

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



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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 25, D. C.

October 1, 1952

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

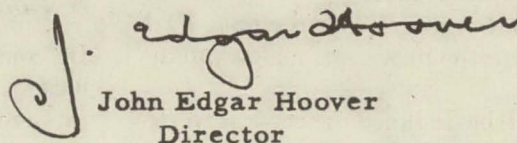
Automobile theft has become the nation's biggest crime against property. The cars stolen in 1951 had an estimated value of more than \$190,000,000.00, a figure far higher than that involved in any other offense. This does not include, of course, the loss in human values. Our identification records show that many dangerous criminals were arrested, early in their careers, for the theft of an automobile. Charges of robbery and murder have often followed in quick succession.

There is a clear need for action designed to reduce these losses. The first step is to recognize the fact that the problem is both local and national in scope and must be fought on that basis. Accordingly, we are announcing in this issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin a nationwide series of conferences to be held jointly by local, State and Federal officers to provide for mutual discussion of the problem and the formulation of a closely coordinated plan of action pointing toward a solution. We hope this pooling of ideas, skills and resources will provide the methods and techniques necessary to both reduce the rate of thievery and increase the percentage of stolen cars recovered.

Public cooperation, provided it can be obtained in good measure, will add a great deal to the success of the program. Cars are easy to steal when left standing with the keys in the ignition switch or the doors unlocked. By simply locking the car securely and taking his keys with him the driver may prevent that type of theft which the prospective thief often finds too tempting to resist. This is little enough to ask. When thefts are forestalled by preventive action, the owners escape financial loss and personal inconvenience. The community profits by being spared the tax burden involved in the investigation of another criminal offense. What we refer to as the human benefits resulting from crime prevention, largely intangible and unmeasurable, are even greater in value.

We all know that crime is a community problem. Here is an excellent opportunity to prove that cooperative action can provide an adequate solution for an offense which has become one of the most flagrant and widespread criminal operations of our times.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



☆  
**Conferences  
Called for**  
☆

# Joint Action Against Auto Thefts

## *The Problem*

Automobile thefts during 1951 accounted for a \$190,000,000 share of the Nation's loss to criminals, according to estimates based on reports to the FBI from local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Such thefts showed a marked upward trend in 1951 as compared with 1950, and the percentage of stolen cars recovered moved steadily lower. In addition, the average value of stolen property per offense in auto theft cases amounted, during 1951, to \$965, over four times more than in robbery, the next most lucrative crime.

Aggressive action by all law enforcement agencies is needed to produce a favorable alteration of this criminal picture. As the first step in a concerted drive on auto thefts, FBI offices throughout the country will hold regional conferences on the problems facing law enforcement in connection with this crime. The majority of the conferences are planned for October 1952, and others will be held through the fall. They will vary in length, depending upon the needs of the particular regions in which they are held.

## *Joint Action*

The conferences will include representatives from all interested law enforcement agencies, the various State motor vehicle bureaus and other organizations concerned with the problems of automobile thefts, including the National Automobile Theft Bureau, a nonprofit agency maintained by insurance companies to deal with stolen car problems.

Locations of the conferences will be based on a determination as to places most convenient to the majority of those attending. The regional FBI field offices are now in the process of making plans for these meetings.

The programs will be designed to arrive at working solutions of the manifold problems presented by auto thefts. Experience has shown that meet-

ings of this type are more productive and give the law enforcement officer a maximum of value when conducted as forums where there is a free exchange of ideas among the experienced law enforcement officers who attend.

## *Thefts Up, Recoveries Down*

Reports from over 5,200 law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, the Territories and possessions, as set forth in the FBI's 1951 Uniform Crime Reports annual bulletin, reflect that auto thefts increased 21.2 percent in the largest cities and were up 15.1 percent in rural areas. Reports from 381 of the larger cities reveal that in those cities 98,785 auto thefts occurred in 1951. The value of the cars stolen in these cities reached the astounding total of \$95,312,596 for 1951 alone.

The estimated loss for the United States as a whole totaled 196,960 cars, valued at \$190,000,000. This loss, of course, is offset largely by the recovery of most of the stolen cars. During 1942 the recovery of stolen cars reached a peak, when an estimated 97.9 percent of all cars stolen in the United States were recovered. But since 1942 the percentage of recovery has steadily declined. In 1945 the percentage of recovery was down to 95.1, in 1948 to 93.1 and in 1951 to 91.8. The recoveries in 1951 left a loss in unrecovered cars estimated at 16,150 automobiles having a value of \$15,600,000.

These figures clearly demonstrate the need for aggressive action to combat what has come to be, in terms of money, the largest and most important single item of crime.

## *A Volume Crime*

In considering the over-all problem it must be borne in mind that even though 91.8 percent of the cars stolen in 1951 were eventually recovered, the original stealing of each car was a crime which law enforcement had to handle. In other words,



in spite of the fact that 180,810 of the estimated 196,960 cars stolen were recovered, there were still 196,960 separate crimes to be cleared.

The problem presented for the law enforcement officer concerned with auto thefts is obviously a tremendous one in terms of volume alone. He must apply the utmost effort and ingenuity and take advantage of every available investigative technique to cope with it. Reports received by the FBI during 1951 from 381 cities with a total population of nearly 50,000,000 reflect that the value of property stolen by auto thieves was considerably in excess of the value of property taken in all other types of crime combined. Automobiles stolen in these cities were valued at over \$95,000,000. All other property taken in both robberies and thefts was valued at a little more than \$61,000,000. To make the problem even more serious, it should be noted that an analysis of offenses reported to the police in over 400 cities during 1951 shows that theft from automobiles and theft of automobile accessories comprised 40.9 percent of all larcenies.

### ***Survey of Unrecovered Cars***

During 1951 the FBI conducted, through its field offices, a Nation-wide survey concerning unrecovered cars. In this check only cars of 1946 and later models were considered, on the basis that such cars would not ordinarily be junked or scrapped but would be sold by the thieves. It was found that only 5 percent of the cars checked were being re-registered anywhere in the United States under their original serial or motor numbers. Of 2,440 cars checked all over the United States and in the Territories and possessions, only 123 were located through registration records.

Since most of these late model cars have undoubtedly been disposed of by the thieves, it is apparent that they are being altered in a manner making it impossible to find them through the usual registration checks. Rather than selling the car in its original condition with forged documents or with fraudulent registrations obtained by other means, car thieves are apparently altering the car itself by changes of engine and serial numbers so that the investigator cannot locate or identify the stolen car by means of its motor number, serial number or similar means. Such alterations require more time and equipment than the ordinary car thief has to devote to any single job

and would indicate that the car theft problem is more and more the result of organized crime and gang activity.

### ***Motives and Methods***

Car theft falls into three general types: (a) the "joy ride" theft where the car is merely taken for a time and abandoned; (b) the theft for immediate transportation where the car is either used for extensive travel by the thief or is used in the commission of another crime, such as a holdup or bank robbery; (c) the theft for resale, which is probably the most important category of car theft.

In planning and handling law enforcement work dealing with these various types of auto thefts, it should be noted that the owner of a stolen car suffers a very considerable loss even though his automobile may eventually be recovered. In addition, car theft is not only a direct property loss to the citizen but may be regarded as a fertile field for the training of juvenile delinquents who may become adult criminals. Many of our worst criminals learned their larceny habits early in life by means of the relatively easy theft of a car.

As previously pointed out, many car thefts are perpetrated for the purpose of securing transportation in connection with a robbery, burglary or other principal crime. The necessity for the most vigorous attention to any instance in which it appears that a car has been stolen for such a purpose is obvious. The officer who is alert and properly trained may often find that in recovering a stolen car and apprehending the thief he has taken into custody not merely a car thief but a criminal responsible for more vicious crimes.

The problems presented by car theft are manifold and require that the officer utilize every possible aid in the way of training and cooperation available from all agencies concerned.

The joy riding case, for example, presents certain specific problems of its own. The car is ordinarily abandoned shortly after the theft and the investigating officer must identify the thief under what are usually difficult circumstances. He has the further problem of setting up a program to minimize this type of theft through education of car owners. He has the responsibility of taking all reasonable steps to eliminate the danger the joy rider presents to innocent motorists and even the police officer who may give chase as the joy



rider drives the car at top speed, in these times often around 100 miles an hour.

Another type of car theft which presents a number of problems to the officer is the confidence game type of operation in which cars may be obtained by any one of several swindles. A method growing in popularity is to steal rental agency cars, sometimes after having established a reputation with the agency by having rented one of its cars on several occasions. The car selected for the larceny attempt is ordinarily immediately driven to a remote location for alterations, forgery of documents and resale. A simple variation of the scheme is the type of larceny where the thief contacts a car dealer and negotiates for the purchase of a car. He takes it out for a road test and of course fails to return the car to the dealer within the expected 15 or 20 minutes. Certain obvious precautions against such loss may be taken by the law enforcement officer through a program to educate car dealers to protect themselves against such swindles. The officer may also establish facilities for prompt notification of police when a prospective "buyer" fails to return a car within the expected short time. Such problems must be thought through in detail, and the experiences of other officers who have solved such problems can be capitalized upon through the planned conferences.

Another type of swindle may also be used by the thief who negotiates with a dealer for the purchase of a car. He obtains the car by making a small down payment and signing an installment payment contract. The thief and the car then disappear. In view of the high prices of automobiles today it is obvious that substantial "profits" to the thief are possible, in spite of the outlay in the form of the down payment.

