

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials* •

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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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.



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

October 1, 1949

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Inadequate building space and insufficient equipment in a police department make for inefficiency, loss of public confidence and lack of pride in the job.

Too often the governing bodies responsible for the housing of a police department or sheriff's office, the upkeep of such housing, and the furnishing of equipment, fail to realize the full effect of shortsighted policies.

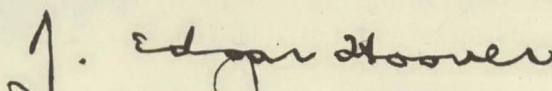
Shabby physical facilities in a police department have a distinct impact upon the public. Cracked plaster, dingy walls and broken furniture do not enhance public confidence. The work of the public servant, carried on in slum-like surroundings, is eyed with trepidation.

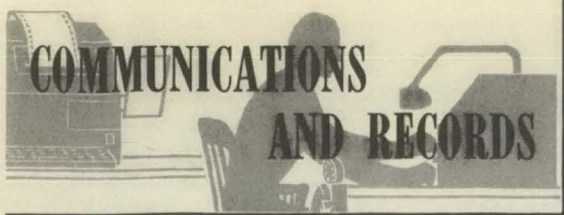
The physical facilities of an office invariably are reflected in the demeanor and general attitude of the personnel. Overcrowding breeds disorderliness. Efficiency is lessened. Discipline suffers.

Spartan simplicity is desirable but I deplore the often avoidable circumstances which force many police departments to carry on their most vital work without even bare essentials for the proper fulfillment of their duties.

We are beginning in this issue a series of articles on the construction and rehabilitation of the physical facilities of a law enforcement agency. It is hoped that this will be of assistance to departments which may be planning new buildings, or remodeling old ones.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



Police Buildings— Space Arrangement

Planning a New Building

Introduction

It has been the privilege of the FBI over the past years to assist several hundred local police agencies in conducting general record system surveys. Such surveys are made only at the specific request of the individual agency. The work invariably involves a critical evaluation of the space available in the building for essential police functions. Time after time the police administrator is forced to point to the inadequacy of the building housing his agency.

Too often the police department is assigned "left-over" space in the city hall. This may result in dark, crowded, basement quarters. Oftentimes when the department is fortunate enough to have a separate building, it is found to be one constructed in the horse-and-buggy days, designed for a force of perhaps one-tenth the size of the present one. While the city grows and the automobile and radio are firmly fixed in modern life, the small, decaying old police building remains in its original form, a monument to a past age.

Many buildings have been remodeled effectively, the dungeonlike lobby and the high desk with the proverbial pair of light globes on either side, making way for a more modern type of entrance and equipment. But this does not solve the problem of space which is always at a premium. Only so much can be done with an old building. As a result, the visiting citizenry is anything but inspired and the morale of the department is not always what it should be.

We have endeavored to pool the ideas of police administrators across the country and to present, for what they may be worth, some of the things to be desired in a modern police building. The accompanying sketches are far from being working plans. They are presented only to illustrate space arrangements considered desirable from an organizational and administrative viewpoint. Perhaps they may serve the good purpose of stimulating the thinking of those engaged in planning a police building.

A law-enforcement agency deals with many people. In general, these persons fall into three categories:

1. Agency personnel.
2. The general public.
3. Prisoners.

Each group must be considered as it is related to the entire department. The accessibility of space must be considered in relation to the three types of persons dealt with.

Can you imagine a department store so lacking in efficient management that the bookkeeping, personnel, employment, and administrative offices are placed on the first or most accessible floor? Or try to imagine a department store utilizing the entire first floor as warehouse space or as loading and unloading platforms.

Most confusing situations are found to exist in some police buildings. A police garage may be located on the first floor, while the offices most frequently used by the police and the public are on the upper floors. Often the roll-call room is the lobby off the main entrance. Some departments and precinct stations actually find it necessary to close and lock the front door while roll call is in progress.

All types of unusual situations exist. The chief's and commanding officers' offices may be on the first floor or in the front of the building, with the records room, desk officer's, radio dispatcher's, and other most frequently contacted offices located on an upper floor or in the rear of the building.

The efficiently organized department store places its most frequently sought commodities on the first floor in space easily accessible to the general public. A comparable arrangement in connection with police services should be considered when space is allocated.

Personnel

Personnel includes all employees of an agency—executives, supervisors, officers (uniformed and plain clothes), clerical, and special employees.

Uniformed officers, who comprise the majority

of employees, generally report for roll call prior to departing on assignment. The police cars of the shift going off duty are driven to headquarters or the precinct stations to be taken over by the oncoming shift. Adequate space, easily accessible and adaptable to the changing shifts, should be provided for off-street parking.

A roll-call and report-writing room should be designed to serve the purpose for which it was intended. Bulletin boards for the posting of general orders, wanted notices, etc., ought to be installed in convenient areas. This room is the proper place for individual mail boxes for officers. These simplify distribution of special assignment notices, daily bulletins, look-out notices, etc. This room should be furnished with facilities for writing reports.

It is a wise policy to have this room as private as possible. Regardless of the fact that men may be reporting for work, seeking information from the records room or writing reports, if they are seen in numbers about the office (especially if in uniform) the general public reaches a conclusion that the men are "loafing around headquarters." Therefore when planning a police building, officers' recreation, locker, roll-call, and report-writing rooms should be removed from the view of the general public.

In order to carry on roll call and to allow the officers to prepare their reports under the best conditions, extraneous traffic or activity should be eliminated from this room. At the same time, the chief does not want his men wandering around the building while waiting for roll call, or to prepare their reports, or get to their lockers. It is a good idea, therefore, to include space for an officers' lounging and recreation room with lockers and showers. This automatically eliminates constant traffic and disturbance during those periods.

Offices for the commanding officers, including captains, lieutenants, sergeants, etc., of the uniformed division should be easily accessible and be located close to the roll-call and report-writing, lounging, and recreation rooms.

The records room of a law enforcement agency is the center for the collection and dissemination of information. A private counter or room adjoining the records room should be provided in order that officers may utilize the records fully. The general public should not have access to this area.

If the size of the building can possibly accommodate it, an indoor pistol range should be included in the building plans. Such a range would encompass all of the safety features known today.

Space for the detective bureau should be allocated with that bureau's activities constantly in mind. Provision must be made for space for desks for each detective or team of detectives. This bureau is the logical area for a show-up or line-up to be located. Interview rooms to accommodate interviewing of suspects, prisoners, and possibly victims, are essential. The duties of the detective bureau are directly connected with prisoners, therefore the location of the jail should be planned accordingly. The problem of transporting prisoners from the jail to the show-up and interview rooms ought to be kept in mind.

Police officers are expected to be in excellent physical condition. A gymnasium is a valuable aid in this program. It is extremely helpful in getting recruit classes in physical condition and in training new men in the art of self-defense. A classroom, of course, is essential for training purposes and for general assemblies. Both classroom and gymnasium are highly desirable features of the new police building.

Office space for complaint officers, radio dispatchers, and record employees is extremely important. The office equipment and lighting should be conducive to maximum efficiency on the part of administrative employees.

From the standpoint of police personnel, the garage facilities and the parking and storage of police equipment are highly important features of a building. Police equipment is emergency equipment. Police cars must be kept in top shape at all times. Some cities have a centralized garage for the repair and maintenance of all equipment belonging to the local government, in which case garage facilities need not be considered in a police building. Where the police department is required to maintain its own garage and equipment, however, it is well to plan necessary facilities within the building itself.

The parking of police automotive equipment is important from the standpoint of efficiency. Facilities for parking police equipment must be convenient to the shift going off duty and to the one coming on duty as well. Inside, off-street parking is a matter of importance from the standpoint of getting the police equipment out of the weather and for maintenance purposes.

The Public

Let us approach the police building from the viewpoint of the public. First of all, the structure should have a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. A police building which has a drab, dungeonlike, or jaillike outward appearance belongs to the past. Police buildings can and should be constructed to look as modern and inviting as any other public building.

The site chosen for the police building should be removed from any congested area. It should be easily accessible to the public and to the officers of the department. Ample public parking should be provided.

Upon entering the building we should see a well-lighted, clean, businesslike lobby. This is the reception point for all citizens. It should be remembered that "the first impression is a lasting one."

The majority of the persons will have business with the records room. This room, therefore, should border the lobby. If a citizen is seeking information, the employees in the records bureau can handle the inquiry or refer the person to the proper official or office. In general, the building should be planned to reduce to a minimum the necessity of having the public wander about the police building seeking assistance.

The modern, and wholly logical, trend in police buildings is the provision of a large, open office with a counter separating it from the lobby. This presents a businesslike atmosphere. The observer concludes that the department must be efficiently operated. Such an atmosphere instills confidence and assures the public that it is being protected by a modern, businesslike police department.

Prisoners

The care of prisoners is a most important police function. It must not be overlooked in planning the construction of a police building.

The first objective is to provide security for the prisoner. The second is to separate the prisoner from the public. A prisoners' entrance, through which prisoners are brought into the department, is necessary. It is most satisfactory if this entrance can be made to lead directly into a prisoners' booking and searching room. However, if this room is in the jail and is located on a second or third floor, the prisoners' entrance may lead directly into a private elevator designated for pris-

oners. If the room is located in space contiguous to the records room, the problem of checking records to ascertain whether or not the prisoner is wanted, or if he has a prior record, is simplified.

