

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
Shoplifters: Their Methods and How To Apprehend Them, by Inspector Herbert R. Hale, Detroit, Mich., Police Department . .	3
Educating Store Employees To Combat Shoplifting, by J. R. Black- more, Chief of Police, San Jose, Calif.	8
<i>Traffic:</i>	
Using the Camera for Speed Control on City Streets, by Vincent P. Conklin, Chief of Police, Brighton, N. Y.	11
Enforcing Traffic Laws With Radar Equipment, by James W. Tonra, Chief of Police, Brookline, Mass.	14
<i>Police Personalities:</i>	
Atlanta Officer Wins "Leader of Tomorrow" Award	16
Warren Completes 30 Years of Police Work	17
<i>Identification:</i>	
Questionable Pattern	Back Cover
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Sex Perversion as a Factor in Pyromania Cases, by Dr. James M. Reinhardt, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Professor of Criminology, University of Nebraska	18
Arsonists—Age and Sex	21
Texarkana Modernizes Its Police Department	22
Body of Unknown Deceased Found in Ohio	22
Police Training Across the Border	23
Hold That Duplicate Arrest Fingerprint Card	24
Wanted By The FBI (Alex Richard Bryant)	24
Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices	Inside Back Cover
Safe Insulation and Paint Chips Convict Burglars	15

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



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

November 1, 1953

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Civil rights investigations conducted by the FBI have again focused public attention on the issue of centralized police authority. Critics of these investigations contend that Federal investigation in cases of alleged civil rights violations amounts to an unwarranted invasion of a law enforcement field properly reserved to the States. Previously, the issue arose as a result of suggestions that the Federal Government should be given more authority, rather than less, over criminal activities.

The position of the FBI has been made abundantly clear on both points. Civil rights investigations are made at the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, acting on the basis of Federal statutes enacted by the Congress. There is not now, and never has been, any right on the part of the FBI to decide that the law shall or shall not be enforced. In making these investigations to determine whether or not a Federal law has been violated the FBI is merely discharging the duty to which its employees are sworn. This will continue to be our policy.

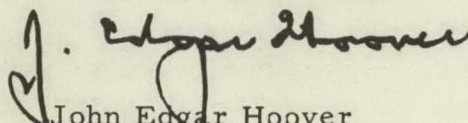
Those who interpret this policy as the expression of a desire for the FBI to eventually assume the status of a national police force are obviously unfamiliar with the record. I have consistently opposed, and continue to oppose, any suggestion pointing in that direction. Good law enforcement is both the right and the responsibility of the community and it must begin on that level. The type of government which this nation enjoys cannot be preserved if the basic power of police control is removed from the close observation and supervision, through the voting process, of the citizens themselves.

Both factions - those who clamor for more Federal intervention in local law enforcement and those who say it is a trend which has already gone too far - appear to ignore the fact that an extension of this Federal

power can be made unnecessary by vigorous and effective law enforcement within the States and their subdivisions. A community whose officers are both willing and able to properly enforce the laws and ordinances against criminal activity feels no need for a transfer of jurisdiction to the Federal Government. It also experiences a minimum of Federal enforcement at the present time, subject only to the requirements of those statutes which have already become Federal law and must be enforced so long as they remain the law of the nation.

To administer the remedy of better local law enforcement is not easy, of course. It demands a high caliber of personnel and strong public support. With comparatively few exceptions, the typical officer of today is an honest, efficient and conscientious public servant who believes in his mission and is willing to make every reasonable effort to see that it is accomplished, even at the cost of considerable personal sacrifice. I doubt that a similar statement can be made for the public support which many of them receive. There are altogether too many indications that many officers are virtually handcuffed by political influence and a disinterested attitude on the part of those citizens who forget that law enforcement is public business and not merely the private concern of a comparative handful of men who work day and night to preserve public order and the security of person and property. To remove these shackles by providing a pay scale which will attract competent employees, more professional training for police work and the opportunity of enforcing the law without fear or favor would inject an amazing vitality into our law enforcement system. It would also provide, I believe, a complete answer to both the claims of those who call for a greater centralization of law enforcement and the alarm of those who fear such a development.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Shoplifters, commonly known as store boosters, can be divided into four major groups: the professional, the narcotic addict, the novice, and the kleptomaniac.

Professional Shoplifters

The professional shoplifters, who steal items for resale, generally come from the lower or middle income brackets. Usually they have no legitimate employment. They operate mainly in regimented groups and work department stores and specialty shops, either singly or in groups, and steal mostly women's clothing (men's clothing runs second), including expensive items such as furs, suits, dresses, jewelry, linens, etc. This merchandise is then sold to "fences" at about 50 percent of the retail value.

The professionals employ all kinds of gimmicks and devices to aid them. They are completely unscrupulous in their dealings and have been known to train small children to assist them. They are alert for store detectives, police and clerks, and usually work in groups of three: One person takes the article, hands it to a second to conceal, while the third acts as a shield or lookout man.

The Narcotic Addict

The narcotic addict is usually as adept at techniques as the professional. He, too, steals expensive items for resale and uses the money to buy narcotics. Recently, one such arrest revealed the offender made \$50 per day from the resale of men's clothing, and all of it was spent on narcotics. This type becomes vicious and sometimes uncontrollable when taken into custody.

The Novice

Novices comprise the largest group and are usually first offenders. These people steal either because of financial hardship or because the opportunity

Shoplifters: Their Methods and How To Apprehend Them

by INSPECTOR HERBERT R. HALE, *Detroit, Mich., Police Department*

presents itself, and the temptation is too great. They steal for their own personal use, and take inexpensive items because they would rather steal than pay for them. They come from the lower income brackets and include men, women, and children of all creeds and colors.

Children 16 years old and under steal primarily for their own use, and usually take inexpensive articles. They are either severely reprimanded or placed on probation. However, repeaters are given sentences.

The Kleptomaniac

The kleptomaniac usually comes from the upper middle class, from wealthy or at least financially stable homes, and has a desire or compulsion to steal which cannot be controlled. Usually the articles stolen have little or no particular value.



Inspector Herbert R. Hale.



Figure 1.—Note article being slipped into end of box under arm of accomplice.

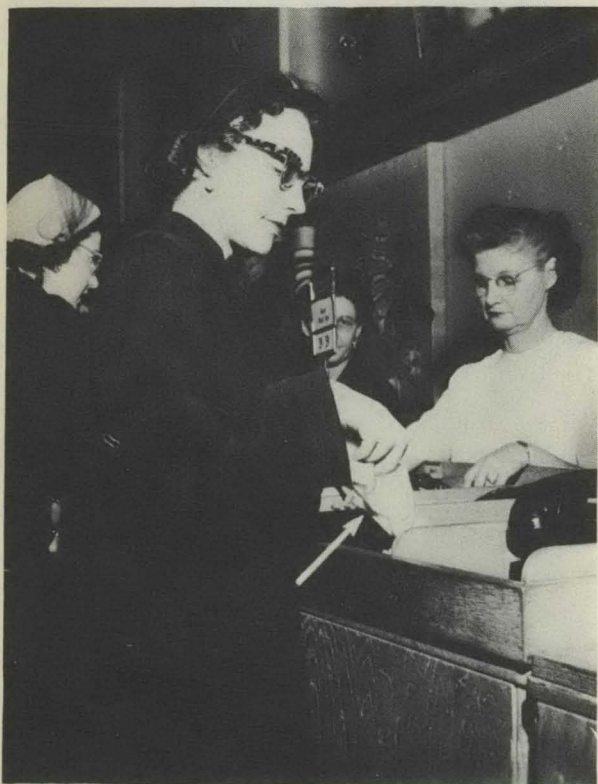


Figure 2.—A garment being tucked in coat sleeve.



Figure 3.—A garment being tied around waist, under coat.

Methods of Operation

The most common place of concealment is the shopping bag. Other methods include concealing articles under coats, capes, dresses, skirts, in underclothing and bloomers, and are best illustrated by the accompanying photographs. Figure 2 shows a garment being tucked in coat-sleeve. Figure 3 shows a garment being tied around waist, under coat. Figure 4 shows how a garment can be concealed under coat, by wrapping around waist. Figure 5 shows how a woman can conceal a garment in her skirt front.

A suitcase, completely wrapped and securely tied, is so arranged that one end can be opened easily and closed quickly. Figure 6 shows box construction. Figures 1, 7, and 8 show garments being put in boxes.

Articles are often concealed in purses (see fig. 9), or in the armhole of a coat folded over the arm; sometimes a special inside pocket is used.



Figure 4.—A garment concealed under coat, by wrapping around waist.

Often a special harness is worn around the shoulders to which suits, coats and dresses are hung with hangers.

An abdominal belt is sometimes worn by a man. One or two men's suits, folded over coathangers, can be concealed in this device in a matter of seconds. Figure 10 shows suit tucked inside trousers.

