

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



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

September 1, 1953

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Two important developments in population trends may soon converge in a crisis in the field of criminal activity. They are to be found in the large number of younger citizens approaching the crime-committing age and a simultaneous increase in the number of persons 65 years of age and older, many of whom become the targets for murder, robbery, and other vicious offenses.

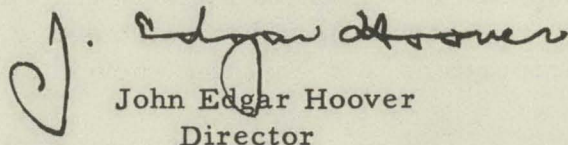
During the period from 1940 to 1950 the nation experienced an unusually high birth rate. In 1940 there was a total of 21,226,146 children nine years of age and under; by 1950 there were 29,565,000 children in that same age group, an increase of approximately 39 per cent. The first wave in this flood tide of new citizens born between 1940 and 1950 has just this year reached the 'teen age, the period in which some of them will inevitably incline toward juvenile delinquency and, later, a full-fledged criminal career. If these children eventually commit crimes at the same rate as that at which criminal offenses are now being committed by their elders, it can be accurately predicted that the nation will soon be confronted with a crime wave of greater overall proportions than anything known heretofore.

The second development converging into this potential criminal problem is the fact that improved living conditions and better medical science have brought a simultaneous uptrend in the total number of elder citizens and an increase in the proportion which they bear to the population as a whole. These are the people who are most vulnerable to almost every type of crime involving an attack on either person or property. Thus, the number of potential victims increases simultaneously with an increase in the number of potential offenders.

A failure of law enforcement to accurately appraise these ominous developments and take preventive action immediately will itself be tantamount to a social crime. This can equally be said of the public upon which each police agency must depend for the funds to provide adequate personnel, training and equipment, as well as cooperative assistance in individual cases.

In view of these new developments, this is the appropriate time for an end to loose talk of shifting a larger part of the responsibility for criminal detection out of the community in which the crime occurs and into the State or Federal government. Whether done through preventive measures taken in advance or apprehension and punishment after the act, crime can best be controlled at its source. In the great majority of cases, both the conditions which breed crime and the physical facilities used for the perpetration of the act lie within the control of the community in which the offense occurs. Vigorous and sustained action by each community against these conditions and facilities will effectively dry up the cesspools without which no type of organized criminal activity can flourish. Responsibility for these measures may be disregarded but there is no method within the framework of self-government by which it can be transferred. Any maneuver to the contrary is purely an open encouragement to every member of a growing criminal army.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Recently there have been several definite proposals from national organizations which, if carried out, would in our opinion be a definite threat to basic democratic action. We refer to those ideas, undoubtedly promulgated and instituted by well-intentioned persons, which, if allowed, would expedite a movement toward the centralization of police powers on the State and Federal level.

A Look Abroad

Inasmuch as it has been the writers' good fortune to have made, during the past 3 years, several 3-month observation trips to Western Germany, it was thought that some of the personal reactions gained on these trips might be of interest to other law enforcement officers. We offer what might be termed a most unusual statement at this time. It is an idea which was foremost in our minds at the conclusion of these trips, namely, that any efforts by any persons, however well intended, to create greater centralization of police power in the United States, should be vigorously opposed.

These inspection trips to Western Germany were under the auspices of the Department of the Army and under a program of the Department of State. These trips were most inclusive in the area covered within Western Germany; thousands of miles by rail, motor car and boat, excluding transportation over to Germany and return to the United States. Every city of any size in the British, French and American Sectors was visited and observations of the police department facilities, manpower, efficiency, attitude, morale, etc., were made. The most striking difference immediately noted was the high degree of centralization which had existed and still does exist in many instances in the makeup of the German police. Working in the minds of many German police officers is the attitude that efficiency and expediency of police services are impossible without centralization either on a State or Federal level.

The healthy democratic principles with which

Some Observations on Centralization of Police Powers

by JOHN M. GLEASON, *Chief of Police, Greenwich, Conn.*, and WILLIAM J. ROACH, *Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn.*

law enforcement works in this country, namely, that policemen are public servants and that supervision and control must be kept within the individual community, are being tried in many German communities as a direct result of the occupational policies laid down by the United States High Commissioner of Germany's program, but in some areas they are neither welcome nor practiced.

Out of Sight, Out of Control

The enforcement of any new laws establishing centralized police authority in the United States would have a tendency to transfer responsibility from local police and provide handy alibis for any failure on our part to cope with a given situation.

Once the police authority becomes centralized and known as "Government" rather than police, complete responsibility to the people on a local basis diminishes and the dangers of abuses are greatly increased. A genuine awareness and interest by the people of each community as to the efficiency and integrity of their local enforcement agency are the great safeguards of a democratic government. What might appear to some as a weakness caused by decentralization of police powers and chain of command from a national or State level, is, as a matter of fact, one of the pillars of democratic action. There are those who claim that centralization brings authority and greater efficiency. This might be true in some lines of endeavor, but when viewed objectively in police matters it also greases the skids to some tendency towards socialism, communism or other complete State control. History has shown time and again that such a ready weapon as police power should never be left within the grasp of any one person, political power, or enforcement agency. Local police in their day to day operations are so close to the populace that removing controls too far away from the people themselves is not only undemocratic but very dangerous.

The Pied Piper Approach

There seems to be in America today a school of thought animated by questionable disciples who speak of the virtues of a centrally controlled police and judicial authority with starry eyes and almost childlike innocence regarding the real dangers inherent in such a system. If centralization brings the possibility of supplanting local authority by a lawfully established super authority, by what right can we assume that the higher authority is made of different clay, impervious to money, politics or power?

It is an historically known fact that the control of the people under such various political ideologies as nazism and communism would have been utterly impossible without the centralized national police power which was vested in the existing governments. This power, so centralized in the Reich Government under the control of *Heinrich Himmler*, Minister of the Interior, titular head of the German police, was one of the main reasons that nazism could be literally forced down the throats of the German people. This lack of local control and responsibility tended to make the individual German policeman feel that he was an authority apart and above the average citizen or anyone connected with local officialdom. He was a member of a team which was completely



Chief John M. Gleason.

controlled from above with the feelings of the people as such well removed from any degree of control over him.

Along with this national control, the training, equipping and mechanics of the operation of the German police were closely allied to the military. As an example of the degree of the military influence in police recruiting and training, it was possible during the height of the Nazi regime to transfer overnight some 60,000 policemen to officers in the German Army. It is our sincere belief that the basic purposes of the police are so far removed from those of the military that there should be little or no similarity in training and equipment. However, there seems to be in many cases a trend toward military operations the closer one gets to a national police organization. Therefore, one of the primary public safety objectives of both the Army, initially, and later by the State Department, through the High Commissioner of Germany, was to demilitarize and decentralize the German police. A great deal of this was accomplished, but because of the aforementioned historical background of the German Government, much still needs to be done if the ultimate aim is a true democratic government.

A Foreign Concept

Because of the long background of centralized police power in Germany, the police have had, through necessity, to take on many administrative duties far beyond the American concept of maintaining public peace and the protection of life and property. Many of these administrative fields, in our opinion, are better handled under our form of government; that is, by other governmental agencies which may resort in the final analysis to the power of the courts but under ordinary conditions handle all of the local community's regulations without the help of the police. As an example of the type of administrative duties the German police had been called on to handle, and in many instances still control, are the following: All types of trades and business permits, supervision of public health, control of fairs, theaters, movie censorship, supervision of passport matters, price controls, housing controls, veterinary services, community registers (which control and supervise change of residence of all persons) and last, but not least, public registration (*Kenkarte*—which is the regulation concerning the carrying of identification consisting of picture, finger-

prints, signature and, in some instances, political affiliation of every person over the age of 14). This, you will admit, is police supervision not heard of in the United States.

These are considered in our country social actions far removed from the basic concept of police action, whereas under central authority of all police action the people are constantly under the control of police in every phase of their daily life. It is not difficult under these conditions to understand why the populace as a whole grow to know the police as a unit of the government which controls their every action within the operations of the government. This all inclusive and highly centralized authority can easily operate without due concern for local custom or home rule. It also leaves the door wide open with acquiescence from above to such things as unlawful searches and seizures and other violations of civil or moral rights.

As an example of the above, in 1 foreign state during a 6-month period 10,631 house searches were made, warrants being obtained in only 8 of these cases. As a result of these searches evidence was found in only 228 instances. In another state 50,033 searches were made of which 42,228 were conducted without warrants. As a result of the democratization program of both the Army and the High Commissioner's Office, this situation has been rapidly changing. Early in this change, one of the state ministers of the interior issued a decree, "House searches without a search warrant will be the exception rather than the rule in the future."