Provision may be made in the prisoners' booking and searching room for the complete processing of the prisoner, including fingerprinting and photographing.

The transportation of a prisoner from the booking room to the jail or to the detective bureau, courtroom, and show-up must be considered. This transportation, and the risks attendant thereto, should be reduced to a minimum. With proper planning, prisoners can be completely separated from the public. It is a well-known fact that a police department deals with all classes of society including highly respected citizens. A department should avoid a situation in which prisoners are booked at a public counter. In some departments it is not uncommon to see a foul-mouthed drunken individual being booked at the counter where a lady is attempting to pay for a parking ticket or is seeking information. In such a case the citizen has no alternative but to stand by and listen to the vile language of the drunk. The reaction, naturally, is unfavorable.

Police Building Plans

The accompanying sketches of floor plans are designed to offer ideas to local governments which may be planning a new police building. We have attempted to incorporate in the plans space designated for the efficient handling of activities carried on by the average law-enforcement agency. It is to be emphasized that the plans presented in this article are merely an aid to a police department, an architect, or a builder who may be planning a building to fulfill police needs.

In planning a police building, or a government building in which the police department will be housed, much thought and study should be given to the police department space. It is in the interests of the public who will pay for the building through taxes, that the building be properly planned in order that it will be adequate for many years in the future. A building which merely provides adequate space for the present will become inadequate as the community continues to grow.

It is not possible to state that a building for a law enforcing agency having a given number of men should have a given number of square feet per

man. Requirements vary but the efficiency of the employees in the entire department is affected by the location of a police department and the arrangement of the space and equipment within the building.

Design of Building

The building shown in the accompanying sketches was designed to illustrate convenient arrangement in considering personnel, the public, and prisoners. Facilities are properly arranged in order that the department may function efficiently. Future expansion also is considered.

The building is in the form of a T. If at some time in the future the jail becomes inadequate, an additional story may be added to the portion of the building reserved for the jail. The addition of such a story would not disturb the rest of the building in any manner. On the other hand, if the administrative office space becomes inadequate in the future, a story may be added to the office space or to one wing without disturbing the jail or any of the other space.

No attempt has been made in this article to discuss essential building equipment such as radio, telephone, intercommunication, jail, electric locks on prisoners' doors, lockers, etc.

Basement

The basement was designed with off-street police parking as the primary objective. This space is accessible to the police equipment and possibly the automobiles of the employees working for the department. The space would be reserved for the police equipment, and if additional room is available the automobiles of the employees working within the police building may be parked in the basement.

The jail elevator is shown in the basement. The wagon or the police car bringing a prisoner in may be driven immediately into the basement and the prisoner transferred directly to the elevator. This is particularly effective in cases in which the prisoner is unruly and the department desires to take him immediately to the jail. In most instances, as will be observed on the sketch of the first floor plan, prisoners will be brought in through the private driveway and taken immediately into the prisoners' booking room. The entrance into the basement is merely an alternate entrance to the jail elevator.

The majority of police departments engage in

firearms training to some extent. Many of them reload their own ammunition. An ammunition and firearms vault is provided for the storage of ammunition and firearms and the reloading of shells. If the vault is properly constructed, surplus firearms equipment of the type not used except in extreme emergencies can be stored here.

The large property room may be used for the storage of large items of property found, recovered, and confiscated. This applies to such items as bicycles, gambling paraphernalia, etc. Every police department recovers valuable property and evidence of the type that should not be stored in the regular property room. The vault shown in this sketch may be utilized for such material.

Supply and store rooms are available in the basement for the storing of police department supplies, equipment, automobile and motorcycle parts, cleaning supplies and similar items, and perhaps storage of certain records.

The pistol range shown in the basement is provided for indoor firearms. This would be used in in-service training and also in the training of new recruits. The fact that a pistol range is shown in the sketches of this police building must not be construed to mean that a police department does not need an outdoor firearms range.

The janitor's room shown on the plan may be used by the janitor for the police building or as an office for an individual who may be in charge of the police parking, pistol range, reloading of ammunition, and related duties.

The public elevator shown in the basement would be used by police employees. The general public would have little reason for use of it.

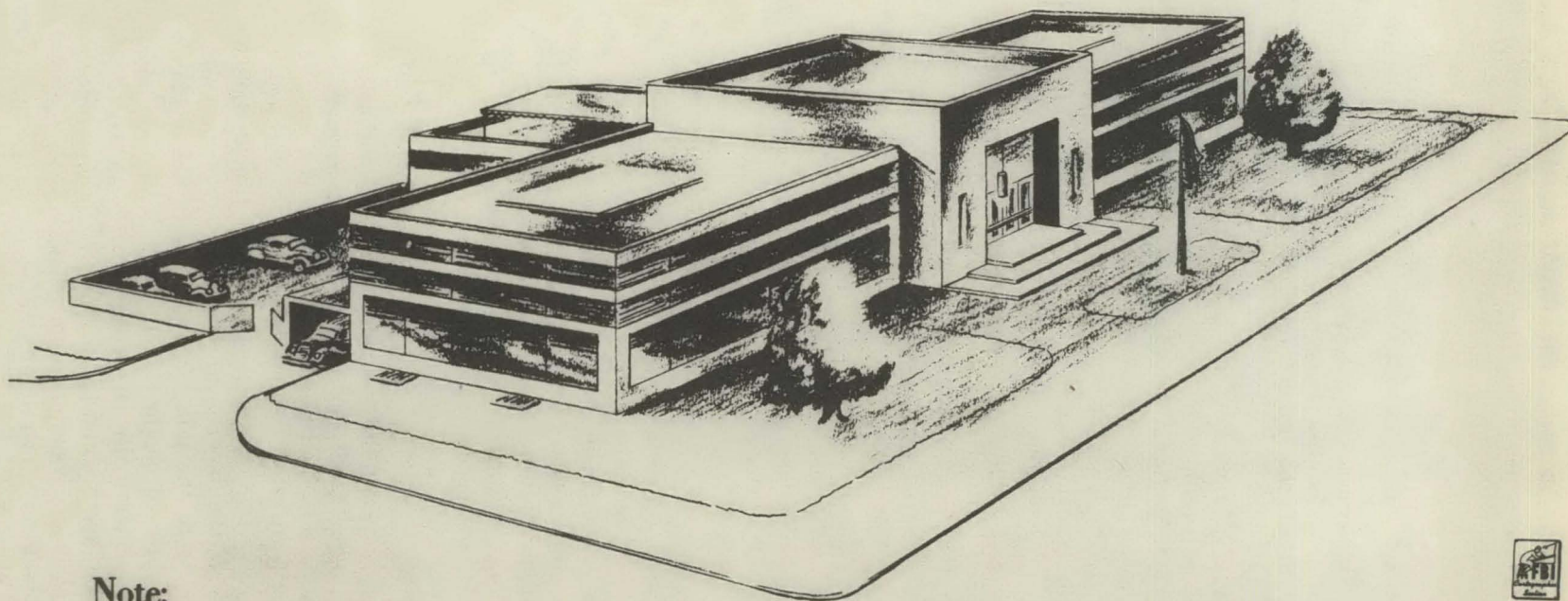
First Floor

The lobby is located immediately inside the main entrance of the police building. This is the reception point for the general public, visiting police officials, and officers of other law enforcement agencies.

The public reading rooms are small rooms intended for use in cases such as those in which individuals involved in traffic accidents are required to prepare and submit an operator's accident report form to the department. Attorneys, investigators of other law enforcement agencies, and other individuals who may have authority to review police records may use these public reading rooms.

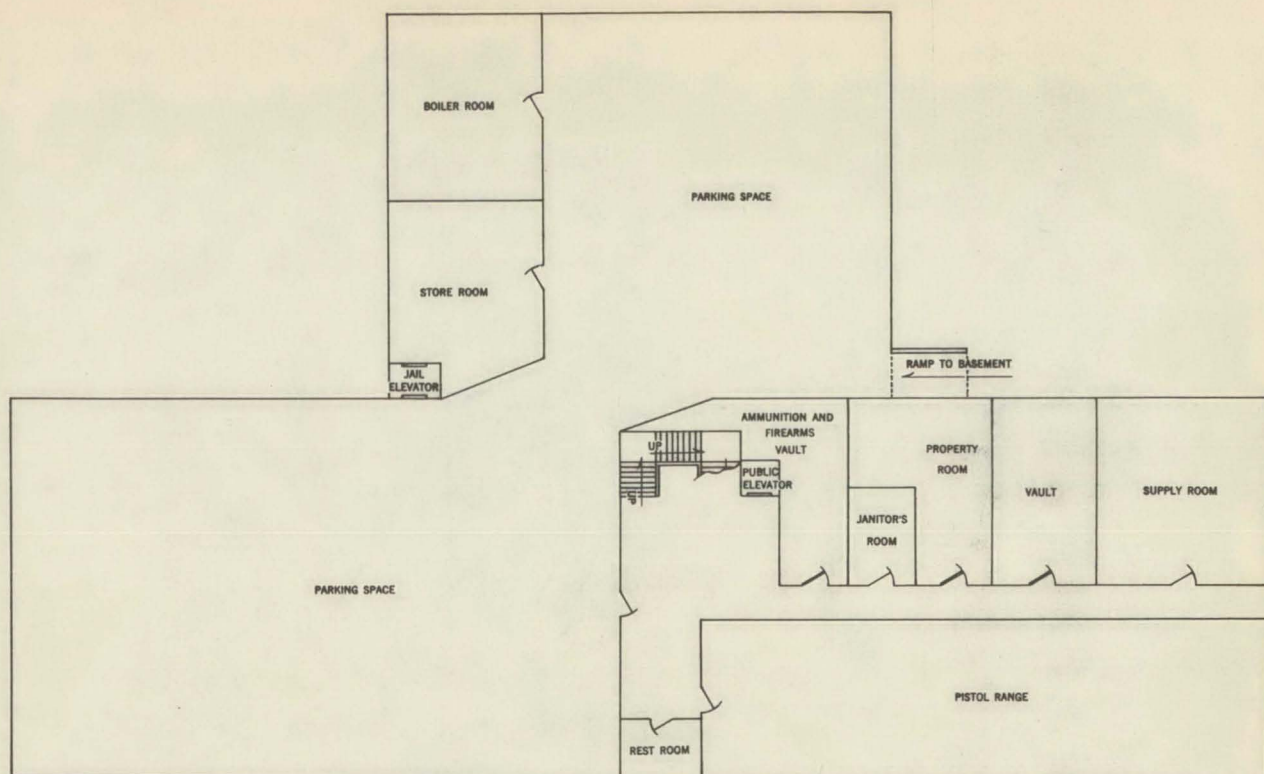
SUGGESTIVE POLICE BUILDING SPACE ARRANGEMENT

Prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an Aid to Local Governments Planning
the Construction or Remodeling of a Police Building