The biggest source of loss continues to be outright theft of cars from the street, from parking lots, or even from the owner's garage. More frequently than in the past, as indicated by the FBI survey mentioned above, this type of operation becomes a gang affair. Successful disposition of such stolen cars more and more depends upon careful alteration of the true identity of the car and the presentation of it for sale with altered identification numbers and matching fraudulent papers.

The requirements for registration of automobiles in the various States vary widely, as do the means of maintaining records. The majority of States

maintain records on the basis of motor numbers. Some States also use serial numbers as one basis for their files system. In other States, records are filed by owner's name and license number. In such cases it is not possible to search the records by motor numbers or serial numbers. The investigator must be thoroughly conversant with the methods utilized in his own and surrounding States to maintain automobile registration records, as well as the proper procedures to be undertaken when tracing or attempting to locate a stolen car through a search of those records.

Some car theft rings have been very highly organized, with all the mechanical equipment needed to alter the motor and serial numbers of a stolen car. The car's altered numbers are placed on fraudulent papers also prepared by the ring, together with any necessary notary stamp and other markings required to prepare apparently bona fide documents.

An example of this type of activity was revealed by a series of arrests by the FBI in January 1952, which broke up the operation of five connected car theft rings operating out of New York. These rings specialized in the most expensive late model cars, a number of which were shipped abroad and sold for as high as \$7,500. The rings were so well organized that they frequently stole cars "to order." The car thief working for them would be given an "order" for a car of a particular year, make, model, and color and would then cruise the city until he located a car of the desired description. The car was either stolen on the spot or marked for later theft when conditions were more favorable. Successful handling of ring cases of this type obviously requires the cooperation of several different law enforcement agencies, since the rings operate over wide geographic areas, covering a number of jurisdictions. The problems of jurisdiction will be an important part of the conferences.

Another method of handling stolen cars which is becoming more popular with car thieves is the "salvage racket," where the thieves utilize legitimate registrations and other documents from a junked or scrapped automobile to sell a stolen car of the same description, frequently not bothering to alter the numbers on the stolen car. There are a number of opportunities offered the investigator to develop and break this type of case. The experiences of the seasoned officers who have handled this type of case will be extremely helpful in considering the problem.



The "on the spot" investigation by the officer who has found a known or suspected stolen car offers many possibilities. To take fullest advantage of all the facilities of law enforcement, it is essential that the investigator be aware of the aid which the FBI Laboratory can give him in such cases. He should be particularly aware of the possibilities of determining whether altered motor numbers on a number of suspected cars were all cut with the same dies, and whether the numbers on a car have in fact been altered. Frequently, when suspects have been developed, the FBI Laboratory has been able to provide important testimony by a determination that dies in the suspect's possession actually cut the altered numbers on the stolen car. The techniques of obtaining impressions of such numbers from cars and forwarding them to the Laboratory for comparison with the dies are widely known, and it is believed that the conference will afford the officers an opportunity to refresh their recollections and brush up on such necessary and basic "tools of the trade."

### **Public Education**

A most important phase of the work of law enforcement officers dealing with auto theft is education of the public. It is essential to focus public attention not only on the monetary loss involved but also on the precautions which the public could take to safeguard their cars and avoid making them "easy" prey for the car thief. For example, most officers would agree that a car with windows shut, doors locked and ignition locked is no real problem to a determined thief with proper equipment. However, if the car owner would take the precaution to lock his automobile securely, the theft job would necessarily be more difficult and more time would be involved in stealing such a car. The officer would thus have a better chance to detect the thief in the act of stealing it. And more important, such precautions could almost put an end to the "joy riding" and theft for transportation type of violation. Such thieves are ordinarily not properly equipped or sufficiently skilled to accomplish the difficult type of theft involved in dealing with a securely locked car. It is evident that a considerable amount of work may be done to educate the public and to establish a closer working liaison between the police officer and the car owner. Many officers attending the conferences have had success in this field.

### **Jurisdiction**

Matters of jurisdiction are continuous problems, since the officer who finds a stolen car or has a stolen car report within his city or county cannot ordinarily leave the confines of his city or county to continue appropriate investigation in other areas. This is one of the basic reasons for the passage by Congress in 1919 of the statute now known as the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle or Aircraft Statute. This statute is enforced by the FBI in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies. The conferences will explore in detail the role of the FBI and local officers in connection with it.

It is anticipated that the regional conferences will get back to the fundamentals of auto theft investigations. The basic problems involved, as briefly outlined above, will be discussed and action is to be outlined on the basis of the mutual experiences of those participating in the conferences. It is also hoped that these meetings will provide a means for working in closer liaison across jurisdictional lines and will serve to create an offensive which will meet the increasingly grave auto theft problem on an effective, Nation-wide basis.

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## **Items To Remember**

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**SMEARS OF INSULATION** on tools are in most instances sufficient for identification. At times small nicks or indentations in the tool will collect and hold insulation for a considerable time and even, in some instances, after it has been used for other purposes.

**SAFE INSULATION** may be found in automobiles or trucks which have been used to transport a safe. Particles and fragments may break loose and become lodged in the floor mats or in the trunk.

**VISIBLE LATENT** impressions are often made on any type of surface by fingers or palms impregnated with grease, blood, dirt, etc., or when a soft or pliable surface such as putty, soap, or wax is touched.

**FIBER EVIDENCE** in small quantities and hair evidence should be placed in round pill boxes or druggists' powder paper.





## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Professional Law Enforcement in the Military Service

By MAJ. GEN. E. P. PARKER, the Provost  
Marshal General

Recognition of law enforcement as a profession, and of police work as a career, has helped make American police agencies—Federal, State, and local—the best in the world. This same concept is applied today in the United States Army, with the result that its law enforcement branch, the Military Police Corps, is developing into a highly trained organization of police specialists.

The Military Police Corps has existed as a separate branch of the Army only a little more than 10 years. Prior to September 1941, military

police duties generally were performed by officers and men temporarily detailed from the infantry, the cavalry, and the other arms and services. After the outbreak of World War II in Europe, the rapid expansion of the Army pointed up the need for a centrally supervised military police organization, made up of men trained for their work. To meet that need, the Office of the Provost Marshal General was established in July 1941, and 2 months later a Military Police Corps was created.

### Training School

To train the leaders of the new corps, a Provost Marshal General's School was established; various types of military police units, ranging from small detachments to complete battalions, were developed to meet specific needs, both in combat theaters and in this country; training programs and training literature were prepared and put to use in the field; high standards for military police personnel, emphasizing mental and moral qualities in addition to physical fitness, were set up; and, perhaps most important, a new concept came into being—that the MP's primary mission is one of service, to his commander and to his fellow-soldiers, and that it is his job to help other soldiers and keep them out of trouble, rather than to make trouble for them.

All this planning and careful selection and training paid off, and the military police came out of World War II with a new reputation and with the respect of the rest of the Army. They had made themselves essential to the combat commander, in such functions as control of traffic, movement of refugees, handling of prisoners of war, and security of command posts and other vital areas. Here at home, they had become a symbol of service and helpfulness to other troops, particularly to those who were traveling.

World War II taught us that handing any available soldier an armband and a club did not make him a military policeman. Effective police



Maj. Gen. E. P. Parker, the Provost Marshal General, has been the Army's principal law enforcement officer since April 1948. During World War II, he commanded the famed Seventy-eighth "Lightning" Division in Europe.



work, in the Army as in civilian life, demands men of high qualifications, men who are interested in making law enforcement their career, and men who are thoroughly schooled in the special techniques of their field. From its experience during the war the Army learned the value of a permanent Military Police Corps composed of such men, a trained and experienced nucleus which could be rapidly expanded in time of national emergency. We have such a corps now. By act of Congress, approved in July 1950, the Military Police Corps was made one of the basic branches of the Army—a permanent part of the Army in peace as well as in war.

The responsibilities, missions, and functions of the Military Police Corps are, in many basic respects, identical to those of most civil police agencies. Both military and civil police have three principal objectives: first, maintenance of law and order; second, protection of property; and third, prevention and investigation of crime and apprehension of criminals.

### *Scope of Authority*

In the pursuit of these objectives, military police have authority over all members of the Army—officers, warrant officers, and soldiers—who are guilty of violating military laws, regulations, or orders, or whose conduct is such that restraint is necessary. They derive this authority from the constitutional powers of the President as Commander in Chief. By agreement among the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury, the authority of military police has been extended to include all members of the Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Similarly, members of the shore patrol and air police may exercise authority over personnel of the Army. The military police have no authority over members of the National Guard not in the Federal service, or over Reserve personnel not on active duty, although they may detain such persons, if in uniform, for the purpose of determining their status.

Within areas under military jurisdiction, as on a military post, military police may apprehend civilians for the commission of felonies or misdemeanors amounting to breaches of the peace. They must, however, turn them over without unnecessary delay to the appropriate civil authorities for prosecution or other disposition. Outside of military reservations, military police in this country exercise no authority over civilians.



*U. S. Army military police have brought American law enforcement methods to postwar Germany. Shown above are members of the Military Police Highway Patrol at one of their autobahn stations.*

Military police may apprehend members of the Armed Forces not only for actual violations, but also to prevent them from bringing discredit upon the service, to protect them from violence or injury, or when they are found without sufficient funds. In such cases, they are placed in protective custody, rather than in an actual arrested status, and no adverse report is made and no disciplinary action results. We believe that through preventive action of this sort the military police can perform a very real service to the individuals involved.

