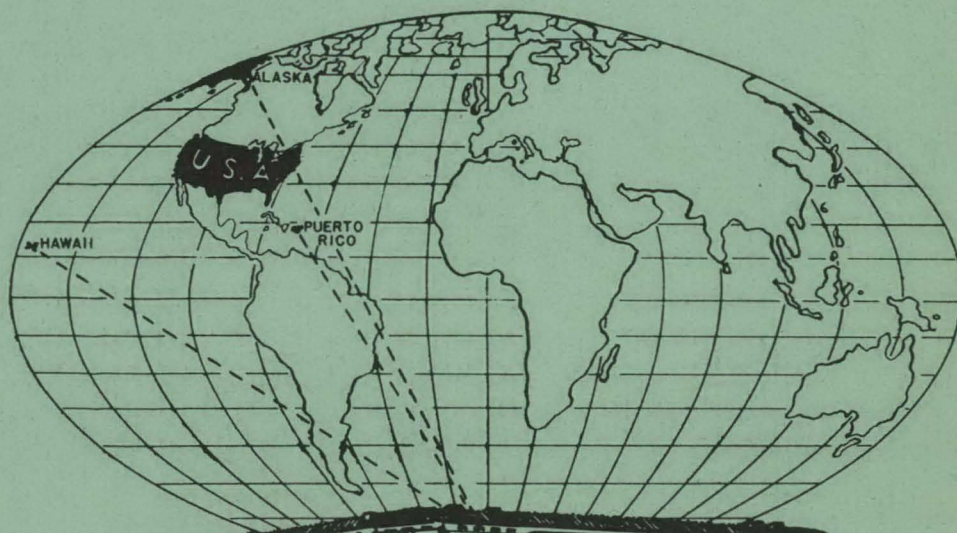


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FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

1946

October

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
J. Edgar Hoover, Director



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



October 1, 1946

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

During the school year the major portion of juvenile energy is expended in study and in school-sponsored activity. Both act as deterrents or repressing agents to juvenile delinquency. They are, of course, only partially effective and the law enforcement officer must beware of seasonal eruptions.

How prevent vandalism at Halloween? How evade the destruction and theft which when totaled in terms of money reach amazing sums yearly?

A southern California city has found an effective answer. Before Halloween a number of service clubs, in cooperation with the local police, hired a large auditorium and staged a professional vaudeville show for juveniles. It was extremely successful. Property damage from Halloween pranks was at a minimum. The entire community was impressed and the city plans a repeat performance this year.

Boys' clubs or other youth groups sponsored by law enforcement officials may prove competent instruments for the initiation of such a campaign to prevent juvenile vandalism.

In many instances police-sponsored boys' clubs have served their prime purpose, that of developing friendship for and confidence in the administrators of law as well as in preventing crime, exceptionally well. It is not only possible but very probable that those areas which boast such organizations will find vandalism at low ebb this Halloween. It may even be that the boys themselves will prove to be of assistance in instances where officials find themselves hampered by insufficient numbers for adequate policing.

Many communities have active organizations which will throw their weight behind a project designed to reduce delinquency once they are assured of its objectives. Often the mere suggestion of an idea will result in civic sponsorship. Statistical compilations of the financial loss brought about by juvenile vandalism at Halloween will serve as a spur to action or a comparison of the cost of the damage done in previous years with the cost of the preventive program may rouse community interest.

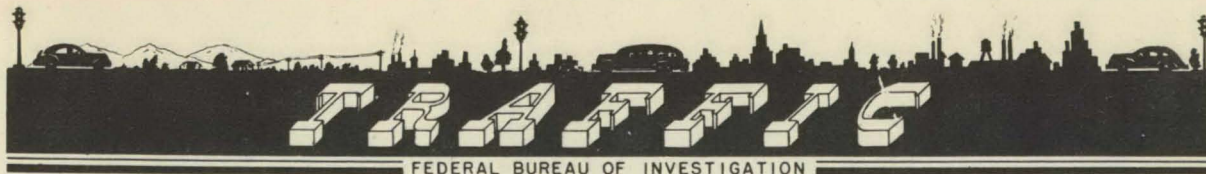
The expense of free movies, parties or professional entertainment is negligible in comparison with the combined cost of innumerable cases of vandalism and the effort expended in planning such projects is insignificant when compared with that which goes into a program of forceful repression.

The California community introduced a constructive course of action and found that it worked. Without doubt other groups have developed equally successful programs.

What has been done in yours?

J. Edgar Hoover

Director



OBJECTIVE - SAFETY

By

Chief of Police Carl F. Hansson, Dallas, Texas

The statement, "The blue uniform of an officer is a red flag to the average citizen; it is up to you to make it a blue orchid," voices the Police Department's theme in this city's line of attack on current traffic problems. We believe it will be a history-making attack for it is one of the first, if not the first, movement of its kind in the United States.

Dallas, Texas, has a volunteer civic organization called "The Citizens' Traffic Commission." It is composed of civic groups and public officials whose work is dedicated to improving traffic conditions and reducing accidents. As a result this has instituted a unique campaign of Citizen-Police Department cooperation.

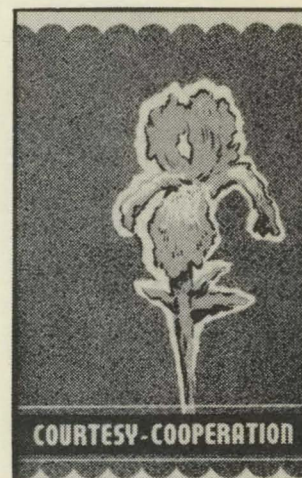
One of the first steps, conceived by the Commission and backed wholeheartedly by the city and the Police Department, has been the creation of awards of merit to outstanding traffic officers at the end of each year. Officers in three divisions - traffic, motorcycle and squad car - will be awarded cash prizes totaling \$1,175. Awards will range from first to fifth prize and \$150 will go to first place winners. In addition, a Dallas jewelry firm will present gold watches to first place winners. Ranking officers or supervisors are ineligible to receive prizes.

The number of arrests made is not a basis for the selection of the winner and in no sense is the innovation a popularity contest. Awards of merit are to be based solely upon such things as courtesy, motorist approach, alertness, neatness and general personality traits. Public praise or criticism of individual officers is considered.

Superior officers grade patrolmen each month according to the following rating chart:



SAFETY-WORKER QUINT WOOLLEY, HERSELF THE VICTIM OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT, APPEARS BEFORE THE MIKE WITH CHIEF HANSSON IN CONNECTION WITH THE CITY'S TRAFFIC SAFETY DRIVE.



I. APPEARANCE

Is he neat in his clothing and person?
Does he carry himself well?
Is his appearance such that it inspires confidence in the public and reflects credit to the Police Department?
When on the witness stand is he dressed in keeping with the dignity of the court?

