthest from the delta.