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FBI

Law Enforcement

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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, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

We may expect that the Communist Party will rise to new heights of vilification of law enforcement and the American judicial processes in the days ahead as more and more of their leaders are brought to trial on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence.

The technique will not be new--only accelerated.

American law enforcement and particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been the targets for Communist abuse for many years. The smear campaign, the fabrication of false charges, the intentional distortion of fact--the "big lie"--have been part and parcel of Communist procedure against any individual or agency which threatens to expose the Party's perfidy or hinder its advancement toward the goal of revolution.

We have seen witnesses for the prosecution in the trials of Communist leaders maligned and castigated by the Communist press--not merely because they were assisting law enforcement but because they were looked on as traitors to the Communist cause.

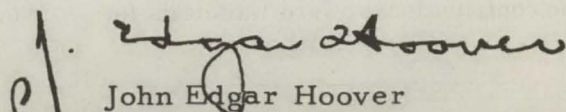
Time and again we have seen the Party seize on some sectional issue or local incident in an effort to embarrass and bring disrepute on some law enforcement agency.

This is the Communist technique--carefully planned and executed by experienced and trained experts in the science of agitation.

In the case of any individual who violates the law, whether he is a bank robber, kidnaper, a common thief or a fanatical conspirator--the duty of law enforcement is the same. The violation will be investigated, the facts turned over to those responsible for prosecution and the law violator will be made to stand trial for his lawlessness.

Violations of law by Communist conspirators are the same as any other type of criminal activity in the eyes of law enforcement. The responsibilities which the American people have entrusted to law enforcement demand that we go about this task in a businesslike and efficient manner without emotion or prejudice. If we do this, the Communist can have no opportunity for legitimate criticism. And that is how we intend to do it.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

The American Legion

"For God and Country"

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come Greetings:

Whereas, Director J. Edgar Hoover and all of the men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who have labored and continue to labor so successfully on the front line of the incessant battle to keep the United States of America forever vigilant and forever free,

Now therefore be it resolved, that The American Legion, Department of New York, at its Thirty-third Annual Convention held in New York City, August 10, 1951, orders that a copy of this Resolution be presented to Director J. Edgar Hoover, as tangible evidence of our appreciation of the unselfish and patriotic contributions toward the ideals we stand for.

Maurice Stember
Department Adjutant

Joseph P. Hawn
Department Commander

Legion Honors FBI Director

The thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Legion, Department of New York, on August 10, 1951, ordered that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover be presented with a copy of the Legion resolution expressing appreciation for unselfish and patriotic contributions toward the ideals for

which the Legion stands. Presentation was made by Mr. Maurice Stember, Adjutant, Department of New York, and accepted in Mr. Hoover's absence by Mr. Edward Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Fugitive Felon Act Aids Law Enforcement

Assault Case

In April 1948, swarthy, dark-haired Morris Guralnick was apprehended for the alleged stabbing of a girl who had rejected his attentions. The 5-foot, 4-inch concessionaire resisted arrest. In the course of the struggle, Guralnick used his teeth, biting off one of the fingers of a police officer.

On July 11, 1948, while he was awaiting trial in connection with the stabbing charge, Guralnick and four other inmates of the Kingston, N. Y., jail assaulted two jailers with broken plumbing pipes and escaped.

A Federal complaint charging unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of aggravated assault was issued when it became apparent that Guralnick had fled the State of New York.

Guralnick, sought as one of the FBI's 10 most wanted, was apprehended on December 15, 1950, by an FBI agent and a local officer in a Madison, Wis., clothing store. A plate glass window was broken as the fugitive fought to resist arrest.

Guralnick was returned to Ulster County, N. Y. The Federal complaint was dismissed in favor of prosecutive action by the State of New York. Authorities were enabled to take this action under the provisions of the Fugitive Felon Act. Under this act, the FBI may render a cooperative service to law enforcement.

Prior to passage of the act, a State line was no barrier to a fugitive, but it was a distinct and effective block to the law enforcement officer who sought him.

Act Defined

Exactly what is the Fugitive Felon Act? It is a law passed by Congress during the gang era of the early thirties. This law made it a Federal offense for a person to flee from one State to another to avoid prosecution or to avoid giving testimony in certain criminal cases. The statute has been amended twice since the original law was enacted on May 18, 1934. The amendment of August 2,

1946, broadened the law to cover individuals who flee interstate to avoid custody or confinement after conviction for one or more of the crimes named in the statute.

The act may be invoked when a person flees from one State to another to avoid prosecution for committing or attempting to commit, or to avoid custody or confinement after conviction, for any of the following eight major crimes: murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, and extortion accompanied by threats of violence. Flight to avoid giving testimony in a criminal case in which an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary is charged, is also made unlawful by a provision of the act.

Apprehensions

An increasing number of fugitives have been located annually by the FBI for local authorities under this law since its enactment. The 570 fugitive apprehensions in this category during the 1951 fiscal year exceeded the previous record high of 444 recorded in 1950. Eight of those apprehended in 1951 were charged with fleeing to avoid giving testimony, 129 to avoid confinement after conviction, and 433 to avoid prosecution.

The facilities of the FBI for the apprehension of fugitives and returning of essential witnesses are available to all local law enforcement agencies. However, no action can be taken or request complied with unless the necessary jurisdictional facts are present. When it has been ascertained that such facts do exist, the Federal Bureau of Investigation offers its fullest cooperation to the agency requesting assistance under the act.

Some Questions

The Fugitive Felon Act raises questions in the minds of many newly elected or appointed officers. Among the numerous queries regarding it are the following:

1. What is the primary purpose of this act?

To aid the States in bringing to justice those violators whose apprehension by local authorities is made difficult by boundary limitations and witnesses who deliberately attempt to avoid testifying in certain criminal proceedings.

2. What actually constitutes violations of the Fugitive Felon Act?

Such violations are defined in Title 18, U. S. Code, section 1073 (formerly sec. 408e, Title 18, U. S. C.), effective September 1, 1948. Violations occurring prior to September 1, 1948, should be considered under the former code section. Section 1073 provides: "Whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, under the laws of the place from which he flees, for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing offenses as they are defined either at common law or by the laws of the place from which the fugitive flees, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary is charged, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. Violations of this section may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed or in which the person was held in custody or confinement."

3. Does the act supersede the individual State's extradition machinery?

No. It is not the purpose of this statute to supersede State rendition procedures when interstate rendition can be accomplished without the assistance of the Federal Government.

4. When the FBI arrests a fugitive under this act, is Federal removal procedure invoked in returning the wanted man?

Seldom. Immediately after an arrest has been made, the State authorities are notified and requested to institute extradition proceedings.

5. May any police agency request the aid of the FBI in seeking a fugitive who has crossed the State line?

Yes.

6. Suppose a man serving a sentence for one of the specified crimes escapes. Can the aid of

the FBI be enlisted under the Fugitive Felon Act?

Yes, if he flees from the State where he was confined.

7. Under what circumstances will the FBI take action in locating a fugitive under this act after such assistance has been requested?

It is the policy under the Fugitive Felon Act to conduct no investigation unless four situations are present:

(a) Facts which indicate with reasonable certainty that the fugitive moved or traveled in interstate commerce.

(b) That State process is outstanding for one of the specified crimes in the case of flight to avoid prosecution; or, that a State criminal proceeding charging the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary has been instituted, in the case of flight to avoid giving testimony and the witness was under subpoena prior to such flight; or, in the case of flight to avoid custody or confinement, that the fugitive was under sentence after conviction for one of the named crimes.

(c) A definite statement by the State or local prosecutor that the fugitive will be removed to that district for prosecution when apprehended, or, in the case of an escapee, that he will be reconfined.

(d) The United States attorney has approved the issuance of a Federal warrant.

Conclusion

The fugitive felon of today may escape justice for a brief while. But his frontier is narrowed—his range restricted. Local and Federal law enforcement officers working together with smooth precision, are proving that yesterday's safety in distance and State lines is no longer an advantage which the felon can enjoy.

★ ★ ★

RAYS USED

Infrared and ultraviolet light is used by the FBI Laboratory to search for stains made by body fluids. Chemical examinations show the kind of body fluid which caused the stain.