II. CONDUCT IN ISSUING TICKETS

Does he have the proper approach to traffic violators?
Does he possess courtesy and tact?
What is the public's attitude toward him?
Does he conduct himself properly when giving evidence at trial of traffic offenders?

III. WORK HABITS

Does he spend too much time off his corner or beat?
Does he talk unnecessarily with the public?
Is he cooperative in selective enforcement?
Does he carry out orders willingly?
Is his traffic arrest record what it should be?
Has he been guilty of chargeable accidents this month?
Does he drive safely and sanely?
Does he suggest traffic improvement and report existing hazards?
Is he guilty of absenteeism?
Is he diligent in writing up arrest tickets and accident reports?
Are his crime arrests and prevention up to good standards?

Each trait has varying point values, but the grading officers have no knowledge of the exact value of the various traits. A committee of three, selected by or from the Traffic Commission, will canvass the records at the end of the year to decide who will receive the awards next January.

Public interest in the traffic safety campaign is heightened by the distribution of small folders explaining the award system. This blue orchid decorated explanatory sheet expresses the belief that the program will result in more courtesy, greater alertness and a higher degree of conscientious performance of duty. It reminds the man on the street that he can help by a constant effort to "think safety, talk safety and promote safety," and that a figurative "pat on the back" will encourage the traffic officer to do a better job.

The first hearty handshake of the Dallas Public and the Dallas Police Department on the traffic problem, and the launching of the new award program, were celebrated at a banquet for five hundred persons. Civic leaders throughout city and state and one-hundred fifty officers of every rank from the Dallas Police Department were present to discuss ways and means of licking the traffic problem.

We believe we are on the right road to the solution of that problem. We feel that the most important signposts along the way are "Courtesy" and "Cooperation." We think that the hand-in-hand attitude which is rapidly developing will spread to other cities and states.

I would like to quote from the folder which is made available to all of the citizens of Dallas:

(Continued on page 4)

DRIVER-TESTING AT NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD

Traffic held the spotlight at the recent Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department In-Service Schools.

Chiefs Michael Godfrey of Hartford and Henry Clark of New Haven not only stressed the problems of traffic and the fact that about eighty per cent of traffic accidents are chargeable to drivers as compared with the twenty per cent due to defects in the vehicles and roads, but also listed lines of attack by which the problems might be solved. Driver-testing was one method suggested.

The most up-to-date driver-testing equipment available was procured from the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, whose Engineering Division has conducted extensive research in this field. The company furnished a 40-foot trailer in which equipment was carried and tests given in cooperation with the FBI.

In the Reactometer test officers' reactions are checked under simulated driving conditions as they react to red traffic lights and curved roadways which move. Delicate timing mechanisms clock their reaction time in hundredths of a second.

In the Keystone eye test, officers have their eyes checked for color vision, visual acuity, depth perception, vertical and lateral imbalance, ametropia and the fusion of both eyes at near and far points.



CAPT. HOWARD O. YOUNG, DIRECTOR OF TRAINING AND ASST. TO CHIEF HENRY CLARK, NEW HAVEN, TAKES THE TEST ON THE REACTOMETER.



MODERN TRAILER OF MASSACHUSETTS BONDING COMPANY, CONTAINING VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL TESTS FOR AUTO DRIVERS, ARRIVES ON THE HISTORIC NEW HAVEN GREEN.

Officers are subjected to headlight glare on another machine and their ability to recover from such glare is measured. Finally, their peripheral vision is checked.

The tests, given by FBI Agents and Engineers from the Safety Division of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, have proved both interesting and helpful to the police officers of New Haven and Hartford. These men become better equipped to judge the average deficiencies of the drivers with whom they have to deal. Their manual direction of traffic is improved through greater realization of the time and distance required for cars to stop at given speeds. In addition, they gain definite knowledge of their own eyesight and driving habits.



AN FBI TRAFFIC EXPERT INSTRUCTS
A HARTFORD OFFICER IN THE GLARE
RECOVERY MACHINE TEST.



A HARTFORD OFFICER TAKES THE KEY-
STONE EYE TEST.

* * * * *

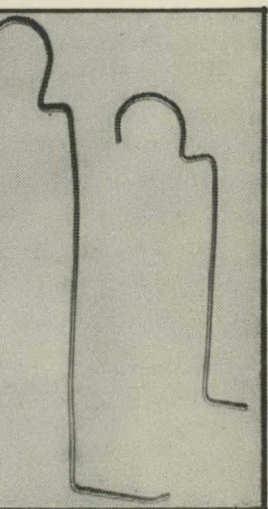
WIRE INSTRUMENTS MAY POINT TO THIEF

The crudely fashioned steel wire instruments pictured below were turned over to the FBI by the manager of an Ohio garage in the belief that they are being used in the theft of automobiles. It was alleged that the wire hooks are being sold to parking lot attendants by an unknown individual.

According to information received, the larger tool is inserted between the window and the body frame of a locked automobile and lowered within the framework of the window until the latch is located. By lifting the latch the door can be unlocked. The smaller tool is used in much the same manner to unlock the small ventilator window.

The discovery of such tools in the possession of a suspect may indicate the possibility that he is engaged in stealing automobiles.

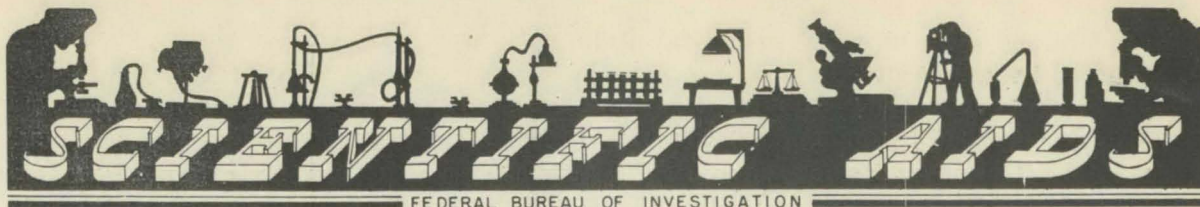
* * * * *



(Continued from page 2)

"Courtesy is contagious.

"If the police officer at the bus intersection is pleasantly courteous in his direction of traffic; if he is alert, if he smiles as he motions you on, you will smile, too, and you will instinctively feel a desire to cooperate. You appreciate more than ever that he is there to protect your life, your family, your property. And somehow the blue uniform of the traffic officer takes on a new meaning. Instead of the red flag it might otherwise suggest, it becomes a blue orchid, a symbol of courtesy and courage in the performance of duty."



