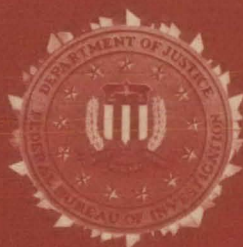


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Law Enforcement

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SEPTEMBER

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
FBI National Academy:	
Fifty-Third Class Graduates From FBI National Academy.....	2
Feature Article:	
Organization and Functions of a Homicide Squad, by Captain William J. Dowie, Sr., Commanding Homicide, Missing Persons and Forgery Division, New Orleans, La., Police Department.....	8
IACP Conference.....	12
Police Personalities:	
Assistant Director E. J. Connelley Retires From FBI.....	13
Scientific Aids:	
Some Important Evidence in the Greenlease Case.....	14
A Letter for Transmitting Evidence.....	17
Communications and Records:	
North Dakota Uses a Coordinated Radio Network, by Eugene R. Zobel, Director of Radio Communications, State of North Dakota.....	18
Identification:	
Questionable Pattern.....	Back cover
Other Topics:	
How We Solved a Problem in Cattle Rustling, by C. C. Linton, Sheriff, Columbia County, Ark.....	20
National Sheriffs' Association Holds Annual Conference.....	22
Wanted by the FBI (Henry Ford Nelson).....	24
Handwriting Examination Disproves Murder Alibi.....	24
The Case of the Severed Ears.....	Inside back cover
Modus Operandi—Auto Theft.....	Inside back cover



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
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September 1, 1954

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One of the latest law enforcement problems is the baby sitter turned kidnaper. I have noted that in a group of seven cases referred to the FBI for investigation in late 1953 and early 1954, all involving small children, six of the seven alleged kidnapers were women and each of them had been acting as a baby sitter for the victim. In the seventh case the abductor was the husband of a woman who had recently had the child in her care.

There were eight children abducted in these seven cases and all of them were recovered unharmed. Such fortunate results can hardly be expected, however, in all future cases. The average age of the victims was less than 21 months, an age at which children change so rapidly that visual identification may soon be complicated by considerable doubt. It is also worth noting that one of the victims was taken over a thousand miles from his home and the average distance in all seven cases was well over four hundred miles. This is an additional complicating factor in locating and identifying the victim and the kidnaper.

Parents of small children should be urged to use particular care in selecting a baby sitter. In the event the person under consideration is not a friend or close acquaintance of the family, specific information concerning background and reliability should be obtained in advance. In addition to requiring proper credentials of the baby sitter, the parents might keep a set of identification documents for the child. This would include current photographs and a record of the child's fingerprints and footprints. The photographs could be of tremendous assistance in an investigation and the prints would provide positive identification of the child no matter how much time elapsed before he could be found.

This advice applies as much to those who do not have the means to pay a ransom as to those who do. The professional criminal who kidnaps for ransom is not the only type involved in this crime. Our experience shows that the offense may as easily be committed by an innocent-appearing woman who takes the child because she has none of her own, is demented or has some other reason or condition known only to one twisted mind. To that type of kidnaper the family without means is just as vulnerable as any other.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover", is written over the typed name.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



On Friday, June 11, 1954, graduation exercises were held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., for the 53d class to graduate from the FBI National Academy. The 81 members of the class represented police departments, sheriff's offices, State law enforcement organizations, Federal park police, and other public offices engaged in some phase of law enforcement. One graduate came from Puerto Rico and the others from cities and towns in all principal sections of the Nation.

After the addresses and a program of music by the United States Marine Band orchestra, diplomas were presented to the graduates by Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

With this graduation, the alumni of the FBI National Academy total 2,826. The primary purpose of the school continues to be that of training law enforcement officers from State and local areas to serve as police instructors and administrators.

Addresses

Sheriff I. Byrd Parnell of Sumter County, S. C., president of the class, spoke on the position of the law enforcement officer as a public servant. Heavy emphasis must be laid, he pointed out, on training, impartial and efficient service and performance of the obligations required by the officer's oath of office.

The principal addresses were delivered by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff (Res. Ret.), chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, and the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., gave the invocation and benediction.

Brigadier General Sarnoff spoke on the subject of Electronics and Law Enforcement. The full text of his address follows:

I have long been aware of the splendid reputation and achievements of the FBI National Academy, and I felt greatly honored when Mr. Hoover invited me to address this graduating class of its 53d session.

Fifty-Third Class Graduates From FBI National Academy

To talk to a group of men who have made the protection of others their life's work is inspiring at any time—but especially so in this place and under these auspices. It is a guarantee that, over and above the expert knowledge you have acquired, you have been imbued with the sense of patriotic dedication which is a hallmark of the FBI.

Since Mr. Hoover established this Academy nearly two decades ago, its guiding philosophy has been that law enforcement in a given community can best be administered by officers intimately familiar with its people, its activities and its local character. This is sound principle—a principle that reflects the efficiency and the wisdom which have made three letters in our alphabet glow with a Nation's pride.

The graduates of the Academy, Mr. Hoover tells me, already total 2,745, and they in turn have trained 100,000 others in every State of the Union. To grasp the drama of these figures we must translate them into millions of American homes made more secure, millions of lives more effectively shielded.

Each of you graduates returns to your home community better equipped to understand and to shoulder the responsibilities that await you. Your value, both as an officer and as a citizen, has been greatly magnified. You carry back not only better professional techniques, but also a deeper appreciation of the relationship between Federal, State, and local law enforcement. Not many years ago an acting captain of New York's "finest" was graduated from this Academy. Just a few months ago he was promoted to Chief Inspector of the New York Police Department. Already the appointment is proving beneficial alike to the Department and the FBI men stationed in New York. This is an experience typical for Academy graduates.

In our blessed country, as you know, an invitation by J. Edgar Hoover is not unlike a "royal command." But at the time Mr. Hoover's flattering summons came, I had already committed myself to deliver the commencement address at the University of Southern California tomorrow morning. Less than a generation ago the acceptance of two assignments a whole continent apart in distance and only a day apart in time, would have been physically impossible. Today, aviation progress permits me to be here this morning and in California tomorrow morning.

Perhaps this fact, commonplace though it has become, can serve as a keynote for my address here. Mr. Hoover graciously left the choice of subject to me. But being a superb detective he probably deduced at once that I would deal with electronics in relation to law enforcement. That relation, now close and tremendously important, bids fair to become increasingly more so in the years ahead.

At the outset, I would like to place the subject I have chosen in the framework of the troubled and soul-trying period of history in which we live. Since the end of the war we have been so continually under the shadows of crowding perils that we have almost become accustomed to them. This familiarity increases the danger. It tends to breed complacency when the need is for continued vigilance.

Let me put the plight of what remains of the free world in terms appropriate to this occasion. Forces of lawlessness have challenged the law-abiding portion of the globe. Political gangsterism has been raised to the dimensions of a world power, disposing a gigantic mass of weapons, manpower and resources. It threatens to hold our civilization at bay. Godless communism, having made one-third of the human race captive, reaches out for dominion over all the rest.

Can this menace be curbed and ultimately vanquished? Can freedom and decency, morality and religion, survive? The answers depend in the first place upon the physical vitality and the moral stamina of the United States. This means that we simply cannot afford the inroads of moral laxness, the depredations of crime, the dry-rot of subversion and sabotage. And that's where you men come in.

Democracy rests on law—the law of man and the Divine law from which it is derived. The activities of every able and public-spirited police officer are part of a larger pattern. They contribute to the overall strength of America, which today stands as a bulwark, almost the last bulwark, against irretrievable disaster for all mankind.

Do not for a moment, therefore, underrate your own role in safeguarding the principles and traditions that have made our country great and powerful. Academy graduates, in the measure that they make the standards and the spirit of the FBI effective in their home communities, will help preserve for America the vigor and the cohesion it needs to meet the challenge of these decisive times.

Now to the substance of my assignment. Today's graduates have at their disposal a whole spectrum of scientific tools for their trade of which only the most imaginative among the first graduates of the Academy even dreamed. By the same token, graduates 5 or 10 years hence will enjoy scientific aids to law enforcement unavailable at present.

You know better than I do what a vital role radio is playing in police work. When wireless was introduced, there were skeptics who saw little value in it for police. They argued that it lacked privacy, that even the criminal could tune in. That idea was rather dramatically dispelled years ago. The first spectacular use of radio to capture a fugitive from justice took place as far back as 1910. I think you may find the story interesting.

Dr. H. H. Crippin of England murdered his wife and with his mistress fled to Holland and sailed on the liner *Montrose* for Canada. The girl, her hair cut short, was disguised as a boy, and the two were listed as "Mr. Robinson and son."

The captain of the ship became suspicious of the pair and wirelessly a description to Scotland Yard. A chief inspector immediately boarded a faster ship, the *Lauren-*

tic, and the thrilling race was on! The world eagerly followed daily charts of the two ships, while the fugitives themselves remained unaware that Scotland Yard was in hot pursuit.

The *Laurentic* overtook the *Montrose* at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and soon Dr. Crippin and his friend were en route back to London for trial. Radio had lengthened the arm of the law so that it could reach out across an ocean to bring lawbreakers to justice.

Today almost 6,000 law enforcement agencies use 2-way radio, and a total of 100,000 vehicles are licensed by police units to operate mobile equipment. The New York Police Department alone uses more than 1,700 radio-equipped vehicles. Virtually all cities with over 10,000 population have a municipally operated two-way radio system, and every State police force is radio-equipped.

You men are aware of the importance of communication on highways. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where turnpikes are in operation, highly efficient microwave radio communication systems have been installed. They provide instantaneous contact between mobile patrols as well as point-to-point communication between toll gates, service facilities, patrol headquarters and other installations. In many other States where turnpikes are planned or under construction, radio will have this opportunity to serve.

Eventually, we may be sure, these expressways will be interconnected not only by radio but by television. It is only a matter of time, moreover, before a coast-to-coast radio-television network will transmit teletype messages, weather reports, photographs, fingerprints and other documents. Law enforcement will have at its disposal an all-seeing eye that scans the country at a glance.

