

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement 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.





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

October 1, 1948

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

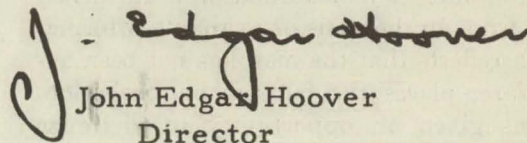
At a time when the shortage of manpower is such that it becomes almost impossible to bring police contingents up to an adequate level, the temptation to "stuff the ranks" with any material available becomes almost overwhelming.

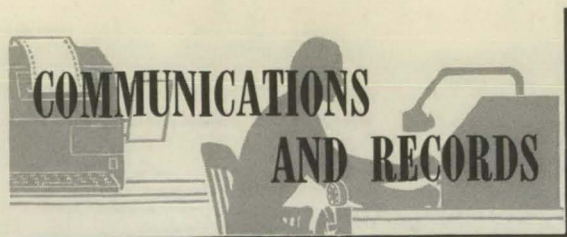
To yield to such a temptation is to flirt with disaster. No police administrator can be too careful in selecting recruits from applicants. The most careful screening, including inquiry as to previous employment and background, must be considered routine. In the case of Bureau personnel, the prospective Special Agent's history is scrutinized, literally, from the cradle to the FBI.

Every effort should be made to determine the applicant's personality traits, for police work demands, among other things, emotional stability, instantaneous mental and physical reaction, and readiness to accept responsibility.

Failure to make adequate inquiry and to appraise the applicant's character and capacities correctly may have embarrassing public reverberations. The stench of one rotten apple clings indefinitely to the remainder of the fruit in the barrel.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



Police Records Systems

Arrest and Identification Records (Continued)

In order to aid all law-enforcement agencies, the United States Congress in 1924 authorized the FBI to maintain a national clearinghouse for fingerprint records. There are now on file over 17 million sets of criminal fingerprint records contributed largely by local law-enforcement agencies. This number represents approximately 7,500,000 individuals. The greater the number of fingerprint cards contributed to the national file, the greater the assistance will be to law enforcement generally.

The matter of fingerprinting persons arrested should be considered by all police administrators, even though they may not have a man trained in the technical phases of classifying fingerprints. Generally, all persons arrested for felonies or serious misdemeanors should be fingerprinted. Persons arrested on charges other than routine traffic violations, who are not known to the police department, should also be fingerprinted. Departments in jurisdictions having legislative restrictions regulating the fingerprinting of arrested persons will, of course, abide by such legal regulations.

By furnishing the central clearinghouse with a set of fingerprints of each person fingerprinted, all departments are assisting one another. For example, the police department in City A arrests a man for burglary on one or more occasions but, due to the fact that he is a well-known character about town and he has always lived there, it does not send his prints into the national clearinghouse. The burglar leaves City A and goes to City B, where he is arrested on a charge of burglary. City B sends the burglar's fingerprints to the national files. A notification is received in reply to the effect that the man does not have any criminal record on file. This information is furnished the judge who, on the basis of available information which reflects that the man has not been arrested before, places the burglar on probation. He is thus given an opportunity to victimize someone else.

Another reason why agencies assist one another

when submitting fingerprints of all persons arrested is the fact that over 50 percent of all persons arrested are outside their State of birth. This indication of the mobility of our population emphasizes the increasing importance of cooperation among all branches of law enforcement.

Fingerprints should be filed by classification in all police agencies which have a man trained in this work. Other departments should consider having a man trained as a matter of future development. Small police agencies and others which do not have trained employees should not feel that it is useless to fingerprint persons because they cannot maintain their own classification file. Such departments sending in fingerprints to the national clearinghouse will have their fingerprint records maintained for them by the FBI as do other departments which keep their own classification file as well.

Standard Identification Records

All persons fingerprinted should be assigned an identification number. This is a third series of numbers used by a department. A person is assigned an identification number on one occasion only—the first time he is fingerprinted. He continues to use the same number for as many times as the department has business with him, whereas he is assigned a new arrest number each time he is arrested.

As a control record for identification numbers, a department may record a series of numbers in an inexpensive book. As a person is fingerprinted, his name, the date, and the charge are recorded opposite the number assigned. In this manner numbers are kept in consecutive order. Figure 6 illustrates such a record. Many departments have unnecessarily complicated numbering procedures because several series of numbers are used in connection with the identification records. A careful inquiry into such procedures usually reveals that only one set of fingerprint or identification numbers is necessary. The identification number should be recorded on the fingerprint card sent to the central files in every instance.

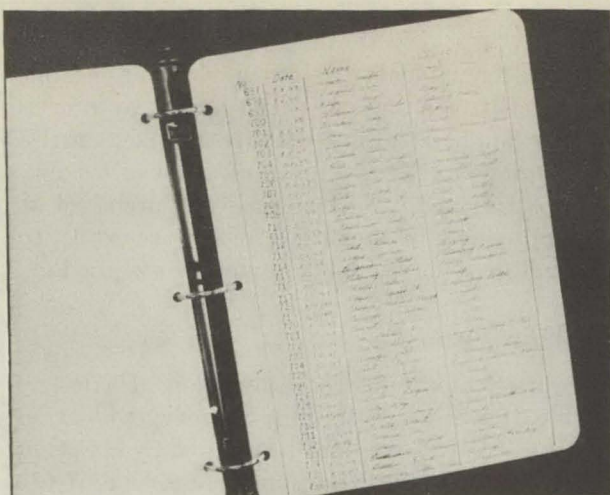


Figure 6.

Identification Jackets

For each person fingerprinted and assigned an identification number there may be prepared an identification jacket or folder. This is filed in straight numerical order by identification number as shown in figure 7. It is not necessary to expend time in writing the name and description

on the tab of the folders. Most departments find the letter-size file folders best suited for this purpose. Other types and sizes quite often require special cabinets. Folders are generally preferable to envelopes because of the ease with which reference may be made to the enclosed material.

The following material may be filed in the identification jackets:

(a) Fingerprint cards of those departments which do not have a classification file, and extra sets of fingerprints of those departments which do maintain such a file.

(b) The last transcripts of identification records received from the FBI and other agencies.

(c) Photographs and negatives (placed in separate envelopes).

(d) Wanted notices not on regulation-sized cards and not containing a full set of rolled prints (in addition to being flagged in the classification file and master name index).

(e) Correspondence referring to that particular individual.

(f) Copies of arrest records and other material of a documentary nature referring to that individual.

Wanted notices on 8 by 8 cards and containing a full set of rolled prints such as those issued by the FBI should be placed in the fingerprint file by classification and should also be supported by an

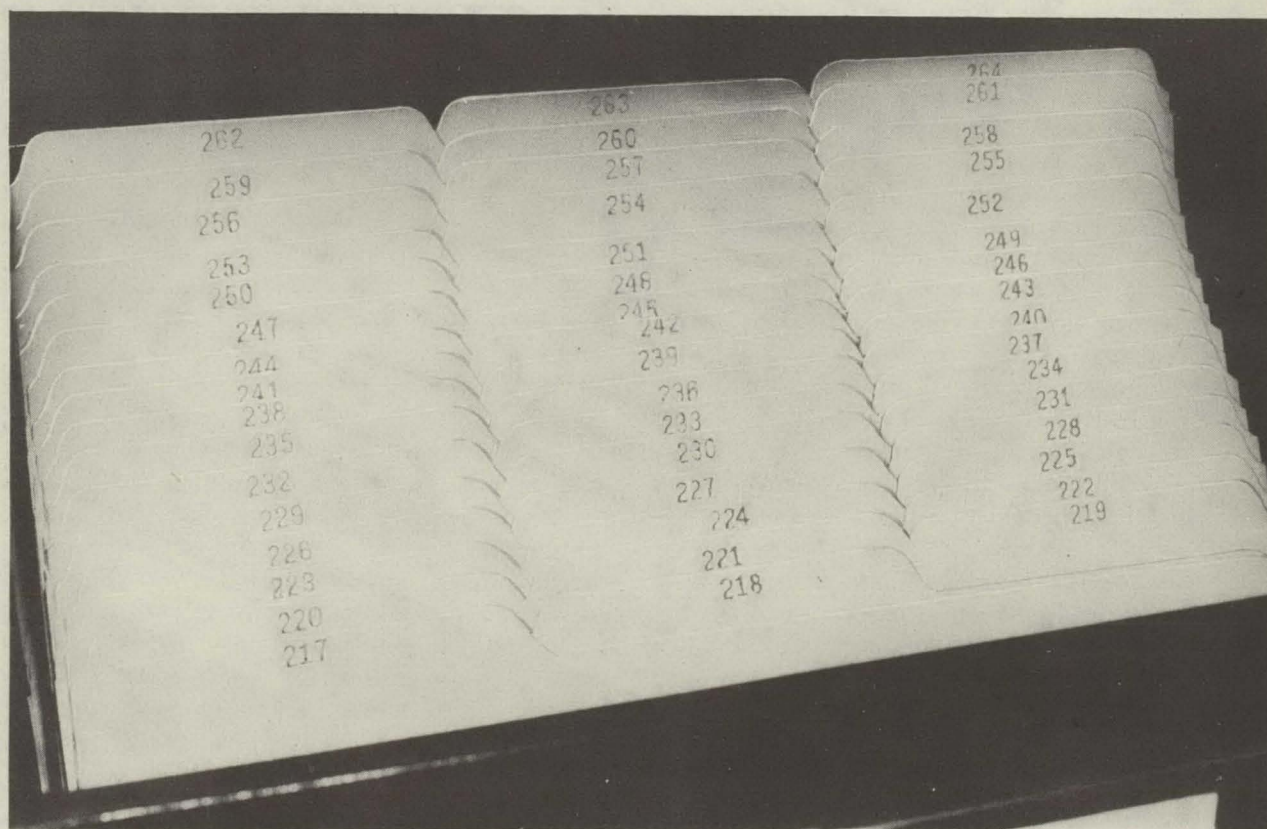


Figure 7.

index card in the master name index. Aliases should also be indexed. All law enforcement agencies are invited to make full use of the wanted notice service as well as the facilities of the single fingerprint and personal identification files maintained by the FBI. Detailed information concerning the many phases of the services rendered by the Identification Division will be furnished upon request.