HANDLING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

Evidence in criminal cases may be roughly divided into two broad classes, informational and physical. Informational evidence is that which is obtained from interviews, signed statements, visual observation, and related sources, while physical evidence is usually found at the scene of a crime, on or in the possession of a suspect or victim, or is connected in some manner with the crime committed. Physical evidence is usually a main center of interest in a case and often becomes the most important part. Facts gleaned from a laboratory examination of physical evidence may conclusively point to and prove the guilt of a suspect, or as the case may be, may show that the person under suspicion is innocent of the crime. In either case, the importance of physical evidence is not to be minimized.

Once evidence of this type is obtained by a law enforcement officer two primary considerations arise. First, he must identify the evidence for future recognition and testimony, and, secondly, he must preserve his evidence for possible laboratory tests and presentation in court. The first, identification, concerns two types of physical evidence. There are those articles of evidence which may be marked directly, and those which must be placed in a container and then identified.

Whenever possible the person obtaining the evidence should place his initials directly on the articles obtained. It is often of value to also place the date the articles were obtained near the initials. When called upon in court an officer can readily identify the articles by his initials and tell the date on which the articles were obtained.

Where evidence consists of hairs, fibers, soil, paint chips, liquids, or the like, it must be placed in a suitable container which should then be identified with initials and date as mentioned above. In the courtroom the container holding the evidence is entered as part of the evidence.

The evidence, once identified, should then be carefully protected to prevent breakage, contamination, or unauthorized handling. An important case may be lost in the courtroom because the prosecution cannot show that the physical evidence to be introduced was not tampered with, contaminated, or changed in some manner during the period between the time it was obtained and the time it was introduced into the trial. The fault may have been due to improper handling, improper wrapping, or carelessness in safeguarding the evidence.

It is necessary, therefore, for a law enforcement officer to be cognizant of the problems of safeguarding his evidence, and to be constantly alert for improper handling of the evidence. He should always bear in mind that the "chain of possession" of physical evidence must be maintained un-

broken, and he should take steps to insure its protection so that it can be introduced in a trial.

It has been found that the best method of protecting evidence against contamination and mishandling is for the officer obtaining it to immediately identify each article with his initials, then to carefully pack these articles in proper packages or containers, being sure to seal each package. He can then testify later that he sealed the evidence in a box or package, thus protecting it and preventing other persons from touching or handling it.

Since numerous laboratory examinations may be made on the physical evidence the sealed box should then be sent directly to the laboratory. If the evidence is small in size, or consists of documents, it may be enclosed with a letter requesting the examinations of the laboratory. Larger packages of evidence may be sent under separate cover. The letter of request is sent ahead by mail and the package of evidence bearing a copy of this letter is sent separately.

All packages and letters destined for the FBI Laboratory should be sent to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., and marked "Attention - FBI Laboratory." This last marking insures speedy delivery of the evidence into the hands of the technician who will examine it.

The FBI Laboratory has over a hundred skilled technicians, each of whom is a specialist in his line. Their examinations cover the fields of blood, toxicology, chemistry, spectrography, soil and mineral matter, glass fractures, firearms, explosives, hair and fibers, metallurgy, documents, handwriting, and other miscellaneous fields in connection with criminal investigations. Every precaution is taken by these men to maintain the "chain of possession" of evidence, so necessary for future court procedure.

In the FBI Laboratory the technician receiving the evidence from a law enforcement officer will open the sealed box, make his examinations on the evidence inside, reseal the box of evidence, and return it to the contributor. A separate report of the Laboratory findings is also sent.

When the examiner appears in court he can testify as to the sealed condition of the box of evidence, both in receiving it and in returning it to the sender. The officer receiving the evidence from the Laboratory should keep it in a safe place until the time the evidence will be needed in a trial.

A method of safeguarding against an unauthorized person's mistakenly opening a sealed package of evidence has been in use in the FBI for some time. This method is recommended for its value in maintaining evidence in a sealed condition, especially where the evidence passes through different hands in going from one place to another.

The procedure is briefly explained in the following steps and also in the chart accompanying this article. After carefully packing the various articles of evidence in a box for shipment, the box is sealed with gummed paper. This will be the sealed box of evidence received by the Laboratory examiner. A carbon copy of the letter requesting the Laboratory examinations is then placed on the outside of the box in an envelope. This letter is used as an "invoice" to identify the contents of the box. The box with the letter on the outside is then wrapped in heavy wrapping paper and sealed with gummed paper. This wrapped box is then addressed to the

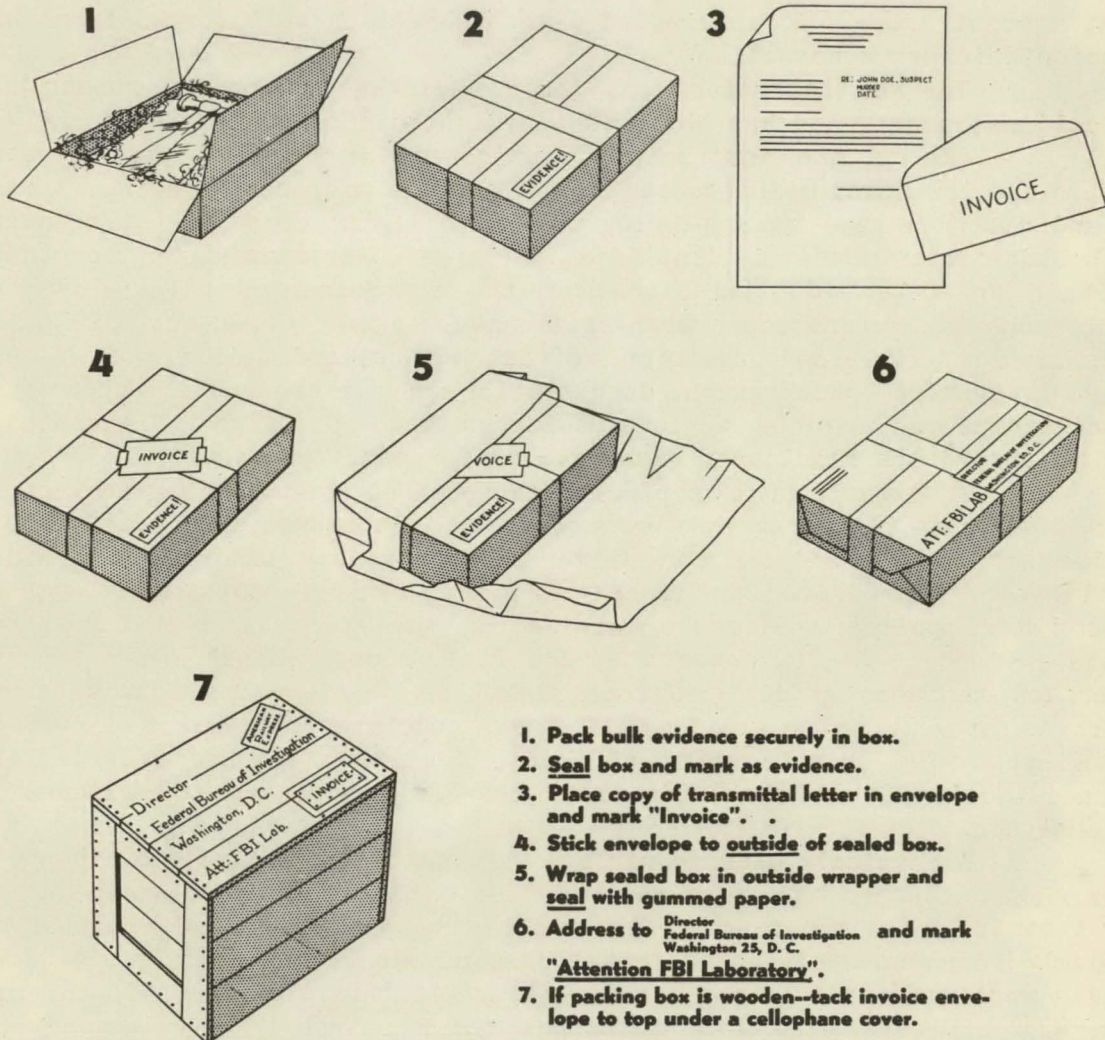
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., and marked "Attention - FBI Laboratory." For large articles of evidence where a wooden box is used, the invoice envelope may be tacked to the outside of the box, preferably under a cellophane cover for protection.