The Provost Marshal General is the Army's principal law enforcement authority and serves as technical staff advisor to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, and all elements of the Army on matters pertaining to law enforcement. It is basic Army doctrine that the maintenance of good order and discipline is a function of command. For this reason, the military police, both overseas and in this country, are responsible to, and controlled by, the commanders under whom they serve. The Office of the Provost Marshal General is a staff agency, charged with military police planning and technical supervision for the Army as a whole.

### *Field Organization*

In the field, the police organization of the Army has different echelons, corresponding to the dif-



ferent echelons of command. In a field army—like the Eighth Army in Korea—there is an army provost marshal on the commanding general's staff, and each corps and division has its own provost marshal. Included in the field army and its components are military police battalions, corps and division military police companies, and numerous specialized military police units, including prisoner of war escort guard companies, prisoner of war processing companies, and criminal investigation detachments.

Similarly, in the continental United States, control over the operations of the military police is decentralized to the commanding generals of the six army areas into which the country is divided geographically. Each of these armies has its own provost marshal at army headquarters, exercising general supervision over all military police activities throughout the army area. At subordinate levels there are provost marshals at camps, depots, and other Army installations, and in the military districts into which the army area is divided. These are the operating provost marshals, who directly supervise the work of the military police on the posts and in the towns and cities where servicemen congregate. These are the officers with

whom the civil police have most frequent contact.

Military police training is centered at Camp Gordon, Ga., home of the Provost Marshal General Center. There we provide specialist training in all phases of enforcement work, not only for the Army but for the other Armed Forces as well.

Largest of our activities at Camp Gordon is the Military Police Replacement Training Center, where inductees and other enlisted personnel of the various services go through an intensive 16-week program of both basic military training and specialist training as military policemen.

### ***Camp Gordon***

We are particularly proud of the Provost Marshal General's School, also at Camp Gordon. Some 1,300 enlisted men and close to a thousand officers will attend the various courses there this year. These include a 10-month advanced course for Military Police Corps field grade officers; criminal investigation courses for both officers and enlisted men; a refresher course for Military Police Corps Reserve officers called to active duty; both officer and enlisted courses in custodial methods; an ad-



*In Korea, control of traffic to and from the front is a major military police function. This MP is on duty at the approaches to a floating bridge over the Han River.*



vanced military police course for enlisted men; and a course to train Army officers to assist industry in solving physical security and plant protection problems where army jurisdiction is present.

Another of the Provost Marshal General's activities at Camp Gordon is the Military Police Board, which is engaged in research and developmental projects for the improvement of military police equipment, techniques, and training material. It is currently engaged in some 60 active projects, ranging from preparation of new military police field manuals and training films to testing of various types of police equipment.

One of the Army's three criminal investigation laboratories is located at our center. The others, also operated by Military Police Corps personnel, are in Germany and Japan. The laboratory at Camp Gordon has some of the world's finest equipment and is staffed by qualified experts in such fields as ballistics, handwriting, fingerprinting, and all types of analyses and other special investigative laboratory techniques. It serves our military police criminal investigation detachments throughout the Western Hemisphere. The facilities and personnel of this laboratory are also utilized in the training of our criminal investigators at Camp Gordon.

The criminal investigators of the Military Police Corps correspond to the detective force of any police organization. Required qualifications include United States citizenship, high school education, a record clean of military or civil court convictions, above-average intelligence, sound physical and mental health, minimum age of 24 years for officers and 22 years for enlisted men, and character, integrity, and loyalty established by a searching background investigation.

### ***Criminal Investigation***

An officer or enlisted man who meets all these qualifications and who has been trained in the criminal investigation course at our school, may be accredited as a criminal investigator by the Provost Marshal General, who also has the power to revoke the credentials of any investigator who fails to measure up to the required standards of duty performance and personal conduct. Thus, although the actual conduct of criminal investigation operations is decentralized to the field, The Provost Marshal General is able to exercise close control over the activities of these specialists.

Within the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, our work is subject to laws conferring investigative jurisdiction on other Federal, State, and local agencies in many different types of violations. Throughout the rest of the world, however, the military police criminal investigators are charged with investigation of all felonies and other major criminal offenses by or against Army personnel, and crimes committed against the Army or its property. Their efforts have resulted in the recovery of many millions of dollars worth of stolen Government and private property and have been effective in furthering the Army's crime prevention program.

Civil law enforcement agencies throughout the country, and a great many individual police officers, have contributed greatly to the development of the Military Police Corps. We have drawn heavily upon their knowledge and experience; we have incorporated their basic principles and procedures in our military police doctrine and techniques; we have benefited from the guidance of many men with civil law enforcement backgrounds who have become leaders in our new Corps of professional, career military policemen.

Perhaps most important of all, in many of our activities we of the Military Police Corps have sought and have received the willing cooperation and assistance of civil law enforcement agencies and officers everywhere. In the apprehension of deserters, for example, the assistance rendered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by countless peace officers at State, county, and municipal levels has been of inestimable value to the Army and to the Nation.

We emphasize in our military police training the importance of liaison and cooperation between military and civil law enforcement agencies. We have many mutual problems, and only through a close civil-military police relationship can many of those problems be solved.

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### **CASTS**

Casts of shoeprints, heelprints, and tire treads can be submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. If plaster of paris casts have been made at the crime scene they can be compared with the suspect's shoe or with the tire from the suspect's car. The Laboratory maintains a reference collection of tire treads and heel designs. An article on plaster casts appeared in the May 1951 *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.



## Armed Services Maintain Combined Police Unit

Military police duties in the area of Washington, D. C., are now being handled by a unit of officers and men representing all of the regular Armed Services. The Army, Navy, and Air Force contribute 75 men and 3 officers from each service to this combination group and the Marine Corps sends 25 men and 1 officer. The officers and men assigned to this duty patrol the streets of metropolitan Washington together and have authority to handle military type offenses jointly, regardless of the service to which the offender belongs. The organization is referred to as the Armed Forces Police Detachment of Washington, D. C., and is under the command of Lt. Comdr. Ralph N. Pickles of the U. S. Navy. Operational command is with the Commanding General, Military District of Washington.

All personnel assigned to the combination unit have attended or will attend the Military Police School at Camp Gordon, Ga. This training in



Center top: Lt. Comdr. Ralph N. Pickles, USN. Left to right, officers—Maj. Louis J. Klekas, USA, Maj. Wilfred C. Hinman, USAF, left to right, enlisted men—Sgt. James J. Griffin, USA, Ad1 Julius D. Powell, USN, S/Sgt. William R. Metzger, USMC, S/Sgt. Robert A. Campbell, USAF.

police work is supplemented by instruction given in civil police schools held in the Washington area. The criteria for assignment to the organization are high and are adhered to by the services in furnishing both officers and men.

The group has four operating units: Communications, Apprehensions, Accident Investigations, and Liaison. The Communications Section has direct communication with all motor patrols of the Armed Services Police and the civil police agencies in the area and uses Navy circuits to all military installations in the United States. The Apprehension Section is authorized to apprehend and return to military control all military personnel guilty of offenses warranting apprehension. The Accident Investigation Unit handles all reported traffic accidents involving Government vehicles and/or service personnel. The Liaison Office, maintained in the central headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Department, follows up civil cases against military personnel and places detainers against such offenders when they are released by the police.

Complete sets of booking, identification, cell block and other records are kept at the Armed Services Police Headquarters. With the single exception of minor traffic violations, all cases of arrested and detained service personnel go through this office. This system eliminates delay in checking records and determining the proper jurisdiction.

Lieutenant Commander Pickles advises that any police department in need of assistance in locating or checking on military personnel may send its request to the Armed Services Police Detachment by such means as are available. Teletypes should be addressed to the Armed Services Police, Washington, through the Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

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## Defensive Tactics

"Defensive Tactics, A Handbook for Law Enforcement Officers" is the title of a booklet available to law enforcement agencies through the FBI. In addition to describing the nature and purpose of defensive tactics, this booklet also illustrates the basic principles and the fundamentals of defense. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.



## Field Interrogation Reports

Clem J. Reynolds, chief of police, Kirkland, Wash., advises that burglary offenses have been cut from an average of five or six a month to a point where only one occurred in a 6 months' period in his town of approximately 5,000. This marked reduction is attributed by Chief Reynolds to the use of what he terms a "Field Interrogation Report."

This report, included on both sides of a 3 by 5 card shown in this article, is carried by all patrolmen. When a person or car is seen in the vicinity under suspicious circumstances identifying data relative to the car is noted, and if an interview of the person is possible, appropriate data is entered on the card. No further action is taken at the time. The man is not arrested or otherwise hindered; however, the report serves as a psychological warning to anyone contemplating burglary and fixes descriptions of various suspects in the minds of police officers.

When the policeman goes off duty he deposits the field interrogation reports in a file kept especially for that purpose and in the event there has been a burglary, robbery, assault, or other crime committed during the night the police have a ready list of suspects. The file itself is a potential source of circumstantial evidence, but its greatest benefit is the psychological effect on people in the neighborhood.

Chief Reynolds has another procedure which he believes worth-while, at least in cities up to approximately 20,000. This consists of two checks each day of vacant homes of citizens on vacation. When a citizen is going to be away for some time and his home is to be vacant, he notifies the police department. During the resident's absence, officers check his property in the early evening and the early morning and while there shove under the door a notice reading "While you were away your house and property were checked by Officer \_\_\_\_\_. Date \_\_\_\_\_. Time \_\_\_\_\_. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_." The original form is slipped under the door and the duplicate is filed in the police office. In the event of a break-in, an examination of the last inspection report will aid in pinpointing the time and may with the field interrogation reports supply some ready made suspects.