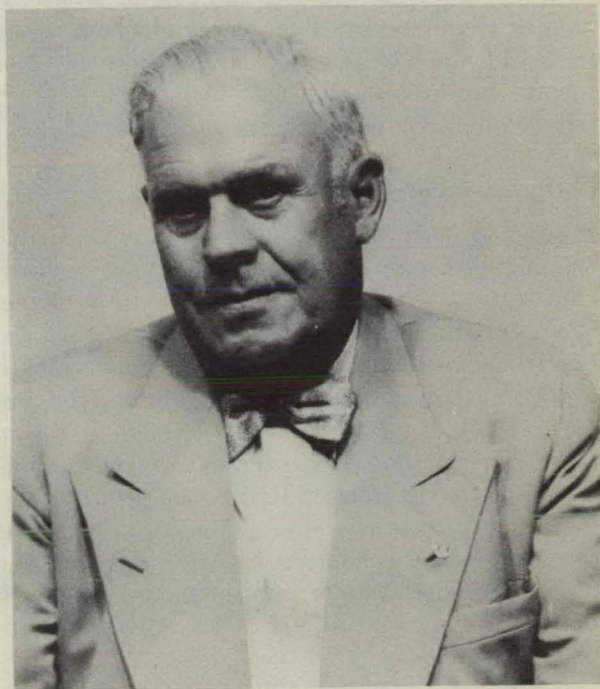
From Power to Tyranny

The Nazi regime did, and the present communistic governments of Russia and its satellites do, use the national centralization of police as a means to gain control and then constantly impose their will and order upon the common people. The Nazis divided the police into two groups, one the so-called regular police with all the above-mentioned powers and subsequent interference and regulation of daily living, plus the security or political police who were more interested in the aims of the political party than the rights of the people. The actions of the secret police, "The Gestapo," caused the word "Gestapo" to become a household phrase denoting fear, detention, brute force, and to many, death.

The most outstanding example of completely centralized police being used as puppets of a master, in our observation, is the operation of the so-called East Zone, Volkspolizei (Peoples Police). A tragic example is evidenced by the fact that over 18 million people are confined workers of a Soviet-ruled ant hill. It is ironically called the German Democratic Republic, being neither democratic nor a republic. As a matter of fact, it is just another subjugated Soviet satellite. This transition was accomplished through two main factors, dominance of the leading party and the efforts of the Volkspolizei (Peoples Police). The result was the expulsion of all political and human rights and freedoms, including thoughts of expression and personal habits of the people in every aspect of their daily lives; confiscation and nationalization of transportation, etc., none of which could have been accomplished without the aid, connivance and brutal power of the national police.

During our tours, it was encouraging to find that some police officials were thoroughly sold on the idea of less centralization and more local control. We found this occurred generally where the police chief had been to the United States on the State Department's Exchange of Persons Program and had seen the effectiveness of locally controlled police systems.

In discussing mutual problems and observing



Superintendent William J. Roach.

the police system in operation, it is our opinion that the rank and file of policemen do far better under the budgetary allotments of individual communities than they might under a national system of any type. Their conditions will most certainly be more closely allied to the economic situation of the local community or area.

From interviews had with persons who have escaped the East Zone, it is obvious that this police control has transcended the three branches of the government that we have come to know as the bulwark of democracy. This overlapping and crossing of lines between the legislative, executive and judicial branches has long been in use by strong national police groups of the dictator system. The wishes, whims and idiosyncrasies of the authoritarian state leader are generally blindly and implicitly followed where the national police are the tool of the government.

It is our belief that no system is any better than the people who operate it. Therefore, the system of government with respect to police and police power should be as close to the people as possible, using the temper and personalities of the people as a whole, rather than distantly removed where the control is in the hands of a very few. Human nature being what it is, it is most difficult to limit power when the tools are at hand to do the opposite. While a position of power may be filled by a person of honest intentions, if the sceptre is handed to the next in line who might be a rogue, it should never be possible for him to control or dictate policy through a nationwide police power which would be detrimental to the people.

Our American Heritage

History will show that there were abuses in the use of police powers by the early King's guards who were answerable to no one but the King. We in the United States broke away from that system when we founded our Nation. The strength of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the constitutions of the Original Thirteen States lay in the basic fact that the power in government was not to be too far removed from the people's control. This power was never intended to be put at the disposal of a single person or group. The power of review and/or censure should remain in the framework and hands of the already established branches of our Government.

It is our considered opinion that any movement, however slight, towards a nationalized or state-

wide police organization or any extended organization or power very far removed from local authority, would be a definite step backward and away from the basic precepts on which our Nation was founded and upon which we have so prosperously and happily existed.

Disposition Reports

On February 1, 1938, all law-enforcement agencies contributing fingerprints to the Identification Division were advised by letter that the Bureau's single disposition sheets were available for their use in forwarding disposition of cases wherein fingerprints had previously been transmitted to the Bureau. Since then many contributors of fingerprints have used these sheets, now known as Form R-84, and the information submitted has been included in the records of all subjects where positive identifications could be effected. Positive identifications can readily be effected if the following information is furnished:

- Name appearing on the fingerprints;
- Arrest number and FBI number if available;
- Fingerprint classification;
- Date of arrest or date of incarceration;
- Charge for which arrested or sentenced.

It will be appreciated if all law-enforcement agencies will use disposition report Form R-84 whenever possible, and include complete identifying information. A supply of these forms will be sent upon receipt of a request directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Quote the Full Number

Effective July 1, 1948, a new numbering system for FBI numbers for Identification records was instituted. As a result, the Identification Division has three series of FBI numbers. In addition to the original series consisting of numbers only—no letters—there is an "A" and "B" series. In the future there will be a "C", "D" etc. series. This system was instituted in order to avoid assigning any more seven digit FBI numbers. When the present "B" series reaches the number 999,999B the "C" series, starting with 1C, will be inaugurated. These *letters* are integral parts of the FBI numbers and should always be quoted as such. If these FBI numbers are quoted completely in correspondence directed to the FBI, time and effort will be saved, resulting in better service to the contributor.



FEATURE ARTICLE

The parish seat of Caddo Parish is located at Shreveport in the northwestern part of the State of Louisiana, 20 miles from the Texas line and 44 miles from the Arkansas line. Because of its unusual location, this is called the Ark-La-Tex area. Shreveport is the hub of this section and its location is strategic because of the proximity of many oil and natural-gas fields running into millions of dollars in valuation; Barksdale Air Force Base, which is the largest in area in the United States; Government munitions plants located at Texarkana and Karnack, Tex., and Minden, La.; and many heavy industrial plants.

The growth of this area during recent years has been spectacular. The population of Caddo Parish is about 185,000 and the population of the Ark-La-Tex area is well over a million people.

In the State of Louisiana the sheriff is not only the chief conservator of the peace within his parish, but is also the exofficio tax collector. The tax collections in Caddo Parish are the second largest in the State, running well over \$5 million in 1952.

The rapid growth and industrialization of this area have created quite a problem for law enforcement; however, I feel that the Caddo Parish sheriff's office has been able to keep abreast of the times and surmount these problems through careful selection and training of personnel, the acquisition of modern law-enforcement equipment, and the utilization of modern law-enforcement techniques.

Five Departments

The Caddo Parish sheriff's office is divided into five departments with a deputy in charge of each department, as follows: Criminal department, identification and records department, civil department, tax department, and internal security department. The purpose of this latter group, composed of volunteer auxiliary deputies, is to stand by ready to serve the sheriff in the event of an emergency. There is a total of 75 employees

Caddo Parish Keeps Up With the Times in Law Enforcement

by SHERIFF J. HOWELL FLOURNOY, *Caddo Parish, La.*

in the sheriff's office, and 58 of these are assigned to the criminal and identification divisions which are responsible for the enforcement of laws, the apprehension of fugitives, the maintenance of peace, operation of the jail, and the safeguarding of the person and property of the citizens of the parish.

I have been connected with law enforcement for 35 years and have been sheriff of Caddo Parish for the past 12 years. Early in my law enforcement career I realized the need for careful selection and training of personnel. In order to obtain qualified personnel, I have endeavored to maintain a higher than average pay scale for members of my department.

I have availed myself of the facilities of the FBI in training members of my department in the latest methods and techniques of law enforcement. Four men holding key positions in my department have completed the course of training offered by the FBI National Academy, and they in turn have imparted the knowledge they obtained to other members of the department through regularly held interdepartment schools.

The chief deputy, or undersheriff, James M. Goslin, is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and has 16 years' experience in law enforcement, 9 of which have been in the Caddo Parish sheriff's office. He is in charge of all phases of activities of the department, both civil and criminal, and is responsible for the coordination of these activities to assure that maximum results are obtained.

Capt. Harold M. Terry, an FBI National Academy graduate with 6 years' experience in law enforcement, is in charge of a uniformed highway patrol staffed with 6 men. This patrol is in constant contact with headquarters and the Louisiana State police by two-way radio and is used to conduct accident investigations, arrest traffic violators, answer disturbance calls, and handle any other emergency calls originating in the parish outside of the city limits of Shreveport. The cars operated by the patrol are equipped with riot guns,



Uniformed highway patrol of the Caddo Parish sheriff's office. Left to right: Robert H. Snell, patrolman; Harold M. Terry, captain; Homer T. Bryant, patrolman; J. Howell Flournoy, sheriff; J. L. Jordan, patrolman; William A. Lanigan, patrolman, and Paul J. Baker, patrolman.

tear gas grenades, and first-aid kits, and the personnel assigned to patrol duty are young aggressive officers.