Obliterated and altered writing can be examined by the FBI Laboratory. Chemical treatment and the use of infrared and ultraviolet photography make it possible to detect additions and prepare a photographic copy of the document as it was originally prepared.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Introduction

Paper may furnish valuable investigative leads in many types of cases involving questioned documents. This is particularly true in extortion cases, kidnappings, certain types of check cases, and bank robberies in which a robber uses a demand note. The leads suggested by the paper, however, can be equally important in other types of cases and law enforcement officers should bear in mind the significance which a fragment of paper may have as evidence. For example, a paper match found in a stolen automobile can be identified with a book of matches found on a suspect who might otherwise successfully deny any connection with the stolen car.

Match Identification

This type of identification, illustrated in figure 1, would be equally important in any other type of case, a burglary for instance, in which a match is found at the scene of the crime. The purpose of the FBI Laboratory examination in such a case is the actual matching of the torn ends of the paper match to determine whether the match was removed from the pack obtained as evidence.

This type of identification is also applicable to anonymous threatening letters and similar cases.

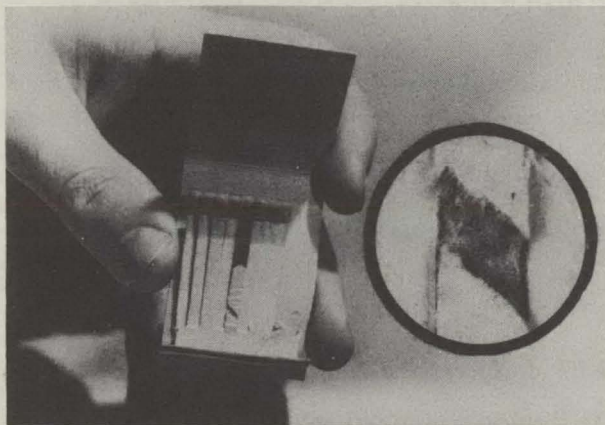


Figure 1.

The Physical Examination of Paper Evidence

Figure 2 shows how the torn edge of a sheet of paper was matched with the stub left in a tablet, supplying evidence as to the source of the page which had been removed by tearing.

This kind of identification is positive in nature and can be demonstrated easily to the court and jury. In the same manner, checks may be identified with a checkbook from which they were torn. A piece of cellophane tape may be identified with the roll from which it was taken by the actual matching of the torn edges.

Origin

Threatening and anonymous letters involving extortion and kidnapping, frequently give rise to questions regarding the origin of the paper on which they were prepared. In such cases there are a number of considerations which the investigating officer should bear in mind.

Watermarks

One of the most common characteristics of stationery is the watermark. Watermarks are registered with the United States Patent Office by paper manufacturers and by business concerns which identify their products in this manner. Water-

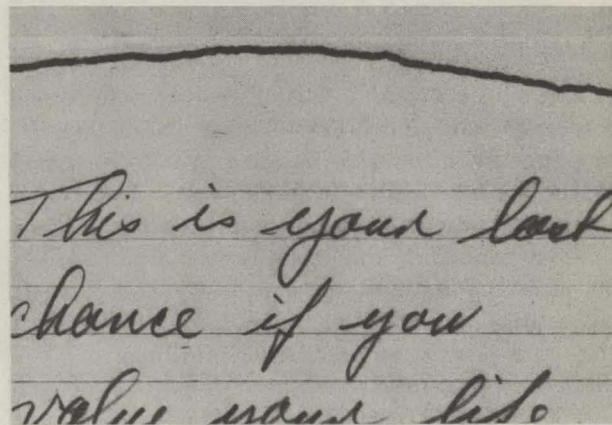


Figure 2.

marks thus afford excellent possibilities for tracing the source of paper.

In a recent case a threatening letter received by a victim was referred to the FBI Laboratory. The paper was found to bear a fragmentary watermark. By reference to the standard file of watermarks maintained in the FBI Laboratory, it was possible to identify the fragmentary watermark as that used exclusively by the insurance company for which the victim worked. With the number of possible suspects thus limited, the writer of the threatening letter was soon identified.

Watermarks may also afford a means of determining the date of manufacture of certain paper. Some watermarks, such as those appearing on the post office envelope with the embossed stamp, have the date incorporated in the design.

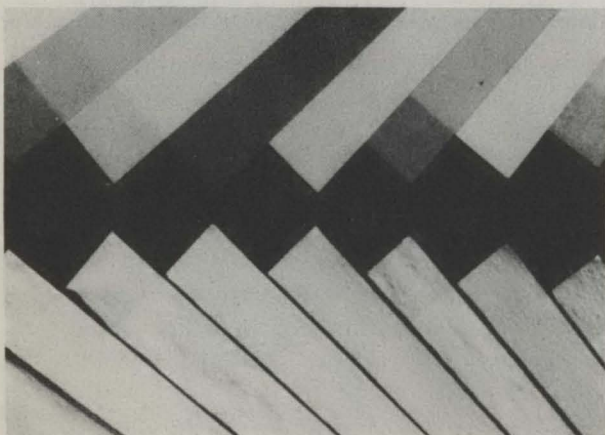


Figure 3.

Other watermarks are changed from time to time by the owners for various reasons, thus presenting opportunities to fix the dates between which a specimen of paper was distributed.

Physical Characteristics

It is the practice in the FBI Laboratory to record the dimensions and other physical characteristics of paper in those cases in which a determination of the source is, or may become, of importance. Length and width are measured to the nearest 1/100 of an inch. Thickness is measured to 1/10,000 of an inch. Characteristics as to texture, finish, color, lines, etc., are all noted. On the basis of this data it may be possible to eliminate a given tablet as the source of a sheet of paper. If, on the other hand, the two match exactly in all the noted aspects, strong circumstantial evidence is

provided to show that they came from the same source.

Additional examination of paper may reveal characteristics illustrated by figure 3. The lower portion of this illustration depicts seven samples of white bond paper as they appear in ordinary daylight. The upper portion of the illustration shows the same seven pieces of paper as they appear under ultra-violet light. The differences in appearance are caused by the fluorescent qualities characteristic of the various paper specimens.

Bank Robbery Note

Figure 4 illustrates two means by which a bank robbery note was identified with paper found in the possession of a suspect. The irregularly cut

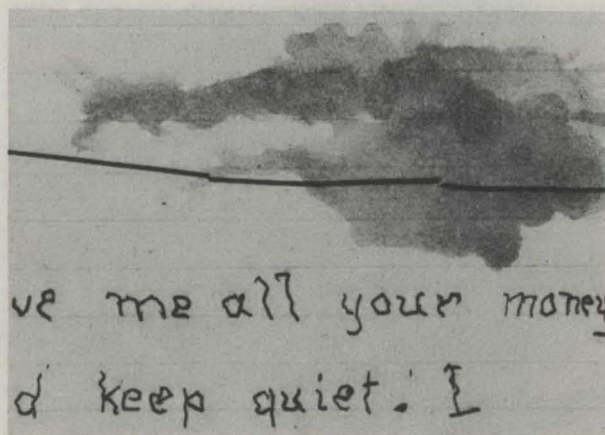


Figure 4.

edges of the paper and the pattern outline of the stain matched perfectly, evidencing that the two pieces of paper had originally been one.

Knife Cuts

Defects on the cutting edge of a paper knife leave tell-tale marks on the edge of the paper. In most instances these characteristic marks must be examined with side lighting in order to be seen. In figure 5 the knife marks transmitted to the edges of paper used in the printing of four obscene books are matched with a resultant showing that the paper stock for all the books was originally cut with the same knife.

FBI Laboratory

As in most examinations of physical evidence, it is important that the investigating officer know

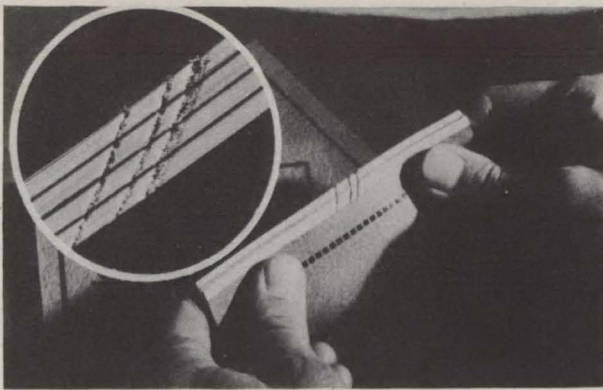


Figure 5.

what to look for and preserve and, secondly, to know what to ask of the laboratory examiner. As in all other matters, the FBI Laboratory stands ready to be of whatever assistance it can in the types of examinations briefly outlined in this article.