Wanted notices published as a supplement to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contain the descriptive data, fingerprint classification, and one fingerprint for each individual wanted. These notices may be clipped out and pasted to an 8 by 8 blank card for inclusion at the proper point in the regular fingerprint file. As a notice is cancelled the card is withdrawn from the file, the notice crossed out and the 8 by 8 card used again in a similar manner several times.

Photographs

Some departments prefer to file photographs and negatives in separate file drawers by identification number and not prepare a jacket until a transcript of an identification record or other material is received. When a jacket is prepared, it is merely filed in numerical order according to the identification number previously assigned.

Classification File

Figure 8 illustrates the conversion of a letter-size file drawer to use for 8 by 8 fingerprint cards. The size of the drawer may be reduced by inserting blocks or boxing in a portion of each side of the drawer. The metal follower must be trimmed to fit the reduced space. The illustration shows what a small department might do until proper file equipment is available.

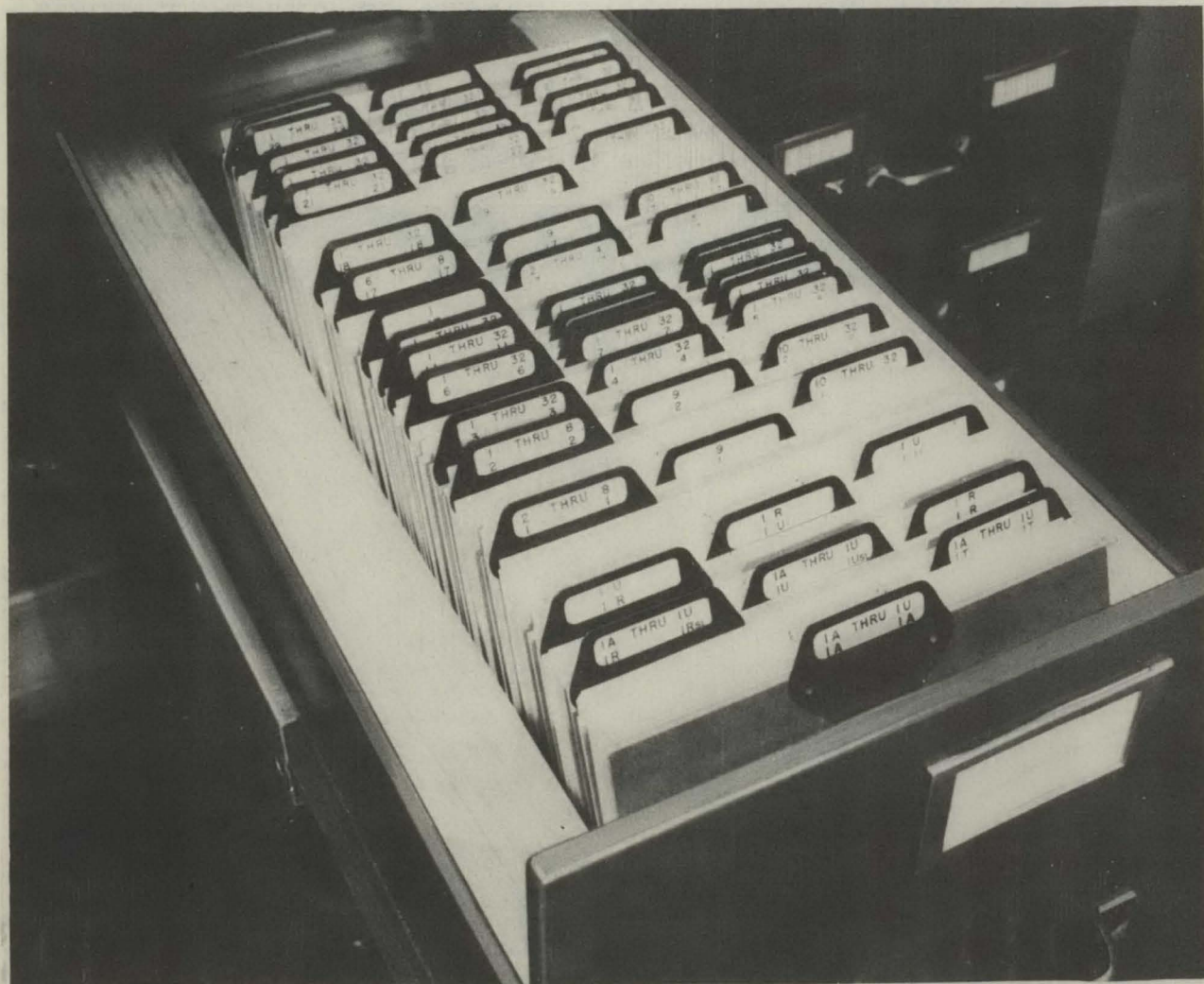


Figure 8.

The classification file may be simplified by separating the fingerprints of males and females into separate sections. However, this refinement is confined generally to the larger departments because of the large volume of cards. Wanted notices filed by classification should be placed in the regular classification file. To set up a separate "wanted" classification file invites a number of unnecessary difficulties. Generally it is found that departments maintaining a separate "wanted" section are supposed to search each print against it but as a matter of practice such a search is made only if it is "felt" the prisoner may be "hot." Of course, such a hit-and-miss procedure leads to frequent embarrassment. Cancelled wanted notices should be removed from the classification files and destroyed.

Name Index

The names and aliases of all persons fingerprinted should be indexed in the master name index of the department and as previously explained in these articles, no subdivisions are made in a master name index by subject matter, date, race, sex, or otherwise. The indexing of identification records may be consolidated with the arrest records for convenience and to avoid duplication of indexing. For this purpose the index card form illustrated as figure 2 in the article on Master Name Index in the March 1948 issue of this *BULLETIN* may be used. In addition to the descriptive data, the fingerprint classification and identification number should be recorded on the face of the card. Blank index cards may be used if desired.

If the name index to the identification records is separate from other records of the department it may be separated as to male and female. However, in a police organization such indexing should be a duplication since the master name index of the department must be complete in every respect. Such duplication is warranted generally only because of the size of the department or space difficulties prohibiting a complete centralization of all police records.

Dispositions

In order that all law-enforcement agencies may be of maximum assistance to one another through their fingerprint records, dispositions should be furnished the FBI in every instance. Special forms are available to furnish the disposition where the same is obtained after the fingerprint cards are sent in.

Criminal Specialty File

A criminal specialty file is one in which photographs of known criminals are filed according to criminal specialty. Such a file is commonly referred to as "Mug" or "M. O." (modus operandi) file. Years ago police agencies pasted photographs in large "Mug" books without regard to crime classification. Others fastened photographs on large leaves of specially designed cabinets. This was so constructed that the leaves would turn as they do in a book. These systems are now considered old-fashioned and have given way to modern flexible criminal specialty files.

A file of this type is of particular value in those crimes during which the victim usually has an opportunity to see the perpetrator. Its use is excellent in robberies, confidence games, and other crimes by trick or device, sex cases, purse snatching, etc. It is used to exhibit photographs of known criminals to victims with the aim in view of identifying the perpetrator. The photographs in this file are usually limited to the more serious offenses. Generally, this file should not include photographs of persons arrested for drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and the like.

Visible file equipment is best for such a file. Photographs can be arranged in logical order and at the same time the equipment is flexible in order that photographs may be added or removed without disturbing the file. However, such equipment is not essential. Regular index card drawers may be utilized for such an arrangement of photographs. Figure 9 shows a portable criminal specialty photograph file.

Photographs are filed first by crime classification, and as the file grows they are subdivided by sex, race, and height in three-inch groups as follows:

Male

Over 6 feet.
5 feet 9 inches to 6 feet.
5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 9 inches.
5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.
Under 5 feet 3 inches.

Female

Over 5 feet 9 inches.
5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 9 inches.
5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.
5 feet to 5 feet 3 inches.
Under 5 feet.

In some instances it will be desirable to have a photograph of a single individual in two or more places, because of a tendency on the part of

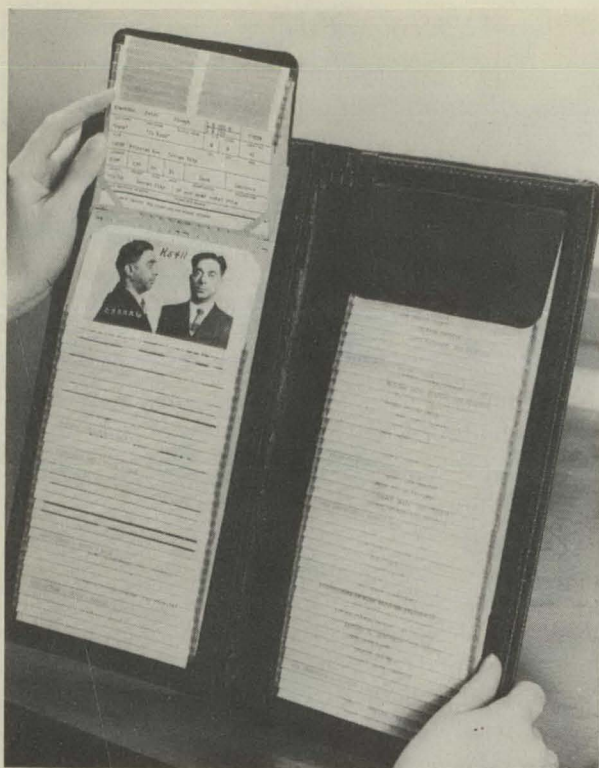


Figure 9.

some criminals to participate in more than one type of felony.

Group photographs of criminals working together are an aid to identification and are frequently made by progressive law enforcement organizations. They, too, may be filed by type of criminal specialty of the group involved.