Radar, too, will be increasingly an arm of the police forces. Already this war-perfected marvel has proved an infallible instrument for the enforcement of speed laws. Along many highways and village streets, motorists are warned of "electronic timers," and it's mighty difficult to argue against the electron with a traffic officer. Other applications of radar as an arm of the law are being perfected.

You all remember the day when about the only means of pictorially identifying a wanted person was a picture on the bulletin boards in police stations, post offices and in newspapers. In the television age, pictures can be screened for identification on more than 30 million TV sets throughout the country. Photographs or fingerprints can be flashed around the world within minutes, if necessary, by radiophoto.

Television is making another notable contribution in your field. In New York City recently, RCA cooperated with the police department in televising a police lineup. Using a vidicon camera about the size of a home movie camera, the picture of the lineup was sent by microwave to Brooklyn, many miles away. Officials who witnessed the test were enthusiastic about the time-saving features and other advantages when officers from outlying precincts can scan a lineup without coming to headquarters.

From television's "case book," if I may borrow a police phrase, is the story of how a closed circuit TV system served as a detective in Los Angeles. A closed-circuit system transmits images from point to point over wires,

and the images are not broadcast over the air. We of the RCA know this case very well indeed—it was our warehouse that was being looted, with more than \$38,000 worth of television equipment missing.

Our technicians concealed a small TV camera in the rafters of the storeroom, its lens focused on the loading platform. Seated before a standard television set, police officers watched the culprits at work. The thieves of course were easily identified and apprehended.

Then there is the use of closed-circuit television in penal institutions. Vidicon cameras, strategically placed for surveillance of prisoners, are in effect electronic guards, allowing more effective use of the uniformed guards. In a new jail in Houston, Tex., for example, TV keeps around-the-clock check on what the inmates are doing. Cameras are trained on booking rooms, cell corridors and other areas where trouble might break out, and receiving sets are located in police headquarters, at guard stations and other posts.

Another prison task of the electron is prevention of the smuggling of weapons or tools to cells. An electronic detector which can reveal a speck of metal in a package of cereal or a bottled beverage has no problem in "frisking" convicts or visitors.

If your home town or city has not yet been reached by television, you may be sure that it will be there soon, and in color too. Television for civilian automobiles may not be practical, but police cars without doubt will eventually include TV as an indispensable adjunct of their operations.

Another significant electronic development will, I think, interest you. It is made possible by the advent of the

transistor, a device about the size of a kernel of corn which performs many of the functions of an electron tube and has the further advantage of consuming very little current. By transistor magic we are entering the era of "personal" or individual communication: the era of compact, lightweight, rugged receiving sets of vest-pocket size today, and ultimately small enough to be worn like a wristwatch. With his miniature radio the patrolman and detective will be as directly and continually in touch with headquarters as are mobile units. In due time, moreover, every patrolman will be as good as Dick Tracy, in that he'll be equipped with a pocket-size transmitter for two-way communication.

Outside of communications, too, electronics has wide applications in your profession. The electron microscope, for instance, opens up the submicroscopic world to the human eye. Since 1947 it has been used by the FBI as well as by crime detection laboratories in cities like New York and Rio de Janeiro. These 'scopes can reveal vital facts about particles of dust, ashes, paint, ink, blood, hair. One day, it is believed, they will enable you to classify individual hairs in much the same way as individual fingerprints are now classified.

I have touched upon only a few of the obvious uses of radio, television and electronics in protecting life and property. Just over the horizon are even newer scientific aids to law enforcement.

Consider, for example, recording devices, so important in crime detection. Miniature battery-powered magnetic tape recorders will be so compact and self-contained that they may easily be concealed on the person, and capable of recording for an hour or more. Television tape recording, putting sight on tape the way sound has heretofore been taped, will have numerous applications in police work. It will be used to catalog photographs, fingerprints, and other pertinent data. The magnetic tape recording of a scene in both sight and sound will leave no question regarding identification or evidence. This magnetic tape requires no chemical processing—pictures can be viewed the instant they are taken, and an unlimited number of copies can be preserved indefinitely for reference.

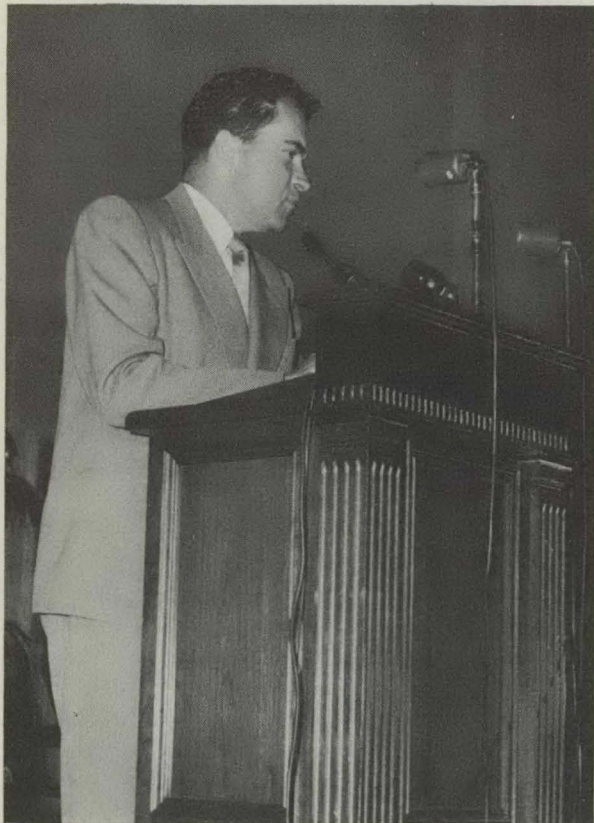
Electronic computers, too, hold rich promise for police usage. These amazing instruments are able to memorize or store endless information, to be pulled from their electronic files instantaneously and with phenomenal accuracy.

The day is not far off—to mention a few more examples—when a small electronic gadget in police cars, ambulances and fire trucks will automatically trigger traffic signals, halting intersection traffic and clearing a path for emergency vehicles.

Ultrasonic alarm systems, based upon electronically generated sound inaudible to the human ear, also are feasible. The ultrasonic signal would be beamed to cover any desired area, and if broken by a person or object passing through it, an alarm would be touched off.

Already electronic infrared "eyes" have been fashioned to see in the dark. Attached to rifles and guns, as they were in World War II, these devices enable marksmen to see the target and hit the bull's-eye.

These and myriad other developments are America's dividends on its freedom of research and invention. The



Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Nation's great laboratories, superbly equipped and expertly staffed, constitute the scientific backbone of America's economic power and national security. Among the most important of these, in a class by itself, is the FBI Laboratory in Washington with which you are all familiar. I am informed that, in accordance with Mr. Hoover's wise policy, local police throughout the country make rewarding use of its facilities.

I should like to allude to another significant aspect of radio and television which can play a great role in your success as law enforcement officers. No matter where you live, you are aware how closely radio is woven into the fabric of your community's life. And television, though a newcomer, already has 400 stations on the air. This dual service of sight-and-sound broadcasting gives America the greatest medium of mass communications in the world.

What you make of it depends in large measurement upon your own energy and imagination as a citizen and as an officer of the law. It enables you to help to shape the ideas and attitudes of both young and old; to expose the futility of crime and the perils of delinquency. Broadcasters have been brought up in a spirit of public service; they know that their own success will be gauged by their contribution to the best interests of the community. I know them well, and I do not hesitate to assure you of their cooperation.

The FBI and police organizations—local, county, State and Federal—are today confronted with graver challenges than ever before in our history. Every challenge is also an opportunity. Every city, every town, is a living part

of the intricate anatomy of this great country. In keeping a particular part in tiptop condition, you will be engaged in the most vital job of keeping this citadel of freedom strong, resilient, ready for all emergencies in a time of trial for our Nation.

Through his splendid leadership and accomplishments as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and as a great American, J. Edgar Hoover has become a living symbol of the FBI motto: Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity. As you go forth from this Academy today, dedicated to devotion to your fellowmen, may you always be inspired by the magnificent examples set by Mr. Hoover and his loyal staff.

This group has won universal admiration. No group has deserved it more. With their kind of vigilance, efficiency and patriotic zeal to emulate, with the achievements of modern science at your command, with the special training you have received, you leave this great Academy finely geared for service beyond the call of duty.

I thank Mr. Hoover and you again for the privilege of participating in this solemn ceremony. I extend to you my heartfelt wishes for success in the tasks that lie ahead of you. I am confident, as are Mr. Hoover and his staff, that you will add to the glory of the FBI National Academy.

Basic Principles

Vice President Nixon discussed the basic principles for better law enforcement. Following is the full text of his address:



Shown after the ceremony, from left to right: Dr. Edward L. R. Elson; Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff; Director John Edgar Hoover; Sheriff I. Byrd Parnell and Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Mr. Hoover, General Sarnoff, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, ladies and gentlemen:

I first want to express my deep appreciation to Mr. Hoover for a much too generous introduction. I had actually thought perhaps no one in the FBI had remembered that at one time I might have become an FBI agent and I feel very honored that on this occasion the Director has refreshed the memories not only of myself but of others present here on that fact. I consider it a great privilege, as do the other participants in this program, to appear before you today. I am in somewhat the same position as General Sarnoff, as tomorrow afternoon I speak in California too at a graduation ceremony. I think as a matter of fact that both General Sarnoff and I have reservations on every plane going from Washington and New York to California between now and midnight and, provided the weather lets us through, we will be there tomorrow morning. Of course, the weather in California will be all right, we are sure of that.

Incidentally, General Sarnoff, may I say that I listened with a great deal of interest and fascination, as I am sure all of this great audience did, to your remarks concerning the potential new developments on the technological side as far as the investigative processes are concerned. I found myself in complete agreement with everything you said except with perhaps one minor exception. I recall you said that perhaps it would be very difficult for one of us to argue with a traffic officer when he had on his side electronic proof of the fact that we had been exceeding the speed laws. I would say that I find it extremely difficult to argue with a traffic officer, period.