Conferences on Procedure

Since 1949, a series of contact meetings has been held from time to time by Charles E. Boyd, Secretary of Retail Merchants Association (affiliated with Detroit Board of Commerce), Judge John P. Scallen and Clerk E. Burke Montgomery of Recorder's Court, Chief Assistant Prosecutor Ralph Garber, the author and superintendents of 27 local retail stores, to effect a greater understanding of our mutual problems. As a result, we have developed a simplified working plan. The prelimi-

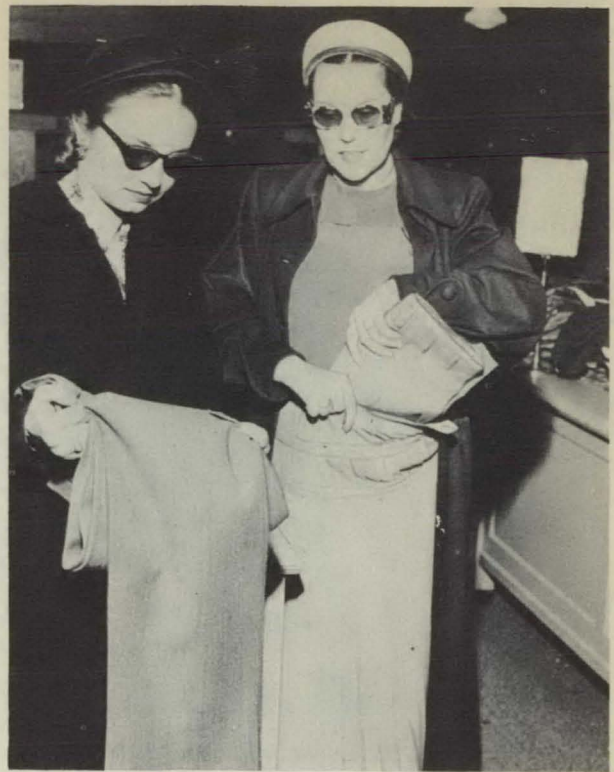


Figure 5.—Concealing garment in skirt front.

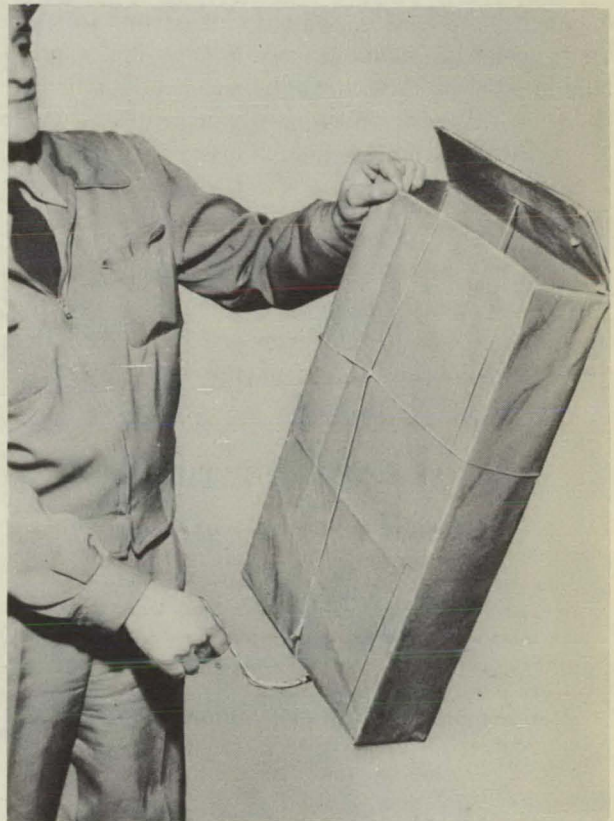


Figure 6.—Special box for shoplifting.



Figure 7.—Garment being put in box.

nary preparations, the handling and trial of cases in the courts, once an offender has been apprehended, have been expedited so that one to three hours per case have been saved, thus encouraging merchants to follow through on their prosecutions. In this way, store personnel can return to their store duties without too much loss of time at court.

When to Arrest

Those who are responsible for store protection are concerned many times with the problem of just *when* to arrest a shoplifter. John P. Scallen, judge of recorder's court, clarifies the subject: To

CHECK YOUR STATUTES

In the accompanying article the author discusses the law of his jurisdiction in shoplifting cases. Because of the fact that laws and ordinances—as well as court decisions—often differ from one State to the next it cannot be overemphasized that officers working on shoplifting cases should take such steps as are necessary to be completely familiar with the rules and decisions applicable to their areas. This knowledge is a basic necessity for determining the proper action to take when a shoplifter is discovered.

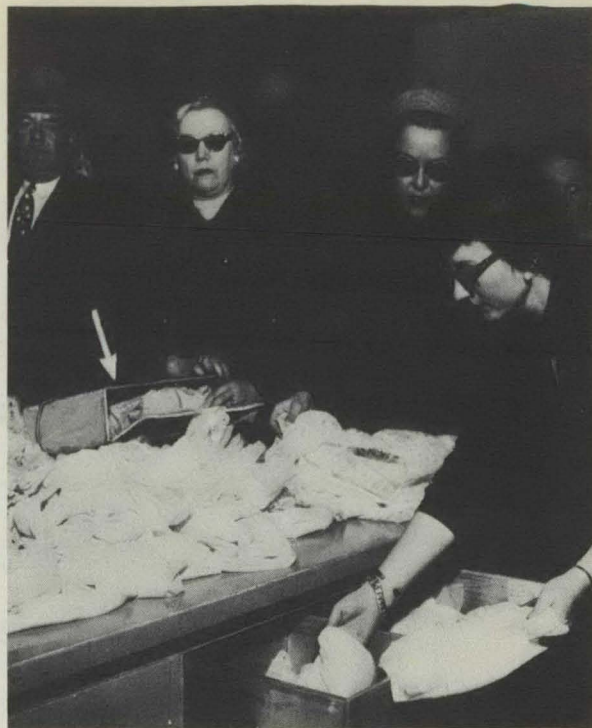


Figure 8.—Garment being put in box.

establish larceny, these four elements must be present:

- 1—Unauthorized taking
- 2—of the personal property
- 3—belonging to another
- 4—with intent to deprive him of his property.

If accompanied by violence, the act is no longer larceny, but robbery.

Section 360 of the Penal Code makes larceny from a building (including stores, shops, warehouses) a felony *regardless of value*. Arrest without a warrant is legal on reasonable suspicion that a felony has been committed, and a search can be made. The search and what it reveals become important because an attempt to steal cannot be proved from confession alone. Many decisions hold that possession of recently stolen property is good evidence of illegal intent.

Many stores and protection people feel that to definitely prove attempted larceny from a store, the safest procedure is to allow the suspect to leave the store before the arrest is made. This presents two uncertainties: (1) escape, and (2) a chance to discard the merchandise before the apprehension can be made. Actually the taking need not be for any distance, and the author believes that it is better to make the apprehension *inside* the store.



Figure 9.—Note open purse on counter.

Supporting this view is a recent Michigan Supreme Court decision (*People vs. Bradovich*) wherein the court sustained the decision of Judge Scallen convicting two men of attempted larceny in a store. The men had taken coats from a rack and put them under their own coats. *No one saw the taking.* But a clerk saw them concealing the coats and summoned the manager. As the manager approached, the men walked to a table and laid down the coats. They were arrested then and there, in the store.

The supreme court found that the act of larceny was complete when they took the coats from the rack with intent to steal, which intent was evidenced by concealment. They concluded that it was not necessary to remove the merchandise from the store in order to prove the charge of larceny, and later discarding of the articles did not cure the crime.

This case illustrates all the conditions an arresting officer need know to charge larceny from a store. There must be *reasonable* suspicion, . . . "which may be the story of a store employee, that the person has stolen or attempted to steal merchandise. The arrest and search may then be made. Finding the article is evidence of attempt to steal. Seeing the suspect discard the article is also evidence of intent to steal and discarding the article inside the store does not change the crime.



Figure 10.—Suit tucked inside trousers.

It is not necessary to allow the suspect to leave the store with the goods."

Repeaters

Approximately 30 percent of shoplifters are second, third, or fourth offenders. Excellent cooperation has been received from the judges at recorder's court and repeaters are being severely dealt with. As a result, store boosting is slowly but surely being curbed. Because we have been able to recognize and arrest the better-known professional teams so quickly, they now avoid Detroit, and law enforcing agencies in smaller cities and towns should be on the alert for them.

The Detroit police made a concentrated Friday and Saturday night attack on shoplifters in supermarkets last year, with instructions to arrest any and all shoplifters. The drive brought 65 arrests and included men, women and children. Average worth of stolen merchandise was \$1.50 to \$2, indicating financial hardship or resale value was not the cause, but the opportunity to steal and a temptation which proved too great.

The store detail of the Detroit Police Department consists of seven men and is a division of the General Service Bureau. The duties of the store detail are the detection, apprehension and

(Continued on page 10)

Educating Store Employees To Combat Shoplifting

J. R. BLACKMORE, *Chief of Police, San Jose, Calif.*

An upswing in the number of shoplifter arrests in this community prompted the calling of a conference with the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association. We were shocked and at the same time disturbed to hear related experiences of store owners and employees who had allowed men and women to walk from the store even though they had been detected stealing merchandise. Many store managements had actually adopted a policy forbidding employees to make a citizen's arrest. The professional and amateur thief alike were taking extreme advantage of the timid storekeeper and ineffective police protection.