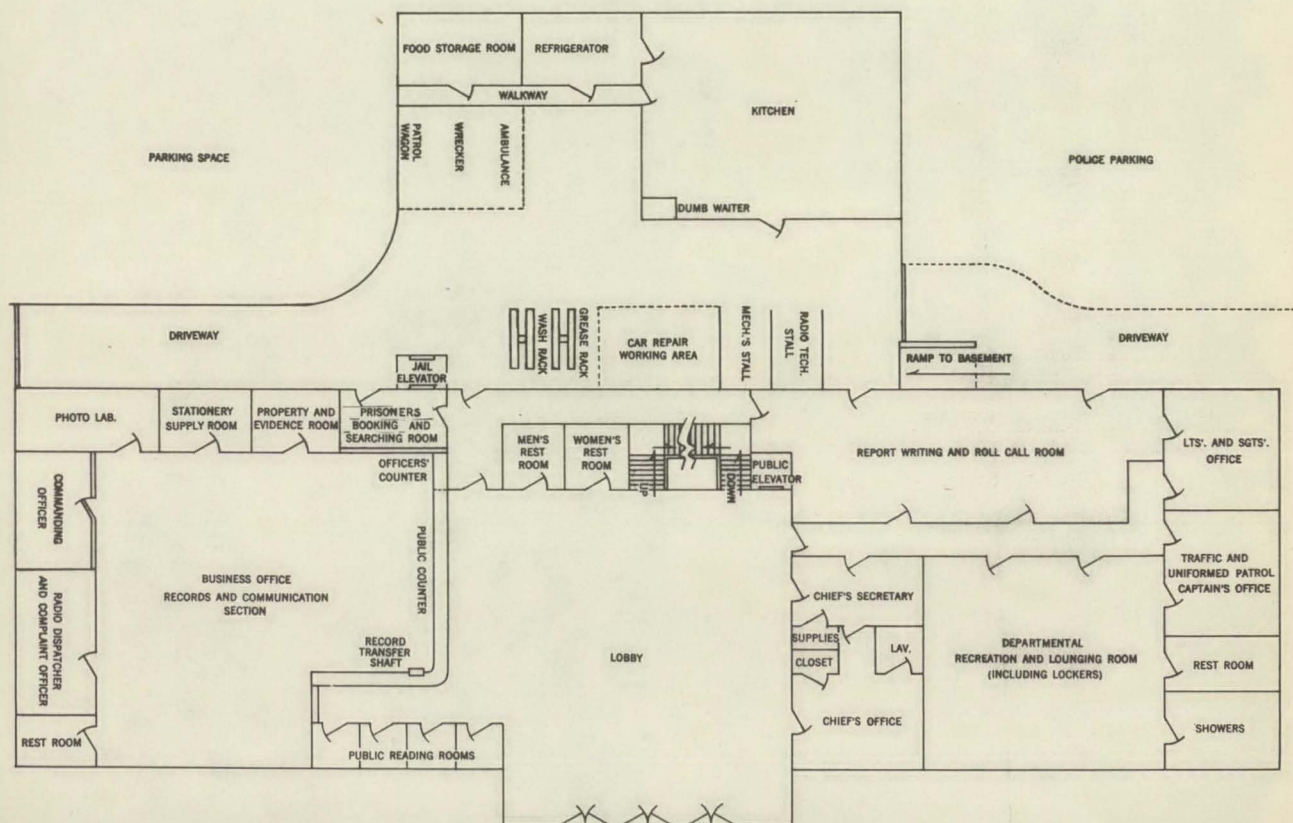


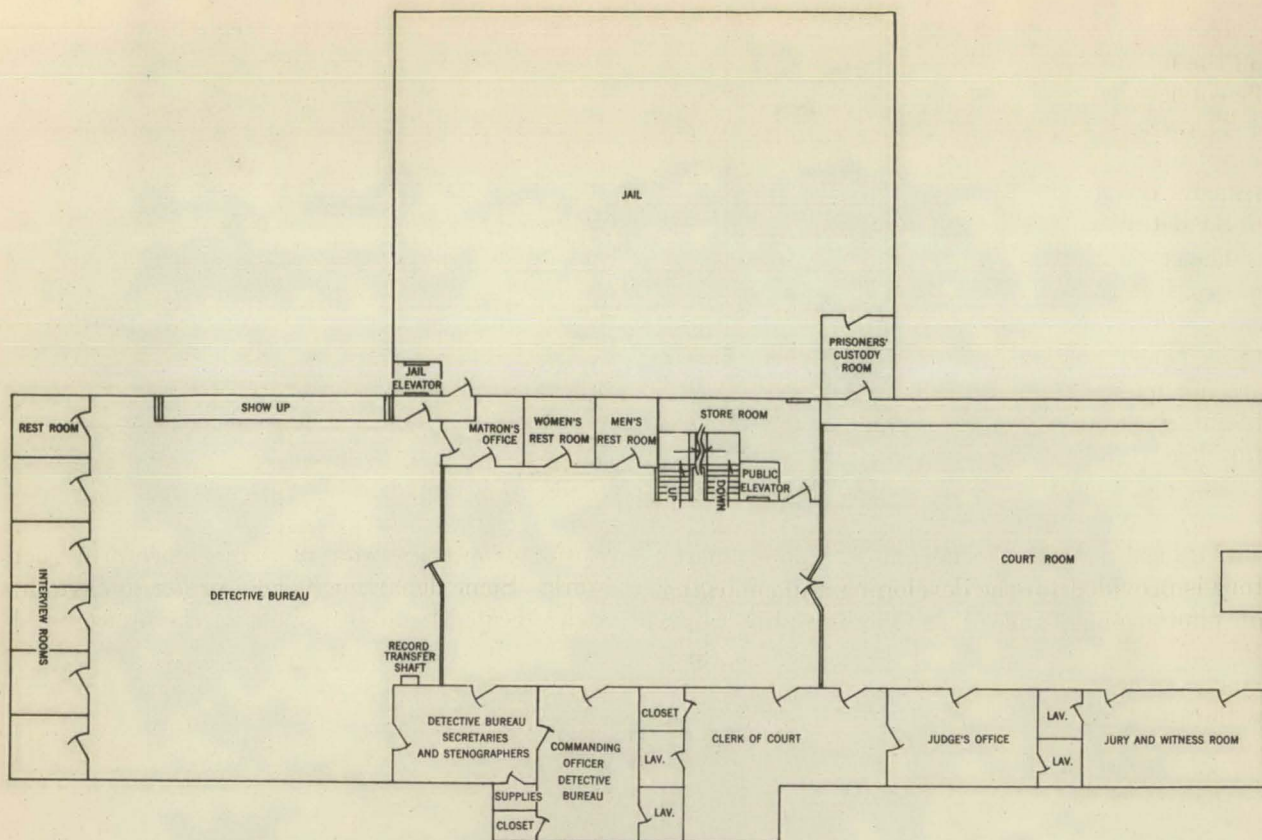
Note:

These Sketches are Merely Intended to Furnish Ideas. Plans and Specifications Should be Prepared by Competent Architects.