Conclusion

This article is presented as a reminder of the possible investigative leads which the law enforcement officer should consider when crime scene searches produce evidence in the form of paper. This type of evidence can be of valuable assistance to the investigator in solving his cases.



MINUTE EVIDENCE

If you want to know what it is, the FBI Laboratory may be able to help by burning a small piece of the unknown substance in the electric arc of a spectrograph. When chemical elements are burned in this manner they give off characteristic lines in the spectrum of light. The spectrograph photographs these lines and from a study of the photograph a scientist can identify the elements which are present. When the composition of the substance has been determined in this way the quantity of each element present can be estimated by the intensity of the lines in the spectrum. Once identified, the substance can be compared with known material. This is frequently done in "hit and run" cases where a small fleck of paint found on the body or clothing of the victim is identified as automobile paint and then compared with a sample of known paint taken from the automobile driven by the person suspected of committing the offense.

Tell-tale Hand

Three Philadelphia, Pa., police officers noted a man whom they believed to be a numbers writer receiving something which they presumed to be money from numerous persons. Immediately after each acceptance this suspect appeared to make notations on something in his hand.

Knowing that the man had the reputation of being a numbers writer, and feeling that perhaps he was making notations of numbers on small slips of paper concealed in his hand, the officers surveilled the suspect briefly, then took him into custody. To their surprise they found that his left hand contained no slips of paper. It did, however, contain evidence. Inked across the suspect's palm was a series of numbers written with a ballpoint pen.

The alert officers, realizing that a mere motion of the subject's hand would smudge or destroy their evidence, took him to headquarters where the tale-telling hand was promptly photographed.

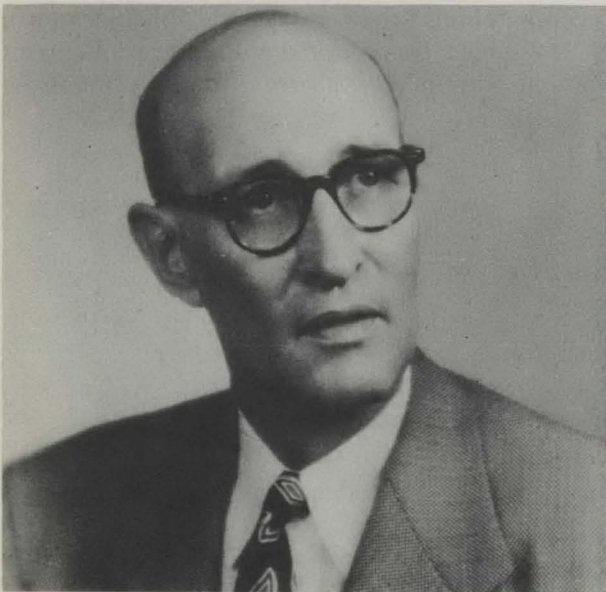
The subject was charged with setting up, maintaining, aiding, and abetting an illegal lottery.



Evidence in hand.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

James Christensen, who was appointed superintendent of the Illinois State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation on December 20, 1950, was born at Dwight, Ill., on October 18, 1899. The new superintendent entered the field of law enforcement in 1925 when he was appointed special policeman and deputy sheriff and member of the fire department at Dwight, Ill., in which capacities he served until 1929 when he was employed at the Illinois State Prison at Pontiac, Ill., as a guard. It was at this time that he began work in fingerprinting and photography.



Superintendent James Christensen.

Mr. Christensen was employed by the Illinois State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation at Springfield, Ill., in 1931. His duties included fingerprinting, photography, photostating, criminal identification, and investigations. In 1935 he became head of the McLean County Bureau of Criminal Identification at Bloomington, Ill., and served in this capacity until 1942 when he was appointed Chief of Plant Protection, War Department, Lincoln Ordnance Depot,

Christensen

Heads Illinois

State Bureau

Springfield, Ill. He was responsible for the protection of the entire plant at this installation.

In 1943 Mr. Christensen was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. He was in charge of the operating functions of the Bureau and served in the capacity of assistant until December 1950, when he assumed the duties of superintendent.

Superintendent Christensen has had wide experience in the field of law enforcement work and enjoys the confidence of law enforcement officials throughout the State of Illinois. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association for Identification and is recognized throughout the State of Illinois as a leader in the field of law enforcement.

In his leisure hours Mr. Christensen is a bowling enthusiast. On November 25, 1949, at the "Bowl," Springfield, Ill., he bowled the first perfect game of 300 in league play ever rolled on the "Bowl" alleys. This perfect game was also the first one bowled in the city of Springfield since 1940.



Topeka Police Chief

Roy D. Kerr, appointed chief of police at Topeka, Kans., on May 9, 1951, accepted Topeka's highest police post with the challenge of the job uppermost in his mind. Since beginning his duties in Topeka, Chief Kerr has inaugurated a police training school which is in keeping with his statement, "I believe in training. Police work is a profession and I intend to set up an extensive course in training, using FBI instructors and other qualified law enforcement officers."

Born May 21, 1897, in Tucson, Ariz., Roy Kerr graduated from high school at Lordsburg, N. Mex.,



Chief Roy D. Kerr.

and attended New Mexico A. and M. College and New Mexico State Teachers College.

Entering police work at 19 years of age, Kerr served as a deputy sheriff of Grant County, N. Mex. He has since served as undersheriff and sheriff of Hidalgo County, N. Mex.; deputy sheriff at El Paso, Tex.; and as chief of police at Silver City, N. Mex. Recently he has been employed as inspector for the General Services Administration, Denver, Colo., and also has served as a special investigator for a committee of the United States Senate.

Chief Kerr is a graduate of the Nineteenth Session of the FBI National Academy. He was president of the FBI National Academy Associates of West Texas and New Mexico from 1946 to 1950, president of the New Mexico Sheriffs and Police Association in 1948 and 1949, and executive director of that association in 1949 and 1950.

Roy Kerr is aware of the necessity of wholehearted support and cooperation of the citizens, public officials, and the press in building a better department, toward which he is directing all of his efforts. He has taken steps toward integrating the police record system, and is increasing the budget and personnel of the identification bureau. Insofar as is consistent with budgetary requirements, new personnel is being added to the force and new equipment is being acquired.

Chief Kerr, in support of his request for additional funds essential to the efficient operation of his department, has utilized the invaluable experience gained over a period of more than 20 years in police work, together with statistics on crime and population.

The chief is a veteran of World War I. He and Mrs. Kerr have three children.

Fullerton Chief Retires

After almost 25 years of service in the Fullerton, Calif., Police Department, Chief of Police John C. Gregory retired on July 1, 1951.

Chief Gregory was appointed to the Fullerton Police Department as a patrolman on October 1, 1926. Fourteen months later, on December 1, 1927, he was elevated to the rank of desk sergeant. On December 12, 1938, he was appointed as Fullerton's first captain of police and on April 17, 1940, was named chief of police by the city council, in which position he served until his retirement. Chief Gregory is the first chief of police to participate in the Fullerton retirement system which was instituted in 1946.



Former Chief of Police John C. Gregory.

In the course of his tenure of office Chief Gregory has seen the establishment in the Fullerton Department of a Bureau of Identification, a Detective Bureau, a modern and complete record system, and a record exchange system with the State of California, Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification, and the Identification Division of the FBI, Washington, D. C.

A modern and progressive officer, Chief Gregory has designated officers of his department to attend police schools conducted in Orange County. Officers are required to be properly schooled in all phases of police work, including note taking, report writing, mechanics of arrest, defensive tactics, firearms, traffic and communications, and public relations. His efforts to choose the proper type of officer, have enabled him to maintain a reliable and resourceful department, and to advance with the times and necessities of the community.

(Continued on page 18)



Navajo Indian Tribal Police Training School

Attendance

During the week of April 23, 1951, a training school was conducted at Fort Defiance, Ariz., by agents of the Phoenix office of the FBI for the benefit of the Navajo Indian Tribal Police on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The school was conducted in the Navajo Tribal Courtroom at Fort Defiance and was under the sponsorship of Lorenzo Shirley, Criminal Investigator for the Navajo police. Although designated as criminal investigator, Mr. Shirley, in general police parlance, would be called the chief of police. The school was attended by 12 Navajo policemen employed by the Federal Government and 12 Navajo policemen and 1 policewoman employed by the Navajo Tribal Council, all of whom are under the jurisdiction of Mr. Shirley. Also attending the school was the judge of the Navajo Tribal Court, Luther C. Cells, and his two associate judges, Jim Shirley and Sam Jim.