Another great value in these inspection reports is that of public relations. The public is pleased

to know that their property is being watched in their absence and what better proof could there be than 15 or 20 of these slips in the front room upon their return. "Believe me," Chief Reynolds says, "that person will really cooperate with his police department from then on."

Kirkland Police Department FIELD INTERROGATION REPORT							
Name (Print)				Occupation			
Address				Birthplace			
Age	Wgt.	Ht.	Build	Hair	Eyes	Scar and Tattoo	
Location				Date		Time	
Race		Complexion		Dress			
Year and Make of Car			Lic. No.		Type	Color	
Operator's Lic. No.							

Reason for Interrogation	
Disposition	
REMARKS:	
<div style="text-align: right;">           _____            Police Officer         </div> <div style="text-align: right;">           _____            District         </div> <div style="text-align: right;">           _____            Car         </div>	

Front and back sides of the field interrogation report.

KIRKLAND POLICE DEPT Phone 22-1244	
While you were away your house and property were checked by officer.	
Name	_____
Date	_____
Time	_____
Remarks	_____

House inspection report.

### ★ ATOMIC ENERGY

The FBI has exclusive investigative jurisdiction over all violations of the Atomic Energy Act. These include acquiring or disclosing restricted data, or conspiring or attempting to do either, with the intent to injure the United States or secure an advantage to any foreign nation, or with reason to believe that either might result.



### They *Write* Their Own Sentences

#### FBI LABORATORY'S DOCUMENT SECTION

### ***The Check Passer***

MANY PROFESSIONAL CHECK PASSERS, depending primarily on their own ability at putting up a good "front" to cheat their victims, write their checks entirely by hand and use regular blank check forms. (For a discussion of handwritten checks, see the second in this series of articles in the July 1952, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.) However, through the efforts of law enforcement agencies and other interested organizations, the public is increasingly being made aware of the possibility of being defrauded by accepting bad checks. The professional check passer is thus forced to attempt to create more elaborate checks, as genuine in appearance as possible. Therefore, he often turns to mechanical aids for producing his checks, and may spend hours of painstaking and difficult work on a check which he hopes will pay him enough to make his efforts worth while.

#### ***A Different Problem***

Laboratory examinations of these mechanically made checks frequently involve problems and techniques entirely different from those involved in the examination of a handwritten check. In order to perform as thorough an examination of this type of check as possible, the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory maintains (in addition to the National Fraudulent Check File) the Checkwriter Standards File, the Safety Paper Standards File, the Rubber Stamp and Printing

Standards File and the Typewriter Standards File. (For a description of these files, see the first in this series of articles in the April 1952, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.) These collections of known standards have proved their usefulness many times in connection with checks and other types of evidence examined in the Document Section. For example, the value of the Safety Paper Standards File can be shown by a case in which the use of this file led directly to the apprehension of a man who had successfully passed over 250 checks amounting to thousands of



dollars. At first he used bank checks and similar types of check forms which could easily be obtained by anyone. However, he later began to use fictitious company checks, printed on a certain type of safety paper. Investigating officers were able to trace this particular design of paper from the manufacturer to the retailer, and then to a print shop. The printer stated that he had printed 1,500 checks, similar to the questioned checks, for a man whom he expected to return soon for another order. A surveillance was placed on the print shop and the suspect was apprehended. Later a positive identification of his handwriting with the handwriting on the questioned checks was made. He pleaded guilty and received a 5-year sentence.

Another case handled in the Document Section illustrates the use of printing standards in the examination of type faces on fraudulent checks. This case concerned an ex-convict and printer who used his employer's print shop equipment after hours to make fraudulent check forms. Within a few months he passed over 100 checks in the Southwest, using a dozen different aliases. However, this habit of using various names eventually led to his downfall. He absentmindedly endorsed one check with a name other than that of the payee on the check, realized his mistake too late, grabbed the check and tried to escape, but was caught. The many different styles of printing type used on the questioned checks were examined in the Document Section, and all were identified as styles manufactured by the same company. In addition, microscopic defects in the type faces themselves turned up again and again on the checks. The "check protector" impressions on the checks were a most unusual and individual characteristic too.

No actual check protector was used, but metal type faces were carefully scarified with a file, and then printed directly on the checks to simulate a real check protector. The subject of this case was convicted and sentenced to a term of 15 years. Figure 1 is a photograph of one of these checks, showing the various styles of type faces and the "check protector" impressions.

Because the handwriting on a check filled out by means of a check protector, typewriter or other mechanical means may be extremely limited or disguised, often consisting only of a signature or endorsement, a positive identification with known handwriting of a suspect may be difficult, if not impossible, and other means of identification must be sought. If a suspect has in his possession material such as check protectors, typewriters, rubber stamps or similar devices, known specimens of those items should be submitted for examination, together with the questioned checks, since such examinations may often furnish positive proof of the suspect's connection with the fraudulent checks. One of the most extensive check cases ever handled by the FBI Laboratory's Document Section involved the examination of almost 400 checks passed in 28 States by a man who boasted after his apprehension that he had cashed \$100,000 in bad checks within 18 months. In spite of the varied appearance of these checks, they were all eventually identified as the work of this man, partly by examination of his handwriting and partly by examination of the equipment found in his possession at the time of his arrest. This equipment included rubber stamp sets, fountain pens, a check protector, two typewriters, a printing press, trays of metal type, and tubes of printers' inks. Figure 2 shows some of this equipment.

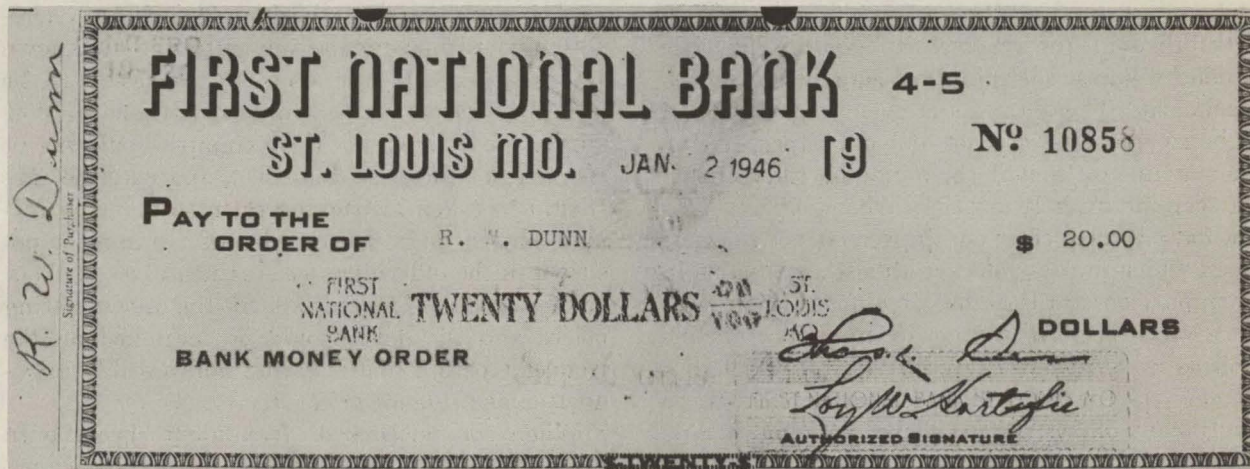
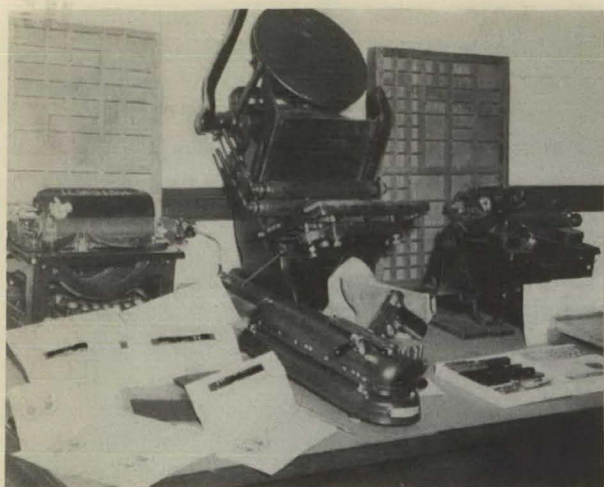


Figure 1.





**Figure 2.**

### ***Obtaining Known Specimens***

Because the questioned material on a fraudulent check is usually quite limited, the investigating officer should take special care to obtain adequate and comparable known specimens. When a check protector or typewriter belonging to a suspect has been located, it is not necessary to send in the machine itself, but numerous known specimens should be made. These should be in the exact wording or numbering of the questioned material and, if possible, should be made on paper similar in thickness and finish to the paper used for the questioned checks. A few specimens showing all of the letters and characters on the machine should also be made, for use in possible future comparisons.

When a known typewriter is located certain other steps may be taken in addition to the above instructions. When making known specimens on a typewriter, two methods should be used. The first is the usual method of typing directly on paper through the typewriter ribbon. The same method involves the taking of so-called "carbon" specimens. These are made by laying a sheet of carbon paper over a sheet of bond paper, setting the machine on stencil (or removing the ribbon), and typing directly on the carbon paper. This method produces clear-cut impressions of the type faces, which impressions are almost as valuable in a comparison as the actual type faces themselves since there is no distortion or indistinct outline such as is sometimes caused by typing through a ribbon. If the typewriter ribbon appears to be fairly new, or has not been used very much, this ribbon may be removed from the machine and sent to the FBI Laboratory. It will then be examined

to see if impressions of the questioned typewriting on the check can be found on the ribbon. Of course, if the original ribbon is to be submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, it should be removed from the typewriter and another ribbon used for the taking of the known specimens.