Criminal Records

The local criminal record will be accumulated in the master name index on one card or on several cards if a separate name index card is prepared for each arrest. The identification record of an individual from the State and the national clearinghouses based on fingerprints will be available in the identification folder on the latest transcript received. Thus, the name index will show the local record and also the folder number from which the transcript can be obtained quickly. If a police department follows the practice of forwarding a set of standard rolled prints to the FBI upon the occasion of each arrest of the same individual the transcript of the record received from the FBI will be complete. The only exceptions would be arrests for certain minor infractions not permitting or warranting fingerprinting.

Some departments expend a great deal of em-

ployee time in copying information from FBI and State transcripts of criminal records. This typing includes on a summary card the local and the "outside" record. The result is a convenient chronological listing of all known violations for each individual. If the need for such a criminal history exists the labor expended in maintaining it is justified, but in most instances the procedure described first under this heading is sufficient in instances where clerical help is at a premium.

Description Sheets

The practice is widespread in police identification record work for a special detailed description form to be prepared as a part of the fingerprinting of a prisoner. The common practice is for the prisoner to be brought to the Identification Bureau where the identification officer obtains all required data and types the description sheet as a part of the identification process. This description sheet is later filed in the identification folder. A study of the records systems of numerous departments leads to the conclusion that such forms were to some extent needed because of the lack of proper arrest records. Where poor record practices still exist the description sheet is often the only source of definite information concerning a crime.

Modern concepts of arrest records indicate that a great deal of detailed descriptive data should be a part of the arrest record prepared during the booking operation. A number of departments have recognized the waste of time resulting from the fingerprinting officer's repeating this information on a special description sheet. The result has been to furnish a copy of the arrest record for the identification officer. By this means the need for questioning by the identification officer may be held to a minimum.

Fingerprinting Persons Arrested

Prisoners should be fingerprinted and photographed inside the jail. To do otherwise furnishes opportunity for escape which must be offset by assigning personnel to routine guard duty. An economy of personnel time is achieved when provision is made for fingerprinting and photographing in or near the jail. Instead of requiring the identification officer to go to the jail and, with or without assistance, accompany one or two prisoners to the identification room, his technical

ability can be employed fully on classification, searching, filing, and photographic work. Meanwhile, prisoners may be fingerprinted and photographed by the jailors thus providing a steady flow of prints and negatives. The early morning peak periods may be avoided in this manner and additional efficiency of operation is obtained.

Rolling a good set of fingerprints is a simple operation. Obviously the person taking the prints does not have to be the one who determines the classification formula. This is true in "mugging" work as well. Certain types of fixed position and fixed focus cameras will suffice for routine photographing of prisoners by employees who are not photographic experts.

Too often the amount of fingerprinting done in a department is limited by the fact that one fingerprint expert in the department cannot do the necessary "leg work" in addition to his technical duties. Of necessity, dangerous corners are cut by arbitrarily adopting a fixed policy that all persons arrested for certain relatively minor violations shall not be fingerprinted. An ever present potential embarrassment to the police in "missing" a badly wanted criminal may be removed simply. Badly needed fingerprinting can be accomplished with no increase in the number of identification experts. Let them concentrate on their primary duties and have the non-technical part of the work performed by others whose time is not fully occupied. For example, wagon drivers, desk officers,

jailors, turnkeys, or unskilled clerical employees may roll prints and take the usual photographs of prisoners.

The question arises as to how the identification numbers can be kept straight under the suggested procedure. In a department with one or many precincts some other intermediary numbering system must be adopted to be later tied in with the headquarters identification numbers. Even where no precinct stations exist and photographs are taken in the same building as the Central Records Room, the use of some sort of auxiliary numbering method may be expedient. At this point the chief well may shudder at the thought of yet another set of numbers. So to avoid complications and to maintain the basic simplicity of any good system, use the arrest numbers for photographs and fingerprints. By using the arrest number appearing on the arrest record form the photographs will be automatically "dated." Too often a complicated procedure is followed to determine when a particular photograph was taken.

When the completed fingerprint cards are received in Central Records, it is a simple matter to post the identification number to the three or four fingerprint cards for each individual. If this is the first time a set of prints has been received, an identification number is then assigned, as previously described.

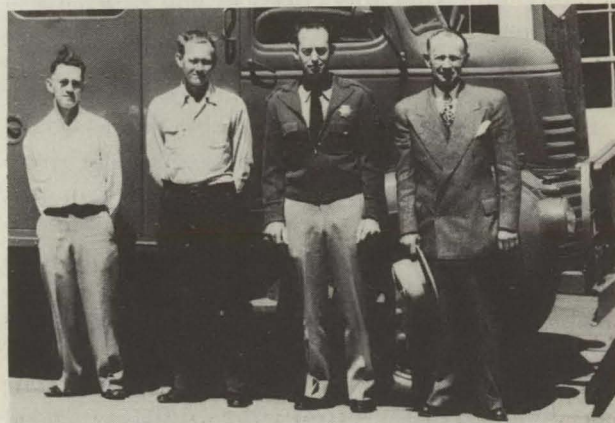
(This article will be continued in the November 1948 issue of the Bulletin.)

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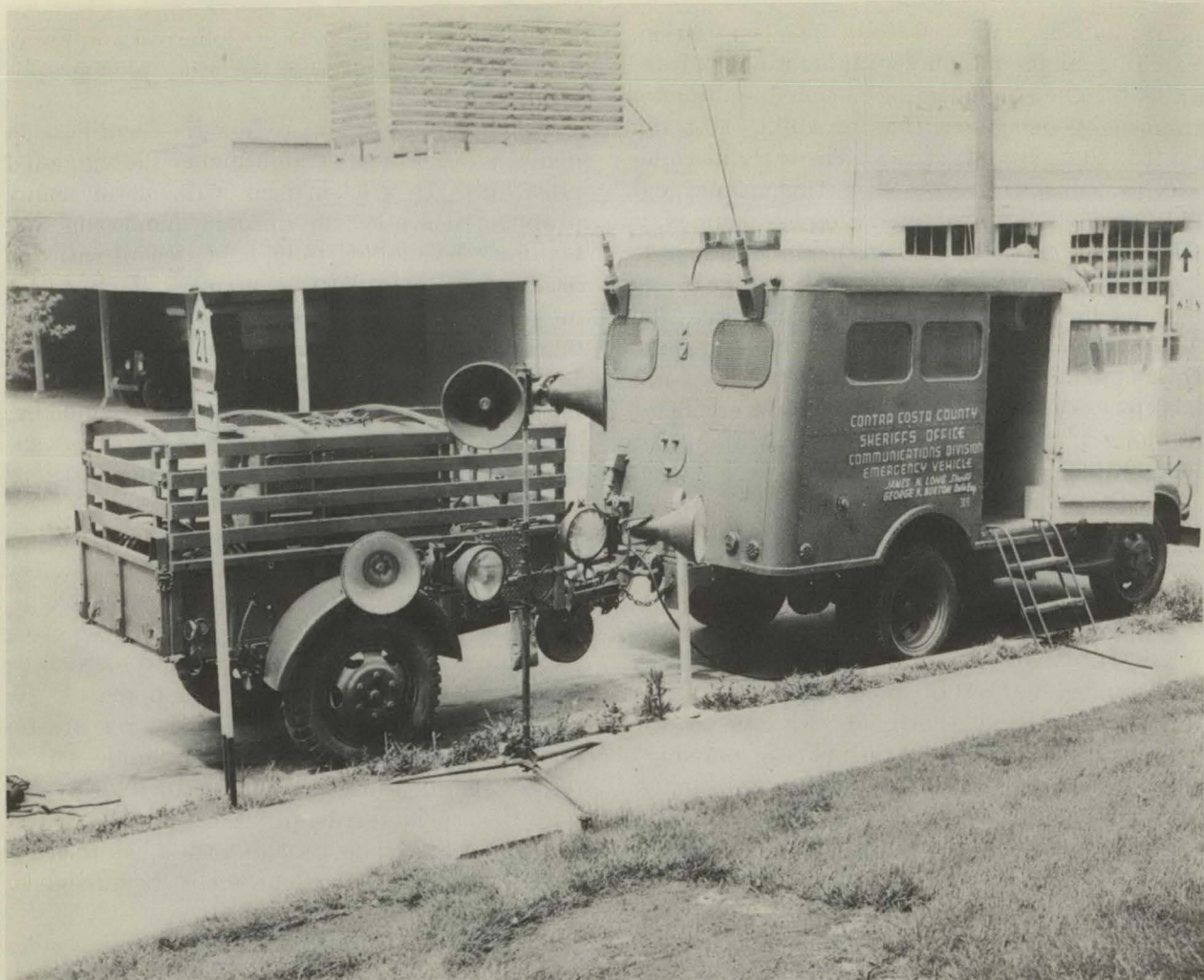
Are You Prepared?

On July 17, 1944, two ammunition ships at the Navy magazine, Port Chicago, Contra Costa County, Calif., exploded. The entire area was devastated. Approximately 320 persons lost their lives; over a thousand were injured. The entire community was in complete darkness. With the exception of the sheriff's patrol cars, which carried the burden of handling necessary traffic from the stricken area, all communication services were out of order.

The Port Chicago blast brought the need for portable emergency communication equipment forcefully to the attention of Sheriff James N. Long and Radio Engineer George K. Burton of the Contra Costa County sheriff's office. They began making plans for a portable emergency



Mobile equipment. From left to right: Radio Technicians Carroll Messler and Leon Pate, Radio Engineer George Burton, and Sheriff James N. Long.



Ready for action. Four portable floodlights and two trumpet loudspeakers are mounted on standard. Trailer contains power plant adequate to operate all equipment in truck, plus enough to light a command post or a first-aid station.

