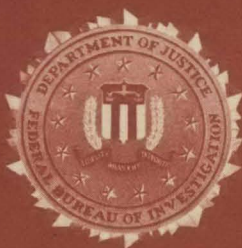


- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1950
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

September 1, 1950

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Communism is the enemy of government by law.

In his "Selected Works," V. I. Lenin says, "Dictatorship is power based directly upon force and unrestricted by any laws." He adds that "The revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat is power won and maintained by the violence of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, power that is unrestricted by any laws."

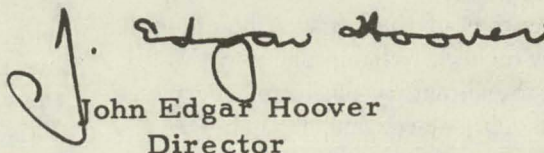
It follows most naturally that organized law enforcement should be a major target of Communist attack. Events have proved this to be true. Communist spokesmen and writers have directed a constant and vitriolic barrage against all law enforcement in their effort to destroy public confidence in the representatives of the law.

To the Communist, disruption is an art. The techniques, tactics and strategy of such work are studied and mastered. Lenin stressed the fact that the important condition in developing the steps of an insurrection "...is suddenness, the possibility of catching the government unawares."

The individual who does not recognize Communist techniques may find himself unintentionally providing grist for the Red Fascist propaganda mill. Words out of context, distortions of innocent activities, devious twisting of facts, rumors and black lies are weapons utilized in the Communist smear campaigns. Full knowledge of Red techniques, coupled with common sense and restraint, is the best safeguard.

We who are in law enforcement bear a tremendous responsibility. We cannot afford to be "caught unaware."

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Other Thefts

There are many types of larceny practiced on stores such as shortchanging, getting checks cashed in a sum over and above that ostensibly owed, and others, but all are based on the legitimate desire of a retail selling establishment to procure business by extending courtesies to their customers. Stores vie with each other competitively in this field and the otherwise law-abiding housewife as well as the professional thief take advantage of this opportunity to make an easy dollar.

Fraudulent installment purchasers also exploit the "easy payment plan" of retail establishments. These operators rent an apartment or hotel room, paying in advance, and buy costly articles, making a small down payment or none at all. They are rarely at home when the goods are delivered. As they are lavish tippers, the superintendent or hotel clerk obligingly signs the receipt. The goods are quickly resold and re-delivered and the frauds move on to the next scene of operations.

Fraudulent Checks

Larceny by means of fraudulent checks was a highly refined art when checks were not in such common use as today. Formerly, only businessmen used checks to any great degree; but now salaries and relief payments are made by check, and they pass from hand to hand without comment. Relief checks are stolen from mail boxes, indorsed, and cashed by persons today with great frequency.

An area of a large city was flooded with false checks in varying amounts which could appropriately be accepted as payment of wages. The checks were printed with the firm name of the payer as well as that of the bank. The amounts were filled in by a check writing machine. While the forgery of the signatory official of the payer corporation was not a clever one, on their face the checks looked genuine to many small store owners. The teller cashed them when they were presented

Investigation of Crimes— Larceny

by DEPUTY INSPECTOR STEPHEN P. KENNEDY,
*Waterfront Command, Police Department of
the City of New York.*

(THIS CONCLUDES THE SERIES OF ARTICLES BY DEPUTY
INSPECTOR KENNEDY)

by young girls whom the victims thought they recognized as being some of the neighborhood children.

Investigation revealed that the printed check blanks and the check-writing machine were the result of two crude burglaries wherein the perpetrators—who ranged from 14 to 16 years—got little else of value. Having observed the facility with which their parents cashed salary checks, these children made up the fraudulent checks in similar amounts and had their girl friends present them at a neighborhood store for trifling purchases and receive payment in full.

The professional check thief usually does not employ such crude methods. Upon ascertaining where a certain well-known company has its checks printed, he may call up the printer, identifying himself as an official of the X company, and request that their last order for printed serially numbered checks be repeated. As there is an immediate need for checks, the thief states he will send someone over to pick up the checks as soon as they are ready. A check-writing machine is not an expensive investment and, aided by the current free negotiability of checks, the fraud is in business.

Confidence Games

Confidence games are many and varied. They range from the crudest to the most refined types of thievery. They do not rely on stealth or trespass, but their success is based on the cupidity of man. Invariably, the confidence man will defend his actions upon apprehension by stating that there was "larceny in the heart of the sucker." This cannot be gainsaid, for the honest, ethical person will not fall for the specious proposals of the fraud. A famous comedian used the con-

fidence man for the prototype of many of his hilarious characterizations. "Never give a sucker an even break" was a punch line which drew many a laugh; yet, it was a succinct description of the philosophy of the confidence man.

Certain confidence games meet with particular success among certain types. The immigrant and those with an imperfect knowledge of English are found to be the prey of their "Americanized" countrymen who utilize their bilingual abilities and knowledge of the psychology of the immigrant as well as the weaknesses, prejudices, and credulity he brought with him from the "old country." Usually, any experienced detective in a large city can tell at a glance the nature of the gyp practiced on the foreign born just as soon as the complainant crosses the threshold of the squad room.

A typical case of this class, which is flexible enough to be adapted to weaknesses of the victim whose background has been thoroughly explored, is as follows. The victim, quite by accident (so he thinks), is stopped by an old man who asks, in their native language, information about hospitals and church institutions. The old fellow appears to be in a pitiful condition. Not only is he in a bewildered mental state, but he also appears to be in a grave physical condition. The sympathy of the victim is aroused. He attempts to relieve the confusion of the old man. The old man babbles on about a trust which was imposed in him by his dead uncle to distribute a large sum of money to the blind and needy immigrants from his country of origin. But now, alas, although he has the cash on him, he feels that he is about to die before accomplishing his mission. Meanwhile, the mind of the victim is working rapidly. He sees an opportunity to make a "fast buck" without fear of detection. At this point, a confederate who is well dressed, leaves a bank. He appears to be a busy, prosperous man of affairs. As he passes, the old man relates the same story to him. The confederate readily comprehends the old man's trouble and agrees to relieve the old man of his burden by distributing the money according to the terms of the trust and thereby permit the old fellow to die in peace.

The old man is thankful but questions the confederate's good faith and ability to handle large sums of money. The confederate then "proves his reliability" by showing a large sum of money. This satisfies the old man who then gives half of what appears to be a large sum in bills to the con-

federate. The next order of business is to have the victim supply his "proof of reliability." If the victim is hooked, he goes into the bank where he withdraws his security. When this is done, the old man then turns violently ill, loses all interest in the proceedings and requests that the confederate get a specific drug to relieve his anguish. As the confederate is about to rush off, the old man asks him to leave the combined amount with the victim as an expression of trust. The confederate hastily stuffs his wallet into the victim's pocket and hurries off on his errand. A short time later he returns but, unfortunately, with the wrong medicine. The old man berates the confederate for his stupidity and then asks the victim to get the proper drug. Before the victim leaves, he is asked by the old man to reciprocate the trust reposed in him by the confederate. The talk is fast at this point, and the victim is induced to give his money with the wallet of the confederate to the latter before he leaves. When the victim returns with the medicine the confederates are well on their way.

It is to be noted that confidence games are many and varied, but, basically, they all offer to the victim a so-called opportunity to get something for nothing. The victim must be possessed of some wealth or the operation would be a waste of time. The background of the victim is studied for a weakness which will permit exploitation by the criminals. Sometimes this information is supplied by a friend or relative of the victim. Most confidence games have four phases: (1) The initial contact by the steerer and an introduction to a confederate (2) who establishes a confidential relationship with the victim which naturally leads to a meeting with a second confederate (if one is used). (3) The victim's fullest confidence is obtained at this stage and he is thirsting for the monetary rewards to be gained through his fortunate contacts with the confidence men. (4) The transaction is consummated, and the loot obtained from the victim. This phase also includes a device to forestall an immediate alarm. The victim is artfully sloughed off in such a way as to give the thieves an opportunity to put distance between themselves and the scene of the crime.

The most exasperating aspect of this form of thievery to the police is that such palpably fraudulent schemes successfully dupe otherwise sharp businessmen. It must always be remembered that the victim is selected because he has in the past evidenced a proneness for the particular swindle

used upon him. Very often the victim is a visitor isolated from the wise counsel of his associates. The nature of the transaction is designed to maintain this isolation. Remember, the victim is in a confused emotional state. He does not view the transaction with his usual objectivity. Even after an awakening, the victim omits often to give the police a true version of the events as they occurred, if he reported the crime at all. This is readily understandable as it makes him out at best a fool and at worst a knave. After a successful investigation and apprehension, the victim is often reluctant to prosecute. Even partial restitution has a greater appeal to him than the notoriety which is inevitable in a public trial. Therefore, the policeman has a twofold problem in this type of case: (1) The apprehension of the culprits. (2) To maintain a cooperative attitude in the victim to identify and prosecute the offenders.

Once the method of operation is ascertained, it can readily be perceived that it will fall into one of the well-known categories of confidence operations, despite certain minor embellishments which might be employed. Whether it is a money-making machine case, stock swindles (such as the "sick engineer" type), gambling swindles, handkerchief and diamond switches, or pocketbook drops, the usual general pattern is to be found. However, it is the refinement in the minor detail which will enable the investigator to identify the perpetrators with greater certainty.

Pickpocket

The crowd is the natural habitat of the pickpocket. He thrives on the excitement and distractions of the subway rush, the county fair, and the theater. Whether operating alone or in a group, the patch-pocket, fob, and pants-pocket workers rely on a natural or simulated distraction for their success. These men and women represent the more skillful operatives in their field. While the toilet workers and theater seat-tippers are less skillful than their more proficient brothers, the element of distraction is also present in their operations. The lush worker stalks his inebriated prey and closes in when the intoxicating agent renders the victim unconscious. Unlike others, the lush worker avoids crowds and does not operate at rush hours, but prefers the deserted railway or subway station, the terminal car of a train where the late celebrator enjoys a snooze, or the sparsely populated street. He is little more than

a mugger, for if his victim returns to consciousness he will not refrain from using force to achieve his purpose.