In my remarks today, I would like to pay a tribute not only to law enforcement officers generally who are represented by the members of this class, but a tribute to the FBI in particular. I don't believe there is any man in America or any organization in America which has done more to raise the standards and the prestige of law enforcement agencies than J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. Now why have they been so successful? And of course that brings us to the point why has Mr. Hoover been so successful since that year in 1924 when he became the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation? I think in answering that question we can all see how law enforcement agencies at the local and the State levels can also be successful in doing their jobs even more effectively than they are doing them today. The reasons are quite simple and in laying them before you I think you will agree that these are the reasons for the success of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI in this field.

First, and perhaps most important of all, Mr. Hoover has emphasized the necessity to get good men in the FBI, and an indication of how good they are is the fact that business organizations and other government organizations constantly are attempting to get FBI agents to leave the FBI and go to work for them at higher salaries. May I say in that connection that we can be proud of the fact so many young men with excellent qualifications have seen fit to serve their country in the work of the FBI. This is a tribute to the Director of the organization and to those on his staff who have created the splendid organization which we know as the FBI.

The second point which I think has been responsible for the success of Mr. Hoover and the FBI is that he has

insisted on good training. I think perhaps those of us who look at television with our children, as I do from time to time, and see the western movies from 5 to 7 o'clock realize that in the old days the way a police officer or a sheriff became one was for someone to give him a badge and a gun and tell him to go out and find the criminal. Mr. Hoover, of course, has reversed that process completely, and I realize this has also been the case with many of our fine police departments throughout the country. He has insisted on good training, he has insisted that the members of his organization be better trained, that they have better access to technological devices, the very latest ones, the kinds Mr. Sarnoff has been talking about, than those whom they have the responsibility to apprehend. The result has been, of course, very evident in the splendid work which has been done.

A third point which should be emphasized here is that Mr. Hoover has insisted, in his dealings with the Congress of the United States and with the executive branch of the Government, that the members of his organization receive a decent salary. Now I think that as we look at law enforcement agencies all over the country you will agree with me this is one of the fields in which there could be substantial improvement. In many cities and many States the salaries perhaps at the present time are adequate to get the kind of personnel which are needed to do the job, but in other cities and in other States such is not the case. I think all we have to do to see that paying law enforcement officers at least a salary which will allow them to have a decent living pays as far as the country is concerned and as far as the community is concerned is to look at the FBI and its record through the years.

Now these three factors I have mentioned have resulted in the fourth factor which has been responsible for the success of Mr. Hoover and the FBI and this is that he has created a magnificent esprit de corps.

As point five, I wish to mention that Mr. Hoover has kept the FBI out of politics and this is essential not only for a national police organization, but also for a local or State organization if it is to be successful. The road to disaster for any police organization is to have it come under the political influence of either of our great political parties. I think Mr. Hoover is to be congratulated for setting the example which he has of keeping his organization above politics, and in doing this he has the support of the great majority of the members of both the political parties in the United States.

Sixth, Mr. Hoover has had through the years he has served as Director, a devotion to American principles of fair play. With the power which is potentially his as Director of the FBI, a lesser man might have resorted to using questionable methods in order to increase his power in this country. But Mr. Hoover has recognized that the way to do the job best is to do it fairly and for that reason he has received support throughout the country in doing that job. And finally, Mr. Hoover has been a master in another field, a field in which he showed his mastery in the very few remarks he has made today in introducing General Sarnoff and myself. He has that rare ability of being able to enlist public support for his organization and its objectives. And good relations with the press and with the public of course are essential if

any organization, and particularly a police organization, is going to be able to do its job effectively.

All this has added up to, I think we will agree, a great agency, an agency which is looked upon with pride by every American citizen, and I think this is vitally important, an agency which is looked up to with pride by every school child in America.

Now with that analysis of why the FBI and Mr. Hoover, in particular, have been so successful, may I turn just briefly to the only organization, the only organized group of people who have been opposed to the FBI. Incidentally, they are not only opposed to the FBI but they are opposed, of course, to police agencies of any type any place in the country. I speak of the international Communist conspiracy with its fellow travelers and others whom it controls in the United States. Of course, it's a credit to Mr. Hoover and the FBI that they are the major target of that agency, and I also say that we can be thankful in America that Mr. Hoover recognized the danger of Communist subversion in the United States many years before others in the political field recognized it. The result is that he was able to deal effectively with these conspirators on the other side, and I think since he has done that we can realize why the Communist Party and its agents, day after day, wage an all-out attack through their propaganda media on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and on Mr. Hoover. In that connection, I think it's significant to note that the FBI has been particularly successful in dealing with the Communist conspiracy because their emphasis has been on deeds rather than words, and I think that if you look over the record of the organization you will find that what I have just said can be backed up by the record in every instance. I think Mr. Hoover has perhaps made less public statements than any similar official in our government, and yet the country knows that its security is in good hands because they know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is able to do something about the conspirator and that it just doesn't talk about what it may do, or is going to do.

There is one other point I would like to emphasize which is not related directly either to the FBI or to the other law enforcement agencies represented here, but a point which is and I think should be extremely interesting to all of you. The President last night in his speech, you may recall, asked for some additional tools for the law enforcement agencies, tools which he said were necessary to deal with the Communist conspiracy in the United States. I am not going to discuss all of these legislative proposals but there is one in particular which I think it would be well for all of us to understand. I think it would be well if those of you who come from communities all over America, including the five men who are from my own State of California, could have an understanding of this particular issue so that you can be missionaries back in your communities in getting rid of and dispelling some of the misapprehension which has arisen concerning this proposal. I speak of the proposal which has passed the House of Representatives and which is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate which requires that an individual give evidence concerning the Communist conspiracy or any other conspiracy dedicated to the overthrow of this Government.

Now I realize there are those who have attacked this proposal on the grounds that it might be unconstitutional, if not unconstitutional in letter, at least in spirit. Let's just analyze what the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination is. Paraphrased, it means this, that no individual shall be required in a criminal proceeding to give evidence against himself. The proposal that the Attorney General and the President have submitted to the Congress is on all fours with that constitutional provision because no individual, if this proposal is passed by the Congress, will be required to give evidence against himself. The bill specifically provides that the individual will have immunity from prosecution. All that the bill requires is that the individual give evidence concerning other members of the conspiracy of which he may have knowledge.

Now I realize that there are others, however, who might attack this provision, and as a matter of fact some have attacked it on the ground that while this may not be specifically a rejection of the constitutional provision, nevertheless it is not in the American tradition. I have before me a Photostat of a publication which lays out that line fairly well. This is a Photostat of a Communist Party instruction to Communist Party members, and it reads at the top, "When the Political Police," and then in parenthesis, "(FBI) Knock On Your Door, Do These Things." There are 15 different recommendations made, the first one is, just to give you an idea, "You are not compelled to talk to them, to show them anything, to let them make a search without a search warrant, to let them remain in your home and office," et cetera. "Do not answer any questions," and then over on the other side, "Confront the FBI with the working class dignity of silence, defend free speech by silence to the police agents of the war-making, Fascist-breeding monopolists, silence to the class enemy and its agents is devotion to the working class and the democratic traditions of our country." Now I have read that because that is symbolic of the attacks of many of those who are opposed to this provision which would require individuals to give evidence concerning the Communist conspiracy in the United States. By some kind of distorted reasoning they say that when an individual refuses to testify concerning members of that conspiracy, even though he is guaranteed immunity from prosecution himself, he is defending American principles, he is defending the Constitution. Nothing could be further from the truth. There could be no greater distortion of the facts and I think that it is well for us to understand this. As you go back to your communities, you can be extremely helpful, it seems to me, in getting this understanding across, that when a man refuses to testify about a conspiracy to overthrow America and to set up a Communist dictatorship in America, he is not defending the Constitution of the United States and he is not a good American in the process. And if we understand that, certainly the great majority of the American people and their representatives in the House and the Senate will support this proposal which will allow us to get at the Communist conspiracy more effectively.

Let me tell you just what it would mean in a word. Many of you will recall the atomic espionage case in

(Continued on page 12)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Organization and Functions of a Homicide Squad

by CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. DOWIE, SR., *Commanding Homicide, Missing Persons and Forgery Division, New Orleans, La., Police Department*

Organization

The homicide squad of the New Orleans Police Department was organized in the early part of 1949. Prior to the organization of this squad, upon the notice of a death, detectives on general assignment would handle the investigation. But during the first part of 1949 there was a murder committed in a local hotel, which drew national attention. At that time select detective teams were assigned to this investigation with orders to stay with the case until it was solved. Their successful results showed the advantages of specialization in this field, resulting in the formation of the homicide squad by Superintendent of Police Joseph L. Scheuering.

The squad was placed under the chief of detectives and the personnel of the squad is assigned to the detective bureau detailed to homicide. At first there were only 6 detectives assigned who worked around the clock, but the burden was so great that the number of men was increased to 12, which gave the squad two teams on each of the three watches. A captain who is on 24-hour call is in charge of the squad. We also have two desk sergeants, one of whom does all our chart work at the scene of the crime, which has relieved the detectives investigating the homicide of additional work. We are now trying to get an extra team assigned which will have roving hours and will work entirely on unsolved murders, solved murders not cleared by arrests, all out of town requests and handle all requests of the district attorney and preparation of cases before trial.

We of the New Orleans Police Department are proud of our record in handling homicide investigations. During the year 1953, 50 homicide cases, including murder and manslaughter, were reported to our department. Of this number 48 were solved through investigation.

Duties of the Homicide Squad

Our squad has the following responsibilities:

- (1) To investigate all homicides, questionable deaths, and serious batteries.
- (2) Continue investigations into unsolved homicide cases and submit supplementary reports.
- (3) Make and maintain a complete record of the investigations made by the district officers and members of this squad.
- (4) To attend all autopsies in cases under investigation.
- (5) Familiarize the relieving team with progress of investigation in any serious crime.
- (6) Work such hours and tours of duty as the commanding officer may direct.
- (7) Handle any request made by the coroner's office in the case of a suspicious death and by the district attorney for further investigation of the case.
- (8) See that all cases are handled to a logical conclusion and properly classified, and that statements are forwarded to the record room, district attorney, coroner and that copies of same are kept in file at the homicide office.
- (9) After a case has been established as homicide, obtain two sets of photographs of the crime scene from the Bureau of Identification and send one set to the district attorney and maintain the other set in the case file.
- (10) See that the Bureau of Identification is notified to fingerprint victim and that the victim is properly identified in cases of deaths investigated by this unit, and that all necessary investigation is conducted before the body is released by the coroner's office.
- (11) The homicide squad must be ever alert to make arrests in all crimes that may come to their attention and to respond to all emergencies where police protection is needed.
- (12) Members of the squad must appear and testify at grand jury hearings and court proceedings when requested or subpoenaed.