Capt. Gordon M. Carr, FBI National Academy graduate, has been employed by the Caddo Parish sheriff's office since 1940 and is assigned to the criminal division as an investigator. In addition, Captain Carr has the responsibility of supervising the security of the parish jail as well as purchasing all food and supplies for the jail. Captain Carr and the head jailor have completed a course of training offered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the operation of a jail.

Prison Management

The Caddo Parish jail has an average of 125 inmates, State and Federal, per day. The calorie requirements prescribed by the Federal Prison Board are far exceeded, and yet the jail food budget is maintained within the allowance for State prisoners and the allowance for Federal prisoners.

The jail has a well-equipped modern kitchen in which all prison meals are prepared under the supervision of a full-time chef. The jail also has a modern laundry in which jail linens and prison uniforms are laundered, resulting in quite a savings in operational costs.

The Caddo Parish sheriff's office takes pride in the fact that successful escapes from the jail have been few. The last successful break occurred in 1945 and the last one prior to that was in 1935. The jail is operated in strict accordance with a set of rules and regulations formulated for the purpose of minimizing escape possibilities. All prisoners are required to bathe immediately upon being admitted to the jail and are required to dress in prison uniforms during their entire stay in the jail.

Modern Equipment

Edward M. Ward, FBI National Academy graduate, has 16 years' experience in law enforcement, 13 of which have been with the Caddo Parish

sheriff's office. Deputy Ward is designated as chief of the identification and records bureau and, in addition, he has charge of all investigative equipment of the department. Under Chief Ward's supervision, every person arrested or confined in the parish prison, with the exception of mental patients, is fingerprinted and mugged. A complete identification record of each prisoner, together with photograph, court disposition, detainers, and newspaper clippings, is maintained in the identification jacket of each prisoner according to his sheriff's office number.

Under Chief Ward's supervision and at the disposal of criminal deputies of the department, the sheriff's office maintains a modern latent fingerprint kit complete with a fingerprint camera, a lie detector, a police wire recorder for use in recording statements of suspects and witnesses, and two fine cameras with flash-bulb attachments, one of which is used for mugging prisoners. Also maintained are an FM handie-talkie, two-way radio set, a .38 caliber and a .45 caliber reloading machine for reloading practice ammunition used by the department, and an ultraviolet light.

All cars operated by the sheriff's office are equipped with two-way radios on the State police frequency and with pistol-grip power lights with portable battery attachments. The department maintains a gun vault equipped with machine guns, shotguns, high-powered rifles, riot guns, gas grenades, and bulletproof vests for use on dangerous assignments. Deputies are trained in the use of these firearms on the rifle range at least twice a month.

The department has recently acquired a trailer-mounted launch equipped with outboard motor

and life-saving equipment for use in drowning cases and flooded areas. All of the above equipment is maintained in first-class condition and is frequently used by the department in the interests of good law enforcement.

As an example of the use to which some of this equipment has been put, I recall the ultraviolet light was used in 1947 in a case involving the theft of meat from a local cold storage locker. Articles in the locker were dusted with invisible fluorescent powder, and an examination of suspects with the ultraviolet light led to the arrest and conviction of a local restaurant operator in connection with the theft. This man had legal access to the cold storage locker, and apprehension by any other method would have been extremely difficult.

Law Enforcement Library

Deputy Ward also maintains a law enforcement library complete with numerous books dealing with law enforcement subjects and pamphlets filed alphabetically according to the topic covered in the pamphlet. This library is available to criminal deputies at all times as research material for schools and speeches and for assistance in handling investigations.

Our office has always been mindful of the need for good public relations. The department frequently receives requests and provides speakers for civic clubs, schools, and church groups. A trained deputy frequently conducts tours of the department for school classes and Scout groups for the purpose of explaining the organization and function of the sheriff's office, with lessons in citizenship orally and visually portrayed.



Caddo Rifle and Pistol Club range.



Edward M. Ward, chief of the Identification and Records Division.



Partial view of the marksmanship trophies and medals won by the Caddo Parish sheriff's office.

No National Police

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, has frequently made known his opposition to a national police agency as being undemocratic in principle. I also believe that such a move is unnecessary and will never be a reality in the United States if all State and local law-enforcement agencies will function properly in accordance with their oath of office to enforce the laws within their jurisdiction without fear or favor, and will cooperate fully with each other and with the Federal investigative agencies which are now in existence. As an example of the effectiveness in the interest of good law enforcement which cooperation among local, State and Federal law enforcement groups can bring, I will cite a case which recently occurred in this parish.

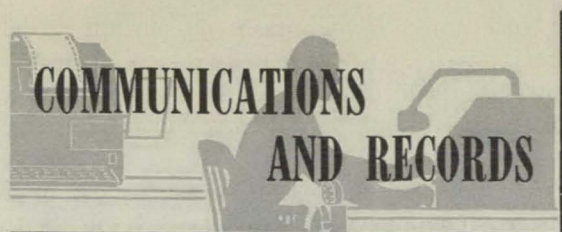
On January 20, 1953, the Gilliam, La., branch of the Caddo Savings & Trust Co. bank was robbed of approximately \$30,000. The sheriff's department was immediately notified. Immediately the FBI, State police, and local police were notified and proper personnel was dispatched to the scene to conduct an investigation. The State police, through their interstate radio hookup with Texas and Arkansas, immediately notified law enforcement agencies of these States. Through constant day-and-night work and with the fullest cooperation of all these agencies, within 8 days the participants in the robbery were all apprehended and held for trial.

Under the direction of the FBI, each of these agencies had an important function which it performed and all of the agencies, including a constable at Carthage, Tex., had important parts in the apprehension of these criminals and the recovery of, or accounting for, all except about \$4,000 of the money stolen.

This is typical of the separate functions of each agency and the cooperation of all agencies. The trained efficiency of the Caddo Parish sheriff's office, its ability to cooperate with all law-enforcement agencies, together with its up-to-date equipment, all coordinated into the swift and successful conclusion of the Gilliam, La., bank robbery case. This is an example of the fact that the local sheriff fills an important place in the law-enforcement structure of our Nation.

NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE PAINT FILE

To facilitate the identification of automobiles involved in hit-and-run cases, there is maintained in the FBI Laboratory what is known as the National Automotive Paint File. This file contains samples of the actual paint used by manufacturers of automobiles and trucks made in the United States. It is of immense value to agencies investigating hit-and-run accident cases. Some small particle of paint often clings to an object or person struck by an automobile and the FBI Laboratory technicians, after locating an unknown specimen of paint, can search it through the file to determine the make of car involved.



Muskegon Police Radio Coordinates A County Network

by ARTHUR J. SIPLON, *Captain, Uniform Patrol
Division, Muskegon, Mich., Police Department*

The matter of cooperation among police officers and police departments is often stressed as essential to effective law enforcement. The advantages gained through a coordinated communication system in a city of medium size are clearly illustrated by the results obtained by the police department of Muskegon, Mich.

Muskegon is an industrial city, the largest on the eastern shoreline of Lake Michigan. While it has but 50,000 persons within its municipal borders, it is the hub and focal point of 125,000 people as the county seat of Muskegon County.

The city is built along the south shore of Muskegon Lake, which is 7 miles long and approximately 3 miles wide with modern harbor facilities which have access to the ports of the world via the St. Lawrence waterway. Into it drains the Muskegon River whose rich valley, 200 miles long, once produced the greatest stand of virgin white pine ever known to civilized man. Because of these vast forests Muskegon became a great lumbering center. Here mountains of lumber were produced to help build the cities of the Middle West.

With the passing of the forests a half century or more ago, Muskegon was recreated as an industrial city by the development of huge foundries and machine shops. It is now a vital link in producing military supplies for defense of the Nation.

While the waterways no longer contain logs for lumber, they do remain as a natural barrier and play an important part in the road blockade system recently developed.

Communication System

The Muskegon Police Department today is housed in a modern two-story building, adjacent to the business section of the city. There are at present 86 names on the roster of the department.

An Integrated System

Nearly a quarter of a century ago radio-equipped cars were first introduced into the department.

The man responsible for the first installation was Fred E. Castenholz, who today holds the position of chief of police. The initial effort was a 50-watt transmitter, served by 6 mobile units. From this modest start, under the guiding hand of Chief Castenholz, who is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, it has expanded until today it is the basis of a countywide network.

In addition to the police department, radio service and maintenance are provided for the fire department, street department, and water department within the municipal circle. Service is also provided to the Muskegon County sheriff's department whose area of control covers 500 square miles, crisscrossed by more than 1,600 miles of roads and highways.