Losses Are Heavy

A survey of inventory reports clearly indicated that shoplifting was causing a loss of property exceeding the reported burglaries. Shoplifting had to be grouped with the issuing of fictitious checks as a source of extended criminal activity and a definite social problem due to the vast loss sustained. The acts are committed off the regular beat of an officer and in most instances the detection and arrest must be made by an employee. Such people are naturally fearful of civil action resulting from an illegal arrest and do not have

the benefit of police training which will aid in the detection and arrest of offenders.

Recognizing that the most constructive means to effectively attack the problem would have to come through the medium of education, District Attorney N. J. Menard and George Peacock, manager of the Merchants' Association, were invited to cosponsor a program of employee training to enable store owners and managers to more effectively protect their property by detecting acts of depredation, arresting the suspect and aiding in the prosecution. It was decided to include in the lectures methods of operation employed by shoplifters, demonstrations of various implements used as carriers, methods of detection, surveillance, the use of records and photographs, mechanics and laws of arrest, and court procedure.

The program was highly acceptable to the merchants and the enrollment was most gratifying. The attention focused upon the problem and the newspaper accounts of the classes made an impression, no doubt, upon the minds of juvenile and adult alike and served as a deterrent to criminal behavior.

The Civic Auditorium became the classroom, the employees and store owners became the students, and the members of the police department and district attorney's office became the teachers. The classes were publicized by letters and newspaper articles. A brochure depicting the various types of shoplifting personalities—the kleptomaniac, the teenager, the vagrant, and the professional—and portraying employee alertness, safe methods of arrest, and successful prosecution was distributed to those attending the classes.

The Arrest Problem

The greatest difficulty seemed to be that of relieving the store owners and employees of fear of false arrest. We found it advisable, therefore, to follow up the first class with a specialized training course and invited only one or two persons from each store who were selected by the store owner to attend. It would be that person's responsibility to place the suspect under surveillance when an employee's alertness had detected thievery on the part of a prospective customer. It would be his responsibility, further, to execute the citizen's arrest and detain the suspect until the arrival of the police.

Our program was only partially complete at this point. We recognized that a successful prose-



Chief Blackmore (left) and District Attorney Menard.

Shoplifter Recognition, Detention and Prosecution

Shoplifting is now recognized as a serious social problem affecting the economy and the behavior pattern of both adults and juveniles. Following are some things you can do to prevent it.



VARIOUS TYPES

Don't be fooled by appearance! All types of people shoplift. Although a large percentage of the shoplifters are teen-agers, the age varies from 6 to 60. They come from all walks of life and they may be the "bejeweled matron", the vagrant fresh from the tracks, or the professional thief.

EMPLOYEE ALERTNESS

ALERTNESS is the KEY! Be observant because the shoplifter knows what he is going to do. Mannerisms vary from the "furtive" amateur to the bold professional who deliberately distracts your attention. Watch for persons with large shopping bags, clothing too large for them, and persons who move aimlessly about the store. Some professionals construct dummy packages in which to conceal the stolen articles.



SAFE METHODS OF DETENTION

The arrest can be made by a private citizen or by a police officer, if the offense is committed in their presence. Make sure that you have observed the person take the article then make the arrest outside the store. The intent of the shoplifter is then clearly shown. Keep the thief under surveillance while leaving the store. He may try to pass the article to a confederate or hide the article if he thinks he is being followed. Mark the article for later identification.

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION

Follow up on the action. Make sure that a formal complaint is on file. Be ready to produce the evidence. If called upon to testify, do so in a simple straightforward manner. Shoplifting can be cut down by being alert and following these four steps.



The San Jose brochure.

THE BOLD APPROACH

Two young men entered a Midwest department store, put a canoe over their heads, and walked out with it. The crime was discovered when the shoplifters made a second trip to purloin the paddles.

A lone operator entered a department store in the East and carried a large overstuffed living-room chair from the sixth floor down the elevator and out the front door.

cution had to be supported by adequate punishment of the offender. The judge of the municipal court was contacted and his cooperation enlisted by relating the number of acts committed, the vast loss to the merchants and the number of persons who were recidivists. This cooperation on the part of the court was extended and all cases were finally adjudicated by referral to the probation office.

The police department found it advisable to make available a photo file of persons who had been arrested in the community for shoplifting and invited personnel from the various stores to view the pictures in an endeavor to acquaint themselves with potential offenders.

Publicity

Local newspapers were apprised of the program and the desired results and readily agreed to highly publicize the classes in session and an explanation of the scope and nature of the training courses with articles and pictures. When the training program was completed, the papers presented editorials outlining in detail the entire program.

The first police training program for citizens was held in this community approximately 3 years ago and the lessons were incidental to the course for merchants regarding the issuing and acceptance of fictitious checks. The response on the part of the citizens and the resulting preventive measures made it advisable to have such a school for our shopowners and employees who were the target of shoplifters.

Classes on methods of shoplifting were held in September 1952, and a second class relating to fictitious checks was held during June 1953. All sessions were well attended by the citizens.

Recognizing that the holiday season would cause an increase in shoplifting, we encouraged

the Merchants' Association to hire regular officers to work as a special shoplifting detail. This detail was composed of both men and women who were assigned to a roving beat and visited all the downtown stores participating in the program. The cost of this service was prorated among the merchants and the expenditure was justified by the results obtained during the two weeks prior to Christmas.

The upward trend in our national crime rate makes it imperative that from time to time we rally the great body of American citizens as an ally and by so doing not only acquaint them with the acts committed against society but at the same time make them aware of the problems of law enforcement.

SHOPLIFTING—DETROIT

(Continued from page 7)

prosecution of all shoplifters in stores in the downtown area. The officers work from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. which, in general, are the hours the stores are open. About 3 hours a day are averaged in court by each team, after which they patrol the stores. All these men specialize in store larceny cases, familiarizing themselves with all photographs of known shoplifters. These photographs are in a special file for the convenience of the detectives, and are shown to the operators of the various stores. All the stores are notified when an outstanding shoplifter, or a gang, is apprehended and a show-up is conducted, at which time operators from all the stores view the suspects.

We average about 60 shoplifting arrests per month, increasing around Christmas time when heavy apparel is worn, and decreasing during the summer months. (During the month of December additional men are assigned to the store detail.) During 1952, our store detail reported 126 felony convictions, 321 misdemeanor convictions, 1,559 court hours, \$29,643 property stolen, and \$29,381 property recovered.

The photographs used in this article are posed. Those shown in figures 1, 3, 4, 9 and 10 are reprinted by permission of *The Detroit News*.

FALSE ENTRIES

It is a Federal crime to make false entries in the records of interstate carriers. Violations should be reported to the FBI.



Using the Camera for Speed Control on City Streets

by VINCENT P. CONKLIN, *Chief of Police,
Brighton, N. Y.*

Catching speeders with a camera is a new technique now in use by the Brighton, N. Y., Police Department. The idea sounds like a lazy man's way of enforcing the law and it obviously eliminates some of the excitement (and danger to everyone concerned) to be had from roaring off in hot pursuit. But it gets the evidence to make a case, the crucial point in any kind of law enforcement.

Brighton is a residential community with a population of approximately 20,000 adjoining the city of Rochester, N. Y. Our corporate limits cover a total of more than 15 square miles and we have 108 miles of streets and highways, including a number of main State highways and a wealth of shorter streets and avenues. The community is filled with fine homes and apartments and the Town Board, headed by Supervisor Leonard A. Boniface, takes pride in making Brighton an example of good government and a wholesome place in which to live.

The Usual Traffic Problem

In common with many other cities and towns, we have developed a traffic problem of major proportions. We have a legal speed limit of 35 miles per hour, generally, and a limit of 15 miles per hour in school zones. These speeds seem reasonable in view of our population density, yet there are some drivers, as always, who exceed them. Our new weapon for use against this type of violator is a device known as the "Photo Traffic" camera.

The camera gives factual evidence—in the form of a photograph—of the violation. This eliminates the uncertainty of other methods which depend more or less on personal elements. The photograph identifies the car. The question of an officer correctly reading a dial is not involved and the pictures tell the facts.

The camera is equipped with two lenses and two pictures of each car are taken side by side on 35 mm film. The shutter of the camera is released to take the first picture of a suspected automobile and the camera, after a brief interval, automatically takes the second picture. The two pictures,

in combination, show the distance moved by the car during the interval between the pictures. Since the time interval between pictures is known (this interval being precisely set in the camera) the speed of the automobile is readily determined.

The location of the automobile, date, time, legal speed, road conditions, car license number and officer's name are noted on a card which is photographed on the film immediately adjacent to the automobile pictures. When the film is processed the speeds are marked on the original data cards to complete the record.