The pocketbook snatcher is usually young and fleet-footed. He operates with equal success in crowds where his broken field running enables him to lose himself almost immediately, and the deserted street where fear of pursuit is absent. He usually knows the terrain of his area of operations and has alternate means of escape via backyards, roofs, and alleys. On the unfrequented street, this thief may use force if a woman victim offers resistance.

Receivers

The criminal receiver of stolen goods is the middleman of crimes committed for profit. Remove the profit and you eliminate the motive for crimes against property generally. The fence may be a heretofore reputable merchant induced by business adversity to resort to this type of crime. Or, he may be a former thief with a business sense who realizes that he can make greater profits with fewer risks as a marketer of stolen goods. He may operate furtively in dingy, dirty stores and offices in the poorer sections of the city, or with a flashy front in more reputable parts of the city. Our complex merchandising and marketing systems make his detection difficult. However, word speedily gets around in the trade when one of its members can consistently offer "bargains" which are not warranted by prevailing market prices. The fence being a focal point in the investigation of larceny not only for the purpose of recovering stolen property, but also for the identification and apprehension of thieves, every police officer must be constantly on the alert to learn of irregularities occurring in the business world of his community.

Countermeasures

The purpose of our brief excursion into a few of the many methods employed by thieves is merely to point up the fact that we must learn first the techniques employed before we can develop countermeasures. Obviously, it is not intended to cover the entire field. Volumes could be written without doing justice to the subject. However, we do learn that there is a pattern to certain types of larceny and that most types can be categorized.

This does not mean in any sense that a rule-of-

thumb method of detection can be employed. It does show, however, that no matter how perplexing and widespread the larceny problem may be, it is capable of solution if the totality of relevant human knowledge is employed by law enforcement officers.

It can be truthfully said that at no time in our history have the police been better trained than they are today.

Today the modern police investigator avidly pursues a knowledge of persons, things, and places as do those in the professions, for he knows that the nature and extent of the problems confronting him require a universality of knowledge for their successful solution. He is aware that he must possess a flexible investigative technique employing all the arts and skills available. He does not permit himself to be confined to routine measures. While most prescribed investigative procedures have their respective merits, the modern officer selects the one which his study of the problem recommends to him. He studies his fellow man to learn his psychology and the thin and oftentimes vague line which separates the normal law-abiding citizen from the malefactor.

Whether he employs a concentration of manpower in an area where car and truck thefts have occurred or uses a mechanical device to trap sneak thieves, the detective is keenly aware that the method used must be peculiarly suited to the individual facts of the case. Hence, it would be ridiculous to recommend any specific method as applicable to all situations.

The alert police officer utilizes all available resources in detecting and preventing crime and in making apprehensions. He is aware of the large, new part which science has played in the art of crime detection in recent years. But he also is aware of the limitations of the technical expert and the mechanical device. He does not indulge in childlike credulity as to the effect of these instruments at his command. Use them he does, with an awareness that there always comes a time when he must sit down and think. Imagination and the ability to coordinate a mass of factual knowledge and to apply it to a specific problem are an indispensable prerequisite of the successful police officer.

The Individual Officer

While the police detective is essentially a fact-finder, he is something more. He must have the

ability to draw swift, logical conclusions from the evidence his investigation has revealed. Police work is intensely practical. Detection is something more than a mere conclusion or expression of opinion. The police officer can't come into court with them and secure a conviction. They must be backed by all the evidence available. Indeed, the police officer should not be primed by the desire to gain a conviction in a given case. His primary objective is to ascertain the whole truth of the matter. To attain that end, he must learn not some, but all the facts of the case. To stop short of this goal may result in a miscarriage of justice. The professional policeman takes nothing for granted—he is always more or less suspicious—and very, very inquisitive. Notwithstanding these attributes, he is fair. He does not succumb to the temptation of forming an opinion without first conducting a thorough investigation. In addition to zealously preserving the civil rights of those with whom he comes in contact, he is courteous and considerate in speech and manner. However, civility does not denote weakness in the policeman of our time as many a wrongdoer has learned to his sorrow.

As was said before, a police system, or any system for that matter, is no better than the individuals who operate it. To install complicated systems merely for the sake of having an imposing array of records burdens the department with red tape and diverts the efforts of the force from its primary function in the field to desk work. In other words a police organization can become top-heavy in administrative detail.

Police Work

The human factor in police work must not be underestimated. The police deal continuously with the human personality which does not possess the stability of inanimate objects. A popular song of a few seasons ago can be paraphrased to describe it: "There's no business like Police Business." Unfortunately, modern conditions very often cause a department to depend on motor instead of the foot patrol—at the expense of losing the essential human contact. Whatever the advantages of motor patrol, it does not permit the officers that face-to-face relationship with businessmen, shopkeepers, and residents which is most productive in developing sources of information. An alert, observant police officer per-

forming patrol conscientiously and with a purpose is in a position to acquire greater knowledge of his post than is possible from the confines of a moving motorcar.

To counteract this deficiency, a detective commander usually divides his jurisdiction into sectors and assigns an officer to each. It is the duty of that officer to familiarize himself with the persons, places, and things within his sector which are conducive to supplying the needed human contact and to develop latent sources of information into weapons of offense against the criminal element.

It is the responsibility of that officer to observe and enter on records available to other members of the command those persons residing, doing business, or frequenting his sector who are known criminals or who are suspected of unlawful pursuits. Of course, if conditions indicate immediate action, this shall be taken by the officer concerned. If the subjects are on probation or parole the officer reports to the official concerned if his discreet observations reveal violations of the terms of the subject's release. Arrangements are usually made with probation and parole authorities to notify the police of the locality where the subject intends to reside or work. All pertinent information concerning the subject and his associates is entered on the appropriate record which also has a recent photo attached thereto. Periodic surveys are made by the immediate superior officer to assure the accuracy of the record and to keep it up to date. When the member so assigned is transferred, on vacation, or absent for any period of time, another officer is assigned in his place to maintain the efficiency of this type of surveillance. Sector assignments should be changed from time-to-time to enable each officer to gain wider experience and prevent any one officer from assuming a vested interest in any particular sector.

Uniform methods of securing an accurate description of stolen property are most desirable. A description if not distinctive is useless. To make the identification practical, a realistic approach to securing a description must be used. Identifying marks and numbers as well as minutely detailed descriptions are essential to provide a working basis for other officers. In addition to the prompt transmission of the description of the stolen property over the department's communication system, a record thereof is also forwarded to a central file. In large cities, a special group of detectives are assigned to visit and super-

vise pawnshops, second-hand dealers, junkshops, and other places, where stolen goods are likely to be pawned or sold. Usually, by local law, these businesses are licensed and the licensees are required to submit forms describing the persons involved. These forms are compared with the record at the central file to determine whether any of the articles have been reported as stolen. When property has been recovered by members of the department, this file is referred to for the same purpose. The licensee is also compelled to keep a book record of his daily transactions and must exhibit same upon demand of a peace officer. In addition to the general alarm transmitted for stolen property, each individual member is given a description of the property and instructed to be on the alert for same while patrolling his designated area. However, the wise police executive does not superimpose burdensome, complicated systems which tend to stultify individual initiative and engage a disproportionate amount of time and effort which properly belongs in the field. The procedure-minded police administrator, like his counterpart, the gadget-minded officer, will so find himself garroted in the toils of his own red tape if he becomes bemused by the technicalities rather than the spirit of his job.

Specialization

Because of the various modes of thievery, many police organizations establish special units of command to specialize in the investigation of segments of larceny. Such units of command as the automobile, forgery, pickpocket, safe, loft, and truck squads can devote their full time and effort to counteract the machinations of that type of criminal. While specialization is desirable if warranted by the volume of reported offenses in certain categories, it can be overworked to the detriment of over-all department efficiency by tying up too great a percentage of the total personnel with a relatively small segment of the crime problem. The police administrator is taught by experience to avoid over-specialization. The point of diminishing returns is an exceedingly sharp one. Of course, the optimum result of police training is to make each member capable of handling all types of complaints with maximum efficiency; however, when volume makes the attainment of this objective impracticable, specialization is justified.

(Continued on page 22)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

FBI Laboratory Makes Tool Mark Examinations

Introduction

Year after year, burglaries, robberies and house-breakings are high in the statistical compilation of major crimes committed in the United States. Perpetrators of these crimes often "vanish into thin air." Many times the investigator does not have eyewitnesses whom he can call upon to aid him in solving his case. However, the criminal may leave an important clue which the investigator cannot afford to overlook. The screw driver used to force open a drawer or the bolt cutters used to cut the hasp of a lock may finally lead to the subject's apprehension and conviction.

The Examination

Generally speaking, toolmark examinations fall into two groups. The first group consists of those examinations where the investigator has no suspects and submits the toolmarks for the purpose of determining the type of tool used. Examinations of this type are based on the fact that a tool may leave characteristic impressions in an object upon which it is used. By measuring the size and noting the characteristic shape of the impression as well as the nature of the material containing the impression, identity of the type of tool involved may be determined. For example, an examination may reveal that a tool employing a cutting, shearing, pinching or striking action was used. Such tools as knives, razor blades, and axes may be said to employ a cutting action. Scissors and metal shears may be included in the types of tools employing a shearing action. Electrician's pliers and sidecutters employ a pinching action and hammers are included in the types of tools employing a striking action.

Examinations of this type will often aid in reducing the scope of an investigation by helping the investigator to eliminate certain tools which he may recover, eliminate certain suspects or, in certain cases, through an analysis of the facts, permit the investigator to close his investigation by showing that the damage was accidentally pro-

duced rather than intentionally produced. For example, a microscopic examination of a pair of wires believed to have been cut may show they broke apart as a result of stress or tension.

