

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1952

NOVEMBER

Vol. 21 No. 11

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

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1952

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

November 1, 1952

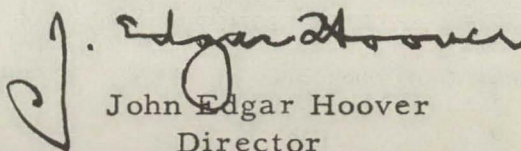
TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Joseph J. Brock, a Special Agent of the FBI, was shot to death in New York City on Saturday, July 26, 1952, during the investigation and gun battle which led to the arrest of a badly wanted fugitive. With Brock's death the toll of Special Agents of the FBI killed in line of duty since 1925 rose to seventeen.

Brock was the first Special Agent to be killed by gunfire since 1942. This fact alone does not warrant the prediction that officers of the law must soon cope with an increasing wave of violence. Yet there is some statistical data pointing in that direction. Last year sixty-four police department employees were reported killed in line of duty in the entire United States, many as a result of criminal violence. This was an increase of more than seventy-five per cent over the total of thirty-four police employees who were killed while discharging their official duties during 1950. Coincidentally, there was an increase of more than five per cent in the total number of crimes committed in the United States during 1951 and a further increase of more than six per cent during the first half of this year.

These figures should be a clear warning to both the police profession and the general public. Being faced with the possibility of a developing threat to the peace and security of every community, we will be guilty of using extremely poor judgment if we do not make certain that all law enforcement agencies are fully manned and professionally paid and equipped to discharge their duties. Anything short of this condition is an invitation to a crime wave.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Ohio State Patrol Recruits Receive Thorough Training

by Col. GEORGE MINGLE, Superintendent,  
Ohio State Highway Patrol

The Ohio statutes which provide for the recruitment and training of Ohio highway patrolmen differ in an important respect from those of many civil service police organizations. The Ohio law is unique in that it not only provides for civil-service protection but also empowers the patrol to participate in the actual selection process. Under this law the patrol has developed, during its 19 years of experience, methods for selecting and training new men.

The pertinent State law, section 1183-6 of the Ohio General Code, makes this provision:

The Superintendent, \* \* \* may conduct \* \* \* Training schools for prospective State patrolmen. \* \* \* The Superintendent \* \* \* shall be authorized to establish rules and regulations governing the qualifications for admission to such schools and to provide for competitive examinations for determining the fitness of such \* \* \* prospective State patrolmen, not inconsistent with \* \* \* the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

Certification of new men under civil service follows examination by the State Civil Service Commission, which examinations are conducted by the

commission at periods of their own choosing. The patrol has experienced an extremely low percentage of failures in the civil-service test inasmuch as the patrol's examination and character requirements have been designed to coincide with the levels acceptable to the commission, which is cognizant of the high standards of personnel necessary for the exacting duties of a patrolman.

During 1951 the Ohio patrol examined 1,093 applicants, conducted three recruitment training schools, graduated and appointed 93 new men to the force—a ratio of 1 new patrolman for each 12 applicants.

### Training School

The Training School, located a few miles outside Columbus, Ohio, has facilities to accommodate 80 students. It is located on a 7-acre plot of land which provides ample space for physical and outside training activities.

Recruit school groups average 40 men to start and graduate an average near 30. A single recruit training group is limited by law to 40 students. However, during periods of rapid manpower expansion the double capacity of the training school will permit successive schools to overlap, making it possible to complete two 10-week schools in 15 or 16 weeks if necessary. During the current expansion from 400 to a 650-man force this device has proved useful.

### Recruitment and Training Staff

The recruitment and training section is commanded by a lieutenant, who bears general headquarters staff responsibility. He is assisted by a sergeant, a corporal, and 2 patrolmen on a full-time basis. In addition to this 5-man staff, 16 other uniformed officers serve as instructors in training schools. At the present time, water safety and rescue is the only subject taught in the school by an instructor who is not a member of the department. The lieutenant and his staff handle all applications and related correspondence and con-



Col. George Mingle (left) commissions a graduate.



duct written examinations of applicants, assist the department's physicians in physical examinations, and participate in applicant interviews.

In recent years the recruitment of new men has been a year-around process, because of several authorized increases in manpower and substantial loss of uniform personnel during the period immediately after World War II. Combining traffic information releases with a statement inviting applicants to appear at a patrol post for interviews has proved to be a valuable recruitment procedure. Such releases and statements are distributed personally by field officers to the different public information media. A recruitment brochure has also been given wide distribution throughout the State to supplement the department's recruitment efforts. It has been observed, however, that the best quality of candidates are the result of personal contact with a patrol officer.

### ***Examination Procedure***

Young men interested in the position of Ohio State highway patrolmen may obtain an application only by direct request at any of the 42 patrol posts. Written and physical examinations and interviews are conducted at the district headquarters located nearest their home. Those who pass the first step, the written tests, are examined by the department's physician. Those successful in the physical examination are then interviewed by a board of three patrol officers, including the district commander. Fingerprints are taken for clearance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State identification files to determine any criminal record. Military records pertaining to conduct and medical history are studied by the Interview Board and the physician.

The applicants remaining are subjected to a thorough character and loyalty investigation by the patrol's investigation section, after which the final evaluation as to fitness for recruit training is made.

An index of the quality of applicants available at the present time is evidenced by the fact that in 1946 over 20 percent of applicants completed all processing successfully. The most recent figure is 8.6 percent.

### ***Recruit Schooling***

The recruit school curriculum, which comprises 76 subjects with a total of more than 575 clock-hours



*The "Flying Wheel" insignia.*

of classes, is designed to fit the duties of a patrolman as provided by the Ohio laws and the techniques, operating policies and procedures practiced by the patrol organization. Ninety percent of the enforcement activity of the organization is directed toward traffic enforcement and related operations. However, the department is vested with general police authority on all State-owned and leased property and the State highway system and has additional special responsibilities. Therefore, recruitment training is a comprehensive



*Main building of the training school.*





*The art of self-defense.*

police training course which is constantly being revised as the operations and responsibilities of the patrol expand and develop.

The recruit school is conducted on a military basis. Students are furnished uniforms, all equipment, living quarters, meals, and medical care. They receive a salary of \$164 per month. The training schedule provides for 55 clock-hours of classes per week. Periods for study, typing of notes, project work, and general school activities serve to fill the daily 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. schedule. Thirty-two hours of liberty are permitted over week ends. The rigid and confining schedule of training school serves to develop quickly in the



*Firearms practice during in-service training.*

recruit the necessary and proper attitudes and also conditions him for the rapid absorption of the training subjects.

The Ohio State Highway Patrol feels that the recruit must not only know the patrol organization but must be proud of it and feel within himself that he is a definite part of it. He must be conditioned to teamwork and discipline and to recognize his individual responsibility. The training period is more of an indoctrination course than a teaching problem and is best accomplished in the close supervision of barracks life. The student must be treated firmly for the sake of discipline; he must also be treated fairly if he is expected to be fair and honest with the public.

### *In-Service Schooling*

In-service training in the patrol is accomplished by four different methods: The annual in-service school for all members of the organization; second, a series of monthly conferences at general headquarters, district headquarters and patrol posts; third, schools for special duty men; and fourth, schools for all officers when immediate schooling is needed because of an unusual development in operations. The first and third schools are conducted at the central training center in Columbus and the fourth type is usually held at district headquarters.

The annual in-service school comprises 2- or 3-day sessions with 40 officers in each class. New laws, new responsibilities and methods are covered at these sessions together with advanced techniques of investigation and enforcement operations.

The Ohio Patrol has found that an adequate training program is an endless operation. It begins in the form of indoctrination when the applicant first appears at a post for an application blank and ends only with retirement or other separation. We have the responsibility of developing professional police officers and improving over-all police work to the status of a true profession.

The courses shown below constitute the training school curriculum for our organization.

#### *Administrative subjects and activities*

	Hours
School orientation; regulations; schedules-----	1
Patrol history; organization; administration-----	2
Lettering of reports-----	2
The use of firearms in line of duty-----	2
Radio license-----	1



Excess weight and size permits.....	2
Departmental files and records.....	2
The auxiliary highway patrol.....	1
Psycho-physical and driving tests.....	4
Military and inspections.....	24
Physical training.....	60
Departmental rules and regulations.....	2
Departmental ethics and performance standards.....	4
Expense account procedure.....	2

### *Law and legal provisions*

Government (National, State, local).....	3
Constitution and bill of rights.....	4
The patrol act.....	7
Ohio courts, structure and jurisdiction.....	7
Juvenile courts and procedure.....	1
Laws of arrest and criminal procedure.....	12
Laws and rules of evidence.....	6
Presentation of testimony in court.....	5
Ohio motor-vehicle laws.....	70
Ohio criminal statutes.....	3
Federal law enforcement agencies.....	1
Federal criminal statutes and procedures.....	1

### *Semitechnical subjects*

Accident and criminal photography.....	4
Principles of fingerprinting.....	2
Fingerprinting of arrested subjects.....	4
Casts.....	2
Technical laboratory examination of evidence.....	2

### *Traffic control and accident investigation*

Principles of traffic enforcement and accident investigation.....	2
Accident investigation.....	30
Hit-skip accident, technical evidence.....	2
Traffic control, point and area.....	2

### *Investigation*

General criminal investigation.....	2
Notes and sources of police information.....	1
Interrogation, statements, and confessions.....	2
Report of investigation and preparation for trial.....	12
Auto theft investigations.....	1
Subversive organizations and operations.....	2
Narcotics (familiarization).....	2
Automobile arson investigations.....	2