Upon receipt of the cards with speeds so marked, we sort out those cards showing speed over the allowed tolerance, and then look up the names of the owners of the cars. A warning letter and a ticket to appear in court are mailed to the owner. (In New York State, and possibly in other States as well, the courts have held that there is a presumption that the owner was operating the car; if not, he may appear and say who was the oper-



Chief Vincent P. Conklin.

ator.) The letter which is sent to the owner of the automobile photographed reads as follows:

"On May 1, 1953, at 11:50 a. m., on Elmwood Ave., in the Town of Brighton, the driver of motor vehicle, license number 1M23-45, said vehicle licensed in your name, violated Section 56, subdivision 4 of the Vehicle and Traffic Law of the State of New York by driving your vehicle at a speed of 50 MPH, in a posted and restricted zone. The speed limit in this zone is 35 MPH.

"This violation was recorded by a new patented photographic method of traffic control which makes a permanent photographic record of the violation.

"The State of New York vehicle and traffic law pertaining to restricted and posted zones was established for the protection of our citizens, both drivers and pedestrians. It is advisable that you instruct the drivers of your vehicle to obey this speed law in the future. In doing so you will have assisted this and other police departments in making your State a safer place in which to live. Please arrange to answer attached summons promptly to avoid service of warrant."

One of the most important features of the camera is the ease and certainty with which its accuracy is tested. As explained, the speed of an automobile is obtained by measuring from the pictures the distance moved in a known time interval. This time interval is permanently set in the camera.



Photo Traffic Control signs.

To check the accuracy of the time interval an electric clock (synchronous) motor is provided with a disc marked with two arrows. The disc turns within a circular scale. This timing device is set up in the police station and officers using the camera take pictures of the rotating disc. The angle between the pointing arrows is such that they respectively point in the pictures to the same reading on the dial when the interval is exactly correct. Any variation is shown by the pointer in the second picture reading differently on the dial than the pointer in the first picture. Our own experience, as well as reports of tests made at the University of Rochester and at the Rochester Institute of Technology, has shown the maximum variation to be less than 1 percent, corresponding to an error of less than half a mile an hour at a 50-mile speed.

This method of testing a speed measuring device by the police department is a great advantage. The officers making the test are competent witnesses and the tangible factual test pictures are direct evidence for use in a contested case if the question of camera accuracy is raised.

The Camera

The camera is small and light as well as strong. If used on a tripod at the street side it can be instantly gathered up and laid in the police car without detaching it from the tripod. The camera can also be easily detached from the car window bracket when so used.

No photographic skill is needed to operate the camera. It is always in focus for any distance and the film is automatically transported, thus eliminating the possibility of double exposures. The efficiency of the camera is evidenced by the fact that it is possible to take pictures of 30 cars on 1 roll of film within 1 hour, or evidence of several hundred violations in 1 day's time. Film is sold with all processing charges included and is returned to the police department with a positive print for viewing and with the speeds marked on the original data cards to complete the record.

It is dangerous for any car to travel at an excessive speed in congested traffic. It is, of course, also dangerous for a police car to trail a speeder through traffic in an effort to overtake him for the arrest. The camera eliminates this trailing through congested traffic. Further, its use is of great assistance on short subdivision streets where there is not sufficient length to trail a violator, but

where excessive speed is often a great danger, particularly to children.

Trailing vs. The Camera

The officer trailing a suspected violator holds the police car at a constant distance back of the other car, accurately judging the speed he is traveling because of his driving experience. He reads his speedometer which verifies his opinion of the speed.

The photo traffic camera affords the arresting officer the same opportunity to form his own opinion of the speed of the violator, because the speeding car passes in front of him and the camera verifies his opinion of the speed. With the camera, however, the officer has recorded proof of his opinion.

Other Uses

The photo traffic camera is used to obtain evidence of other traffic infractions as well as speed. For example, the pictures provide evidence of failure to grant right of way to pedestrians at crosswalks, driving on the wrong side of the street, following too closely, failure to stop at "Stop" streets, illegal turns, etc. Our officers have, on occasions, used the camera right on the spot to obtain pictorial evidence for use in other than traffic cases.

No Deception Used

We make no attempt to hide the use of the camera. Each entrance sign at the town limits gives the legal speed and a special sign reads "Photo Traffic Control." Motorists thus know the legal speeds and know that Brighton has an efficient means of enforcing the law. The psychological effect of the signs is great since they make drivers think as they approach points of danger and a driver who *thinks* of possible danger is a safe driver.

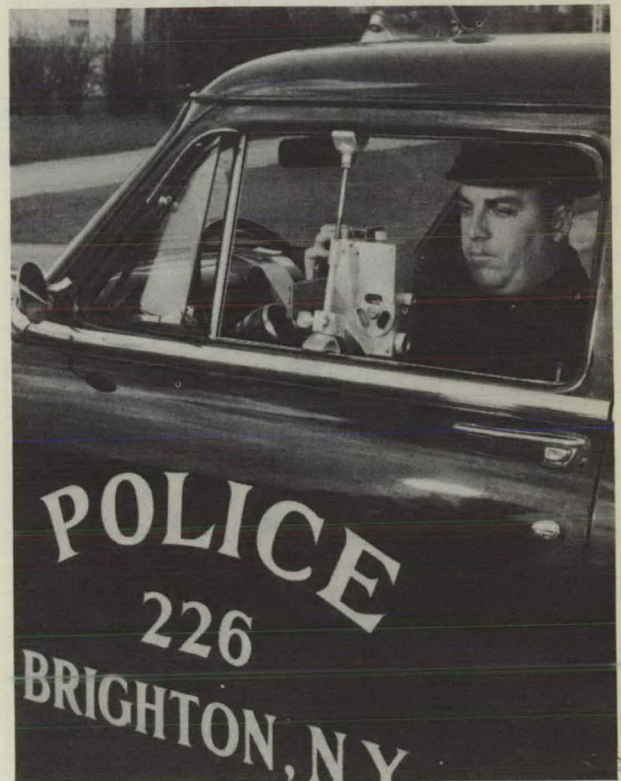
The use of this modern means of law enforcement which provides facts for evidence, and the favorable public acceptance of its use, have been a source of satisfaction to us in Brighton. We believe that the favorable acceptance is due in great measure to the impersonal factual evidence of speed which is provided.

We believe, too, that our experience shows the path to safety lies in warning of traffic hazards and honest, vigorous enforcement of the law, using methods whose accuracy and fairness are beyond question, to secure full cooperation by all.

NOVEMBER 1953



Sergeant Carlton Fitch demonstrates use of camera with tripod.



Officer Leo J. Adams demonstrates use of camera with bracket.

Enforcing Traffic Laws With Radar Equipment

by JAMES W. TONRA, *Chief of Police,
Brookline, Mass.*

On September 5, 1952, the Brookline, Mass., Police Department placed in operation a speed indicating device, more commonly known as "radar," to assist in solving the enforcement and engineering problems encountered by the police traffic bureau. This device consists of a black metal box, approximately 18 inches square, which contains the transmitting and receiving antenna of the unit, a small powerpack and an illuminated dial which records speeds up to 100 miles per hour. The unit may be operated by either AC or DC current on both 6 and 110 volts. It was felt that 6 volts were more practical for police use.

A plug connection was made on the dashboard of a new "Ranch Wagon" type Safety Car and the box containing the antenna was mounted on a camera tripod. The dial and the powerpack were left inside the car.

The speed meter transmits a high frequency beam which strikes a moving vehicle and returns to the receiving antenna, indicating the speed of

the vehicle on the dial. As the unit has a range of 150-200 feet the operator has an opportunity to stop the vehicle as it passes him. An additional 50-foot length of cord was purchased in order to place the antenna farther from the dial.

Chief Justice Martin Colten of the Brookline Municipal Court observed the radar in operation and stated that he would accept its recording as corroborative evidence of overspeeding. As of early June 1953, about 300 cases have been brought before the court and the rate of conviction is 98 percent. While it is desirable to have two men to operate the unit, it was found that, with practice, one man could do an adequate job.

Some time later a recorder was added to the equipment. The recorder indicates the speed and the time in ink on graph paper and provides a permanent record which may be used for court or speed zoning.

It is particularly helpful on streets where speed zones are established, such as the Worcester Turnpike (Route 9) in our town.

The machine is used, also, to record speed tallies on various streets about which complaints have been received relative to excessive speed, especially in residential areas. Frequently the recordings show that the complaints are not justified.



Chief James W. Tonra.



Patrolman Leslie P. McMurray and the radar equipment.



Brookline Police Department Safety Car 2 in which the radar equipment is maintained.

The Town of Brookline, Mass., has a population of 60,000 persons and 130 members on the police department.

It should be noted that in court prosecutions in Massachusetts a motorist must be speeding for a distance of at least one-eighth mile, but distance is not a consideration where speed zones have been established.

The beam from the radar meter, covering the whole of the street from curb to curb for one-

eighth mile, tracks the leading car in line until it has passed beyond the radar rays. This equipment has been found to be most effective for use in the heavy traffic which is found on the Worcester Turnpike passing through our city in checking on motorists who fail to slow down at intersections or fail to stop at signs before entering through ways. It assists in the conviction of such persons and also has a psychological effect in reducing the incidence of speed in the area.