Muskegon Heights, a city of 20,000 persons adjoining Muskegon on the south, is an integral part of the network. Also included are the villages of North Muskegon and Roosevelt Park, as well as Whitehall, a resort city 18 miles to the north. Two township police departments are included, as well as an emergency car of the local gas com-

Good Coordination

The value of a full complement of radio equipment has seldom been demonstrated more quickly than in a recent police case in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Three men charged with beating and robbing a shop owner left the scene in an automobile. An alert citizen noted the license number and reported it to police officers who flashed it to the radio dispatch office for transmittal to all cars.

The license number message was heard by two public employees who were driving a truck equipped with two-way radio. A few minutes later they saw the suspect car and so advised the authorities. Another radio flash brought scores of police cars to the area and the arrest of all three suspects 25 minutes after the offense was first reported.



Central dispatch desk showing voice actuated recorder on left with Chief of Police Fred E. Castenholz (extreme left) holding a recording belt.

pany. Grand Haven and Spring Lake, 12 miles to the south just across the county line have a direct tie-in with the Muskegon station, identified as KQA 918.



Capt. Arthur J. Siplon.

Muskegon also maintains a constant 24-hour contact with the Michigan State police network. Through the medium of KQA 918, every corner of Muskegon County has effective coverage.

The main transmitter is of 250-watt power, with a 225-foot self-supporting tower located on the eastern boundary of the city. It is further equipped with an auxiliary power plant of 6.3 kv.-a. to enable continued operation of the transmitter and tower lights in case of a commercial power failure.

Auxiliary Facilities

Two complete systems are maintained at all times. An auxiliary transmitter of 50-watt power located at police headquarters building is available for instant use if the main transmitter is disabled. This secondary system is provided with an auxiliary power plant with a 10-kv.-a. rating. The plant generates enough power to operate the broadcasting facilities and provide sufficient additional power to light the building. This emergency feature has been called into action a number of times. At both transmitter points receivers are installed for reception from mobile units and from other communities in western Michigan. The police headquarters installation is served by a 150-foot guyed tower located on the roof of the building.

Of the number of units tied into the Muskegon system, seven have their own remote control consoles and microphones. They automatically cut in the main transmitter merely by pressing the mike control button. This places them directly on the air.

The latest addition to the system is a voice recorder. This ingenious device automatically registers and records all outgoing and incoming radio calls, as well as all intercommunications within the dispatch points of the coordinated system.

The use of the voice recorder in our system is a great advancement over the old type of hand-reporting log. With this device the actual message in the voice of the sender is placed on a plastic belt, which can be reproduced at any time. It removes all uncertainty on log entries, as well as relieves the dispatcher of the responsibility of making the entry. A portable playback instrument is provided which can be taken into court if necessary. The previous night's conversations are available for review by the superior officers the next morning if it is desired.

Service and maintenance work is provided by the Muskegon Police Department for all units at a nominal charge. The cost is set up on a nonprofit basis with contracts running for 10 years. It has been highly satisfactory for all the units participating.

The records disclose that during the year of 1952 there were 379,479 messages transmitted over the facilities of the station. From the original 6 units the system has expanded to embrace slightly less than 100 mobile units at the present time.

The last big development involved the change-over from AM to FM for increased efficiency. The whole system now operates under this advanced method. Standard receivers are used in all motor vehicles and are readily interchangeable for repairs and maintenance.

Radio Directed Blockades

The broader advantages of a coordinated blockade plan were recently brought into sharp focus. Through the efforts and leadership of Chief Alex J. Bell of Muskegon Heights and in conjunction with Chief Castenholz, a meeting to explore and study this subject was called. The Michigan State police and local FBI agents were asked to take part with the heads of all the interested police agencies in the area.

Drawing information from a number of sources, a countywide plan of road blockade was inaugurated and placed into action. Now, on a moment's notice, cars and men can be placed in strategic positions on a countywide basis. On the sounding of a special signal emanating from any of the various dispatch units the whole system can be thrown into action.

All the details have been worked out and the defects removed, allowing the Muskegon Police Department and the many units it serves to secure the benefits of a fully coordinated police radio system. This is the realization of a hope and dream anticipated by Chief Castenholz for more than 20 years.

TREASON

Any person owing allegiance to the United States who either levies war against the United States or helps her enemies, giving them aid or comfort, is guilty of treason. Failure to report knowledge of an act of treason is punishable under the misprision of treason statute. All such cases are investigated by the FBI.

Truth Is Stranger . . .

The confidence man's schemes usually offer a large profit to the person eager to make some "quick and easy money." In some instances, however, the scheme is so impractical and incredible that when a victim is "taken" it lends credence to the saying "There are none so blind as those who won't see."

One such case began at a livestock show and involved an alleged gypsy fortuneteller and a victim from a distant State. The entire scheme progressed from a \$1 bill to \$10,000 before the swindle was recognized.

The victim visited a fortunetelling concession at the livestock show and had his fortune told for \$5. While telling the fortune, the gypsy asked the victim for money and he gave her a \$1 bill. She gave it back to him, tied up in his handkerchief, and he placed it in his suitcase.

The victim did not see the gypsy fortuneteller during the remainder of his stay but several months later she appeared at his home, many States distant, and asked if he still had the dollar she had given him. He produced the dollar which she took and appeared to tear into a thousand pieces. She then "prayed" over the pieces, opened her hand and returned the dollar in one piece.

This clever confidence woman then invited the victim to her trailer where she asked him if he had any money. He gave her \$35 and she appeared to tear this up also. She again "prayed" over the torn pieces of money, opened her hand and produced the money intact. The victim returned the money to his billfold and was advised to sleep on it and bring it back the next day.

The following day the gypsy showed the victim that his wallet contained \$70 in place of the \$35 he had put there the day before. She then asked him to get \$500. She followed the same procedure with the \$500 and the following day the victim had \$1,000. The gypsy then "prayed" over a fresh egg which she had instructed the victim to bring to her trailer. She broke the egg into a sack and showed the victim that in place of the yolk there was a tooth in the egg. She stated that she had "prayed the Devil" out of him.

Satisfied with her buildup to date, the confidence woman now instructed the victim to bring all the money he could get. He withdrew his money from the bank and took \$10,000 to the gypsy at her trailer. She "prayed" over the bills and

(Continued on page 23)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

FIFTH OF A SERIES

They

Write

Their Own Sentences

ALEXANDER, VIRGINIA
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ~~_____~~ DOES HEREBY
SELL ONE 1949 BUICK SUPER BLACK CONVERTIBLE COUPE
~~_____~~ FOR THE SUM OF ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY DOLLARS
BODY SERIAL # 25332174
AUTOMOBILE HAS NO MOTOR AT PRESENT TIME. AND THERE IS NO LIENS
AGAINST AUTO AT PRESENT TIME.

FBI LABORATORY'S DOCUMENT SECTION

Concealed Clues

THE PERFORMANCE OF A CRIMINAL ACT is often a deliberate gamble on the part of the criminal, based on his erroneous belief that he is a little smarter than the law-enforcement investigator. However, one thing he fails to take into account is his own ignorance of the extent to which scientific examination of evidence may be carried by the modern laboratory.

The criminal may attempt to disguise his handwriting, or carefully avoid leaving his fingerprints on a document, yet other equally incriminating evidence may completely escape his notice or be beyond his control. Some of these less obvious features of documentary evidence (which were discussed in the fourth in this series of articles) include such factors as the inherent properties of paper, which may contradict the impression the criminal is trying to create, or accidental markings, such as tears, cuts or stains, of which he may not be aware.

In addition to the inherent and accidental properties of documentary evidence, there are other types of features, such as indented writing or transferred writing, which are produced by the criminal as a direct result of his original writing, and which may be completely unnoticed by him. Also, sometimes there may be incriminating aspects of a document of which the criminal is perfectly aware, and which he therefore attempts to destroy. These attempts reach the laboratory in the form of erasures, obliterations, burned paper or other forms. However, although the deliberate

destruction of evidence by erasing, obliterating or burning may seem successful to the criminal, a laboratory examination will often uncover the very things he so carefully, even laboriously, attempts to conceal.

Indented Writing

When the top sheet of a stack of two or more sheets of paper is written on, the pressure of the writing instrument may be sufficient to cause slight depressions or indentations in one or more sheets of paper immediately beneath the top one. With proper examination these indentations, usually illegible under ordinary conditions, may be made readable. Indentations may also be made by a typewriter, as when a sheet of paper is used as a backing under the top sheet in order to avoid excessive wear on the platen. Indentations caused by printing type may also occasionally be found.

Indented writing is first examined visually and photographed with a strong light shining across the paper, almost parallel to its surface. This tends to emphasize the indentations in the paper, much as the headlights of an automobile show up the hollows in a road at night. If visual examination of the paper and study of the photographs prove unsatisfactory, other methods such as iodine fuming or chemical treatment may be used.

Because indented writing is not readily visible under ordinary lighting conditions, paper containing such writing may be overlooked during the search of a crime scene. However, the beam of a flashlight held across a suspected piece of paper may be sufficient to indicate the presence of indentations.