### *Firearms*

(Service revolver, rifle, and submachine gun)

Nomenclature, care, and handling.....	4
Basic ballistics.....	2
Sighting practice and dry-firing.....	8
Firing.....	50

### *Miscellaneous techniques, operations and procedures*

Observation.....	1
Personal identification and description.....	1

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### *Developing motorcycle skills.*

Public relations and public contacts.....	4
Patrols and special details.....	4
Misdemeanor arrest and warning techniques.....	4
Felony arrest, search, and transportation techniques.....	8
Truck weighing.....	14
School bus inspection procedures.....	2
Driver examination procedures.....	6
Aeronautics regulations and investigations.....	2
First-aid (standard and advanced).....	30
Swimming and rescue.....	12
Body recovery.....	1
Operation of the inhalator.....	1
Road blockades and manhunts.....	4
Disaster operations.....	2
Civil defense operations.....	2
Self-defense (boxing).....	12
Self-defense (disarming and judo).....	12
Self-defense (use of police mace).....	2
Speaking.....	6
Ohio State geography.....	15
Patrol and police communications system.....	1
Radio operation (control, land, mobile).....	6
Patrol post operation.....	2
Desk duty on post.....	4
Motor equipment (care, maintenance, reports).....	10
Motorcycle operation.....	40
Patrol car driving.....	4

Eighteen instructors teach 76 subjects in over 575 hours of class work at the rate of 55 hours per week for 10½ weeks.



*Making casts of tire tread marks.*





## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Airborne Policemen Work to Advantage in Law Enforcement

by HARRY J. GIBBONS, *Chief of Detectives, Sioux City, Iowa, Police Department*

Even the most skeptical of us are finding it increasingly necessary to take off our hats and say, "Well done," when we think of the modern airplane and the role it is playing to combat crime. The plane has proved itself worthy of taking a place beside the automobile and motorcycle as an efficient mechanical aid to law enforcement.

From Maine to California and Washington State to Florida, peace officers are using light aircraft and helicopters to speed up all types of rescue work, and to accomplish other law enforcement duties in a manner that heretofore had been impossible. It's easy to see why a light plane, in certain emergencies, equipped with a two-way radio, binoculars and camera, could release several of almost any type of ground travel units and crews to other duties, and accomplish so much more in the way of surveillance alone in a shorter length of time and with far less personnel. This is of special significance to cities such as Sioux City, where we have 46 square miles and a definite shortage of manpower in our department.

### Quick Investigation

As an example, it was a raw wintry day here back in the early part of 1948. The sky was overcast, visibility limited. Overhead a small light plane was winging its way north. It was visible from the ground, but the few people who chanced to look up paid little or no attention. The community life went on as usual, about the same as on any other Thursday morning. The plane was first over the country, then over our city, then back over the country again. The sound of the motor at 1,500 feet proved no competition to the steady roar of traffic on the streets. It was barely audible above the slamming of doors and the hum of voices. We might say the plane went unnoticed, but its effect on the community would be otherwise.

The highways at that time were almost impassable, making driving extremely hazardous due to drifting snow and ice. As time was of the

essence in an investigation then being made, I had contacted our flying detective, Sgt. Earl Schmidt, to make arrangements for a trip by air, the first of its kind from our department.

When we arrived at our Sioux City airport, the plane was ready. It was with a feeling of security that we took off, flew over Sioux City and headed north and west toward our destination. It was very evident as we flew steadily on at over 100 miles an hour and looked down at the snow drifted fields and highways below that we had made a wise decision in deciding to fly.

When we landed at Watertown, S. Dak., we were met by the sheriff, and were able to confront our suspects personally soon after their arrest. I feel this was a material aid in obtaining the confessions which cleared numerous unsolved burglaries in our city, including one in which a gun battle had taken place. The culprits had been surprised by the proprietor, who, residing nearby, had been aroused from sleep during the burglary. After firing several shots at the proprietor, they fled in a high-powered car in which an accomplice had been waiting.

Further leads in the investigation necessitated a trip to Sioux Falls, S. Dak., on our return home. Despite drifting snow and high winds, which buffeted us about, we successfully took off, stopped at Sioux Falls and, aided by local authorities, questioned other members of the gang. This furnished the necessary corroborative evidence and we returned safely to Sioux City. All this was done in a matter of hours. Thus began the use of aircraft in law enforcement in the Sioux City Police Department.

It is becoming daily more evident that it takes the most modern methods to cope with the ingenuity of today's criminal. Fast automobiles, for example, are making the highway chase as dangerous to the law as to the lawless, and in too many cases the outcome of such chase has been fruitless. A light plane equipped and ready at all times can do much to assist the law enforcement officer in cases involving hot pursuit.



## ***Traffic and Disaster Uses***

The possibilities for use of light aircraft in other phases of law enforcement are numerous. Under the heading traffic control alone would come the policing of highways and city streets crowded with holiday traffic. Equipped with two-way radio and binoculars, a plane and pilot could be invaluable for efficient rerouting of traffic in instances where bridges have been washed out, roads flooded, snow drifted over highways, or some other obstruction has impeded the normal flow of traffic.

Operations airlift is another phase which should not be overlooked. There are cases on record where excellent results have been had in fighting forest fires, aiding flood stricken areas, and in locating stranded people and livestock and flying in supplies, both foodstuffs and medical, when other means of transportation have bogged down.

## ***Fugitive Pursuit***

In one of our criminal pursuit cases, Chief of Police Russell H. White and I, with my flying instructor, Richard Kaup, conducted an air search for one Thomas E. Young and his wife, who with a third party had escaped from the Woodbury County jail. The fugitives commandeered the automobile of a local businessman and forced him to drive them to the west edge of our city, which borders on the South Dakota line. There the three left the car and driver and fled on foot.

Within a short time a report came in of a car stolen in Stevens, S. Dak., just over the State line. We were confident it was the work of the fugitives and that if too much time had not elapsed we might be able to spot them from the air. It was rumored they had escaped in their night clothes and if they had stopped anywhere to get suitable clothing it would slow their flight. Chief White called the airport and made arrangements for the excursion over our immediate territory.

Much of the terrain in this part of the country has been eroded, leaving a broken surface with rivers bordered by bluffs and hills covered with groves of oak and hazel. From the main highways, winding country roads lead off into the woods and hills. It would be useless to try to conduct a successful manhunt on these roads, except perhaps for the possibility of picking up a clue as to the possible direction taken by the fugitives.

As our small plane dipped, turned and banked, we had plenty of opportunity to study every gully, farmyard, haystack and byroad, where the fugitives might be hiding. But they had apparently stolen the car sometime before its loss was discovered and sped west. We next heard from them when they were apprehended by alert officers in the State of Montana.

Each experience of this kind shows up the flaws and loopholes in our planning and will be an aid to us and others who come after us. One thing is clear—to have covered the amount of territory that we searched in a little over an hour would have required several cars and a great deal more time and manpower.

During the recent Missouri River rampage, when many thousands of acres of this midland area were severely battered, our department made numerous surveys from the air. Department officers who had flight training were alerted by the Red Cross to do observation work. In this way we kept a close watch which undoubtedly aided in rescue work and the prevention of mass looting of deserted homes.

City officials, including Supt. Drew Fletcher of Parks and Public Property, who wished to follow closely the havoc wrought by rivers on the loose were asked to accompany our officers on these observation flights. A view of the scene gave them a much better insight into the devastation as it affected the people living in these areas.

President Truman, on his way to Omaha where he conferred with midwest governors relative to providing flood relief, also saw the dramatic fight being made by man against the elements by flying over the stricken territory.

*(Continued on page 15)*



***Patrolman Sylvan E. Dykstra (left) and the author beside their plane.***



# IDENTIFICATION

Transmission of fingerprints by telephone is one of the modern techniques being used to speed the exchange of information among law enforcement agencies. A network of such agencies is now in operation and other departments are considering a hook-up with the system.

Sending and receiving are handled by a device commonly referred to as the "speed photo" machine. It operates on the principle that photo-electric cells can pick up various degrees of shading between black and white and convert them to sound signals, the intensity of sound depending upon the degree of shading. The sound signals are sent by telephone and at the receiving end are reconverted to light signals and registered on either photographic paper or film.

The sound signals may also be transmitted by radio voice circuits.

## All 10 Fingerprints

Wherever possible, all 10 fingerprints should be transmitted. It is suggested that the finger im-

## International Speedphoto

Speedphoto services by international radio are now available to police authorities and other users who desire to transmit facsimiles of photographs, fingerprints, letters, and other documents. When service was inaugurated on June 6, 1952, between the United States and Paris, France, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI sent to the Honorable Jean Baylot, Prefect of Police, Paris, the first official message transmitted over the new system. The message stated, in part, that "The inauguration of this service not only marks a long forward stride on the road of communications, but also serves as another link in the chain of friendship and understanding which binds our nations together in the common cause of freedom."