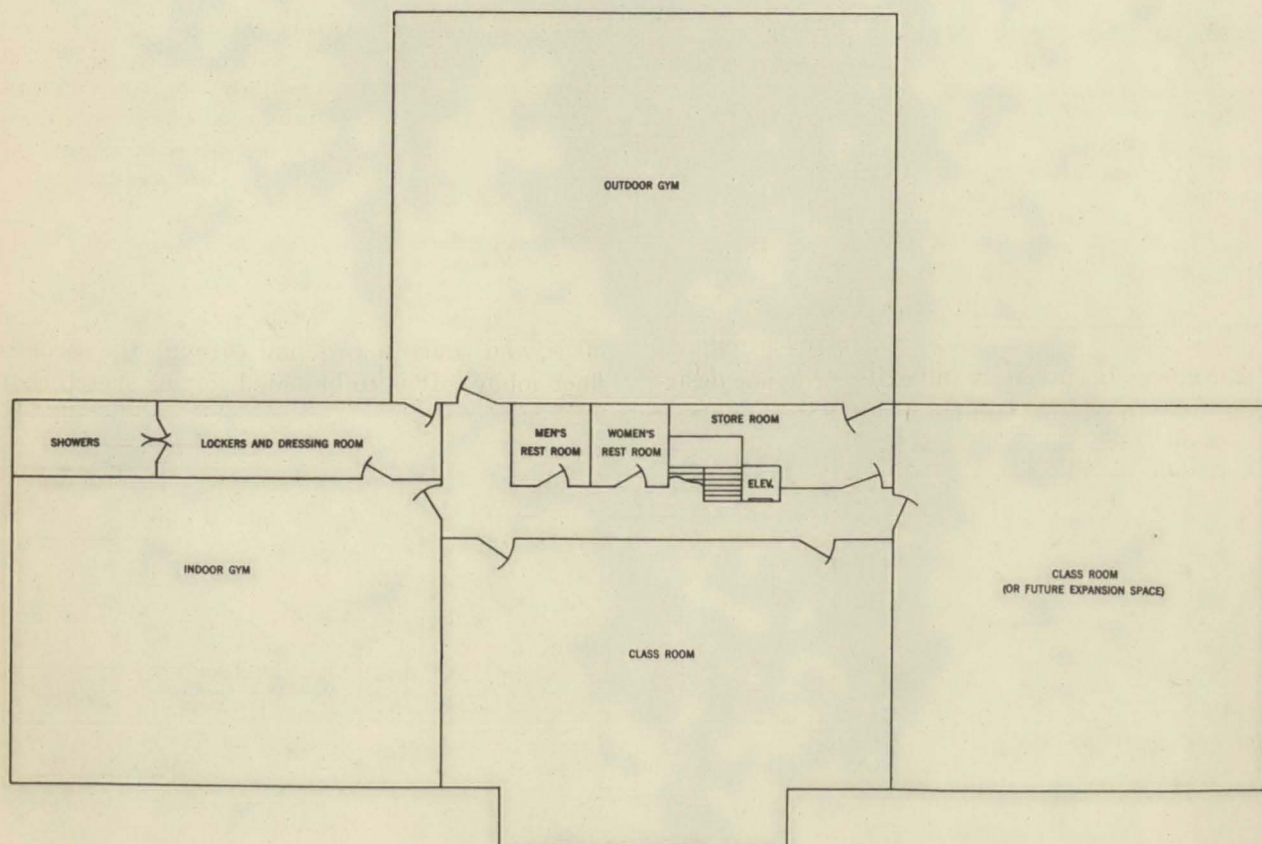


BASEMENT





SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR

The main business office is located immediately off the main lobby and separated only by the public counter.

The record transfer shaft is intended to be something in the nature of a dumb-waiter for the transfer of records from the central business office to the detective bureau located on the second floor.

The records and communications section encompasses the radio dispatchers and complaint officers. All records are available to them. During those times when the regular record employees are not on duty, the radio dispatchers and complaint officers may handle the public counter and the officers' counter, and book prisoners.

The commanding officer of this section is so located that he can observe the activity in the entire business office. The photographic laboratory is provided for the developing and enlarging of photographs, and other photographic work. Prisoners' property and evidence in current cases go into the property and evidence room. A fingerprinting stand and camera are located in prisoners' booking room so the prisoners can be fingerprinted and photographed as a part of the booking procedure. Access to the jail elevator can be had either from the prisoners' booking room or from the private police driveway as shown. In case prisoners are not physically able to be booked, they may be taken directly to the jail to be booked at a later time.

The officers' counter is a private counter provided for the officers of the department. Whenever the latter seek information they come to this counter where the record employees supply essential record information in answer to their queries. This space is separated from the general public.

The chief's office should be centrally located and have adequate entrances and exits. Anyone desiring to see the chief of police should gain admission through the chief's secretary's office. The chief himself can leave the department either through his private entrance or through the secretary's office. Some chiefs of police may not desire to have the office so centrally placed, in which case it may be located in an area removed from the lobby, or on the second floor.

The report-writing and roll call room was designed so that it would be accessible to the officers of the department. Police cars can be parked in the police parking space so indicated or in the basement. After roll call the officers going on duty can leave the department through a back entrance

without going through the main lobby of the department.

A departmental recreation and lounging room is provided so the officers will have some space in which to lounge before they report for duty or after they go off duty. The uniformed captain's, lieutenant's, and sergeant's offices are located immediately adjacent to the report writing and roll call room and the recreation and lounging room. In this manner the uniformed officers have access to their commanding officers and vice versa. Lockers, rest room, and showers may be provided for the convenience of the officers.

Garage space for the washing, greasing, and repairing of police equipment is provided on the first-floor level under the jail. In this space the radio technicians and mechanics perform their work. Some departments may prefer to have this space located in the basement of the police building, which would be a satisfactory arrangement.

If the department maintains its own ambulance, wrecker, and patrol wagon, this equipment would probably be parked in the first-floor garage, due to its emergency nature. It is to be noted in these sketches that emergency equipment can enter and leave the police garage through either side of the building.

The kitchen, food-storage room, and refrigerator are located on the first floor level. Here the food for the prisoners is prepared and transmitted to the jail through the dumb-waiter which, in the interest of security, may be the only means of transferring food from the kitchen to the jail.

Second Floor

Access to the detective bureau, clerk of court's office, and courtroom is had through the second-floor lobby. It is to be noted in this sketch that prisoners can be taken from the jail immediately into the detective bureau for interview or show-up or immediately into the prisoner's custody room ("bull pen") if the prisoner is to appear in court.

If the clerk of court's office handles court functions, including the acceptance of cash, bonds, and fines, a counter could be constructed to separate the second-floor lobby from the office space. Access to the judge's office can be had either through the courtroom or through the clerk's office.

No attempt has been made to show an appropriate lay-out for the jail. The appropriate jail or prison authorities should be contacted by persons planning a jail, so that the arrangement of the

cells and cell blocks for male, female, and juvenile prisoners is appropriately designed. In addition, appropriate facilities probably should be provided in the jail so that those prisoners who were not booked, fingerprinted, and photographed when they were brought into the police department could be so processed without taking them from the jail.

Third Floor

The indoor and outdoor gyms and classrooms for

training purposes are located on the third floor. If the department does not need two classrooms, one may be used for future expansion space. Should the department be large enough to have an officer assigned full time to training activities, an office may be provided for him on the third floor.

The suggestions incorporated in this article are offered in the belief that they may focus the attention of those responsible for planning police buildings on points bearing directly on the efficiency of a department, which otherwise might be overlooked or omitted.

Confidence Game Index

For a number of months the Single Fingerprint Section of the FBI has prepared index cards setting forth the methods of operations and descriptions of subjects involved in certain confidence games when contributors have requested searches of the general appearance file in their efforts to identify such persons.

To warrant indexing a case in this file, the information concerning the swindle and the descriptions of the subjects must be reasonably detailed. Information of value would include:

- a. The type of swindle.
- b. Manner of approaching the victim.
- c. "Tales" related by subject or subjects.
- d. Names used.
- e. Amounts of money involved.
- f. Nationalities of subjects.
- g. Languages spoken.
- h. Facial and dental characteristics or peculiarities.
- i. Physical defects.
- j. Mannerisms.
- k. As complete physical descriptions as possible.

The cards in the file have been subdivided as follows: Tin box swindles; horse race swindles; gypsy swindles; stock swindles; bank sneak thieves; miscellaneous.

When a request is received for a general appearance search on a current case, this file is checked for a crime of a similar nature possibly committed by the same subjects.

Although there are less than 75 cards in the file thus far, 2 identifications have been made through its use. An elderly couple who swindled a pastor and members of his congregation in California were identified as the couple who perpetrated a similar swindle on a congregation in Georgia. Witnesses have identified a subject who swindled a widow in Ohio of \$6,000 in a fake real-estate deal (first attempted as a horse-race game) as the same man who worked the horse-race game on a resident of Indiana for several thousand dollars.

It is pointed out that this file is an adjunct to the general appearance file and is not a *modus operandi* file as such.

Classification of Fingerprints

It is no longer possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to supply the above booklet in quantity to law-enforcement officers. Copies of Classification of Fingerprints may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 40 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of

Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany your order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Requests should be written on the letterhead of the law-enforcement agency of which the person desiring the booklet is a member.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Rapid means of transportation and communications during the past few years have placed a new burden on law enforcement.

The international "bad man"—the individual who commits a crime in one country and finds refuge in another—is today posing a problem of great magnitude for law-enforcement agencies. A theft is committed in New York, Boston, or Washington, D. C., and within a few hours, the perpetrator may be in London, Rome, or Athens. The criminal respects neither national boundaries nor passport or visa regulations. He may ship out clandestinely as a merchant seaman or, impeccably dressed and using an alias and a fraudulent passport, board a trans-Atlantic skyliner. His field of operations—the whole world.

Law enforcement, to meet this imposing challenge, must be international. The FBI, for many years, has recognized this fact and has maintained cordial relations with law-enforcement groups in many countries. These contacts have been mutually beneficial—we have helped them and they have helped us. The clasp of international law enforcement is today stronger than ever.