Safe Insulation and Paint Chips Convict Burglars

During the night of January 30, 1953, one of a chain of grocery stores in Washington, D. C., was entered and the safe wheeled out on a small hand-cart. Three suspects were picked up by the Metropolitan Police. The clothing of one of the suspects, together with debris from his truck, was sent to the FBI Laboratory to be examined and compared with paint and insulation from the stolen safe.

The laboratory examiner found safe insulation in the debris from the truck and on a crowbar in the truck which was of the same composition as that in the safe. Paint chips containing 14 layers

were found in the suspect's clothing and in the debris from the truck. These paint chips matched the paint on the safe.

After the laboratory technician testified, two of the suspects entered pleas of guilty to the third count of the indictment, which was destroying movable property. They then moved for acquittal on the first two counts, those of breaking and stealing, which the judge accepted. These two suspects received sentences of from 16 months to 4 years each. The third suspect stood trial on all 3 counts, was found guilty by the jury, and was sentenced to serve from 4 to 12 years.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Atlanta Officer Wins "Leader of Tomorrow" Award

On April 15, 1953, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., in cooperation with Time magazine, selected 100 young Atlantans from different professions and walks of life as "Atlanta's Future Leaders of Tomorrow." These selections were made on the basis of outstanding professional achievements, civic and church activities, general reputation, and potentialities as newsmakers of tomorrow.

Lewis W. Clyburn, Jr., an investigator in the Fulton County solicitor general's office, Atlanta judicial circuit, was one of those selected for this honor.

Born in Atlanta, Ga., in February 1916, Mr. Clyburn was raised and educated in his native city. Upon completion of high school in 1935, he worked at various jobs while attending night

school and studying investigative techniques and fingerprinting.

In 1940 Mr. Clyburn was appointed a trooper in the Georgia State Patrol and assigned to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation as an agent. He remained in this capacity until 1947 when he joined the staff of the solicitor general, Atlanta, Ga. From 1943 to 1946, however, he was on special military leave serving as a civilian investigator for the Army Air Corps Intelligence and later, during basic training and officer's training school, as a soldier. He also served as chief of personnel security, and as chief of the alien investigation unit for the Army Air Force Southeastern Intelligence Division. Mr. Clyburn holds a lifetime honorary membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Atlanta Veterans Club. He has received many letters and citations from sheriffs, solicitors general, and various law-enforcement agencies for investigations conducted and assistance given them in the solution and trials of all types of major criminal cases.

As a member of the Georgia Peace Officers Association since its organization in 1940, Mr. Clyburn recently wrote a series of articles on automobile larcenies and the need for a Georgia title law which were published in their monthly magazine. Mr. Clyburn is a member of the Georgia Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates and a member of Atlanta Post No. 1 of the American Legion.

Mr. Clyburn recalls with satisfaction a case on which he worked in 1943 when he successfully lifted a latent fingerprint from the flat trigger of a luger pistol which resulted in the FBI's making an identification of the subject. He also recalls his work on a special detail in 1940 which resulted in the identification of the subject in a grave robbing case.

Mr. Clyburn devotes his leisure time to working with civic clubs and the further development of his home and cattle farm in southwest Atlanta, where he and his family enjoy entertaining friends who can boat, fish or swim in the 4-acre lake which has recently been completed.



Lewis W. Clyburn, Jr.

Warren Completes 30 Years of Police Work

March 1, 1953, was a tall milestone for Clyde A. Warren, Salem, Oreg.'s Chief of Police. On that date he completed 30 years of police work.

Chief Warren, though born in Michigan, has lived his adult life in Oregon. He entered law-enforcement work as a patrolman with the Oregon City, Oreg., Police Department on March 1, 1923. About a year later he became chief of police at Oregon City, serving in this capacity until May 1, 1927, when he entered service with the State of Oregon as a deputy state fire marshal, conducting arson investigations. On August 1, 1931, when the Oregon State Police assumed jurisdiction of arson investigations, Mr. Warren transferred to that agency with the rank of sergeant. In 1935 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and then, in 1938, to captain. Named headquarters captain at State Police Headquarters, Salem, Oreg., on December 15, 1938, Mr. Warren was given the responsibility of coordinating all criminal work of the department.

On January 1, 1940, Chief Warren transferred to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission as supervisor of law enforcement where he remained until May 1, 1947, completing 20 years of State service. During this period he was on military leave from June 1943, until June 1946, serving in the African and European theaters. His law-enforcement work continued, however, as he served a substantial period with military government, leaving the service with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

From May 1, 1947, until March 1, 1949, Mr. Warren served as secretary-manager of a private industrial association. A substantial percentage of his duties and the primary purpose of this employment were the enforcement of State liquor-control laws from within the industry.

Named chief of the Salem, Oreg., Police Department on March 1, 1949, Mr. Warren has since worked for the modernization of that department, installing extensive new radio facilities, additional new mobile equipment, and instituting a continuous training program within the department.

His other activities in law enforcement include serving as vice president of the recently organized Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police, to whose organizing convention he was host, and past presi-



Clyde A. Warren.

dent of the Oregon Association of City Police Officers.

Chief Warren's son, William L. Warren, following in his father's footsteps, has completed his third year in the law-enforcement profession as a patrolman on the Salem Police Department.

NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE

The FBI Laboratory maintains a file which contains samples of checks passed by fraudulent check operators throughout the Nation. Many thousands of cases have been solved by police officers who submitted checks for search in this file. Whenever an identification is effected the submitting agency is advised of the check passer's true identity and is furnished with his photograph and arrest record.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATIONS

In the FBI Laboratory there are experts trained in the comparison of handwriting, handprinting, type-writing, printed matter, and papers. They also detect erasures and obliterated writing and frequently are able to make faded writing visible and readable. A file of typewriter specimens enables the technician to identify the make and model of a typewriter from its typing, and files of watermarks and paper samples are maintained on a current basis.



OTHER TOPICS

Sex perversions of any sort are likely to baffle the imagination of the average man who possesses normal sex interests. Certain extremely *fiendish* and degenerate types, as for instance, *lust* murderers and sex *pyromaniacs* are especially difficult to understand. Our concern here is with the sex *pyromaniac*. The term as used in this discussion refers to an individual who experiences a sex delight which is definitely associated with fire and who for that reason has a compelling interest in starting conflagrations.

It is erroneous to assume that most firesetters are sex *pyromaniacs* in the legitimate sense of the term. One may set fires for the satisfaction it gives the ego, as when a repressed "nit-wit" feels enhanced by the excitement, coupled with the surety that he brought it all about and he alone knows it. Again, firesetters are sometimes impelled by recurring tensions in which case setting fires has become a sort of compulsive pattern of release. There are other forms of *pyromania*, so-called, for which it would be difficult indeed to show a direct and immediate sex cause. It is wrong to assume, however, that because a sex motive is not immediately obvious, none exists. Sometimes the sex tensions associated with *pyromania* are intense and clearly identifiable. In instances of this sort there is a consciousness of a sexualized excitability with manifest sexual feelings. These are the *true sex pyromaniacs*.

Sex as a Component

Before giving closer attention to this form of *pyromania* let us consider for a moment another class of firesetters whose motives are not completely sex dominated, but in whose compulsive behavior sex operates as a component. In this type the sexual motive appears to function more or less unconsciously and is an aspect of a larger complex of motives which may include elements of revenge, fear, anxiety and hate also. In instances of this sort the sex element must sometimes be inferred from the total situation. If, for example,

Sex Perversion as a Factor in Pyromania Cases

by DR. JAMES M. REINHARDT, *Chairman, Department of Sociology and Professor of Criminology, University of Nebraska*

the fire follows shortly upon some highly emotion-alizing incident involving the "firebug's" relations with a sex object, then it seems safe to attribute a strong sex element. This, I believe, is justified without the necessity of going into the problem of unconscious motives. This category of "firebugs" would include most of those who set fires in a fit of jealousy or when the pride is injured by a "slight," real or imaginary, administered by one who is sexually important to the firesetter. As already suggested, the sex object need not stand in any normal sexual relation to the firesetter as, for instance, his fiancée, wife or girl friend. Moreover, for this type, the sexualized stimulus, while not operating in isolation, appears to give the individual the final push toward starting the fire. The essential thing is the fact that the tension which sets off the compulsive act has a sex element in it. The proportion of this type is not large in comparison to the total number of habitual or compulsive firesetters. Lewis and Yarnell in their study, *Pathological Firesetters* (Nervous and Mental Disease Monographs, New York, 1951), found only 91 individuals who appeared clearly classifiable in this group, out of a total of 1,145 firesetters reviewed.