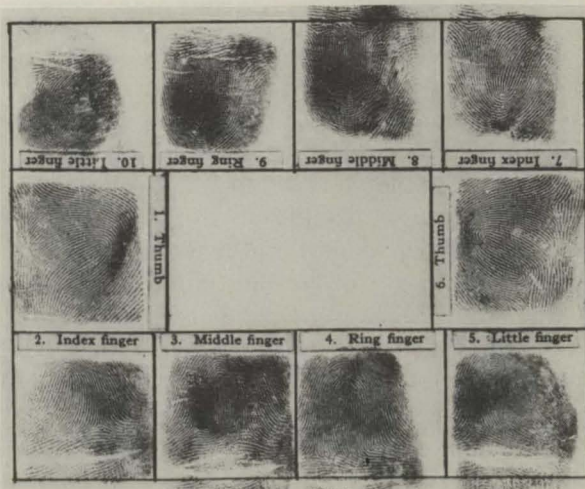
## Speedphoto Sends Fingerprints Fast in Emergency Cases

pressions be taken on a card  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. After all 10 impressions have been taken the card should be enlarged approximately two times. Smudges in the finger blocks can be prevented by cutting a square of the size of each block in a piece of cardboard and then placing this opening over each square just before rolling the finger of the person being printed.

The next step is to take a piece of white paper approximately  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches and type the information showing name of the contributing police agency, name and aliases of the subject, date of birth, height, weight, race, sex, FBI number or other arrest numbers, charge, fingerprint classification, special requests or remarks and whether an answer is desired by telephone or teletype.

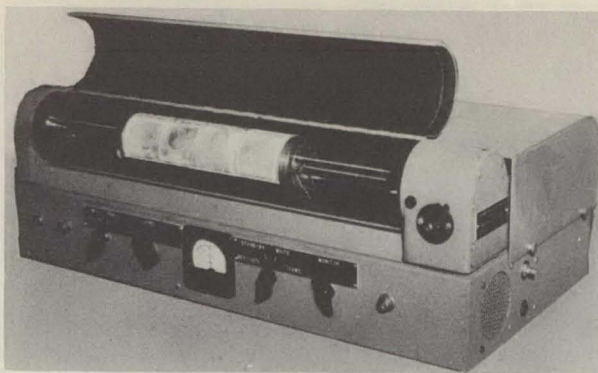
The paper containing the above information may be fixed to the center of the fingerprint photograph by use of transparent tape. The typing should be done in black. If the information is written or printed in ink, black ink should be used. Typing is the more legible means of recording the information and should be used whenever possible.

When only one finger impression is transmitted it should be accompanied by the same information which is sent with a complete set of impressions.



A card  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches is used for recording the subject's fingerprints.



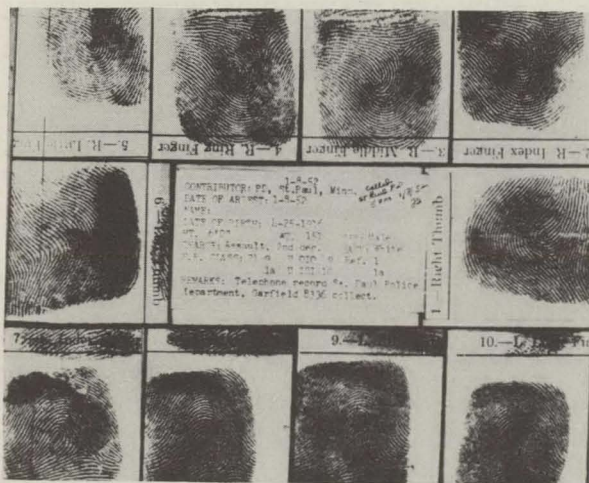


*The machine is loaded with an enlarged set of fingerprints for transmission.*

The one impression transmittals should also show the ridge tracing or ridge count of all fingers, the presence of scars within the pattern area of any finger, the whorl type (whether plain whorl, double loop whorl, central pocket loop whorl or accidental whorl) and the presence of any questionable pattern types.

If only one finger impression plus the classification formula is furnished, the search in the files of the FBI Identification Division must necessarily be confined to the classification group indicated by the transmitting agency.

Transmission of fingerprints by the "speed photo" machine should be followed by submitting to the FBI a complete set of prints in the usual manner. Since every effort is made to expedite replies, the time allotted for processing the photographs sent by the machine is held to a minimum. These photographs will probably deteriorate over a period of time and should not be considered as permanent records.



*Fingerprints received on the machine. Reduced from 7½ by 8½ inches. Prints are clear in full size.*

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## Hold That Duplicate Arrest Fingerprint Card!

A survey of criminal fingerprint cards received in the FBI's Identification Division has disclosed that approximately 18 percent represent duplicate cards submitted by separate agencies for the same offense. This situation arises when an individual is arrested and fingerprinted for an offense by a police department or sheriff's office and subsequently turned over to some other law enforcement agency or jail and refingerprinted.

The increasing volume of work being received in the Identification Division of the FBI makes it necessary that every possible step be taken to eliminate duplication in order that maximum service may be maintained.

In those cases where a law enforcement agency arrests an individual and at the time of fingerprinting knows that the individual will be turned over to another law enforcement agency, it would suffice for the original agency to indicate on the reverse side of the fingerprint card a request that a copy of any reply be forwarded to the second agency. By following such a procedure, the second agency will automatically receive a copy of our reply without sending another fingerprint card to the FBI Identification Division.

## Classification of Fingerprints

Copies of the booklet "Classification of Fingerprints" may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 45 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 an order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Any person desiring the booklet should request it on stationery bearing the letterhead of his law-enforcement agency.



# TRAFFIC

## Dallas Juvenile Traffic Court Teaches Safety

by CARL F. HANSSON, *Chief of Police, Dallas  
Police Department, Dallas, Tex.*

The juvenile problem is a many-sided affair which continues to baffle almost everyone having anything to do with it—the parents, the school teachers, and the law-enforcement agencies. The Dallas Police Department and corporation court officials have been no exception. They have long been severely handicapped in dealing with the juvenile traffic offenders, in particular, and some way out of this dilemma was earnestly sought.

Plagued by this feeling of futility and impressed with the increasing importance of trying to do something about a situation which was rapidly getting out of hand, a group of men directly interested decided to do something about the matter. A committee from the Citizens Traffic Commission, in cooperation with the corporation judge, the Honorable Joe Hill; the former police chief, the late James M. Welch; and the former assistant superintendent of public schools in Dallas, the late L. V. Stockard, made a careful study of the problem. They came up with the idea of the juvenile traffic court.

The juvenile traffic court of the city of Dallas is an outgrowth of the bicycle court, established in March 1942, and is set up to handle all traffic

offenses involving violations by persons between the ages of 10 and 17 years. The court has no actual jurisdiction in the generally accepted sense, but functions, primarily, in an educational and referral capacity only. Its personnel is made up of teen-age boys and girls, carefully chosen from among the senior students of the several high schools of Dallas. The operation of the court itself is under the direct supervision of representatives of the juvenile education committee of the Citizens Traffic Commission, a fact-finding and advisory group, officially recognized but nonofficial in its function. This juvenile traffic court has come a long way under the excellent direction of Mr. Joe J. Murray, the educational director for the Dallas Citizens Traffic Commission and executive secretary of that group, and his assistants, Mrs. Ida L. Kern and Mrs. Inez Scanlon.

### Jurisdiction

Whatever authority the court exercises over juveniles derives from the fact that official traffic tickets have been issued by traffic officers in regular line of duty. The Crime Prevention Division of the Dallas Police Department can refer a juvenile directly to the county juvenile probation officer, or where violations involve a motor vehicle, to the State department of public safety. The court functions for boys 10 to 16 years of age, inclusive; for girls 10 to 17 years, inclusive.

### Officials

Two seniors from each of the senior high schools in Dallas, selected by the student councils of those schools from among students enrolled in traffic safety courses and recommended by the coordinator of traffic safety in each school, comprise the personnel of the court. These students are divided into two representative groups, serving on alternate Saturdays.

The seven offices of the court are: presiding judge, associate judge, public attorney, assistant



*Dallas Juvenile Traffic Court in operation. The public attorney is reading the charge to the judge in the presence of the defendant.*



public attorney, clerk, assistant clerk, and the bailiff.

Representatives of the Citizens Traffic Commission select from among the 14 seniors appointed by the student council of the respective high schools those individuals considered best qualified to serve in the various positions of the court.

It is the duly accepted obligation of each appointed official to be prompt and regular in attendance at the sessions of the court—to deport himself or herself with such seriousness of purpose and fairness of action as to reflect dignity upon the court and to provide a substitute whenever attendance is not possible.

### ***Duties of Officials***

The *presiding judge* shall weigh the evidence in each case, render his decision and pass sentence, if any, upon defendants as they are arraigned. In rendering such decisions and in assessing penalties, the presiding judge may also counsel the defendant upon the necessity for observing the law and traffic safety habits.

The judge may ask pertinent questions of the defendants or any witnesses beyond those asked by the public attorney, and should do so, if necessary to arrive at the true facts.

The judge must render his decision without delay, after hearing all evidence, lest he impair the dignity of the court.

The *associate judge* shall occupy the bench with the presiding judge, shall record the penalties assessed each defendant and the disposition of each case, and serve in the absence of the presiding judge.

The *public attorney* shall request the defendant to take the witness stand, shall state the defendant's name and the charge. The judge then asks the defendant for his plea—"guilty or not guilty"—and the attorney shall seek to bring out the true facts in each case so that the judge can arrive at a just decision. The prosecution tactics shall be determined in general by the attitude of the defendant. If highly mitigating circumstances are in evidence, the attorney may recommend dismissal or light penalty. However, this should not become a general practice.

The *assistant public attorney* is on duty to relieve the public attorney or substitute for him if necessary. Also, in cases wherein the defendant pleads "guilty" the assistant public attorney may

be named by the judge to act as defense counsel in presenting the case before the court.

The *clerk* shall call the names on the docket and shall be responsible for the accuracy of the docket with regard to checking each defendant present or absent.