A continental web of cooperation—reaching from the polar regions of northern Canada to the coffee plantations of southern Mexico—has been spun by the close liaison existing between the FBI, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Mexican police authorities. The thousands of square miles in this vast area offer no hiding place, no shelter or comfort for the criminal. He is pursued, relentlessly, and vigorously. He may, perhaps, secure a job on a fishing boat plying the waters off Nova Scotia or work as a harvest hand in Saskatchewan or run a curio shop in a small street in Vera Cruz or Tampico—but, sooner or later, the hand of law enforcement will tap him on the shoulder.

Official in Canada

The FBI maintains a liaison representative—an FBI agent—at Royal Canadian Mounted Police

(1) Reprinted with permission from the *Washington Evening Star*, August 14, 1949.

World-Wide Law Agents Strike Jointly at Crime¹

by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice*

headquarters in Ottawa, Canada. An official of the RCMP, during the recent war, was stationed at FBI headquarters in Washington. The FBI liaison representative serves as a channel through which we request RCMP investigations in Canada and the RCMP requests FBI investigations in the United States. No hesitancy exists between them in matters of cooperation.

The entire facilities of the FBI, including its investigative, scientific and identification branches, are at the disposal of the Canadian agency. Officials from the RCMP have visited FBI headquarters from time to time for conferences and special studies. In fact, three representatives of the RCMP have graduated from the FBI National Academy, a school conducted by the FBI for specially selected law-enforcement officers. On the other hand, the FBI has received unlimited assistance from its brother officers in Canada in connection with official matters. The results of this mutual cooperation have been excellent and have contributed materially to the achievement of better law enforcement in both countries.

Carr Case an Example

Not long ago, for example, the RCMP captured a fugitive bank robber badly wanted by the FBI. Evidence obtained by our agents reflected that the criminal probably was in British Columbia. The FBI immediately called upon the RCMP to locate the fugitive. The "Mounties," acting with characteristic thoroughness and dispatch, learned that the bank robber had moved eastward. He was apprehended in Saskatchewan—living under an assumed name and making preparations to head northward into the thinly populated mining area of Canada. International cooperation had caught this fugitive. He was returned to the United States, where he admitted his participation in the bank robbery and was sentenced to a Federal penitentiary.

In January 1949, the FBI, by arresting Sam Carr, a key figure in the Soviet espionage network in Canada, exposed in 1945 by the defection of Igor Gouzenko, Russian Embassy cipher clerk, materially assisted the RCMP. Carr, a former organizing secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, was wanted by the Canadian Government for violation of the Official Secrets Act. In March 1946, Carr suddenly disappeared from Canada and had been the object of an extensive search. The FBI, working in the closest cooperation with the RCMP, located Carr in a New York City apartment. He subsequently was returned to Canadian authorities.

Cooperation with police authorities in Mexico and Cuba, likewise has been excellent. These police agencies, on many occasions, have rendered invaluable assistance. Recently, the FBI, at the request of Mexican and Cuban officials, conducted police schools in those two countries. The Mexican series has been concluded. The Cuban one is still in operation. They have enable FBI instructors to exchange the latest available information concerning crime detection work with the participating officers.

The FBI, during World War II, cooperated with friendly law enforcement agencies throughout Central and South America in combating Axis espionage and sabotage. FBI agents, with permission of the various governments, worked hand in hand with local authorities in these South American countries against the common menace. The results were decisive: More than 100 espionage agents convicted, more than 7,000 enemy aliens moved from strategic areas, and 24 clandestine radio stations located. The Axis fifth column in the Western Hemisphere was shackled and prevented from impairing the Allied war effort. This wartime cooperation with friendly Central and South American law-enforcement agencies created a spirit of good will and mutual confidence which has paid handsome dividends during the postwar years.

Global Organization

The International Criminal Police Commission, with headquarters in Paris, France, has done much to strengthen the arm of international law enforcement. The commission, of which F. E. Louwage of Belgium is president, and L. Ducloux of France secretary, consists of over 30 member

States. The ICPC is a nonofficial, private organization interested exclusively in criminal matters. The FBI, as the United States member, serves as the liaison representative between the ICPC and law-enforcement agencies in this country. The commission has been accepted as a consultant by the United Nations in such matters as crime prevention, the treatment of delinquents, and white-slave traffic. In the spring of 1949, for example, FBI officials, acting in a liaison capacity for ICPC headquarters in Paris, attended a United Nations meeting at Lake Success which was studying the problem of handling criminal offenders. A full report on the meeting was submitted by the FBI to ICPC headquarters.

The FBI, operating within the framework of the ICPC, can request law-enforcement agencies in the member nations to conduct investigations in their respective countries. By pooling the talents and resources of member law-enforcement agencies, the ICPC is making the flight from justice of the international "bad man"—who always had counted on national jealousies and rivalries for immunity—ever more precarious.

Fingerprints Exchanged

Great assistance to the cause of world-wide law enforcement is rendered by the international fingerprint exchange service maintained by the Identification Division of the FBI. In the 1949 fiscal year, for example, a total of 13,975 fingerprint records were exchanged with 74 foreign countries and 5 United States Territories and possessions. The FBI succeeded in identifying, with previous records, 23.8 percent of the fingerprint cards received from outside the country. Almost 11 percent of those transmitted from this country were identified by the recipients with records previously on file.

The international flow of fingerprints each year is identifying criminals who, 5 or 10 years ago, may have gone undetected. In one case, recently, the FBI received the fingerprints of a man arrested under an alias in Canada. These prints were identified as those of a fugitive who had escaped from a State prison in one of our northern States.

Crime is world-wide in ramification and law enforcement, motivated by a common interest, is now pooling its resources to stop the international criminal.

POLICE TRAINING

Defensive Tactics¹

I. PERTINENT POLICE TECHNIQUES (Continued)

5. Into Automobile

(a) *Arm between legs.*—Cautiously approach adversary (who has refused to enter automobile) from his left side and grasp his left arm with your left hand as you place your right hand firmly against his lower back (fig. 207). Strike an "edge-of-hand" (or "edge-of-fist") blow to his left forearm, close to the wrist, and then grasp his arm and force it downward and between his legs, immediately grasping his wrist with your right hand. Force adversary into automobile by jerking his left arm upward and pushing him forward as you push downward on his head or shoulder with your left hand (fig. 208).



Figure 207.

¹ This is the nineteenth 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 208.



Figure 209.

(b) *Hand grasp*.—Approach adversary as described above in “5-(a).” (See fig. 207.) Immediately place your right arm between his legs and apply pressure with your right hand. Force him into the automobile by lifting and pushing him forward as you jerk his left arm downward and toward you (fig. 209).

(c) *Rear strangle lock*.—As soon as adversary indicates he is not going to enter the automobile peaceably, move toward his rear and apply a rear strangle hold by placing your right arm around his throat as you strike a sharp blow in the region of his lower back with the heel of your left hand. Pull adversary backward over your right hip and drag him into the automobile (fig. 210).

Note.—In a situation where it is not only necessary to put a recalcitrant individual into the automobile, but also, to restrain him while he is being transported, the following techniques which have been previously described and illustrated could be used to advantage:

1. Bar hammer lock (figs. 211, 212, and 213—also see G-2 (a), (b), and (c)).
2. “Thumb and forefinger” come-along (fig. 214—also see I-1 (c) and (d)).
3. “Finger lock” come-along (fig. 215—also see I-1 (e) 2).



Figure 211.



Figure 210.



Figure 212.



Figure 213.



Figure 215.



Figure 214.

(Defensive Tactics will be continued in an ensuing issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin)

★ ★ ★

Crime Prevention Pamphlet Distribution

Chief of Police Jack A. Bennett, Riverside, Calif., secured the cooperation of a utilities company to tell the citizens of Riverside of ways in which each individual can assist police in preventing crime.

The pamphlet, *A Message From Your Police Department*, distributed by Chief Bennett, was carried as an insert to the news letter from the Building Department of the Riverside, Calif., Light and Water Department during the month of February 1949.

Approximately 15,000 copies of the concise and informative pamphlet were thus distributed to Riverside residents during Crime Prevention Week.

CRIME PREVENTION

During the summer of 1948 the old city hall, located in downtown San Mateo, Calif., which formerly housed all the offices of the municipal city government, was remodeled into a modern hall of justice to take care of the needs of the police department and the municipal court. All other city offices were moved out of the building. The court got the top floor and the police department the first floor. This left unused a high-ceiling basement, 50 by 100 feet.

Police Chief Robert Emmet O'Brien, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, considered the situation.

The city of San Mateo, while for the most part a residential community, did have the elements of a juvenile problem involving young boys in groups of 6 to 8, congregating usually on street corners in the downtown area. It was the feeling of Chief O'Brien and the officers of his department that their handling of the problem—enforcing the curfew violations, going to schools to check up on offenses committed, contacting a youngster only when he was in trouble—was a decidedly negative approach. Why not substitute a positive approach, where policemen and boys could mix and



Chief Robert E. O'Brien and a group of the boys watch a ping pong game at the club. (Photo courtesy of San Francisco Examiner)

The San Mateo Auxiliary Police Club

be friends together on a common ground? The basement of the old city hall was empty and would be an ideal place to set up recreation facilities. Police officers and members of the Auxiliary Police Force could act as instructors and supervisors. The idea was imparted to the city manager and the head of the Recreation Department. Both were heartily in accord.

In less than 2 weeks time civic groups, businessmen, and labor organizations had contributed \$4,500 cash to the project in addition to donations of equipment. When completed, the basement contained a recreation room with three pool tables, pingpong tables, a television set; a modern 50-foot indoor small bore rifle and revolver range with mechanical targets; a hobby room for model and leather work; a gymnasium with a boxing ring, punching bags, wrestling mats and showers; and a photography dark room.

