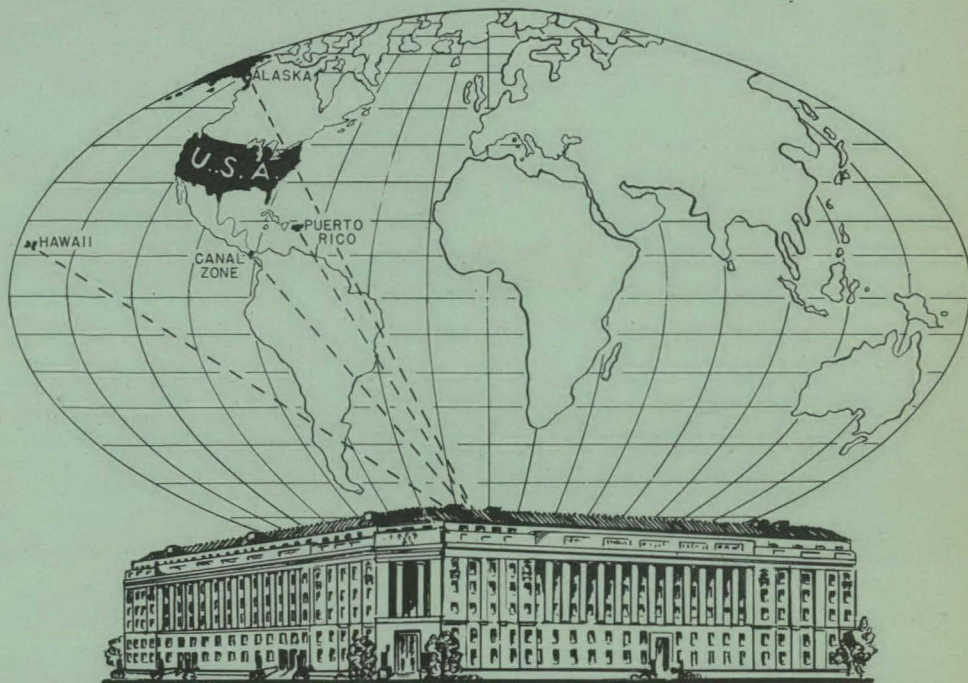


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1945

October



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 14

No. 10

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnapped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

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BULLETIN

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

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

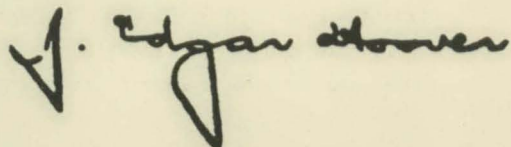
"THE VICTORY WE SHARE"

The war is over and the peace is ours at long last. To the members of the law enforcement profession, working together as never before in our nation's history, I wish to extend my hearty congratulations upon a job well done. Yours is a record which clearly bespeaks the spirit of an aroused, freedom-loving people. Like those of your fellow men who served overseas, you took up the challenges of war with a determination and devotion to duty which will never be forgotten.

When the Axis tyrants decided to carry their war to our shores they failed to recognize the strong bond existing among our law enforcement agencies. It was a costly oversight indeed. Only recently a representative of the FBI had occasion to question Hermann Goering, and the latter admitted that the failure of German Intelligence activities in this country was due in no small degree to the alertness of the American police. Let us examine the tally sheet.

Through the combined efforts of the FBI and local officers, more than 16,000 alien enemies have been taken into custody since the start of the war. . . Over 19,000 cases of suspected sabotage were investigated, yet in no instance was there found an enemy-directed act of destruction. The eight Nazi saboteurs who landed via submarine in 1942 were allowed to stay at liberty only long enough to lead us to their co-conspirators. . . Eighty-eight enemy espionage agents have been convicted since December 7, 1941. . . In all, the FBI has handled approximately 1,000,000 national security cases, a task which never could have been accomplished without the wholehearted cooperation of our fellow law enforcement officers. My associates and I have been deeply appreciative of this help.

It must be remembered, however, that the Victory in which you share is not in itself a goal but merely a guidepost for the future. Peace is only a hollow shell unless it holds forth a promise of a better life for our children and ourselves. The problems which lie ahead for law enforcement are many, yet with the same will and unity which characterized our war effort they can be overcome. To relax now in our fight against the evil forces of lawlessness in our midst would serve only to undo the good work of the past.



WHAT THE LAYMAN EXPECTS OF A POLICE OFFICER

By
Gordon E. Smith*

From what I have been reading and hearing lately, it appears that police officers are supposed to possess the sympathetic understanding and tolerance of a clergyman, the legal knowledge of an attorney-at-law, and the medical skill of a specialist.

But in order to find out just how the public felt, I submitted a questionnaire to 135 citizens of Buffalo. There were listed 20 qualities which police officers possess to varying degrees and the citizens were asked to select those qualities they thought were most and least important - right on down through the list. They were also asked to add characteristics they especially disliked.

Twenty-one housewives of above average education and interest in civic affairs said they wanted a police officer to possess, first, high moral or ethical standards. In second place was good judgment, and third is honesty. Neatness, public speaking ability and good looks were last.

Twenty-four war workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of honesty as the number one quality. Second is courtesy; third, good judgment; fourth, intelligence; fifth, self control. Courage, surprisingly, comes out in fourteenth place here. In the last four places are physical strength, public speaking ability, marksmanship and good looks.

Chorus girls in Buffalo's only burlesque house said their ideal cop must first be courageous - then honest and intelligent. They listed good looks, public speaking ability and physical strength as the least useful qualities. Marksmanship came out in eighth place and courtesy in fourth place.

Twenty-four business and advertising men voted for honesty, good judgment, courtesy, courage and ability to handle people, in that order; least important to them are: ability to make friends, neatness, good looks and public speaking ability.

Women advertising executives picked as their first five: honesty, intelligence, good judgment, good morals and ethics, courtesy and knowledge of law. This is one of two groups which attached much importance to legal knowledge for a police officer. They care least about neatness,

*This article is a condensation of a talk delivered by Mr. Smith before an FBI Quarterly Police Conference in Buffalo. At that time Mr. Smith was General Manager of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau. He is now associated with the Buffalo Evening News. Through his work as General Manager of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau for 7 years, he became well-known and well-liked by business men generally and by judicial authorities. Prior to his appointment as General Manager of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau he served for 9 years in the Better Business Bureau Office at Chicago, Illinois.

marksmanship, ability to make friends, good looks and public speaking.

Twenty-four department store employees put courtesy first and in absolutely last place marksmanship. Good judgment and honesty were second and third. Fourth and fifth were intelligence and self control. They found little use for public speaking, physical strength and good looks.

None of the groups, except tavern keepers, rated temperance among the five most desirable qualities. They, however, rated it fourth, exceeded in importance only by honesty, courtesy, and knowledge of law. Good judgment is their number five. They care least about public speaking, good looks, ability to lead or command, and marksmanship.

Volunteer civil defense workers - men and women prominent in civil and social life - picked good judgment as the first requisite. After this they look for honesty, intelligence, courage and courtesy, in that order, and they likewise care least about good looks and public speaking ability.

Before giving you the grand totals, may we review a few of the complaints. Tavern owners had no criticism to offer, but store employees objected to over-exercise of authority, rough treatment of prisoners and display of temper. War workers had about the same opinions. One war worker said a policeman should not be too strict about sticking to the law in regard to apprehension and arrest, but should use common sense.

A housewife objected to partisanship and playing politics. A woman advertising executive sought an attitude of cooperation instead of overbearance and abusiveness. Bullying, sarcasm, and insolence were likewise scored by men advertising executives.

One of the volunteer war workers wisely stated that the qualities required depended upon the officer's assignment - in other words, it is the duty of the commanding officer to place the men where they are best fitted. An officer assigned to a spot where rioting or similar troubles might occur should have courage, good judgment, and ability to lead or command. This makes good sense.

Here is the final tabulation of the 135 ballots:

Honesty comes out far in first place as the prime requisite of a good police officer. Good judgment is an easy second, courtesy an easy third. In fourth, fifth and sixth places are intelligence, self control and courage. Seventh is ability to handle people, eighth - high moral and ethical standards.