The *assistant clerk* shall perform the duties of the clerk in his absence, and his regular duties shall be: take the traffic ticket when the defendant comes forward for the trial; check the name on the ticket with the clerk; pass the ticket on to the attorney. If the violator has misplaced his official ticket, he shall be supplied with a form provided to replace the original ticket and it shall be seen that all pertinent information is filled out.

The *bailiff* shall carry out all orders of the judge insofar as they affect the court procedure. When the defendant leaves the stand, the bailiff shall see that the defendant gives his correct name and address at the bailiff's desk. He shall see that those defendants held for referral to other departments are directed to the proper space or seat until authorities can confer with them.

### ***Court Procedure***

Promptly at 9 o'clock, the bailiff shall take his place in the courtroom and take steps toward darkening the room for the showing of a traffic safety film. Immediately thereafter he shall join the other court personnel. After the movie, the court personnel shall come from the judge's office into the courtroom and take their respective places.



**Joe J. Murray, Educational Director of the Dallas Citizens Traffic Commission and sponsor of the Dallas Juvenile Traffic Court.**



The *bailiff* shall announce with dignity—"Let there be order in the court—The juvenile traffic court of Dallas is now in session." After a few seconds' pause—"His Honor, the Judge."

The judge rises, uses the gavel once . . . and asks all in attendance to rise and take the pledge to our flag. After the Judge has been seated, he makes a statement to this effect: "Before proceeding with the trial of cases, I wish to make an announcement for the benefit of those appearing here as defendant charged with a violation of traffic regulations of the city of Dallas. Please listen carefully—this is *not* a criminal court. It is a court whose aims are to teach us the laws and to instruct us to obey the laws that govern our streets and highways. This court is sponsored by the Citizens Traffic Commission and the city of Dallas. The clerk will now call the docket—as your name is called, please come forward for trial."

### Penalties

As previously indicated, whatever authority the court exercises over juveniles derives from the fact that official traffic tickets have been issued by traffic officers in regular line of duty, and the fact that the accident prevention officers of the Dallas Police Department can refer juveniles directly to the county probation officer. Where violations have been committed by a juvenile motorist with an operator's license, the case is referred to the State department of public safety for possible action against his operator's license. In all repeater cases, the parent or guardian is required to accompany the juvenile and be present for an interview when cases are referred either to the police officers or State department of public safety representatives.

Accident prevention officers from the Dallas Police Department and State department of public safety examiners are in attendance at all court sessions. Cases are divided into two classes. Bicycle and pedestrian cases are held in court No. 1, presided over by personnel from the Junior Citizens Traffic Commission (a group of senior high school students organized to carry on in the same pattern as the adult Traffic Commission of Dallas). In this court penalties range from writing and reading themes while in court to referrals to the County Juvenile Department in case of repeated offenses or bad attitude. Usually repeater cases are dealt with through parental cooperation. In

cases involving commercial delivery boys, the matter is taken up with the boy's employer.

Motor vehicle violations are handled according to the individual case, taking into consideration age, attitude, and type of violation, the number of previous convictions, etc. For example, negligent collision cases involving \$25 or more in property damage and juvenile violators with operator's license are referred to the State department of public safety for possible action against their driver's license. Referrals to the State department of public safety also include those with three moving violations within a 12-month period. Last year the State department of public safety interviewed 571 juveniles with their parents; 560 received license suspensions or revocations and only 11 were released merely with a warning.

### Problems

We are now confronted with two major problems in our juvenile traffic court—one, no operator's license cases and, two, overloading motor scooters and motorbikes. Last year accident prevention officers counseled with 1,229 unlicensed juvenile operators and their parents or guardians. It is an established policy to warn the parents of the first offense and explain to them their responsibility under the State law. (Eighteen years is the legal driving age in Texas. License for operating a motor vehicle may be obtained with special consent from the county judge at 14 years, if and when a legal need is established under the law and only after a public hearing; 16 to 18 years with the parents' consent and signature.) In this group of 1,229 no operator's license cases, 306 were repeaters. This type case is handled in corporation court by Judge Joe M. Hill. The accident prevention officer in attendance at the juvenile court session files a complaint against the parent or guardian, or the owner of the motor vehicle, whoever may be responsible, for "permitting an unlicensed juvenile to operate a motor vehicle." This case is heard by Judge Hill and the person responsible is liable to a fine up to \$200.

The Juvenile Traffic School of Dallas has been established for those others who in the opinion of court officials need to have safety-mindedness further developed.

The school has seven sessions—six lectures and one examination. The lectures cover: Attitude

(Continued on page 15)



# CRIME PREVENTION

We have read accounts of various plans used by sheriffs' offices and police departments in an effort to keep the children in their areas out of trouble. As a contribution to this important field we offer one somewhat different from most of the others—an almost continuous program of seasonal sports tailored especially for wide and constant participation.

In December 1948, we organized the Hamilton County Youth Athletic Association with the assistance of Judge Carson Hoy of the common pleas court and George Normile, supervisor of youth activities in Hamilton County for over 32 years. Finances were arranged by a group of prominent local businessmen who have been made honorary deputy sheriffs in recognition of their sponsorship.

Through a highly competitive and closely supervised athletic program, over 5,500 youths have been attracted to the year-round schedule of events organized by the association. Both boys and girls from 7 to 18 years of age partake of the diversified athletic diet of baseball, softball, basketball, football, boxing, baton twirling, etc. Youths from 67 municipalities, villages, and rural areas outside the city of Cincinnati also take part in the program, which is kicked-off each year by the Touch-down League competition.

## Football Enthusiasm

In the 1951 season more than 226 boys took part in the pigskin activities. The football league is divided into 2 divisions. The Pee Wee League has an age limit of 12 years and a weight maximum of 100 pounds. The junior division limits the players to 14 years of age or under and no more

<sup>1</sup> Sheriff Tehan gained fame in both football and basketball while playing for Xavier University in 1926, 1927, and 1928. His pigskin achievements won for him the Xavier Legion of Honor award, the highest tribute paid to an Xavier football player. He has officiated in the National Football League and Midwestern college basketball circles for 22 years and was a professional baseball umpire for 8 years, working in the American Association.

## Hamilton County's Athletic Program Curbs Delinquency

by SHERIFF DAN TEHAN  
Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio<sup>1</sup>

than 125 pounds. The boys wear regulation football uniforms, except that gym shoes are substituted for cleats. There were 16 teams in the junior division last year and the Pee Wee class numbered 20 squads.

In addition to the good done for the youth of Hamilton County, others benefit from the activities sponsored by the Hamilton County Youth Athletic Association. Last season's activities, for example, were climaxed by the second annual Pee Wee Bowl in Xavier University Stadium and all proceeds from the game were donated to the Hamilton County polio fund.

Enthusiasm for these pigskin activities is great. Last year over 7,000 fans witnessed the battle between the Pepsi Cola team of Hamilton County and the Washington Park Eleven, winner of the



Sheriff Dan Tehan (left) with Johnny Lujack, former college and professional football player.



league sponsored by the professional football teams in Chicago. Pepsi Cola won out 13 to 12 in a genuine thriller.

From November through February basketball activity takes the spotlight. Pee Wee, junior and intermediate leagues have been established with more than 780 players performing. Gym facilities are donated to the association by the villages and municipalities, and a tournament held each February decides the league champions.

A boxing tourney held each year gives boys from 9 to 15 years of age and from 42 to 137 pounds a chance to vie for top honors.

### **Summer Sports**

Baseball for boys and softball for girls occupy the leisure time of the Hamilton County youth through the summer months.

Girls up to 15 years form the class A league, and those up to 17 years are able to participate in the

class AA league. In 1951, 333 girls took part in this 4-month activity.

The boys' knothole baseball competition is divided into four classes: AA, A, B, and C. Over 3,660 youths played baseball in these leagues from May to September of 1951. The age range is from 9 to 18 years.

The "double-A" league, established for boys from 15 to 18 years, is the pride of the baseball competition. This special league was organized because we felt this age group needed special attention—most of the other city and county leagues do not cover the age group from 15 to 18 years. This group consists of 314 boys, divided into 16 teams. It's a real, nip-and-tuck battle each year for first place.

Last year the association introduced baton twirling competition. Some 300 boys and girls competed for final honors under the supervision of Don Poynter, a world famous baton twirling stylist. Junior divisions for both boys and girls up



*Three baseball teams of the Hamilton County Youth Athletic Association.*



to 12 years were formed along with senior divisions for boys and girls from 13 to 18 years.

The Hamilton County Youth Athletic Association furnishes equipment, trophies, emblems, umpires or judges for all activities. The cost of the 1951 program of events was well over \$4,200.

The association has curbed vandalism and destruction on Halloween by instituting "Pretzel Night" in cooperation with Russell Willenborg, who donates 100,000 bags of pretzels, and Leon Friedlander, who donates 25 bushels of apples. Each police cruiser in the county is supplied with a sufficient number of pretzels and apples to take care of all the kids with whom it comes in contact.

The Hamilton County Youth Athletic Association also supplies the police cruisers of all the villages in the county with pretzels and apples to take care of the youth in their respective communities.

After 3 years of this practice, we now have children waiting for the cruisers to receive their apples and pretzels. In the last 2 years, we have not had one case of vandalism on Halloween.

The reason for forming the Hamilton County Youth Athletic Association is to get as many youths as possible to participate in the athletic events. There is an old saying, "The Devil finds work for idle hands." We believe that if we keep the boys and girls occupied, they will live cleanly and think cleanly.

