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



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

February 1, 1954

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

A cardinal fact which should not be overlooked in the twisting line taken by the Communist Party is that the destruction of democratic law enforcement is one of its primary objectives. This aim is a key point in the plan for eventual revolution and dictatorship and it has been followed without noticeable deviation from the very beginning of the conspiracy up to the present time. Although the vilest abuse has been directed principally at the FBI, the courts, prosecutors and other law enforcement agencies receive the same treatment whenever their enforcement of the law places a restraint on illegal Communist maneuvers.

The tactic is not to destroy all law enforcement, but only that which functions under a system in which the superior authority is one of laws, not men, and the law enforcement officer is the servant of the public rather than its master. The Communists have raised no audible objection to a system in which the whims of each new tyrant and his hierarchy become the "law" of the land and the citizen who survives the torture chambers, "brain-washers" and firing squads is consigned to a slower death in slave-labor camps. In the sardonic and misshapen lexicon of the Communist conspiracy, this system is called "the people's police."

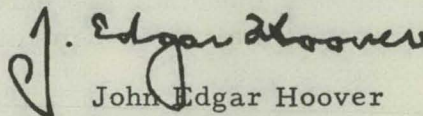
Communist hatred of democratic law enforcement is rooted in the fact that our system is a strong bastion against violent revolution by a minority of political gangsters. Because it is such a barrier, it must be destroyed, just as religion is marked for destruction because the moral and ethical codes which it teaches are not conducive to setting man against man and producing those chaotic conditions on which the Communist can capitalize in his leap for power.

The Communist campaign for destruction of democratic law enforcement begins in the early stages of the revolutionary process. The new recruit is told, in the words of Marx and Engels, that from the "proletarian" viewpoint law, morality and religion are only "so many bourgeois prejudices." These "prejudices" may be tolerated while they serve a temporary Communist purpose but they must not be permitted to bar the road to eventual revolution and dictatorship.

The open part of the campaign is an attempt to erode police prestige and respect in the public eye by hurling wave after wave of charges against law enforcement officers. Every opportunity is seized to scream that the courts are unfair, the prosecutors are persecuting innocent citizens, and the FBI and other agencies are guilty of brutality, violation of civil rights and all forms of diabolical evil. The bigger the lie and the more often it is repeated, the more it will be believed by some, particularly if it is dinned into their ears by a concealed Communist not publicly known for what he is.

The Communist campaign to destroy law enforcement by lies and vilification is dangerous. It is an integral part of a conspiracy which in less than half a century has come to dominate a large part of the world and has virtually stamped out law, morality and religion - those "bourgeois prejudices" - in the areas under its control. That same campaign can be successful here if it is not clearly recognized as another fraudulent conspiratorial device, and labeled as such wherever it is used.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



The fifty-second class of law enforcement officers to attend the FBI National Academy was graduated during exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., on November 20, 1953. The 79 members of the class came from every section of the continental United States, as well as Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. They represented police departments, sheriff's offices, State police and highway patrol organizations, military police of the United States Army and the investigative branch of prosecutor's, district attorney's and constable's offices.

Following the principal addresses and a program of music by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, diplomas were presented to the graduates by Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

With this graduation, the alumni of the FBI National Academy total 2,745. 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 Earl B. Whitmore, Redwood City, Calif., president of the class, spoke briefly on the responsibilities of modern law enforcement. He pointed out that the integrity of the profession can be maintained only by promoting the concept of "equal and exact justice to all men" as stated by President Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address.

Major addresses were delivered by the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Honorable William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General of the United States. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., gave the invocation and benediction.

Chief Justice Warren discussed the progress made by the law enforcement profession in recent years. His full address follows:

Director Hoover, members of the FBI, members of the graduating class of the Academy, ladies and gentlemen:

Fifty-Second Class Graduates From FBI National Academy

This is a pleasure long delayed so far as I personally am concerned because Director Hoover on other occasions has invited me to address the graduating classes of this Academy. It so happened that the travel time involved and the urgency of my own job made it impossible for me to commit myself in advance to such a trip and such a pleasure, but when I was invited this time to speak to you, being in Washington, I seized upon the opportunity to come here because I wanted to say to you who are in this class and to many of you in the FBI whom I have not had an opportunity to talk with personally a few of the things which I think about law enforcement in general and about this Academy and the FBI in particular.