The club opened in July 1948, as the San Mateo Auxiliary Police Club, but it is not a tightly controlled, closed organization. All youngsters between 12 and 18 are welcome and every day new boys are brought in by those who have been there before. The boys sign a code of ethics in which they promise to:

1. Obey all laws; to learn the need for police service; to protect property in the districts in which I reside.
2. Ride my bicycle with care, never throw it on the sidewalk.
3. Operate a motor conveyance with utmost care and caution.
4. Attend the church of my parents' denomination.
5. Not show an overaggressive attitude toward my parents or my elders.
6. Do my best in school.
7. Try to develop good sportsmanship and a "give and take" attitude.
8. Make an effort to set an example by my actions which will bring credit to the Auxiliary Police Club.

The shooting range is the only strictly supervised portion of the club. Instruction is given on the safe handling of firearms.

Boys are enrolled in the National Junior Rifles and shoot for competitive score by mail.



Sgt. William Andreason, second from left, instructs club members in small bore rifle shooting.



Director Carnes and representatives of the bowling teams.

The club, open afternoons after school and evenings, has been extremely popular from the start, with an aggregate of 3,000 boys using the facilities each month. The boys have moved off the downtown streets into the basement of the police headquarters on their own.

Bowling League For Teen-Agers

The Police Department at Binghamton, N. Y., established a bowling league early in November 1948, in connection with the juvenile department's objective of offering some form of organized and supervised activity to teen-agers in the city. Bowling offered a harmless outlet for expending the unbounded energy of the young people.

In connection with his duties as head of the juvenile department, Sgt. Francis J. Carnes organized 10 bowling teams with 10 boys on each team. All are 17 years of age or under. Each team is sponsored by different organizations including the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Eagles, church groups, local stores, restaurants, etc. Sergeant Carnes is the director of the league which is operated under the supervision of Chief of Police Michael J. Hanifin.

The Teen-Age Bowling League has been a striking success. Attendance is high. The teams bowl every Sunday afternoon under the supervision of Sergeant Carnes. Each week the high bowlers receive prizes from their sponsors. Chief Hanifin has donated a large trophy to be awarded to the winning team in the play-offs. Organizations have

expressed the desire to contribute smaller individual trophies and prizes to participants and a banquet for the boys and their sponsors is planned at the conclusion of the season, at which time the prizes will be distributed.

The Teen-Age Bowling League is a positive step in eliminating juvenile delinquency, a problem which presently confronts many police departments.

Amnesia Victim Identified

On November 11, 1948, an individual enlisted in the Regular Army at Fayetteville, Tenn. Later, he professed to be a victim of amnesia and disclaimed all knowledge of events prior to the time of his enlistment.

In view of the man's familiarity with military weapons, it was thought that he might have had prior service under a different name. Accordingly, under date of December 7, 1948, the interested Army officials transmitted the man's fingerprints to the FBI with the request that they be checked against those already on file in the Bureau's identification Division.

Search of the file revealed that the individual was identical with a man of completely different name, who was fingerprinted by the United States Marine Corps on March 2, 1942, and by the Army at Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 30, 1947, when he enlisted in that branch of the armed forces.

The date and place of the amnesia victim's birth and the name and address of his father were furnished to the interested authorities.

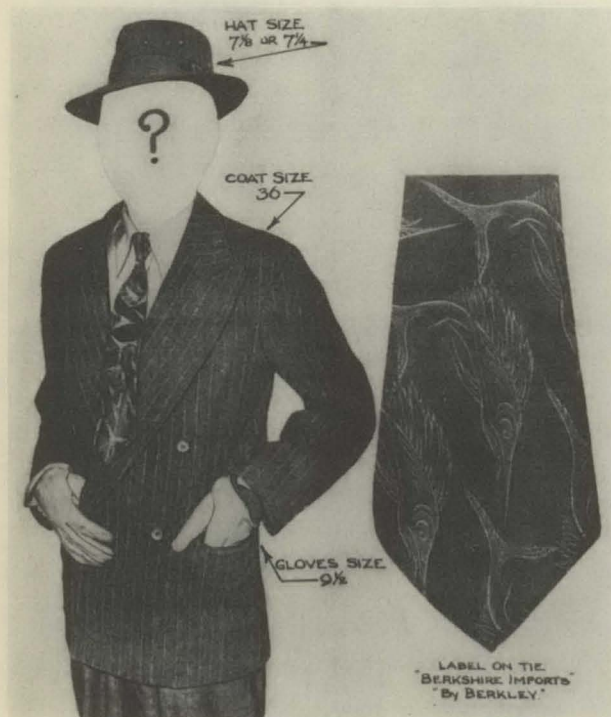
MISCELLANEOUS

At approximately 5:20 p. m., on Saturday, July 30, 1949, a lone armed bandit held up the manager of the Loblaw Groceterias Co., Ltd., 487 Parliament Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, forced the latter to open the safe and place a large amount of money in a paper bag. The hold-up man then made his escape through the crowded store to the street where Alfred E. Layng and Leonard Leftly grappled with him. Layng was shot and killed; Leftly was wounded.

After the shooting, the bandit dropped the money and escaped through a laneway, discarding articles of clothing as he ran. These included the following:

1. A medium grey double-breasted suit coat, with light grey pin stripes three-fourth-inch apart, size about 36, one button roll lapel style, plain pockets (no flaps), three buttons on each sleeve with false buttonhole stitches, body of coat lined with brownish grey satin, with white lining in sleeves, light-grey buttons.

2. Gent's necktie, glossy finish maroon background, with swordfish design in silver and gold effect, bears tag, "Berkshire Imports by Berkley."



Toronto Murderer Sought

3. A medium greenish grey colored fedora hat, size 7 1/8 or 7 1/4, edge turn brim, no binding on brim, orange and green feather. "The Gaylord" brand, made by Biltmore, and bearing the name "Jess Applegath, Toronto and Montreal."

4. A pair of gent's light brown leather finger gloves, "Acme" brand, slip-on type, size 9 1/2, outside stitched, three stitched zigzag designs on back of each glove.

The wanted man is described as

Age: 30 to 35 years.

Height: 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 10 inches.

Weight: 140 to 160 pounds.

Build: Slim or medium.

Hair: Medium or dark, bushy but not wavy, full head of hair.

Nose: Regular.

Complexion: Appeared tanned.

Mustache: May have had a well-trimmed mustache, a little heavier than the pencil type.

Spectacles: Wore some type of spectacles, possibly for disguise.

Dress: Double-breasted medium-grey suit with light pin stripes; yellow or faded yellow sport shirt; brown shoes with high plain toe caps, well-polished.

The fatal bullets, now on file at the Crime Detection Laboratory of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ontario, were fired from a revolver, barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right-hand twist. Service revolver ammunition, .380 caliber, mark II, copper-jacketed, was used.

Chief Constable J. Chisholm has been authorized to offer a reward of \$3,500 to be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man responsible for the murder of Alfred E. Layng. The identity of any person supplying information will be treated as confidential, and should there be more than one claimant for the reward (which expires August 8, 1950), the same shall be apportioned as the chief constable of Toronto deems just.

Anyone having information as to the identity or whereabouts of this unknown individual, for whom a warrant has been issued, should transmit same to Chief Constable J. Chisholm, City Police Headquarters, 149 College Street, Toronto 2-B, Ontario, Canada. Reference should be made to Circular No. 15 B/49, Occurrence No. C. 2121/49.

Unknown Murder Victim

On July 28, 1949, the body of a nude, unidentified, white male was recovered from Long Island Sound, off the shore of Darien, Conn.

The man had been murdered. He had been struck on the head five times with a blunt instrument, causing a skull fracture. There were three bullet wounds, believed caused by a .32- or .38-caliber weapon, in the deceased's chest. Three defects in the skin of the back indicated the site of exit of the bullets, no specimen of which could be obtained.

Two I-beams, 32 inches in length, and a 6-inch jaw milling machine vise, totaling 69 pounds in weight, were attached by baling wire to the body which, medical authorities estimated, was in the water 4 or 5 days, and not more than 1 week.

The dead man is described as follows:

Age: Approximately 30 to 40 years.

Height: 6 feet, 2 inches.

Weight: 160 to 170 pounds.

Hair: Black.

Eyes: Color not known.

Race: White.

Nationality: Not known.

Scars: None.

Size of shoe would be 8½, A width.






Any person having information leading to the identification of this unknown dead man should transmit it to Chief of Police Edward Mugavero, Darien, Conn., reference case No. 20087.



Unknown dead.



I-beams and vise used to weight victim's body.

Name UNKNOWN		F. P. Class.	
Alias		Ref.	
OUR CASE # 20087			
No.	Color WHITE	Sex MALE	
1. Right Thumb	2. R. Fore Finger	3. R. Middle Finger	4. R. Ring Finger
5. R. Little Finger			
			
			
0	17	30	25
			18

Fingerprints from victim's right hand (none obtained from left hand).

Seek Identity of Safe Blower

In the early morning hours of May 2, 1949, an unknown individual stripped the galvanized screen from an unlocked window in the office of the Standard Oil Bulk Plant at Bushnell, Fla., entered, and blew the safe.