The average age of this group of 91 *pyromaniacs* was 39 years. Most of them were of border line intelligence and the typical social background was unusually poor. The ethical standards in their backgrounds were low. The individual in early years had been exposed to immorality more or less constantly and the "chance of acquiring a sense of community responsibility was small." Almost three-fourths of the group had been married, most of them to older women, though one-third of those who had ever been married were not living with their wives. Some of them had experienced repeated separations and marriages, and sexual promiscuity was common among them. Heavy drinking was general among them, as was also the tendency to commit crimes other than firesetting. A large proportion could

be listed as "chronic philanderers with long criminal records." It is significant also, that organic diseases were high in this group of *pyromaniacs*. Among those for whom information was available, such difficulties included "organic brain diseases," "general paresis," "epilepsy," "senile psychoses" and "deterioration from chronic alcoholism."

Here briefly is a picture of the sociological, mental and dispositional characteristics of a class of firesetters who apparently have in common the necessity of a sexual component in the *pyromania*. Except for this, the mental and emotional makeup of these individuals does not differ markedly, on the average, from that of some other types of chronic failures including other forms of habitual firesetters.

In these types of cases the propelling tension to set fires may arise rather suddenly as from a quick rebuff, a broken date, discovery—real or imaginary—that a spouse or girl friend has been unfaithful. It may develop out of more or less prolonged disturbances with complicated involvements, as for instance, an unhappy marital situation coupled with repeated job displacements and other evidences of social inadequacy. Or it may follow rather quickly upon some profoundly disturbing experience. These are only illustrations. The probable complications in cases of this sort are endless. Only the peculiar firesetting pattern of escape and the necessity of a sex element appear to remain constant.

It should be noted that all extremely unstable individuals of the sort discussed here suffer keen and lasting feelings of inferiority and insecurity. Such individuals moreover, by the very nature of their dispositional makeup, are incapable of acquiring any satisfactory or workable mode of adjustment to the ordinary demands of life. Firesetters of the kind discussed thus far appear to find the promise of security, however fleetingly, in attachment to another human being. It is necessary also that the attachment have a sexual element. It is as if the demoralized and unstable personality had been stripped of every stabilizing potential, except a sex-tinged attachment to another. When this attachment is upset or threatened, the individual resorts to *fire*. For him destruction by fire is the only mode of escape from the tension. Some men resort to murder outright; some to forgery; some to stealing; some to one thing and some to another; but to the type of firesetter under discussion here, the fire appears to symbolize the destruction, if it does not actually



Dr. James M. Reinhardt.

destroy, all that the individual associates with the loss of his own security. It is this that makes this type of firesetter such a threat to the well-being of the social order and the safety of others.

This type of firesetter should never be confused with the *pyromaniac* whose compulsion derives from a sexual pleasure experienced in setting and watching the fire itself. The two types are similar in respect to the fact that neither is capable of being inhibited by a consideration of the horrible consequences of his act.

Sex as the Primary Factor

Let us turn now to a consideration of the *true sex pyromaniac*. In order to understand his type it is necessary to understand something of the nature of sexuality in the life of the human organism.

A man may learn to enjoy the taste of caviar, Rocquefort cheese or even grub worms, and turn his back on a *combination* salad, but the taste is in the "T-zone" and there it stays. One may become an alcoholic or a dope addict, but the craving is in what the alcohol or morphine does to living tissue when introduced into the body. There may be a thousand forlorn and unhappy experiences

behind their introduction, but the necessity for alcohol or dope is not an inherent aspect of the impulse of life.

The sex potential is an aspect of the total life impulse and as such is widely diffused throughout the organism. The dispersion of this inherent restless and dynamic aspect of life makes possible a multiplicity of sex practices throughout the world. Moreover, certain abnormal sex excitations or inhibitions, whether prolonged or not, without appropriate counter stimulations may produce sex *perversions*. Much depends upon the state of the organism and the "make-up" of the individual. In fact, sex can assume any direction or no direction at all, in a dynamic or positive sense. In any case, the entire personality of the individual tends to become involved. In other words a sex *perversion* does not operate independently of the whole personality. It is to be noted also, that once a perversion pattern has become established the individual shows a compulsive tendency to repeat the perverted act whenever the tension occurs. This is true even though the act may, for a time at least, be contrary to the individual's inner moral and aesthetic code. Often the act is followed by a keen sense of disgust. This fact, however, is not sufficient to alter the tendency once the pattern is established. In other words, the escape necessities and the tension releases become self-generating. This is the *compulsive* character of perversion.

It is erroneous to believe that all pathological firesetters derive some sexual pleasure from setting or watching fires, or that all sex *pyromaniacs* experience the same intensity of sexual excitement. Some firesetters who derive sex satisfaction from conflagrations appear to be irretrievably lost in the *compulsive mania*. Others, especially boys who set fires for the thrill of watching the flames and the firefighters and who even confess an awareness of some vague sexual sensations, may with proper training and normal sexual outlets never continue the indulgence far into or beyond adolescence.

There is, however, a relatively small group of firesetters who for reasons of social isolation and emotional immaturity seem determined to avoid every wholesome outlet to pleasure. Persons of this type ordinarily have lost all confidence in themselves. They live largely in a world of *fantasy* and thus avoid the normal realities of life. They shun normal social engagements and

tend to avoid the company of normal people of their own age. They have little or no community conscience and sometimes become the real *pyromaniacs*. They are the type who desire sexual excitement from setting and watching fires and all the accompanying thrills associated with fighting the fires. These make a relatively small proportion of the total number of habitual firesetters—perhaps not more than 1 in 20. This type of *pyromaniac* is not too difficult to understand, if we remember the bodily diffused nature of the sex impulse. Individuals, particularly young boys, living under prolonged conditions of intimidation and social sallowness with no opportunity for normal emotional outlets tend to experience an overwhelming emotional excitement under stimulating conditions which would be hardly extraordinary at all to a normally conditioned individual. In these states of great excitement the sex impulse is touched off and the individual experiences a sex-tinged delight which sets up the desire to recreate the stimulating condition.

Actual Cases

I had occasion to study, first hand, and in some detail, one such *pyromaniac* in the early stages of his *pyromania*. He was a boy of fourteen years of age. It happened like this: On a Sunday afternoon this boy and three other boys were smoking cigarettes in an old barn loft which was filled with hay. One of the boys unintentionally threw a cigarette in the hay and the barn was caught up in flames. Three of the boys ran away. The one who developed *pyromania* stayed to watch the fire from behind some bushes where he could not be seen. The boy later confessed that he did not know why he stayed but that he got some kind of thrill out of watching the fire, which he insisted was difficult to explain. Under questioning, he confessed that the thrill was in some way associated with sex, but he wasn't sure exactly how. Anyway, he picked up the newspaper the next morning and read an account of the fire, and noted that the police and fire department were trying to find out what started the blaze. He said that he got to thinking about the fire, the fire wagon, the siren and all the excitement and he wanted to do it again. So he went out and started another fire, then another. All the time the police officers were trying to locate the "firebug" and he was reading about it. Each fire seemed to in-

crease the sensual delight. Thus did the desire to start another fire recur, with more compulsive emphasis and always with the same results: Headlines, fire wagons and the flames. In the course of time the boy was definitely able to speak of experiencing an intense sexual gratification. He confessed that he derived no little satisfaction from the headlines in the papers. He said: "It was funny that I was the only one who knew who set those fires." Here we have one form of patterning of a sex *pyromaniac*. This boy was put on probation. After his release he went to a distant state, and the last word I had of him was through a newspaper account of his arrest for setting a fire to a frame church-house in that state.

The following case, investigated by the FBI, was made available to me by the Director of the Bureau. I am indebted to both Mr. Hoover and to naval authorities for permission to use it here. The boy in this instance admitted experiencing sexual gratification from the fires he started, but evidences of behavior in the record strongly suggest that the source of satisfaction was primarily in starting the fires rather than in watching the conflagrations as in the preceding case. The boy in this case was a 17-year-old seaman who set fire to the interior of a 100-foot barge moored on a pier at a United States Navy test station. The flames, when extinguished, were leaping over 10 live 11½-ton torpedoes, temporarily stored on the barge. Ten other torpedoes were on the other end of the barge and the barge itself was 20 feet from a submarine and only 200 feet away from an installation containing live torpedoes and mines. Except for the efficiency and quick action of the fire-fighting squad the damage could have gone into the millions. The absence of any serious concern for the consequences of the act shown in this case is typical of sex *pyromaniacs* wherever found.

This boy's record of antisocial behavior goes back to an early age. It includes a police record of disorderly conduct at the age of nine, and later juvenile arrests and confinements in a State training school for boys. He early began to steal articles from home and to play hooky from school. As a school child he was inactive, a liar, disobedient and destructive. The record reveals also that the boy began to set fires early. These early fires included one in a cellar of a neighbor's house and another in a relative's bathroom. He had a mania for lighting gas stoves. Later at the training school he would take live coals from a coal range,

put them in a metal coal bucket and pile pieces of kindling wood on top of them. This accomplished, he would return to his normal task of dusting furniture or sweeping the floor. When asked about the fire, he would say, "I was just helping to get the fire hot for dinner." A warehouse in which he worked burned down during the period of his employment, though it was not proved that he set the fire. The boy confessed to setting other fires while in the Navy. On one occasion he dropped lighted matches on a paint covered cloth in a locker room; on another he lighted a shelf full of sailor's gear in bags. He set at least four such fires before starting the one on the pier.