I wanted to express my appreciation first to this great American institution, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is my considered opinion, ladies and gentlemen, based upon over a quarter of a century of activity in the field of law enforcement, that when the history of this last 30 years of our national life is adequately recorded it will be agreed that this great institution, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has made the most remarkable record of any law enforcement agency in all of history. I do not refer only to the history of our country. I refer to world history because we can read our history and find other police agencies which have been efficient in many, many respects. They have done many worthwhile things for the cause of justice and order in society but, all things considered, I believe that the accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be recognized as the greatest of them all.

I say this not because of any particular case or cases which they have solved. I say it not because of what they have done in the field of kidnaping and in bank robberies and in all of the other things which come under their jurisdiction. I say it not because they brought us through unscathed in the late World War so far as our internal security is concerned but I say it because of the leadership this great organization has given to the cause of law enforcement in this country during very perilous and very turbulent times. I say it because of the integrity, the basic integrity, which has been in evidence from stem to stern in this organization not some of the time, not most of the time, but all of the time during the period I have been describing. I say it because of the great self-restraint which this organization has exercised through all of these years. You know there have been times in recent years when we would be beset by law enforcement problems that if it had not been for the self-restraint of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its great Director we might have come very close to having a national police system in this country. But because of the character of the Director and the men who serve with him in this great cause, they never have been able to get very far with any emotion which would bring about such a result.

This agency has been devoted to local law enforcement, without which the American system would no longer be the American system. This Academy, started 20 years or so ago, has trained almost 3,000 local officers without placing upon them any restrictions or any requirements after they leave here. It has been one of the greatest things which could possibly have been done for law enforcement in this country. To you who have come into this field recently or who have made your observations concerning law enforcement recently, the difference between conditions today and a quarter of a century ago might not be very apparent. But to those of us who were in this business as long as 30 years ago and who knew people who were in the system years before that, it is almost a remarkable transformation.

I remember when I was working with Mr. Hoover to start not only this Academy but also the schools which the FBI has had all over this country, we had a very difficult time in impressing upon the old time officers in the police departments the necessity for education in the field of law enforcement. We had a dear old chief of police in Oakland by the name of Frank Lynch. He was a great soul. He came into the department about the turn of the century and it was very difficult for him to bring himself to attend any school of any kind and even to have his men take any time off to attend such a school but he was a good man and he wanted to cooperate. I remember one day he was in my office and I was outlining to him what we would like to have done in this regard. He said, "Well, Mr. Warren, now that sounds very fine and I will be glad to cooperate with you, but you know, we old time policemen didn't have any police education of that kind. Now I will tell you just what police education I got when I started in the Oakland Police Department. I went to my city councilman and told him I would like to be a policeman so he took it up with the council and they said I could be a policeman. They ordered me to report to the desk sergeant one day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the shift took place. I went down to the police station. I reported to the police sergeant and he handed me a police stick and gave me a six shooter and told me to look out for the way I used it. He outlined my beat for me which was 3 miles in one direction, 1 mile next direction, 3 miles back and another mile back to the point of starting and he said, "Now, Mr. Lynch, all you have to do is keep order on your beat." I walked around the beat all night and then the next day I went to one of the old time sergeants in the department and said to him, "Sergeant McGaffney, I am just a recruit in the police department. You are an old veteran. I wonder if you can give me some advice as to how to improve myself and how to be a good effective police officer." The sergeant thought for a moment and he said, "My boy, take care of your feet." Chief Lynch added, "Mr. Warren, that is all the police education that we had in my day."

That is almost literally the truth. That is the way every police officer started at the turn of this century and it wasn't much different when I came into the law enforcement business in 1920. We have indeed gone a long way since then. We now have the graduates of this school, I believe the Director said a few moments ago almost 3,000 of them, in every nook and corner of our States.

As I look at this class and realize that four of these members are from my own State and two of them come from small police departments, I am thrilled to think that this educational process is reaching not only into the great police departments all over the country but also into every nook and corner of it. When I think of the Communistic activities which are going on around the world and I think of the cells, little cells they start here and how they build upon those cells, I can't help but think what can happen if each one of these graduates of this school will build for himself a cell in which he can indoctrinate other police officers, in which he can educate them in the fundamentals of police work and give them the ambition to make this business the profession that it is. How much more effective that would be than Communistic infiltration itself if everyone of these graduates of the FBI National Academy could influence 25 young policemen during his career in being outstanding men of character and dedication to law and order. What a national contribution it would be to our national life! And there is no reason on earth why each one of the graduates of this school could not do at least that. I believe that you will. I believe that our former graduates of this Academy in California are trying to do that very thing at the present time.