The safe itself weighed about 500 pounds and was anchored in cement. Its front door was completely blown off and the inner steel plate was blown across the room and into a filing cabinet with such force that the cabinet was cut almost in half. Inasmuch as the safe was equipped with an inner safe which the burglar failed to open, the \$1,100 contained in the interior was not taken and the burglar, overlooking more than \$100 in an envelope, actually got only about \$15 in cash.

Deputy Sheriff Neil Keen processed the scene thoroughly for fingerprints, but was unable to develop any; however, he was able to lift a cast of the burglar's footprint. The print indicated that the thief had a fairly small but broad foot. A further check revealed the shoe size to be 7½ C or D.

Deputy Sheriff Keen's investigation led him to believe that the burglar had departed from the usual custom of using nitroglycerin in the cracks around the door. Evidence indicated that the man had knocked off the knob and inserted the explosive in the center of the safe around the pin.

The safe undoubtedly was blown at 3 o'clock in the morning. A neighbor heard an explosion at that time. Inasmuch as the blast had sufficient force to blow three panes of glass out of a window, it is believed that the sound heard was that of the safe being blown.



Footprint cast.

Known facts of the case are:

1. The method of opening the safe is unusual in the area.
2. The burglar wears a 7½ shoe and is active.
3. The burglar works alone as far as can be ascertained.
4. The burglary occurred at 3 a. m.

In the event the above facts coincide with those in the experience of other law enforcement officers indicating this burglar operated elsewhere, please transmit such information to M. H. Bowman, Sheriff, Sumter County, Bushnell, Fla. It is hoped that additional information may lead to identification and apprehension of the perpetrator.

Wanted by Calgary, Alberta, Police



The Police Department, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, holds a warrant for the arrest of Donald Winslow Henderson for the murder of Yvonne Levesque.

Henderson and Miss Levesque had lived since August 2, 1949, in a cabin at the Inglewood Auto Camp as man and wife. In answer to a call at 9:30 p. m., August 11, 1949, Miss Levesque, brutally assaulted, was found in the cabin. She died en route to the hospital.

Shortly after midnight on August 11, 1949, Henderson borrowed \$10 and an automobile from one

Ronald S. Graham. The car has been located.

Henderson is believed to be without much money. *Information has been received that he is believed to have been in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on August 14, 1949.*

Donald Winslow Henderson is described as follows:

Age: 33 years.

Height: 5 feet, 9½ inches.

Weight: 160 pounds.

Build: Good.

Complexion: Very tanned.

Hair: Black, slightly wavy.

Eyes: Brown.

If this man should be located, arrest and hold for the interested department, or advise by telephone or wire collect any information obtained to Malcolm Boyd, acting chief constable, city of Calgary Police Department, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. (Reference: Circular No. 44-B.)

Progressive Law Enforcement

Because of manpower and material shortages, the 9 years of the war and postwar period just past created great difficulties for police departments. Yet it was during this period that the police department of Newport News, Va., a seaport and shipbuilding city of 55,000 population, experienced its greatest progress.

Capt. J. M. Peach envisioned a model police department for the city as far back as 1937 when he was a member of the eleventh session of the FBI National Academy. The opportunity to put the plans he had formulated into practice was realized on January 1, 1941, when he was appointed Chief of Police of Newport News by City Manager J. C. Biggins. The city manager advised the new chief that he wanted progressive law enforcement and would give his undivided support to it.

Following this mandate, Chief Peach drew up

plans for the construction of a safety building. This building, a modern structure of brick, was completed on January 4, 1945. In marked contrast to the previous quarters of the department—the basement of an antiquated brick building—it contains ample office space, interview rooms, and adequate space for the Identification Division.

In order to provide trained leadership in the various divisions of the police department, key officers were sent to the FBI National Academy. Five men, including the chief of police, are graduates of the academy. An application for another member to attend is presently on file.

To provide training for the remainder of the police department, annual training schools are held. Instruction is given by academy graduates and special agents of the FBI.

The chief of police examines every conceivable



Men and women of the Newport News Department.

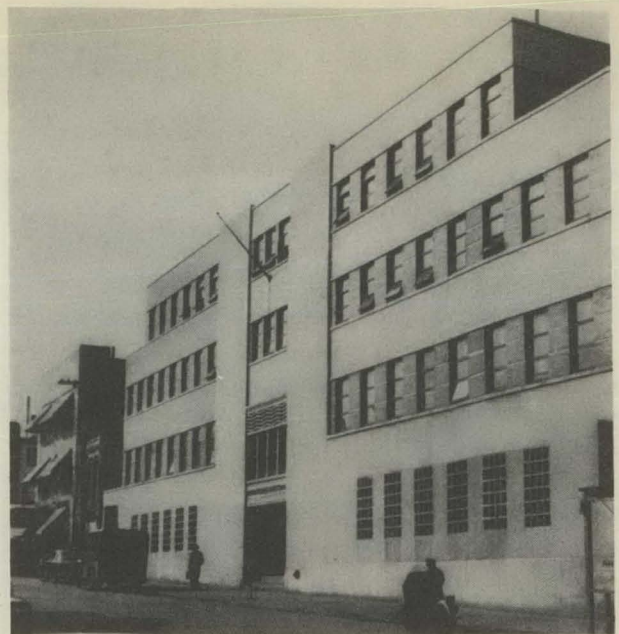


Chief Peach

type of equipment or device which would aid in effective law enforcement with the intent of utilizing it if it is found practicable. The latest radio and automotive equipment is kept at top efficiency. An officer especially trained in the work maintains the police laboratory and photographic room. Evidence requiring special treatment is forwarded to the FBI Laboratory in Washington.

The Detective Bureau is alert to utilize every scientific device in the solution of crimes. On Christmas Day, 1948, a local steamship agency was burglarized and over \$10,000 was removed from the safe. A thorough crime scene search was conducted and physical evidence obtained was carefully filed away in an exhibit cabinet. A few weeks later two men were taken into custody at Franklin, N. C. They had burglary tools, including a sledge hammer and a punch of the finest steel, in their possession. These tools, together with the evidence obtained at the scene of the Newport News burglary, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. The ensuing examination revealed that the tools in possession of the burglars had been used on the steamship agency safe.

Chief Peach believes that devotion to duty, proper techniques, and constant effort are essentials of effective law enforcement. On the occasion of the last annual police school graduation he paid



New Headquarters

tribute to the men under his command whose efforts had served to prevent the commission of crime. He said that one of the safe crackers in the shipping agency case had told of attempting to commit burglary on several occasions and of being thwarted because a police patrol had come along in each instance just as he was about to commit the act.

The support of the city fathers and the public is essential if a law enforcement agency is to be provided with necessary personnel and equipment.

Chief of Police Peach submits a detailed annual report to the city manager which graphically portrays the duties performed by the department. A friendly press carries almost daily news stories reflecting the good work of the police. On one occasion a Sunday edition carried a pictorial review of the department in action.

Public pride in the accomplishments of the department is reflected in the support given when the agency's annual budget request is submitted. The personnel is among the highest paid in the State of Virginia, and, while the department presently has a retirement plan, City Manager Biggins is now active in formulating a retirement plan which will provide for earlier and more attractive retirement pay.

It is the opinion of Chief Peach that, if rapid progress can be made in scientific law enforcement during the most difficult period in a generation, bright days are ahead for law enforcement.

Arizona Murder

At 7 o'clock on the evening of April 7, 1949, an automobile swerved into an auto court and filling station at Kingman, Ariz. Two men stepped from the car. There was the sound of a shot. One of the men slumped to the ground, dying. The second man jumped into the automobile and drove away at high speed.

The murder occurred just off Highway 66, known as the Main Street of America, and the news spread quickly. The Mohave County sheriff's office, the only law enforcement agency in Kingman, was notified by telephone. Sheriff Frank Porter and his staff began a prompt investigation.

The dead man was identified as Glen Yarbrough, a 34-year-old veteran, who, it later was found, was returning to his home in Corcoran, Calif., after visiting his mother in Rule, Tex. It was immediately ascertained that the dead man's automobile had been wrecked in a collision, only a few minutes after the fatal shooting, approximately one-half mile east of the auto court where the murder had occurred. Several persons had talked with the driver of the car who walked to a nearby cafe ostensibly to report the accident to the Sheriff's Office, but who disappeared.

Within a few minutes officers of the Sheriff's Office and of the Arizona Highway Patrol were searching for the murderer. They were confronted by numerous handicaps. Darkness settled down. Descriptions of the suspect by witnesses, and directions in which he was believed to have gone, conflicted. It was soon ascertained that the murderer had fled to the rear of the cafe from which a barren, rocky hillside sloped down to the main double-track line of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Blocks were set up on every road leading out of Kingman. Arrangements were made to search every train out of Kingman in either direction. Every person observed on the highways was questioned. Road blocks were maintained for 4 days, not only in the immediate vicinity of Kingman, but all the way across northern Arizona, into New Mexico on the east, and into Nevada and California on the west. Sheriff's offices, local police, highway patrolmen, and railroad police cooperated to the fullest extent.