Now to acquaint you with the actual functioning of our homicide squad. The squad is notified of

all homicides, questionable deaths, serious beatings, cuttings and shootings and handles all requests by the coroner, district attorney, and requests received from law enforcement agencies outside the city.

Upon arrival at the scene, the homicide officers confer with the district police, who have already taken care of the notification of the necessary authorities and are active in preserving the original crime scene intact. There is a cardinal rule within our department that no one may move the body or disturb the scene until the arrival of the coroner. Of course, if there is any sign of life, the officers first upon the scene will administer first aid and attempt to obtain a dying declaration. While awaiting the arrival of the coroner, technicians from our Bureau of Identification take photographs of the body and the scene and also process the scene for latent fingerprints. This is supervised by the homicide officers. Measurements and charts are taken and drawn by a sergeant of the homicide squad with the assistance of the other officers before the removal of the body. Homicide officers personally interview all witnesses and suspects.

The coroner, after his arrival, will give the authority at his discretion for the homicide officers to collect, identify and preserve all evidence found at the scene. Our men see that all evidence is transmitted properly to avoid breaking the chain of evidence by carefully tagging, marking, sealing and wrapping the evidence collected. While this investigation is going on, the district commander and the homicide officers have the authority to prevent anyone from entering the crime scene if they feel it will hamper their investigation. The investigation is completed at the scene by homicide officers working in close cooperation with the coroner, the district commander and the first two officers who arrive at the scene, which officers will continue working with the homicide men until the investigation is completed.

Statements are taken from suspects and witnesses, either at the district station or in the homicide office. If the victim is in the hospital in a serious condition and not expected to live, our men handle the interview and dying declaration. A flash bulletin is sent to headquarters, which is kept current on all investigations. The followup investigation and all supplementary reports are



The homicide kit and equipment being exhibited by Capt. William J. Dowie, Sr. (right) and Detective Louis Sirgo.

made by our squad. The coroner is kept posted on all phases of the investigation and the district attorney is consulted regarding the filing of all charges.

The above is a look into our day by day activities.

Investigations of Homicides

I will always remember a teaching of the 36th session of the FBI National Academy, "You do not have to be born under a special star to investigate a homicide." This type of investigation has the same fundamentals and principles as burglary, robbery, forgery and other related matters which confront a department in a city the size of New Orleans. We find that lots of work is put into so called "borderline cases" such as accidental deaths, drownings, suicides, or deaths by natural causes. In each case, the investigating officers keep in mind the fundamental steps in a homicide investigation, so well brought out in an early article of this Bulletin, March 1950, by Sheriff Ed Ryan, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn.

Preservation of the Scene

We find that preservation of the scene is the most important step in the investigation of a homicide or suspicious death. If the scene is not properly preserved, it will make a big difference in the investigation. For example, there was a case recently in which preservation played a large part. The officers were called to the scene of a murder and immediately preserved the scene until the arrival of homicide and other authorities. After the coroner made his investigation, the photographs, measurements, and charts were made. Then a search was made by our officers in company with the coroner and a large amount of money was found in a trunk, along with some expensive jewelry. This money and jewelry could easily have been located by the subject. Our Bureau of Identification found a palm print in the room.

At the outset of our investigation it appeared that robbery was not the motive. Subsequently a suspect was apprehended, his palm print was checked with the print that was found in the room and it was found that it matched perfectly. This suspect admitted the crime, stating that he was in the act of committing a burglary but was interrupted by the victim. If this scene had not been

properly protected, this palm print would not have been found and the case would probably still be pending with our department.

Homicide Kit

In our investigations of homicides and cases in which foul play is suspected, we have found that the officers are burdened with extra equipment and also that half of the time they would have to send back to headquarters for additional equipment so that evidence could be properly collected, identified, and preserved. As a result of this, one of our officers in his spare time designed a kit which is carried in the trunk of the homicide cars and we find that these kits have proven of great assistance to us in our work. We make sure that adequate equipment is maintained in them at all times and add new equipment as it may be found necessary. These kits include the following articles: notebook, pads, department forms, scissors, scotch tape, tweezers, 50-foot steel tape, handcuffs, compass, thumb tacks, magnifying glass, rubber gloves, hammer, hatchet, pencils, cellophane bags, all sizes, plaster of Paris, pill boxes and cartons, flashlight, cartridges (.38-calibre reloads for teams), and first-aid equipment, cartons for plaster of Paris, cotton, evidence tags, gum labels, index cards, tongue depressors, coin envelopes for pellets or similar evidence, paper clips, marking chalk, chart paper, heavy twine, rope, glass vials, powder, hasps and locks, a spray gun and cartridges, railroad flares, keyhole saw, large and small screwdrivers, wood chisels (several sizes), modeling clay, plain pliers, small crow bar, hacksaw and blades, small saw, glass cutter, medium size Stillson wrench.

Measurements, Charts, etc.

Accurate measurements and charts and complete sets of photographs are a must in all homicide investigations. These aid materially in the presentation of a case to a grand jury and in the actual trial.

I would like to cite the following as an example of how such measurements and charts and photographs can be put to use:

At about 2:15 p. m., Tuesday, November 3, 1953, a call of a shooting in a Vieux Carre bar was dispatched by radio. Uniformed men, first on the scene, did an excellent job of evidence preservation despite the bizarre nature of the case.

There were 2 bodies, 1 of a white male near an

end of the bar, a revolver nearby; the other of a white female, behind the bar. Furniture was overturned.

Another man, wounded in the abdomen and unable to talk coherently, was on the sidewalk. He was sent to the hospital.

On the arrival of homicide officers, some few minutes after the call, the entrance was found barred to all unauthorized persons. Notification of the coroner and other officials concerned with such an investigation had been carried out.

On my arrival, I found that a methodical investigation had begun. I soon realized that it would take time to straighten out this puzzling situation. We had two corpses in the place and a badly wounded man who could not talk.

There were rumors and reports of names and events, but for the moment there were no reliable witnesses. We faced the task of piecing together evidence and verifying identifications.

As time wore on, a chart was compiled and measurements taken. The entire setup was photographed from all angles. A search for latent fingerprints was accomplished. The coroner performed his duties.

In the meantime, homicide personnel, with the cooperation of district men, worked toward the end of getting all the facts. These came slowly but surely. Two witnesses, a key to the whole puzzle, were eventually found.

The witnesses gave their stories separately. We were able to check them for accuracy because we had our measurements and our charts, together with photographs. In the end, these paid off because they bore out the facts as presented to us by two scared soldiers who had sat through the first of a series of shots and then scampered to safety as more bullets flew in the wild gunplay in the normally quiet bar.

It developed that the dead man and woman were husband and wife, estranged from each other.

The wounded man was a bartender. It resolved into a case of murder, aggravated battery and suicide.

The husband, attempting reconciliation, had entered the bar. He was ordered out by the bartender who walked to the front of the place with a club in his hand. The husband left but returned a few minutes later with a gun. As the soldiers sat on bar stools, the husband fired and wounded the bartender. He then turned the gun on his wife. A few seconds later, after reloading

the weapon, the husband placed the revolver to his head and fired.

Similar to many homicide investigations, this case took time to run out, but we feel that the preservation of the scene, the measurements and chart, and the photographs played a big part in its rightful classification.

The Coroner

The coroner is authorized to take, or cause to be taken, any physical property or evidence connected with the death, or at the scene of the crime, and in the majority of cases the evidence is handled by homicide, as the coroner knows the importance of not breaking the chain of evidence and gives authority to homicide to handle the evidence. We work together and there is perfect harmony between the two agencies, working in close coordination with each other.

The District Attorney

The district attorney or his assistant is not dispatched to the scene, but is called for legal advice. All evidence is compiled for prosecution of the case and consultation is held from time to time before the case goes to trial. There is close cooperation between both agencies and if there is anything the district attorney requires he advises homicide of his needs.

FBI Laboratory

Although the Orleans Parish coroner's office has a technical laboratory, they are not equipped to do the many finer laboratory tests of the FBI. Our department has been very dependent on the FBI Laboratory on cases, and we find that nothing can be too small or too large to send to them, because you can never tell what evidence the Laboratory will develop. We have sent for examinations, handwriting, fingerprints, blood, fibers, soil, hair, stains, tool markings, labels for matching, cellophane off cigars, heel prints, vaginal washings, and many other articles. The Laboratory has proved and continues to prove to be of valuable assistance in our work.

We have made it a practice in our department to request investigation by the FBI under the fugitive felon statute to locate the culprit after he has been identified and found to have left the State

for the purpose of avoiding prosecution for murder. A number of these fugitives have been located by this agency working in close cooperation with our department.

The Press

All press releases in regard to homicide emanate through the superintendent of police or public relations officer. These officers know what information can be released to the press and the information that is given out is given to all press representatives without partiality.

In conclusion, it may be noted that homicide investigation requires a maximum amount of alertness, effort, skill and intelligence on the part of all officers concerned with this type of work. In maintaining the splendid record and reputation which our division now enjoys, there has been perfect coordination between this division and the district officers. It is a known fact that the men themselves must have the interest of each and every homicide case at heart, because numerous homicides require the personnel to work very long hours and many days and nights with very little rest in order to work their cases to a conclusion.

IACP CONFERENCE

The 61st Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be held in New Orleans, La., September 26-30, 1954. A well-rounded program on subjects of timely interest to law enforcement will be presented, according to Mr. Leroy E. Wike, executive secretary of the IACP. Conference headquarters will be in the Roosevelt Hotel.

Supt. Joseph L. Scheuering of the New Orleans Police Department has arranged a schedule of entertainment, including a special Mardi Gras exhibition, for those who attend. Another unusual event will be a demonstration presented by five top-ranking Japanese police judo experts sponsored by the United States Military Police in Japan.