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## Juvenile Traffic Court

*(Continued from page 12)*

(2); traffic rules and regulations (1); speed (1); brake test demonstration (1); review and warning (1); and the examination (1).

The school instructors are from local high school staffs, the police department, and the State department of public safety.

In summation, I would like to add that during the period in which the court has been functioning, there have been only 10 deaths of juveniles under 16 years of age. This is in spite of the fact that our population has increased from 316,300 people in 1941 to 473,000 people in 1950; automobile registration has increased from 145,850 in 1941 to 265,000 in 1952; and the area of the city of Dallas has increased as well during this period—from 45 miles in 1944 to 162 square miles in 1952 more than tripling the size of the area to be policed.

## Airborne Policemen

*(Continued from page 7)*

It is the hundreds of such experiences all over the country which are proving to us beyond a doubt that the use of an airplane has become a serious and practical business which must not be sold short by the law enforcement agencies of the country.

### *In Tune With the Times*

Airplane manufacturers are devoting promotional advertising to induce Mr. John Q. Citizen to fly; better locations are reducing travel time to and from airports; colleges and universities have encouraged student participation in flight training under the GI bill; in these and other ways the personal and family use of flying as an everyday means of travel is growing. Many an average citizen has accepted flying as part of his everyday life. We in the law enforcement field had best be prepared for another element which will as surely take to the air, our fleeing criminal.

In time those pilots especially trained in rescue work of all kinds, as they were in World War II, should be an accepted part of all police agencies. In the event of various national emergencies for which we would do well to be prepared, it is easy to conceive how indispensable they would be. It is not uncommon, even today, to read of a daring bit of rescue work involving a lost plane in the mountains, a lost child in the desert, or a seriously injured person being rushed to a specialist in a faraway city from a part of the country where, perhaps, the nearest neighbor is 25 miles away, and medical aid much farther.

We have had the opportunity to use a plane but a few times in our community, but our enthusiasm is great. We already have two officers in our department who are trained pilots and I am taking advantage of the GI bill to learn to fly. I have always been interested in flying for its own sake and have never missed an opportunity for a trip by air when one was offered. Heavy storms and a shattered piston have on occasion forced me down, but I've always managed to reach my destination, and so I feel it will be with flying in law enforcement. Slowly but surely it will catch the public fancy and become as much a part of our everyday equipment as the squad car and ambulance.



## POLICE PERSONALITIES

### ***Sheriff Stoutamire Plans Retirement Near 30-Year Mark***

Frank Stoutamire, Florida's oldest sheriff in years of service, will retire next January at the end of his present term. He was first appointed sheriff of Leon County at Tallahassee on May 15, 1923, and will be close to 30 years of continuous service in that office at the time of his retirement. His total career as a law enforcement officer, however, will fall just short of 35 years. From 1913 to 1918 Sheriff Stoutamire was chief deputy in the Leon County sheriff's office.

After first becoming sheriff by appointment, Stoutamire campaigned for the office and won in seven straight election years from 1924 through 1948. Prior to the primary election last May the sheriff announced that he would not again seek the office and, despite the pressure exerted by his friends, stuck to that decision.



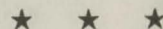
*Sheriff Frank Stoutamire (right) accepting the gold watch from Leo L. Foster, Tallahassee attorney.*

Sheriff Stoutamire has seen big changes in law enforcement methods. When he was chief deputy before the First World War the automobile had not yet come into general use. Transportation was usually by horseback or buggy. It was not unusual for an officer to be absent from Tallahassee for 3 or 4 days while serving papers in the outer areas of the county. Automobiles equipped with radio linked to the Tallahassee Police Department now make the earlier day's work a matter of hours or even minutes.

One of the many things of which Sheriff Stoutamire is proud is the Leon County jail, built during his administration to replace an inadequate building in use when he took office. The county jail is federally approved and is used by Federal authorities and the Tallahassee Police Department.

There have been many other honors and accomplishments for Sheriff Stoutamire. Among these are a term as president of the Florida Sheriff's Association, many years as treasurer of the same group and the fact that of all the persons charged with murder in Leon County since 1923 only one has not been arrested and brought to trial.

At a banquet held earlier this year the Tallahassee Exchange Club presented the sheriff with a gold watch on which was engraved "For a job well done."



#### **NATIONAL SHOE PRINT FILE**

The National Shoe Print File contains designs, tread marks, and other insignia used on rubber heels and soles manufactured in the United States. Whenever a questioned shoeprint is identified with a particular pattern, the contributing agency is supplied with complete information concerning size of the shoe, its manufacturer, and distributor. An FBI Laboratory technician can often determine whether the heel or sole has been distributed for repair work or used only on new footwear.



## **Sheriff Flora, Calloway County, Ky.**

Wayne J. Flora, the youngest sheriff in the history of Calloway County, Ky., took office on January 1, 1950, after being elected from a field of nine candidates in November 1949. At the time of his election, he was only 34 years of age, historically a young age for that office in Calloway County where the "High Sheriff" is the chief law enforcement officer and carries a large share of the responsibility for maintaining "law and order."

Calloway County is basically an agricultural community but in the last few years has developed many law enforcement problems not common to farming areas. This results from the construction of Kentucky Dam, a Tennessee Valley Authority project on the nearby Tennessee River, and the location of an atomic energy plant and assorted industrial plants about 40 miles away. Kentucky Lake, created by the building of Kentucky Dam, borders on Calloway and is a popular resort which attracts many tourists and vacationists. These factors have greatly increased the responsibility of Sheriff Flora's department.

While primarily interested in his own office and home county, Sheriff Flora is also working on the problems of other sheriffs in his State. He is presently serving as 1952 president of the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association, which is composed of the sheriffs of the 120 counties in Kentucky. Conventions are held annually in December, at which time the sheriffs meet for discussion and instruction pertaining to common problems. One function of the association is to seek legislation and laws which help to curb crime and law breaking. For example, during the 1952 session of the Kentucky Legislature, the association went on record as vigorously opposing a proposed bill which would recognize "carrying a deadly weapon" as a misdemeanor instead of a felony as it has been.

Sheriff Flora has made many personal appearances before various groups and organizations in the county, presenting the problems of law enforcement to the people. He has been active in raising funds for the Boy Scouts and other youth groups, in line with his opinion that all officers should take an active part in such organizations.

Police training plays a big part in setting the standards for honest and efficient work in Sheriff Flora's office. Both the sheriff and his deputies have regularly attended FBI schools featuring various phases of law enforcement work.



*Sheriff Wayne J. Flora.*



## **Soil Samples Identify Car**

A resident of a small Missouri town was killed in a hit-and-run case. Samples of dirt from the fenders of the suspect's car along with pieces of dirt found on the road surface at the scene of the accident were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for analysis.

The Laboratory determined that both samples of soil could have come from the same source. In fact, minute quantities of zinc ore and bits of native silver found in each of the samples indicated the car had been operated in a mining or ore smelting area. Because of the rarity of these minerals in the soil, the Laboratory examiner could state that the possibility of some other automobile leaving the pieces of fender residue on the street was extremely remote. The police agency for which this examination was conducted later advised that the owner of the suspect car and the person who was riding with him had signed statements in which they admitted having struck some object at the approximate scene of the accident.



## OTHER TOPICS

# **Better Police Quarters From a Limited Budget**

*by BOB PRICE, Chief of Police, Sheffield, Ala.*

Just a few years ago our department found itself confronted with the same problem which has plagued many other police organizations—inadequate space and facilities to handle the work and house the personnel, both of which were expanding. We occupied three small rooms and were using a jail which was antiquated, unsanitary, and wholly unsatisfactory. Our entire physical layout needed to be brought up to date.

One of the first problems was that of determining exactly how much room was needed to house the police department satisfactorily. We worked out a calculation on that point and then were confronted with another difficulty which appeared to be insurmountable—where to obtain suitable space.

The top floor of our municipal building was being utilized by nongovernmental agencies. Arrangements were made to provide them with other

space. After these needs had been met, it was demonstrated to the city governing body that the police department needed the entire top floor. I had determined that rooms were needed for the chief's office, records and communications, roll call and lounge area, detectives' quarters, booking, fingerprinting, the drunk-o-meter work and a kitchen. The acquisition of the entire top floor of the municipal building would thus take care of the administration of the police department.

### ***Jail Quarters Inadequate***

The jail quarters, however, were still unsatisfactory and additional quarters were needed. One of the rooms on the top floor of the municipal building was a large area which had been designed for a court and meeting room when the building was originally constructed. I believed this would make an excellent jail. The city governing body employed a jail engineer from an Alabama jail manufacturing company to design a jail which would fit this space and our particular needs. The engineer produced a plan showing the cost in both materials and installation. An engineer was then employed to determine if the existing floor would hold the weight of the steel to be used in the jail. He recommended that the floor be reinforced by pouring an additional cap on the old surface.

Complete plans, along with the estimated cost for the move, to include the administrative quarters and the new and modern jail were placed before the governing board. While they agreed that the move was urgently needed, there were not sufficient funds available for such a move at that time. The labor cost in the construction was estimated to be about \$6,000.

Again I went before the city governing body. If they would make the money available to me for the new quarters and the new jail, I would obtain the services of off-duty policemen in order to complete the job. My request was granted, our new jail ordered and the work commenced. While the construction and alterations proceeded rather



*Chief of Police Bob Price.*



slowly, eventually all of the iron work was completed. Two skilled iron workers were then called in to make all final adjustments. On December 1, 1949, the work was complete.