As an example of the value of indented writing, the solving of the murder of a New York patrolman came about largely as the result of such an examination. The patrolman stopped a stolen car, placed the two men in it under arrest, and wrote their names and addresses in his logbook. However, one of the men drew a gun and killed the patrolman, then tore the incriminating page from the logbook and both men fled the scene. The book was sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination of the blank pages, for possible indented writing, and two names and an address were found. The names proved to be fictitious, but continuing investigation in the neighborhood of the address located the two men living only a few doors away from the number they had given as their address. Figure 1 is a portion of the log-



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

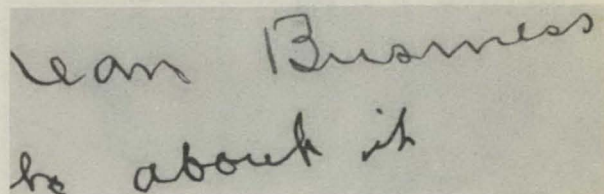


Figure 3.

book page showing the indented writing.

Indented writing also figured in one of the most sensational kidnappings of recent years, the abduction of a 9-year-old girl in New Mexico. A woman doctor was apprehended at the payoff scene, and, in addition to other evidence, a tablet found in her home bore indentations which perfectly matched the handprinting on one of the ransom notes found in her possession.

Transferred Writing

Transferred writing, like indented writing, is a byproduct of the original and visible writing, and may often go unnoticed or unheeded by the criminal. The "mirror image" left on a blotter when ink writing is blotted is a simple example of transferred writing. Transfers may also occur under other conditions, such as when a sheet of paper is laid over another sheet bearing still-wet ink writing. An interesting type of transfer, the possibility of which should be considered if the sequence of writing of two or more pages of pencil writing is questioned, is the transfer of faint portions (usually microscopic in nature) of the pencil lines from one sheet to the back of a sheet directly above it, caused by the pressure of the writing instrument on the top sheet.

Under certain conditions, graphite or carbon

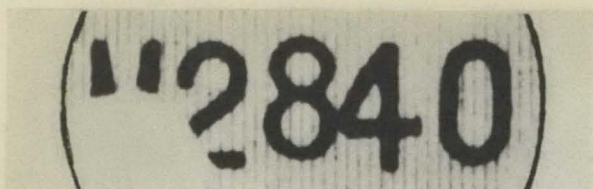


Figure 4.

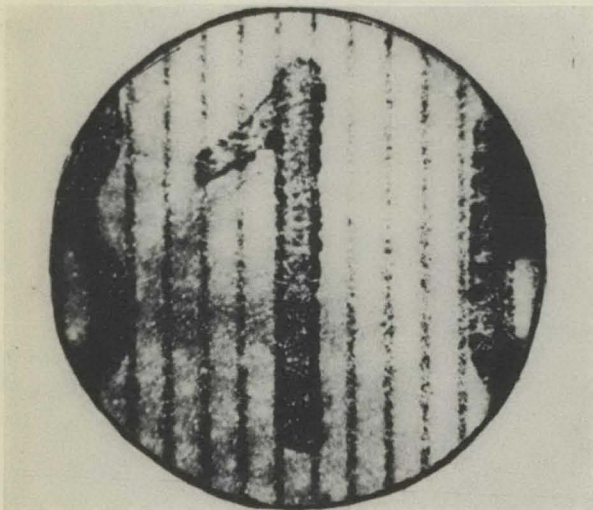


Figure 5.



Figure 6.

traces from pencil or carbon writing may be transferred from one piece of paper to another when the two papers are in close contact for some time and are subject to a certain amount of pressure or friction (as, for example, papers carried in the pocket or in a wallet). These transfers are mirror images and are usually quite faint, but may become legible through special photographic methods. Still another type of transfer which may occasionally occur is caused by the tendency of certain invisible components of some inks to transfer to a sheet of paper which has been in direct contact with the ink writing for a long time. Under proper chemical treatment, or by means of special photography, this transferred material may sometimes be made visible.

The conviction of an income-tax evader in New York was brought about primarily because of proof supported by an examination of transferred graphite deposits from pencil writing. The defendant claimed he had written a letter to the Col-

lector of Internal Revenue (which the collector never received) offering voluntary disclosure, and stated that this letter had been written before the start of the Internal Revenue investigation. As proof, he offered his stenographer's notebook containing penciled shorthand notes of the letter dated before the investigation. The notebook was sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination to see if the notes were as old as they purported to be. Because of the short span of time in question and the fact that pencil writing is chemically inert, no chemical treatment was feasible. However, microscopic examination of the reverse side of the notebook page containing the questioned letter revealed traces of graphite which had been directly transferred by the pressure of the point of the writing instrument from penciled notes on the page underneath—notes dated several weeks later than the questioned letter—which traces could not possibly have occurred unless the notes bearing the later date had actually been there first.

A bank robbery in Iowa furnishes another instance of the value of transferred writing. The robber handed the teller a threatening note written in ink and escaped with \$20,000. A blotter found in a hotel room was thought to contain part of the wording of the note, and upon examination the words were proved to have been transferred directly from the ink writing on the note itself. The occupant of the room had checked out, but was located in California. A comparison of his handwriting with the handwriting on the note showed significant characteristics in common, and he was tried and convicted for the robbery. Figure 2 is a portion of the blotter showing, among other fragments transferred from the note, the word "Business." Figure 3 is the portion of the note containing this word.

Alterations and Obliterations

The methods of detecting alterations and obliterations or erasures on documents, and the possibility of interpreting the original material, depend to a great extent on the type of paper used, the medium of writing, and the method used to obliterate or alter. The original writing, which could be concealed or partially destroyed by any one of many ways, may range from light pencil writing to heavy printing ink, and the surface on which it originally appeared may be anything from a good grade of smooth bond paper to a rough cheap cardboard—or material such as leather or wood.

Obliterations and alterations were discussed to some extent in the third article of this series in connection with fraudulent checks, and the same methods of detection and treatment apply equally well to other types of evidence. Microscopic examination of the suspected area of a document under strong side-lighting often uncovers evidences of erasures or eradications on paper, no matter how skillfully done, because of the almost inevitable fiber disturbance or change in the surface appearance of the paper. This side-lighting may also reveal indentations left by the original writing which can then be examined in the same manner as ordinary indented writing.

If microscopic or visual examination produces inconclusive results, infrared, ultraviolet or color filter photography may reveal the erased or obliterated material, or chemical treatment may be used.

A case concerning the theft in New York of bonds worth many thousands of dollars was considerably clarified by an examination in the FBI Laboratory of certain recovered bonds suspected of having altered serial numbers. Photographic and microscopic examinations of these bonds revealed that some of the numerals had been changed and with ink of similar color but different composition from that used to print the original numbers. Figure 4 is a photograph, slightly enlarged, of a serial number as it appeared on one of the stolen bonds. Figure 5 is a photomicrograph of the numeral "4" in this serial number, showing that it had actually been originally the numeral "1."

In another case, involving the theft of a leather jacket from a naval officer, the identifying name on the jacket had been thoroughly scratched off the leather itself. However, ultraviolet photography brought out the name which had originally been stamped in gold. Figure 6 is a photograph of the obliterated area, and figure 7 shows the same area under ultraviolet light.

Still another case, this one concerning the identifying of an unknown body (a type of case in which the FBI Laboratory has often been called on for assistance), was also solved by the application of special photography to an obliteration on leather, but photography of a different sort from that used on the leather jacket. A woman's body was found in a Minnesota river, with no marks of identification. However, a leather knife sheath on the body bore a few faint and illegible traces of ink. The sheath was sent to the laboratory,

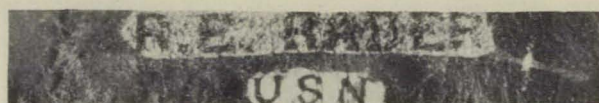


Figure 7.



Figure 8.



Figure 9.

and infrared photography disclosed a name by which she was later identified. Figure 8 is a portion of the sheath in ordinary light, and figure 9 is an infrared photograph of the same area.

Burning incriminating evidence would, to the criminal, seem to be a most effective way of destroying it. However, if the evidence is not completely burned to ashes, or if the charred remains are not crushed or pulverized, the original material may still be made legible. Extreme care should be taken in packing charred paper for submission to the FBI Laboratory. It should not be pulled apart (if it is in layers), moistened or flattened, but should be loosely packed in cotton in a strong box. In the laboratory the charred paper is made more pliable, then various photographic methods (including infrared photography which is unusually effective) are first attempted. If these fail, chemical methods may be tried.

An unusual case involving a charred document came about as the result of the death of an Army flier in a plane crash. Army investigators found in the wreckage a partially burned promissory note for several hundred dollars, payable to the dead flier, but with the signature charred beyond recognition. They sent the note to the FBI Laboratory, where it was possible by a combination of chemical and photographic methods to make the signature entirely legible.