The entertainment events have been scheduled so that they will not interfere with the official program and can be attended by both the officers and their families.

Homicide personnel are continually being trained to keep them up to date with the latest methods in homicide investigation. Police officers who are specialists are capable of and actually do perform outstanding investigative work.

I am very proud of each and every man working under my command and also of the reputation of our division in general.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 7)

Canada which was broken because of the Igor Gouzenko revelations. I know that throughout the world the proceedings of the Canadian Commission were praised and they were praised in the liberal press, incidentally, in the United States. They were praised because they were in secret, praised because they moved expeditiously against those who were guilty, there were no smears, no name calling and within 9 months, the people who were guilty were sent to jail, and those who were not guilty were cleared. Did you know that the breaking of that Canadian spy ring and the conviction of those who were in it would not have been possible unless there had been a provision as there was in the Canadian law in the War Secrets Act, which required individuals to give evidence in cases involving the national security? That is exactly the kind of a provision which we believe we need in the United States of America. And so, under the circumstances then, I believe that as law enforcement agents, as good Americans, you can support this proposal and support it realizing that in so doing you are supporting a proposal which is in the American tradition and which, in effect, will defend the Constitution against those who would destroy all constitutional rights.

Well, finally, may I add my congratulations to those of Mr. Hoover, General Sarnoff, and all of the people on this platform and the people in this audience who are not members of the class. I think perhaps I can sum up my feelings about the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and about the fine police agencies represented here, in this way. There is considerable talk these days about the danger of political police and a police state in America. My answer is, name one country in the world where men and women are more free to talk, to write, to learn, to teach, to choose, to work as they please than in America. And my answer is that a police force in America like the FBI, like the ones you represent, maintains the fundamental balance which must be maintained in a free country between freedom on one side and security on the other. I am confident that all Americans will agree with me when I say that an American police force is the best guarantee against a police state.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Chemical analysis of the blood from a partially charred human body found in the ruins of a fire will reveal whether the person was dead or alive when he came in contact with the fire.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Mr. E. J. Connelley, Assistant Director in Charge of Investigations in the Field, retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 31, 1954, after completing more than 34 years' service.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Connelley entered the Army as a private in 1917 and in 1919 was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. After completion of his military service, Mr. Connelley completed his law and accounting studies in New York and on January 16, 1920, he became a special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

By 1927, Mr. Connelley had been designated special agent in charge of the St. Louis Office, later serving in this same capacity at Seattle, Chicago, New York, and Cincinnati. On June 10, 1936, he was appointed an inspector, and 4 years later, Director Hoover chose Mr. Connelley as the Assistant Director in Charge of Major Investigations in the Field. In this capacity he assumed "on-the-scene" supervision of the most important cases the FBI was handling.

An expert in kidnapping investigations, Assistant Director Connelley was commended for his work in the 1938 kidnap-slaying of Charles S. Ross, retired Chicago businessman. He had direct supervision of the Duquesne espionage case which resulted in the conviction of 33 German agents on January 2, 1942, and he supervised the investigation which resulted in the apprehension of the Touhy escapees in 1942. The numerous commendations he has received in connection with general criminal cases and more recently for the cases involving the investigation of Communist activities read like a synopsis of the FBI's history.

Director Hoover summed up the value of Mr. Connelley's many years of service when, in a letter to his retiring assistant he said, "Your contribution to the development, growth, and progress of the FBI has been immeasurable. You have personally represented me on numerous major investigations in criminal and security fields which have been landmarks in the field of law enforcement and the actual security of this Nation. . . . Above all, your career has been characterized

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley Retires From FBI

throughout by constant subordination of self and absolute disregard for the clock."

Mr. Connelley has had an enviable record during his long years of service and his achievements have made a lasting contribution to the FBI's annals. He will be greatly missed by all his friends and associates in the FBI, as well as by the many police officers who have had occasion to work with him since he first entered on duty with the FBI more than 34 years ago.



E. J. Connelley.

FABRICS AND FIBERS

Fabrics and the fibers composing them may comprise some of the major bits of evidence found during the investigation at a crime scene; however, the value of this evidence is usually latent until developed by laboratory examination.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

At approximately 11 a. m., on September 28, 1953, little Bobby Greenlease was abducted from the Notre Dame de Sion School in Kansas City, Mo., by an unknown woman. This woman told the school officials that Bobby's mother was ill and that she had been asked to stop at the school and take Bobby home. The school officials, seeing no reason to distrust the woman, released the child to her. The boy was taken to a waiting taxicab and transported to a parking lot where the woman joined a male accomplice.

From the time of the abduction to October 5, 1953, several contacts, either telephonically or by letter, were made with the Greenlease family by the kidnapers who demanded a ransom of \$600,000 for the release of Bobby. The ransom money was prepared and left for the kidnapers according to the instructions they gave. On October 6, 1953, members of the St. Louis Police Department arrested Carl Austin Hall and Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady and approximately one-half of the ransom money was recovered. Hall admitted being implicated in the kidnaping, but denied killing the child. He claimed that, although Heady had taken the boy from the school, she had no knowledge that she was participating in a kidnap plot. He further stated that one Tom Marsh who also had supposedly participated in the kidnaping had killed the child and buried the body in the back of Bonnie Heady's residence in St. Joseph, Mo. On October 7, 1953, the body of Bobby Greenlease was

Some Important Evidence in the Greenlease Case

removed from its place of burial in the backyard of the Heady residence.

The investigation by FBI agents uncovered a large volume of physical evidence which was submitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., for examination. Approximately 263 pieces of evidence, not including evidence submitted for latent fingerprint examinations, were received by the Laboratory. A substantial number of these specimens were submitted for blood examinations. It was hoped that the results of these analyses might lend assistance in the following phases of the investigation:

- (1) The identification of the kidnapers.
- (2) The interrogation of the subjects and refutation of possible false statements.
- (3) The location of the crime scene which was vitally necessary to establish jurisdiction.
- (4) The corroboration of any statements obtained from the subjects.

An examination of the floor mat from the front compartment of the blue Plymouth station wagon, owned by Bonnie Brown Heady, revealed stains which were identified by the FBI Laboratory as being human blood derived from a person belonging to International Blood Group A. (See fig. 1.) Further examination of the floor mat disclosed a bullet embedded in the fibrous underportion. (See fig. 2.) A second bullet was located in the panel of the left front door. It was determined that these bullets were fired from a gun found in the

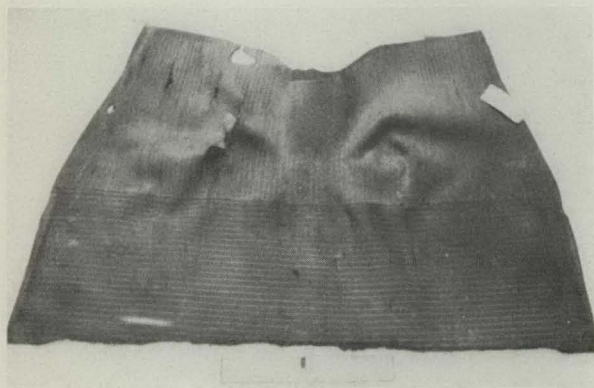


Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

possession of Carl Austin Hall when he was arrested.

Three fragments of a hard, white substance were recovered from under the front seat of the station wagon. (See fig. 3.) The FBI Laboratory determined that this material was human bone. It was observed that one of the pieces possessed a layered structure which was similar to the structure of bone found only in the skull. The piece of layered bone contained an open crack in the outer layer indicating that force had been exerted from the inner side. It was also observed that the inner layer contained an indentation in which minute quantities of lead were found. These observations indicated that a bullet passed through the skull. It was determined by an autopsy that the Greenlease child had been shot once in the head. The bullet had entered the right rear portion of the skull, passed diagonally upward, and made exit from the left front portion of the forehead.

The presence of the human blood on the floor mat and the identification of the bullet as having



Figure 4.

been fired from Hall's gun were instrumental in obtaining a confession from Bonnie Brown Heady. Up until this time Hall and Heady had denied that they were responsible for the death of the child. When Hall was confronted with the details of Heady's confession, he also gave an account of his participation in the crime. In their confessions, the brutal slaying of Bobby Greenlease was described as having occurred in a wheat field in Johnson County, Kans. After an exhaustive search of a wide area, FBI agents ultimately discovered the presence of dark stains on the ground and on the wheat stubble. An examination of these stains revealed that they consisted of human blood which came from a person belonging to Blood Group A.

A woman's brown hat was found in this area which Heady identified as the one she had lost at the scene of the crime. (See fig. 4.) A mechanical pencil, bearing the advertisement "Oldsmobile Greenlease—O'Neill" was also found. (See fig. 5.) Such a pencil was in the possession of the Greenlease child just prior to his abduction.

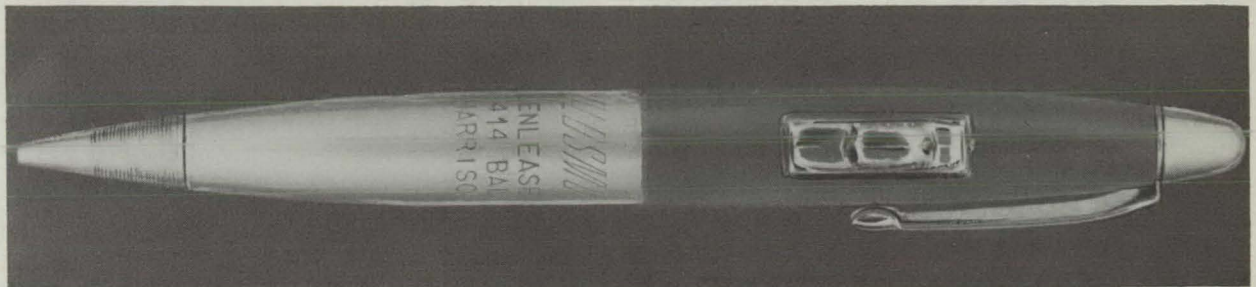


Figure 5.



Figure 6.

The identification of the crime scene in the State of Kansas definitely established the interstate character of the case and removed any remaining doubt as to Federal jurisdiction.