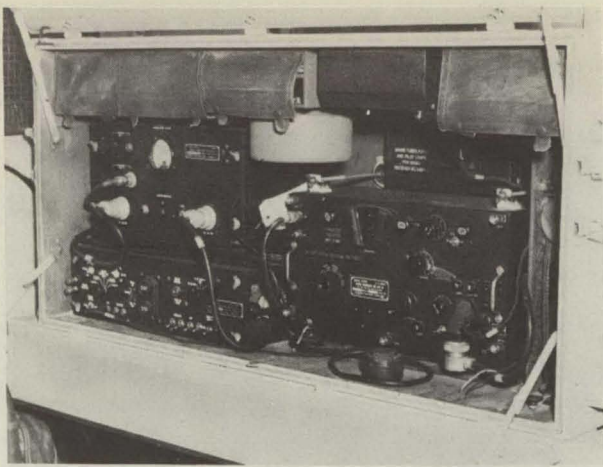
station during the cleaning-up operations immediately following the Port Chicago explosion.

Although wartime priorities proved a hindrance, it was possible to obtain a small house trailer and equip it with a 50-watt transmitter on the main-station frequency, which is 1658 kilocycles. Fixed stationary and mobile receivers, together with an all-band receiver, completed the radio gear. A portable telephone that could be utilized with any type of telephone system in the county, or could be operated with other portable telephones, was made a part of this installation. A 15-watt public address system with two trumpet-type speakers for crowd control was installed. An 800-watt, gasoline-driven generator with two 100-watt flood lights completed the installation.

Since the Contra Costa County sheriff's office maintains its own communication division, all

assembly and installation of equipment were performed by the technical personnel consisting of Radio Engineer George Burton and Radio Technicians Carroll Messler and Leon Pate. Wherever possible, material and equipment already on hand were used.

In 1947 more surplus material was secured and the trailer was replaced with first-class heavy duty equipment. A complete new portable emergency communications truck and power plant trailer were purchased through the WAA. Actually there were three separate purchases, the first a SCR 399, which is a complete radio station in a hut. It can be mounted on a truck, or set on the ground. (This equipment is the same as SCR 299). The second purchase was a GMC cab-over-engine communications truck from the Army. The van part of this vehicle allows entrance from either side and



Control and operating position in truck containing variable receiver, speech amplifier, microphone, field telephone, and controls from five-channel receiver rack.

has enough head room to allow the average man to stand erect. A 7½-kilowatt, gasoline-engine-driven generator mounted on a trailer was also obtained. This equipment is shown in figure 1 set up for operation. Portable floodlights and

trumpet loud speakers are mounted on the standard.

The 7½-kilovolt-ampere, 60-cycle, alternating current, 110-volt power plant carried in the trailer is adequate to operate all equipment in the trailer and, in addition, to light a community post or first-aid station.

The three units were combined by discarding the 399 hut and transferring the major portion of the equipment into the truck. The mobile receivers and telephone equipment were transferred from the house trailer to the truck. A new 25-watt public address system was substituted for the old one, and two large 500-watt floodlights were made part of the power plant. Additional EE 8 field telephones and a quantity of field telephone wire rounded out the telephone system.

The truck now contains a BC 610 300-watt transmitter, an all-band receiver, four mobile receivers, a public address system, field telephones, floodlights, and emergency power. It is also equipped with red lights, a siren, and a two-way radio with which to keep in touch with the main station while en route to any designated area.



Members of the panel forum on "Coordinating Traffic Control" appearing before the thirty-eighth session of the FBI National Academy on June 2, 1948, Washington, D. C. From left to right: Director Edward H. Holmes, Division of Highway Transport, U. S. Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C.; Director Herbert J. Stack, Center for Safety Education, New York University, New York, N. Y.; Inspector L. A. Hince, FBI; Director T. M. Matson, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Capt. William L. Groth, Safety Engineer, Department of State Police, Richmond, Va.; Colonel Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Va.; Chief of Police John M. Gleason, Greenwich, Conn.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

The discovery of markings, invisible to the naked eye, on paper apparently free of any notation or impression must be experienced by some investigators before they become aware of a potential source of evidence.

Many times papers recovered in the course of a criminal investigation are kept loose in case folders or even in a pocket or wallet where new marks may be acquired and old ones obliterated or lose their significance. Yet such papers, properly protected and thoroughly examined, may yield a quantity of important information. Unlike those of flesh and blood witnesses, these stories are unaffected by memory or motive.

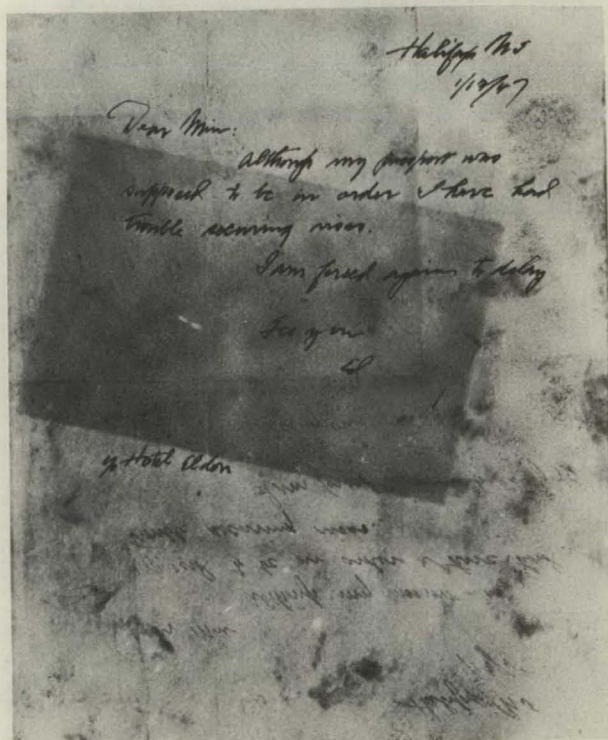
The impressions of which we speak result from a variety of means. Often they are transfers from other papers of the criminal. Because they are invisible to the naked eye, the criminal, even while he takes great care to avoid leaving fingerprints, is unaware of potential disclosures.

In addition to latent fingerprints, the impressions in question include:

1. Indentations made by writing on another paper while it is on top of the specimen. (See FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, May 1948.)
2. *Pencil, Dirt, or Carbon.*—If paper containing material such as pencil writings, dirt, or carbon on the surface is placed face down on a clean sheet of paper, the movement and pressure of writing on the back, or on a third paper above these, transfer portions of the deposit to the blank paper. The transfer may be quite light and still reflect the image of the writing. The transferred grains of dirt and carbon lie on top of the fibers and may not appear to be writing since they are "mirror" images.
3. *Ball Point Pen.*—Writings made by a ball point pen, when fresh, may transfer in the same manner as do those made by a pencil.
4. *Ink, Typewriting and Printing.*—Writing inks frequently contain salts which change chemically after writing. Invisible acids spread out in all directions from the visible lines into the paper fibers. In contact with another sheet of paper,

"Ghost"

Impressions on Papers



Transferred ink components made visible by chemical development. (The transfer occurred on the same sheet where it was folded.) It appears developed as a mirror image.

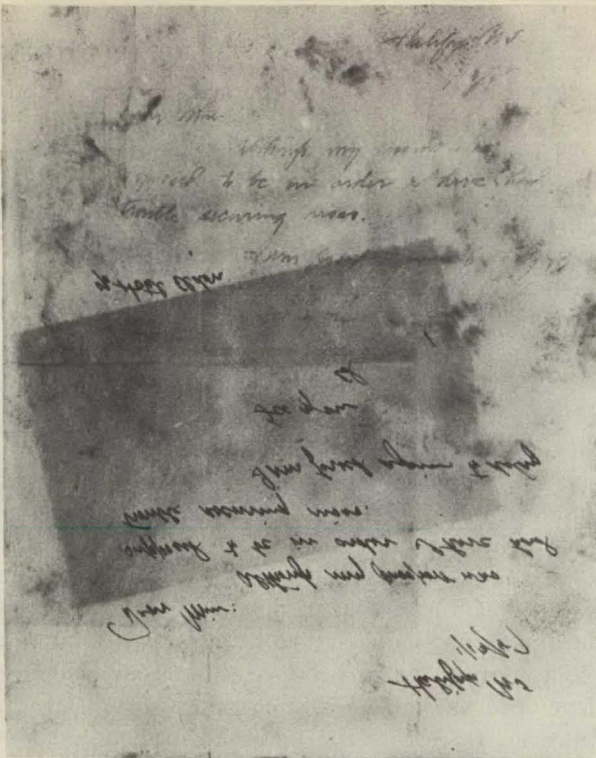
this spreading becomes a transfer of invisible chemicals to the other sheet, thus often retaining the writing shapes. The amount of moisture in the air and the presence of other chemicals affect these reactions greatly. Therefore, as a questioned paper is secured, it should be protected with a cellophane envelope.

Typewriting and printing inks contain oil as well as coloring material. This oil spreads in the fibers invisibly, and on development reveals writing shapes.

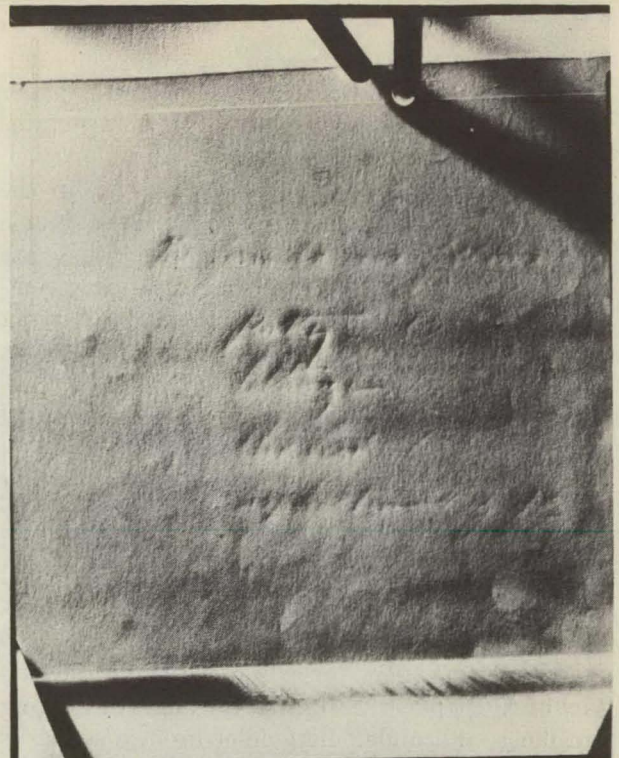
Laboratory Analysis

All papers used by criminals are analyzed for "ghost" marks and latent fingerprints when permission is given the FBI laboratory to conduct complete examinations.