Curricula

The school consisted of instruction in matters relating to protection of crime scene areas during an investigation; plaster casting; collection, identification and preservation of physical evidence; searching of crime scenes; defensive tactics; fin-



Navajo Patrolmen George Ashley and Harry Manuelito demonstrating defensive tactics with the aid of an FBI instructor.

gerprint matters; arrest problems; and jurisdictional matters.

For the benefit of those officers in the class who were unable to use the English language, the instructors' comments were translated into Navajo.

This training school was the first ever conducted for the Navajo police.

One of the participants of the class, Mrs. Alyce Tolino, policewoman employed in the Navajo service, also attended the zone fingerprinting school conducted by the FBI at Prescott, Ariz., during the week of May 7, 1951. She is now in the process of installing a fingerprint filing system for the Navajo police at Fort Defiance. Mrs. Tolino's official title is that of administrative assistant to Mr. Shirley.



Lorenzo Shirley, Criminal Investigator for the Navajo Police, with several members of the training class.

Jurisdiction

The Navajo officers have police jurisdiction in the entire Navajo Reservation, which extends into the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado. The principal headquarters are at Fort Defiance. Substations of the Navajo Police are located at Shiprock, N. Mex. and at Tuba City, Ariz. Resident policemen maintain headquarters in various towns throughout the reservation which extends over approximately 40,000 square miles.

IDENTIFICATION

In the July, August, and September, 1951 issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, there were published articles entitled, respectively, "Delta Location in Fingerprint Classification," "Core Location in Fingerprint Classification," and "Ridge Counting in Fingerprint Classification."

The arch group of fingerprint patterns includes the plain arch and the tented arch. As is the case in identifying other basic patterns, uniformity in classification of arches can be achieved only through the application of uniform standards and procedures.

Plain Arch

The plain arch type of pattern is distinguished from other types of patterns by its arching formation of ridges. In plain arches the ridges enter on one side of the impression and flow or tend to flow out the other side with a rise or wave in the center, as illustrated in figures 1 and 2.



Figure 1.

Arch Patterns in Fingerprint Classification

It will be noted there may be various ridge formations such as ending ridges, bifurcations, dots, and islands present in the plain arch but they all tend to follow the general ridge contour. In other words, they enter on one side of the impression, making a rise or wave in the center and flow or tend to flow out the other side.



Figure 2.

Tented Arches

Tented arches often appear to be similar to plain arch or loop type patterns. The classifier must, therefore, examine each pattern with utmost care in order to make the correct interpretation. The tented arch, in addition to possessing plain arch ridges, also has near the center of the impression, one or more of the following types of ridge formations: (1) the type in which ridges at the center form a definite angle; (2) the type in which one or more ridges at the center form an upthrust (an upthrust is an ending ridge of any length rising at a sufficient degree from the horizontal plane); and, (3) those approaching the loop type, possessing two of the basic characteristics or essentials of the loop but lacking the third. These are described in detail below:



Figure 3.

Angular Formation

A tented arch may be comprised of an angular formation formed near the center of the impression by the abutting of at least two ridges at an angle of 90° or less (fig. 3). Inasmuch as bifurcating ridges in a plain arch may occasionally present a problem to the classifier, caution must be used to determine whether there is a complete or definite change of direction of flow at the point of abutment.



Figure 4.

Upthrust

The tented arch possessing an upthrust is the most common of the tented arch formations (fig. 4). There should be little difficulty in recognizing this pattern, as it is formed by the marked deviation of one or more ridges from the general ridge contour of the plain arch ridges underneath. Such an upthrusting ridge must meet two requirements: (1) it must rise at an angle of at least 45° from the horizontal plane, and (2) it must be an ending ridge with a space between the ending ridge and the ridge immediately below it. This requirement is not necessary in the case of a short upthrust or spike which tends to be perpendicular to the general ridge formation (fig. 5).



Figure 5.

Loop Type Arch

The tented arch consisting of a formation which possesses two of the three requisites of a loop type pattern is often confused with the plain arch type and loop type of patterns (fig. 6). The three requisites or characteristics of the loop type pattern are: (1) a delta, (2) a sufficient recurve, and (3) a ridge count across a recurving or looping ridge. Any combination of two of these three requirements may be considered as forming a tented arch. Little difficulty should be had in interpreting such patterns as tented arches, since they are formed by the combination of (1) a delta and (2) a sufficient recurve (lacking the third requirement of a loop, which is a ridge count across a looping ridge).

Insufficient Recurve

The tented arch formation lacking a sufficient recurve presents a problem to fingerprint classifiers. This type of tented arch pattern must be analyzed on the basis that it is desired to incorporate within the tented arch group all such patterns approximating a loop, even though a sufficient recurve is lacking. Thus it is necessary when interpreting a pattern consisting of two ending ridges and a delta formation, but lacking a sufficient recurve, to avoid confusing the ridge count of the tented arch with the ridge count of the loop (fig. 7). Counting the ridges of a tented arch pattern is only a method used to facilitate the classification of tented arches and to aid in incorporating all



Figure 6.

possible patterns within the tented arch group, and has no connection whatever with a loop. The ridge count referred to in the tented arch, possessing ending ridges and delta, is obtained by imagining that the ending ridges are joined by a recurve, only for the purpose of locating the core and obtaining a ridge count. If this is understood no difficulty should be encountered by the classifier in identifying the tented arch pattern.

Referencing Necessary

The fact that arches, tented arches, and loops are often so closely related emphasizes the necessity



Figure 7.

for referencing all doubtful or questionable patterns. In the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation it is stressed that such patterns be referenced whenever the interpretation involved is questionable.

Controlling Factors

Factors which make referencing necessary may include variation of individual judgment, amount of ink used in taking impressions, amount of pressure exerted when the impressions were taken, or the presence of foreign particles imbedded between ridges.



Figure 8.



Figure 9.



Figure 11.

Questionable Patterns

Figures 8 through 12 are examples of questionable fingerprint patterns.

Figure 8 is a tented arch and would be referenced to a loop.

Figure 9 is a tented arch and is referenced to a plain arch, since varying pressure in taking the impression may change the angle of abutment on the horizontal ridge.

Figure 10 is a tented arch, since the recurve is spoiled by an appendage at a right angle, and



Figure 10.

this pattern would be referenced as a loop.

Figure 11 is a plain arch and is referenced to a tented arch since the dot is too small to be considered a delta.

Figure 12 is a loop and is referenced to a tented arch, because the appearance of an appendage on the recurve may vary with degree of pressure applied when taking the impression.

Caution

It must be kept in mind that many patterns which appear as arches or loops may, when examined closely, prove to be tented arches which should be referenced to arches or loops, as the case may be.



Figure 12.

WANTED BY THE FBI

GIACHINO ANTHONY BACCOLLA, with aliases, Jack A. Baccolla, John Baccolla, Giachino A. Bacolla, Jack Fiore, "Bo," and others

Obstruction of Justice

The left front door of the automobile stood open. Inside, a man, his left foot almost touching the ground, was slumped over—the victim of an assassin's bullet. A Detroit jeweler had been murdered in the early morning hours of May 17, 1951, as he pulled his car into the garage behind his home. The automobile keys still dangled from his right hand—mute testimony that he had been shot while alighting from the vehicle.

Giachino Anthony Baccolla, 34-year-old former professional boxer, is charged with this murder.

The murdered man in April 1951 had pleaded guilty to a violation of the Federal statute prohibiting thefts from interstate commerce. In July 1950, an interstate shipment of film, valued at \$27,423, was stolen at Chicago, Ill. Subsequently, investigation revealed that the murder victim and an associate had transported part of the loot from Chicago to Detroit, Mich. A considerable quantity of the film was recovered. The victim had agreed, in connection with this case, to testify as a Government witness.

On May 25, 1951, a complaint was filed before a United States district judge at Detroit, Mich., charging Baccolla with obstruction of justice, based on the killing of the jeweler. In addition, he has been charged with murder by the Detroit Police Department.