When making known specimens on a typewriter, some samples using light, medium and heavy touches should be made, since the appearance of a typewritten character may be changed slightly as the touch varies.

All specimens made on check protectors and typewriters should be dated and initialed by the person taking the specimens. The make, model and serial number of the machine should also be noted.

### ***Rubber Stamps***

Rubber stamps are frequently used on fraudulent checks, as in the preparation of dates, fictitious company names, bank certifications, cashiers' stamps or other material. These rubber stamp impressions may contain individual characteristics which can be definitely identified with a known stamp. Such characteristics may be caused by usage, accidental cuts, defects in the original type used to make the stamp, and dirt or other foreign matter on the stamp. Stamps made of individual letters of rubber type (such as those in toy stamp sets) are set by hand, and are often unevenly aligned. These irregularities in alignment can be most significant in a comparison with a questioned stamp impression.

In order to determine the significance of certain characteristics present in a questioned rubber stamp impression, an examination of the known rubber stamp itself is highly advisable. Therefore the stamps themselves, rather than known impressions made from them, should be sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination whenever possible. The surfaces of these stamps should not be cleaned or otherwise disturbed, and extreme care should be taken in packing them so that any foreign matter, or in case of a handset stamp the positions of the individual letters themselves, will not be disturbed. The initials of the investigating officer and the date should be scratched on the wooden portion of the stamp for possible introduction as evidence in court.

When comparisons of fraudulent checks with known specimens of check protectors, typewriters, rubber stamps or similar items are requested, the



original questioned checks, rather than photographs or photostats, should be submitted whenever possible. The characteristics on which identifications of such material are made are often microscopic in nature, and an examination of the original checks is advisable in order properly to evaluate these characteristics.

In addition to the more usual types of examinations of fraudulent checks, other examinations which are more or less individual with each check may sometimes be necessary. Such examinations may involve obliterations, alterations, line crossings, torn paper or other unusual factors, and, almost without exception, require that the original check rather than a copy be made available for examination.

Obliterations and alterations may be found in various types of check cases, such as those in which a genuine check is stolen and erasures or changes are made on the check by the thief in order that he might cash it or raise the amount of the check. The methods of developing obliterated material or uncovering alterations vary with the individual case, depending on the way in which the original material was prepared and the way it was changed. Erased pencil writing may be made visible by photographing with infrared light (if traces of graphite are still present), or the indentations made in the paper by the pencil point may be shown by photographing with parallel light rays or (if the indentations are shallow) by treating with iodine fumes. However, the success of the iodine fuming method depends to a great extent on the composition of the paper and the amount of fiber disturbance caused by the writing. If pencil writing has been covered over with ink, the original writing may be revealed by photographing with infrared light or by chemical treatment. Ink writing which has been obliterated with a covering material or bleached may be made visible by photographing with infrared or ultraviolet light or restored by chemical treatment. Indentations made by a stiff pen nib (such as a ball-point pen) may be examined in the same manner as those made by a pencil. In addition to these methods, microscopic examination of any remaining fragments of the original material or photography with different types of color filters may also be of value in the examination of obliterations and alterations.

The investigating officer, when submitting checks suspected of having been altered, should



Figure 3.

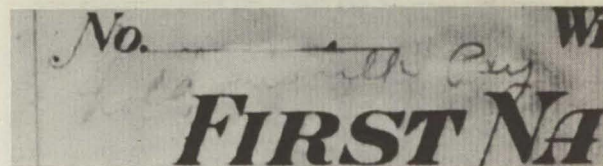


Figure 4.

bear in mind the fact that although microscopic and photographic examinations will not change the original appearance of this evidence, chemical treatment will change it to some extent. Therefore, the letter transmitting the evidence should state specifically whether tests which may change its appearance may or may not be performed by the FBI Laboratory. In this regard, it is pointed out that although such changes may sometimes not be desirable from a legal point of view, they may be directly responsible for the solution of the case. Photographs of documentary evidence as it was originally received in the FBI Laboratory are always made before any tests are performed.

An unusual case involving an obliteration occurred a few years ago when a woman was arrested in Ohio for issuing to a store a check which was returned by the bank marked "No Account." However, she claimed that when she gave the check to the store clerk she wrote on it that it was to be held until she made payment at the store. No such notation was visible on the check, and it was sent to the FBI Laboratory. There, microscopic examination showed paper fiber disturbances and slight traces of stains on one corner of the check. This portion was photographed under ultraviolet light, and the handwritten words "hold this till I Pay" were then clearly visible. The case against the woman was dismissed. Figure 3 shows a portion of this check photographed with ordinary light, and figure 4 is the same portion photographed under ultraviolet light.

Another check case examined in the Document Section furnished an illustration of a torn paper examination. This case concerned a man whose career as a forger began when he was 15 years old and lasted 40 years, more than half of which time was spent in jail. During his 1½ years of freedom before his latest arrest, he traveled all over the



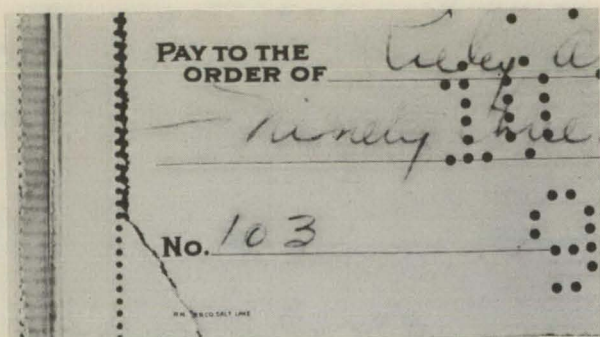


Figure 5.

United States, using over 100 aliases, and passed checks totaling \$96,000. As these checks came into the Laboratory, they were all recognized as the work of this check artist. When he was finally apprehended, the equipment found in his possession was sent to the Document Section for examination. In addition to the identification of his handwriting on the checks, rubber stamps and a typewriter were identified with material on some of the checks. Checkbooks of several different banks were also found in his possession, and the serrated edges of many of the fraudulent checks were found to match perfectly the edges of some of the check stubs in these books. Figure 5 shows a portion of one of the checks matched with the check stub from which it was torn.

One of the most interesting cases of check-raising, and a good example of the comprehensive examinations which sometimes must be made of a check, occurred several years ago in Ohio. A check for \$200 given by a man to an acquaintance grew into a check for \$6,200 by the time it was cashed. This check was sent to the Laboratory, and examination under a microscope showed definite disturbances of the paper fibers, indicating erasures in the amount. Infrared photography revealed

traces of the erased word "Two" under the words "Sixty-two." Color filter photography showed that the ink writing on the entire check had been retouched in an effort to conceal the slight difference in color of the ink used to write the words "Sixty-two" and the figure "6" in front of the original figures "200.00." Microscopic photography disclosed that the cross bar on the "T" in "Two" was on top of the first stroke of the "H" in "Hundred," indicating that the words "Sixty-two" had been written *after* the word "Hundred." A handwriting examination proved that the man who had originally made out the check had not written the words "Sixty-two." All of this evidence was more than enough to convince a jury of the defendant's guilt. Figure 6 is a photograph of the entire check made with a color filter. Note (especially in the signature) the light lines of the original writing and the darker lines of the retouching.

With respect to line crossings, which played an important part in this examination, the determination of which of two lines is on top may in certain situations be of invaluable aid to the investigator by showing the sequence of writing or by proving or disproving the authenticity of a document. Because of the many factors which must be considered, such as the age of the writing, the type of writing instrument (pen, pencil, typewriter, etc.), the kind of paper and the storage conditions of the document, the results of such an examination may not always be conclusive, but information of value can sometimes be brought to light.

The next in this series of articles will discuss various types of evidence, other than checks, examined by the Document Section. (To be continued in an early issue.)

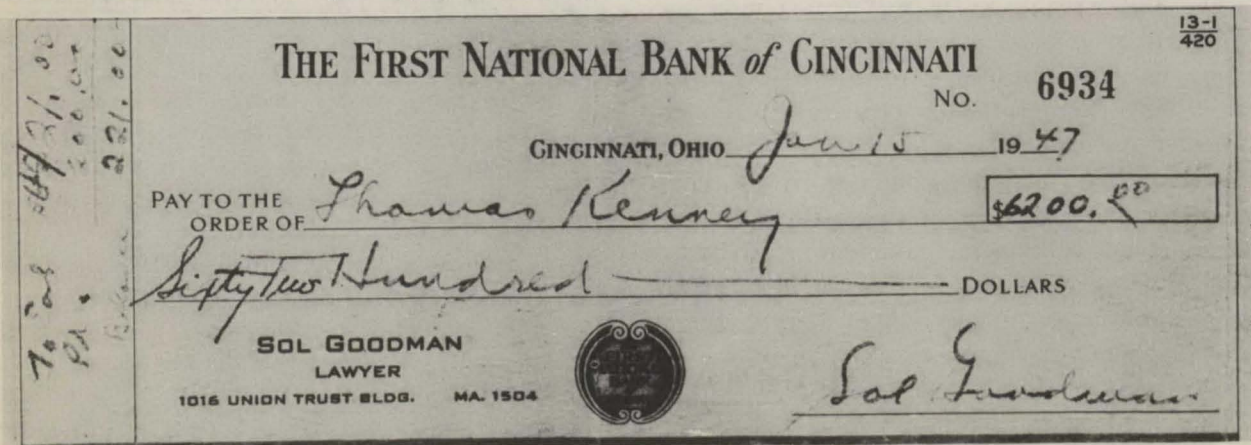


Figure 6.