Ninth, tenth and eleventh are knowledge of law, firmness and initiative. Twelfth is temperance, thirteenth ability to lead or command, fourteenth knowledge of public affairs.

At the three-quarters mark is neatness and the last five are, in order: physical strength, marksmanship, ability to mix and make friends, public speaking ability and, last of all, good looks.

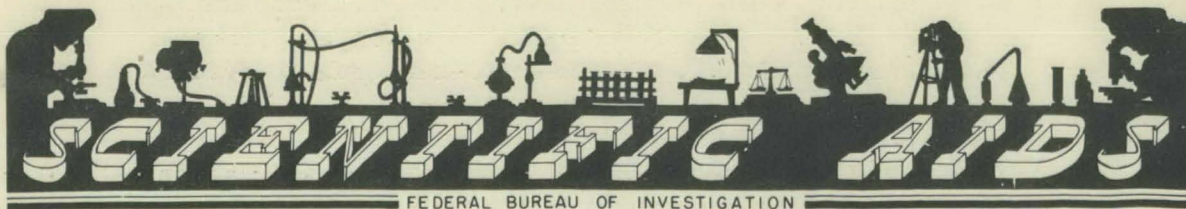
There you have today's prescription for a good police officer as written by these 135 people, who I think you will agree constitute a pretty fair cross section of the voters and taxpayers of this city. How much their opinions have been swayed or even warped by recent publicity on police affairs I'll have to leave to your own judgment.

Personally, I think the average citizen's opinion of a police officer is based principally upon the contact that particular person has had with the police department. In most cases, this experience is very meager - limited perhaps to an occasional arrest or summons for a traffic violation. The manner in which that arrest is made or that summons served is quite likely to influence the opinion of the citizen, as it affects the entire department. The average law-abiding person seems to want to regard the police officer as a friend and an equal, and wants to be regarded as such himself.

Interpreting the votes on these ballots, that seems to be what the average citizen wants in his normal, everyday contacts with the police. But all police activities are not concerned with traffic violations and not everyone the police officer stops is a law-abiding citizen by any means. Police, unfortunately, have more serious crimes to contend with than traffic cases.

So a cop is on the spot all the time. He is expected to be the essence of perfection - sympathetic, courteous, smart, honest and in control of his temper and emotions under any circumstances. So the public has voted. But for me, I'll take a cop who can also handle his mitts and his gun when occasion demands.

And if you ever run across a stick-up man prodding my ribs with a rod in the dark of the night, I don't expect you to come forth gently and inquire: "Sorry, sir, but there's a law against that, you know."



HAIR AND FIBER EVIDENCE AS AN AID IN SOLVING CRIMINAL CASES

Hair and fiber evidence is not immediately apparent to many criminal investigators. It is usually extremely small and frequently cannot be seen at all with the unaided eye. The investigating officer should be alert to the possibility of this type of evidence in a wide variety of cases and know where and how to search for it.

Hairs and fibers have frequently been of assistance in investigations involving hit-and-run accidents, murder, rape, assault, manslaughter, robbery, burglary, breaking and entering, identification of unknown deceased, and various kinds of thefts. Almost daily, evidence of this type is submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

HIT-AND-RUN

Several months ago a three year old boy was struck and instantly killed by a vehicle while crossing a highway in Arizona. The only witness to the accident was a two and a half year old playmate who could furnish very little information which would aid in locating the vehicle except that it was a red truck. The investigating officers soon located such a truck in a neighboring city and upon examining it found what appeared to be hairs and blood and tissue on one of the left rear dual tires as well as on the undercarriage. This material was sent to the Laboratory, together with known head hair specimens of the victim. It was possible to determine that the hair, blood and tissue were all of human origin and in addition that the questioned hair, due to its immaturity, probably came from a very young child.

A Laboratory examiner testified to these facts in court and as a result the driver of the truck was found guilty and sentenced to one to two years on hit-and-run charges and three to six years on a charge of involuntary manslaughter.

RAPE

In March, 1945, a white woman was assaulted and raped by a Negro in a Virginia city. A suspect was apprehended by the local police on the following day and tentatively identified by the victim. The clothing worn by both the victim and suspect at the time of the attack was submitted to the FBI Laboratory, together with known hair specimens of both parties. All of the loose fibers and debris clinging to the clothing were removed and

examined under the microscope. A Negro hair, similar enough to those of the suspect to have come from his body, was removed from the clothing of the victim while eight hairs bearing characteristics of the white race and similar to those of the victim, were found on the body of the suspect. Blue rayon fibers similar to fibers in the shirt of the victim were found on the trousers and shorts of the suspect, while olive green wool fibers and purple wool fibers similar in type and color to fibers in the jacket and trousers of the suspect were found on clothing of the victim.

An interesting development, however, occurred when rabbit hairs, which had been dyed brown and black, were found on all the articles of clothing of both the victim and suspect. Through subsequent inquiry it was determined that the victim at the time of the attack had been wearing a mink-dyed rabbit fur coat. Specimens of the hair from the coat were obtained and a spectrographic comparison was made of this hair and the rabbit hair found on the victim's and suspect's clothing. The mordant for the dye in both specimens was found to be the same.

Examiners testified to these facts in court during July, 1945, and the defendant was found guilty of rape as charged and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment.

ROBBERY

A tavern keeper, while locking the door of his place of business in a California city, was accosted by three armed robbers who forced the owner back into his tavern and proceeded to bind and gag him with adhesive tape. A considerable quantity of money and liquor was taken by the robbers. Upon arrival at the scene the sheriff removed the adhesive tape from the victim and preserved it as evidence.

Approximately a week later, a number of miles from the scene of the robbery, three suspects were apprehended. In the pocket of one there was found a partly used roll of adhesive tape.

This roll, together with eight pieces of tape that had been removed from the victim, was submitted to the Laboratory for comparison. It was possible to determine that the questioned and known specimens of tape were similar in all of their physical characteristics. In addition, it was possible to eliminate fifteen of the torn ends of the eight pieces of tape which had been used to bind the victim as being dissimilar to the torn end on the roll found in the possession of the suspect, while the sixteenth end was similar to the end remaining on the roll.

Before the trial one of the subjects pleaded guilty to first degree robbery and was sentenced to five to twenty years in prison. A second subject turned state's evidence and was convicted of second degree robbery. The third subject pleaded not guilty and was tried for robbery. The results of the adhesive tape examination were described at the trial and the third subject was found guilty of first degree robbery and given the maximum penalty under the law of California.

MURDER

In a recent murder case in Maryland a boy beat his girl friend to death with several sticks of wood. He then carried the girl home and advised the victim's parents that she was drunk and would be all right in the morning. When she failed to revive, a doctor was called and she was pronounced dead.

During the police investigation three clubs were found at the scene of the alleged assault, and these were submitted to the Laboratory as were the clothes of the defendant and the victim. Heavy black rayon fibers were found on one of the clubs, and these were ascertained to be similar to the fibers in an artificial fur collar on the coat worn by the victim. Five shades of green wool fibers were present on two of the clubs, these being of the same type and color as the fibers in the cloth portion of the victim's coat. Adhering to one of the clubs there was a tuft of red, yellow, and black cotton fibers which were similar to fibers in a plaid shirt worn by the subject.

The Laboratory examiner stated in court that the fibers in his opinion came from these garments or from garments of exactly the same composition and color. The defendant was found guilty of second degree murder and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment.



LABORATORY TECHNICIAN USING SPECIAL COMPARISON
MICROSCOPE FOR FIBER EXAMINATIONS

ASSAULT

Recently in a small town in Georgia, an unknown intruder broke into the ground floor bedroom of three girls and assaulted them. He was frightened away by the girls' father but dropped his hat in making his escape.

A few hours after the assault the Sheriff's Office located a suspect in the case. The hat and jacket that he was wearing at the time of his arrest, the hat left at the scene and head hair specimens of the three victims were all submitted to the Laboratory.

It was possible after examining hair fragments removed from both of the hats to determine that both had been worn by a mulatto. Debris from the hats indicated that the wearer probably drove a coal truck or was a coal passer and also that he worked around automobiles.