The second group of examinations consists of those where the toolmarks and tools are submitted for comparison and possible identification. Toolmark identification is similar to that employed in firearms comparisons. Just as guns leave their characteristic markings on bullets and cartridge cases fired in them, so, too, tools can often be identified as having produced an impression or set of markings on an object. Such identifications are based upon the accidental defects present in the striking surface, cutting surface, or bite of the tool used. These defects may be produced in the manufacture of the tool as well as in the subsequent use of it. To cite an example, on February 26, 1949, a loan company, located in Arlington, Va., was broken into. Entrance was gained by breaking and forcing a transom above the front door. A police patrol car cruising the area noted a shadowy figure slinking away from the loan company. The subject was taken into custody and upon search of his person, a knife was found in his pocket. This knife and a piece of the transom

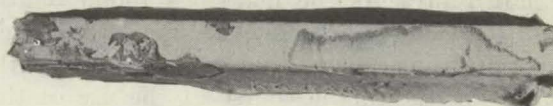


Figure 1.

were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Figure 1 shows a piece of the transom submitted and figure 2 shows the pocketknife obtained from the suspect. Figure 3 is a photomicrograph showing a comparison of the marks in the piece of transom with test marks produced by the blade of the suspect's pocketknife.

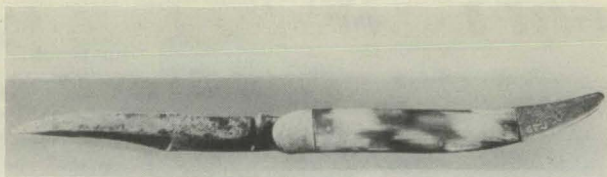


Figure 2.

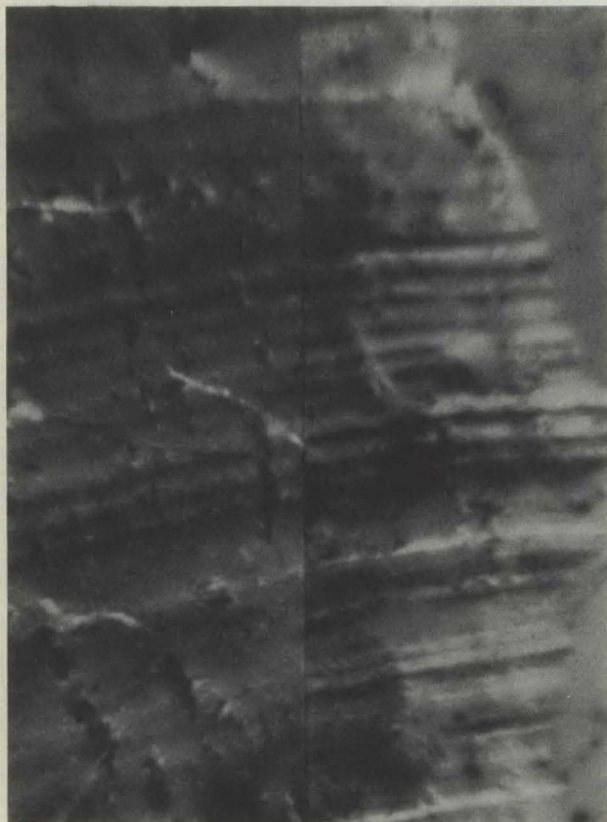


Figure 3.

It will be noted that running down through the center of the picture is a hair line. The area on the left represents the markings found on the submitted piece of wood. The area on the right represents the test impressions produced by the suspect knife. In the course of the use of this knife, little nicks and defects were produced along the cutting surface of the blade. When used to cut the piece of wood shown in figure 1, these nicks and defects left corresponding ridges and grooves in the wood. The matching of the markings common to the two impressions, as shown in figure 3, permitted positive identification of this knife as having been used to cut the piece of transom submitted.

On November 16, 1949, a letter was received from the Twin Falls, Idaho, Police Department

advising that it was investigating a series of poisonings. Approximately 11 dogs had been killed as a result of having been fed some poisoned fish. Three cans picked up near the home of a suspect were examined and all were found to have contained strychnine. The cans were submitted to the FBI Laboratory along with two can openers found in the home of the suspect. Figure 4 shows the indentations left in the can by the can opener. Figure 5 is a photomicrograph showing the comparison of the markings on one of the cans and those produced by one of the suspect can openers submitted. As a result of this comparison, one of the can openers was identified as having been used to open one of the cans submitted. This case is a good example of the unusual nature of some of the toolmark examinations and comparisons which have been and are made regularly in the FBI Laboratory.



Figure 4.

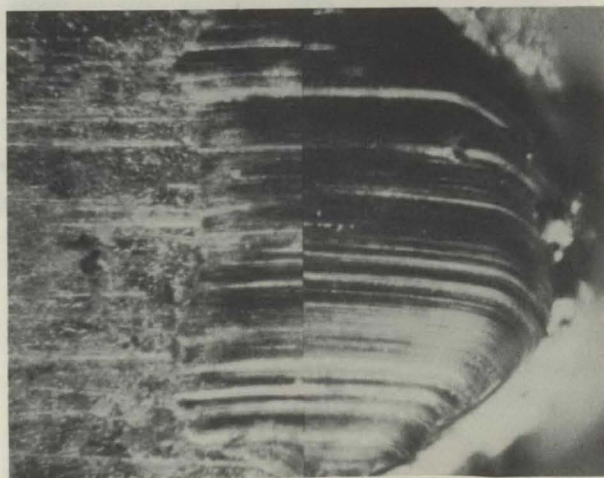


Figure 5.

The cases cited above have all been of the type where the identification of the tool employed has been effected as a result of an examination of the scrape marks or friction marks left by the tool on the object. However, a screwdriver used to pry open a window, although it does not scrape across the surface of the wood, may leave a characteristic impression or imprint in the wood by which it may be identified.

On the morning of May 27, 1949, officers of the Boulder, Colo., Police Department discovered that a door had been forced open into a building occupied by a food company. Subsequent investigation showed that a safe had been removed from the office and hauled away.

Later that same morning, a Ford pick-up truck bearing Oklahoma license plates was stopped. In the pick-up truck were found numerous tools including an ax, a sledge hammer, and a cold chisel. The safe of the burglarized company was found 4 miles outside the city where it had been broken open and the contents rifled.

Parts of the safe, the tools found in the Ford truck, and a small piece of metal found in the safe were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

Figure 6 shows the ax which was found in



Figure 6.

the truck. It will be noted that there is a large nick in the blade of the ax. Figure 7 shows the manner in which the small piece of metal found in the safe was fitted into and identified as having originally been part of the ax blade.

The safe door was found to have been ripped open as a result of being struck numerous blows by a tool similar to an ax. Figure 8 shows one of the characteristic impressions in the face of the safe door produced by the defect in the ax blade by which the submitted ax was identified as having been used to break open the safe door.

A telegram was forwarded immediately upon

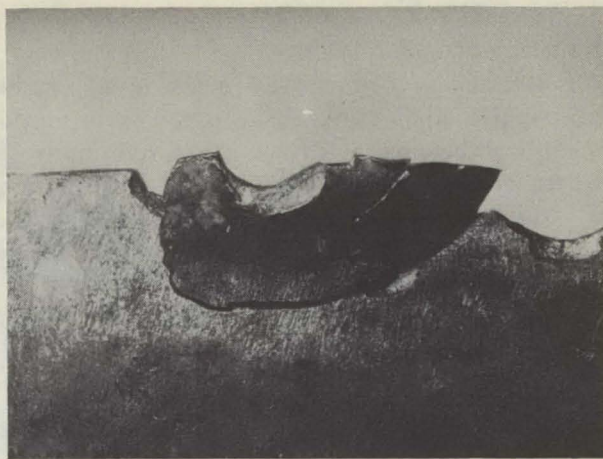


Figure 7.



Figure 8.

completion of this examination advising the police department of the results. When confronted with the laboratory's findings, the subjects pleaded guilty.

Many times the object struck may be of a harder material than the tool used. Consequently, the characteristic markings which may form the basis of an identification may be found on the tool rather than on the object struck. On February 11, 1950, a hardware company located in Alexandria, La., was burglarized. Found in the woods was a hammer, the head of which was made of bronze. Upon examination an impression similar in size and design to a lock keyway was found in the head of the hammer. Another circular impression was found on the face of the hammer the same size as this lock keyway. At the top of this impression was found a design resembling the

knurling of the keyway or one similar to it with respect to size and design.

Often the problem arises in the mind of the contributor, upon visual examination of the markings, whether or not they are too minute or whether there are any markings actually present by which an adequate comparison can be made. In the event such a question does arise, the investigator should resolve all doubt in favor of submitting the questioned material for examination. For example, figure 9 shows a stapling machine

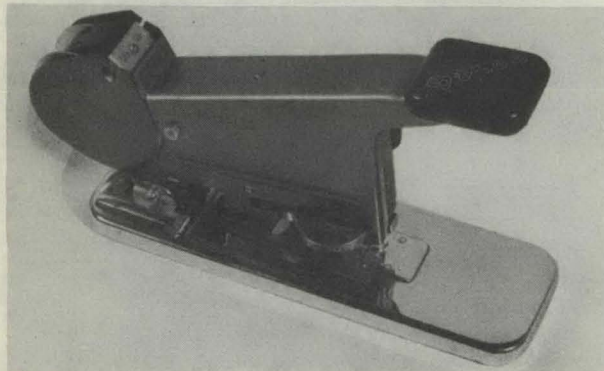


Figure 9.

used in the stapling of lottery tickets involved in a case investigated by the FBI. Figure 10 shows

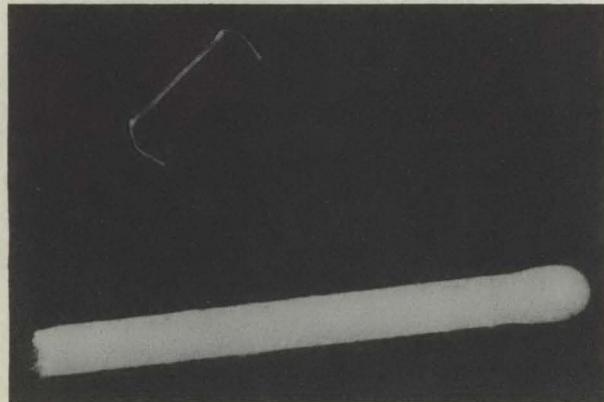


Figure 10.

the size of one of these staples as compared with an ordinary match. As each staple was cut, the cutting edge of the machine left a series of markings on the ends of the staples so produced. Figure 11 shows a comparison of the end of one of the staples removed from one of the lottery tickets with a staple produced by the suspected machine. A number of staples were identified in this way which aided materially in the final disposition of this case.