Baccolla was apprehended in New York City during 1937 and charged with armed robbery. As a result of this offense and others admitted, he was sentenced to serve 12 to 25 years in Sing Sing prison. In November 1950, he was arrested at Laredo, Tex., by customs agents, in possession of a quantity of marijuana. Baccolla entered a plea of guilty to this charge and was to be sentenced at Corpus Christi, Tex., on May 29, 1951, but he failed to appear on the scheduled date and his bond was forfeited.

Giachino Anthony Baccolla was born on April 19, 1917, in New York, N. Y. His parents are deceased.

Baccolla attended school in New York City and finished the seventh grade.



Giachino Anthony Baccolla.

During 1933 until 1936 he was a professional boxer, fighting under the name of Jack Fiore.

From 1935 until 1937 Baccolla was employed by an upholstery firm in New York. He was in prison from 1937 to 1946. He served in the United States Army from February 1946 until March 1947. From 1947 until 1950 he was working in a textile plant in Clifton, N. J. He was also employed as a mechanic's helper in the past.

The fugitive has been described by acquaintances as being a quiet person who spends his spare time reading novels and watching television. He is a neat dresser, wearing conservative clothes but usually going without a hat.

Baccolla walks very erectly and gives the impression of being taller than his 5 feet 9 inches. He reportedly lives beyond his means and frequents night clubs. The fugitive is a moderate beer drinker and smokes cigarettes. Baccolla has been described as possessing marked ability as an artist, particularly portrait painting.

Giachino Baccolla is considered an extremely dangerous criminal who may kill without the slightest provocation rather than be caught and returned to face the serious charges outstanding against him.

Baccolla is described as follows:

Age.....	34.
Born.....	April 19, 1917, New York, N. Y.
Height.....	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight.....	145 pounds.
Build.....	Slender.
Hair.....	Dark brown.
Eyes.....	Brown.
Complexion.....	Medium.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Boxer, clothes cutter, factory worker, laborer, mechanic's helper, upholsterer.

(Continued on page 18)

CRIME PREVENTION

The Police Boys' Club of Orangeburg

Origin and Purpose

After several months of planning and preparation the Orangeburg, S. C., Police Boys' Club was organized on March 24, 1951. The Boys' Club was conceived by Chief of Police T. E. Salley in order to combat juvenile delinquency. Sgt. B. O. Smoak of the Orangeburg Police Department was appointed to personally supervise and organize the Boys' Club which is under the sponsorship of the Orangeburg Elks Club.



*Organization meeting of Orangeburg, S. C.,
Police Boys' Club.*

The purpose of this organization is to foster a closer association between the members of the Orangeburg Police Department, the citizens and the boys of Orangeburg; to promote respect for law and order; to encourage courtesy, self-reliance, leadership, neatness, morality and honesty; and to provide wholesome recreation and instruction in good citizenship.

Parents Interested

The Orangeburg Police Boys' Club held an initial meeting attended by 182 boys, with further meetings scheduled for twice a month. Interest has been so keen that they generally hold meetings once a week and the membership now exceeds 235.

Members are composed of boys from 8 to 16 years of age. Upon their entry into the club each member is designated a deputy member and remains so until he has reached his tenth birthday. Upon the acquisition of 500 merit points, he is then promoted to the grade of junior police. Merit points may be earned for such things as attendance at Sunday School, perfect school attendance, participation in other activities, neatness, courtesy and obedience in the home. The parents of the boys are interested in this endeavor and believe it is an excellent means of teaching citizenship and cooperation and getting acquainted with their police officers.

Officers and Advisers

Officers of the club are appointed on the basis of merit points, the member with the largest number of points being named chief, the second largest number being named captain, and so on.

An adult advisory council exercises final authority in all matters of policy and is in charge of all financial matters for the club.

Junior Court

A junior recorder's court sits on the day of each regular meeting for the purpose of hearing all issues which may be presented. The court has the authority to try members for all or any infractions of the rules and regulations or for violations of the State or city laws and administers such penalties as may be prescribed in the bylaws of the club. Demerits are assessed upon trial and conviction for any violation of the rules and regulations of the club before the junior recorder's court. Any finding of this court is subject to appeal to the adult advisory council. A member may be expelled only for cause after open hearing before the junior recorder's court, and any finding of expulsion will be reviewed by the adult advisory council before its execution.

Club Oath

Each member must sign the Orangeburg Police Boys' Club oath, which provides:

- I, _____, do solemnly promise that:
1. I will always, and ever, honor, respect and obey my parents.
 2. I will always be faithful to my religious duties.
 3. I will always be regular in my school attendance and will do my best to obtain a proper education.
 4. I will always conduct myself in such a manner that will reflect credit upon me and this club of which I am about to become a member.
 5. I will always respect and obey the laws of my city, State and Nation.
 6. I will always be respectful of the rights and properties of others.
 7. I will always, by my conduct and example, try to lead other boys to do right.
 8. I will always, in all my actions, try to remember the principles of safety and conduct myself accordingly.
 9. I will always be regular in my attendance upon the meetings of the Orangeburg Police Boys' Club and

faithful in the performance of duties assigned to me by proper authorities.

10. I will uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and will always conduct myself so as to enable me to receive the benefits for myself, and to preserve for others, the blessings conferred by the first ten amendments, commonly known as the Bill of Rights.
11. I pledge myself not to aid any criminal by withholding from the knowledge of properly constituted law enforcement authorities any evidence or information I may have with reference to any person charged with a crime or under investigation.
12. I further pledge that I will never, through malice or for any other reason, give any false testimony against any person accused of a crime or of any act of misconduct.
13. I will always do all in my power to assist any person in need of such help as I may be able to render, and who are deserving.
14. I will always, to the best of my ability, do right, see right, and play fair.

All of these things I promise in the belief that in living up to these principles I will be doing my part to help make our city a better place to live and to grow up in.

BE SAFE—PLAY SAFE—STAY SAFE

by CARL F. RAYBURN, *Sheriff, Riverside County, Calif.*

The Riverside, Calif., sheriff's office, concerned with the dangers confronting children who either forget parental warnings or who are unaware of the hazards implicit in associating with strangers, took action on the subject recently.

The Crime Prevention Division under Lt. J. R. Hughes recognized the fact that the education of children to be aware of strangers is a never-ending process. A brochure prepared by a neighboring police department appeared to be a positive method of approach. This brochure carried eight pictures and a message to parents and teachers concerning warning children with regard to strangers who might approach them.

The Crime Prevention Division of the Riverside County sheriff's office used the idea of the pamphlet but varied it somewhat. Pictures were taken depicting situations in which young children very often find themselves.

Two pictures of a positive nature advising "Get license numbers" and "Play in groups, never alone in public parks, recreation grounds," etc., are printed on the cover of the pamphlet.

Eight illustrations of a negative nature are printed on the inside portion of the brochure. The eight "Don'ts" are as follows:

Don't enter empty or unoccupied buildings with strangers.

Don't accept rides to school with strangers—wait for school bus.

Don't accept gifts of candy, ice cream, money, etc., from strangers.

Don't go with strangers who ask for directions.

Don't loiter or play near public toilets.

Don't accept offer of ride from person you don't know.

Don't sit on laps of strangers.

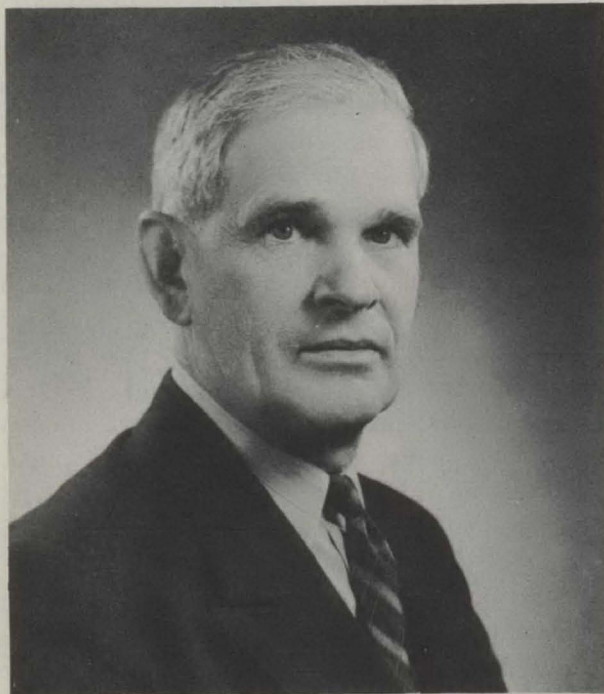
Don't go to shows or amusement places with strangers.