# CRIME PREVENTION

The junior police movement was started in Urbana during April of 1950 after a meeting of the Association of Commerce at which S. Clyde Hibbens, chief of police of Bloomington, Ill., spoke on juvenile delinquency. Chief Hibbens told of the decline in delinquency following organization of the junior police with a program of activity which gave the boys something to keep them off the streets. The idea was heartily endorsed by those present at the meeting and a committee was appointed to formulate further organizational plans.

## Purpose

By early September of 1950 plans for the organization of a junior police group were complete. The purpose of the organization was to offer youths an opportunity to learn more about government, law, and public protection and safety. A program of recreation, competition, entertainment, and education served as a basis for stimulating interest.

A committee from the Urbana police department, working with an advisory committee from the Association of Commerce, sponsored the program. Sgt. Frank Stapp of the Urbana police department was named chairman of the committee from the department, and Harley Harmon, one-time chief of police of Urbana, was named chairman of the Association of Commerce committee, which is composed of 50 members.

Publicity of the junior police organization was featured in press, radio, and through the public schools. Funds for the program were to be raised by a ball sponsored by the police department.

The initial enlistment in the junior police organization was held on Saturday, October 21, and boys from the ages of 8 to 14 were eligible. Three hundred twenty-five boys signed up in the new unit on that day. The enlistment forms provided for the parents' signatures and all enlistees were admitted on probation. If they successfully lived up to organizational requirements, they were given full membership. The probationary period was 30 days.

## Organizing and Supervising Our Junior Police Work

by SGT. ALBERT E. KONRADT, *Police Department, Urbana, Ill.*

## Membership

This organization in its policies and activities is nonsectional and nonsectarian. Its membership shall be open to any member of any race or religious group whose personal conduct qualifies him as worthy of membership.

A boy who desires to join the organization must first obtain the written consent of his parent or guardian, and a waiver of civil liability of the junior police organization and its sponsors, both collectively and individually, on a prescribed form provided for this purpose. He then presents his application and such parental consent to the police director or a person designated by the police director. After it is determined that the consent and application are in proper order, the applicant shall be required to raise his right hand and repeat the pledge shown below.

I solemnly pledge that I will abide by the rules and regulations of the Urbana Junior Police, and that I will, to the best of my ability, meet the following requirements:

1. I will respect the rights and property of others.
2. I will be friendly and courteous, and I will keep my clothes neat and my person clean.
3. I will honor my parents and obey them and my teachers, in order to become a better citizen.



*Induction of Urbana Junior Police, held January 27, 1951, at Urbana High School Auditorium. Two hundred forty-two members repeated the pledge and were issued caps, "T" shirts, badges, and membership cards.*





***Urbana Junior Police baseball team poses in brand new uniforms. Urbana police officers are coaches of the teams.***

4. I will attend a Sunday school or church of my own choosing as often as possible.

5. I will carefully observe the provisions of the Urbana curfew law.

6. I will strive at all times to conduct myself in such a manner as to be a credit to my home, my school, and my city.

7. I will not only seek at all times to avoid any wrongdoing, but I will seek to dissuade any other person whom I know to be intent upon wrong.

Having taken the foregoing pledge, the applicant is issued a membership card identifying him as a probationary member of the Urbana Junior Police.

Upon proof of having complied with his pledge as a probationary member for a period of not less than 1 month, any probationary member shall be eligible to advance to the status of active member. Each applicant for active membership shall at a regular meeting of the Junior Police repeat the following pledge:



***Four members of the Urbana Junior Police enjoying fried chicken at the annual picnic at Crystal Lake Park.***

I solemnly pledge that I will respect and observe the ordinances and laws of the city of Urbana and of any city in which I may at any time live; the laws of the State of Illinois and the laws of the United States of America. I will honor the flag of my country, and at all times revere the memory of my country's founding fathers, and of the brave men who have fought to defend my country's integrity and honor.

I will at all times abide by the rules and regulations of the Urbana Junior Police, and to the best of my ability the following requirements (here are repeated the seven previously set forth in this article).

I will respect the badge of membership in the Urbana Junior Police, and shall treasure it as a badge of honor. I will not misuse it, or permit it to fall into careless and irresponsible hands.

No member shall be required at any time to pay any dues, fees, or cash assessments to the organization.

The chief of junior police, as well as all other officers, shall be selected by the members of the organization. All officers are to hold their rank for 1 year. Officers consist of a chief, captain, and one lieutenant elected from the members of each school. A sergeant is elected from each group of 20 junior police.

### ***Meetings and Events***

Junior police from age 8 to 11 meet the second Saturday of each month and those from age 11 to 15 meet the third Saturday of each month. All members meet the fourth Saturday of each month. All kinds of sports are played at the second and third meeting. The fourth meeting is reserved for business and entertainment. At Christmas a party is held for the entire membership and they are given treats by Santa Claus.

During the summer school vacation a picnic is held at one of the local parks and games and contests are held for all present. The junior police have a baseball team in uniform. The boys are all given an opportunity to play and they are taught that sportsmanship and clean play are more important than winning the game.

Once a year the members are taken to a circus at Chanute Air Force Base. The first circus had an attendance of 257, and at the second circus the attendance was 218 members. On circus days the boys are treated to hot dogs and cokes free of charge. At no time do the members pay for any treats or entertainment.

Urbana police officers in uniform are sent by Chief Wilbur R. Jones to accompany the boys on any of the outdoor affairs where the junior police

*(Continued on inside back cover)*



## POLICE PERSONALITIES

One of the best known and most colorful police figures in the State of Texas is David O. Gallagher, chief of police in Laredo.

Chief Gallagher, whose career as a Texas ranger, rancher, and police officer is in keeping with the best traditions of the early pioneers who made the State of Texas famous, was born of Irish parentage in San Antonio on March 9, 1884. His career in law enforcement began in 1912 when he was appointed as a detective handling special investigations for the chief of the San Antonio Police Department. Then the lure of the Mexican Border country took Gallagher from San Antonio to Laredo, where he entered the cattle ranching business in 1916.

Shortly after his arrival Gallagher found that ranchers in the Laredo area faced a precarious existence. Bandit raids and wholesale thefts of cattle were a common occurrence. Using firearms, the rustlers frequently drove off whole herds of horses and cattle which were never to be seen or heard of again. Some of the ranchers, fearing reprisals, made no attempt to trace their stolen herds and bring the criminals to justice.

Gallagher soon was appointed a Texas ranger under the late Capt. Will Ryan of the Texas Ranger Service. Shortly thereafter, Gallagher's own ranch was raided and a herd of his finest horses was stolen and driven into Mexico. Gallagher went alone across the river into Mexico, rounded up the three thieves responsible and saw them jailed and prosecuted by the Mexican officials at Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico, whose friendship and confidence he had won. Incidentally, he recovered all of his horses and returned them to his ranch in this country. It was the first time that any horses or cattle stolen from this side of the border had been recovered and the thieves apprehended. From that time on, under Gallagher's leadership, the ranchers were successful in checking the raids.

This ability to find the criminals and at the same time obtain the cooperation and good will of the officers and citizens of Mexico has earned

## Gallagher's Career Spans 40 Years of Border History

Gallagher the nickname of "El Lobo Blanco" (The White Wolf).

Chief Gallagher attributes his excellent health and stamina today to those years when it was necessary for a person to be in tiptop physical condition in order to survive. As an illustration, he points to an old picture of him astride his favorite pony, "Boy," made in 1914 shortly after he had ridden the horse from El Paso to San Antonio. The chief says this ride almost broke the record of that day for elapsed time in travel via horseback over the distance.

Chief Gallagher's courtship and marriage in 1919 were typically colorful. According to the chief, he was standing on the streets of Laredo talking to Ranger Captain Ryan when he saw a beautiful young lady ride by in a handsome carriage. Without knowing her identity, Gallagher

*(Continued on page 24)*



*Gallagher and his mount in 1914.*





## OTHER TOPICS

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen,—this is your friend, the Sheriff!" With this friendly greeting my office embarked on a public relations venture which has since been widely discussed in law enforcement circles. It was the opening of the Marquette County Sheriff Department's series of radio programs. To our knowledge, this is the first time that a law enforcement agency has taken all of its problems directly to the people.

### **Public Education**

Soon after taking office I became convinced that there was a need for a better understanding on the part of the general public of the enormous responsibilities of the sheriff's job. Although sparsely populated, Marquette County is larger in area than the entire State of Rhode Island. Many parts of the county are not easily accessible, as roads to the more remote areas are practically impassable except in the most favorable weather. It had been a common practice for years for the people of Marquette County to call on the sheriff for assistance in every imaginable situation. Yet the Marquette County Sheriff's Department consists of only five men, including the sheriff, and two of these men are required to operate the jail.

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### **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Sheriff Jacobson was born in National Mine, Marquette County, Mich., at the turn of the century. As a young man he participated in professional hockey, boxing, wrestling, and baseball, later serving as coach and referee in these sports. His first interest in law enforcement came while handling sports events in the recreation program of the Marquette Branch Prison. In recent years he has been president of the Northern Michigan-Wisconsin Hockey League and is now interested in junior hockey as a means of both developing hockey stars and curbing juvenile delinquency through wholesome entertainment. Sheriff Jacobson is a veteran of United States Navy service in both the European and Asiatic areas of World War II. He is commander of the Marquette Chapter of Disabled American Veterans.