The box of evidence if small and light is usually sent by Registered Mail or if large and heavy, by Railway or Air Express to insure safety in transit to the Laboratory.

The accompanying chart may be used as a guide for following the above method of shipping evidence to the Laboratory.

Proper Sealing of Evidence

The method shown below permits access to the invoice letter without breaking the inner seal. This allows the person entitled to receive the evidence to receive it in a sealed condition just as it was packed by the sender.



1. Pack bulk evidence securely in box.
2. Seal box and mark as evidence.
3. Place copy of transmittal letter in envelope and mark "Invoice".
4. Stick envelope to outside of sealed box.
5. Wrap sealed box in outside wrapper and seal with gummed paper.
6. Address to Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C. and mark "Attention FBI Laboratory".
7. If packing box is wooden--tack invoice envelope to top under a cellophane cover.

OPTICS IN SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION*

By

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice

Modern law enforcement has found it increasingly helpful to apply scientific methods to criminal detection. The criminal of today is attempting constantly to perfect his methods and techniques in order to escape detection and apprehension. His greatest mistake is to discount the ever-increasing efficiency of law enforcement and scientific aids that have, in countless instances, assisted in bringing criminals to justice. Minute, almost invisible evidence, examined with the aid of optical instruments by experienced, well-trained scientists, often leads to a successful conclusion in a criminal case.

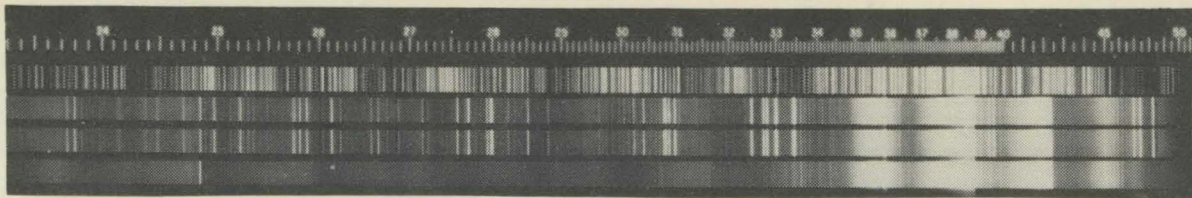
The Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., is dedicated to the security of the nation. It was founded as a service organization for the purpose of aiding law enforcement in its fight against crime. It is staffed with technicians well versed in methods of scientific crime detection.

The FBI Laboratory has taken advantage of modern research in optical instruments and has obtained many instruments of precision and versatility. Some of the instruments represented include: compound, petrographic and low-power microscopes; metallographic microscopes using stationary and rotary stages and employing polarized light; comparison microscopes for bullet comparisons and identification; high-power comparison microscopes for hair and fiber identification and the comparison of paint chips; and regular chemical microscopes with stationary stages. Other optical instruments include: Abbe and precision refractometers, and medium quartz spectrograph, grating spectrograph, densitometer and a microspectroscope. There are also employed various types of cameras both for macro and microscopic work to record the results of examinations for court purposes.

An example of a typical case received in the Laboratory of the FBI may serve to illustrate how many of these instruments are used. A small boy was struck by a hit-and-run driver and critically injured while riding his bicycle. The driver drove away hoping to escape detection. A short while later, police officers investigating the scene of the crime found little evidence. The evidence they did find, however, included a fragment of broken radiator grille, several flakes of paint on the handle bars of the boy's bicycle and a quantity of dried mud, presumably from the fender of the car. The investigating officers, realizing the aid of scientific crime detection, sent the evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination and analysis.

A chemical, microscopic and spectrographic analysis of the paint chips showed them to have been derived from a 1939 Chevrolet, green in color. A study of the radiator grille, which included a chemical analysis and a polished section study on the metallograph, substantiated this fact. The results were submitted to the investigating officers. Having this information, the officers were able to narrow their search to a relatively few automobiles. They located an automobile meeting the above description and

*Reprinted from the Spring, 1946, issue of "The Educational Focus"



SPECTROGRAPHIC PLATE OF DIE-CAST METAL: (1) IRON ARC; (2) KNOWN METAL SPECIMEN FROM SUSPECT'S AUTOMOBILE; (3) QUESTIONED METAL FROM SCENE OF CRIME; (4) CARBON ARC.

examined it carefully for evidence. They found the radiator grille was broken, traces of what appeared to be blood on the bumper, and bits of hair and fibers adhering to the broken grille. This evidence, along with known paint chips from the car, the broken radiator grille, dried mud from the fenders, known blood specimen from the victim, hair specimens from the victim's head and known fiber samples from the child's sweater and clothing, was sent to the FBI Laboratory for further study and analysis.

A comparison was made of the known and questioned paint chips with the aid of a high-power comparison microscope. With this instrument, the examiners were able to determine the comparative colors and thicknesses of the layers of paint composing each chip and photographed them in juxtaposition for possible court use. Each layer of paint in the chips was then separated while being viewed with a low-power binocular microscope, as the questioned paint chips were no more than two one-hundredths of an inch in thickness. Each paint layer was analyzed by means of the medium quartz spectrograph which determined the metallic elements present in the paint. The result of these examinations showed the paint chip found on the handle bar of the child's bicycle to be identical with the paint on the suspect's automobile. During the examination of the broken radiator grille, several fragments of red paint were located. These flakes were later found to be identical with the paint from the boy's bicycle.