Each warning is illustrated by a picture. In the first picture an adult is attempting to persuade a hesitant child to enter an obviously deserted house. The second picture depicts the stranger inviting a youngster to ride in his automobile. The third shows a man on a park bench giving candy to a small girl. The remaining warnings are similarly illustrated.

The brochure is entitled "Be Safe—Play Safe—Stay Safe." A short message concerning safety rules and a message to parents and teachers complete the pamphlet.



Lieutenant Hughes.



Sheriff Rayburn.

The Crime Prevention Division purchased a short film entitled "Dangerous Stranger" which, with permission of the school principals, is shown to children of elementary school age. After the film is shown, the brochures are passed out to the children and the juvenile officer takes a few minutes to explain the situations portrayed in the pictures. The children are told to imagine that they are in each of the situations depicted and then are asked to answer the question, "What would I do?" They are told to discuss the pictures and situations with their parents.

The Crime Prevention Division of the Riverside County sheriff's office reports a most favorable reaction to the program. It is estimated that before the close of the 1951-52 school term approximately 27,000 elementary school children in the county will have been reached.

Preparation of the pamphlet entailed little expense in view of the fact that the agency's own Records and Identification Division took the necessary pictures and printed the brochures.

Fullerton Chief Retires

(Continued from page 9)

Chief Gregory is a member of the Orange County Peace Officers Association, the Peace Officers Association of the State of California, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Throughout his life, Chief Gregory has been interested in the welfare of the community and the State. For 13 years he was president of the Fullerton chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America. He headed the members of this league and other public-spirited citizens in the construction of the Izaak Walton Cabin located in Fullerton's Crescent Park.

Baccolla Wanted

(Continued from page 15)

Scars and marks..... 1½-inch cut scar over left eye.
 FBI No..... 1,446,122.
 Fingerprint classification-- $\frac{18 \ I \ 15 \ R \ OMM}{I \ 32 \ W \ MII \ 15}$

Any person having information which may assist in locating Baccolla is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is nearest his city.



MISCELLANEOUS

The Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department lost its first member killed in line of duty on May 1, 1875. Since that date a total of 45 members have been so lost.

The space of time between 1877 and 1894 was free from fatalities in line of duty, the longest such span in the history of the department. At the present time the department is experiencing the second longest such period which is remarkable in view of the fact that it has extended through a postwar period. The last loss was sustained on June 2, 1939.

In the 5-year period following World War I the Cleveland Police Department lost 11 members killed in line of duty. Factors which are believed to have played a prominent part in our current period of immunity are adoption of the two-man radio patrol car and the increased amount of training, particularly firearms training.

In analyzing the 45 fatalities with regard to the months during which they occurred, we find that 64 percent occurred during the fall and winter months. This is not surprising in the light of normal seasonal crime trends, but we find that 20 percent of the killings occurred in September, a condition not easily explained. Similarly, where we would expect that most of these killings would have occurred on week-end days, we note the surprising fact that 26 percent occurred on Wednesday, although Saturday and Sunday had the next heaviest incidence. Fully 80 percent of the fatalities occurred during the hours of darkness.

With regard to locale of fatalities occurring in line of duty, we find that about 75 percent occurred outdoors, about 50 percent on the public thoroughfares, and 25 percent on private property. Of the 25 percent (approximate) which occurred indoors, about half were in private homes and half in business establishments.

In at least 70 percent of the cases examined, the motive for killing the police officer was escape. Several officers were killed by insane persons, sev-

Statistical Analysis of Police Fatalities

by RICHARD R. WAGNER, *Captain, Police
Department, Cleveland, Ohio*

eral by rioters, and two killings were excusable homicides due to mistake of fact.

It is interesting to note that only in 40 percent of the cases was the officer answering a complaint when killed. The remainder of the time he was making an original investigation. Fully half of the officers killed were investigating misdemeanor complaints. About 90 percent were killed with firearms.

The part which training and experience play in preventing police fatalities in line of duty is indicated by the fact that exactly one-third of the officers killed had served 3 years or less, and one sixth had served only 1 year of less.

An important factor in these incidents seems to be whether the officer was alone or not. In about 60 percent of the cases he was alone when killed. In many of the cases when the officer was not alone he and his companions were outnumbered. The assailant was alone in only about 44 percent of the cases.

The small number of incidents analyzed admittedly makes it inadvisable to draw general conclusions, but this analysis may indicate trends which might justify further investigation on a larger basis.

New Quarters for South Gate P. D.

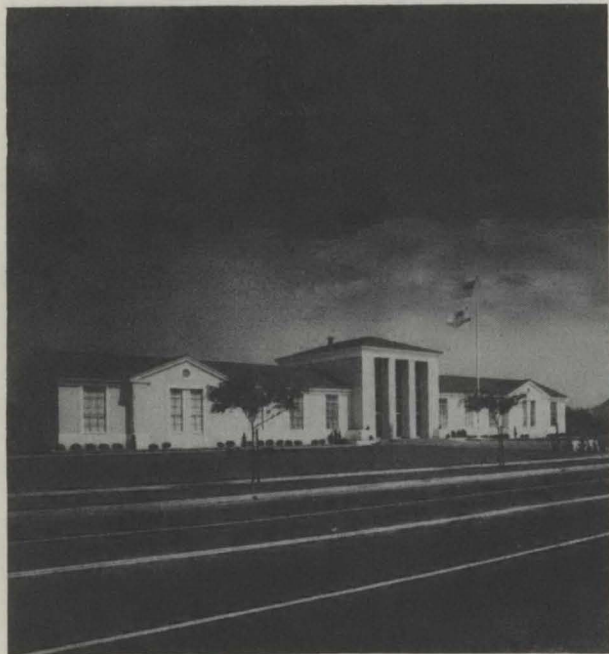
Members of the South Gate, Calif., Police Department are enthusiastic about their new quarters in the Hall of Justice located at 8620 California Avenue.

This city of 52,000 population is located in Los Angeles County and is an important industrial and residential community. The city has grown from 19,000 population in 1932, when Chief of Police John C. Gutting joined the force as a patrolman, to its present status as one of the largest cities in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles. In 1932, 18 officers policed South Gate. At present, 50 officers staff a modern department operating radio

communication and employing the latest methods for the apprehension of criminal offenders, the prevention of crime, and the affording of maximum police protection.

The Hall of Justice houses the police department, jail facility, and city court. It occupies, together with its grounds and parking space, an entire block in the city's civic center. The hall is a reinforced concrete building of modern colonial architecture, built at a cost of \$425,000.

The front entrance leads into an attractive public lobby from which one may enter either the court foyer or the police department foyer. The entire north wing of the building is occupied by the court, judge's chambers and the necessary court offices.



New Hall of Justice Building, South Gate, Calif.

A comfortable jury room opens off the court room.

The east wing contains detention facilities for adult women prisoners, the matron's quarters, juvenile detention facilities and jail quarters for adult male prisoners. There are three "felony cells," two of which are for single occupancy, and one with a capacity of four persons. Six cells are set apart for misdemeanants, each cell having a capacity of four. An inspection corridor runs completely around the cells, providing safe and easy access for inspection purposes. Shower facilities are plentiful. An exercise yard, completely enclosed and roofed with heavy mesh, accommodates prisoners admitted under supervision for a

daily period of fresh air and exercise. A tunnel leads from the jail corridor to a detention room which opens directly into the prisoners' dock in the courtroom.

The crime laboratory includes a dark room, as well as fingerprinting and photography rooms. The radio room and the property room for storage of lost-and-found articles are accessible from the police court yard where department vehicles are kept.

The south wing of the building houses the chief's office, reception room, captain's office, a spacious record room, offices of the detective bureau, reference library, and a report room where officers may prepare their reports without interference.

The office of the watch commander in the teletype room is adjacent to the booking office, and contains a vault which is used as the departmental arsenal.



Indoor range.