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## **Radio Programs for Public Education in Law Enforcement**

by SHERIFF ALBERT JACOBSON, *Marquette County,  
Michigan*

Thus, with only three men available to police such an extensive territory, it soon became obvious that something must be done to eliminate unnecessary calls and, at the same time, provide proper service to the public. It was quite evident that this objective could only be accomplished through public education. During my first few years in office we looked unsuccessfully for a solution to the problem. Dissemination of information by radio would apparently be the most effective method but we were handicapped by the fact that it would be necessary for someone in the department to prepare radio scripts and present the program. There was no one on the staff capable of handling that job and I could not spare the time from routine work to do the job myself.

### **Staff Writer**

This difficulty was not overcome until 1949 when a vacancy in the sheriff's staff occurred and a new undersheriff, Adrian Pequet, was appointed. Pequet, a native of the upper peninsula of Michigan, is a Navy veteran of World War II, having served in the Asiatic-Pacific theater in several carrier aircraft service units as a second class petty officer. Previous to his military service he had some experience in law enforcement work with the Michigan department of conservation in the western part of the upper peninsula. Between the time of his discharge and the date of joining the sheriff's department, Pequet was employed by the Veterans Administration as a training specialist in the Vocational Rehabilitation Division and was designated as officer-in-charge of the Marquette Office. In this capacity he became familiar with radio work, both in broadcasting and preparation of informational material. This knowledge was put to good use in the preparation and presentation of our public relations programs. Pequet has also done some writing for the local newspaper and has written several articles on conservation for publication in magazines



which have a large circulation among outdoor enthusiasts.

With the addition of Pequet to the staff we were ready to proceed with our program of public education. Many evening hours were spent in research, in sorting and segregating information, and in discussing methods of presentation. When the basic plan was completed, I took the idea to Radio Station WDMJ at Marquette and asked them to sponsor the program as a public service feature. The people at WDMJ were impressed with the idea and immediately volunteered the necessary radio time, assigning the sheriff's department a 15-minute spot, once a week. On August 8, 1951, the department went on the air with the first of its series titled "Your friend, the Sheriff."

### *First of a Series*

In the first program, I outlined the purpose of the project, showing the necessity for informing the public in regard to the functions of the sheriff's office, the extent and limitations of its authority, the problems of law enforcement in the county, and the extremely varied nature of the department's work and responsibilities.

The program immediately met with enthusiastic public response with the result that the original 12-week schedule was abandoned and the program was made a regular weekly feature. Each succeeding program brought a deluge of questions and suggestions for material for the following program. The broadcast continued for 21-weeks, until December 26, 1951, when it was temporarily halted because of the large amount of time required in preparation of material. The sheriff's staff was already on a 24-hour a day schedule and could no longer carry on the program in spite of many requests to make it a permanent feature. Plans are being made, however, to revive the program.

The programs following the introductory broadcast were of a greatly varied nature, covering every phase of the sheriff's work, including traffic safety, operation of the jail, handling of special types of inmates, dangerous criminals, mental cases, etc. It was necessary to go into the procedure of the lower courts, to explain why some prisoners were released from custody on personal recognizance while others were required to post bond to secure release. The problems of jail security and sanitation were explained, and the

public was given an invitation to visit and inspect the jail at any time. (Incidentally, a great many people took advantage of the opportunity.) It was also discovered that many people did not understand the sheriff's part in the service and follow-up of civil processes, so one full program was devoted to that subject. Another program was devoted to an explanation of the sheriff's duties in connection with circuit court, and still another to the organization of searches for lost hunters, which is a problem peculiar to the Marquette area. The sheriff is concerned in the issuance of several types of licenses, so the public was enlightened on that subject by explaining the qualifications necessary for each license and the procedure involved in making the application. Considerable time was given to the sheriff's efforts in the rehabilitation of jail inmates and prison parolees, in combatting juvenile delinquency and the department's work in connection with Alcoholics Anonymous. Two programs in the series were given to the prevention of hunting accidents, which are a source of serious trouble to the sheriff's department. Whether or not these programs had any effect is not yet determined, beyond the



*Sheriff Albert Jacobson.*



fact that there was a material reduction in the number of such accidents during the past hunting season.

### ***A Better Understanding***

As a result of this series of programs, the people of Marquette County now have a much better understanding of the duties of their sheriff. This fact is reflected in a material reduction in the number of unnecessary calls received by the sheriff's department. It is anticipated that, with a revival of the program, the public will soon be educated to the point that we will eliminate entirely all calls for service which should rightfully be directed to another agency. There is much less opposition from the taxpayers when we request additional funds to meet continually increasing expenses and the county officials are becoming interested in the department to the extent that they are more willing to cooperate in plans for increasing the efficiency of the department. Civic and fraternal organizations, and many private individuals, becoming more conscious of the scope of the sheriff's problems, are offering their assistance in many phases of the work such as juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation, and traffic safety.

The program has been a big success, and we are constantly discovering new evidence of its accomplishments.

### ***Sample Broadcast***

Other officers may be interested in developing a similar program. For that reason we have included the text of one of our broadcasts. It contains, incidentally, what we believe to be a lot of good advice for officers who plan a hunting trip this fall.

#### **MARQUETTE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

Title: **YOUR FRIEND, THE SHERIFF**

Time: *15 minutes*

Radio Script No. 10

SHERIFF. Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, this is your friend the sheriff.

ANNOUNCER. Station WDMJ and the Marquette County Sheriff's Department presents another in a series of public service programs intended to bring you closer to the problems of local law enforcement. With us this evening is Undersheriff Adrian Pequet, substituting for Sheriff Al Jacobson. What have you decided to discuss this evening, Adrian?

SHERIFF. Well —, I'm going to go back and cover a subject that was discussed a few weeks ago by the

sheriff but before I start I think that I should explain the reason for the sheriff's absence this evening. The subject I am going to discuss is lost hunters. The reason I have picked that subject for more discussion is that Sheriff Jacobson's absence this evening is a direct result of one of these lost hunter searches. About a year ago, during a search for a lost hunter in the southern part of the county, the sheriff suffered a rather severe injury and because of that injury he is in the hospital undergoing treatment tonight. We have been assured that the injury will respond to treatment and I think the sheriff will be back at this microphone again next week. Until his recovery, I'll be filling in for him. I hope you'll be patient with my efforts to take his place on this program.

A few weeks ago—just before the start of the hunting season, and before the new epidemic of lost hunters started—the sheriff spent an evening discussing lost hunters, and our part in lost hunter searches and gave some very good advice to all of you people who go into the woods in hunting season. He made several suggestions which a hunter could follow to prevent getting lost and told you what to do if you did get lost to make it as easy as possible on yourself and to make it easier for us to help you. Apparently quite a few of you people didn't pay too much attention to that advice so I'm going to repeat some of it tonight. I say that it appears you didn't pay attention because although the hunting season is only a few days old we have already been called upon to take part in several searches for lost hunters in Marquette County. Fortunately, most of these searches have been successful. With one exception, all of the lost persons have been found safely but not without some hardship to themselves and considerable anxiety on the part of their families and friends. And—perhaps I shouldn't mention this—but they weren't found without a lot of hard work on our part. If the number of lost hunters this season follows the past few days we'll probably exceed our last year's record of 29 lost hunters. I had hoped that the sheriff's program of a few weeks ago would do something to cut that number down considerably.

Now I'd like to ask you as a special favor—to pay particular attention to what I'm going to say in the next 8 or 9 minutes—because it may save you some trouble and at the same time save us a lot of trouble. I know that most of you—at least most of you men who are listening—are hunters and you are going to go hunting. It's a very popular sport in this part of the State. I know that you each have your favorite hunting spots and you'll spend most of your time hunting there. But sometime before the season ends each one of you will probably hunt at least once in new territory. Now you might think that the persons who get lost are usually the ones who have had no woods experience. That's not true. The ones we have the most trouble with are those who think they know so much about the woods that they fail to take a few simple precautions against getting lost. Probably most of you have a hunting spot that you don't want everyone to know about but you won't be giving away any secrets about that favorite spot by telling someone about the general location of the area in which you plan to hunt.



Remember if you go hunting and get lost and we don't even know where to begin looking for you it might be that you've kept altogether too quiet about that special hunting ground. It's all right to be a little secretive about your hunting spot but you can carry it to an extreme for which you may be very sorry. *Tell someone* where you're going hunting—but be sure you tell someone who will tell us in case you need help.

You don't have to take along a lot of equipment—I don't think any of you will forget your gun or ammunition—but some of you may forget to take along a few simple articles that can make a lot of difference if you have to spend a few extra hours in the woods. The one thing that no hunter should forget is matches. Take along plenty of matches and carry them in a place where they'll keep dry. It might be a good idea to carry them in two or three different pockets just in case you get wet. A better idea is to carry a waterproof match container—they don't cost much—and if you ever really need one you'll know just how valuable they can be. Now I know that a lot of you are going to say that this advice is unnecessary, that all hunters carry matches. Unfortunately, that is not true. I think most of you know that you *should* carry matches but a lot of you forget to take them with you. Of the 29 hunters who were lost last year 9 either had no matches or their supply had become wet and useless. Next—and I think equally important—take a compass and if you haven't got one get one. You may learn that you have never made a wiser investment. Learn to use your compass, and above all, believe what it tells you. A compass can't help you if you refuse to believe it. You don't have to take a map with you but before you start get a map of the area you intend to hunt in and put in a little time studying it. It will be well worth your while. Get a good clear picture in your mind of your hunting area. Pay attention to the location of highways, railroads, rivers and streams—as related to the area you plan to hunt in—and pay attention to the direction the streams are flowing in that area; it can be a big help. For example, let's say that you're going to hunt in an area north of your home and you know that the streams in that area flow in a northerly direction. Then you'll know, if you don't believe your compass, when you hit one of these streams. If you'll follow the direction the stream is coming from you'll be going south, back toward home. If you follow the direction of the current you'll be going away from home. Now if you can't believe your compass, you *can* believe that—because water doesn't run uphill.