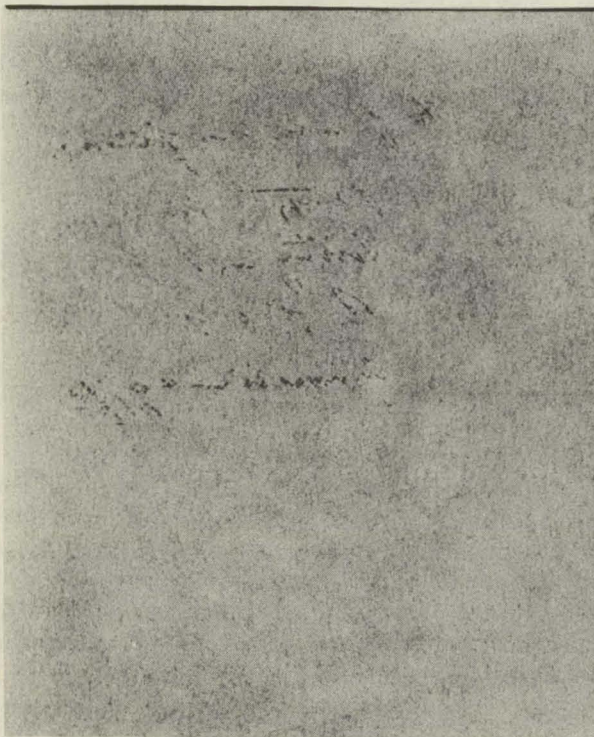
First, photographs are made to provide second-



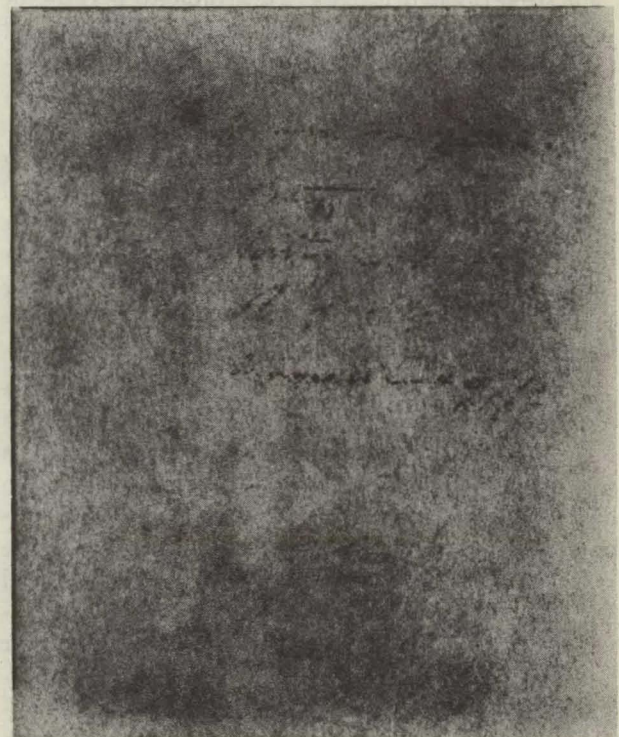
Here the negative was reversed to make the transferred writing easily read.



"Indented" writing developed by photography. (With ordinary lighting no part of this is visible.)



Mirror images of writing made while paper was lying on pencilled note.



Reversed and stronger contrast obtained through photography.

any evidence for court use in the event some unusual reaction which nearly destroys the paper occurs during the examination. Ordinary stains which may occur, or the dissolving of ink or ruled lines, are seldom any handicap in the use of the original evidence in court. Occasionally, soluble inks will dissolve off the paper, but even these are more apt to smudge or run than disappear completely. Of course, even if this unlikely event occurs, there is always the photograph which can be used as secondary evidence.

After photographing, for protection, a detailed search of the surfaces is made in order to find any foreign material which may be present. Paint stains, fragments of plaster, wood dust or other materials may be typical of a particular occupation. Such microscopic substances are unusual but occasionally are found in significant circumstances.

At the same time, and while observing the surface of the paper with light at the angle of grazing incidence, and under ultraviolet light, a search is made for visible signs of transferred writings.

The physical measurements are then taken because these are changed by chemical treatment.

Following visual and microscopic examinations, the use of fumes and chemicals begins. In this procedure, it is always desirable to permit the examiner to exercise his best judgment as to what to work for, inasmuch as some of the tests interfere with others. For instance, once paper is treated, the thickness and weight are changed. This, of course, is undesirable, but the treatment is more important than dependence on physical attributes only to secure evidence for matching the paper with a particular quantity or supply. As much of each feature as possible is retained in the notes of the examiner and in similar recording procedures while further analysis is continued.

The necessity for examiner choice in tests is demonstrated over and over. Examination of a ransom letter in a kidnap murder in Chicago is a case in point. In the course of the examination made at the request of the Chicago police, indentations made by a metal object in the paper surface were revealed and the paper was found to be soaked with oil. Photographs were made of the indentations, the oil was extracted with a solvent for analysis as to type, and treatment was then continued. The fingerprint solution immediately produced clear ridge impressions which were later used to identify the criminal. By this time, of course, there were no longer any indentations since

the fibers were expanded and straightened by the solutions. However, evidence of them was still ready for use in the records and photographs.

If something which may be of significance develops during the application of fumes and chemicals, it is recorded and photographed. Then, disregarding the previous development, the treatment is continued with the next reagent. This continues until all tests have been applied.

When the examiner is satisfied that every feasible test in the search for evidence has been conducted, the papers are restored to the condition they were in when received (as far as possible), and are placed in cellophane envelopes in which they are returned to the contributor for investigative and court use. If a particularly significant development occurs (such as invisible writing or a fingerprint) treatment may be stopped and the document may be preserved in this condition upon request, in order to produce the actual evidence developed as well as a photograph. It is usual, however, to restore the paper to its original appearance. Under routine conditions this is done and any stains are removed by chemicals.

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Notice—Envelopes for Submission of Fingerprints

Due to a reduction in appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it will no longer be possible for this Bureau to furnish to law enforcement agencies franked envelopes for submission of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division. Unfranked envelopes suitable for submission of such fingerprints will be furnished upon request.

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Disposal of Latent Fingerprint Material

Effective immediately any material which is submitted to the Single Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division for latent fingerprint examination and on which no latent impressions are developed will be destroyed if the incoming communication submitting the material sets forth specifically that it may be destroyed. Unless the incoming letter does specifically state that the material may be destroyed, it will be returned to the contributing agency. Fingers, hands or skins submitted for identification will be returned in all instances.

CRIME PREVENTION

Members of the Greenwich, Conn., Police Department are vitally interested in the activities of the Greenwich Boys' Club. They have reason to be, for, of the 92 members presently comprising the Greenwich Police Department, 36 were members of the Greenwich Boys' Club in their youth. This number represents approximately 40 percent of the entire department.

Chief of Police John M. Gleason, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, is presently director of the Greenwich Boys' Club. Capt. David

Greenwich, Conn.—Boys and Police

Robbins, also an Academy graduate, is a member of the advisory council. Several police officers presently serve as instructors in connection with the club activities. The sons of many of the men in the department are currently members of the Boys' Club.

The Boy's Club building, situated on the site facing Greenwich Harbor, is one of the most beautiful buildings in the town. The club itself has the finest equipment available and it is considered one of the outstanding Boys' Club units in United States.



Present Members of the Greenwich, Conn., Police Department, Including Chief John M. Gleason, who were formerly members of the Greenwich, Conn., Boys' Club.



Defensive Tactics¹

G. MISCELLANEOUS HOLDS AND THROWS

2. Bar Hammer Lock

(a) From the front

SITUATION: You are standing facing opponent, slightly toward his right.

ACTION: Step forward with your left foot and grasp the top of his right arm directly above the elbow, with your right hand. At the same time place the outside of your left wrist against opponent's right forearm near his wrist, forcing it away from his body (fig. 93). Immediately jerk his arm toward you with your right hand as you force his forearm upward, and to the rear (causing his elbow to bend), with your left forearm. Your left hand is then passed over his elbow and his wrist is trapped in the crotch of your left elbow (fig. 94), as you execute a rear pivot on your left foot (fig. 95). To inflict punishment opponent's hand is forced up and away from his back by lifting with your left elbow as you exert pressure downward on his elbow with both of your hands. Opponent's elbow should be against or close to your chest.

By exerting sufficient pressure opponent can be taken to the floor (or his shoulder or elbow will be injured), either to a kneeling position with his head on the floor and your left knee pressing against the back of his right knee (fig. 96), or to a prone position with your right knee holding his elbow tightly against his body (fig. 97). Opponent can be easily restrained or handcuffed in either of these positions.

If it is desired to restrain opponent in a standing position, or if you want to lead him a short distance, you should grasp his left shoulder (or hair) with your right hand (fig. 98). **NOTE.**—In the event you neglect to grasp opponent's shoulder as

¹ This is the eighth in a series of articles which will be continued in a subsequent issue. In studying the various methods employed you should constantly refer to the January 1948 Bulletin which sets forth general instructions and safety precautions.



Figure 93.

illustrated in fig. 98, there is the possibility that opponent will escape from the hold and place you in an embarrassing position by executing the counter technique illustrated in figure 99 and figure 100.

(b) From the side

SITUATION: You are standing facing the same direction as your opponent with the left side of your body close to his right side. Your right foot is slightly in front of your left.