I want to say to you gentlemen that I believe you are the aristocracy of law enforcement. That is a bad word when used with some connotations but I believe that if we can select a group which represents character in its strongest form, idealism in its grandest way, earnestness of purpose and intelligence and knowledge of a business which is so fundamental and is of such great importance to all the people of this country, every man, woman and child in it, we can well afford to use the term aristocracy in connection with it. I use aristocracy in the sense that it would be leadership throughout this land of ours and in the sense that you are establishing a profession of law enforcement. I pride myself on believing that I have two professions and I am just as proud of one as I am of the other. I am proud, of course, to be a member of the legal profession. It has been my life always but I am equally proud of the fact that I have been a law enforcement officer and that there I have worked with men who have dedicated their lives to law enforcement. I believe that is just as noble a profession as the law or medicine or any of the other great professions. It must become so and it must serve the cause of every man, woman and child in this country. You are not only of the aristocracy, you are pioneers in this business. I know it is difficult. I know what your problems are. I know that many times law enforcement officers would do a great many things for the security of their communities, for the welfare of their people if they weren't bound down and held down by the iron hand of politics.

We had another old chief of police out in our city who was also a very fine man. He was having a lot of law enforcement troubles in the city and in my office one day I talked to him about these problems. He said to me, "You know, Mr. Warren, wouldn't it be a wonderful thing to be a chief of police if the people you worked for just gave you the devil every day because you didn't do a better job of law enforcement, but that isn't what we get. What they talk to me about every day is why do you pick on my friends. Why do you go out and pick on

my friends who are in the unlawful business. Why don't you pick on somebody else."

That is the withering hand, ladies and gentlemen, so far as law enforcement is concerned. The hand of politics comes down upon the shoulders of honest law enforcement officers. That is the greatest need of our country today so far as law enforcement is concerned—to take that withering hand off law enforcement and give every honest law enforcement officer decent tenure and an opportunity to serve his people according to his highest ideals. I know enough about law enforcement officers to know that if that is done we could raise the standards of law enforcement immeasurably in this country. I believe that if we can continue to have the inspiration which comes from the activities of the FBI we can stimulate in our communities a like feeling. You who are in this Academy can go a long way toward establishing law enforcement as a profession in our time.

Now let me say this to you in closing just as a word of encouragement. The law today is a respected profession and is known as one of the great professions in society. But 150 years ago at the turn of the nineteenth century it was at the lowest state in this country. There was practically no legal education. People half trained tried law suits and advised their clients. There was no

esprit de corps among the lawyers of the country. Courts were manned largely by laymen. The practice of law was a part-time thing. Now from that humble beginning in 1800 the legal profession has gone a long, long way. You have made more progress in the last 25 years than the legal profession made in any 25 year period since 1800. You are well on your way to a great profession—a profession as noble as any in existence. You are vital parts of it. I congratulate you upon your graduation from this school. I even envy you the opportunity which you have in your communities and in your States for serving the cause of law and order. There is no greater cause in America today. Thank you.

A Vital Function

Deputy Attorney General Rogers discussed the vital function of law enforcement and some of its more pressing problems. Following is the full text of his address:

I am very pleased to share this platform with the Chief Justice of the United States. As you know, to be named to that high office is the greatest honor which can come



LEFT TO RIGHT: The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States; Sheriff Earl B. Whitmore, San Mateo County, Calif., president of the 52d Session; the Honorable William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General of the United States; John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.; and Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger at the conclusion of the graduation exercises.

to a lawyer. In the case of our present Chief Justice, however, he has an additional reason to be very proud. His nomination received unanimous acclaim throughout the country by newspapers, radio commentators, and the public at large. It was a great tribute, indeed, to a man who has had to deal with many controversial issues for his appointment to meet with such universal approval.

I am glad, also, to take part in this ceremony with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover is one of the great public figures of our time. You, of the graduating class, know him and the splendid organization which he has built and has maintained over the years. When he took over the reins of the FBI more than 29 years ago, Federal law enforcement was a dismal failure. Today the FBI is respected in every corner of our country and, with the exception of the iron curtain countries, throughout the world. All of his life Mr. Hoover will have reason to be immensely proud of that fact.

You, the graduates of the fifty-second session of the FBI National Academy, have shared an experience with about 2,700 other law enforcement officers across our nation who have completed this course. You have had the opportunity to learn from the expert know-how made available to you by Mr. Hoover and his staff. You will take home with you a new confidence that you are professionally better qualified as a result of the time you have spent here.