### **Numerous Advantages**

There are several advantages to having a department of this size (18) housed on one floor with all facilities within one man's reach. Under the system now in operation, the desk officer handles records, communications, and acts as a jailer. This cuts down the expense of hiring a separate jailer, but at the same time affords the same efficiency. A kitchen, operated by the police department, has saved the city \$200 each month since it began operation, yet it feeds the desk officer on duty and any other policeman who wants to eat while working.

In addition, the department has four incoming telephone lines so that anyone desiring to call the police department can reach it immediately without receiving a busy signal. There are 10 outgoing lines from the police department through its switchboard, which includes the fire stations in the city of Sheffield.

It is my suggestion that other police departments, in a similar position and faced with a lack of funds, may desire to handle the problem in the same way.

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## **Victoria Officers Devise System for Cooperation**

Cooperation is the word in the city and county of Victoria, Tex., where the police department and sheriff's office have developed a plan designed to provide better law enforcement through mutual assistance. William F. Crawford, sheriff of Victoria County, and James R. Cowing, chief of police, city of Victoria, decided some months ago to hold monthly meetings of all personnel of both departments in order to "iron out" any jurisdictional problems and to correlate the activities of the two agencies in an effort to provide better law enforcement generally for the residents of Victoria County.

It is compulsory that all personnel of each agency attend the meetings where all of the "ills" of each department are brought up for discussion and delinquencies are corrected without needless embarrassment to anyone. In these meetings

topics are discussed such as the duties and responsibilities of each department with respect to certain laws and violations and major cases such as murder, burglary, and robbery. There is also a question and answer period during which the officers, particularly the newly appointed ones, have an opportunity to ask questions regarding problems they have encountered. These questions are handled in a general group discussion.

The sheriff's office laboratory is available to the Victoria police department at all times and the radio transmission unit located in the sheriff's office is a cooperative function inasmuch as the city of Victoria pays half of the operating expenses. There is a theft and burglary file maintained on a cooperative function basis, and this file is available to all law enforcement officers. Films dealing with traffic safety, hit and run accident investigations, arrest problems, and defensive tactics are exhibited to the personnel of both departments at the joint meetings.

Sheriff Crawford and Chief Cowing both feel that the meetings have been extremely successful. They have noticed a steady decrease in crime in the city of Victoria and Victoria County since the institution of these monthly meetings. They also feel that a close relationship has been established between the personnel of their two offices. Both officers advise that much of the success to date can be credited to the aid received from city and county officials who have provided both financial and other assistance necessary for better law enforcement.



**Sheriff William F. Crawford (left) and  
Chief James R. Cowing.**



## A New Police Station For East Point, Ga.

Citizens of East Point, Ga., are pointing with pride to their new police station built in the municipal center alongside the city hall and the fire department. Not the least proud is Chief of Police William H. Tyler, who sees in the new building the culmination of a lifelong dream of a new police building for East Point. City architects wove into the design a number of ideas developed by Chief Tyler from his 30 years of experience as a law enforcement officer. Other suggestions came from the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The result is an attractive building of contemporary design with 10,000 square feet of floor space, built at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

The front of the building (shown in the photograph) is made of Georgia marble with aluminum louvers designed to afford both ventilation and light.

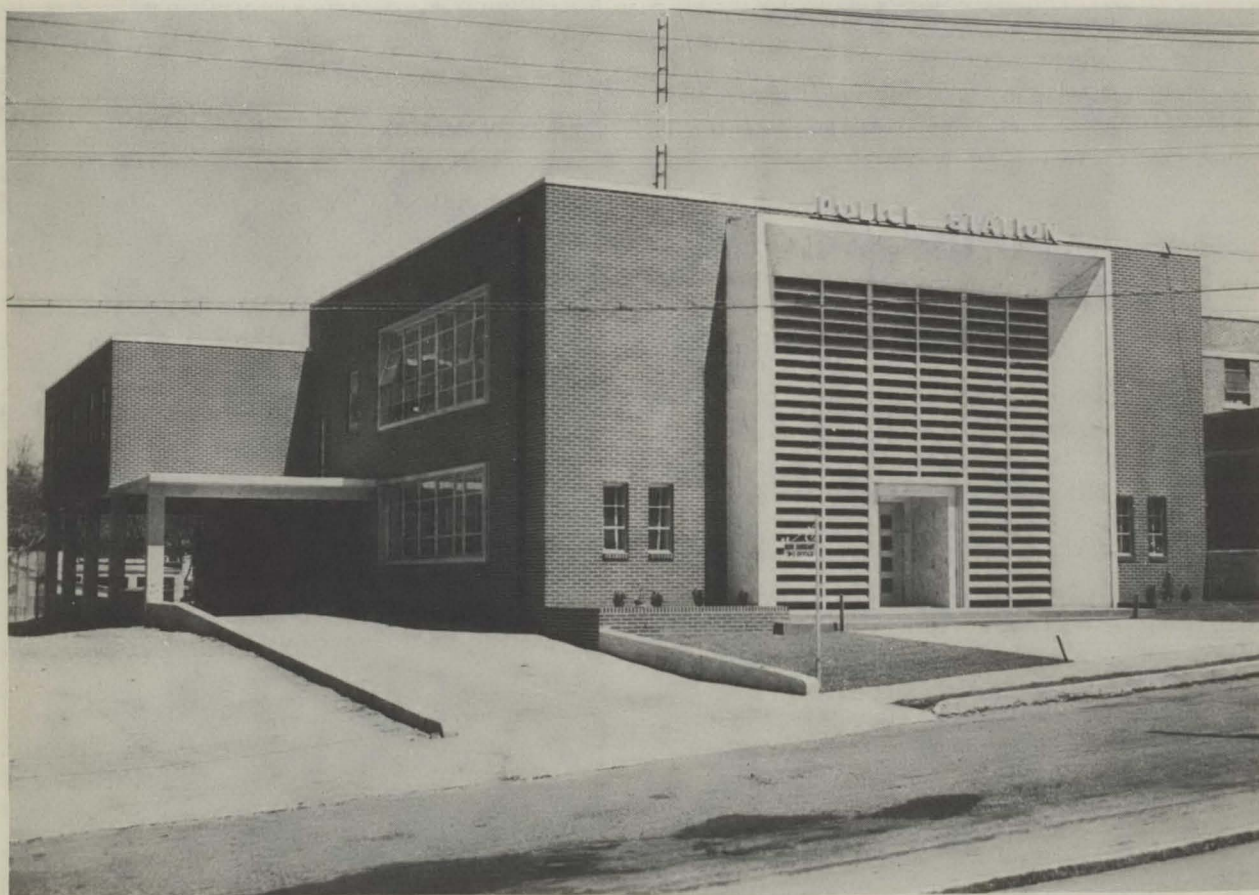
The driveway on the left of the building allows for the transportation of prisoners to the city jail located on the second floor. Parking for police

cars and other city vehicles is provided for in a well lighted, fenced and paved area at the end of the driveway. Service facilities are located adjacent to this parking area.

The executive offices, detective bureau, identification bureau, a desk sergeant's office and kitchen facilities are located on the first floor. Here also are the detention quarters for women and juveniles. Chief Tyler is especially proud of the juvenile detention rooms; these were built to conform to requirements established by a recent Georgia law.

Kitchen facilities are adequate for the handling of 100 prisoners. A modern dumb-waiter is used in carrying the food to the second floor jail.

The identification bureau is complete with modern photographic and fingerprint equipment. This room is also equipped with a large X-ray type mirror which permits witnesses to view suspects in privacy. Adequate vaults for firearms and evidence are located adjacent to the desk sergeant's office.



*Front view of the East Point, Ga., police station.*





*Chief Tyler (left) and members of his department in the desk sergeant's office.*

The second floor is occupied by the city jail, city court room, police department assembly room, and chambers for the city court judge and prosecuting attorney. The court room has a seating capacity of 100 and is finished in white oak and maple. The large assembly room is used for training purposes and is equipped in keeping with Chief Tyler's up-to-date police training program. Adjacent to the assembly room are showers and lockers.

The jail, under the supervision of a full-time jailer and an assistant, can house 98 prisoners. The jail is designed for maximum security, employing a master key system as a security measure and an automatic elevator for use in transporting prisoners from the first floor to the jail. Furnishings and equipment throughout the building are modern and complete in every respect. Halls are made of terrazzo wainscoting and walls are of colored Georgia marble. To provide additional efficiency the building was designed to insure proper acoustics through the use of soundproof ceilings.

Chief Tyler has extended a cordial invitation to fellow law enforcement officials to inspect this modern police facility.

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## **Fort Wayne Arrest Policy Pays Dividend**

A policy of arresting habitual drunkards, recently instituted by Chief of Police Alfred J.

Figel and Capt. Russell Aker, Fort Wayne, Ind., police department, paid off early in the program with the apprehension of a man wanted on a rape-murder charge.

On March 13, 1952, Captain of Detectives Mitchell Cleveland received a letter and a picture from the Pittsburgh, Pa., police concerning a man suspected of the slaying of a woman whose battered body had been found February 8, 1952, in the attic of a rooming house she operated in Pittsburgh. The letter also set out reasons for believing the suspect had gone to Fort Wayne. Captain Cleveland recognized the picture as that of a man he had seen in the line-up a day or two previously. A quick check of the records indicated that this individual had been arrested March 12, 1952, for drunkenness. He was presently serving out his fine in the Allen County jail.

Brought to police headquarters for questioning, the suspect signed a statement admitting the murder of the Pittsburgh woman. He stated he had beaten the woman to death after an all-day drinking party. He waived extradition and was returned to Pittsburgh for trial.