According to an opinion reported by the Navy Board of Medical Survey the subject had suffered from a profound emotional disturbance for a long period of time prior to his entry into the military service. Because of the *compulsive* nature of his illness it was believed that the subject was not responsible for his acts of firesetting. "He was discharged from the Navy as unfit for further service, and because of the medical diagnosis there was no prosecution on the charge of setting fires."

The two cases of sex *pyromania* presented here show that the pyromaniacs do not follow a rigidly uniform pattern of compulsive behavior. There are variations in the way the compulsive drive finds release, as also in the intensity of the sex pleasure experienced from setting or watching the fire.

In conclusion it may be said that while a sharply definable sex motive in compulsive firesetting is probably less common than is generally believed, the psychophysical and sociological conditions out of which it develops make it an extremely dangerous form of compulsive behavior.

Arsonists—Age and Sex

Crime data compiled from fingerprint records received in the FBI during the first 6 months of 1952 shows that 18 percent of those persons arrested on arson charges were under 21 years of age. The largest number of arrests, however, was in the 30-34 age group, and those in the 25-39 bracket accounted for nearly 42 percent of all arrests. Persons 50 years of age and over represented slightly more than 13 percent of all arrests. Of the 445 total arrests, 385 were men and 60 were women—*Uniform Crime Reports, Semiannual Bulletin, 1952*.

Texarkana Modernizes Its Police Department

When Jack Runnels¹ retired from active service with the Texarkana, Tex., Police Department on May 1, 1953, it was not altogether an unhappy occasion for him. He left behind him the new municipal jail and police department—the fulfillment of an ambition of 30 years' police work, 20 of which he spent as chief of police.

The new building, which is of modern contemporary design and was erected at a cost of approximately \$100,000, incorporates the latest facilities and arrangements of executive offices, laboratory facilities, detention quarters, and FM radio equipment. Adequate parking space is provided at both the front and the rear of the building and a driveway entrance located at the rear facilitates the handling of prisoners in an orderly manner, without causing confusion and excitement in the reception office.

The offices of the chief of police and the assistant chief of police are located at the front of the building, together with the reception desk, which handles all complaints and radio calls. Immediately adjacent to the office of the assistant chief of police and directly under his control are the identification office, the photographic darkroom, and the gun vault.

The first floor is completed with a lunchroom for officers, including a small modern kitchen, and a locker room.

The second floor is devoted exclusively to detention of prisoners and will accommodate 70 prisoners. It is divided into four cell blocks for the complete segregation of prisoners—men, women, and juveniles.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. L. A. Arnold is now Chief of Police in Texarkana, Tex.



Texarkana, Tex., Police Headquarters.

The building incorporates the latest design in heating and ventilating for the detention quarters, and all plumbing and utility fixtures are so located that they afford a minimum of access on the part of the prisoners.

A connecting corridor on the second floor of the building leads directly into the municipal courtroom located in the city hall across the driveway to the west of the building, permitting the handling of prisoners to and from the courtroom with a minimum of security risk.

Body of Unknown Deceased Found in Ohio

On June 5, 1953, a badly decomposed body was recovered from a culvert in Coal Grove, Lawrence County, Ohio. According to the coroner of Lawrence County, Ohio, the body is that of a slender white male, approximately 5 feet 10 inches in height, 170 pounds in weight. The dead man appeared to be in his late forties or early fifties. He had brown or rust colored hair and at the time of death was wearing a suit coat, vest, and trousers, a four-in-hand tie of a red and cream color with diagonally placed stripes.

This unknown man also wore trousers of a size 32 inch waist and 31 inches inseam. The material of the suit had thin stripes approximately 1 inch apart and appears to be a worsted cloth of dark blue-gray color. The coat size is 38, but the size and condition of the shirt and undershirt could not be determined because of their badly decomposed state. The deceased was wearing boxer type underwear with a gripper fastener in the front. His socks are of heavy woolen material, predominantly red in color. The man was wearing brown oxford shoes with a straight-cap toe, size 9½ A, a product of Florsheim. The shoes showed evidence of repair.

Examination revealed no identification papers or other articles except for two double-edge safety razors found beside the body. The teeth of the deceased indicated that he was a tobacco chewer during life. There were numerous dental fillings of long duration. All of the lower right jaw teeth were missing as well as two upper central incisors.

Any police agency or department having any information which may assist in the identification of this unknown deceased is requested to communicate directly with Sheriff Carl Rose, Lawrence County, Ironton, Ohio.

Police Training Across the Border

During January of this year, 54 police officers from Old Mexico gathered in Nogales, Ariz., to attend an FBI Police School. The school was intended to promote closer police cooperation along the Arizona-Mexican Border and was given under the joint sponsorship of James E. McDonald, chief of police, Nogales, Ariz., and Vicente Alvarez, chief of police, Nogales, Sonora. All instruction and lectures in the 4-day school beginning January 20, 1953, were given in the Spanish language.

The school covered such basic topics as fingerprinting, arrest techniques, automobile theft investigation, traffic accident investigations, police public relations, crime scene and terrain searches, report writing and laws of arrest, search and seizure.

The following officers served as lecturers or instructors at the school in addition to the Spanish speaking FBI agents:

Robert Jarritt, patrol inspector in charge, U. S. Border Patrol, Nogales, Ariz.

Sgt. Joe Valenzuela, FBI National Academy graduate from the Phoenix Police Department.

Gregory O. Hathaway, superintendent, Arizona Highway Patrol.

Patrolmen Harold Clark and V. D. Velasco, Arizona Highway Patrol.

Frank Benitez, chief of police, South Tucson.

William Dunn, detective, Tucson Police Department.

James E. McDonald, chief of police, Nogales, Ariz.

Rufo Espinoza, county attorney, Santa Cruz County.

Speaking on Mexican laws of arrest, searches and seizures were:

Rafael Corrales-Gonzalez, agente del Ministerio Publico Judicial (corresponds to office in United States of assistant U. S. attorney), of Nogales, Sonora.

Leoncio Perez-D, agente del Ministerio Publico (corresponds to district attorney) of San Luis, Sonora.

Among the officers attending the school from Mexico were:

Ventura Pro, Jr., underchief of the Sonora State Police with headquarters in the State Capitol, Hermosillo.



Left to right, first row: Rafael Corrales, agente del Ministerio Publico, Nogales, Sonora (position corresponds to assistant U. S. district attorney); Gerald B. Norris, special agent in charge, FBI, Phoenix; Lt. Ramon Famora-Manjarrez, under chief of municipal police, Hermosillo, Sonora; Bob Jarritt, inspector in charge, U. S. Border Patrol, Nogales, Ariz. Second row: James E. McDonald, chief of police, Nogales, Ariz.; Ventura Pro, Jr., under chief, Sonora State Police; Vicente Alvarez, chief of police, Nogales, Sonora, and Francisco Palomares-Puente, chief of police, Santa Ana, Sonora.

Lt. Ramon Famora-Manjarrez of the Hermosillo Municipal Police.

Francisco Palomares-Puente, chief of police, Santa Ana, Sonora.

Other departments in Mexico which sent representatives to the school were the Magdalena Police Department; San Luis Police Department; Nogales, Sonora, Police Department; and the Mexican Customs Guard Service at Nogales, Sonora. Officers from the U. S. Border Patrol at Nogales; Nogales, Ariz., Police Department; Santa Cruz County SO; and Arizona Highway Patrol attended from the United States.

Miss Noami Marichalar of the Nogales, Ariz. Police Department, and Senorita Maria Teresa Mesa-Gomez of the Nogales, Sonora, Police Department recorded the lectures in Spanish shorthand. These were shorthand notes which were subsequently transcribed for use by the Hermosillo State Police and the Sonora State Police, as it was the intention of these departments to have the attending officers conduct schools upon their return for the benefit of the officers who could not attend.

At the conclusion of the school the city of Nogales, Ariz., gave a banquet for all who attended the school at the Cavern Cafe in Nogales, Sonora. Speaking at this banquet, Mayor Harry Chernin of Nogales, Ariz., stated that the school was an important step in bringing together the law enforcement officers of the two nations in furtherance of their common purpose—the prevention of crime. To the criminal element an international boundary is too often but a barrier to the operation of justice, a barrier behind which the criminal carries on his illegal activity or seeks refuge from punishment. This challenge can be met effectively by the police agencies only when there is close cooperation across the border cemented by friendship.

Mayor Chernin pointed out that in the troubled world of today this international harmony on a working and practical level could be pointed to as a model. Every participant in the school should therefore be proud of his participation.

HOLD THAT DUPLICATE ARREST FINGERPRINT CARD!

The November 1952, issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* carried an article reflecting that approximately 18 percent of all arrest fingerprint cards submitted represent duplicate cards submitted by separate agencies for the same offense. This situation arises when the subject 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.