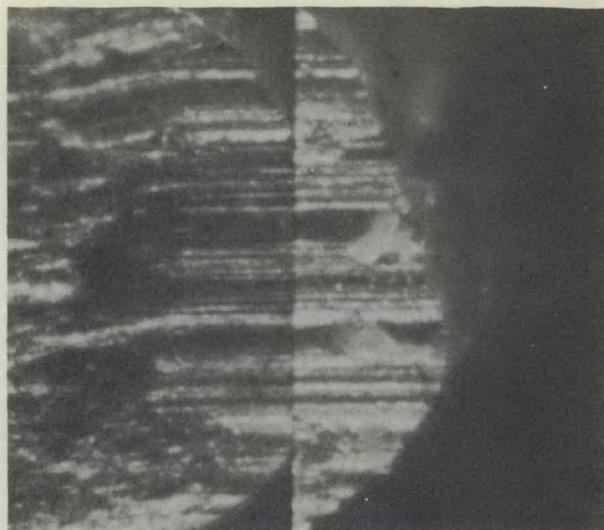


Figure 11.

The Letter of Request

Briefly, a letter requesting the FBI Laboratory to conduct certain examinations should contain the following:

1. Name of the suspect or suspects, when known.
2. Name of the victim or, in the case of a burglary or robbery, the place burglarized or robbed.
3. Nature of the crime committed (burglary, robbery, breaking and entering, etc.).
4. The facts of the case, in brief.

The facts of the case are of extreme importance because knowledge of them enables the examiner to make a complete analysis of the evidence transmitted. In other words, the examiner may conduct additional examinations of the evidence in addition to those requested which he believes may be of value either in further investigation or prosecution of the case.

5. A list of the evidence transmitted.
6. The examinations desired of the transmitted evidence.

Quite often the investigator submitting the evidence may not be aware of all the examinations which may be conducted. Therefore, a brief statement as to what in general the investigator desires to prove through examination of the evidence may be of value in aiding the examiner to make a complete examination.

7. What disposition is to be made of the evidence; that is, to whom and where it is to be returned.

8. A statement as to whether the evidence has been subjected to any previous examination.

Obtaining and Submitting the Evidence

Whenever and wherever possible the actual tools and impressions to be compared should be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. Only in extreme cases should casts be made of the impression. The reason for this is simply that the casts do not usually reproduce those microscopic markings in the impression which will permit the identification of the particular tool used.

The investigator should be careful not to permit any suspect tools while in his hands to come in contact with the object containing the markings.

In shipping the evidence to the FBI Laboratory, the transmitted objects should be wrapped separately before being placed in the shipping carton, in order to prevent the objects from coming in contact with each other. Often spectrographic and petrographic examinations are made of paint, metal, safe insulation and other foreign material found on either the tools or objects containing the toolmarks which will permit association of one with the other, and by wrapping the articles separately, contamination will be avoided.

At the beginning of this article it was mentioned that toolmark identification is similar to firearms examination. Toolmark comparisons, however, are often more difficult than those encountered in the comparison of bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms. The bullet fired through a gun barrel follows a set path determined by the rifling of the gun barrel. There are, however, many ways in which a tool can be held to produce a particular set of markings or impressions. Often the material in which the impression is made may be of such a nature that it does not make a clear impression. Again, subsequent use of the tool may cause changes in the bit or cutting surface of that tool. Consequently, in the absence of sufficient marks for identification purposes, a report may reflect that the particular tool submitted or one similar in size and shape or cutting action was used to produce the damage, as illustrated in the conclusion reached as a result of the examination of the evidence in the burglary of the hardware company previously mentioned. Therefore, even though positive identifications cannot be made in all cases involving toolmark examinations, such examinations may prove of value in furnishing important leads to the investigator.

Burglary Scene Yields Evidence

At 2:40 a. m. on December 30, 1949, an employee of a mill in Salisbury, N. C., observed two men flee from a window at the mill office. Police officers were summoned by telephone and the two men, identified as Manuel Savanus Miller and David Frank Canup, were promptly taken into custody.

At the time of arrest Miller threw down a pair of cloth gloves. These were recovered by officers. Search of Miller's person yielded a screw driver approximately 10 inches long. Canup had a pair of cloth gloves identical to Miller's. Further search revealed numerous burglar's tools in the area.

One window in the mill office had been forced open. A heel print was found about 4 feet from the window and an impression, evidently made by the knee of one of the subjects, was found. A plaster cast of the latter impression revealed markings similar to corduroy material which subject Miller was wearing at the time of apprehension. A car, registered in the name of Miller and containing additional tools, was parked approximately two blocks from the mill.

A check revealed that one of the men was reported to be a safe cracker. The other had served time for receiving stolen goods.

Numerous specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Two laboratory examiners testified in superior court, Salisbury, N. C., February 14, 1950, relative to the examinations conducted. One technician testified that paint on a screw driver taken from one of the suspects was of the same composition as paint on a piece of weather stripping taken from the window where the breaking attempt had occurred. The second examiner testified that marks appearing on this same piece of weather stripping were made by the same screw driver which was taken from one of the subjects.

Prior to the testimony of the FBI examiners, the subjects pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and entering to commit a felony. It was necessary, however, that their testimony be heard so that the judge might pass sentence.

Subject Miller, who had a record of convictions for similar offenses, received a sentence of 18 months. Subject Canup was sentenced to 12 months.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Graduation exercises for the forty-fourth session of the FBI National Academy were conducted in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on June 30, 1950.

Assistant Attorney General A. Devitt Vanech of the United States Department of Justice awarded diplomas to the 58 selected officers from local law enforcement agencies in 31 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Puerto Rico, who comprised the class membership.

The president of the class, D. W. Snyder, Sheriff, Webster County, Walthall, Miss., spoke on behalf of the members of his group. Major addresses were delivered by the Honorable Brien McMahon, Senator from Connecticut, and Mr. Niles Trammell, chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Co., New York, N. Y. The invocation delivered by Rev. Robert S. Lloyd, S. J., was as follows:

LET US PRAY.

O God, our most merciful Father in Heaven, from whose creative hand we have all come into being and through whose redemptive love we are all destined to live forever in peace and glory with Thee, teach us to know intimately the nature of our eternal destiny as given to us by Thy Divine Son when He said: "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall be filled" . . . and again . . . "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the Children of God." Dear Lord, seeking only Thy justice and only Thy peace, may we always be called the Children of God.

Upon all those who graduate today from this great academy of justice, we pray Thy most paternal blessing. Do Thou keep them firm in the faith of their fathers, simple and strong God-fearing men dedicated to service of country and to Thee. Let not error darken their minds nor the fear of evil weaken their wills, but do Thou clothe them in the armor of God that they may be able to resist in the evil day and to stand in all things perfect before Thee.

Upon all the members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, devoted men and devoted women, wherever they may be in this critical world at this critical hour, we pray Thy divine blessing and Thy divine assistance. And upon him, our beloved, humble, efficient, and self-sacrificing Director, we pray an abundance of Thy heavenly blessings in this hour of Christian conflict—conflict without compromise.

Forty-Fourth Class Graduated from FBI Academy

Finally, do we pray, with hearts united as one, for our own country, for America the Beautiful, America the Just, America the Merciful, America the Bountiful in its charity to all men and all nations. May we stand firm and perfect in all things knowing, as St. Paul said, that: "Our wrestling is not against flesh and blood; but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness in the high places."

All this do we ask and with deep humility through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. AMEN.



Senator McMahon.

Senator McMahon said, in part:

I am not sure what makes people want to be law enforcement officers. For some of you, the ambition perhaps goes far back to early youth, when—with an instinct that was very sound—you rightly imagined there could be no job more honorable or important than defending the law against its transgressors.

As you achieved maturity, I suppose you were relieved of certain misapprehensions. You saw that the Philo Vances and Perry Masons were found only in detective stories. You came to realize that your craft had less use for the brilliant intuitive hunch than for the cautious scientific hypothesis. You learned that for every hour of excitement, there were 100 hours of painstaking methodical work. And you came to know—perhaps most of all—that your work had rewards of a singular nature. You found that bringing law breakers to justice was not the most joyous of tasks. But you also realized it was a job that very much needed doing, and you found your satisfaction in upholding the dignity and majesty of the law. . . . those who enforce our Nation's laws . . . would

like nothing more than a world in which men adhered without exception to those immutable and transcendent principles of justice from which a free society derives its strength . . .

Whether you patrol our highways or work in the quiet of detection laboratories, those of you honored at this convocation are also soldiers—soldiers in the noble cause of defending our society against those who would violate its God-given precepts of justice and its democratically written laws. No task exceeds this in importance. From Aristotle onward, our philosophers and statesmen have told us that anarchy is freedom's mortal enemy. Freedom and order are not in conflict; on the contrary, the delicate equipoise of an open society needs restraints and rules that men may violate only at their peril.

Never has this free society of ours been in greater need of defenders. If we required proof of this, we have found it in Korea. The tragic happenings in that embattled land bring into sharp focus the struggle that tyranny and freedom wage throughout the globe.

That we Americans should be so imperiled is nothing very new. Indeed, our whole history is one of overcoming adversities to which a less hearty people would have succumbed. We did it in 1776 and 1917 and 1941—and I know we can do it again. If some are inclined to think that we lack the hardihood and tenacity of our illustrious fathers, they must revise their notions after these last few days, when Americans have closed ranks to defend Southern Korea's freedom.

Senator McMahon spoke of the victory of law enforcement over the gangs of the thirties.

. . . But with these threats to law and order held in check, our police officers were confronted with adversaries yet more formidable—this time, from the direction of Hitler's Nazi Germany. The men of our police forces were better than the perverted best of the Nazi sabotage schools. During the entire war, in fact, our Nation suffered not a single successful case of sabotage. Thinking back to those days, I have cause to regret that the FBI was not made responsible for investigating the members of our atomic energy project until the Atomic Energy Commission took charge in 1947. It is significant that the atomic traitors—the infamous Klaus Fuchs and his helpers—have been detected or apprehended on information furnished by the FBI. It is no less significant that their transgressions occurred while the Manhattan Engineer District did its own security investigating. Had this job been entrusted to the FBI—where it properly belonged—I feel very sure that the Fuchs case would never have happened.