The possibilities of uncovering various types of concealed clues in documentary evidence are almost endless, and depend to a great extent on the

(Continued on page 21)



OTHER TOPICS

After reluctantly assessing a \$25 fine on a hunter who had been brought in for killing a deer out of season the Judge remarked, "This matter of enforcing the game and fish laws is just a piddling business anyway." Fortunately, all judges do not take that attitude, but the maximum fines and jail sentences which may be assessed for flagrant illegal destruction of wildlife are "piddling" compared to penalties for similar crimes.

I once laid out most of the night with one of my men waiting for a couple of men, who had gone into an elk area with rifles and a pack mule, to come back to their truck left at the end of a dim road. We felt sure they had gone after wild meat, probably an elk. Just before dawn they returned, loaded the mule and fresh meat into their truck and drove a short distance down to where we had the road blocked. Upon search of the truck we found a Hereford yearling steer instead of an elk. The men were sent to the State penitentiary, 1 for 3 years—1 for 5 years.

The yearling steer was worth then about \$50. An elk, according to the valuation set by New Mexico law, is worth \$200, yet if it had been an elk instead of a steer that these men killed, the very maximum fine which could have been assessed is \$300 and/or 90 days in jail. The elk is public property and the steer private property but does that justify the difference in penalty for the illegal killing?

The Natural Resource Treasure

Maybe the enforcement of game laws is a "piddling business" but such a contention could not well be established on the basis of the value of the wildlife resources of these United States and their importance to some 29 millions of people who annually buy licenses to hunt and fish. The money value of New Mexico's game mammals, game birds and game fish computed on the statutory value set for each species amounts to no less than \$100,000,000. For the whole United States the actual money value of wild game and fish runs

Problems We Face In Enforcing The State Game Laws

by ELLIOTT S. BARKER, former State Game
Warden of New Mexico¹

into many billions of dollars. The esthetic and recreation value is, of course, even greater.

In New Mexico the 163,000 purchasers of hunting and fishing licenses spend an average of about \$125 each to carry on hunting or fishing activities. That means over \$20,000,000 spent with businessmen of the State, which would not be spent if we had no game or fish to pursue for recreation. That same figure applied to the 29 million hunters in the United States gives the total sum of \$3,625,000,000 spent by sportsmen in direct connection with their hunting and fishing activities. Would the Chamber of Commerce call that a "piddling" business? Others have put this figure very much higher.

If one should ask any of the 13 million hunters or 16 million fishermen of the United States how much his chosen form of recreation, that is, hunting and fishing, means to him, the answer in most cases would be in effect that this great privilege is far too important to be measured in dollars and cents. But if these 29 millions of people are to continue to enjoy this God-given privilege, the resource which provides the means to enjoy it must be protected. Law enforcement is very important among the wildlife conservation and management tools—not the only one but certainly an essential one.

In my opinion there is no more worthy cause than the conservation of our wildlife resources for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The game warden, conservation officer, or game management agent, by whatever title he is designated, is a highly essential officer, filling a most important position, and worthy of the respect and cooperation of all other officers and the public as well. Certainly no other officer works under more trying conditions and puts in longer hours than the field game warden, too often for a mediocre salary.

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Barker recently retired from the position of State Game Warden of New Mexico. Mr. Homer C. Pickens is his successor.

Investigative Techniques

The guardians of our wildlife resources, generally speaking, must employ the same identical techniques in running down the hardened game law violator as other officers use in solving murders, kidnappings, burglaries, etc. Fingerprints, soil analysis, firearm, cartridge case and bullet identification, blood and meat analysis and identification, casts of tire and foot prints, pictures of the scene, handwriting, etc., are evidence-collecting facilities which the up-to-date game warden must employ.

It has been most gratifying and helpful to the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has made the FBI Laboratory and other facilities available in helping to solve difficult cases in New Mexico. One such instance was recently reported in this magazine.¹ Despite the fact that the cartridge chambers and firing pins of the rifles involved had been deliberately mutilated, positive identification of cartridge cases was possible in that instance.

A few years ago we had a case where a man was accused of killing a deer out of season on a refuge. All the evidence pointed to him but he stoutly denied the charge. Fortunately the bullet which killed the deer was recovered and was sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, along with another bullet fired from the defendant's rifle. The enlarged photograph of the two bullets placed base to base showed rifle lands, scratches and other markings matched as perfectly as the grain in a board would if sawed in two and the ends placed together. The defendant carried the case from justice of the peace court through the district court and on through the State supreme court. The prosecution relied heavily on the ballistics evidence and it stood up firmly and the verdict of guilty was confirmed by the higher court.

Close Observation Essential

The major game law violations such as dynamiting fish, killing deer, elk and antelope out of season, etc., occur far out in the country. In the great majority of cases there is no eyewitness. Instead, the warden finds where the animal was killed or fish dynamited and must build his case from the ground up. The officer must be a close and careful observer, for it is right at the scene of the crime that he must get evidence to identify the



Mr. Elliott S. Barker.

guilty party and connect him with the crime.

One deer killing case 2 weeks old was solved by the fact that the game warden noted man tracks going and coming over the same route to the spot where the deer had been dressed and loaded on a horse in a mountain park. Following these tracks about 50 paces to the nearest bush he found an envelope which had been torn up and used for toilet paper. Despite their condition, the scraps of paper were pieced together and the man's name and address were obtained. With the aid of a search warrant a part of the meat and hide was found at his home and a conviction was obtained.

I once got a very vicious case of elk and deer killing by finding, at the half dugout cabin the out-of-season hunters had built in the Pecos Wilderness, the carcasses of a pair of pine marten which are very rare in New Mexico and whose fur is quite valuable. A local fur dealer unwittingly revealed the identity of the guilty parties from whom he had bought the furs. (The full story of this most interesting and intriguing case is told under the chapter heading "Outlaw Cabin" in my book recently published.)

Once in a great while, but not often, a field warden happens to be in the right place at the

¹ Game Wardens Use Laboratory Evidence, July 1952.

right time and gets a firsthand eyewitness case. Warden Homer Pickens, a few years ago, was driving near Roswell, N. Mex., on U. S. Highway 70 when he noticed a car a quarter mile ahead pull off the road and stop, and a man got out and quickly shot at some antelope near the road. He not only saw the man shoot but saw an antelope fall, and was at the spot before the despoiler got to it. Seventeen minutes later the man was in jail wiring home to another State for money to pay his fine, while his bride (they were on their honeymoon) frantically pleaded with the jailer to either let him out or put her in with him. Few cases are that simple.

One of my men had been receiving reports of illegal seining of fish in the Canadian River but many tries had failed in finding anyone with illegal equipment. Finally, acting on a hunch that the seiners had gone into the canyon, he rented an airplane and flew over the area where he saw the unsuspecting culprits busily engaged with their illegal nets. The game warden landed at a nearby ranch house, borrowed a pickup truck and drove back to the rim of the canyon, where he left the truck out of sight, and walked down into the rough canyon and was upon the seining party before they knew it. Employment of modern transportation facilities paid off.

A considerable number of investigations of cases of illegal taking of game and fish are initiated as the result of a tipoff. Usually the informant doesn't want his identity known so from that starting point evidence to convict has to be worked up. We appreciate such tips and only wish there were more of them.

It has always puzzled me why so few sportsmen are willing to report a violation of the game laws, much less permit their names to be used or to appear as a witness. After all, it's their property the game wardens are trying to save and protect. Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would call the police if they saw a burglar breaking into a neighbor's house. But there's not 1 in 5 who will promptly and fully report a case of a game law violator breaking into nature's wildlife treasure house and stealing the public's game. "That's the game warden's business—let him catch them!" That theory is not practical when one considers that each district warden in New Mexico has about 8,000 square miles of territory to cover. It doesn't seem to me it is "squealing" to report a man stealing one's own property.

A Delicate Situation

Binoculars and telescopes are mighty helpful sometimes in watching hunting and fishing activities from a distance when no warden is believed to be around. But even so, illegal game or fish is sometimes disposed of before the warden can get to the culprit. One case I call to mind occurred when Warden M. Stevenson years ago near Roswell, N. Mex., was watching, through binoculars, from a couple of hundred yards away, a man and his wife shooting mourning doves. The quail season was closed but when a covey of quail flew up from the weed patch, both hunters fired three shots at them and knocked down quite a number. The warden had to go a little way around to get to the hunters who, after picking up the quail, evidently had spotted his car. When he got there he checked their licenses and then their game bag. To his consternation he found only doves and the hunters denied having shot any quail. The warden had seen them pick the quail up so he searched about in the weeds thinking they might have thrown them away, but found nothing. While conversing with the man and young woman, he noticed that the woman's clothing seemed unusually bulky.

He had found the quail, but how to get them was his problem. Finally he decided he would have to get a bit firm. Having seen the lady shoot the quail, he told her he was putting her under arrest and if she didn't produce the quail, he would have to have her searched. She hesitated, then turned her back and produced a half dozen nice fat quail. I wonder if anyone has a more scientific method of handling such a delicate situation.