The basement of the building contains two large vaults, one for the court and one for the police department, several storage rooms, a locker and shower room, and the departmental assembly room which also serves as a classroom. The basement also contains a 25-yard firing range with three firing positions.

The grounds are attractively landscaped and together with the city hall and public library, form an attractive civic center.

All of these improvements were made on the strict "pay as you go" basis, without resort to bond issues, a policy which has been followed for many years by the city of South Gate.

Tuckahoe Burglaries

On three nights during a four month period a grocery store in Tuckahoe, N. Y., was burglarized and money taken on each occasion. On the first two occasions a cellar window was broken. The third time, entrance presumably was effected through the same window which apparently had been left open inadvertently. There was no evidence to indicate the identity of the guilty persons.

It rained on the night of the fourth burglary. Footprints, apparently made by a new pair of overshoes, were noted outside of the same cellar window.

Lt. Albert Spencer of the Tuckahoe Police Department, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, also found a similar print on a piece of corrugated cardboard under the cellar window inside of the market. There was a spot, believed to be blood, on the cardboard. Lieutenant Spencer reasoned that the person who had entered the building very probably had cut or scraped himself, inasmuch as the hole in the window glass was small and the edges were ragged.

The officer interviewed all the employees of the store, examined their footwear and investigated their backgrounds. The results were negative.

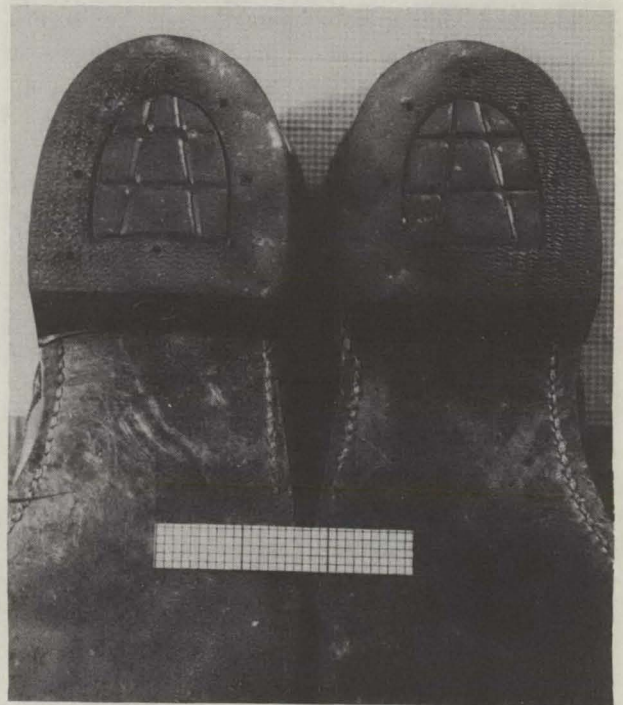
Then he learned that a 19-year-old youth had spent considerable time loitering at the store. Lieutenant Spencer located the young man who denied any knowledge of the burglaries and denied buying or owning any overshoes. None were located at his home.

The hands of the suspect bore numerous cuts, however, and there were scrape marks on his legs. Lieutenant Spencer checked at Tuckahoe stores in which rubbers might be purchased. He found that the 19-year-old suspect had, in fact, recently purchased a pair of overshoes, and at the home of the youth's brother they were located. The markings on the soles were similar to the prints found outside of the market window. Lieutenant Spencer again interviewed the youth and confronted him with the substantial evidence which he had collected. The suspect confessed his guilt in all instances in a complete statement. Prosecutive action followed. The youth, a first offender, pleaded guilty on four counts and was sentenced to an indefinite term of probation on charges of second-degree burglary.

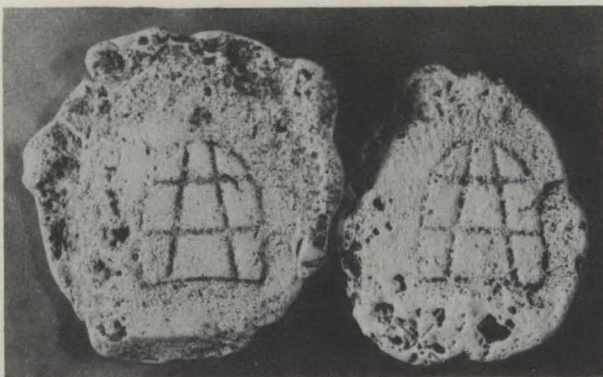
The burglaries in Tuckahoe did not end, however. Eight other business establishments were burglarized. Entry in each case was effected by forcing a window at the rear of the establishments. A total of approximately \$400 was taken. There



Lt. Albert Spencer.



Shoes worn by subject at time of his arrest.



Plaster casts of heel prints obtained at the scenes of two crimes.

was no immediate indication of the identity of the burglar.

At the time of the investigation of the robberies the chief of police was ill and Lieutenant Spencer was in charge of the department. He was able to develop heel prints by use of plaster casts at the scenes of two of the burglaries.

On a particular night, Lieutenant Spencer called out all members of the police department to patrol the village streets in view of the fact that the prior offenses had occurred on weekends. The patrol was maintained. In the course of the evening an officer noticed a man slip behind a tree as the police car approached. It was a brother of the 19-year-old youth who had burglarized the grocery store. Lieutenant Spencer proceeded to the man's home, obtained a confession and placed the man under arrest. Heels on the subject's shoes bore markings strongly resembling those revealed by the plaster casts which had been made at the scenes of two of the crimes. This fact was of great importance in interviewing the subject and led to his confession of guilt. In addition to the eight burglaries in Tuckahoe, the man confessed to a ninth burglary in the town of Eastchester, adjacent to Tuckahoe.

★ ★ ★

TYPEWRITERS

Examination of a typewritten document can be made in the FBI Laboratory to determine the make and model of typewriter used to prepare that document. This information assists the investigating officer by narrowing the field of his search. When a machine of that make and model is found, samples of typewriting can be taken from it to determine whether it was the machine used to prepare the suspect document.

How Should You Report It?

Officers preparing data for uniform crime reports and their own records frequently encounter a crime so complex or unusual that it presents a classification problem. Some of the difficulties which have arisen in the past are set out in the *Questions* shown here, together with the proper *Answer* in each situation.

Question: An offender places knock-out drops in the drink of a victim and takes his money. What is the proper classification (a) if the victim survives and, (b) if the victim dies?

Answer: (a) Robbery. This is considered force or threat of force intended to overcome resistance on the part of the victim for the purpose of committing larceny.

(b) Classify as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Question: Two men break into a warehouse by "jimmying" a window; waylay and attack the night watchman, inflicting serious injury with a dangerous weapon, and then escape after "blowing" the safe and taking its contents. What is the proper classification?

Answer: This offense should be classified as robbery under the uniform crime reporting system since force was used to overcome the resistance of the victim.

Question: Should the theft of a hub cap valued at only \$2.50 be treated as an actual offense under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: Classify as larceny. Under the system of uniform crime reporting all thefts known to have been committed are reported regardless of the value of the property involved.

Question: Burglars enter a store, leaving a look-out man outside. While the burglary is in progress, the look-out finds a man sleeping in a car parked nearby. The look-out awakens the sleeping man and, brandishing a gun, takes from the now very wakeful man his money and watch. What is the proper classification?

Answer: There are two separate offenses involved and two offenses should be shown on the

crime report of the law enforcement agency. One is the burglary of the store; the second is the armed robbery of an individual who is not connected with the store.

Question: A burglar enters a rooming house at night and steals a purse in the presence of the victim, who has been awakened. He has pointed his gun at the victim at some time during the theft of the purse.

Answer: Under the uniform crime reporting program, this is classified as robbery. The burglary became a robbery because the victim was physically present and was threatened or placed in fear by the gun.

Question: A motorist drove into a gas station and said, "Fill 'er up." Just as the attendant finished filling the tank with gas, the motorist sped away, firing several shots at random. How should this be classified under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: This should be treated as a larceny. No force was used to obtain the gasoline.

Question: A passer-by takes a watch from the pocket of a drunken man who is practically unconscious on a park bench. What offense should be scored on the monthly crime report under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: This is a larceny. If the victim realized what was going on and offered resistance, the crime should be classed as robbery.

Question: The victim awakens while a burglar is rifling his room. The burglar knocks the victim out and goes on with his work. What is the crime?

Answer: Classify as a robbery since force was used to overcome the victim.