Most of you hunters will carry a watch—it really isn't necessary but it's a good idea. Sometimes you can make a pretty good estimate of the distance you've traveled if you know how long you've been traveling.

There isn't much point in going hunting, if you intend to kill game, without taking a knife along. It doesn't have to be a big one, just a knife. Take one along with you; if you get lost you'll find a lot of uses for it. If you don't believe me try getting lost sometime without one.

Now, I know that hunting is a very interesting sport but try not to get so interested in hunting for game that you forget to check up on yourself once in a while.

Get into the habit of always knowing just how far and in what direction you've traveled from your starting point.

If you plan to be out all day, slip an extra sandwich or a candy bar into your pocket. It won't take the place of a good, hot meal at home but if you get lost you'll be mighty thankful for it. Some of you people who are listening to this program are going to say that this is pretty good advice we're handing out and you're promising yourselves that you're going to be a little more careful this season. Then you're going to go hunting and forget all about your good intentions. Along about sundown some afternoon you'll decide it's time to go home and you would go home, too, only you won't know how to get there. You'll remember your good intentions then and about the same time you'll realize that you are lost. It'll be too late then to do any of the things you forgot to do, but it might help to remember some of the things which will help to reduce the hardships of being lost. Your first impulse—after you realize you're lost—will be to go someplace else—fast. Don't Do It because if you don't know where you're going there's no use in going at all. Instead, sit down and try to keep calm. Think the situation over carefully and try to figure out where you are and how you got there. If you can come up with the right answer you won't have much trouble getting out. But if you have any doubt about it stay where you are. There's not much sense in wandering through the woods, after dark, just hoping that you'll stumble onto the place you're looking for so don't do it. Instead, pick out a comfortable spot to spend the night, gather a lot of dry wood, build a fire and take it easy. You may not be able to get much sleep but you *can* get some rest and you'll probably need it. It'll be one of the longest nights you've ever known but when morning comes you won't be any worse off than you were the evening before. By that time, too, you can be pretty sure that we're looking for you and we won't stop looking until we find you.

I could carry on with this subject indefinitely but I see that my time is running out and you probably wouldn't remember it all anyway so I'm going to stop for now. Good luck with your hunting but be careful. Getting lost isn't a pleasant experience and we hope that you never have to learn it the hard way.

ANNOUNCER: Thank you, Adrian, for some very good advice which can't be repeated too often. I'm sure that our listeners join me in wishing Sheriff Jacobson a speedy recovery and that he'll be back with us next week when Station WDMJ again presents, "Your Friend, The Sheriff."

MUSIC: UP AND OUT—

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## NATIONAL TIRE TREAD FILE

A file containing specimens of tread and sidewall designs produced by tire manufacturers throughout the country is maintained in the FBI Laboratory. Plaster casts of treads submitted to the FBI Laboratory are frequently identified in this file as to size, brand, manufacturer, and distributor.



## "Professor F. B. I."

The RKO-Pathé "Special" release "Professor F. B. I." produced by Jay Bonafield with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation dramatically illustrates the techniques and procedures of modern crime detection as taught in the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C.

Written by Jerome Brondfield, directed by Larry O'Reilly and narrated by Dwight Weist, "Professor F. B. I." tells the exciting story of the special course of study offered by the FBI National Academy to qualified police officers and officials from cities and towns throughout the country.

Founded in 1935 by J. Edgar Hoover, the Academy offers candidates 3 months of intensive work and study on the latest processes and operations in modern crime detection.

"Professor F. B. I." takes young Officer Bill Kennedy through this special course of study which includes the identification of firearms, analysis of blood stains and detailed hair and clothing information, as well as training in firearms and the study of traffic enforcement, an interesting and timely subject.

When the course is completed, Bill Kennedy returns to his home town to impart the benefit of his experience to his fellow officers. How this new knowledge is put to use is demonstrated when Bill investigates a hit-and-run accident. How he gathers his evidence, checks with the FBI Laboratory in Washington, and finally gets his man, gives exciting and conclusive proof of the value of the training he has received.

"Professor F. B. I." will bring back memories to those who have attended the Academy as well as prove interesting and informative to all police officers throughout the country.

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## Gallagher's Career...

*(Continued from page 19)*

turned to Ryan and remarked, "That is the girl I am going to marry."

After inquiring, Gallagher learned that the girl was Miss Aurora de la Garza who resided with her family on a ranch near Laredo. This ranch came from a grant by the King of Spain to her great-grandfather when Texas was a Spanish colony. It then contained over 100,000 acres. Miss de la Garza's great-grandmother was a mem-

ber of the original 13 families from the Canary Islands who first settled San Antonio in 1731.

Mrs. Gallagher chuckles as she recalls the difficulties experienced by her husband when confronted with the strict traditions and customs of the Spanish families of that day in matters of courtship. But there was a will and a way. As of today, the Gallaghers are the proud parents of three sets of grown twins—four boys and two girls.

In addition to handling the affairs of the Laredo Police Department, Chief Gallagher finds time to raise cattle on both the Rondado Ranch which Mrs. Gallagher inherited from her family, and another which the chief calls his "small ranch" (4,600 acres) in Zapata County, near Laredo.

Chief Gallagher's career with the Laredo Police Department began in 1931 when he was appointed assistant chief of police. He has been chief of police since 1944.

During all of the years he has been connected with the department, Chief Gallagher has sponsored pistol teams which have consistently won outstanding recognition. The chief himself was State pistol champion in 1932, and in 1940 he was the State champion of champions by virtue of his versatility in the handling of all types of guns.

In the field of police training, Chief Gallagher's record has likewise been outstanding. His department today holds the distinction of being one of the pioneers among the law enforcement agencies of the State in conducting regular police training schools with the assistance of the FBI.

Cooperating with other police organizations, Chief Gallagher's department has recovered a large quantity of automobiles and other property. Likewise, their efforts have resulted in numerous criminals being brought to justice after they have attempted to escape across the Rio Grande.

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## Double Trouble

Two separate agencies contacted the Identification Division of the FBI requesting that a wanted notice be posted on a certain subject.

Later, a set of fingerprints was submitted to the Identification Division on a man arrested in Wilmington, Ohio. These prints, although under a different name, were found to be identical with the wanted man's prints.

Consequently, wires were dispatched to the two agencies advising them that the subject was in custody.

**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1952



## Inked Prints

Only a small amount of printer's ink should be used in taking fingerprints; the use of too much is a common cause of illegible prints. A sheet of white paper placed underneath a glass inking surface will provide contrast in determining the quantity and even distribution of the ink.

## Urbana Junior Police

*(Continued from page 18)*

are participating. In civic affairs, the boys help the regular police department by acting as escorts and guards. When the annual Easter egg hunt is held at Crystal Lake Park the boys help guard the area so that no one gets a head start. Another example is when Santa Claus comes to Urbana. Junior police act as escorts for the float which Santa is on and as guards and helpers when the lines start to have the children interview Santa.

The Urbana police and the local population hold a lot of respect for the junior police organization. It is constantly growing in size. Each member is outfitted with an overseas type cap in blue with gold piping, a white "T" shirt with the organization's own design stenciled and heat treated in blue on the front of the shirt, a chrome badge and a permanent membership card with his name, address, and badge number on the front. At the present time a drill team is being trained for use at the various civic functions in and about our city. Parents, teachers, and others interested in youth activities have been quick to understand that the junior police group is learning to take its proper place in civic matters, that the members are learning civic responsibility and that they are influencing and educating themselves and others to a fuller knowledge and respect for law and order and group functions in an American society. It is hoped that the junior police organization can soon be expanded to give an even greater benefit to its members and to the community.

All of the training and coaching of the junior police is done by Urbana police officers during their off-duty hours. We feel that we have been very successful in making friends of the boys in our city and we are very proud of those in our organization.

The junior police photographs shown here were taken by Joe Stocks, staff photographer of the Champaign-Urbana Courier.

## Whiskey on Tap

An unusual arrangement for keeping whiskey on tap was recently discovered by officers of the Griffin, Ga., police department.

After an unsuccessful attempt to locate the source of whiskey, Chief of Police Leo D. Blackwell ordered his men to conduct a very thorough search of the premises. Officer G. Driver, leaving nothing to chance, turned the valve on a gas outlet located in a bedroom and was surprised to see whiskey come streaming out.

Investigation disclosed a 15-gallon copper tank buried underground with a three-fourths inch pipe running up into the bedroom. A metal gas outlet fitting was on the end of this pipe. There was also a one-fourth inch copper tube with a tire valve stem on the end leading up from the tank. The system was to use a tire pump to build up air pressure in the tank and force the whiskey out of the nozzle. When the copper drum became empty the gas outlet fitting was removed and a fresh supply of "booze" was funneled into the pipe.



*Officer Driver (left) and Chief Blackwell demonstrating the equipment.*



## *Interesting Pattern*

# FINGERPRINTS



The pattern reproduced here is of interest only because of the position of the innermost sufficient recurve and the core location. Unlike those loops which are broadside to the

delta and in which the core is located on the shoulder farthest from the delta, the core in this case is placed in the center of the recurve. A ridge count of 10 is obtained for this loop.