Three hairs similar to known specimens of head hair from one of the victims were found among hairs removed from the suspect's jacket while two hairs were found which were similar to the hair of one of the victims. No hair from the third girl was found.

The defendant was a mulatto who drove a coal truck, greased automobiles and who at the trial was shown to have actually come in physical contact with only the two girls whose hair was found on his jacket. He was found guilty of assault with intent to rape and sentenced to twenty years in prison.

LOCATING HAIRS AND FIBERS

These cases were successfully concluded because of complete and thorough investigations by officers, their awareness of the value of laboratory assistance and possible examinations which could be performed, and their knowledge of how to wrap and submit evidence correctly.

In the hit-and-run case the investigating officers did a thorough job of examining the suspect truck. Material which appeared to be hair and tissue was found on seven different parts of the vehicle. A complete search of a suspected automobile for hairs and bits of thread or cloth in a hit-and-run case may take several hours. In the rape case, although the investigating officers could see no incriminating evidence on any of the clothing of the victim and suspect, they knew that in this type of crime there is a strong possibility that there will be an exchange of hairs and fibers which may be too small to see with the naked eye.

When adhesive tape is removed from a victim in a kidnaping, robbery, burglary or other crime, it is important that all of the tape be removed and saved. At a later date if a partly used roll is discovered, it may be important to show that the amount of tape found at the scene of the crime and the amount still remaining on the roll are equal to the total length of tape which was originally put on the roll by the manufacturer.

Any particular piece may bear characteristics which would help in identifying its manufacturer.

The investigating officer in a crime scene search in the murder case selected three clubs from many others in a wooded area because a close examination of these clubs indicated that there might be fibers on them.

TYPES OF EXAMINATIONS

A technician can ascertain immediately whether hair is human or animal in origin. If it is animal he can tell at least the family to which the animal belongs. If it is human, he can determine whether the hair came from a member of the White, Negroid, or Mongoloid Race. It can also be determined whether hair is from the head, face, or elsewhere on the body. Due to the lack of individual characteristics exhibited by hair it is not possible to positively identify a hair as having come from a specific person except in unusual cases. It is only possible to say that a hair is dissimilar to a given specimen and could not have come from that source or that a hair is similar to the known hair in all of its observable characteristics and therefore could have come from that source. It is not possible at the present time to tell a great deal about age and sex of a person as a result of hair examinations.

It is possible upon examining fibers to determine whether a questioned fiber is similar to a known fiber in type and color. If the fibers are twisted together into a thread other factors can be compared such as the number of fibers composing the thread, the amount of twist and the direction of twist. When the thread has been woven into cloth, still other characteristics are available for comparison, as the type of weave and the number of threads per inch. If approximately an half inch or more of thread is available, it is often possible to still further compare the specimens by analyzing the dye used in coloring the fibers.

Circumstantial evidence, of course, becomes stronger as the number of similar fibers on a known and questioned article increase. For example, in a manslaughter case in North Carolina fourteen different types and colors of fibers were found clinging to the butt of a revolver and fibers of all these types and colors were located in the left-hand coat pocket of a suspect in the same proportion. This was a strong indication that the revolver had been carried in the suspect's left pocket. Likewise, if when comparing two specimens of cloth it is found that the type and color of fiber, direction and amount of twist, type of weave, number of threads per inch, and kind of dye are all the same, this indicates that the two specimens either came from the same source or similar sources.

WRAPPING AND SUBMITTING THE EVIDENCE

The best evidence, collected after many hours of investigation, can be made worthless by improper wrapping and submission. In a rape case, for example, when submitting the clothing of the victim and suspect, great care should be exercised to wrap the clothing separately so that none of the

garments will come in contact with each other at any time. It has been impossible to conduct many examinations and a number of cases have been lost either because the investigating officer has thrown the clothing of the victim and defendant together before shipping it to the Laboratory or because the clothing has all been placed into a box together for shipment.

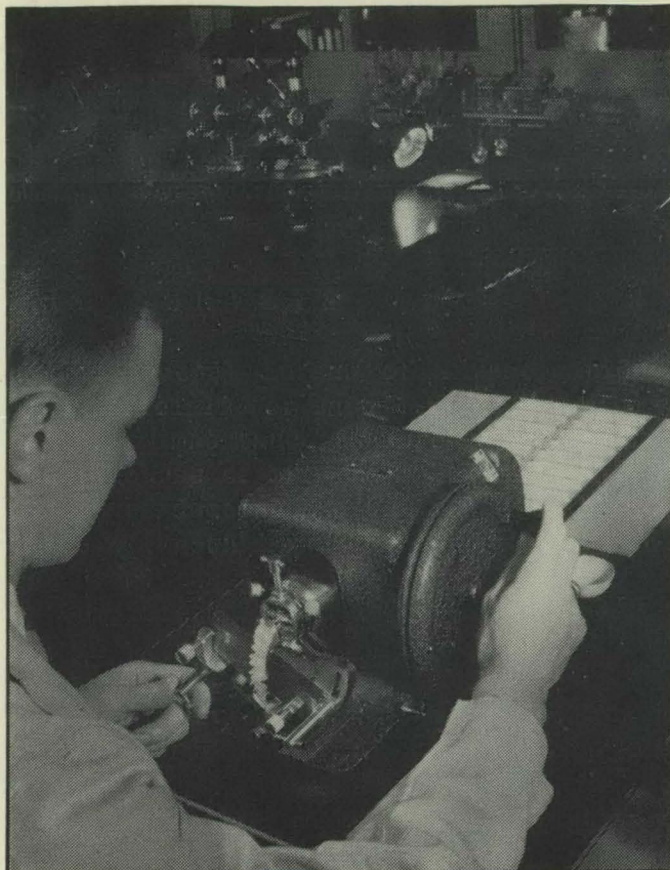
Each garment should be separately wrapped and sealed and then placed in a carton together with the other articles for shipment. In addition, it is suggested that each garment be identified individually with the date and initials of the investigator. It takes only a few minutes to properly identify the various specimens at the time they are collected and shipped. Common articles of clothing, such as a pair of woman's stockings, do not exhibit enough individual characteristics to make it possible for a witness to positively identify them on the witness stand without some definite mark of identification.

Knives together with clothing are frequently submitted to the Laboratory in assault or murder cases in order to determine if a particular knife could have been used to cut the questioned garments. The knife will be examined under a microscope in order to see if there are any fibers clinging to it which are similar to the fibers in the clothing. If the knife of the suspect and the clothing of the victim have been packed together in a box without carefully wrapping each article separately, this type of examination is worthless in the prosecution of the case.

There are several satisfactory methods of packing and submitting hair and fiber evidence. The known and questioned specimens may be placed in separate tightly sealed pill boxes. The round type of pill box or the square type having a tight fitting cover is recommended. After placing the evidence in the box, the cover should be sealed tightly with Scotch tape or similar adhesive. Another recommended method of submission is to place the evidence in a druggist's powder paper. This paper, after it has been properly folded, should be sealed and then placed in an envelope. A third method, sometimes used successfully, consists of placing the hairs or fibers on a white card and fastening their ends down with Scotch tape. This card can then be placed in a sealed envelope. In each of these methods, the box, the powder paper, or the card should be properly identified as to the source of the specimen, the date collected, and the initials of the person who obtained it. Hairs and fibers should not be placed in an ordinary envelope since there are holes in the corners of these through which the evidence may easily be lost.