Question: A thief sneaks into an occupied private residence during the day and steals cash from a drawer in a kitchen table. How should this be classified?

Answer: So-called "sneak-thievery" involving the unlawful entrance of a building should be listed in the burglary-breaking or entering classification.

Question: A complainant reports he was "robbed" by two men whom he met in a cafe and with whom he took a few drinks. After taking the drinks, he later woke up in a nearby hotel. There

was no evidence that knock-out drops were used. Is this robbery or larceny?

Answer: Classify as larceny. No element of force is evident from the facts.

Question: A thief reaches through a first floor window and steals a toilet set. What is the proper classification of this crime under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: One offense of burglary-breaking or entering. This classification includes any unlawful entry for the purpose of committing a felony or theft.

Question: A complainant reports that someone cut a hole in the top of his car and stole a suitcase. The car was parked on a hotel parking lot. How should this be classified under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: List as one offense of larceny. Because of the seriousness of the problem of thefts from automobiles, some States now have statutes classing such thefts as burglaries. However, these special statutes appear to have been passed in order to provide heavier penalties in an attempt to combat the widespread thefts from cars. Those departments located in States having the indicated special type statutes should still continue classifying such acts as larceny for the purpose of uniform crime reporting.

Question: Thieves enter a coal yard and load their truck with coal from an open bin and drive away. Is this a theft or burglary?

Answer: Theft. The "unlawful entry" which generally distinguishes a burglary from a larceny contemplates generally the unlawful entry of a house, garage, barn or other covered structure.

Question: A news item relates that a jewelry store was robbed by thieves who broke in during the night and removed the safe. What is the crime classification under the uniform crime reporting system?

Answer: List this crime under the burglary-breaking or entering classification. Robbery is defined as the taking or attempted taking of property from the person or immediate presence of another by force or violence or putting in fear.

(*"How You Should Report It," will be continued in an ensuing issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*)

UNKNOWN DEAD

The body of an unidentified woman was found in a Fargo, N. Dak., hotel room on June 25, 1951. A post mortem established the fact that the cause of death was an acute heart condition.

All efforts to effect identification of the unknown woman through fingerprints or otherwise have failed.

Investigation by the local police department reflected that the dead woman had used the name, "Lili Baxter," and the address, "Portage Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada."



The woman was described as follows:

Age.....	30 to 35 years.
Height.....	5'4".
Weight.....	130-134 pounds.
Build.....	Slender.
Hair.....	Light brown.
Eyes.....	Light brown.
Complexion.....	Light.
Scars or marks.....	None.
Teeth.....	Four upper front teeth partial plate.
Remarks.....	Neat in appearance, fairly well dressed, and body indicated clean living habits.
Fingerprint classification.....	23 L 17 W M00 11 L 3 W IOI
Reference.....	25 3

The body was buried by Cass County, State of North Dakota, on July 17, 1951.

Any person having information which might lead to the identification of this unknown dead woman should transmit it to Mr. Edward C. Nelson, Chief of Police, Fargo, N. Dak., or to the Di-

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

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Smith Identified in FBI Files

Sheriff J. Virgil Griner, of Fitzgerald, Ben Hill County, Ga., recently solved a murder case with very few leads available, including the common name of Smith.

The sheriff's investigation produced evidence pointing to the guilt of a transient "drifter" in the shotgun slaying of a local resident. The transient had remained in the community only about 2 weeks. His few acquaintances could furnish no information concerning the subject's background or possible whereabouts following the murder. There was obtained, however, a description of the subject, and his brief employment record included an unusual first name.

The sheriff sent in the most complete description available of the subject Smith and asked that his name be checked in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A search of the identification records at the FBI revealed a record on a Eula Smith, alias Eulous Smith, who could have been identical with the subject. Upon receipt of the identification record Sheriff Griner exhibited a photograph to acquaintances of Smith and a positive identification was effected. Sheriff Griner requested the FBI to place a stop against the appropriate identification record.

The FBI subsequently advised the sheriff that Smith had been arrested in Memphis, Tenn., for investigation of a burglary. Sheriff Griner communicated with the Memphis Police Department which advised that Smith has been released to the Trenton, Tenn., Police Department which held a warrant for him. Communication with the Trenton Police Department resulted in Smith's signing a waiver of extradition and he was returned to Fitzgerald, Ga., where he was convicted on the murder charge and was sentenced to a life term.

The successful identification and location of the subject of this case provide an excellent example of the possibilities of locating the identification record of an individual whose full name and complete description are available for submission by the interested law enforcement agency.

Physically Handicapped

It is a pleasure to publish this notice at the request of Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire (MC), Retired, chairman of the President's Committee on National Employ the Handicapped Week (October 7-13, 1951), who has announced:

We are engaged today in a great struggle for the preservation of our American way of life.

In this struggle against the isms and ideologies in conflict with our way of life, we must utilize every human resource. We must muster the skills and energies of all our people in this crusade for world freedom.

As we man the Nation's work benches, the vast reservoir of relatively untapped skills that lie within millions of our country's physically impaired men and women must not be overlooked. These skills constitute a mighty bulwark against those inhuman forces that confront us.

Thousands of employers learned, through necessity, the worth of physically handicapped workers during World War II. Many employers continue, however, to reject the physically impaired in today's tight labor market solely on the basis of physical impairments.

During this critical period, those who have charge of hiring are urged to take advantage of tested methods for the hiring of physically handicapped workers, despite their disabilities, who are able to work and work well. It is the common-sense way.

Admiral McIntire points out that every citizen can volunteer for service with his community committee. His position, his friendships, his business, or professional contacts can further the objectives of this great program for the physically handicapped. If he knows employers, he can be a salesman for the handicapped worker. If he knows disabled veterans or other physically handicapped persons, he can be a salesman for available facilities and services for rehabilitation, training, and selective placement of the handicapped. If he is an employer, he can employ handicapped workers. The nearest State employment service will be glad to give full information about employable physically handicapped job applicants.

In a letter recently addressed to Admiral McIntire, the President of the United States stated:

For the third time in 34 years, the life of this Nation is threatened by an aggressor. As our country makes the greatest defense effort any nation has been forced to attempt, the problem of manpower becomes basic. Manpower shortages, already felt in some quarters, will become increasingly acute as we speed our defense effort.

In our Nation's physically handicapped lies a vast reservoir of relatively untapped skills. These skills, properly utilized, constitute a mighty bulwark against the present threat of manpower shortages. They must not be over-

looked in our preparedness program. Qualified handicapped workers not now employed should be employed. Those not trained should be trained, screened for maximum usefulness, and given the opportunity to contribute their skills and abilities.

The Congress has designated the first week in each October as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, a time in which to call special attention to the need for increased employment of the handicapped. This need has never been more urgent.

As President of the United States, I call upon every American to provide greater opportunities for the employment and rehabilitation of the handicapped; not just during the observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, but during 52 weeks of the year. I earnestly ask that all informational and educational means be utilized to obtain the widest possible public understanding of this national program.

The manpower challenge that we face can be met. It must be met, if we are to survive as a Nation and preserve the peace of the world.

The President's committee advises that in every State and Territory there is an agency for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. The State-Federal system of vocational rehabilitation provides essential physical restoration, training, guidance, adjustment and placement services. For specific information on services and location of branch offices, address: Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

On the Opposing Team

One Louis Zemler, engrossed in burglarizing a Pittsburgh furniture store, was surprised in the act by returning employees. Zemler drew a gun and made good his escape. Subsequently arrested by officers of the Pittsburgh Police Department, Zemler effected his escape on September 23, 1950, and left the State. Thereafter, as an FBI fugitive, Zemler was being sought on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for burglary when FBI agents arrested him on the streets of Miami Beach, Fla., at 10 p. m., on March 21, 1951.

Zemler did not attempt to resist arrest despite his athletic abilities. He had, while serving a life term for murder in the Western Pennsylvania Prison, played on the institution's football team. That particular prison team had scheduled games with a semiprofessional team from Pittsburgh. The unusual angle of the apprehension came to light when it was discovered that one of the arresting FBI agents, a former member of the team, had played football against the subject in 1938.

Interesting Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



This pattern is interesting due to the formation below the core (C). Examining the pattern closely, three deltas are noted (D). In the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this pattern would be given an accidental whorl with an "outer" tracing.