The red substance on the bumper of the car, believed to be blood, was analyzed with a microspectroscope. This instrument is used to determine if hemoglobin is present. The results of this examination, coupled with the results of chemical tests, established that the substance was actually blood. Anti-human tests and blood grouping were then performed. As a result of these analyses, it was determined that the blood on the automobile was human blood of the same international blood group as the blood of the victim.

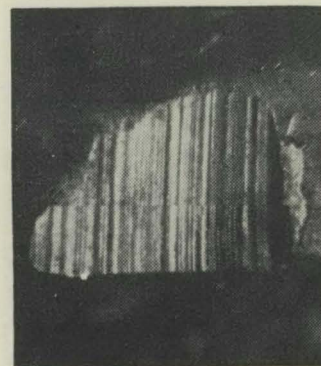
Further optical work was performed on the specimens and comparison was made of the dried mud found at the scene of the crime with the known mud from under the suspect's automobile fender. The examination, which is mainly microscopic in nature, consisted of determining the color, physical characteristics and mineralogical composition of the samples. The mineralogical composition is determined by analyzing the optical properties of the mineral crystals present in the specimen with the petrographic microscope. This microscope is equipped with accessories for determining precise refractive index measurements of glass, crystalline substances, and other refracting materials. The accessories consist of a temperature stage used in conjunction with an Abbe refractometer, and a monochromator for varying the index of the immersion medium with variations of the wave length of

light used to observe the object. The petrographic analysis of the mud revealed the questioned and known samples to be identical in all observable characteristics.

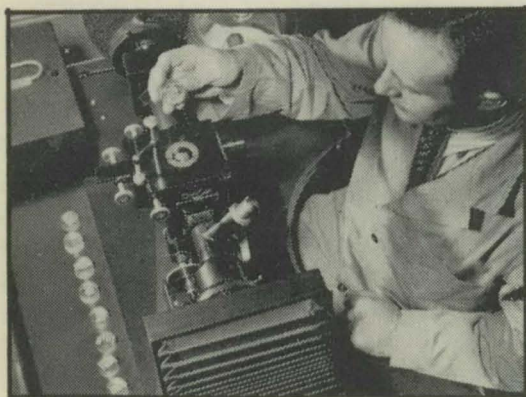
The results of the analyses and examinations made by the FBI Laboratory on the above-described evidence collected by the investigating officers, circumstantially proved that the automobile under investigation was the one involved in the crime.

Another common occurrence which presents difficulties in investigative procedure is that of safe-breaking or breaking and entering. Many times in a case of this type, a logical suspect has in his possession ordinary mechanic's tools, such as hammers, chisels, punches, pry bars, and other tools usually found in a mechanic's tool kit. These tools could have been used for "breaking" a safe and, again, as we have noted, they are common to a legitimate trade so the possession of such tools does not necessarily indicate a suspect's guilt.

By applying methods of scientific crime detection, however, it may be possible to find sufficient evidence on or among these tools to prove that the implements had been used in a particular safe-breaking job or a breaking-and-entering case. Here again it is necessary to resort to optical means of analysis and observation. Take, for example, a case in which entrance is made into a retail store through a window at the rear of the building. The window is pried open with a crowbar and the entrance is made into a room containing the safe in which is stored a sum of money. The safe is "punched," that is, it is opened by removing the safe dial with a hammer or other bulky, heavy tool and the internal mechanism of the lock is removed with a punch. The safe is opened and the valuables removed. The subject gathers his tools and leaves the premises through the window. He places his tools in the back of his car and drives away, leaving, so he believes, little or no evidence at the scene of his crime. An eyewitness, however, saw the car and was able to describe it sufficiently for the investigating officers to locate several suspects.



PHOTOMICROGRAPH
SHOWING COMPARISON
OF TOOLMARKS ON SAFE
DIAL WITH MARKS ON
TEST SAMPLE MADE WITH
SUSPECT'S HAMMER.



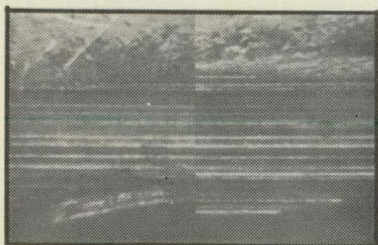
EXAMINATION OF CRYSTALLINE
STRUCTURE IS MADE WITH AN
ILS METALLOGRAPH.

Each suspected automobile had various tools in the tool compartment, thus making it difficult to localize the guilt.

At the scene of the crime, the officers found various impressions and markings on the window sill and window frame apparently made by some kind of bar or tool. They also found, near the "broken" safe, the dial and parts of the locking mechanism. The window sill, the safe dial, and the locking mechanism were sent to the FBI Laboratory along with the tools from the automobiles of the suspects. They also submitted the shoes and clothing of one of the logical suspects and a quantity of

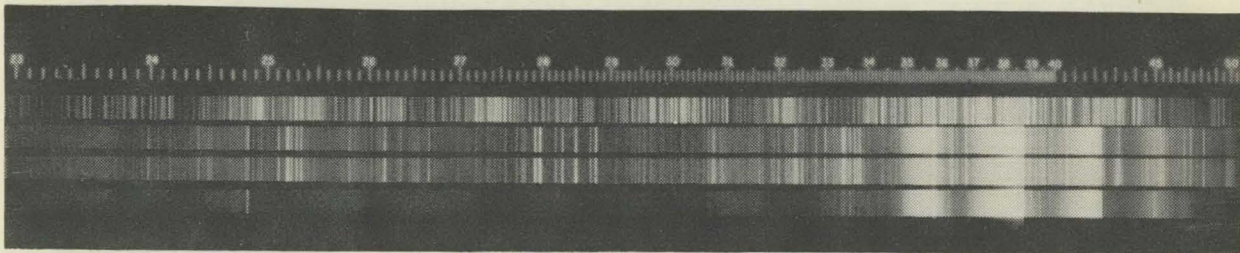
the safe insulation found on the floor in front of the safe. The safe insulation had fallen out of the safe door at the time it was punched.

Examiners in the FBI Laboratory found that a pry bar among the submitted tools had made the marks appearing on the window sill, a hammer had been used to remove the dial, and a punch had made an impression on one part of the locking mechanism. All of the incriminating tools belonged to one of the suspects and had been found in his car. In order to arrive at these conclusions, the toolmarks examiner necessarily employed optical methods of observation, namely, the Greenough binocular microscope, a comparison microscope, and a toolmaker's microscope for precise measurements of grooves, scratches, and other markings appearing on the tools and evidence. Photomicrographs were taken through the comparison microscope showing the similarities between test impressions made by the tool and the impressions on the evidence dial, lock parts, and window sill for use in the event testimony was required in the pending trial.