Alibis

Rarely does one apprehend a game law violator who doesn't have an alibi of some sort. Some are pretty good. Others are silly, like, "I know the Chief well and it will cost you your job if you go through with this." Many times it is something like this, "I didn't do it, but I'll take the blame to save my buddy." Then too, it's surprising how many first timers we catch, quite a tribute to the efficiency of the fieldmen.

It is illegal in New Mexico to fish for trout at night. One time 2 of my men located 2 men fishing about midnight. There was only a pale moon and they stealthily approached, one from upstream and the other from downstream. One of the fish-

ermen heard or saw the warden approaching him and quickly jerked his line out of the water, broke the lure and hooks off and threw them in the river. The warden turned on his flashlight and asked,

"What's the idea of fishing this time of night?"

"I wasn't fishing," was the reply. "See, no hooks."

"What were you doing then?"

"Just soaking up the leader so it would be in good shape in the morning."

The other fisherman was not quite so quick and the other warden grabbed his line and found the hook was baited with a live minnow.

"I suppose you weren't fishing either?" commented the warden.

"—, no I wasn't fishing," asserted the angler.

"Just what *were* you doing?"

The reply was quick and to the point, "I was just exercising that minnow so he would be in good shape in the morning."

One might think from this article that all hunters and fishermen are law violators. No such thing is intended to be implied. The bulk of the hunters and fishermen are good sportsmen, fine men and women with a love of the outdoors in their hearts. Would to goodness they were all that way. Unfortunately there are many who have not yet learned the meaning of sportsmanship, and their nefarious practices give the whole fishing and hunting fraternity a bad name. Educational programs are fine and do some good, but there will always have to be law enforcement officers.

Training and Equipment

The better trained and better equipped these men are the better job they can and will do. The more modern scientific methods they can learn and use and the more laboratory facilities are made available to them the more of the hard, premeditated, carefully planned violations will be solved.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has very well perfected ballistics identification methods and facilities, and great advancement has been made in methods and facilities for identification of animal bloodstains, hair, meat, etc. We are grateful that these facilities have been made available to us. I am sure that it would be to the advantage of my State, and other States as well, if it were possible to positively identify any kind of animal bloodstain, hair, or meat so that the evidence would be readily accepted by the courts. This department has been happy to supply some samples and will be more than glad to provide



A part of the evidence in a case involving 23 deer killed illegally, 21 of which were does and fawns. Man on right is District Warden J. W. Peckumn.

any number or kind of blood, hair, and meat samples required to further perfect the laboratory facilities along this line.

Concealed Clues

(Continued from page 17)

circumstances of the crime and the character of the material under examination. As examples of some of the many other kinds of incriminating evidence which a criminal might unconsciously leave, used carbon paper or typewriter ribbons may prove valuable in certain investigations. Special photography of the carbon paper, or, in some instances, the use of the paper itself as a "negative" from which photographic prints are made, will generally make the material on the paper readable unless the paper has been used so many times that it is entirely illegible. Likewise, a typewriter ribbon which has not been used very much may contain legible impressions which can be connected with a questioned document. The examination of typewriter ribbons has been discussed to some extent in the previously mentioned third article in connection with fraudulent checks. However, such an examination may also be valuable in other types of cases. For example, a typewritten extortion letter was received by an intended victim and was turned over to the FBI for investigation. A typewriter was found in the home of a suspect, and the investigator noted that the ribbon apparently had not been used much. This ribbon was removed from the typewriter and sent to the laboratory, where an examination disclosed the complete wording of the threatening letter clearly visible on the ribbon itself.

(The concluding article in this series on the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory will appear in a later issue.)

Cash Rewards for Apprehending Deserters

The Armed Services have now set up a uniform system for paying rewards ranging up to \$25 to civil officers for the apprehension of military personnel who are absentees, escaped military prisoners or deserters. Briefly, the military will pay \$25 for apprehending and returning to military control any of the above-described persons or \$15 for apprehending and detention until military authorities take them under control. Reimbursement for actual expenses incurred may be made, not to exceed \$25 in those cases where no reward has been offered.

The United States Army regulation (AR 35-1570) pertaining to this matter is as follows:

REWARDS AND EXPENSES OF APPREHENSION AND RETURN TO MILITARY CONTROL OF MEMBERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE, DESERTERS, AND ESCAPED MILITARY PRISONERS

1. *Statutory provisions.*—The military appropriation act provides for the payment of expenses of apprehension and delivery of deserters, escaped military prisoners, and soldiers absent without leave, including payments of rewards (not to exceed \$25 in any one case).

2. *Policy.*—a. Persons or agencies apprehending and detaining or delivering absentees or deserters to military control will be rewarded or reimbursed by—

(1) Payment of a reward of \$15 for the apprehension and detention of absentees, deserters, or escaped military prisoners until the military authorities take them under control;

(2) Payment of a reward of \$25 for the apprehension and delivery to military control of absentees, deserters, or escaped military prisoners; or

(3) Reimbursement for actual expenses incurred incident to apprehension and detention or delivery not to exceed \$25 under circumstances when rewards are not payable.

Payment of reward.—Persons or agencies (except any salaried officer or employee of the Federal Government or service member) may be paid a reward for the apprehension and detention or delivery of absentees, deserters, or escaped military prisoners under the following circumstances, provided that the persons or agencies are in receipt of Form DD553 (Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces), or have been notified by military authorities, or Federal law enforcement officers that the person was absent and that his return to military control is desired. Payment of the reward will be made to the person or agency actually apprehending an absentee, deserter, or an escaped military prisoner and turning over or delivering to military control the service member apprehended. Such payments will be in full satisfaction of all expenses of apprehending, keeping, and delivering the absentee, deserter, or escaped military prisoner. If two or more persons join in performing these services, payment will be made only to the prime person or agency concerned. Payment of reward will be made when absentees, deserters,

or escaped military prisoners voluntarily surrender to persons or agencies, other than salaried officers or employees of the Federal Government or service members, and such persons or agencies take them into custody and detain or deliver them to military control. However, payment of a reward will not be made to an attorney on whose advice the absentee, deserter, or escaped military prisoner surrenders himself. Payment will not be made merely for information leading to an apprehension, or for an apprehension not followed by the return to military control of the service member apprehended.

Reimbursement for actual expenses.—a. Reimbursement for actual expenses incurred may be made not to exceed \$25 in those cases when the absentee, deserter, or escaped military prisoner has been physically turned over to military control and when no reward has been offered or when conditions for payment of a reward cannot otherwise be met. Reimbursement of actual expenses may be made to a person or agency ineligible to receive rewards, a salaried officer or employee of the Federal Government, a service member, or an attorney on whose advice the absentee, deserter, or escaped military prisoner surrenders himself to military authorities. Reasonable expenses for which reimbursement may be made include the following:

(1) Travel performed by privately owned conveyance at the rate of 7 cents a mile, on a round trip basis, from either place of apprehension or civil police headquarters to place of return to military control.

(2) Actual and necessary expenses including taxicab fare or bus fare when necessary for travel performed by the person or agency representative and prisoner.

(3) Cost of all necessary meals consumed by the prisoner, provided the cost was actually incurred by the apprehending, detaining, or delivering person or agency representative.

(4) Telephone and telegraph communication costs in connection with the apprehension or detention or delivery of the prisoner to military authority.

(5) Damages to the apprehending, detaining, or delivering person's or agency's property whenever such damages are caused directly by the prisoner.

(6) Any other reasonable expenses incurred in the actual apprehension or detention or delivery of the prisoner as may be deemed justifiable and reimbursable by the certifying officer.

b. Reimbursement may be made to more than one person or agency listed in A above for the expenses incurred by each in apprehending, detaining, or delivering the absentee, deserter, or escaped military prisoner when more than one person or agency is involved in the actual return of the individual to military control, provided the total reimbursement does not exceed \$25 for the return of any individual. However, the absentee, deserter, or escaped military prisoner must actually be returned to military control before reimbursement may be made to any of the persons or agencies involved in the apprehending, detaining, or delivering of the individual.

c. Reimbursement will not be made for transportation performed by official vehicles or for personal services of delivering person or agency representative.

d. Both reward and reimbursement may not be paid
(Continued on inside back cover)

Sheriff Spots Still From Chimney Smoke

Smoke pouring from a farmhouse chimney during hot summer weather led law enforcement officers in Iredell County, N. C., to the discovery of a \$20,000 alcohol still operated under what purported to be a flourishing dairy business.

Observant deputy sheriffs reported seeing the smoke on a number of days when August temperatures were soaring into the nineties. Suspecting a cause more potent than the milk business or the usual amount of home cooking, Sheriff J. Charles Rumble ordered a close inspection of the premises. The results amply justified his suspicion.

There were only four cows on the farm. The chimney was false at the bottom. There was no fireplace in either of the two rooms to which it was attached, but there were two outlets at the top. One of these reeked with alcohol fumes.