Chief Figel and Captain Aker are convinced of the success of their new policy. All drunkards who are arrested will be fingerprinted and copies of their prints submitted to the FBI Identification Division with a view to determining whether they are wanted by law enforcement agencies elsewhere.



*Detective Captain Mitchell Cleveland (left), Captain Russell Aker (standing), and Chief of Police Alfred Figel (right), Fort Wayne, Ind., Police Department, discuss signed statement admitting murder of Pittsburgh, Pa., woman.*



## Thumb Tacks and Heel Prints Identify Burglar

Early one morning in February 1952, the Yuma, Ariz., Police Department received a report that a local cafe and bar had been burglarized of approximately \$350, largely in \$1 bills.

Various bars and bartenders in the Yuma area had been backing the Arizona Boys Ranch, a charitable organization for underprivileged boys. They had been publicizing the drive by pinning or sticking the contributions collected from customers to the walls, ceilings and mirrors in the bars. The bartender at the victim cafe and bar had collected approximately \$400 in this manner and had fastened the bills to the ceiling of the bar with scotch tape and thumb tacks.

When the police arrived, they observed that entrance to the building had been gained by cutting a hole in the roof. Once inside, the burglar had apparently climbed on top of the bar and taken down all the bills which were fastened to the ceiling. He had also forced open the cash register. He apparently left in the same manner in which he entered the building.

During the crime scene search investigating officers recovered several thumb tacks which the burglar had dropped when the bills were pulled from the ceiling. Officers also noted a number of footprints on the top of the bar. The tacks were collected as evidence, and Identification Officer Ray H. Dehn of the Yuma Police Department made a lift of the best heel print on the bar surface, using lifting tape.

No immediate suspects were located, but in the belief that the subject was a local person, Chief of Police Harold Breech and members of his department alerted the local merchants and bartenders, asking them to watch for paper currency showing thumb tack holes or scotch tape marks. In succeeding days reports were received that bills of this description were being passed in Yuma. Then, 3 days after the burglary, a local bartender reported that a person still in his bar at the time had paid for a drink with a \$1 bill bearing the indicated marks.

The suspect, a 23-year-old member of the United States Army assigned to a camp in the vicinity of Yuma, was taken into custody. When searched by the arresting officers, he had in his possession \$30 in \$1 bills, many of which showed marks where pieces of scotch tape had been re-

moved or holes such as would have been made by thumb tacks. Military police searched the suspect's property and located \$53 more in bills, all showing indications of having been punctured by thumb tacks or stuck with scotch tape. Shoes and boots belonging to the suspect were obtained and a pair of paratroop-style military boots were located and examined. Embedded in the sole of the boots was a blue enameled thumb tack.

The police department was confronted with the problem of positively identifying the individual bills found in the subject's possession with those which had been stolen, inasmuch as there was no record of the serial numbers and none of the bills recovered had been autographed by any of their donors.

The FBI Laboratory was requested to make a comparison of the latent heel print with the rubber heels on the suspect's paratroop boots and also a comparison of the thumb tacks found at the scene of the burglary with the one embedded in the sole of the left boot. Laboratory examiners positively identified the latent heel impression on the lift obtained by Officer Dehn as having been made by the rubber heel of the suspect's right boot. The Laboratory further determined that the thumb tack found in the sole of the left boot had the same paint structure and composition as the tacks found at the scene of the burglary. Laboratory examiners also located the shanks to two more thumb tacks in the left boot, and determined that they were similar in composition to the shanks of the tacks found at the burglary scene.

The subject was arraigned on a charge of burglary and pleaded not guilty. He gave a statement admitting that he had been drinking in various bars in Yuma on the night preceding the burglary but denied committing the crime. The trial date was set and the Laboratory examiner requested as a witness. However, on the day preceding the date set for trial the subject appeared in open court with his attorney and pleaded guilty to first degree burglary. He was given a suspended sentence of 5 years' probation and released to the Army.

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### TRAIN-WRECK STATUTE

It is a violation of the Federal law to willfully derail or disable or wreck any train or part thereof which is in interstate or foreign commerce. Attempts to do any of the above acts are also covered by this statute.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



## Latent Fingerprints Solve

### 15 Nuisance Burglaries

Latent fingerprints developed on articles found during a careful crime scene search recently enabled the Nantucket Island Police Department to close 15 burglary cases which the department had been carrying on its books as unsolved. All of these crimes involved entry to private homes and the use of food and drink found on the premises. While no large theft was committed in any case, the frequency of the offense created a continual nuisance problem.

In one of the burglarized premises Nantucket officers located four drinking glasses, two soft drink bottles and a whiskey bottle, all bearing latent fingerprints. Chief of Police Wendell H. Howes had these articles flown to the mainland for examination by Deputy Sheriff Francis A. Brown, identification officer for the sheriff's department, Barnstable County, Mass. Also included were fingerprint cards containing a full set of prints for each of three suspects who had been questioned and released during the investigation of this series of burglaries.

In less than an hour after the evidence was received from Nantucket Island, Deputy Sheriff Brown advised Chief Howes by telephone that the fingerprints of two of the suspects had been found on the bottles and drinking glasses. This evidence was the turning point for all of the 15 cases. Two suspects whose prints were found on the bottles and glasses gave full confessions and the third suspect then followed suit. All three were convicted and received prison terms.

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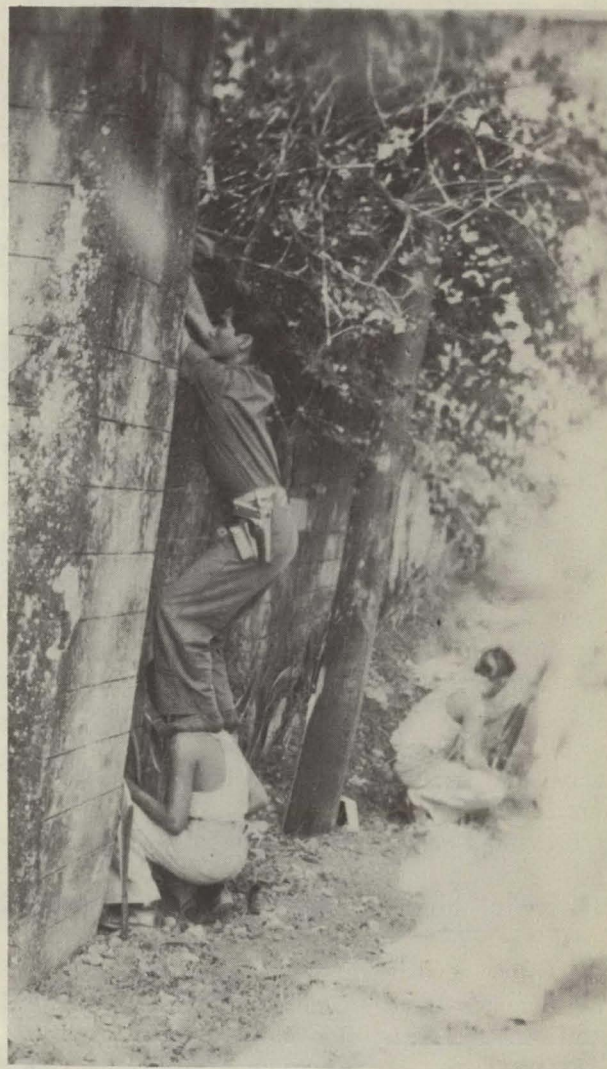
### Fugitive Located

In accordance with a letter from the police department, Chicago, Ill., a wanted notice was placed in the Identification Division record of a man who was wanted for murder. In addition, a notice relative to the fugitive was published in the FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN. This notice came to the attention of the police department, Tacoma, Wash., which was alerted to the fugitive status of the subject. Soon after, authorities of that agency notified the Chicago police department that they had the fugitive in custody, an example of the effectiveness of full use of identification facilities and law enforcement cooperation.

## Walls Are No Obstacle

Students at the Philippine Constabulary School, Camp Crame, Quezon City, the Philippines, were confronted with a novel problem when told to solve the burglary of a house surrounded by a high wall. Investigation proved that entry could not have been made through a gateway or other aperture. A ladder could have been used by the burglar to get over the wall but there was no evidence of this technique and it was tentatively ruled out as having not been employed.

One of the burglars was arrested and the investigators obtained a confession from him. The way to get over the wall, he said, was to scale it in the military manner. The photograph shown here was taken when the students reenacted the crime to prove that the wall could be scaled.



*Up and Over.*



## WANTED BY THE FBI

**WALTER HENDERSON MOAK, with aliases: Melville Carter, Melvin Carter, Walter Moach, Robert Moak, Walter Moat, Edward Petis, James Williams, Paul Williams.**

### *Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property*



*Walter Henderson Moak.*

While relaxing on the porch of a fashionable hotel in Daytona Beach, Fla., where she was spending her vacation, a moderately wealthy businesswoman was engaged in conversation by a well-dressed and polished man seated next to her. Introducing himself as Melville Carter, he claimed to be the heir of a former industrial executive and a widower by a tragic accident. Actually, he was identified as Walter Moak, a convicted burglar who has allegedly turned confidence man.

### *Confidence Game*

Additional information reported to the FBI reads like a confidence game played with unusual skill. From April 14, 1951, until the woman concluded her vacation, Moak devoted much attention to her. Moak suggested that since he made frequent trips to her city he should like to renew the acquaintanceship at a later date. He obtained the victim's home address and telephone number for further contact.