PHOTOMICROGRAPH
COMPARING TOOLMARKS
ON LOCKING MECHANISM
OF SAFE AND MARKS ON
TEST SPECIMEN MADE
WITH SUSPECT'S PUNCH.

The toolmarks examiner noticed on the crowbar a few flakes of paint that appeared to have the same color as the paint on the window sill. The spectrographer analyzed and compared the paint from the crowbar and window sill microchemically and spectrographically in the same manner as in the previously described hit-and-run case. The paints were identical in metallic composition and color, thus adding one more incriminating fact to the evidence already found. The spectrographer also analyzed minute pieces of metal found on the end of the punch and learned that they had the same composition as the metal from the locking mechanism -- additional evidence.



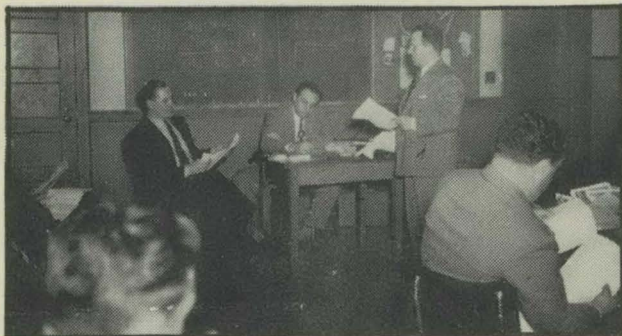
SPECTROGRAPHIC PLATE OF PAINT SPECIMENS SHOWING SIMILARITY OF QUESTIONED AND KNOWN SAMPLES: (1) IRON ARC; (2) QUESTIONED PAINT SPECIMEN FROM TOOL; (3) KNOWN PAINT SPECIMEN FROM WINDOW FRAME; (4) CARBON ARC.

The petrographer, upon examining the shoes and clothing of the suspect, found embedded in the sole and heel of one shoe a quantity of material having the appearance of safe insulation. This material was analyzed with the aid of the petrographic microscope and was found to have the same mineralogical composition as the specimen of safe insulation from the scene of the crime.

The subject had an alibi that his car had been stolen the night of the crime and the first time he saw the tools was when he was questioned by the investigating officers. He was unable, however, to alibi the presence of safe insulation on the sole of his shoe.

(Continued on inside back cover)

"MOOT COURT," HIGHLAND PARK



SGT. ANDREW SCHRITENTHAL, HIGHLAND PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT, IS CROSS-EXAMINED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL ALEX EBER, A PRACTICING ATTORNEY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. POLICE JUDGE I. SKLAREW OF HIGHLAND PARK PLAYS THE ROLE OF JUDGE.

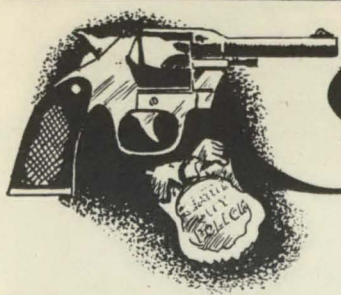
The Zone Training Schools for Police, currently operating in New Jersey, yielded the following scenes taken during the "Moot Court" session, which illustrated a lecture on "Testifying in Court," at Highland Park. This is one of ten schools being conducted throughout the state under auspices of the Educational Committee of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police in cooperation with the FBI, New Jersey State Police and local police departments.



ARTHUR REICH, NEW BRUNSWICK ATTORNEY, ACTING AS PROSECUTOR; AN FBI AGENT WHO LED THE DISCUSSION ON "TESTIFYING IN COURT"; ALEX EBER, DEFENSE COUNSEL; AND MICHAEL TABOROWSKY OF THE PERTH AMBOY POLICE DEPARTMENT WHO PLAYED THE PART OF THE DEFENDANT.



GENERAL VIEW OF COURTROOM SHOWING CAPTAIN JOHN J. McCORMACK OF THE SOUTH AMBOY POLICE DEPARTMENT TESTIFYING; THE JURY, HEADED BY CHIEF JOHN MURRAY OF THE PERTH AMBOY POLICE DEPARTMENT; COUNSEL TABLE AND A SMALL PORTION OF THE AUDIENCE.



Seattle Police TRAINING SCHOOL

From its inception in 1938 when the first class was graduated, the Seattle Police Training School, under the direction of FBI National Academy Graduate Captain Emile Vallet, has continued to progress.

The transformed fire station which houses this school in Seattle is admirably equipped to serve its purpose. The remodeled building, in addition to several offices, contains a chemical laboratory, a workroom for chemical and moulage experiments, a large class room with seating space for one hundred twenty students, a gymnasium, shower room, and several study rooms for use when the classes are not in session.



SCENES FROM SEATTLE'S POLICE SCHOOLS



NEW YORK STATE LAWS OF EXTRADITION AND RENDITION AND THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION*

By

Professor Robert W. Miller
Syracuse University School of Law

The basic story involved in extradition and rendition is a simple one. All that is necessary is for an individual to commit a crime in one state or nation and thereafter flee to another. The latter is called the district of asylum.

The district of asylum could conceivably act in a number of ways. It might make its territorial limits a haven of refuge for all within its borders. This would place a premium on the criminal who is able to strike swiftly and move rapidly. Or, again, the district of asylum might admit within its territory a sister state or foreign nation to exact punishment of the offender. This would be neither practical nor convenient. A third alternative might be to deliver up such offender, upon proper application, to be returned to the place where the crime was committed. This solution appears reasonable and sound.

For comparison purposes, a brief summary of international extradition might prove helpful. Our Government, from its inception, adopted the view that no right of extradition exists unless such right is created by treaty. Even where a treaty exists, extradition can be effected only if the fugitive is wanted for one of the precise crimes enumerated in the treaty itself. Further, upon extradition, the fugitive may be tried only for the crime for which he was extradited, unless and until he has been given the opportunity to return to the country of his asylum. Application for such extradition is made through the Secretary of State of the United States who prepares and, through the President, makes the demand for the fugitive's return.

The flying time from New York to California is less than eight hours and many state lines are quickly crossed. State lines, at times, have proven an almost insurmountable barrier to the local law enforcement officer. If prompt apprehension and punishment can serve to deter criminal activities, interstate rendition must keep pace with the changing times.

*Delivered at the School of Law Enforcement Administration held at Syracuse University under the sponsorship of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the New York State Sheriffs' Association in cooperation with the FBI.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Article IV, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States provides a starting point. It states:

"A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered."

It will readily be seen that the *modus operandi* for extradition is not contained in this provision. As a result, in 1793, supplemental federal legislation was passed. In substance, it requires an executive demand for the return of a fugitive against whom an indictment has been found or an affidavit filed before a magistrate charging him with treason, felony or other crime. The executive of the state of asylum is charged with effecting the arrest and surrender of such fugitive to the demanding executive or his authorized agent.