QUANTITY OF EVIDENCE NECESSARY

Questions are often asked concerning the number of known and questioned hair and fiber specimens which should be submitted to the Laboratory. It is suggested that all of the available questioned specimens be forwarded. This may be one small hair or fiber or it may be several hundred. A representative sample of the known specimen which would include the complete range of types and colors of hairs and fibers present should also be submitted. For example, in taking known specimens of hair from

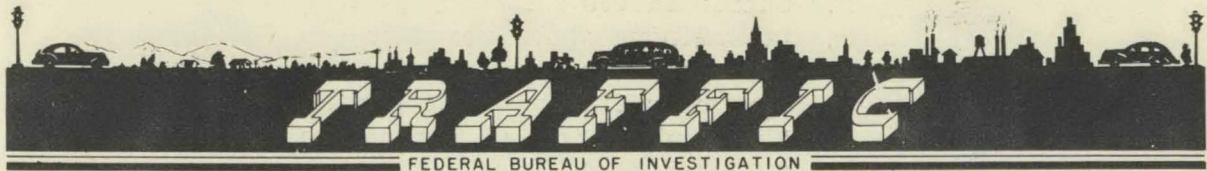


LABORATORY TECHNICIAN CUTTING A CROSS
SECTION OF A HAIR WITH MICROTOME

the head of a person at least fifteen or twenty hairs should be obtained. One or two or three hairs will not give an accurate indication of the range of characteristics on a particular person's head. If there has been a definite injury to the head, such as might be encountered in a hit-and-run accident or a murder or assault case, it is suggested that the known specimens be taken in the vicinity of the injury. If there is no particular point of injury, it is advantageous to take a few hairs from several different areas since it has been noted that the characteristics of hair tend to vary on different portions of the head.

COVER LETTER ACCOMPANYING EVIDENCE

It is suggested that when a cover letter which is to accompany the evidence to the Laboratory is prepared, a brief summary of the facts in the case be set out, together with the problem confronting the investigator. If the Laboratory technician is conversant with the case and knows what the investigator is attempting to prove, the evidence in many cases can be submitted to additional tests and examinations which might not have been performed otherwise. The names of the victims and subjects in all cases should be furnished the Laboratory for record purposes so that reports and correspondence can be properly filed.



TRAFFIC SURVEYS

During recent months the Federal Bureau of Investigation has received many inquiries from police officials for information on how to conduct traffic surveys. Because of their importance to enforcement work, one phase of the traffic law enforcement course of the FBI National Academy is devoted to a study of methods used in conducting and analyzing traffic surveys. Actual field surveys are made of known hazardous locations, and the results are then summarized and studied. Suggested remedies are next prepared for each location studied. Complete training is thus provided in all phases of survey work.

In order that all police departments throughout the country might become more familiar with the methods and procedures of conducting simple traffic surveys, a series of articles of which this is the first will be published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin describing those surveys which are most applicable to police work. Among those which will be discussed are the following:

1. Vehicle volume surveys.
2. Accident surveys.
3. Speed surveys.
4. Traffic signal observance surveys.
5. Stop sign observance surveys.
6. Parking surveys.
7. Pedestrian surveys.

The application and use of these surveys from the standpoint of the law enforcement officer will be stressed in describing them.

Many local traffic problems may be improved or eliminated if approached from a factual basis. Experience has proved that the method of solving traffic problems is the same as that for solving any other problem. The facts or elements of every situation must first be known and then carefully analyzed before it is possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Studying and analyzing traffic conditions are not, however, all that is necessary to improve a traffic problem. Certain corrective measures or revisions determined from the study must be applied, and subsequent checks must be made to determine their value before concluding that the problem has been improved or eliminated. The logical procedure for improving a traffic problem must then include all of the following steps:

1. Collection of facts.
2. Summarization and analysis of these facts.
3. Determining those measures, as indicated by the study, which are necessary to improve or eliminate the problem.
4. The application of corrective measures.
5. Subsequent study to determine their effectiveness.

Collection of Facts

Some of the factors and traffic characteristics which must be known about a traffic problem are vehicle volumes, pedestrian volumes, turning movements, conflict points, traffic speeds, and the degree of observance of stop signs and traffic signals. These data may be readily determined by conducting a few simple traffic surveys or studies. When all of the various elements of the problem are known, each may be critically examined or analyzed in relation to the other elements and the past accident experience much as a scientist would study the effect of different elements on a new product.

Purpose of Traffic Surveys

The primary purpose of all surveys and studies is to obtain facts which may be subjected to analysis and study. Traffic surveys provide answers to such questions as: What factors are causing the problem; when does the problem exist; where are the conflicts in traffic movements; why do pedestrians and motorists become confused or violate traffic control regulations; and how may existing conflicts be eliminated. After answering all of these questions it is a relatively simple matter to determine those measures which when applied will improve or eliminate a problem.

Traffic surveys are of particular value to every police official in handling complaints about traffic hazards. Complaints about excessive speeds and other hazardous conditions are frequently reported to police headquarters. To maintain the good will of these complainants proper consideration must be given to their complaints. Frequently the best way to handle such complaints is to advise the complainant that a study will be conducted at the location in question so that due consideration may be given to all of the factors involved. A brief survey of only one or two hours' duration may disclose sufficient facts to prove that the complaint was groundless or it may show that some factor other than that reported is causing the real difficulty. With such facts available the police official is then better able to discuss the problem with the complainant and is in a position to cite specific facts to support his conclusions.

Replacing guesswork with facts in accident prevention is another purpose of traffic surveys. Practically everyone has ideas and opinions on how to solve the traffic problem. The need for facts to prove or disprove the value of such ideas is probably greater in traffic work than in any other field.

Traffic studies conducted before and at a reasonable period after improvements or revisions are made provide the best means of determining the effectiveness of such revisions.

Traffic Surveys for Police

Studies of individual traffic problems are generally conducted by the police department or traffic engineering department. In those few cities which do have traffic engineering departments with a sufficient staff to conduct surveys most of the traffic studies may be conducted by this department. Unfortunately, however, most cities do not have special traffic engineering departments and the responsibility for conducting traffic surveys and eliminating traffic problems is given to the police department. Even where traffic engineering departments do exist, it is often necessary for the police department to conduct special observance, speed and accident surveys to determine the results of enforcement effort or the necessity for increased enforcement at certain locations.

Traffic surveys conducted by police need not be complicated. They should be simple to conduct and analyze and require very little time for the collection of data, but they must be of sufficient length to obtain reliable information.

VEHICLE VOLUME SURVEYS

The purpose of a vehicle volume survey is to determine the number and types of vehicles passing through an intersection or past any point on a street or highway. Turning movements of vehicles at intersections and points of conflict are also determined by the volume survey.

This is probably the most fundamental survey in a successful study of hazardous locations. Knowing the volume of traffic and its turning movements is necessary to properly evaluate the results of all other surveys. Some of the most practical uses of a vehicle volume survey to a police department follow:

1. Determining the necessity for stop signs.
2. Determining the necessity for traffic signals.
3. Proper timing of traffic signals to expedite traffic flow.
4. Establishing the relative importance of streets and determining those which would best serve as one-way or through streets.
5. Serving as a guide in the assignment and distribution of police officers for efficient traffic law enforcement.
6. Determining the necessity for controlling or prohibiting turning movements, or making special provisions for them.
7. Determining the necessity for segregating traffic to provide special routes for busses and trucks.

8. Determining hourly, daily or seasonal fluctuations in traffic volumes.

Vehicle volume surveys should be conducted at all locations having high accident frequencies involving either vehicles or pedestrians, and at such other locations where serious congestion or potential hazards exist.

Period of Study

The usual volume survey should be conducted during hours having average traffic volumes. It has been found that the hours between 9:00 A.M. and 12:00 noon or between 1:00 P.M. and 4:30 P.M. on Mondays through Fridays provide the best hours for obtaining average volume data.

Volume surveys should be conducted for one, two or more hours, depending upon the purpose of the survey and the accuracy of the data desired. Generally, a one or two hour survey will suffice for most purposes. If the survey is to determine the necessity for a traffic signal, it may be advisable to conduct it for eight or twelve hours to obtain sufficient information to indicate whether a signal is justified.

Volume surveys should be conducted during good weather unless a special reason exists for conducting them at other times.

Methods of Study

Two principal methods, manual and automatic, are widely used in volume surveys. Automatic methods employ various types of mechanical and electrical counting devices which are not usually available to police departments.

The usual police method is a manual one employing one or two observers who record each vehicle by a tally mark on volume tally forms (see page 17).

Inasmuch as traffic volumes per half hour or per hour are frequently required, a separate form should be used for each half-hour period.

Before beginning the survey the observer should complete all blanks in the heading of the form. Location of study, date, weather, and the half-hour period are particularly important.