Today, our law-enforcement officers have a new Public Enemy No. 1—the “gentlemen” who have their lair in the Kremlin. Instead of shaking down terrorized individuals, these men have shaken down and now hold in terrorized subjection entire nations. Instead of being armed with sawed-off shotguns, they flaunt tanks and jet planes and atomic bombs. Instead of violating merely state and national laws, they violate international law—and the conscience of all mankind. Behind their Iron Curtain, they have made one-third of the world their secret hideout.

The men of Moscow are the Nazi's original tutors. They employ, with even greater skill, the techniques of

subversion and infiltration their pupils copied so diligently. And as if this were not enough, their arsenals contain an ever-growing stockpile of atomic bombs—and they may come to possess hydrogen bombs as well. These weapons are ideally suited to a totalitarian—or better, “brutalitarian”—state. They are Pearl Harbor weapons; they are the natural weapons of the sneak attack delivered before a democratic victim is aware that hostilities have begun.

At a time when the techniques of war—both declared and undeclared—are being revolutionized, our law-enforcement officers face enormous new challenges. Take, for instance, the whole problem of civil defense. With atomic weapons in existence, the traditional distinction between civilians and soldiers is at an end. We have no right to assume that an aggressor will ignore our cities. Therefore—as part of our agenda for survival—our Government is now actively mapping out a realistic civil defense program.

These plans assign vital duties to our police forces—and it is easy to see why. Suppose that a single atomic bomb were to be released over one of our cities. Thousands of lives would be lost or saved depending on the skill with which our police forces were able to bring order out of confusion—to direct evacuation in a planned and orderly fashion, to reroute traffic in a situation where arterial streets might be impassable, to prevent the sabotage that might well accompany an attack.

What makes such problems doubly difficult is the fact that we are concerned not only with saving our lives; we are concerned even more with maintaining those liberties that make life worth living.

Let me give you an illustration—again from the field of civil defense. If we tried to secure complete and total security against the ravages of atomic or hydrogen weapons, we might end by destroying our free society in the process. Suppose, for example, that we undertook a compulsory dispersion program that would seek to decentralize and relocate the 200 cities with populations of more than 50,000. It has been suggested that the financial costs of such a program would be 300 billion dollars or more. Measured in terms of the loss of our precious freedoms, the cost might be incalculably greater. In seeking to guard ourselves against the possible attack of a garrison state, we might ourselves end up by becoming a garrison state.

This harsh dilemma—reconciling freedom and security—is one we cannot escape so long as the arms race continues. Nor can I, in honesty, predict—so long as the arms race is unabated—that the dilemma will become less cruel. To the contrary, I fear that the minimum demands of survival may pressure us toward more and more abridgements of our democratic heritage. It is not a few short-sighted Americans who will bring this about; it is the relentless logic of a world of uncontrolled weapons.

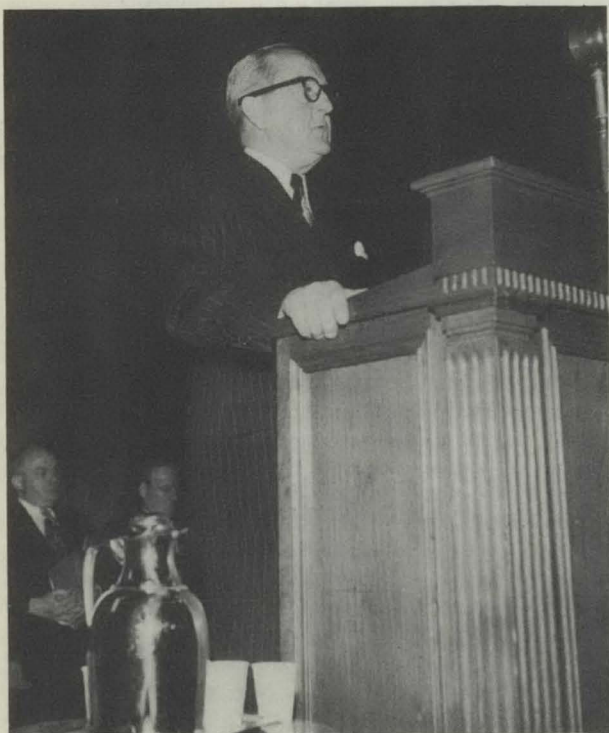
Our Nation is therefore compelled toward tightrope walking of the most precarious sort. If we lean a bit too much in one direction, if in the name of freedom we do not tend fully to our security, we may become a tempting target for an aggressor. If, on the other hand, we lean overly much in the opposite direction, if for the sake of security we encroach too much on our freedoms, we may lose our democracy without a shot being fired.

No group is more aware of this dilemma than our law-enforcement officers. They know that—so long as it is kept within the rules of the democratic game—freedom of dissent is not a privilege but a right; it is not a luxury but a necessity if our democracy is to be maintained. They know that their police manuals are no more required reading than is the Bill of Rights. They know that due process is the most sacred precept of our jurisprudence. As a result, our police officers need no urging in accepting restraints that would bewilder those who run totalitarian states.

And yet—paradoxical as it would seem to the men of the Kremlin—it is these very restraints that help make for the efficiency of our police. The ground rules that surround them stimulate their efforts and in the end, produce a better and more thorough job—a wider collecting of facts and a keener analysis of evidence.

No American shudders when he passes a policeman in the street. Although he may grumble when caught passing a red light, it is the grousing that occurs within a close-knit family. The American people know that the police are on their side and that they exist not to restrict but to enlarge and defend our democratic rights.

And so I say to you that you are members of a great profession. You are being entrusted with the heaviest of responsibilities. It is not even too much to say that on your conscientiousness and devotion may hinge the destiny of the Nation. May you acquit yourselves ably and well.



Mr. Niles Trammell.

Niles Trammell, in speaking of the situation at the time the FBI National Academy was established, said:

Many local communities did not regard their police forces as responsible professional citizens doing an important job. Police pay was low, and funds were not made available for adequate training or facilities. Under these circumstances, police forces were naturally handicapped in their work. And so in 1935, the FBI National Academy was established. From small beginnings, it has become the outstanding educational institution for law enforcement in this country, and a central point for cordial working relations between Federal, State, and local officials. Its influence is international in scope. It has attracted high police officials from many foreign countries, who have come to the Academy to study American techniques of investigation and law enforcement.

You gentlemen of the graduating class know better than anyone else how rigorous a course of training you have just completed. You were eager to undertake this difficult assignment because you wanted to increase your effectiveness in your work. And you were selected from a long waiting list on the basis of merit alone and on a record showing that your qualifications were outstanding. All of you—chiefs and captains, lieutenants and sergeants—have received equal and identical treatment while you have been at the Academy.

Now you are going back to your homes as leaders in your field, equipped to pass on your training to others in your community. In doing so, you are carrying forward a great tradition. Since 1935, the 2,100 graduates of the Academy have in turn set up centers which have trained over 100,000 police officers in every State of the Union. As a result, the entire level of police efficiency in the country has been raised.

The people have come to realize that law enforcement calls for men with intelligence, education, and experience . . . and they are beginning to realize that these men are entitled to salaries commensurate with their responsibilities. In all of these ways, Mr. Hoover's conviction that law enforcement is basically a community undertaking has been made effective.

The Influence of Broadcasting

And now I would like to talk to you about a great community service which is part and parcel of the life of your cities and towns and can provide you with invaluable support—the service of broadcasting by radio and television.

All of you are familiar with the use of radio in your departmental work. In the past 20 years, police radio has revolutionized the techniques of law enforcement. County is linked to county and State to State in a growing police network. There is almost no place in the country where the criminal can escape beyond the reach of police radio.

By this application of science and the coordination of police activities it affords, the efficiency of law enforcement has been tremendously enlarged. But radio—and the new art of television—can perform even more important services for you. Before we examine what they are doing in this particular field, let us look for a moment at their over-all scope and capacity, for we are dealing here with giant social and educational forces.

Radio in the United States is the most massive and comprehensive medium of communications the world has ever

known. It reaches virtually everybody—and reaches them hour after hour, day after day, week after week. Over 40 million families in the United States have radio sets in their homes—95 percent of the total population. They listen in fabulous numbers, and they keep listening wherever they go—in public places, in automobiles, at work and at play—through 20 million sets installed outside the home and additional millions of portable sets. Listening to the radio is the favorite recreation of Americans by a wide margin. It claims more than twice as much of their time as magazine and newspaper reading combined.

Everybody listens to the radio—in the cities, in the towns and on the farms. As law enforcement officers, you are particularly concerned with the attitudes and activities of our young people. You will be interested to know that 64 percent of the teen agers have sets of their own and 60 percent listen to them daily. Many young people spend as much time listening to the radio as they spend in school.

Added to this massiveness of radio is its impact and appeal. We know that listening is easier than reading, that the spoken word makes a more lasting impression than the printed word. Radio has this quality, and with it, all the warmth and persuasiveness of the human voice. Its message is heard in a setting of drama and gripping entertainment. It is a living thing, brought into the homes of America. No wonder it is so pervasive a medium for reaching the minds of men, and no wonder it exerts so compelling an influence on the way we think and act!

For all of its scope and massiveness, this powerful medium has its roots in the local communities throughout the country. Its operations are manifold and diverse. There are over 2,100 standard broadcast stations in the United States, each of them managed by people who are active in the life of their community and are responsive to its wants and needs.

Radio broadcasting was a mature and developed service when television went into commercial operation 3½ years ago. Since then, television's growth has been one of the miracles of our time. At the beginning of 1947, it was based on 6 stations in operation and 16,000 television homes. Today, there are 104 operating stations serving over 5 million television-owning families and additional millions of nontelevision owners. Within 3 years, television has become a billion-dollar industry, stirring the imagination and interest of the people like no other medium in history.

As citizens, and more importantly, as officers of the law, you have a stake in these two broadcasting services, with their vast powers to shape the attitudes of young and old. I urge you to get to know the broadcasters in your home towns and to work closely with them. You will find that they are on your side, and that they are public-spirited citizens eager to help you advance the cause of law and order.