Heady and Hall described in their confessions the taking of the child from the Notre Dame de Sion school in Kansas City, Mo., to the Kansas wheat field in Bonnie Heady's station wagon. When they arrived there, Heady stated that she got out of the car and walked a short distance from the scene. According to Hall he attempted to

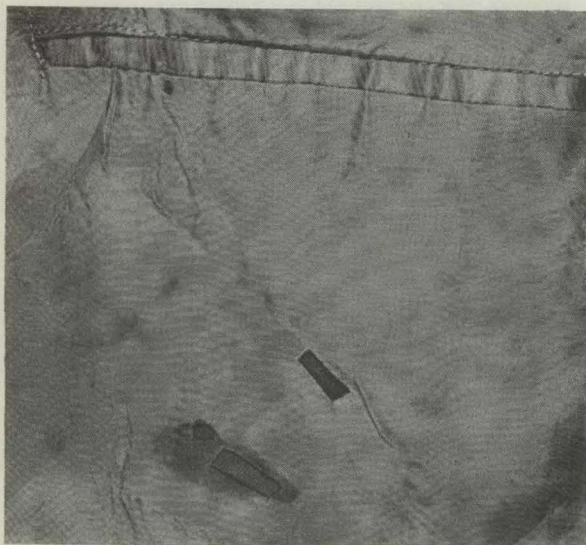


Figure 7.

strangle the child, but was not successful. He then fired two shots at the boy, one of which missed, while they were both in the front seat of the car. Hall stated that he removed the child's body from the station wagon and placed it on the ground. This would account for the bloodstains which were found on the ground and on the wheat stubble.

When Heady returned to the station wagon, Hall was wrapping the body in a sheet of blue plastic material. They then placed the body in the back of the station wagon and drove to the residence of Bonnie Heady in St. Joseph, Mo. En route, Heady removed bloodstains from Hall's face and noticed that his shirt was heavily stained with blood.

On arriving at the residence, Heady got out to open the house while Hall drove into the attached basement level garage and placed the body on the floor of the basement. After the house was opened, Hall carried the body up the basement steps, through the house and across the back porch to a grave that had been previously dug at the side of the back porch. The body was placed in the grave, covered with lime and then with dirt, which they carefully tramped down. Flowers were planted on the grave for concealment.

After the body was unearthed, the investigation at the Heady residence revealed stains on the basement floor, on the basement stairs, and on a fiber rug covering the floor of the back porch. All of these stains were identified as human blood which came from a person belonging to Blood Group A.

The human blood on the rug formed a pattern of droplets in a straight line indicating that a bleeding person had passed across the rug. The identification of blood from the wheat field and in the station wagon and that found in the Heady home corroborated the chain of events as related in the confessions of the murderers.

A further search of the residence revealed blood-stained clothing belonging to the kidnapers. Attempts had been made to remove these stains.

Although the blood which remained was too limited for grouping purposes, it was of sufficient quantity to establish its human origin. A blood sample taken from the victim's body was too putrefied for conclusive grouping tests when it was received in the FBI Laboratory. However, the results of tests conducted indicated that the boy belonged to Blood Group A. Hall described his efforts to remove the bloodstains from Heady's

station wagon by washing them with gasoline and then with water. He stated that he used a short bristled push broom to scrub the floor of the basement in an attempt to remove the bloodstains thereon. The Laboratory was able to identify these stains as being human blood from a Group A person, in spite of Hall's efforts to remove them.

A suit coat belonging to Hall was recovered from a closet in a bedroom of the Heady residence. Human bloodstains were present only on the lining of this garment. Hall was not wearing the coat when he killed the boy, but put it on shortly thereafter. (See figs. 6 and 7.) This would account for the presence of blood only on the inside of the coat. Subsequent to the murder, the coat was dry-cleaned. Although the cleaning process rendered the blood unsuitable for grouping tests, it did not preclude its identification as being of human origin.

The trial of the infamous pair began on November 17, 1953, in the United States District Court,

Kansas City, Mo. They had previously entered a guilty plea on arraignment. After a 3-day trial, the subjects were found guilty and sentenced to die in the gas chamber. Defense counsel made no appeal. The sentence was carried out on December 18, 1953. Rarely in the annals of American jurisprudence has such swift justice been meted out. Seldom, too, has a crime been committed which has so shocked the conscience of America.

DESTRUCTION OF NATIONAL-DEFENSE MATERIALS

The Federal statute governing sabotage provides that whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of the United States, willfully injures or destroys, or attempts to so injure or destroy, any national-defense material, national-defense premises, or national-defense utilities, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. Investigations are conducted by the FBI.

A Letter for Transmitting Evidence

Sheriff D. L. McLeod, Marion County, Ocala, Fla., has developed an improved form letter for sending evidence to the FBI Laboratory.

D. L. MCLEOD
SHERIFF MARION COUNTY
OCALA, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE: LD 17

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: Suspect:

Victim:

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory

Charge:

Dear Sir:

Date:

This evidence is being submitted in connection with an official investigation of a criminal matter, and has not been, nor will it be, subjected to the same type of technical examination. The results of your examination will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution.

I wish to express my thanks for any help you may give us in this case, and assure you that the valuable assistance rendered this Department by the FBI in the past, is very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

D. L. MCLEOD, SHERIFF

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1 - Statement of facts. 2 - Evidence submitted. 3 - Examination requested.



North Dakota Uses a Coordinated Radio Network

by **EUGENE R. ZOBEL**, *Director of Radio
Communications, State of North Dakota*

Law enforcement agencies of North Dakota have a very effective communication system to help them in their work. It is the North Dakota State Radio System. It was set up by the 1951 legislature and has been in operation for almost 2 years, during which time it has become a very valuable aid to the State's law enforcement.

The system was set up at the request of the North Dakota Peace Officers Association. Leading members of this organization and veteran peace officers of the State had long felt that some form of coordinated statewide communication system was needed. It was difficult, however, to rationalize the cost of a system such as this since the State is relatively sparsely populated. Its population density is only 8.7 persons per square mile as compared to a national average of 50.7, and only 13 cities have a population of over 2,500 persons.

By using the system for a number of State and subdivision agencies and utilizing operators already on duty, the cost of the system and its operation was reduced to reasonable figures and the system was approved.

Eight of our cities are located around the State at approximately 100-mile intervals. Their police departments already had local radios and the operators were utilized to operate the State system. This system has actually worked out very well and is to be recommended for States having a problem similar to ours. The city involved receives benefits from having the State console in its station and likewise the entire State benefits by the reduced operating cost.

The stations located at 6 of the 8 cities have transmitters capable of producing 3,000 watts. The other 2 are 250-watt sets. All antenna sites were selected with extreme care so as to get the best radio coverage possible. All towers are 300 feet high. In almost all cases it is possible to talk back into a station from distances of as high as 80 miles from a radio-equipped car. This means that a car can be in communication with at least one State station from anywhere within the State.

The stations can transmit over 100 miles. In addition to the above mentioned eight State stations, there are office stations at most county sheriff's offices. This insures communication to cars anywhere within the State at any time.

At the present time, the State radio is being used by the highway patrol, county sheriffs, law enforcement divisions of the State health and highway departments, the State game and fish department and other law enforcement agencies within the State. Approximately 150 mobile units are in use in addition to the State and county stations. A number of radio-equipped aircraft are also being used.

One would think that having this many units representing so many different agencies all on the same system would present quite an interference problem. This is not so, however. The system has actually increased the cooperation between the various agencies and it is very satisfying, indeed, to hear of the many ways in which the various State agencies are working together.

This radio system is also used to disseminate civil defense information to the various counties of the State.

In order to provide impartial service to all using agencies within the State, a separate agency was set up under the State board of administration and called the radio communications department. It directs the operation of the system. The Peace Officers Association, having a membership of virtually all peace officers in the State, informally directs operation of the system through the recommendation of its radio committee to the radio communications department.

The only employees of this department are the director and the chief operator. The director simply superintends the operation and maintenance of the system. The chief operator operates the Bismarck station. It was felt that, due to the large amount of information coming into the State Capitol Building, it would be advantageous to have an operator on duty to handle this information directly.



Director Zobel talks shop with Patrolman Eddie Weible of the North Dakota State Patrol. The airplane is radio-equipped and frequently assists the patrol in apprehending speeders and in other work.

Service work and maintenance are handled by a number of service agencies located throughout the State and specializing in this work. Cost of operation of the system, including maintenance of the State equipment, only runs around \$30,000 per year. This includes salaries and travel expense.

The system operates on 2 frequencies in the 42-megacycle band. These frequencies are as recommended by the Associated Police Communications Officers organization several years ago and are laid out in such a manner as to minimize interference from other State systems. So far, very little interference has been heard. The two-frequency system is certainly very ideal for a

system such as ours.

The one channel is used for station to station communications and the other channel is used to provide a clear frequency for the use of mobile units. This means that the mobile unit can contact the nearest station even though another more powerful station is on the air.

The State radio system has had a most profound effect on law enforcement in the State. Cooperation has increased and the efficiency of law enforcement has improved.

It is hoped that in the near future all States may be equipped with some sort of coordinated State-wide radio system to aid in law enforcement.

EMBLEMS AND INSIGNIA

It is a Federal crime to engage in the unauthorized manufacture, reproduction, sale or purchase for resale of any badge, medal, emblem or other insignia (or imitation thereof) of any veterans' organization incorporated by enactment of Congress or any formally recognized auxiliary of such veterans' organization. Violations are investigated by the FBI.

CONSPIRACY

The Federal conspiracy statute has been violated when two or more persons agree to (1) commit any offense against the United States, or (2) defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and (3) one or more of the conspirators commit an overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy. Information concerning this violation should be given to the FBI.



OTHER TOPICS

To most of us the term "cattle rustling" brings to mind the "Wild West" of years ago. Cattle rustling is a crime which you do not consider in the routine of a sheriff's work. However, shortly after assuming office, I learned that cattle rustling is still a problem in the 20th century. We hope we have solved our problem in Columbia County. The methods we used are not new, and we did not employ techniques beyond the reach of any sheriff's office.