The floor in the farm smokehouse was an 8-inch concrete slab mounted on wheels which rolled along a sawmill track. By pushing the floor back, entrance was gained to a stairway leading to a tunnel. This passageway led to an elaborate underground still below the floor of the dairy barn. The tunnel was piled high with 100-pound bags of sugar.

The still room, constructed at an estimated cost of \$20,000, contained a 7-foot high still which could manufacture from 15 to 18 gallons of whiskey per hour. Most of the 24-foot square room was occupied by 20 mash boxes, each with a capacity of 360 gallons. Two pipes leading underground to the false chimney at the house provided an outlet for smoke from the boiler in the still room. An air exhaust fan kept air circulating through the room through one of the pipes. Fresh air was piped into the still room through 15-inch conduit pipes running from the cattle barn to the still. The air entered the pipes through a built-in feeding trough which ran the length of the 64-foot barn.

An underground refuse pipe running 1,060 feet to the South Yadkin River provided an outlet through which the mash residue remaining after a liquor run could be pumped. The huge amount of dirt taken from the tunnel and the still room had been disposed of by slowly spreading it in the low spots on the farm.

This potentially lucrative enterprise had never really gotten a chance to get going. Only one run,



Sheriff Rumble (left) and deputies inspecting the boiler and air exhaust.

producing 26 cases of whiskey, had been made when lack of water, produced by the failure of the shallow well on the farm due to the hot weather, called a temporary halt to operations. A new well was being drilled when Sheriff Rumble and his deputies made the temporary halt a permanent one.

Truth Is Stranger. . . .

(Continued from page 13)

burned candles. Then she put some of her own money with the \$10,000, appeared to burn it and then dropped the ashes into a can on the floor. She next instructed the victim to bring her a woolen sock into which she put the ashes and placed it in a quart coffee jar. The gypsy then gave the coffee jar to the victim with instructions to bury it with some coffee, a crust of bread, and some sugar. If he did all this, and left the material buried until she told him to dig it up, the gypsy said, in place of \$10,000 he would have \$100,000. He would hear from her in from 9 months to 2 years. Should he dig up the ashes without her leave, however, it would kill her, the gypsy informed him.

Authorities were apprised of this swindle by a confidential source. They then interviewed the victim and advised him that he had been the "sucker" in a clever swindle. After he had related the history of the case, the victim was requested to dig up the ashes so that authorities would have proof of the swindle. He refused, stating that he believed the money would be there if he waited until the gypsy fortuneteller told him to dig it up and in the event it was a swindle he was the only person hurt. He is believed to be still waiting.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOHN RALEIGH COOKE, with aliases: Eino John Raleigh Cook, John Raleigh Cook, Raleigh Cook, Raleigh Cooke.

Unlawful Flight to Avoid

Prosecution (Kidnaping, Armed Robbery)



On the evening of September 4, 1952, 2 men gained entrance into the home of a 79-year-old cafe owner in Chelmsford, Mass., on the pretext of using the telephone. Suddenly 1 of the strangers brandished a gun and held the resident, his housekeeper, the latter's husband and their 4-year-old child at bay while 2 more men were admitted through a back door of the house.

Announcing that it was a holdup, the bandits stripped the owner and the other adults of money on their persons. Dissatisfied with their meager loot, the marauders wantonly ransacked the house—stripping beds, tipping mattresses off the springs, tearing up rugs, searching furniture and possible hiding places for money. Allegedly, the intruders expected to uncover a money laden safe which they believed to be secreted on the premises.

Failing to find any more money, 3 of the bandits forced the elderly man to accompany them to his cafe in Lowell, Mass., leaving 1 gunman behind to guard the hostages. At the cafe, 1 bandit remained in the getaway car and 1 took up a position as a lookout. The third man, with a gun concealed in his coat pocket, marched the owner through the crowded cafe to the safe. Under constant threat of danger, the owner was unable to obtain assistance and the robbers returned to Chelmsford with their victim and the cash from the safe.

Keeping their hostages at gunpoint, the gangsters divided the loot, prepared themselves a meal and consumed some whiskey which they found in the basement of the house. About 1 a. m., on

September 5, 1952, three of these men returned to Lowell, Mass., where they entered a hotel bar just prior to closing time. At gunpoint they held up the manager and several customers and emptied the cash register. During this robbery, 1 patron raced out of the bar and 3 clicks were heard as 1 of the robbers' guns misfired.

Returning to their rendezvous at Chelmsford, the desperadoes bound the housekeeper and imprisoned her in a room while trying to ascertain the location of the reported safe. Failing in this attempt, they devised another plan for booty, and in the early morning hours of September 5, 1952, two of them proceeded to Fitchburg, Mass. On that morning, however, John Raleigh Cooke, later identified as 1 of the 4 bandits, was arrested at Fitchburg on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He was released on \$1,000 bond.

Shortly thereafter, investigation by local authorities identified Cooke and his companions as the assailants in this crime wave and Cooke's three accomplices were apprehended.

On October 7, 1952, a State grand jury in Middlesex County, Mass., returned indictments charging Cooke and his 3 companions with 4 counts of robbery and 1 count of kidnaping.

Federal Process

Cooke reportedly visited Connecticut and Texas after these crimes were committed. When this information was obtained, two complaints were filed before a United States commissioner at Boston, Mass., on January 15, 1953, charging Cooke with violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Massachusetts to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping and the crime of armed robbery, respectively.

Background

The criminal career of John Raleigh Cooke began in 1937 when, as a juvenile, he was sentenced to 7 months in a boys' reformatory in Massachusetts on charges of breaking and entering, larceny, and malicious destruction of property. On March 17, 1941, after conviction in State court at New York City for robbery, Cooke was incarcerated in the Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y., to begin serving a sentence of 15 years.

On November 17, 1944, he was paroled from this prison; however, he returned to jail for violation

of his parole on February 19, 1946. Again paroled on February 19, 1947, he was returned to the reformatory for parole violation on May 6, 1948. He was given a third opportunity with a parole on November 14, 1949.

It is believed that he may be accompanied in his flight by his wife, who is described as a slim, dark-haired woman, 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighing approximately 120-130 pounds, with hazel eyes and long hair which may be arranged in an "upsweep."

Cooke is believed armed and should be considered extremely dangerous. He reportedly has said he would never again return to jail. Caution should be used in attempting to apprehend him.

Cooke is described as follows:

Age	29, born Oct. 9, 1923, Fitchburg, Mass.
Height	6 feet.
Weight	173 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Light brown.
Eyes	Hazel.
Complexion	Fair.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Welder, clerk, laborer.
Scars and marks	Mastoid scar behind left ear.
Remarks	Sometimes wears small mustache. This individual was born Eino John Raleigh Cook, but has used the name John Raleigh Cooke for several years.
FBI No.	2,214,976.
Fingerprint classification	2 O 5 U IOO 11 I 18 U IOI

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating John Raleigh Cooke is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the division of the FBI nearest his city.

IMPERSONATION

Individuals who falsely represent themselves as employees of the United States Government and act in the role of the person impersonated, violate a Federal law under the FBI's jurisdiction. The impersonation of a foreign official, with intent to defraud is also covered.

SEPTEMBER 1953

Deserter Rewards

(Continued from page 22)

for the same apprehension and detention or delivery.

Officials of the United States Army, Washington, D. C., advised that the payment of the reward will be made by processing Standard Form 1034 (Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal). In view of this, it should no longer be necessary for the apprehending officer to supply a Deserter Form DD 553 to the interested branch of the service in order to receive payment of the reward. The United States Army officials advised that all military installations will be supplied with these vouchers and that at the time of the deserter's return to military control, the apprehending officer will be requested to fill out this form in order that the payment of the reward can be made.

Officials of the United States Air Force, United States Marine Corps and the United States Navy have advised that their regulations are similar to those set out above.

Fingerprints Disprove Suicide Note

Florence, S. C., officers investigating a suicide on March 9, 1953, found a note on the victim stating that he had no home, no family, and no place to go. The note further indicated that the man had been born in Texas and that his last known address was in Chicago. He had been registered at a Florence hotel for approximately 3 weeks prior to taking his own life and had apparently left the wrong identification intentionally.

Identification Officer Harry L. Miller, working with Florence County Coroner Joe W. Clarke, fingerprinted the dead man and forwarded a copy of the prints to the FBI Identification Division in an effort to establish the true identity of the deceased. The Identification Division made a positive identification. Members of the man's family subsequently came to Florence from another State, and visually identified the deceased.

POWDER PATTERNS

By developing the pattern of powder residues around a bullet entrance wound, FBI technicians are able to obtain much information of value in connection with close-range shootings, when distance is an important factor to determine.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS

Before



After



The illustration this month shows the same finger before and after being scarred. In this instance the scarred pattern could have been either a loop or a whorl before it was scarred. If a fingerprint impression is partially scarred so that the pattern type cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy, the pattern is given the classification of the corresponding finger on the other hand providing it could have been that pattern before it was scarred. It would be referenced to any pattern it could have been before it was scarred.