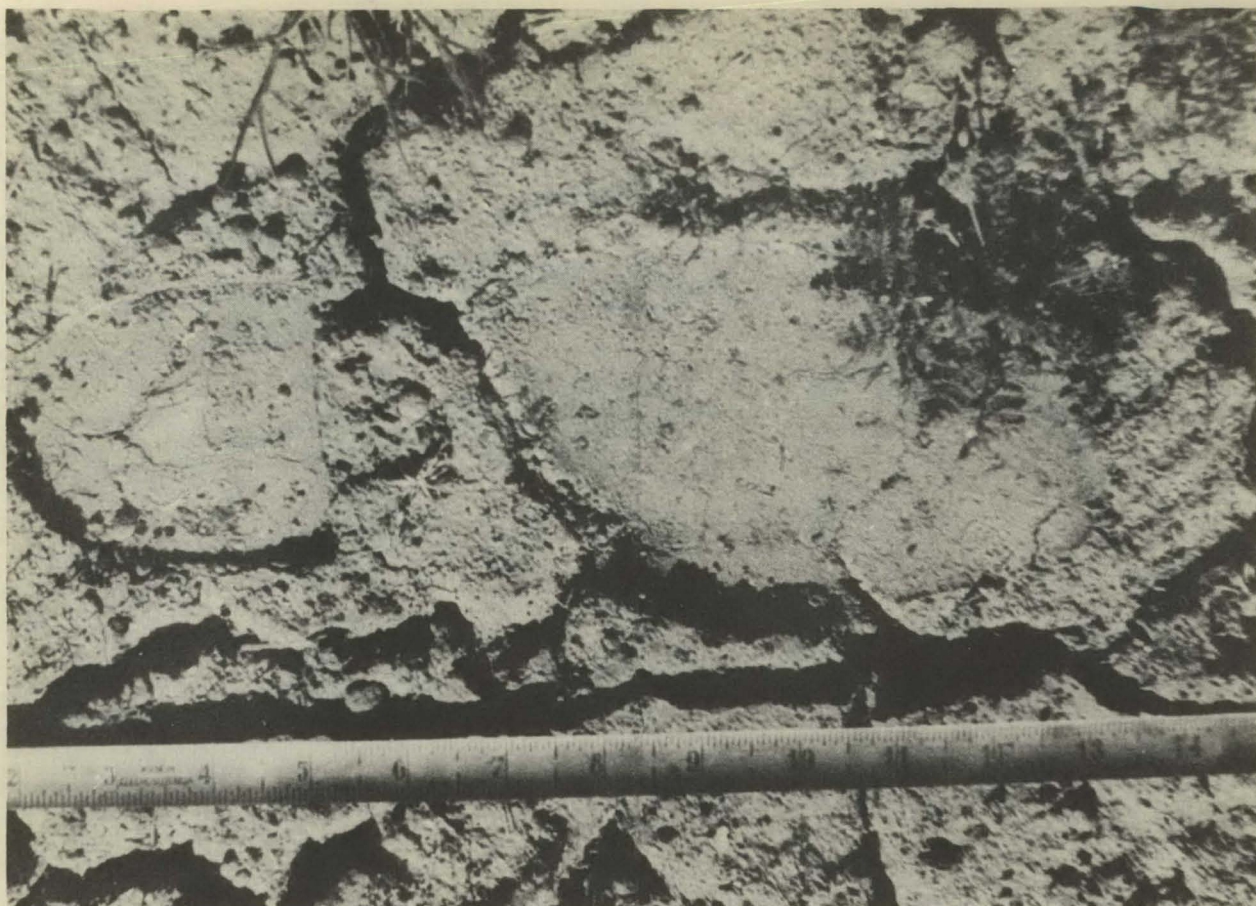


Subject's heel.

The first descriptions conflicted. One witness said the subject was white, 6 feet tall, slender, blond, 20 to 25, and that he wore light tan trousers, light green shirt and a dark brown suede jacket. Another said the man was 5 feet, 2 inches in height, white, and wore dark trousers. This complicated the search.

On the night of the murder, darkness and the isolated rocky terrain made foot search unfeasible. A constant road patrol was maintained, however, and every person observed was scrutinized carefully. Many were questioned.

It was surmised that a hitchhiker was the killer, inasmuch as the victim who had been traveling alone made a practice of picking up hitchhikers. By noon more than 35 hitchhikers had been questioned in Kingman alone and many were interrogated throughout the four-State area. One man was arrested at Modesto, Calif., one at Phoenix and another at Williams, Ariz. All were released after telephone calls. Sheriff Porter personally interviewed a hitchhiker at Flagstaff as did one of his deputies at Holbrook before the suspects were released. An alert highway patrolman at Gallup, N. Mex., arrested a hitchhiker who fitted the description of the subject both in appearance



Photograph of footprint.

and clothing. A deputy sheriff from Kingman, accompanied by a witness who had observed and talked with the murderer at the scene of the collision, went to Gallup. When the witness saw the suspect in custody at Gallup he positively identified the man as the murderer. The suspect's answers to the deputy's questions also led the latter to believe the wanted man had been found. Investigation, however, confirmed the suspect's story and revealed a foolproof alibi.

At approximately 4:30 a. m. following the shooting, Deputy Sheriff George Lewis, proceeding toward Kingman near the scene of the collision, stopped an individual who was walking along the highway. The man was 5 feet 11 inches tall. He was slender, weighed only 134 pounds, and gave his age as 23. His hair, however, was not blond but was dark brown and kinky. Instead of tan trousers he wore dark blue levis, a white shirt instead of a green one, a tan leather jacket rather than a dark brown suede one. Despite the discrepancies, the deputy took the man, who gave his name as William Edward Thorn, to one of the wit-

nesses who had seen and talked to the murderer. The witness said Thorn was not the wanted man. Thorn was released.

The search was continued. One hitchhiker, advising that he had been stopped and questioned six different times by different officers, requested permission to sit in the sheriff's office where he would be free from suspicion. He remained there all day.

At approximately 8:30 in the morning, Sheriff Porter was advised that the witness who definitely stated the man arrested by Deputy Lewis was not the man involved in the collision, had come to the conclusion that he might have been mistaken and that it might be possible that the man was the murderer. Sheriff Porter promptly sent out orders for the man to be picked up.

The suspect was soon located and brought in. He was questioned briefly and declared he had hitchhiked a ride on an oil tanker truck from Phoenix to within 2 miles from where he had been picked up. He said he had walked to the spot where he was apprehended. This story was open

to question. Sheriff Porter knew that no oil tanker traveled from Phoenix to Kingman. In addition he and the undersheriff had been along the highway less than 5 minutes before the arrest and had seen no one walking. Consequently, the suspect was detained.

Shortly after daylight on the morning following the killing, a search of the area in which the suspect had disappeared was conducted on horseback. Tracks were located and followed. A disturbed bit of earth was noted in a low, sandy place. Digging in the spot brought to light a .38-caliber revolver. One clear footprint was found in the moist soil near the weapon.

The surface area in the vicinity is largely volcanic rock which, in such an arid region, would not normally reflect distinct footprints. Inasmuch as the revolver was buried in one of the very few spots of soil in the area, and since there had been rainfall in the preceding 24 hours, the clear impression was a rare piece of evidence.

Sheriff Porter carefully photographed the footprint and made a plaster-cast impression of it. He next removed the shoes from the suspect lodged in the county jail. A casual examination revealed similarities between the left shoe of the suspect and the footprint discovered at the spot where the gun was buried.

After processing the death car for latent fingerprints, Sheriff Porter submitted the revolver found in the sand, the photographs and plaster cast of the footprint, the two slugs from the body of the deceased, the two empty cartridge cases from the revolver, the shoes of the suspect, and the fingerprints of both suspect and victim to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The suspect, who had been wandering about at 4:30 in the morning, and who obviously had no visible means of support, was charged with vagrancy. He was sentenced, on a plea of guilty, to 30 days in jail. He was not questioned about the murder but was detained to serve the 30-day sentence while the investigation was continued.

The FBI Laboratory report justified Sheriff Porter's suspicions. The Sheriff was advised that the two bullets which had killed Yarbrough had been fired from the .38-caliber revolver which was recovered. As a result of scientific examination, laboratory experts concluded that the plaster-cast impression of the footprint had been made by the left shoe of the suspect. While some of the latent fingerprints on the automobile had been iden-



Ballistics Comparison.

tified as those of the dead man, none were identified as those of the suspect. Furthermore, the FBI Identification Division reported a fingerprint comparison revealed that suspect William Edward Thorn was in reality Ivan Leroy Miles who had a long criminal record and who had served two prison terms for forgery.

At this point, certain of his ground, Sheriff Porter began to question Miles.

It was April 30, 1949, 3 weeks after the murder.

The suspect first began to repeat the story he had given at the time of his arrest, but after a very brief period of questioning he admitted that he was the murderer. He wrote a long statement in his own handwriting setting forth in detail circumstances concerning the killing. Miles admitted that he had stolen the revolver during the burglary of a house at Winslow, Ariz., and that Yarbrough had picked him up near Flagstaff, Ariz., and given him a ride to Kingman. He said he had killed Yarbrough when the latter resisted his attempt to take the car at gun point.

In the course of the interview, Miles said, "When you let me sit there in jail for 3 weeks without questioning me about the killing, treating me nicely, not mistreating me or trying to get rough with me in any way, and had taken my shoes and clothes from me, I knew there was no use denying the facts to you. I knew that you were waiting until you definitely had the goods on me to talk to me and there was no use trying to fool you because you were going about the investigation scientifically."

Subject Miles entered a plea of guilty to a charge of murder in the Mohave County superior court and on May 23, 1949, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



At first glance this pattern appears to have three separate loop formations. It will be noted, however, that all possible loop formations on the right side of the pattern are spoiled by appendages which strike at right angles between the shoulders.

In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a whorl of the double-loop type. In those files where it is necessary to file by the type of whorl, a reference search would be conducted as an accidental whorl.