Those of us in the Department of Justice want you to take with you, too, the knowledge of our willingness to cooperate with you in every way in the war on our criminal enemy. I have had some experience on the county level in law enforcement, and I know that the fight against crime is primarily a local fight. But there are occasions when Federal help may be needed. When those occasions arise, we stand ready to do all we can to help you do your job.

We hope you will take with you a new appreciation of the mission of the law enforcement officer, and of the great reward which flows from devotion to duty in conscientious public service. The monetary rewards for law enforcement work in most instances are shamefully inadequate. But there is great satisfaction in protecting the lives and homes of our citizens, and in doing it well.

Why is your work of law enforcement so especially important today? First, the country is faced with an efficient, well-organized criminal army whose leaders pose, and are frequently accepted, as reputable citizens. Organized criminals have made inroads not only into politics by supporting and financing crooked politicians, but they also have invested great sums of money in legitimate business enterprises. These two facts have been treated with apathy by far too many Americans. Political organizations which accept financial support from crooks have no place in America. Politicians who associate with crooks either because they need their help politically or under some corporate guise for financial gain should be thrown out of office for keeps. Furthermore I believe that corporations run or financially controlled by the criminal element should be boycotted by honest citizens.

The second reason your work in the field of law enforcement is so important today is because the free world is engaged in a great struggle with Communism for the minds of men. It is not enough that democracy is the

greatest system of government ever devised by man. We must prove it to the rest of the world. Every failure--every breakdown of our system of law and order--is exploited throughout the world by the Communists. Therefore, we have a great responsibility to battle crime with speed and with justice. It has been proved time and again that speedy and just punishment is the greatest deterrent to serious crime.

There is unfortunately another problem which you law enforcement officers must consider. That problem can best be illustrated by a television program which I saw the other night. Maj. Gen. William Dean, the American who was captured in Korea and held for so long by the Communists, was being questioned by representatives of the press. He was asked what differences he noticed between the United States now and the way it was 6 years ago when he left.

He said, on the credit side, that he thought Americans had a better appreciation of the danger of communism. On the debit side, however, he said he was alarmed by the trend in this country to dramatize the exploits of criminals. He commented particularly on radio and television programs which give all the lurid details of criminal escapades, very often in terms of approval. He referred to the trash involving crime and sadism which had flooded the markets in the form of comic books.

These are important problems which sooner or later must be dealt with intelligently by the American community. I am not suggesting censorship, but I do think that there must be an awakening of enlightened public opinion to halt this trend toward glorifying crime and sadism.

A few weeks ago I saw a movie which was entirely devoted to making a hero out of a man who was a common pickpocket and had spent his whole life as such. The point which impressed me about the movie was that at each opportunity this no-good thief was treated with great sympathy. Aside from picking pockets his avocation seemed to be baiting police officers or slapping women. All of his motives were dictated by hatred of the police and when the movie finally ended, through no fault of his own, he had the last laugh on the police. The final scene showed him in the police station telling the police officers how stupid they were. Personally, I do not see much justification of this type of movie which glorifies a dishonest bum.

The effect of some of the comic books now on the market is illustrated by this example. Recently there was a comic book published which gave all the details of an extortion plot. Shortly thereafter, police were called in on an extortion case and found the details of the case to be a blueprint of the comic book in all details, even to copying the extortion note verbatim. What possible justification is there for making such material available to young people? I could well imagine how a man with a deep personal strength and conviction that General Dean has must feel about these developments.

Fortunately, if public opinion can be sufficiently aroused to oppose things of this kind, there is a real chance of successfully lessening this unfortunate trend. No movie or television producer and no publisher of cheap

(Continued on page 13)



FEATURE ARTICLE

The livestock industry in the State of South Dakota is "big business" when compared with other industries. There are approximately 2,500,000 cattle in the State and we rank about tenth in the Nation in livestock production. It is only natural that an industry of these proportions will have heavy losses, and the cattle industry is no exception. Contrary to common belief, the cattle thief or rustler did not leave us with the horse and buggy, but has kept abreast of the times and has adapted himself to work with the modern methods of transportation and speed.

The State of South Dakota is considered "farming country" east of the Missouri River which roughly cuts the State in half. The western half is considered "grazing country" and although the eastern half does have more than 50 percent of the total number of cattle in the State, the loss by theft is not as great due to the fact that the herds are much smaller and many of them are dairy breeds and are checked every day. West of the Missouri River the terrain is rougher, herds are larger, and there is more open range which makes a daily check on these cattle impossible from a practical standpoint. Many ranchers never get an accurate count on their cattle except when they gather them to spray, brand or ship, and as a result often are not aware of any shortage until a considerable amount of time has elapsed unless someone notices a cow bawling for her calf, an odd colored or well known individual animal missing, or tire tracks, a cut fence, or some other unusual development. At that time it is necessary for the rancher to gather his cattle in order to determine the number which are missing.