The Act of 1793 is important not only for what it did provide but, equally so, for the numerous possibilities and problems which it failed to cover. For example, what is to be done with the fugitive prior to demand for arrest and rendition; what procedure should be followed in securing the arrest and surrender of the fugitive; what procedure should be used in ascertaining if the person demanded is a fugitive; suppose the issue of identity is raised, how should it be determined?

A fertile field was left for auxiliary state legislation. The various states passed diverse types of legislation with resulting lack of uniformity in extradition procedures. Prompt rendition of persons accused of crime was seriously impeded.

UNIFORM CRIMINAL EXTRADITION ACT

New York, in 1936, adopted the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act. At the present time, some thirty-one states have made this legislation a part of their own state law. A review of this Act is the primary purpose of this paper.

A. Extraditable Offenses and Persons Extraditable

The Act makes it "the duty of the Governor...to have arrested and delivered up to the executive authority of any other state...any person charged in that state with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and is found in this state."

The United States Supreme Court in *Ex parte Kentucky v. Dennison*, 65 U. S. 66 (1860), made the following definition:

"The words, 'treason, felony or other crime'...embrace every act forbidden and made punishable by law of the state. The word 'crime' of itself includes every offense from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called 'misdemeanors' as well as treason and felony..."

A person who has been convicted of a crime and has escaped from confinement or who has broken the terms of bail, parole or probation is subject to rendition in the same manner as one charged with a crime.

(To be continued in next issue)

SHOPLIFTER APPREHENDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

A man walked into a store in Columbia, South Carolina, picked up three paintbrushes without being noticed and attempted to get a refund. An alert clerk who had had previous experience with this type of theft recalled that the majority of paintbrush thieves ordinarily steal three brushes in preference to any other number; therefore, the suspect was watched after he had received the refund and left the store.

The man was followed to another store where he examined a rack of children's suits, chose the smallest which he wrapped in paper, and approached a clerk from whom he demanded a refund on the suit. The money was turned over to the shoplifter, whereupon the surveilling clerk reported the matter to the Columbia Police who apprehended the suspect.

Upon being interviewed the subject gave his name. Questioned further the man readily admitted that he was an escapee from a prison farm near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He said that he had served three months of a fifteen months' sentence on a charge of larceny, prior to escaping, and admitted shoplifting in Boston, Massachusetts; San Francisco, and San Diego, California; Dallas, Fort Worth and Galveston, Texas; Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia; and Raleigh, Durham and Gastonia, North Carolina. He added it could be safely said that he had practiced shoplifting in practically every major city in the United States.

The suspect stated that his usual procedure was to enter a store, pick up an article and approach a clerk with the statement that he wished to exchange the article. When no satisfactory exchange was made the shoplifter requested that his money be returned.

* * * * *

LARCENY OF RARE MANUSCRIPTS REPORTED*

A box containing a collection of valuable charters, the property of the most Honorable, The Marquess of Anglesey, G. C. V. O., Holyhead, Wales, were stolen from the Muniment Room, at Plas Newydd, in the County of Anglesey between May, 1944, and December, 1945. The collection comprises between 90 and 100 old manuscripts. All relate to the Abbey of Burton-on-Trent in the County of Staffordshire, and the Paget family and date from 1094 to 1247. Many of the manuscripts are damaged but have been mended. They are written in the English of the period and in some cases may be illegible. The stolen manuscripts vary in size. They include Charters, Covenants, Grants, Ratifications and Leases in connection with land and property. There are Deeds, Writs and other copies relating to proceedings, suits, privileges and liberties affecting the Abbey at Burton-on-Trent.

The following names appear frequently: The Abbey; the Abbot of Burton; Geoffery de Eglintone; Nigel, Abbot of Burton; Ralph de Grestaville; Andrew of Felda; Hugh Bagot of Bromley; Thomas a Becket; Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop of Chester; Bishop of Coventry; Bertram de Verdun; Arch-deacon of Stafford.

(Continued on inside back cover)

*Information received from Chief Constable's Office, County of Anglesey, Holyhead, Wales.

COPS ARE PEOPLE TOO

By

Rulie Elliot
Police department
Paducah, Kentucky



*Would you believe e'er in this world
That Cops are people too;
That they have feelings and a soul;
Are human just like you?*

*The man you see with club and gun
And dressed in navy blue
Is working for you day and night
To make life safe for you.*

*He has a job that must be done
In peace or war or strife
And he will fight against all wrong
And defend you with his life.*

*He's just a neighbor and a man
Full of kindness thru and thru.
He'll help you every time he can
To make your skies all blue.*

*Don't use a Cop to scare your kids
For he's their loyal friend,
But tell them that in time of need
On him they can depend.*

*So please be kind in word and deed
To all the boys in blue
And don't forget e'er in this world
That Cops are people too.*

* * * * *

CONCEALMENT DEVICES IN AUTO SEATS

The accompanying photographs are of automobile seats containing concealment devices. These seats, which contain hiding places for "number slips," "lottery ducats" and similar items, were secured by the Pennsylvania State Police in connection with an arrest of numbers writers in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

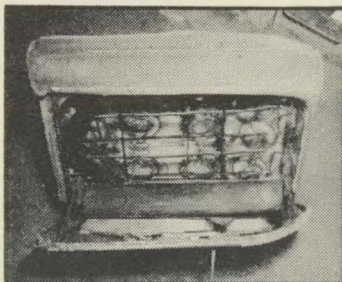


PHOTO #1

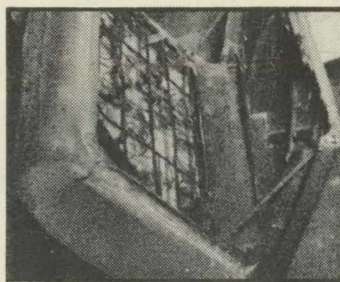


PHOTO #2



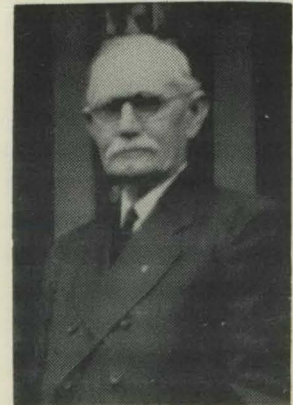
PHOTO #3

In pictures One and Two ordinary screen door springs hold the seat back tightly against the remainder of the seat. Photograph Number Three reveals a catch which holds the back in place. This catch is released by inserting a wire or knife blade between seat back and seat.



Mr. C. W. Johnson was Chief of Police at Elberton, Georgia, until February 11, 1946, when he voluntarily retired in favor of Harold Fortson, National Academy graduate and former Special Agent of the FBI. Mr. Johnson entered a semi-retired status on that date, but is still active and is regularly employed as a policeman.