It was suggested that in cases where a law enforcement agency arrests a subject and at the time of fingerprinting knows he will be turned over to another agency, it would suffice for the original agency to indicate on the reverse side of the fingerprint card a request that a copy of the record be sent to the second agency. By following this procedure the second agency automatically receives a copy of the FBI record or "No Record" reply without submitting another fingerprint card.

Response to the November 1952, article has been excellent. As a result the FBI has saved considerable time through elimination of the duplicate fingerprint card.

Your continued use of this procedure will materially assist the FBI and accrue to the benefit of all law enforcement agencies in the prompt and efficient handling of arrest fingerprint cards.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ALEX RICHARD BRYANT, with aliases: Fred Briant, Aleck Bryant, Fred Bryant, "Red."

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement (Armed Robbery)

Alex Richard Bryant, a convicted rapist and armed robber who had spent all but 7 months of his adult life behind prison walls, escaped from the Michigan State Penitentiary, Jackson, Mich., on Jan. 24, 1952, when he commandeered a prison station wagon and threatened to slit the throat of a prison guard, whom he held as a hostage.

The escape was accomplished when Bryant, who was serving a life sentence for armed robbery, was being driven in the station wagon to the penitentiary's administration building accompanied by a guard and a driver. Bryant, riding in the back seat, suddenly seized the guard's collar, pressed a knife against his victim's throat and ordered the driver of the prison vehicle to proceed south out of Jackson. Throughout the course of this trip Bryant maintained a stranglehold on the guard, threatening to slit his throat if his commands to the driver were not obeyed.

Reaching an isolated area south of Liberty Mills, Mich., Bryant ordered the driver to stop. He stripped the guard of his personal belongings, including his driver's license and money. Bryant then forcibly ejected his victims from the vehicle. Taking command of the car, he sped away and managed to elude the dragnet cast out by State and local authorities.

Federal Process

The stolen station wagon was subsequently found wrecked and abandoned south of the Michigan border in Edon, Ohio. On January 28, 1952, a Federal grand jury in Michigan returned an indictment charging Bryant with violating Title 18, United States Code, Section 2312, which covers the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle.

Subsequently, on June 26, 1953, an authorized complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Detroit, Mich., charging Bryant with a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Michigan to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of armed robbery.



Alex Richard Bryant.

Alex Richard Bryant is also being sought by Michigan authorities on charges of escape, armed robbery and auto theft, as well as for the commission of a third felony.

Previous Record

Bryant's criminal career dates back to October 11, 1924, when he was incarcerated at Michigan State Reformatory, Ionia, Mich., to serve a term of 5 to 15 years upon conviction for rape. After being transferred to the Michigan State Penitentiary, Jackson, Mich., he was paroled on December 19, 1928. Bryant and two accomplices embarked on a series of armed robberies in Grand Rapids, Mich., between May and July, 1929. This escapade, involving 11 armed robberies, ended in convictions and life sentences for Bryant and his two cohorts, all paroled convicts. It was this sentence, imposed on July 25, 1929, that Bryant was serving at the time of his escape.

Caution

Bryant may be armed and should be considered dangerous. In committing the offenses for which he is charged, he used a knife as a weapon to effect his escape from a penal institution.

Alex Richard Bryant is described as follows:

Age----- 47, born Aug. 25, 1906, Manchester, Tenn.
 Height----- 5 feet 8 inches.
 Weight----- 150 pounds.
 Build----- Medium.
 Hair----- Auburn, bald on top.
 Eyes----- Blue.
 Complexion----- Ruddy.
 Race----- White.
 Nationality----- American.

NOVEMBER 1953

Occupations----- Press operator, machinist, laborer.
 Scars and marks----- Index and middle fingers of right hand amputated at nail line, cut scars at tips of middle and ring fingers of left hand, 1½-inch burn scar over right temple, 1-inch burn scar on forehead, blotch scar at front of left ear.

FBI No----- 14,663.

Fingerprint classification 18 M 3 U IIO 15 AMP
 L 10 U III

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Alex Richard Bryant 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 FBI nearest his city.

Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices

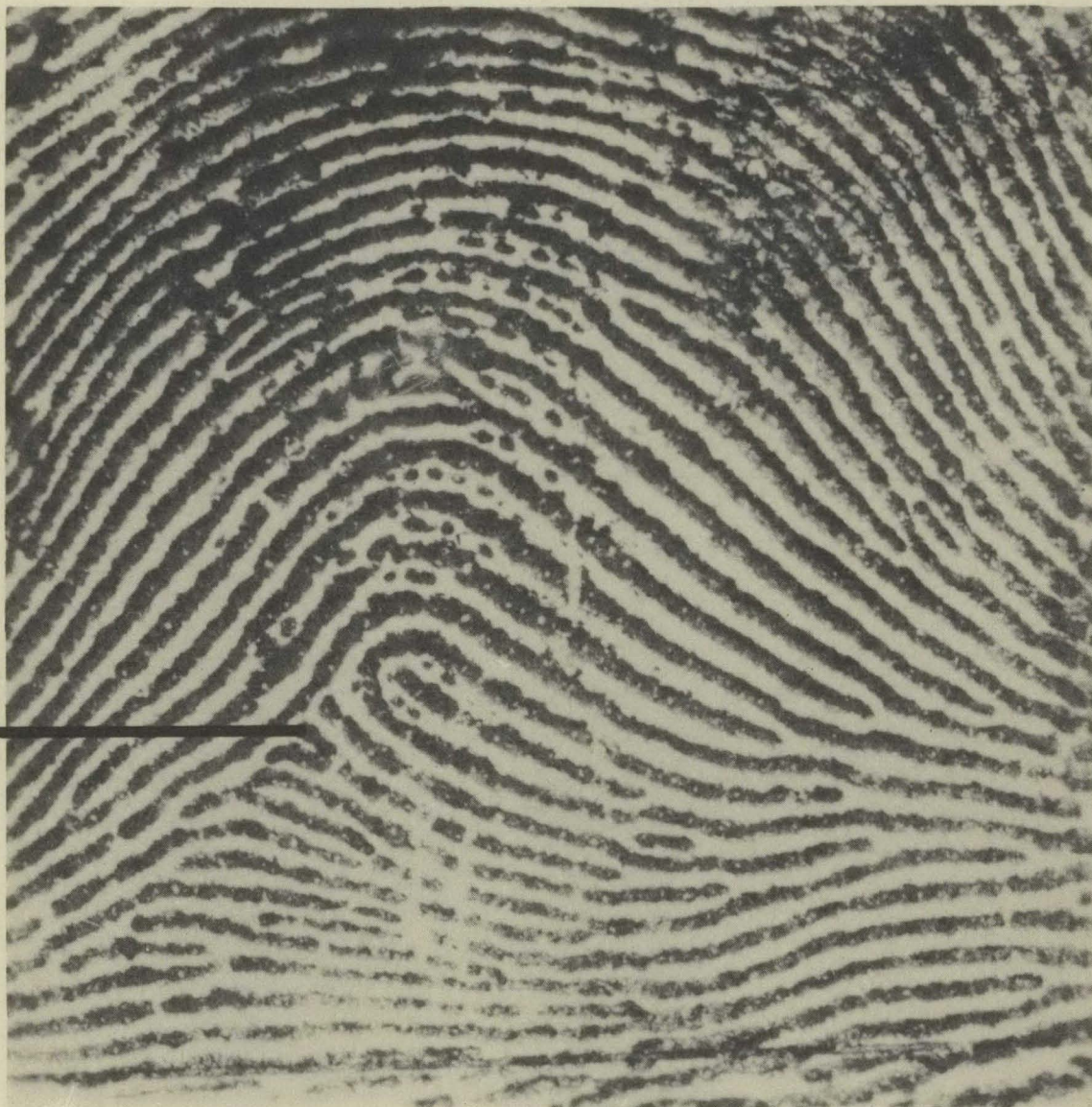
Among the more recent responsibilities of the FBI is the investigation of violations of the Johnson-Preston Act which became effective January 2, 1951, and relates to the interstate transportation of gambling devices.

This act prohibits the interstate transportation of devices such as the "One-Arm Bandit" and other coin-operated devices which deliver, as a result of the element of chance, either money or merchandise. The act also prohibits possession of such devices in the District of Columbia, on Indian and Government reservations, and within the special maritime and territorial jurisdictions of the United States.

Manufacturers and dealers in such gambling devices are required by the statute to register with the attorney general and file with him their records of inventories and sales. It also contains a proviso for the labeling and marking of such devices when they are shipped or transported, and for the seizure and forfeiture to the United States of any such devices found in violation of the act.

DESERTERS

Investigations to locate deserters from the Armed Forces of the United States are conducted by the FBI upon the request of the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the respective branches of the Armed Forces.



This month's pattern is a loop with two ridge counts. The problem presented is the location of the delta. According to the rules the delta is located at or directly in front of the point of divergence of the two typelines. This requirement makes it necessary to place the delta at "D" since that is the first ridge in front of the point of divergence of typelines.