ACTION: Strike opponent's right forearm with the outside of your left forearm and at the same



Figure 94.



Figure 95.



Figure 96.

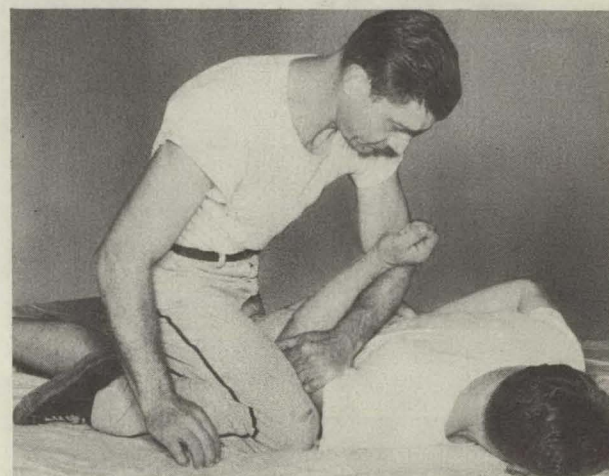


Figure 97.

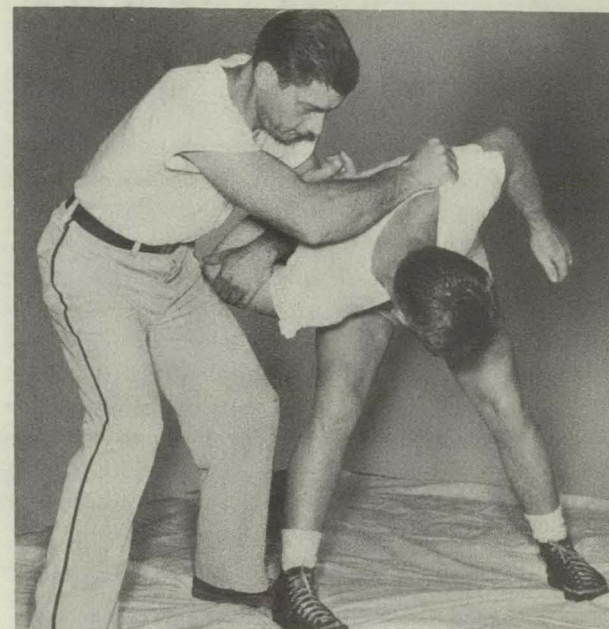


Figure 98.

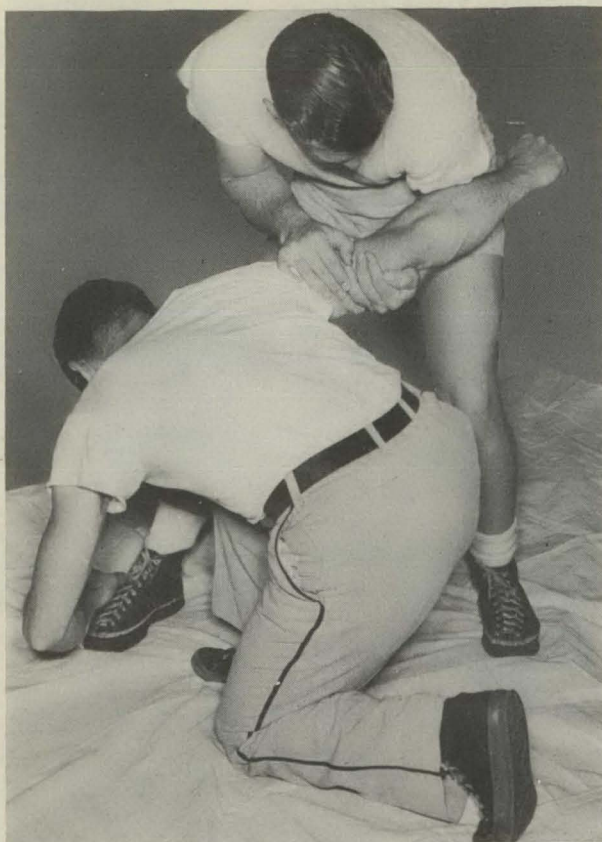


Figure 99.

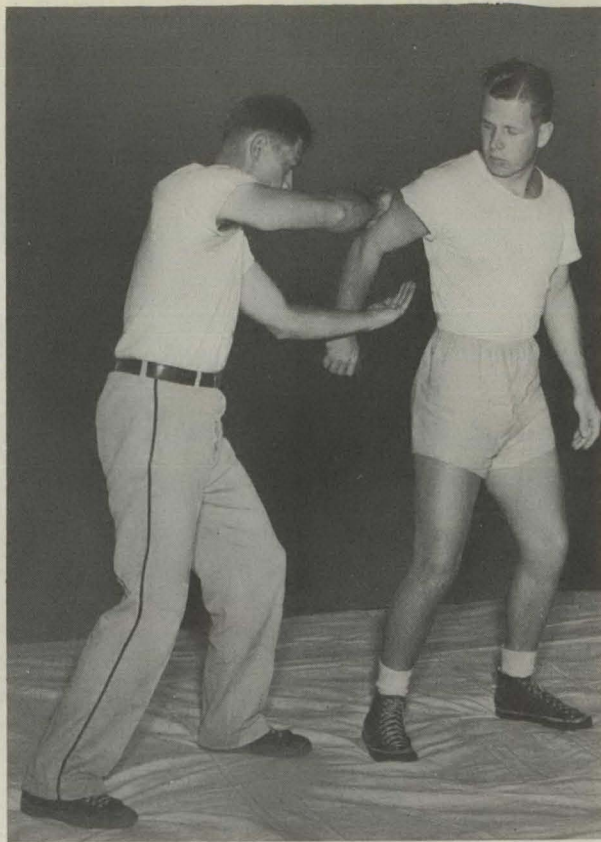


Figure 101.

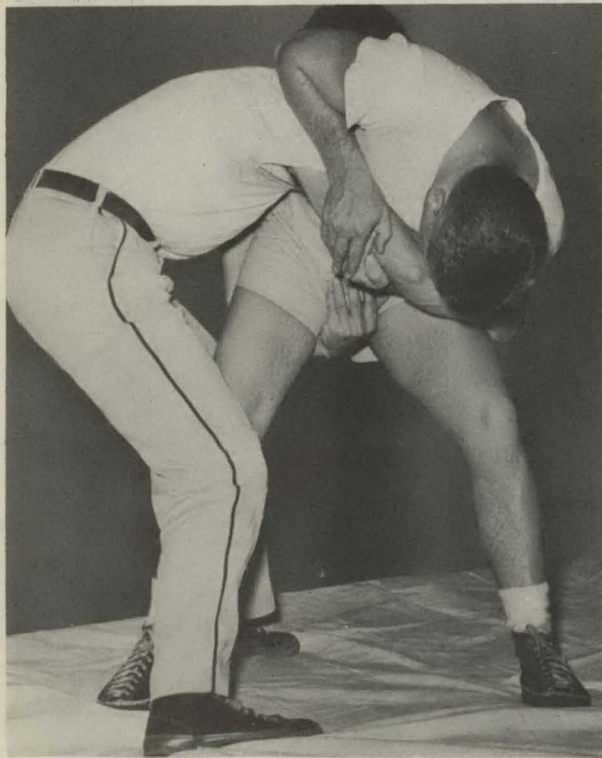


Figure 100.



Figure 102.



Figure 103.

time turn your body to your left and grasp the top of his arm close to the elbow with your right hand (fig. 101). Immediately jerk opponent forward and toward you with your right hand and force his forearm backward and toward his left with your left forearm. Then pass your left hand over his elbow and trap his wrist in the crotch of your left elbow, ending in the same position as illustrated in fig. 95.

(c) From the rear

SITUATION: You are directly behind opponent and facing the same direction.

ACTION: Grasp opponent's right wrist with your right hand and pull his arm toward you. At the same time twist it toward the outside (fig. 102). Immediately strike the inside of his elbow with the heel of your left hand and force his forearm

over your forearm (fig. 103). Trap his wrist in the crotch of your left elbow as you move in close to opponent, assuming the same position as illustrated in figure 95.

3. Hammer lock

SITUATION: You are standing facing your opponent, slightly to his right, when he moves his right arm forward in an apparent attempt to grab you.

ACTION: Grasp opponent's right wrist with your left hand and pull his arm upward and toward your left (fig. 104). Immediately strike and grasp his wrist with your right hand, driving his arm backward and upward, as you step forward and to your left, placing your right foot outside and slightly to the rear of opponent's right foot. You should maintain a tight grasp on opponent's wrist with both of your hands and his arm should be carried over your head (fig. 105). Continue turning toward your left, moving your left foot to the rear of opponent, and at the same time whip his arm forcefully downward and carry his hand up his back (fig. 106). Adjust the grasp of your left hand so that your thumb is on the back of opponent's hand and shift your right hand to the outside of his elbow. Punishment is in-

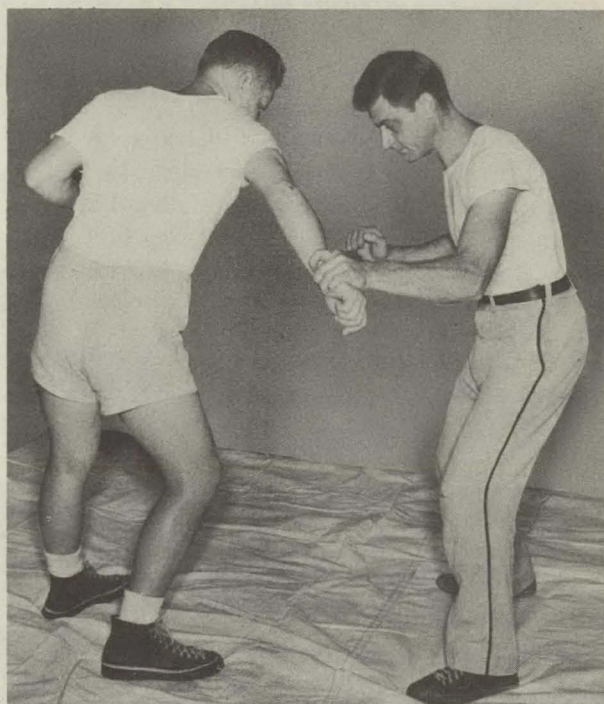


Figure 104.