Two months later, in June 1951, Moak again got in touch with the victim, claiming that he was in Boston to obtain an air-conditioning franchise. Moak visited his victim at her home several times and approached her about making an investment in the business in which he desired to engage. However, she refused his offer.

In the latter part of August 1951, Moak telephoned from Dayton, Ohio, to say that he would

be in New York City on business during the first part of September. He prevailed upon the woman to meet him there and from September 4 to 9, 1951, she and Moak spent the time night-clubbing, taking in stage shows, and baseball games. Moak capably acted the role of an independently wealthy heir by footing the bills for all the entertainment.

After the victim returned to her home, she received another call from Moak. They agreed to meet on September 17, 1951, at Troy, N. Y. They met in Troy but owing to difficulties in securing separate hotel reservations, went from there to Albany, N. Y.

Following their return to the Albany hotel after an evening of dancing, Moak appeared at the woman's room. A few moments later two other men came in abruptly. One identified himself as an "FBI agent" and the other claimed to be an insurance investigator. Announcing that they were placing Moak under arrest, the two men informed the distraught victim that her associate's name was not Carter but Edward Petis, that he was a notorious jewel thief and that they had been investigating him for a long time in connection with a number of jewel thefts in Canada and the United States. Indicating to the woman that she was undoubtedly aware of Moak's activities and had probably been his accomplice in some of the thefts, these two newcomers stated that they were also placing her under arrest. They were careful to hint that considerable publicity and notoriety would result.

During the "arrest," the man who had identified himself as an FBI agent took a box from Moak's inside coat pocket and said it contained part of the jewelry taken in one of the thefts. After some discussion between Moak and the alleged agents, it was agreed that all of the jewelry loot could be returned except \$60,000 worth which Moak had previously sold for cash.

Moak asked the "officers" that he be returned to Canada to be prosecuted since he felt his sentence would be lighter there. It was finally agreed that if \$60,000 in cash could be raised the cases in this country could be satisfied. With much pressure being placed on the victim, she finally agreed to obtain the money.

On September 18, 1951, the so-called insurance investigator accompanied the woman in her car from Albany to her home where she obtained a number of securities and \$2,500 in savings bonds. She also secured \$12,000 from her bank account.



They then proceeded to Troy, N. Y., and finally to Albany where the victim sold her securities for \$52,929.01. Although the "insurance investigator" remained in the background during these transactions, he kept a careful eye on the victim to make certain she did not go to the police.

After selling the securities, they returned to Troy, where all of the money obtained by the victim was counted. The "insurance investigator" took \$60,000, returning \$4,928 and the Government bonds to the victim. She then returned alone to her home where she later realized she had been victimized.

On November 16, 1951, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Boston, Mass., charging Moak with the interstate transportation of stolen property and conspiracy to violate this statute.

Moak was first in minor difficulties with the law at Great Bend, Kans., and Cincinnati, Ohio, as early as 1938. He was arrested by the Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department on January 21, 1939, for burglary and was placed on probation for a period of 3 years. Subsequently sentenced to serve 1 to 15 years at the State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, and incarcerated in that institution on July 23, 1941, he was paroled on October 1, 1942. A final release was granted on November 1, 1943. Moak was again arrested on March 7, 1950, for vagrancy and suspicion of armed robbery, this time being fined \$50 and costs.

### Description

Moak is described as follows:

Age.....	32, born July 14, 1920, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Height.....	5 feet 8½ inches.
Weight.....	155 pounds.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Dark brown, receding.
Eyes.....	Hazel.
Complexion.....	Medium.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Photographer, tavern operator.
Scars and marks.....	Mastoid scar rear of left ear, scar left brow, scar on left thumb, left thumb deformed at first knuckle.
Remarks.....	Speaks softly, smooth talker.
FBI number.....	1,685,863
Fingerprint classification.....	16 I 31 W 100 23 I 20 W III

### Notify FBI

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

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### Stolen Shoes Trap Burglar

The reported theft of a pair of man's tan oxfords, size 5½D, and a jacket, size 12, from a retail store at Galesburg, Ill., on January 21, 1952, was just one of the numerous complaints received by the Galesburg Police Department in recent months. In this latest burglary, the store had been entered by breaking a glass in the door and crawling through the opening. The intruder had cut his hand, leaving some bloodstains. A latent thumb print was also discovered on a piece of the broken glass.

Acting Chief of Police George Fuller instructed his men to be on the lookout for this particular pair of shoes which might be spotted because of the unusually small size and distinctive styling. For several days nothing turned up. Then one day a 14-year-old boy appeared at police headquarters to report the theft of his bicycle. Captain Sippel, while talking with the youth, noticed a striking similarity between the boy's shoes and those reported stolen.

Captain Sippel summoned Chief Fuller who immediately fingerprinted the boy. The boy denied the theft but upon being permitted to view his fingerprint and the latent found at the scene of the burglary under a magnifying glass, he confessed to that theft and two other thefts from retail stores. Subsequent checking disclosed that the youth was presently on parole from a State reformatory.

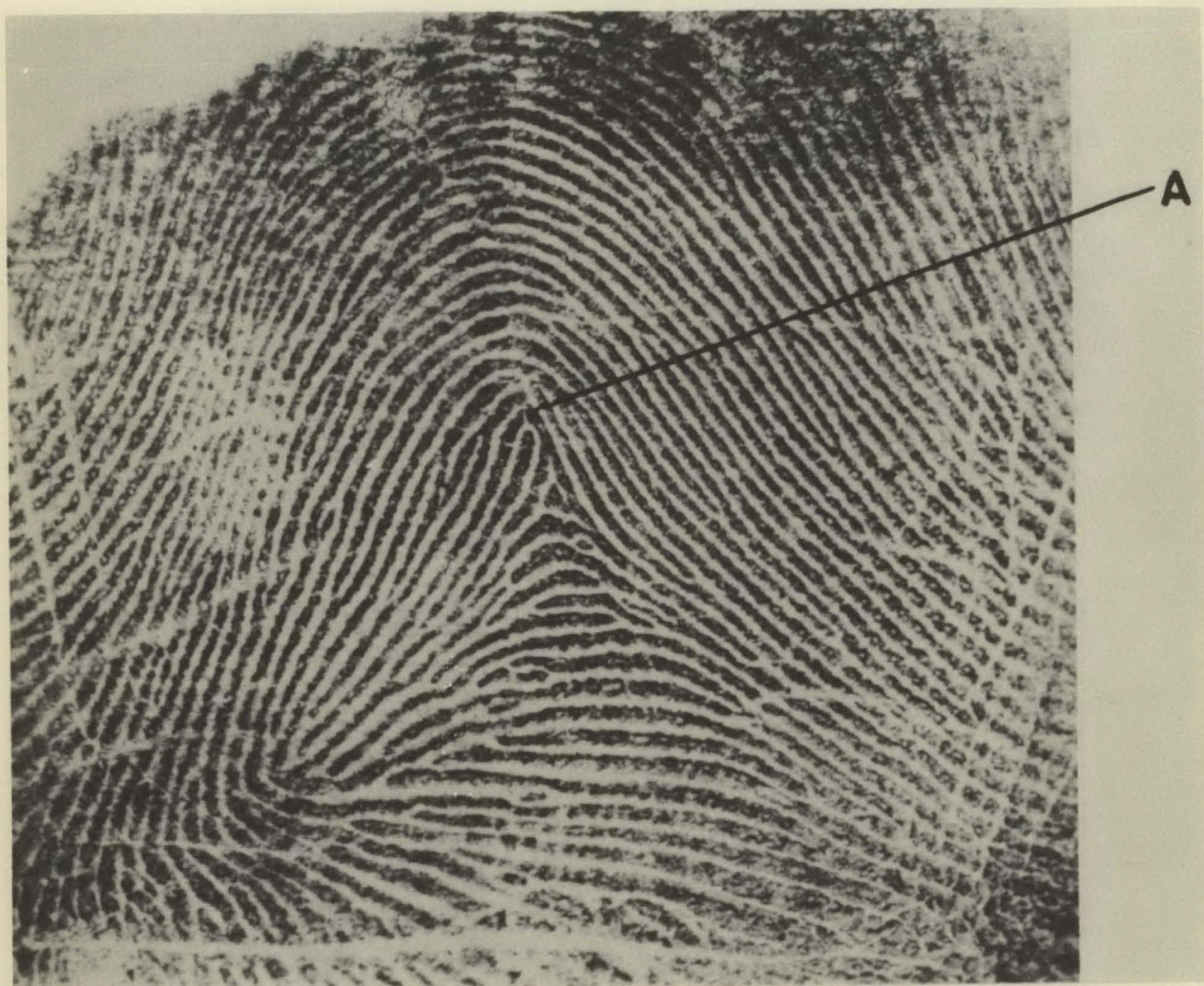
### ANONYMOUS LETTER FILE

A file containing specimens of the handwriting of habitual anonymous letter writers is maintained in the FBI Laboratory. Local law-enforcement agencies frequently are able to solve nuisance cases involving persons afflicted with a mania for writing anonymous letters to public officials. It is also of value in more serious cases such as kidnapping and extortion.



## *Questionable Pattern*

# FINGERPRINTS



To classify this impression the classifier should first consider only those ridges which appear in the normal range of the center or heart of the pattern. Recurving ridge A has a break between the shoulders, hence one of the re-

quirements for a loop is missing. This pattern would be classified as a tented arch and referenced to a loop. Inasmuch as a looping ridge appears low on the pattern, this impression would also be referenced to a whorl.