Columbia County, Ark., is located on the Louisiana border of Arkansas and has a population of approximately 32,000. Until about 15 years ago Columbia County was predominately an agricultural economy in which cotton was king. With the discovery of oil in the county, and the introduction of light manufacturing and timber farming, the economic and agricultural picture changed. More farmers turned to the production of beef cattle and in so doing began to increase their herds' value through blooded stock.

When I took office, in January 1950, it soon became apparent that my biggest problem was cattle rustling. It has been estimated that from September 1950 to March 1952, \$15,000 worth of cattle was stolen in Columbia County. The neighboring Louisiana parishes of Webster and Bossier also suffered from cattle rustling.

A Few at a Time

The problem was complicated in that generally only 1 or 2 head of cattle were stolen from a given herd. The thefts, too, were dispersed over a fairly large area. However, it appeared that the thefts were being committed by the same individuals.

When I assumed office, I had 2 deputies. We started a system of patrols whereby the 3 of us patrolled 3 different sections of the county each night in an effort to curb this rustling. It soon became obvious that the continuous patrols were not sufficient to meet the problem.

At the time the problem was becoming most acute, we received assistance from a source we had

How We Solved a Problem in Cattle Rustling

by C. C. LINTON, Sheriff, Columbia County, Ark.

not previously considered. In line with the general interest in livestock production, which I mentioned previously, the people in Columbia County had become strong boosters of the junior livestock program which encouraged farm youths to become cattle breeders. In December, 1951, one of the members of the junior livestock program had a calf stolen. There was considerable public interest in this theft.

W. C. Black, farm representative of the First National Bank of Magnolia, Ark., had long urged formation of a cattlemen's association in Columbia County.

Public interest was so high, following the theft of a calf from the member of the junior livestock program, that Mr. Black and I felt we would be successful in organizing a cattlemen's association.

We called a number of leading cattlemen in the county and were encouraged by their enthusiasm. Accordingly, we sent letters to all cattlemen in the county and announced the first meeting. We followed these letters with announcements on the radio and in the county newspaper.

The first meeting was held on December 14, 1951, with approximately 75 persons in attendance. At this initial meeting I explained the problem of cattle rustling and requested their assistance.

Assistance From Owners

A series of meetings followed this organizing meeting and from these meetings the cattlemen's association became a reality. After the organization work was done the association turned its attention to the problem of cattle rustling and the following rules were formulated to assist law enforcement officers:

1. Each member was required to promptly report to me or to Mr. Black, as secretary of the organization, any information, hearsay or otherwise, about any suspected cattle rustler. This information was treated in confidence.

2. The board of directors of the association agreed to pay the expense of an "undercover" investigator.

3. The association raised \$500 to be offered as a reward. The First National Bank of Magnolia matched this amount, which gave the association \$1,000 to offer in the form of rewards. The rewards would be honored when the information led to the successful prosecution of a cattle rustler. The reward was not payable to law enforcement officers. The amount of reward was to be determined by the board of directors of the association with the provision that it was not to exceed \$500 in any one instance.

4. Members of the association were urged to inventory their herds and obtain an accurate description of each head of cattle. The number of cattle in each herd was turned over to the secretary of the association but the descriptions were maintained by the owners. The problem of identification was complicated in that Arkansas does not require the registration of brands.

5. Dues were fixed at \$5 per member. The dues entitled members to participation in all activities of the association. In addition, the dues entitled members to signs with which to post their land. The signs identified the land as belonging to a member of the association and called attention to the rewards to be paid for prosecution of rustlers.

Following the formation of the cattlemen's association, I circularized all auction houses in the area and requested their cooperation.

The response of the members of the association was immediate and my office began receiving numerous leads regarding suspected rustlers. The individual members became much more careful of their herds and alert to any suspicious activities around their farms.

Plotting the Pattern

As we received more and more information regarding the activities of the rustlers, we began plotting the location of each cattle theft, both in Columbia County and Webster and Bossier Parishes in Louisiana. The plot obtained soon reflected cattle were being stolen on every road leading from Springhill, La.

Deputies Frank Goodman of Bossier Parish, and R. H. O'Neal of Webster Parish, cooperated closely with my office, for we all felt that we were dealing with a ring which operated from Springhill, La.

Our first break occurred in the latter part of February 1952. A suspect whom we had long



Sheriff C. C. Linton.

considered was partially identified at the scene of the theft of two head of cattle in Columbia County. Incidentally, the crime scene search at the scene of this theft illustrates the value of this type of investigation. We had conducted a crime scene search at the scene and found a quantity of dried snuff. After collecting this snuff we recalled one of our suspects was an inveterate snuff dipper. On the basis of this and information previously received by my office, this man was questioned. Upon being confronted with the snuff he confessed and named the others in the ring.

Through the cooperation of Louisiana officers, the other five members of the ring were located and arrested.

The FBI, through its Little Rock, Dallas, and New Orleans offices, was able to locate most of the cattle stolen by this ring. Most of the cattle stolen had been processed through a sales barn located in Texarkana, Tex.

Modus Operandi

The operation of this ring was interesting in that they always had but one member transport the stolen cattle to the sales barn. They would arrange to have this member arrive at the barn after

(Continued on page 23)

National Sheriffs' Association Holds Annual Conference

The Fourteenth Annual Informative Conference of the National Sheriffs' Association, held in Washington, D. C., June 28-30, attracted sheriffs and deputies from 31 States. More than 400 registered for the 3-day conclave.

Panel discussions opened the way for forums on the many and varied problems confronting the sheriff. These included official relationships between Federal and county law enforcement officers; public relations in general; traffic safety; delinquency and the influence of comic books upon the minds of youngsters.

Federal law enforcement agencies were well represented on the program. Among those who addressed the conference were: Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Rolf T. Harbo; Chief of the United States Secret Service, U. E. Baughman; Robert D. Ford of Internal Revenue's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division; and Assistant Director of the United States Prison Bureau, Myrl Alexander.

Public safety was the theme of the opening day's session. Franklin M. Kreml of Northwestern University Traffic Institute pointed to the rising number of traffic accidents occurring on secondary highways and country roads and stressed the necessity of training selected personnel to be assigned to highway and road patrol work exclusively. He also told the sheriffs that most accidents were really "cause occurrences"



Retiring President R. H. Busch (left), sheriff of Washington County, Hillsboro, Oreg., presents gavel to incoming Sheriff Bryan Clemmons, sheriff of E. Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge, La.

because exact causes can be discovered with proper investigation.

Sheriff Jewell Futch of Lowndes County, Valdosta, Ga., told the sheriffs of the success enjoyed by him in reducing the death and injury toll in his county due to traffic mishaps. Intensive work by Sheriff Futch and his deputies in educating youthful drivers to the hazards they confront when behind the wheel has paid a dividend.

Safety discussions went beyond the automotive field. Other subjects included the "hazardous abandoned icebox" and the unwitting trespass by children upon railroad property. An association resolution exhorted all sheriffs to inspect trash dumps and junk yards periodically for discarded iceboxes and make them nonhazardous to playing children.

The association noted an improvement during the past year in radio, television, and motion-picture productions in which sheriffs play roles. No longer are many of the sheriffs portrayed as cohorts of the old West's "bad men," or dependents of the modern "private investigator" on TV.

Boys' Ranch of Tascosa, Tex., was given a substantial contribution by the National Sheriffs' Association.

The sheriffs and their families visited most of the historic places in Washington on an afternoon tour. Special trips were arranged for the White House and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sheriff Bryan Clemmons of East Baton Rouge Parish, La., was elected to the presidency of the association succeeding Sheriff R. H. Busch of Washington County, Ore.

Other newly elected officers include seven vice presidents: Sheriff Everett Knight, Alfred, Maine; Sheriff Glenn M. Hendrix, Springfield, Mo.; Sheriff H. P. Gleason, Oakland, Calif.; Sheriff Lionel Poirier, Brooklyn, Conn.; Sheriff Dave Starr, Orlando, Fla.; Sheriff Ralph Paul, Columbus, Ohio; and Sheriff Albert Jacobson, Marquette, Mich. Robert E. Moore, Detroit, Mich., was elected treasurer, and Sheriff G. M. Edwards, Farmerville, La., was reelected sergeant-at-arms.

A board of 21 governors was also chosen. Individual State directors will be appointed at a later date by President Clemmons.

Gen. William Maglin, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the United States, conducted the induction ceremonies at the association banquet.

Sheriff Thomas Kelly of Dade county, Fla., was successful in obtaining the 1955 Conference for Miami Beach.

CATTLE RUSTLING

(Continued from page 21)

midnight. The cattle would be registered under an assumed name and the following day an accomplice would pick up the checks for the cattle and, with fictitious papers, he cashed the checks.

Five of the members of this ring entered pleas of guilty and were sentenced to terms of from 2 to 5 years in the Arkansas State Penitentiary. One member stood trial and was convicted and sentenced to a term of 7 years.

Since breaking this ring there have been no instances of cattle rustling in Columbia County. The cattlemen's association has become inactive, but its members have maintained their interest and are prompt to report any information which they feel indicates rustling.

The intention of this article is to aid some other sheriff in his problem. If it assists in any way, I will feel the article has been successful.

HOLD THAT DUPLICATE ARREST FINGERPRINT CARD!

The November 1952, issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* carried an article reflecting that approximately 18 percent of all arrest fingerprint cards submitted represent duplicate cards submitted by separate agencies for the same offense. This situation arises when the subject is arrested and fingerprinted for an offense by a police department or sheriff's office and subsequently turned over to some other law enforcement agency or jail and refingerprinted.

It was suggested that in cases where a law enforcement agency arrests a subject and at the time of fingerprinting knows he will be turned over to another agency, it would suffice for the original agency to indicate on the reverse side of the fingerprint card a request that a copy of the record be sent to the second agency. By following this procedure the second agency automatically receives a copy of the FBI record or "No Record" reply without submitting another fingerprint card.

Response to the November 1952, article has been excellent. As a result, the FBI has saved considerable time through elimination of the duplicate fingerprint card.

Your continued use of this procedure will materially assist the FBI and accrue to the benefit of all law enforcement agencies in the prompt and efficient handling of arrest fingerprint cards.