Born February 1, 1871, in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, this officer has devoted his entire life to public service. His record reads as follows: On March 1, 1892, appointed bailiff, Pleasant Hill District of Oglethorpe County, Georgia; in April, 1892, appointed Deputy Sheriff, Oglethorpe County, Georgia; on March 23, 1897, appointed Chief of Police, Comer, Georgia; on October 27, 1904, appointed Assistant Chief of Police, Elberton Police Department; in 1936, appointed Chief of Police, Elberton Police Department. Except for sickness, Mr. Johnson has never lost a day since his first appointment in 1892.



MR. C. W. JOHNSON

An active participant in Masonic work, Mr. Johnson has held numerous offices, including the following: Pastmaster Philomatheia Lodge No. 25; Past High Priest of Oliver Chapter RAM No. 25; Past Illustrious Master, Elbert Council No. 25; Past Advisor of DeMolay. He has served as a Past Master of Masonic conventions. Mr. Johnson is also a member of the Knight Templars and is a Shriner with the degree of High Priesthood. He is presently vice president of the Peace Officers Association for Congressional District No. 10 and has served as the president of the Chief of Police conventions.

Mr. Johnson's five children - four girls and a boy - all have received college educations. His son, Charles, Jr., is a Captain in the United States Army and is presently stationed in China.

A loyal supporter of the Special Schools conducted by the FBI in that locality, Mr. Johnson does not recall ever having missed a single FBI Law Enforcement Conference since their inauguration.

* * * * *

NOTICE RE: AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS AND DRIVERS' LICENSES

Due to the adoption of a new constitution and new legislation, the correct address for obtaining information relative to motor vehicles and drivers' licenses in the State of Missouri is as follows:

Supervisor
Motor Vehicle Unit
Department of Revenue
State of Missouri
Jefferson City, Missouri



SHERIFF'S OFFICE, IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES, IDENTIFIES VICTIM; SOLVES MURDER*

On the morning of April 23, 1946, two newsboys, members of the Kitsap County Sheriff's Patrol, Port Orchard, Washington, crossed a wooded area as they returned from delivering their morning papers. Both boys noted a tin pan hanging in some thick bushes. Curiosity aroused, the pair went over to investigate. Hidden deep in the shrubbery they saw the partially decomposed body of a woman.

The two boys promptly reported the findings to the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office and an immediate investigation was begun.

The body, that of an unknown colored female, was photographed from various positions. With the exception of a silver band on the ring finger, there was no identification on the body. An autopsy pointed to the probability of murder.

A group of Junior Patrol boys searched the area under the guidance of the sheriff and a deputy. On the day after the finding of the body, the boys found a pile of bedding covered by rotten logs and concealed over a hundred feet from the corpse. The name "Mrs. Giles" was embroidered on a pillow slip.

Search of the neighborhood revealed that an Alex Giles had lived in a near-by apartment with his common-law wife, Erie Lee Leonard, her sister and the latter's common-law husband, Raymond Garner.

Officers processed the deteriorated flesh of the victim and were able to develop a fingerprint which was positively identified as that of Erie Lee Leonard who had disappeared on December 26, 1945.

Giles, Garner and the murdered woman's sister were located. All denied any knowledge of the death of Erie Lee Leonard, who, they said, had taken her bed clothing and some personal clothing and left. However, officers ascertained that the majority of the woman's personal effects had been left in the apartment. The cleaning women for the housing project had destroyed considerable clothing and had thrown a blood-stained knife, with other articles, into the garbage.

Evidence which might have been very valuable was thus destroyed with the exception of a mattress that had been in the Giles apartment at the time Erie Lee Leonard disappeared. The mattress was found to have large bloodstains on its surface.

After lengthy interrogation the victim's sister began to indicate that possibly Garner was responsible for Erie Lee's death.

All three suspects were fingerprinted. A check with the FBI

*From information furnished by E. E. Miller, Deputy Sheriff

revealed that Raymond Garner had a long criminal record and had served sentences in the penitentiary on two previous occasions. Garner began elaborating on the story he had first told and eventually became tangled in a maze of fact and fiction. On May 25, 1945, he confessed to the murder of Erie Lee Leonard.

Raymond Garner was sentenced to serve a life sentence at Walla Walla, Washington, for the murder of Erie Lee Leonard. The dead woman's sister was turned over to the custody of the Secret Service for forgery of a government check and certain bonds, acts in which she had conspired with Garner and which were revealed by interrogating officers during the murder investigation.

The alertness of the youthful patrol members, the patience of Identification officers in securing fingerprints from a four-months-dead body and the cooperation and perseverance of numerous law enforcement agencies played major parts in the successful solution of the Leonard murder case.

FUGITIVE FELON ACT AND THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT STATUTE AMENDED

On August 2, 1946, the President signed a bill amending the Fugitive Felon Act (Sec. 408e, Title 18, U.S.C.) which makes it unlawful to flee in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees; or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. The amendment makes it unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid custody or confinement after conviction for any of the same offenses. In brief, traveling in interstate or foreign commerce after escaping imprisonment following such conviction is a violation of the Fugitive Felon Act.

As a result of the passage of this amendment the FBI is now authorized to accept complaints from the head official or authorized official of the penal or correctional institution from which a subject escapes.

On July 24, 1946, the President signed a bill known as Public Law No. 534, 79th Congress, which amends the law relating to larceny in interstate or foreign commerce, the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute, to make it cover aircraft, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facilities in addition to the carriers and facilities already protected by the law. "Aircraft" is defined as follows: "The term 'aircraft' shall mean airplane, glider, blimp, balloon, dirigible, helicopter, rocket ship, parachute, or any contrivance used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air."

The amendment to the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute has widened the scope of the law to a considerable extent. In particular it makes many types of embezzlements Federal offenses in addition to placing thefts of goods or merchandise consigned in interstate or foreign commerce from aircraft and airport terminal facilities under Federal jurisdiction.

A QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN

Below is shown a type of pattern which sometimes presents difficulty in interpretation. This pattern has the minimum requirements of a central pocket loop type of whorl, i.e., a recurve in front of each of two deltas and an imaginary line between the deltas cuts or touches no recurve. This pattern is questionable in that the inner ridge (A) might possibly appear too pointed to be used as a recurve.



In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a whorl with an outer tracing and referenced to a loop.

(Continued from page 11)

These case examples are but two of many in which optics have been of major importance. It is apparent that optics play an important part in scientific crime detection. Research and advancements in practical and theoretical optics have not only helped win wars on foreign soil, but are helping also with that ever present war against crime.

(Continued from page 16)

Keepers of manuscripts at universities, museums, antiquarian societies, libraries and others who have an interest in historical records, and all law enforcement officials are requested to be on the watch for the above manuscripts with a view to recovering this property. Any information regarding it should be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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