Broadcasting and Police Activities

What can radio and television do for you? For one thing, they can rally support for your work where it counts most—right within your own communities. No

matter how well-equipped and well-staffed your department may be, you need the understanding and the backing of the public. The people back home must be made aware of the seriousness of crime in terms which are meaningful to them. They must be shown how it affects their daily lives and their pocketbooks. They must know how criminals operate, and they must become familiar with the work of their own police department. With this knowledge, the problem of crime becomes their problem as well as yours. As participants with you, they will give you the cooperation you need in your work. Better than any other media, the broadcast services of radio and television can develop this public participation.

But they do more. They educate against crime and delinquency. By drama and example they reveal the criminal in all his ugliness and futility. Without seeming to read a lesson, they impress upon millions of young Americans that crime is not glamorous and that the relentless process of the law puts the criminal where he belongs—behind bars or in the electric chair.

I know there are some who feel that young people should be shielded from the facts of crime—that the mystery program should be taken off the air and crime news should be eliminated from the press. But we do not attack a great social problem by closing our eyes to it. We do not educate our youth against evil by hiding it from them.

... by developing community support for your work, educating against crime, and deterring lawbreakers, broadcasting makes its contribution to the cause of law enforcement.

... Here is some of the material we have presented this year, and every other network and station in the country is performing similar services. We have had appearances by ex-convicts bringing home to the audience how it feels to be hunted for crime and to serve a prison sentence, campaigns in support of boys' clubs established by the police, documentaries on juvenile delinquency, with a vivid account by the reformed leader of a kids' gang who warned young gangsters "to get wise fast," clues to missing persons, descriptions of fugitives with offers of rewards, talks by businessmen who hire parolees, and interviews with police officials discussing their work and problems.

Radio and television are also impressing the public with the importance of safe driving through broadcasts from traffic courts, dramatizations and discussions of safety issues, interviews with victims of accidents, and campaigns against recklessness on the highways.

... I know that, with your ingenuity and the willing assistance of the broadcasters in your town, you can develop many more uses of radio and television, tailored to your particular needs and problems. Through such cooperation, your departments can work more effectively; radio and television stations can enlarge their opportunities for service; and your communities will become better places in which to live.

Broadcasting and the National Security

After discussing the tremendously important role played by radio in the last war, Mr. Trammell spoke of the threat of future aggression.

We won the shooting war, and on the heels of victory came a new threat to the liberties of free men: the expansion of Communist power wherever national weakness permitted—by open aggression, by exported revolution, by propaganda which confuses and conquers, by espionage and by infiltration. America, guarded for 150 years by two oceans, is not safe from this threat today. The consequences of defeat in the cold war can be quite as fatal to us as defeat in a shooting war.

In these critical times, the security of our Nation lies in its economic strength and in its moral strength. The broadcast services are helping to build both.

As basic advertising media they stimulate business enterprise, which is the driving force behind our expanding economy. We know that a sound economy, a rising standard of living, and continued prosperity are the best vindications of our economic and social structure. They give the lie to the Kremlin's wishful prediction that the American system is facing collapse. And they support the techniques of mass production and the industrial might that victory in modern war is made of.

As the most powerful media of public expression, these same broadcast services mobilize our moral forces. They can forge a consciousness in the minds of our citizens of the meaning and value of our democracy. Our forefathers created this way of life by believing in it, fighting for it, and making it work. If we are to keep it, we must believe in it just as deeply, practice it just as constantly, work for it daily—and fight for it if need be. As in wartime, radio is again showing Americans what they can lose by defeat in the cold war and is awakening them to all that is at stake. And in bringing this message to the people, television is adding the gift of vision to radio's voice.

But in everything it does, broadcasting must not infringe upon the civil liberties which are the very fabric of democracy. By Federal regulation and by practice, its doors must be kept open for the airing of all sides of public issues in controversy, so that it can truly serve as a forum for public discussion.

In administering this function, the responsibilities of broadcasting are grave and its task is difficult. We know, for example, that several years ago, Communists in the United States were directed to infiltrate the various media of public expression—the press, broadcasting, and the movies—with the aim of slanting them to serve the propaganda purposes of the international Communist movement; and they were especially interested in broadcasting because of its great influence on the way we think and act. I assure you that we do not intend to let them succeed in this treacherous work. We are alert to the danger, and we welcome the assistance of the authorized agencies of investigation and enforcement in helping us keep broadcasting a vital force in the service of the American Nation.

The United States has assumed leadership of the free world, and its strength and wisdom will determine the future of that world. In the task which faces us, no one agency of Government and no single institution can do the job alone, but each can assist in the common purpose. The FBI and the police are doing their work well in guarding our securities against attack from within, and maintaining law and order in our communities. The

forces which mold our attitudes and opinions can serve by bringing to every citizen an understanding of the momentous problems of our times, and by building unity of purpose in facing the issues. All of them—newspapers and magazines, the school and the home—can make real contributions to this cause.

As one of these basic agencies of public information, broadcasting has opportunities which are great and challenging. You may be sure it will not fail in its trust. Operating under the standard of public interest, its message will continue to advance the ideals of the American system, on which so much today depends.

Time Clock for Patrol

Shortly after the first of the year, Chief Felix Gwaltney received permission from the city council of Hopewell, Va., to purchase a time clock. This is used by patrolmen in recording the exact time each night they inspect business establishments after closing hours.

The time clock cost approximately \$85. It records the time and date on a slip of paper which may be left at the business establishment inspected by the officer.

Chief Gwaltney believes that the clock has great possibilities for use in law enforcement work. According to the chief, it not only will show the owner of the business establishment that his place of business was checked during the night, but it will also protect the officer on patrol from possible unjust criticism.

Due to its weight and bulk, the time clock has been utilized only when a patrol car is in use on night duty.

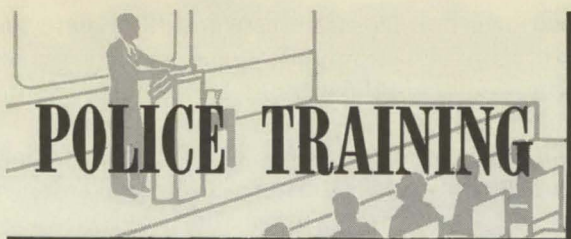
Quick Work

Chief Cyril J. Donnelly, Smithtown, N. Y., is more convinced than ever that thoroughness in investigations pays dividends.

A 19-year-old truck driver recently abducted a 15-year-old girl from Smithtown, Long Island, and attacked her. The victim could furnish only the first three numbers of the license plate and the fact that the vehicle used in the abduction was a paint delivery truck.

After interrogating almost every storekeeper in the community, Chief Donnelly found that one had received a shipment of paint from an out-of-town paint company and located the driver of the paint company truck.

The arrest was made and a confession given within 12 hours from the time the attack took place.



Police Training Programs Pay Rich Dividends

Introduction

"It was almost a pleasure to get a ticket!"

Such words are not uncommon to the St. Louis Police Department. Each day, Chief Jeremiah O'Connell receives new proof that when officers apply their police training in regular duty, it produces added public support for the department.

One particular letter was signed by the president of a large St. Louis business concern. It read, "I was in a hurry yesterday and I didn't see the electric signal until it was too late to stop. A motorcycle officer pulled me to the curb and in a gentlemanly way told me I had passed a signal. His manner was so friendly and polite that it was almost a pleasure to get a ticket! We are fortunate in having men of such excellent caliber as police officers in St. Louis."



Col. Jeremiah O'Connell, Chief of Police.

Reorganization Program

A major factor in the rapid strides made in St. Louis was the reorganizational program which started in 1947 and touched every division in headquarters. New equipment and office routines resulted in the modernization of each division. Scientific methods of law enforcement were introduced as standard procedures.

More important, however, the chief and the board of police commissioners started intensive training programs for both new recruits and veteran police officers. Through these programs each of the 1915 men of the department keeps abreast of all technical advancements and improvements in the field of law enforcement.

When Colonel O'Connell became chief of police in January 1947, after 34 years on the St. Louis force, the only police training afforded the men was a 6-week indoctrination course for recruits. Once a man was assigned a beat, his training stopped, except for that which he received in normal policing routine, often by trial-and-error methods.

Through preliminary investigations, the chief found that the St. Louis Department was a normal one, but that it was badly in need of regular refresher courses. He was appalled to learn, for instance, that some officers did not retain knowledge of how to care for their weapons, and even carried rusted jammed revolvers.

After considerable planning the chief and the board of police commissioners instituted complete training programs. These were planned to inform the men of the latest developments in scientific crime detection, and, at the same time, to instill pride in the profession through an appreciation of science, skill, and other elements essential to successful law enforcement.

The Police Academy

The operation of the police academy, including planning and scheduling of courses, was assigned

to Lt. Col. Curtis Brostron. He patterned the St. Louis school after the FBI National Academy, with the nucleus of the instruction staff built



Lt. Col. Curtis Brostron

around FBI Academy graduates. The commander, Lt. Joseph Moran, trains men in firearms, drill, and gym work. Lt. Joseph Gallagher serves as the inspector's liaison man and assists in classroom instruction. Seven other officers serve on the school staff as lecturers.

The facilities for training were enlarged and modernized. Where only recently there were one classroom, a gym, and target range, the academy today boasts four air-conditioned classrooms wired for sound, offices for the commander and instructors, an exhibit lobby, a public foyer, and a library containing over 2,000 books on police subjects.

Recruit Training

Under the present program, recruits receive 12 weeks of training which affords them a thorough knowledge of every phase of police work. The training starts with indoctrination in the operations of the department and the history of police work. It contains a detailed description of the duties involved in modern law enforcement. Specialists on the spectrograph, and many other

scientific crime detection instruments, explain the workings of the equipment and ways in which science can aid in the work of preventing and suppressing crime.

The men compile notebooks on their own time from lectures taken during the day. These are graded as to content, originality, and neatness, and supplement the grades made on weekly examinations. A recruit must maintain a grade of 70 to graduate. During the 12 weeks, each man receives many hours of classroom instruction, attends gym, receives range practice and is assigned hours of homework.