Figure 105.

flicted by bending his wrist as his hand is forced up and away from his back (fig. 107).

NOTE.—From the position illustrated in figure 107, a “bar hammer lock” (see fig. 95) can be applied by merely sliding your left hand between opponent’s back and forearm, placing it over his elbow and at the same time trapping his wrist in the crotch of your elbow.

4. Arm break and throw

SITUATION: Same as in “G-3.”

ACTION: Grasp opponent’s right wrist with your right hand and pull his arm upward and toward your right (fig. 108). Immediately strike and grasp his wrist with your left hand, driving it upward and then over your head, as you step forward and toward your right with your left foot, pivoting on your right. By maintaining a tight grasp on opponent’s wrist, his arm will be turned so that the palm of his hand is up and his elbow can be injured by bringing his arm sharply



Figure 106.

downward against your shoulder. The point of contact should be directly above opponent’s elbow (fig. 109).

Continue twisting opponent’s arm toward your right as you pull it forward, dragging him across your right leg (fig. 110).

It is also possible to execute a “palm-up flying mare” from the position illustrated in figure 109. After you have brought opponent’s arm down sharply against your shoulder, pull it forward as you bend your trunk forward and at the same time bend your knees and shift your right hand from opponent’s wrist to the outside of his elbow (fig. 111). Opponent is thrown over your right hip to the floor by pulling forward with both of your arms as you twist your trunk vigorously toward your left and at the same time straighten both legs (fig. 112).

(The article on Defensive Tactics will be continued in the November 1948, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

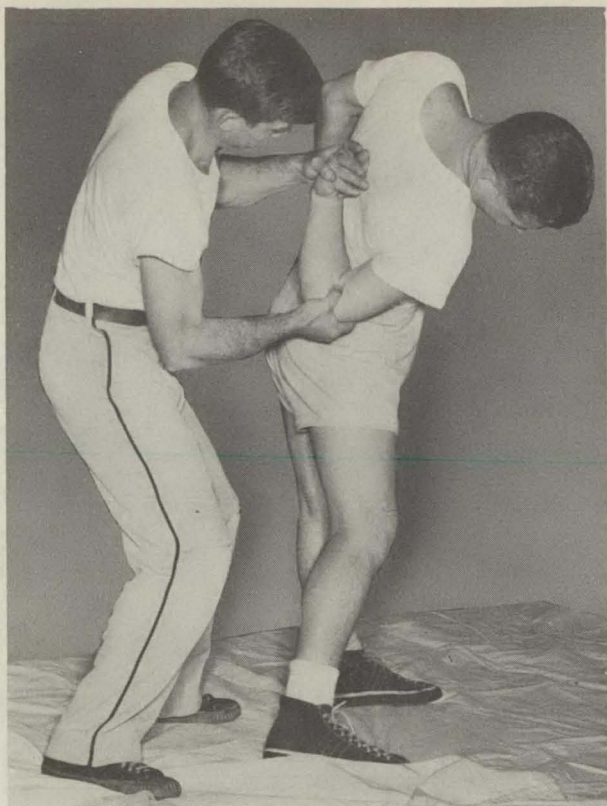


Figure 107.

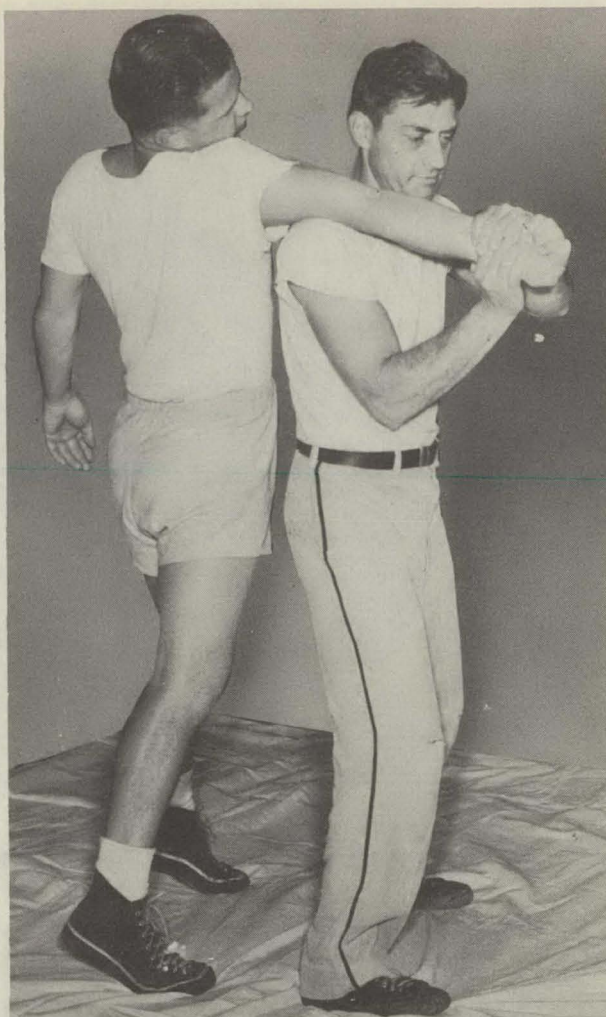


Figure 109.



Figure 108.



Figure 110.



Figure 111.



Figure 112.

The Police, the Press, and the Public

One of the most heartening developments within recent years is the atmosphere of reciprocity and mutuality between law enforcement and the press. It goes without saying that the public is the beneficiary.

The three are inseparable. Respect for and confidence in a police department can be earned only by achievement. Before it can do its best work a department must have the respect and confidence of the public. The press plays a vital part in molding public opinion.

The three are, therefore, inextricably interwoven. All three benefit when relations are harmonious; all suffer when one fails to cooperate.

A prime example of reciprocity is reflected in the April 11, 1948, issue of the San Jose Mercury-

News. That newspaper devoted its entire editorial page to a feature entitled, "For Improvement of Law and Order in San Jose," with illustrations. The feature was occasioned by submission of the annual report of Chief of Police John R. Blackmore, FBI National Academy graduate.

Under the subheading, "Record of Advancement," the editorial presents the city's police department to the public.

The Mercury-News' full-page spread gave a detailed explanation of the department's streamlined organization. It pointed out the department's dependence on cooperation from the public, press, city administration, district attorney's office and the courts, and closed with several paragraphs on the citizen's responsibility.

➔
Headquarters No. 1.—Tunnel entrance to San Jose City jail and police headquarters, Patrolmen Dave Evans and Joe Pinkston in doorway. No. 2.—Sgt. T. C. Blackwood, in police car, and Motor Officer William Cramer. No. 3.—Sgt. E. S. Praena at chart showing who is on duty at any hour. No. 4.—Lucille Hodges, radio telephone operator, "calling all cars." No. 5.—Chief John R. Blackmore, right, and Assistant Chief J. M. Carter, at chart showing entire police organization. No. 6.—Sgt. Kenneth Jordan, superintendent, bureau of records, in the identification bureau. No. 7.—Sgt. O. D. McCliman, left, and Capt. of Detectives Barton Collins in detective bureau. Charts show offenses cleared by San Jose police compared to five other California cities and with all United States cities of comparable size.



MISCELLANEOUS

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN for September 1941 carried the following reward notice which, at the request of the Superintendent of police of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, is being reprinted.

The \$5,000 reward offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad for information leading to the arrest of the guilty persons involved still is in effect.

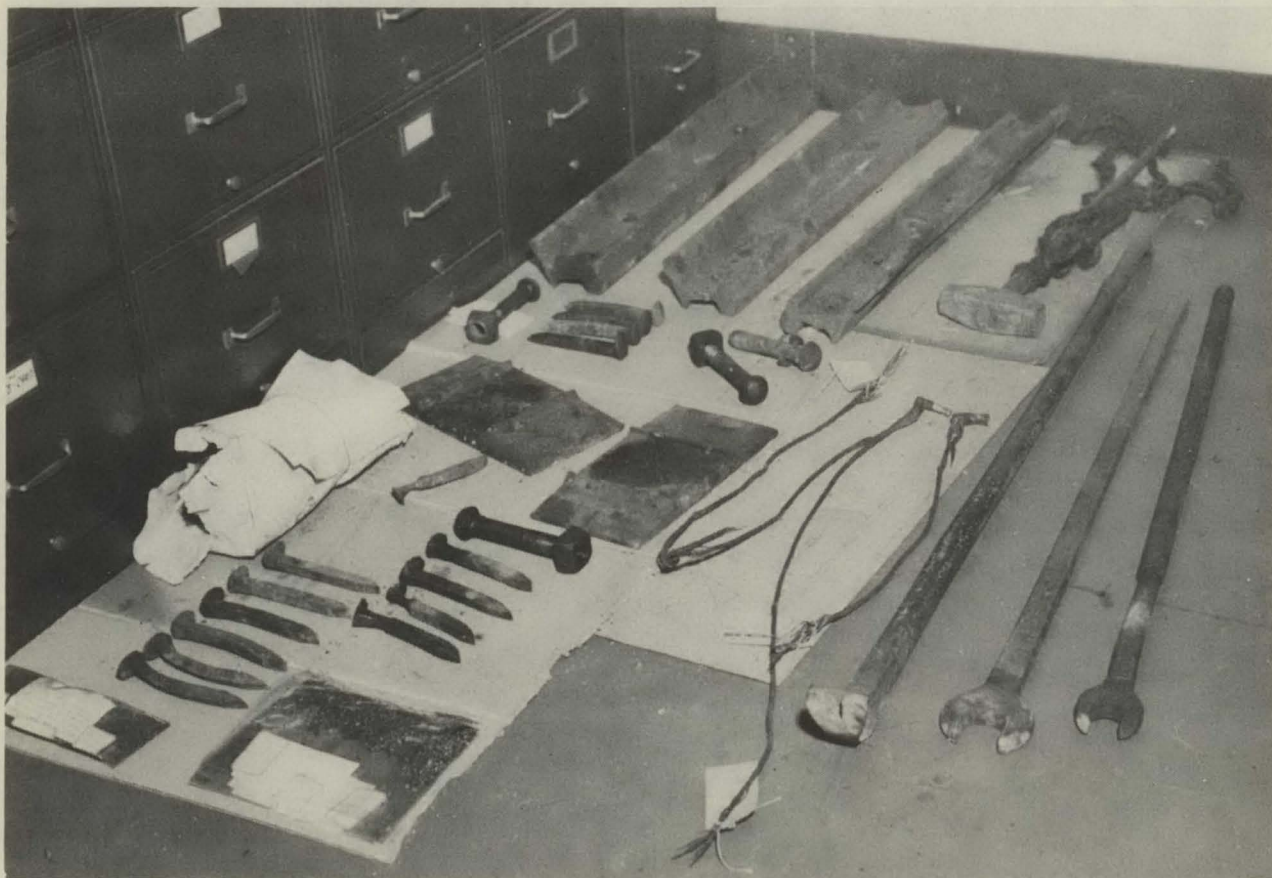
On Sunday evening, March 16, 1941, at 9:15 p. m., the "Buckeye Limited," a passenger train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was maliciously derailed near Baden, Pa., by an unknown person or persons who removed an entire rail without breaking the signal bond wire. The engine and all coaches went over a 45-foot embankment into the Ohio River. Five persons were killed and 129