It will be noted that the outside boundary lines of the volume tally form are similar to the shape of a four-way intersection. Each side of the form represents a corresponding side of the intersections. Provision is made for recording passenger and commercial vehicles separately on the form. For the purposes of the usual survey station wagons, taxis and motorcycles should be indicated as passenger vehicles. Trucks and vehicles used for commercial purposes should be recorded as commercial vehicles.

Counting Traffic

Only vehicles entering the intersection are to be recorded, and each vehicle is to be indicated by only one tally mark. To indicate whether the vehicle turned left in the intersection, proceeded straight through, or turned right, it is, therefore, necessary to observe the path of the vehicle before entering the tally mark on the form. The mark should then be indicated in the appropriate section to show the path of the vehicle, the side from which it entered the intersection, and the type of vehicle, whether passenger or commercial.

City Center City County Union Date Oct. 1, 1945 Day of Week Mon

Location Center Ave. & First St. Route No. U.S. 62

Name John Doe Weather Clear From 9:00 A.M. To 9:30 A.M.

Indicate North By Arrow

Street: First St.

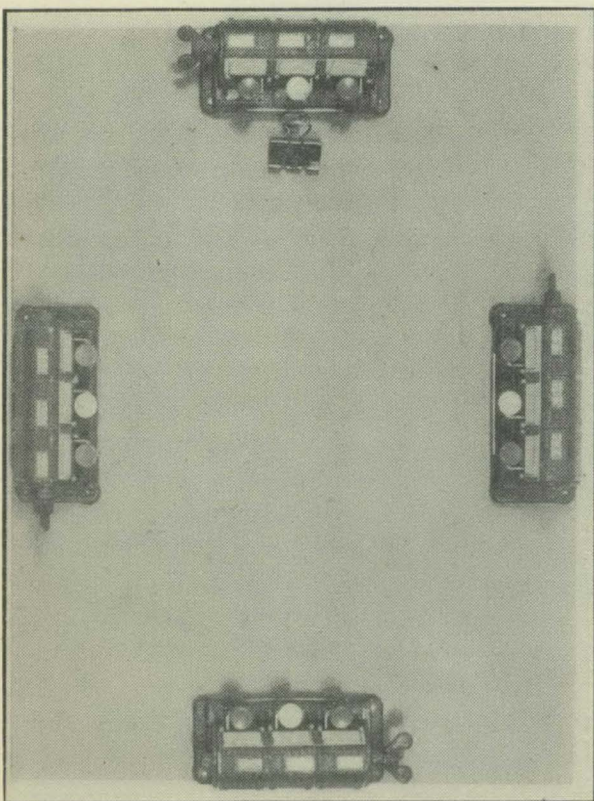
Street: Center Ave.

SAMPLE FOUR-WAY
VOLUME TALLY FORM

Let us assume that the top of the form is to represent the north side or leg of the intersection. The top section of the form would then be used to record all vehicles entering the intersection from the north; the bottom section would indicate vehicles entering from the south; the left-hand section of the form would show vehicles entering from the west; and the right-hand section would indicate those entering from the east.

When a passenger vehicle enters the intersection from the north and proceeds straight through, a tally mark should be placed in the center section of the top portion of the form under the word "Passenger." If another passenger vehicle enters the intersection from the north but turns right upon leaving the intersection, a tally mark should be placed in the top section indicating the right-hand turn. If a commercial vehicle enters the intersection from the south and makes a left turn, a tally mark should be indicated in the left-hand section of the bottom portion of the form. A typical completed form for a half-hour period is shown on the previous page.

Some departments have found the use of a counting board such as the one pictured on this page of particular value where vehicle volumes are somewhat heavy and only one observer is employed. This counting board makes unnecessary a volume tally form as the half-hour periods may be recorded directly on the volume summary form. Each unit on the counting board is



TRAFFIC COUNTING BOARD

composed of three counting devices so that the turning movements of vehicles entering from any direction may be recorded separately. When using the counting board, it should be oriented with respect to the intersection, and as a vehicle enters the intersection from one side, the appropriate key of the counting device is depressed to indicate the path of the vehicle. The value for each half-hour period should be recorded directly on the Summary Form (see page 19), and the counting devices returned to zero at the beginning of each half-hour period.

Position of Observers at Intersection

If two observers are to be used in conducting the field volume survey, they should be stationed on diagonal corners of the intersection. Thus, for example, if observer "A" is stationed on the northwest corner of the intersection, then observer "B" should be stationed on the southeast corner of the intersection. Observer "A" would then record all vehicles entering from the north and west, while observer "B" records all vehicles entering from the south and east.

Observers should be cautioned that only one recording should be made for each vehicle and that this should be made for entering traffic only. Vehicles leaving the intersection are not to be recorded. The path of the vehicle is to be observed only so that its proper turning movement may be indicated.

Summary of Volume Surveys

The following steps are necessary to summarize the results of a volume survey:

1. Add the tally marks on the field form in each section and indicate the total for each section by encircling the number. (See example, page 17.)
2. Using the volume summary form shown on this page, transfer the values from the volume tally form by half-hour periods to the volume summary form. It will be noted that the volume summary form is divided into four principal sections, one for each leg of the intersection. Vehicles entering the intersection from the north should be indicated in the column headed "From N on _____." Vehicles entering from the east should be recorded in the column headed "From E on _____."

[illegible]

VOLUME SUMMARY FORM

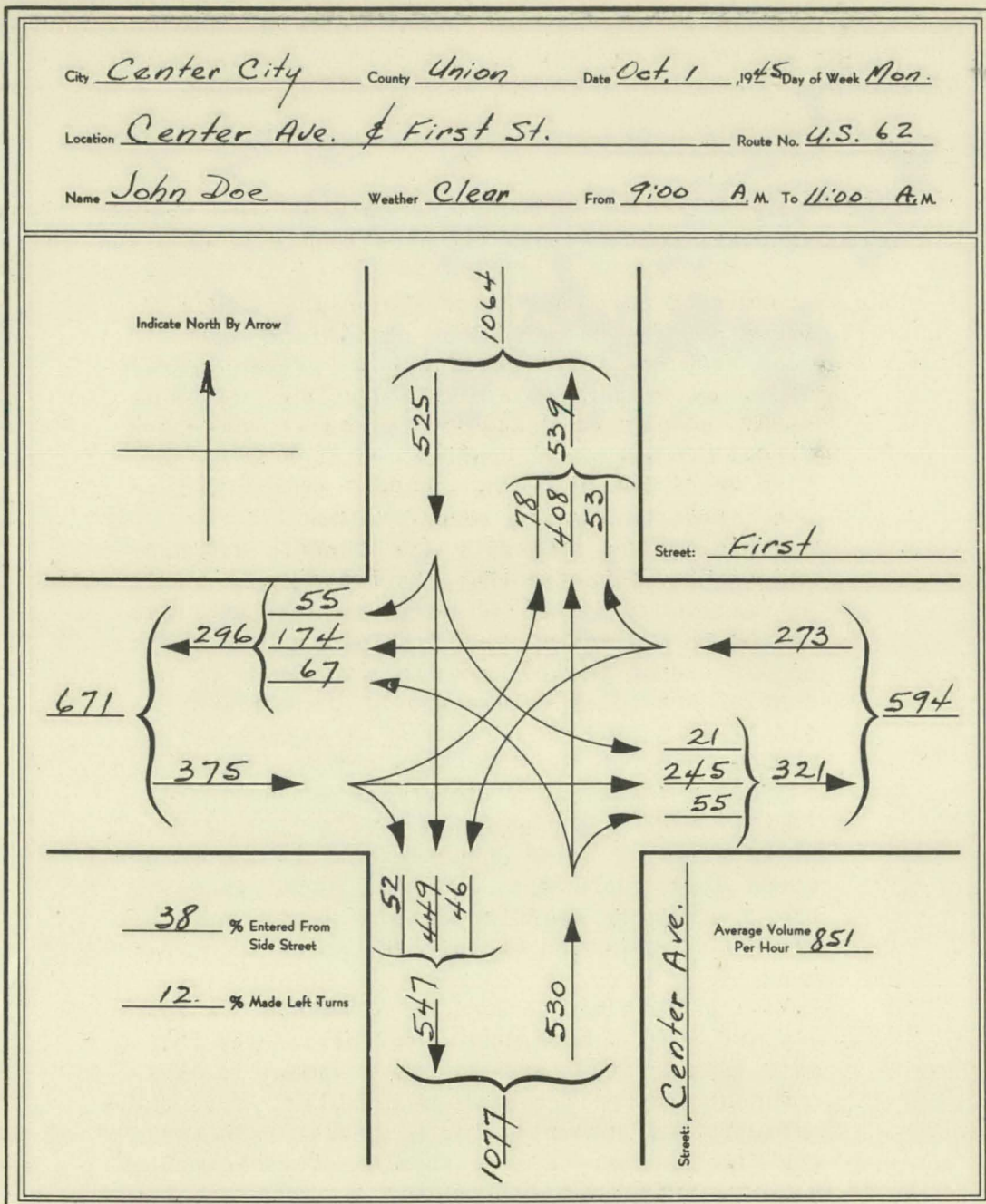
3. Separate summary sheets should be prepared for "Passenger Vehicles" and "Commercial Vehicles" if such divisions are desired. When this is done, each sheet should be so labeled at the top.
4. If separate summary forms are used for passenger and commercial vehicles, then a summary for combining both passenger and commercial vehicles should be prepared.
5. After transferring all of the values from the field volume tally forms to the field summary forms, the columns on the summary forms should be totaled. The right, straight through, and left movements for each leg of the intersection, should be totaled horizontally, and these sub-totals added together for the column marked "Totals."