Daily conferences keep instructors informed of the training schedules. Seated are: Sgt. J. Ralph Brocksmith, Corp. Nick Klotz, Sgt. Robert Heckel, Sgt. Michael Roth, and Corp. Anthony Daus.

In-Service Training

In-service training touches every member of the St. Louis Department regardless of rank. The 40-hour, yearly refresher course is designed to keep men informed of the latest developments, techniques, equipment and thinking of the law enforcement profession. A very important phase of the classroom work is training in proper public relations.

Chief O'Connell attributes the public support, as shown in the daily letters of praise for policemen, directly to academy training in how to work with the public. It is his theory that broad technical knowledge is worthless unless the officer can learn to apply it to everyday human situations.

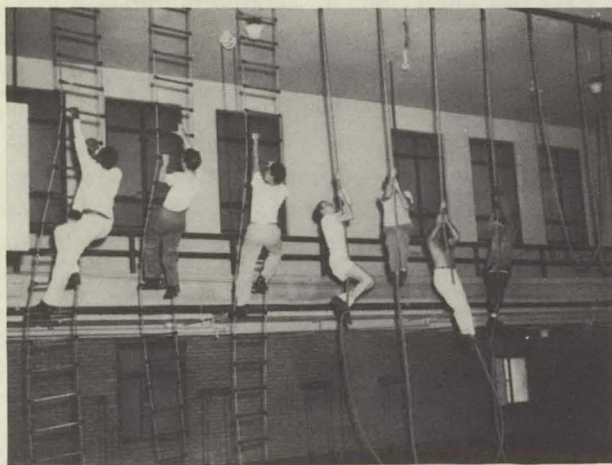
For the courses, and for many other technical subjects, Chief O'Connell asks the aid of outside specialists. Among these are the dean of St.

Louis University's School of Law, the president of a large steel company, and the personnel manager of a metropolitan newspaper. These men, through their lectures, bring a fresh viewpoint to the officers. At the same time, it gives them, as citizens, an opportunity to inspect the training school and to gain a knowledge of the improvements made in the quality of police service given the community.

One of the most difficult phases of the program was selling it to the men themselves. Many accepted it as an opportunity to increase their efficiency, but others protested at the idea of going back to school. In many cases, it was the latter who were in greatest need of training.

The department's campaign to "sell" the academy has had remarkable results.

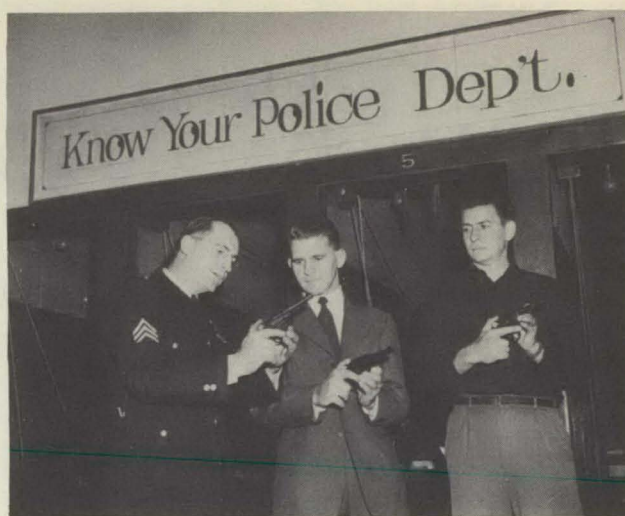
The first step taken was to start a monthly publication for department personnel. In each issue, the journal not only carries articles and pictures of the training classes but also includes stories of actual experiences in which academy training proved of value in helping solve a case. The metropolitan papers became interested and have given much space to stories on the training and facilities of the academy. Radio stations, too, have presented special programs built around the training school.



Calisthenics and daily workouts on ropes, ladders, and horses keep recruits and in-service members physically fit. The large gymnasium contains wholly modern equipment, and has an indoor track on the balcony of the room.

Training Dividends

There is no doubt that the training programs have helped the men become more proficient police officers. The academy files contain many instances



Sgt. Frank Stubits of the department's revolver team, explains the use of a revolver to recruits James Lasar and Chester Blancett.

in which the instruction has proved helpful. For example, shortly after an in-service class, a veteran sergeant applied information gained from a lecture on the searching of prisoners. He searched the neckband of the prisoner's shirt and found a packet of dope hidden there. During his 20 years as a policeman, the officer had never before searched that portion of a prisoner's clothing.

Another officer, while on a routine investigation, was called into a nearby home by an excited neighbor. The patrolman found a young, very frightened woman about to have a baby. The academy lectures and movies on child birth had equipped the officer with specific information, and he competently handled the emergency. He delivered the baby, and reassured the young mother by his calm professional manner.

Possibly the most striking proof of application of training is shown in the figures for evidence handled by the police laboratory. Before the training programs started, the "lab" handled about 90 cases a month. Today, with recruit and in-service training stressing the use of scientific crime detection, the laboratory handles over 300 pieces of evidence each month.

The morale of the men on the St. Louis force is high, because the officers have an increased pride in their profession and in the technical knowledge they have acquired through planned training.

The people of St. Louis, meanwhile, are learning through their everyday contacts with police officers that the St. Louis Police Department is staffed by courteous, skilled men.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Maj. Harry S. Shew has been appointed to succeed Col. Herbert Barnes who retired as head of the Delaware State Police on June 16, 1950. He has been acting superintendent since March 1, 1950. Shew, since his appointment, has been elevated to the rank of colonel.

Colonel Shew entered on duty with the organization in 1938 as a trooper. He is a graduate of the twenty-fifth session of the FBI National Academy. He also completed the course of instruction at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in 1943, and attended the Harvard University Seminar in Homicide Investigation, given by the Department of Legal Medicine, in 1947.

Made director of training in 1944, Colonel Shew assumed the dual assignment of director of traffic and training in 1947.

As early as 1943, Colonel Shew was formulating plans to revise and raise the standards for recruit-



Col. Harry S. Shew.

Barnes Retires; Shew Heads State Police

ing new officers. These revised standards were put into effect in 1944. The action was due in no small way to the efforts of the then Sergeant Shew and Colonel Barnes. Two of the principal changes in recruiting and training which took place were the lengthening of the initial training period from 6 to 17 weeks and the inauguration of an annual in-service training program for the entire Delaware State Police.

Col. Herbert Barnes completed 20 years of service with the Delaware State Police on the date of his retirement. During his years of service he advanced steadily from the rank of private to that of acting superintendent on April 10, 1947. On February 14, 1949, he was made colonel and superintendent of the Delaware State Police. A graduate of the twenty-ninth session of the FBI National Academy, Colonel Barnes also attended the Harvard University Seminar in Homicide Investigation.

When Colonel Barnes entered on duty in 1930, the Delaware State Police consisted of 45 men. In 20 years the department has increased its strength approximately three times. Colonel Barnes has played no small part in enlarging the department and improving the training program which the department has adopted. He was in part responsible for the revision of the training and recruiting standards which the department adopted in 1944.

In addition to the performance of regular duties, Colonel Barnes found the time and energy to put forth the idea of a boys' camp for underprivileged and unfortunate boys between the ages of 11 and 16. He was successful in having the Delaware Association of Chiefs of Police sponsor this boys' camp which is located on a tract of 1,700 acres of ground near Miller Creek not far from Frankford, Del.

The boys' camp, which the Delaware Association of Chiefs of Police named Camp Barnes, became a reality in the summer of 1948. Colonel Barnes has taken a personal interest in the camp,



Col. Herbert Barnes.

and he considers it an investment in good citizenship and good sportsmanship. The camp season is divided into 5 periods of 2 weeks each. During the summer of 1949, a total of 411 boys each spent 1 period at the camp which is under the supervision of a Lieutenant attached to the Delaware State Police and his civilian assistants. Colonel Barnes estimated that the camp would accommodate between 500 and 600 boys during the summer of 1950.

It is interesting to note that Colonel Barnes is the first person to hold the rank of major and also the first to hold the rank of colonel with the Delaware State Police.

Lee Richardson Veteran Officer

On October 1, 1950, Lee Richardson, chief of police, Garden City, Kans., will have completed 34 years of continuous public service as a law-enforcement officer at Garden City and in Finney County, Kans.

Appointed city marshal on October 1, 1916, at a salary of \$65 per month, Lee Richardson was Garden City's only peace officer. In 1919 he was

elected to the office of sheriff of Finney County. He served as sheriff for 4 years, then was rehired by the city of Garden City in the capacity of chief of police, which office he has filled admirably and conscientiously.

Chief Richardson believes in whole-hearted cooperation among all law-enforcement agencies. His early recognition of the value of fingerprint methods and police records in law enforcement have resulted in his city having one of the most complete and modern identification and records files in the State of Kansas.

Chief Richardson has seen some exciting times. He played a prominent part in the investigation of the robbery of the First National Bank, Lamar, Colo., on May 23, 1928. Three employees of the bank were murdered. A doctor from Dighton, Kans., initially kidnaped by the bandits to treat a wounded companion, was thereafter murdered and his body recovered near Garden City. Jake Fleagle and several associates were subsequently identified, tried, and convicted for these crimes. Chief Richardson had previously taken an active part in the capture of murderers who had killed the sheriff of Kearny County, Lakin, Kans., and the chief of police, Dodge City, Kans., in 1927. In 1930 he was a member of the posse at Jetmore, Kans., which captured three bandits who had robbed six banks in Kansas and had killed an undersheriff at Eads, Colo.

Lee Richardson was born on January 19, 1884, at Cedar Point, Iowa. He has been a resident of



Chief Lee Richardson.

southwest Kansas since 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have reared a family of three boys and one girl. One son, formerly chief of police at Monte Vista, Colo., for 4 years, has been a special agent of the FBI since 1940.

Chief Richardson has been elected to many offices in the Kansas State Peace Officers Association and at all times has stood ready to serve the public in any manner possible.

The progressive Garden City Police Department, created and expanded under the direction of Garden City's only chief of police to date, is a tribute to Lee Richardson's ability and devotion to duty.

Fifty-five Years in Enforcement

In 1893, when Idaho was in its third year of statehood, a former cowboy from Wyoming was appointed as a patrolman on the Boise, Idaho, Police Department. Now, after 55 years as an outstanding law enforcement officer in Ada County, that former cowboy, Andy Robinson, is taking a well-deserved rest. Few can boast of a longer record of public service.