WANTED BY THE FBI



Henry Ford Nelson

Selective Service Act of 1948

On July 6, 1950, Henry Ford Nelson was arrested by the Fort Smith, Ark., Police Department on a charge of petit larceny and sentenced to serve a term of 90 days and pay a fine of \$50. During the period of his confinement in the city jail it was determined that Nelson had never registered for Selective Service.

During an interview on August 5, 1950, Nelson stated he had not registered for Selective Service and that he had decided, after giving the matter long and careful thought, that he did not intend to register. He claimed he was a conscientious objector to military service, although he was not affiliated with any particular religious group opposing military service. Nelson further stated that he was certain he could not convince a Selective Service Board of his sincerity as a conscientious objector and therefore thought it useless to register and then go through the procedure of claiming to be a conscientious objector.

On August 11, 1950, Nelson escaped from the Fort Smith City Jail by lowering himself on a fire hose from the fourth floor.

Federal Process

On August 16, 1950, a Federal grand jury at Fort Smith, Ark., returned an indictment against Henry Ford Nelson charging that on or about August 5, 1950, at Fort Smith, he knowingly and willfully failed and refused to register for Selective Service as provided under the Selective Service Act of 1948 in violation of section 462, title 50, appendix.

Nelson has no record of arrests other than the July 6, 1950, arrest for petit larceny.

Nelson is described as follows:

Age.....	22, born Apr. 7, 1932, Clayton, N. Mex.												
Height.....	6 feet.												
Weight.....	140 pounds.												
Build.....	Slender.												
Hair.....	Dark brown, straight.												
Eyes.....	Hazel.												
Complexion.....	Fair to medium.												
Race.....	White.												
Nationality.....	American.												
Education.....	High school and 1 or 2 years college.												
Occupations.....	Hospital laboratory aide, writer, student.												
Peculiarities ----	"Owlsh" appearance; very "bookish"; precise and stilted speech; dresses like a tramp.												
FBI No.....	500, 503A.												
Fingerprint classification.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>U</td> <td>III</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>I</td> <td>17</td> <td>U</td> <td>III</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	0	5	U	III	17		I	17	U	III	
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Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Henry Ford Nelson 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.

Handwriting Examination Disproves Murder Alibi

On May 19, 1953, a man accosted a woman on a Buffalo, N. Y., street and shot her in the back of the head with a shotgun. She died that day and her husband was arrested on a charge of first-degree murder.

The husband denied the murder and, to substantiate his innocence, he produced a note and contended that the anonymous sender of the note was responsible for his wife's murder. He claimed that the note had been pinned to the screen door of his home 2 days before the murder. The note read in part: "Please stay out of my way for I am getting your wife for breaking up my home."

The note, together with the known handwriting of the victim's husband, was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination on June 1, 1953. The document examiner of the FBI Laboratory identified the questioned handwriting on the note with the known handwriting of the suspect.

At the subsequent trial, the suspect entered a plea of guilty to a charge of second-degree murder and was sentenced to serve from 20 years to life in the State Penitentiary at Attica, N. Y.

The Case of the Severed Ears

A cattle rancher in Grant County, Wash., corralling his cattle, discovered that 12 calves were missing. A search of his and adjoining ranching areas failed to disclose their whereabouts.

Together with the Grant County sheriff and a deputy, the rancher located an abandoned road where a number of cattle had been slaughtered. Twelve calves' heads were found, but the ears in each instance had been cut from the heads. Hair remaining on the heads and other portions of the hides left behind indicated the grade, color, and general appearance of the missing cattle. But the ears were gone and the rancher's cattle had been branded on the ears.

Subsequent investigation turned up several important clues. An examination of the calves' heads revealed that they had been shot. A search of the area by officers produced one brand-marked cow's ear which had evidently been carelessly overlooked by the thieves. It bore the rancher's brand. Also found embedded in the several calves' legs were tiny grains of black dust. Not far from the area there was also found a slip of paper—a charge slip from a local department store bearing the signature of the customer.

Although the suspect denied any knowledge of the cattle theft, his premises were searched. A quantity of freshly cut beef was found in his food locker. A blood-soaked meat cleaver, a blood-soaked ball peen hammer, a freshly washed pair of galoshes containing red deposits in the shoe buckles which appeared to be blood, fresh patches of blood around a truck, the truck itself with the truckbed stained with fresh blood and containing hair and bits of hide similar in color to that of the rancher's calves, were found in his barn. The truck also contained a quantity of black coal dust particles. A search of the suspect's home revealed a .22 caliber rifle.

The suspect continued his denial of any participation in the cattle theft, maintaining he had slaughtered some of his own cattle recently.

The rifle found in the suspect's home, together with five bullets from one of the calf heads, one of the legs bearing coal dust, and scrapings of blood and coal dust from the suspect's truck were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Three of the five bullets removed from the head of the calf were identified as having been fired in

the suspect's rifle. The blood on the suspect's truck was found to be beef blood, and hair from his truck was similar in color and texture to that removed from the calves' legs found at the scene of the slaughter. The laboratory examiners also found bituminous coal particles in the calf leg which were similar to bituminous coal particles scraped from the suspect's truck. By his own admission, the suspect had been carrying coal in his truck.

At the subsequent trial of the suspect, an FBI Laboratory expert testified as to his findings and the suspect was found guilty of grand larceny.

Modus Operandi—Auto Theft

Six auto thieves recently convicted of interstate transportation of stolen automobiles based their modus operandi on the use of apparently legitimate State registrations obtained for stolen automobiles by supplying fictitious information.

In long-range operations, three of these subjects traveled to New York and Connecticut to steal cars which they then drove South where, by furnishing false information, they obtained South Carolina registration cards for the cars. With the assistance of the other three members of the ring, the cars were then sold to used car dealers and private individuals. Auction sales were also used.

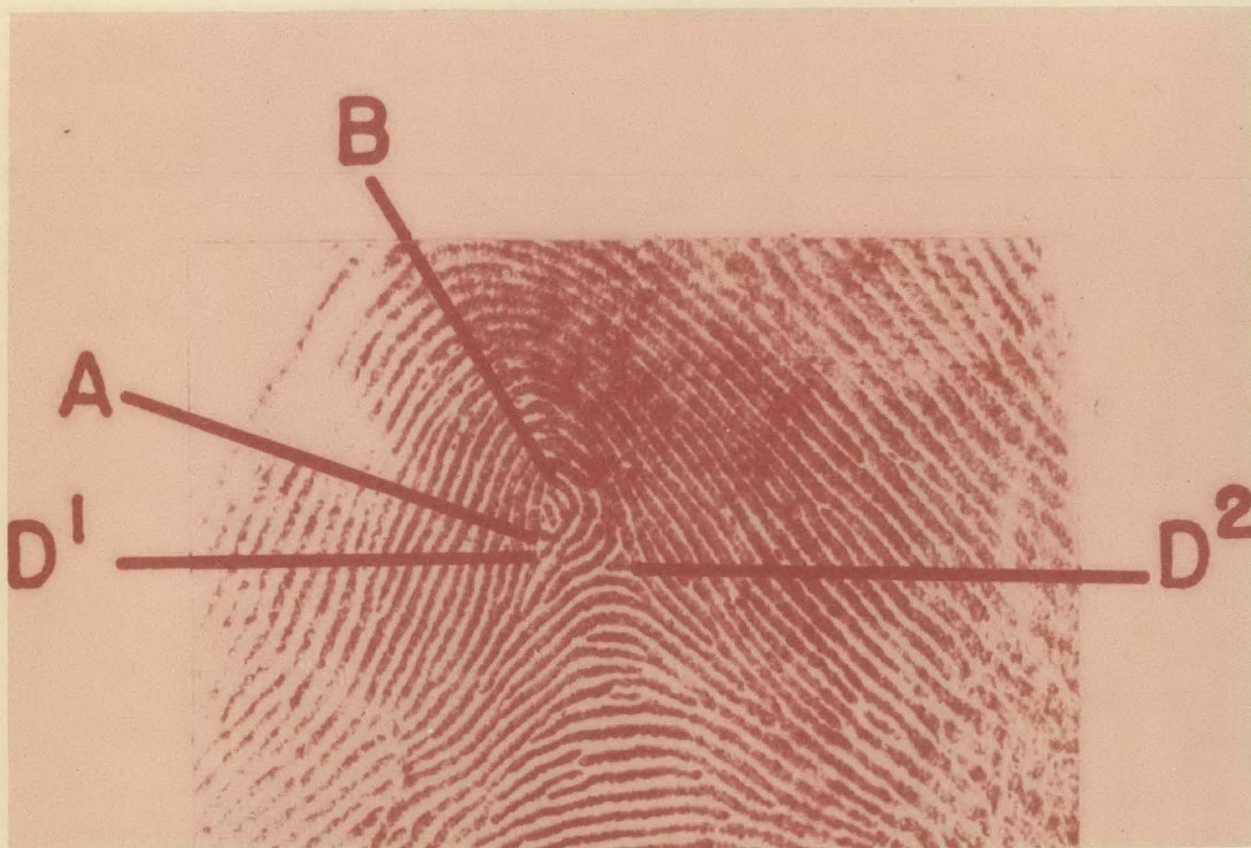
The activities of this car theft ring came to an end when one of the thieves attempted to obtain a North Carolina title for a car upon presentation of a South Carolina bill of sale, a North Carolina report of inspection and a South Carolina registration card and application for North Carolina title. The representative of the State motor vehicle bureau found a stop in his files against this car which indicated it had been stolen in New York. Apprehension of the individual attempting to obtain a title on the car resulted in the arrest and conviction of the other five members of the gang.

Five members of this theft ring had previous records reflecting such offenses as housebreaking, reckless and drunk driving, assault and battery with deadly weapons and nonsupport.

RANGE OF FIREARMS

The .45 caliber Thompson submachinegun has a maximum range of approximately 3,600 yards and an estimated effective range of 300 yards.

Questionable Pattern



This pattern is classified as a central pocket loop whorl with an inner tracing. It is referenced to a loop. Ridge A forms a recurve in front of the left delta, D¹. The right delta is indicated by D². For an appendage to spoil recurving ridge A it would have to be connected to the recurve where the line of flow, an imaginary line between D¹ and B, crosses the recurve.