The volume summary form when thus prepared shows the total number of vehicles which turned right, proceeded straight through or turned left from each side of the intersection. The total number of vehicles entering from each leg is also indicated, as well as the total vehicles entering during each half-hour period.

6. The column headed "Per Cent of Total" refers to the percentage of vehicles entering the intersection during each half-hour period and is obtained by dividing each half-hour period total by the total number of vehicles observed during the entire survey.

Volume Flow Summary

A third form, such as that shown on page 21, provides a visual picture of the turning movements at an intersection. This form is completed by transferring the totals from the combined passenger and commercial vehicle summary sheet to the appropriate blanks on the "Volume Flow Summary" Form. For example, if 525 vehicles entered the intersection from the north, this number would be indicated in the north leg on the arrow pointing toward the intersection. If 55 of these turned right, 449 proceeded straight ahead, and 21 vehicles turned left, these numbers would be indicated at the ends of the right turning, straight through and left turning arrows, respectively. After transferring all of the values from the volume summary form to the volume flow summary form, the total traffic leaving each side of the intersection is easily obtained by adding the three numbers enclosed in the small parenthesis bracket. Then by adding the vehicles entering the intersection and those leaving the intersection, the total volume traveling in both directions on each leg is obtained and recorded on the outside of the large parenthesis brackets.



VOLUME FLOW SUMMARY

The average volume of traffic per hour is obtained by dividing the total number of vehicles which entered the intersection during the survey by the number of hours during which traffic was observed.

The percentage of vehicles which entered the intersection from the side streets is obtained by adding the number of vehicles entering on the cross street and dividing this total by the total number of vehicles observed during the survey.

The percentage of vehicles which made left-hand turns is obtained by adding all of the left-turning vehicle movements and dividing this total by the total number of vehicles which were observed in the survey.

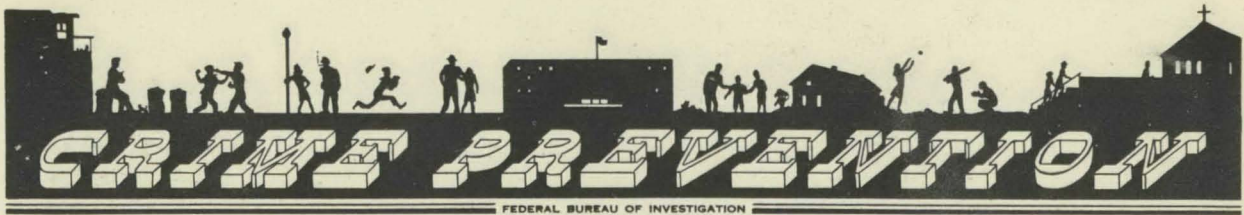
Applications

To illustrate the methods of applying the results obtained through a volume survey, a few sample illustrations will be given.

1. Determining the location of stop signs. When accident experience or other conditions indicate that stop signs are necessary to prevent accidents at a particular intersection, a volume study should be conducted to determine which street has the least traffic. Unless other factors exist the stop signs should be mounted on the street having the lesser volume.
2. Determining the necessity for traffic signals. Experience indicates that traffic signals should generally be installed only at intersections having an average of 1,000 vehicles per hour for an eight-hour period, and further that 25 per cent of the total volume should be traffic entering from the side street. A volume survey should therefore be conducted before installing a traffic signal or to determine the advisability of removing a signal previously installed if it is believed to be unwarranted. It is to be noted that there are, however, other warrants for installing traffic signals which must be given consideration as well as the vehicle volume.
3. Providing for special turning movements. A volume survey at a hazardous intersection may indicate that a large left-turning movement is causing serious conflict between vehicles. This may indicate the necessity for a special left-turning signal phase or a re-routing of vehicles to a point where such turns may be made safely.

Under other circumstances the volume survey may show only a few vehicles making left-hand turns and that these create many hazards. In such instances consideration might be given to the advisability of prohibiting the left-turning movement since few vehicles would be affected and this would eliminate the hazard.

The above are only a few of the many possible applications of volume surveys in traffic work. Many other uses will be found by every police department.



THE JUNIOR POLICE OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE*

On May 23, 1943, the Keene, New Hampshire, Junior Police Corps was organized as the brain child of Mayor Richard Holbrook and Chief of Police Joseph Regan.

The city of Keene has a population of approximately 15,000 persons and although the juvenile problem was not as serious as in many larger communities, a none-the-less determined attack was launched to protect the youngsters. Unlike some of its neighboring cities, Keene has a number of small textile mills and small, independent machine industries rather than domination by any one large manufacturing concern. The usual social and recreational facilities of the larger communities such as youth-serving agencies and the YMCA have not reached advanced stages of development in Keene. Generally speaking, the operating budgets for youth organizations have been quite small.

It was decided that the best approach to the problem of delinquency would be through the schools. In the early Spring of 1943, Patrolman William Bringham, who was later promoted to the position of Sergeant because of his youth work, was designated to handle juvenile activities. The plans formulated by Mayor Holbrook and Chief Regan were presented to school officials and Officer Bringham secured the endorsement of school executives and obtained their assistance in arranging assemblies. Teachers and principals gladly cooperated and Mr. Bringham addressed the assemblies and urged that youngsters affiliate with the newly-formed Junior Police Corps. The first meeting was held on May 23, 1943, at which time 350 boys were inducted. Membership now is just under the thousand mark.

The organization is officially sponsored by the Keene Police Department but the assistance of legitimately organized groups in the city is welcomed. No dues or assessments are charged individual members and all equipment is provided free.