During his 55 years as a law enforcement officer, Robinson served as a patrolman, sergeant of police, chief of police, deputy sheriff, and merchant policeman. He was chief of police in Boise from 1908 to 1916, and from 1927 to 1934. From 1937



Andy Robinson.

he served as a deputy sheriff for Ada County, Idaho.

A three-man police force kept the peace in Boise in 1893. Patrol work was done on horseback. Roads were merely spaces between the growths of sage brush.

Andy Robinson, now 79, recalls many arrests made at the point of a gun. The West then was "wild and woolly," and Andy considers that the criminals were tougher in those days. He indicated, however, that it was also harder for them to get away.

Now retired, Andy Robinson can look back with pride on the part he played in the development of law enforcement in the Boise area to its present efficient standard.

Investigation of Crimes

(Continued from page 6)

Prevention and Detection

Crime prevention and detection are not so divergent as to be treated separately as though they were sealed in airtight compartments. One complements the other. This is especially true in the matter of larceny. Ingenious devices to defraud lose their potency under the pitiless glare of publicity. When the public is informed of criminal techniques, any attempt to capitalize on them will result in the forewarned victims notifying the police so that necessary action can be taken. Descriptive information relative to stolen property with defective title will result in an apprehension. When the opportunity presents itself, the police can instruct business groups in criminal techniques and adequate measures to counteract them. Surveys of business places and systems may be productive in the tightening up of weaknesses and loose procedures which are susceptible to attack by thieves. In any case, an alert public is, usually, a cooperative one. As we know, many larcenies are made possible through carelessness. If property owners can be educated to handle their possessions with greater caution, fewer persons of weak moral fiber will be tempted by the opportunities presented by unguarded wealth; and the professional thief will not take a chance where the risk of detection is imminent.

If any public undertaking is to be successful, it must have public support. Public support will be forthcoming when the people know that their police are intelligent, alert, and aggressive in the public interest. Tell them about it.

TRAFFIC

Church Safety Patrol Program Reduces Accidents¹

by LT. F. CLARK SANFORD, *Traffic Division, Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department*

Introduction

Salt Lake City with its 180,000 citizens boasts of its 150 churches and the religious fervency of its people. Many churches in this city are not only the spiritual but also the welfare and recreational centers of the area and as a result have many communal gatherings each week. These communal activities concern all age groups from the youngster of 6 to the oldster of 80 or better and, from the standpoint of traffic, this results in an unusual amount of pedestrian travel to and from these functions.

Traffic Fatalities

Three years ago, 26 persons were killed in auto-pedestrian accidents in this city. This total was an increase of 68 percent over the previous year. Three persons en route to church were killed at one location in two separate accidents within a very short period of time. Several others killed in outlying areas were en route to or from some church function. Of the 26 pedestrians killed, 22 met death in residential areas and 4 lost their lives in the congestion of the business district.

Salt Lake City is noted for its uniquely wide streets. Many streets, even in the residential districts, are in excess of 80 feet in width. Thus, pedestrians crossing its wide streets are exposed to vehicular traffic for more than an average length of time.

The death of 26 pedestrians could not be overlooked by this department. Here was a challenge to the city's accident-prevention program which had to be met with every facility of prevention at its command. Spot maps of pedestrian accidents indicated that such accidents were not limited to any one locale. They were widely scattered as to time, day of the week, and location; all of which indicated the need for a very broad and selective educational program.

Contributing Cause

A study of pedestrian accident statistics pointed out that a contributing factor in the majority of such accidents was advanced age. Many of the victims were old persons who attempted to cross busy streets alone and unaided. Persons with the eyes, ears, and the judgment of youth, who were acquainted with present traffic problems of speed and visibility, were needed to assist and direct these older people across avenues of danger. Accident preventive measures must be aimed at the right people, and the church seemed to be the answer.



Church safety patrol in action.

Prevention Program

To start this program the police department sent a letter to each church within the city stating, in part, that it had a responsibility in the safety of its members. In this letter the department sought cooperation to organize a safety patrol for traffic assistance at each church. Following the letter, a personal visit was made to the top official of each

¹ Chief of Police Leonard C. Crowther organized church safety patrol in October 1946. Patrolman Russell C. Bendixen was placed directly in charge of handling the program which was under the supervision of Lt. F. Clark Sanford. The program was put into effect in April 1947.

denomination. Officers of each individual church were visited and sold on the need for the suggested patrol. All churches entered into the proposed program with enthusiasm and gave police their complete support.

Church Patrol

The patrol was organized on the same general plan and was trained in approximately the same manner as the city's school junior-traffic-safety patrol. Personnel for the church patrol was drawn from organizations within the churches, usually from the age groups from 12 to 20 years. However, it is not uncommon to see some high official of the church doing his part in directing or supervising traffic at a pedestrian crosswalk.

During the organizing of the patrol, crosswalks and protective zones were painted at each church. A church-pedestrian crossing sign was developed in the form of a cross and trimmed with Scotch-lite, for use at each major crosswalk. Red warning flags marked "Church Safety" were given by

the department to patrol members for use in the control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The effect of the patrol organization was immediately apparent. It provided not only control of pedestrians and vehicles at crossings, but also an entree to all churches for additional accident prevention material: booklets, leaflets, traffic-safety films, and lectures. The department is using this valuable opportunity to the utmost.

Newspapers and radio stations have given their cooperation to the program and their joint efforts have been very helpful in developing proper public support.

Results are the measure of the success or failure of any enterprise. The statistics for the first year of operation of the church safety patrol indicated a vast reduction in auto-pedestrian accidents. The patrol is still functioning, and as a result no church-going pedestrian has been killed in Salt Lake City during the past 3 years, and the general pedestrian accident potential has been greatly reduced.

WANTED BY FBI



Omar August Pinson

OMAR AUGUST PINSON, with aliases, Marvin Perry Black, Sam Cignetti, S. A. Cignitti, Sam Cignitti, Sam A. Cignitti, Joseph A. Dorian, Tony Joe Dorian, J. T. Hyde, Sam Johnson, J. O. Pinson, John Pinson, Johnnie Pinson, John Homer Pinson, John O. Pinson, John Omar Pinson, John Oscar Pinson, Omar Pinson, Omar John Pinson, Gus Shrader, Allan T. Walters, "Freddie," "Johnny"

*Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement
(Murder)*

*Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution
(Burglary)*

At approximately 10 p. m. on April 25, 1947, Oregon State Police Officer Delmond E. Rondeau noted Omar August Pinson approach his truck with an armload of guns. Rondeau questioned the man about the weapons which the latter was still holding. Pinson was unable to give a satisfactory explanation concerning possession of the guns. He suddenly dropped them, stepped back, drew a .32.20 automatic and fired, fatally wounding the officer. He fled the scene.

It was ascertained that Pinson, when accosted by the officer whom he shot in Hood River, Oreg., had been returning from a burglary, and that for 6 months or more he had been engaged in a succession of burglaries throughout Washington, Idaho, and eastern Oregon.

Pinson was apprehended, tried, convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with

the murder of Officer Rondeau. After several abortive escape attempts, the subject, on May 30, 1949, sawed his way out of the penitentiary and escaped, together with a convicted robber.

Pinson, living under the name of Joseph Anthony Dorian, promptly resumed his occupation as professional burglar.

The subject is regarded as a highly adept and very active burglar. He is alleged to have burglarized as many as three or four places a night, taking cash or salable merchandise from houses or stores. He is known to have many acquaintances in the Pacific Northwest and Mountain States.

The subject, who has been convicted for tampering with automobiles, burglary, robbery, and murder, is armed and is extremely dangerous. He is alleged to have a mania for guns and reportedly carries from two to four weapons with him.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Portland, Oreg., on September 7, 1949, charging this subject with violating Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Oregon to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of murder. A complaint

was filed before a United States Commissioner at Twin Falls, Idaho, on September 15, 1949, charging him with violating Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Idaho to avoid prosecution for the crime of burglary.

Pinson is described as follows: age—32, born March 31, 1918, Joplin, Mo.; height—5 feet 11¼ inches; weight—181 pounds (may be much heavier now); build—medium; hair—dark brown; eyes—brown; complexion—dark; race—white; nationality—American; education—high school; occupations—electrician, lineman, truck driver; scars and marks—large slanting scar inside left wrist, small mole right side of neck; FBI No. 1,053,646; fingerprint classification

23	L	1	U-r	18
	L	2	U	

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

NOTICE

The FBI Identification Division receives numerous photographs of subjects daily. The handling of such photographs consumes a considerable amount of personnel time. It is realized that photographs are important in investigative work. It is further realized that inasmuch as there is a certain time involved in the processing of photographs, they cannot always be prepared in time to submit with fingerprint inquiries. As a result, it is necessary to first handle the fingerprint cards from a contributor and subsequently handle photographs on the same individual.

Inasmuch as the volume of work is placing a definite burden on the Identification Division, the following procedure, which will eliminate a considerable volume of the work and still give access to a photograph of the subject, is being suggested.

If at the time the fingerprints are to be submitted to the FBI Identification Division for processing, the photograph is available, such photograph should be pasted to the fingerprint card in the appropriate space. In those cases in which

a photograph has been taken but has not been processed and is not available to forward with the fingerprints, it is recommended that an appropriate notation be made in the space reserved for the picture, that a photograph is available from the contributor of the fingerprints and that such photograph then be maintained in the local law-enforcement agency's file.

By following this procedure the local law-enforcement officer will eliminate the necessity of preparing a copy of the photograph for the Identification Division and will maintain only the copy he normally maintains. Subsequent needs for photographs of this individual may be filled by obtaining them directly from the agency which arrested, fingerprinted, and photographed the subject.

Cooperation is solicited in following this procedure which will not reduce efficiency and which will help this Bureau's central filing in the Identification Division immensely.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



Although the pattern presented this month has the general appearance of a whorl, it is classified as a loop in the Identification Division of the FBI. The fact that there is no receding ridge in front of the left delta forma-

tion prevents the pattern from meeting the requirements of a whorl.

This loop is given a ridge count of eighteen and a reference search would be conducted as a whorl.