Reward For Train Wreckers Still Stands¹

passengers received injuries of varying degrees of seriousness.

The "Buckeye Limited" was preceded over this track eighteen minutes beforehand by the Pennsylvania Railroad's "Manhattan Limited" en route from Chicago to New York City. The displaced rail indicated that it had been loosened prior to the passage of at least one train over it. It has been suggested that the wrongdoers might have intended to wreck the "Manhattan Limited" rather than the "Buckeye Limited."

The investigation conducted immediately following the wreck revealed that all spikes holding the rail fast to the ties had been removed. Bolts were unscrewed, the splice bars were disconnected and the entire rail was moved out of line. After



Photograph of the all-important evidence located near the scene of the wreck of the "Buckeye Limited."

the wreck the removed rail was found on its side.

In the immediate vicinity of the point of derailment there were found the removed spikes, bolts, plates, and other rail equipment. Those responsible were evidently familiar with railroad work as certain railroad tools, namely a crowbar, a railroad wrench and a bridge wrench, as shown in figure 1, were found in the vicinity of the displaced rail. The spikes had been removed in an expert fashion, indicating the work of an experienced trackman.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has offered to pay \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the wrecking of this train.

Any information on this wreck should be forwarded to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or given to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI Field Office or sent directly to Mr. John W. Shoemaker, Superintendent of Police, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.

¹ On June 8, 1940, Congress passed an act making it a crime to willfully derail, disable or wreck a train engaged in interstate commerce and providing that "whoever shall willfully attempt to do any of the aforesaid acts or things, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court: Provided, That whoever shall be convicted of any such crime, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to imprisonment for life, if the jury shall in its discretion so direct, or in the case of a plea of guilty, if the court in its discretion shall so order."

Murderer Sought By RCMP

Mrs. Percy Jean Baker, the sole support of her family, was employed at a lunchroom in Vancouver, B. C., where she worked a night shift. On the morning of May 24, 1948, witnesses saw her at approximately 2 a. m., on the last streetcar, proceeding to her home in Burnaby municipality. It was the last time she was seen alive.

Mrs. Baker's three children, ages 5, 6 and 7, were accustomed to the fact that their mother slept during the daytime; consequently, no attempt was made to enter her bedroom until late in the day and, therefore, police were not called until 10:20 p. m. Mrs. Baker had been killed on her bed from innumerable stabs, evidently with scissors, on the

face, neck, chest, and abdomen. The heart had been penetrated four times. The skull bore wounds apparently made by a hammer. A cloth had been tied around the neck, looped, and the hammer handle was used to tighten it as a tourniquet.

The crime apparently was committed by the woman's husband, Percy Jean Baker, shortly after Mrs. Baker arrived home. Baker left after the crime, locking the bedroom where the body lay.

No trace of the wanted man has been found in British Columbia, and in view of the fact that he has close relatives living in Seattle and San Francisco, and that he had attempted to cross the border a short time prior to the murder, it is presumed that he has entered the United States.

Baker was an inmate of the Provincial Mental Hospital from March 11, 1943, until October 3, 1943, when he was released on probation to his wife. Thereafter he was employed for a short period as a clerk and delivery man at a grocery and meat market, but for the greater part of the time was unemployed. An inveterate reader, he borrowed numerous books from the library. He kept entirely to himself with the result that neighbors knew very little about him.

The subject is described as follows:

Age.....	32.
Height.....	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight.....	210 pounds.
Hair.....	Dark, wavy.
Complexion.....	Fair, pale.

The wanted man occasionally wears horn-rimmed glasses. At the time of his departure he was believed to have been wearing greenish trousers, brown tweed jacket, white shirt, blue-gray hat and tan oxfords.

His mental and physical condition is not good.

Any information which may assist in locating this man should be transmitted promptly to the Commissioner, B. C. Provincial Police, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.



Percy Jean Baker.

WANTED BY THE FBI

CLARENCE JOHN LEE

With aliases: Butch Lee, Butch O'Dea, Clarence O'Dea, Clarence Watts, Clarence Wilking, Clarence John Wilkins

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution— Robbery—Rape

At approximately 2:15 p. m., on May 20, 1946, a lone white man entered the office of a window cleaning company on East Larned Street, Detroit, Mich., and asked the stenographer on duty about getting a job.

The girl recognized him as a former employee who had worked for the company a short time before and asked for his name and address. As she did so the man struck her in the face and dragged her into the rear room. In the course of the struggle which followed the stenographer was beaten unconscious, in which condition she was found later. The victim was removed to a hospital where it was found that she was suffering from a possible skull fracture and abrasions of the legs, arms, face and neck. She had been raped. For some time her condition was considered critical.

An examination of the office where the attack occurred disclosed that a metal box which had contained \$150 had been removed from a cabinet. The money was missing.

The victim of the vicious assault identified her attacker as Clarence John Lee. This subject has been arrested previously in the State of New York for the crime of assault and in the State of California for the crime of assault with a deadly weapon.

A complaint was filed on October 23, 1946, before a United States district judge at Detroit,

Mich., charging Clarence John Lee with violating section 408e, title 18, U. S. Code, in that he fled from the State of Michigan to avoid prosecution for the crimes of robbery and rape.

The subject is described as follows:

Age	44.
Born	January 21, 1903, Cortland, N. Y.
Height	5 feet 10½ inches.
Weight	176 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Gray.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Ruddy.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Education	8 years.
Occupations	Diemaker, drill press operator, surface grinder, window washer.
Scars and marks	Tattoo of nude woman on butterfly, right forearm, outer.

Any person having information which may assist in locating Clarence John Lee is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office which is nearest your city.

Child Abandoned; Subject Sought

At approximately 4 p. m. on April 28, 1948, a man carrying a small child appeared at the home of Mrs. Armand Tata, 379 North Erie Avenue, Lindenhurst, N. Y., and asked her to board the little girl for a few days. He was, he said, Gerald Smith, the father of the child, Dale Smith, who would be 2 years old in May 1948.

The man spoke of being discharged from the United States Army Air Forces (it is presumed that he suffers from an eye disability) and of his wife's recent death. He added that his father and mother were deceased.

Mrs. Tata agreed to board the child for a few days. The man left. When he did not return or communicate in any way with her, Mrs. Tata reported the case to the Lindenhurst Police Department. The child was taken by the Board of Child Welfare, Suffolk County. Since the little girl was in need of medical attention, she was removed to Mather Memorial Hospital, Port Jefferson.

The abandoned child is 2 to 3 years old. She is 33 inches tall, weighs 20 pounds, has light brown hair and blue eyes. When left at the boarding



Clarence John Lee.



Who Am I?

house she was wearing a baby blue bonnet with coat and leggings to match, a plain pink cotton dress, white sleeveless underwear, white cotton bloomers, white baby socks and size 3 soft leather baby shoes.

The child can hardly walk and needs medical attention. When abandoned she was suffering from ear trouble.

The alleged father of the child is described as follows: About 35 years old; 5 feet 11 inches tall; weighs 200 pounds; has dark brown hair; is of stocky build; wore glasses with dark brown lenses; has full face; described as being fairly good-looking; wore dark brown sport trousers with a striped polo shirt, no coat and no hat.

A John Doe warrant for abandonment, a felony, is held for the father of "Dale Smith."

Any information pertaining to the identity of either the above subject or the abandoned child should be transmitted promptly to the office of District Attorney Lindsay R. Henry, Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, 75 Fourth Avenue, Bay Shore, N. Y.

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Anti-Crime Aids Pamphlets Available

The following articles which have been published in the FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN are presently available in booklet form: Photography in Crime Detection; Some Scientific Aspects of Document Examination; The Police Laboratory; Laboratory Aids in Arson Investigations; The Use of Invisible Radiations in the Examination of Evidence.

Requests should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

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Involuntary Servitude and Slavery

Holding of a victim in a state of compulsory service not provided by law as punishment for a crime of which he has been convicted, if such holding is against the victim's will, constitutes a violation of the statute.

Investigation of violations of this statute fall within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



In this fingerprint pattern it should be noted that ridge "A" is not a recurving ridge. This ridge enters upon one side of the pattern and flows out the opposite side, rather than the same side as required for a looping ridge.

The formation at point "B" is too pointed to be a recurving ridge. This pattern is classified in the Identification Division of the Bureau as a tented arch and referenced to a whorl of the accidental type.