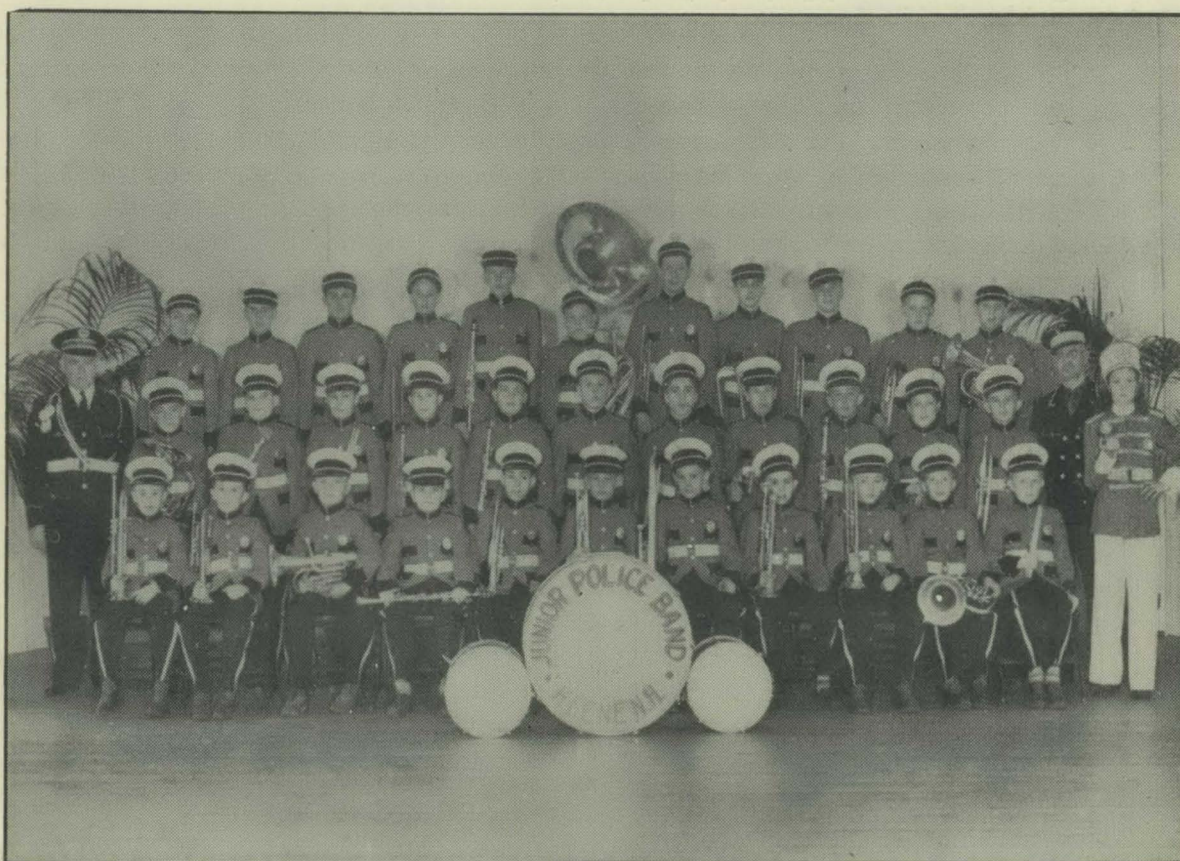
To reach youngsters still in their early formative years, age limitations were set to serve boys between seven and fifteen. A member of the Corps is permitted, however, to continue in the service as long as his interest can be maintained. The only other requirement for membership is that the boy be a resident of the city of Keene.

*As told by Chief of Police Joseph Regan of Keene, New Hampshire.

Knowing that leadership presents the greatest problem for any juvenile organization, Chief Regan wisely selected college-trained Officer Brigham to supervise the Junior Police Corps. The officer selected has a fine background in working with people and has a hobby of providing social leadership for juvenile neighborhood groups. As the Chief pointed out, Officer Brigham was a "natural" for the appointment. Officer Mike Vitale, a former Golden Gloves boxer, and Supervisor Charles A. Woodbury of the Public Schools have been of material assistance. Additional police officers are assigned to the Junior Police when special activities warrant supplementary manpower. Members of the auxiliary police department have flooded the Keene Police Force with offers of volunteer assistance.

Chief Regan's work with the Junior Police appears to be a forward step in police association with young people, for the City Council has allotted money specifically designated for continuation of the work. In the first twenty-two months of operation, expenditures totaled \$9,000 of which \$1,500 was contributed by the city, while the Corps raised \$800 in a minstrel show and another \$900 in a paper salvage drive. The Lions Club assisted in arrangements to secure additional finances. Chief Regan indicates that the Corps will be able to operate on an annual budget of \$800 per year now that the initial expense is over.

The Junior Police Corps has a band which when fully uniformed and outfitted with instruments will represent a total cost of \$6,500.



JUNIOR POLICE BAND, KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

No facilities other than the City Hall auditorium were available when the organization was formed. School and playground authorities offered outdoor spots for summer meetings and the Corps acquired the right to use city-owned property for the construction of a baseball diamond. All work was done by the boys without the assistance of power equipment.

Indoor facilities have now been obtained through the courtesy of a manufacturer who donated an abandoned office building having floor space 60 by 30 feet on each of two floors. Corps members are now renovating this building. They are cleaning, painting, and decorating the rooms to suit their purposes and they plan to construct tennis courts, horseshoe pits, and a short running track in the immediate future. The high school and Keene Teachers College gymnasiums are available when the Junior Police needs them.

During the summer, a complete program is scheduled five days each week. Among the activities in which members may participate are baseball, swimming, organized hiking and nature study, drilling, firearms nomenclature and practice, boxing instruction, weight lifting, basketball, band practice, victory garden patrol, touch football, glee club, minstrel shows, and the policing of playgrounds.

Members of the Corps wearing their badges, overseas caps and Sam Browne belts are regularly assigned to help police crowds at public gatherings. This gives them practice in the expression of courtesy and meeting the public.

Physical examinations are regularly given to Corps members through the volunteer services of physicians and dentists in the area. If the family of a junior officer is unable to pay for medical or dental treatment, the Corps underwrites the expense.

Close liaison is maintained with school officials who report to Sergeant Brigham on Junior Police officers who may not be giving proper attention to their school work. Delinquencies in studies result in the suspension of the junior officer until he has met the requirements of his teachers. Boys are encouraged to be regular in church attendance and they are cautioned against any act of intolerance. Youngsters are taught respect for the law and periodic examinations are given on laws which have particular application to juveniles.

The Junior Police Corps has announced two aims and purposes: (1) to promote respect for law and order; and (2) to offer spiritual, physical, social and economic assistance to young boys in order that good living habits may be developed. In striving to fulfil the aims of the Junior Police, civic leaders have reduced juvenile delinquency and they also have the inward gratification which comes to adults who have gone out of their way to help young people to be better citizens.

THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Greater opportunities for specialized study will be included in the future in the curriculum of the FBI National Academy.

Commencing with the January, 1946, session the course of study will consist of twelve weeks. The first ten weeks will include basic police subjects, teaching instruction with practical experience, laws of arrest and evidence, police science, identification matters and topics similar to those now taught. The concluding two weeks will be devoted to specialized study.

The Chief, Superintendent, or Sheriff sponsoring a student will designate the subject or subjects of most value to his department for elective study. His officer may specialize in one particular subject during the eleventh week and another subject during the twelfth week. Specialization in traffic matters will require two full weeks. Among the other subjects offered as electives for a one-week study are: Police administration and organization; How to set up a police laboratory; Police records, statistics and report writing; Fingerprint identification; Juvenile control; Investigative methods and techniques; Firearms training and Police photography.

Although these subjects will be covered in the basic course, specialization will enable an officer to acquire a more detailed knowledge of a particular field than would be possible otherwise. Any NPA graduate may return for postgraduate study in specialized work. No limit has been set on the number of courses which may be taken but not more than two may be selected for any one session.

These changes are consistent with the FBI's policy of offering the most modern and up-to-date material. Elective courses have been included at the request of police administrators to help surmount current local problems.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES IN CONNECTICUT

The Law Enforcement Conference program conducted by the FBI in the State of Connecticut has made steady progress since the inauguration of the meetings several years ago and the series of programs concluded during June, 1945, was attended by 97½ per cent of all duly constituted police agencies in the State.

The June program was built around the problems encountered by local police departments in the handling of arrests and included demonstrations on street arrests, arrests in parked and moving automobiles and the preparation for and raiding of buildings. In view of the nature of the subject matter, there were numerous difficulties encountered in finding suitable meeting places but with the enthusiastic cooperation of city officials and

Chiefs of Police appropriate facilities were obtained. In New London Captain John Courtney of the Police Department, City Manager Edward Henkle and Percy Allen, in charge of public works, were most cooperative.

Valuable assistance was likewise furnished with regard to personnel. Chief of Police Henry P. Clark of New Haven made available the services of Lieutenant Howard Young, while in Hamden Captain Frank Cattaneo was furnished by Chief Harry Barrows. In Greenwich Chief John M. Gleason made available Captain Dave Robbins and Chief of Police Ed Crowley of Bristol handled a portion of the program himself in that city.

During the course of the program, the principles of arrest were outlined and then demonstrated by local officers and Special Agents of the FBI in order to illustrate the correct and incorrect methods. Likewise, the handling of dangerous criminals in moving and parked automobiles was demonstrated both correctly and incorrectly. A barricaded building was next raided by the officers after a discussion of policy with regard to planning and executing raids and the types of equipment which should be utilized. "Make-believe criminals" hiding in the building made known their plans to resist and raids were carried out to effect their apprehension.



PERCY ALLEN, PUBLIC WORKS MANAGER; ED HENKLE, CITY MANAGER;
FRANK KELLY, MAYOR, ALL OF NEW LONDON, CONFER WITH ROGER F.
GLEASON, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, NEW HAVEN.

In addition to the regular police officers who attended the series of conferences, hundreds of auxiliary officers and constables likewise participated in the program. More than 200 regular officers of the New Haven Police Department were in attendance at the East New Haven meeting. Acting Chief of Police Michael Godfrey of Hartford chartered busses so that his men might attend the program. Almost 2,000 persons affiliated with law enforcement supported the conference series and its success was largely due to their efforts.

WANTED BY THE FBI
ALEXANDER ARLINSKY, with aliases
IMPERSONATION

A clever impersonator who has obtained over \$17,000.00 from his victims, most of them women he courted, Alexander Arlinsky has been the subject of a widespread search by the Federal Bureau of Investigation the past five years. On March 1, 1940, a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, indicted Arlinsky, who then was using the alias Allan Kramer, on four counts of violating the Federal Impersonation Statute. His trail since then has led to almost every section of the country.

Capitalizing on a chance acquaintanceship of the previous summer, Arlinsky showed up at the home of a resident of Brookline, Massachusetts, in February, 1940. He posed as a Special Agent of the FBI and said he had been injured in an automobile accident. His host gave him lodging for a week and arranged for him to receive medical treatment, including an X-ray examination of his supposedly injured back. To one of the physicians he represented himself as an FBI Agent, and he told the other he was an Internal Revenue Agent. To both he promised to pay for their services later and they agreed, thinking he was a Government employee.

His host even arranged for a Boston lawyer to represent Arlinsky in litigation involving the fictitious automobile wreck. Again posing as an FBI Agent, Arlinsky got the attorney to endorse a \$140 check - which, of course, was worthless.

Arlinsky, who has used at least 15 aliases, obtained over \$17,000 through his frauds between August, 1939, and October, 1944. His repertoire of impersonations, in addition to the ones already mentioned, include those of Agent in Army Intelligence, Agent of the Alcohol Tax Unit and Army Captain.

Usually his method of operation is to cultivate an acquaintance with a young woman and tell her he is a Federal employee or else a scion of a wealthy family who has had trouble getting money from his father. Sometimes he pretends to be trying to get funds due him from an estate. On more than one occasion he has casually dropped hints that he is a friend of high Army figures.

With this groundwork taken care of, he wages an apparently deep and abiding courtship, usually accompanied by a proposal of marriage. On one occasion while dining with a young woman victim he dramatically produced a small vial which he said contained a deadly poison. Unless she agreed to marry him, he threatened to drink the potion. Life, he opined, would not be worth living unless they could be together. In this as in other instances, his companion agreed to marriage - if for no other reason than to avoid a scene.

Arlinsky's favorite way to gain sympathy for himself is to pretend to have a painful back injury. From some victims he obtains money to

pay the hospital bill resulting from the automobile accident in which he claims to have been hurt. From others he has received money to invest in a cattle deal or to transport race horses across the country. He never lacks for imagination in his fictitious schemes.

When he has obtained as much money as possible from his victims, Arlinsky quietly disappears. From one woman he got \$3,650 in two and one-half months of marriage, and another lost \$2,200 to him. Several times he has carried on romances with two women simultaneously, neither being the wiser.

His escapades have taken him to Washington; New Orleans; Atlanta; Denver; San Francisco; New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Chicago; St. Louis; Minneapolis; Hartford, Connecticut; and Boston. The last known place where he lived was 2940 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, from March to October, 1944. Usually after his romantic excursions he returns to either Washington or New York.

Arlinsky served in the United States Army from November 19, 1942, to February 5, 1943, receiving a discharge because of his supposed back ailment. His Army Serial Number was 35717598. Born in New York on September 9, 1904, Arlinsky went as a small child to Lowell, Massachusetts, with his parents. While in his 'teens he had a mania for gambling, and at thirteen he was placed in a reform school. From 1929 to 1934 Arlinsky worked in his father's meat packing business at Lowell. During this period, he married two young women, each of whom divorced him after a short while. His criminal history includes arrests in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia on various charges including grand larceny and false pretense.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	ALEXANDER ARLINSKY, with aliases, Alexander R. Arlinsky, Alexander Alinski, Alexander Arlin, A. Arlin, Al Arlin, L. Arnold, Arthur C. Austin, George Coburn, Arthur Conroy, Arthur C. Conroy, Joseph Cowan, Leroy Cowan, Allan Kramer, Albert Martin, George Metz and Irvin Patton
Age	41
Born	September 9, 1904, New York, New York (unverified)
Height	5'7"
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue-gray
Hair	Dark brown, wavy, with part on left side, high forehead line and thin in back
Complexion	Ruddy

Build	Medium
Race	White
Teeth	Short and slightly discolored, partial upper plate
Hands	Short, pudgy, heavy
Marks	Scar inner left wrist, nose appears to have been broken and has noticeable veins
Characteristics	Persuasive manner; slight Southern accent; uses poor grammar; usually has small mustache; likes to wear sports clothes and sweaters; wears unusual wrist watch on edge of wrist, yellow gold with military insignia; wears large diamond ring on white mounting, ring finger left hand; enjoys movies and follows horse races, often claims to own race horses; is good duck pin bowler; is domineering with women; complains of back ailment to win sympathy; poses as cattle dealer or member of wealthy family

Fingerprint Classification 10 9 tU 000 12
1 U 100

Identification Order No. 1893A, issued November 22, 1944.

Arlinsky's photograph appears on the back cover of this issue.

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION THAT MAY ASSIST IN LOCATING ALEXANDER ARLINSKY IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN WHICH IS NEAREST HIS CITY.

* * * * *

THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVIDENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, AND SOIL SPECIMENS; ALSO TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION; PAPER ANALYSIS; TOOLMARKS, SPECTROGRAPHIC, AND HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CETERA. WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY TECHNICIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTIMONY IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern shown below is classified in the Identification Division of the FBI as a tented arch.



Because ridge A is abutted upon at right angles by ridge B, there is no sufficient recurve; therefore, one of the three basic requirements for a loop is lacking. A reference search as a loop would be conducted however.

NOTICE

IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS FOR SEARCH AND FILING IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL POLICE NUMBERS, AND ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY. SUCH INFORMATION NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1945, IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR THE SYMBOL "P.M.G.C." TO APPEAR UNDER THE FRANKED INDICIA IN THE UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER OF ENVELOPES USED FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF FINGERPRINT CARDS TO THE FBI. WHILE ALL ENVELOPES FURNISHED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE FUTURE WILL BEAR THE NECESSARY SYMBOL IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO TYPE THE SYMBOL ON ALL ENVELOPES PRESENTLY ON HAND SO THAT THEIR USE WILL BE IN CONFORMITY WITH POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York		5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Smith, R. E.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2504	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	McSwain, G. R.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	O'Connor, H. T.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Wyly, P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Moore, R. L.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Willis, G. N.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.	Ryan, W. C.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Dalton, J. L.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	McCabe, N. H.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Weeks, C. E.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Poster, J. B.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Laughlin, Leo L.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Vincent, John W.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	2-0125	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	710 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

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Photograph taken 1939

Photograph taken 1941

ALEXANDER ARLINSKY, with aliases

IMPERSONATION

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 28 through 30.