Brands, Dewlaps and Wattles

The State Brand Board provides a method of brand registration which eliminates the possibility of duplication of registration of any one brand in the State. Individual marks such as dewlaps (a slit in the brisket which hangs down from the neck and is very noticeable), wattle (a piece of hide cut in a half circle from the top which drops down

Cattle Theft Investigations in South Dakota

by ROL KEBACH, *Special Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, South Dakota Attorney General's Office, Pierre, S. Dak.*

and hangs from the side of the jaw of the animal) and earmarks are not registered but are used by the owner for identification in the winter when the hair is long and the brands are hard to read.

Reading a good brand is not difficult if it has been put on properly with a hot iron, but many of the "acid brands" are hard to read due to the fact that the liquid is smeared before it dries. In the winter when the hair is long the ridge is not so noticeable to the touch as when a hot iron is used. The word "read" is applied literally to a brand because they are always read from left to right and from top to bottom.

We have split our livestock theft cases into four classes, but these do not indicate the order of importance or quantity.

- (1) Butchering cases;
- (2) Stolen cows, steers, etc.;
- (3) Stolen calves;
- (4) Stolen bulls.

Butchering Cases

Normally this type of case involves the theft of a single animal and must be worked fast due to the



South Dakota's Attorney General Ralph A. Dunham, right, congratulates the author.

fact that dressed beef is a perishable item. Aside from use by the thief the outlets for this beef are limited to sale to an individual, locker plant, cafe, or butcher shop and in each case the meat will probably be cut into roasts and steaks or ground up into hamburger.

The hide from this animal must be located to enable the officer to prove ownership of the animal. The hide is often disposed of by leaving it along a public highway, dumping it in a river or stream, burying it, or cutting it up in small strips and burning it. When a hide is located, it may be difficult to read the brand. In the case of a hot iron brand, this can be done from the flesh side rather than the hair side.

The ridge left by the brand is often easier to see from the flesh side than from the hair side. The hair may be clipped so the brand can be photographed. Positive comparison can be made between the hide and beef in many cases by photographs of cuts which leave meat on the hide and show a piece of meat the same size and shape missing from the comparable piece.

Leg joints and the head and neck can be compared in the same manner.

The following case contains many of the usual factors and problems in a butchering case.

During the late fall of 1950 we learned that a known cattle thief who did not have cattle of his own was selling dressed beef at a country store and meat market. The proprietor of the store was uncooperative. The suspect lived in a very sparsely settled area where cattle were being pastured on all sides of his place and about 20 miles from the store where he sold the meat. Investigation revealed that this man would make the delivery at closing time on Saturday night, immediately after the butchering. It was also estab-

lished that the suspect was borrowing a saddle horse from a neighbor so he could drive the animal into his corral for butchering. At 8 p. m. on a winter night we received word that the suspect was seen riding this borrowed horse that evening. We immediately went to the place and found that he was not home, but the corral had been raked and cleaned up and there was still evidence of blood on the ground as well as a spade used to clean the area. A basket of bloodstained straw was found by the house. A search warrant was obtained and the hide, head, and one quarter of beef were found in the house. The earmark on the head and the brand on the hide identified the animal as that of a rancher living near there. We then obtained a search warrant for the store, which was in another county, and located the other three quarters of beef there. The storekeeper had just started to cut the meat up when we arrived and admitted that he bought it from the suspect at a price of 15 cents a pound below normal cost. The suspect was arrested and admitted that he had stolen, butchered, and sold 7 head of 4-year-old steers in this manner in the 10 months preceding his arrest. He also admitted that he intended to return to his home and burn the bloody straw and the hide of the animal. This man is now serving his third sentence for theft of livestock. The storekeeper was arrested and charged with receiving stolen property.

Figure 1 is one of several photographs taken to establish the fact that the hide found at the suspect's house came off the beef found at the store. The brand can be seen near the tag on the hide.

Stolen Steers, Cows, and Heifers

There are many variations in the method of operation in this type of case, but in most cases the thief wants the money and will try to convert the livestock into cash as soon as possible. The usual practice is to take a uniform class of cattle so they can be disposed of at one time. They are often transported a considerable distance before sale. During the past few years there have been several cases where the cattle were moved some distance and then held there until after the cows had their calves. The slick (unbranded) calves were then sold. In some cases the cows were then allowed to drift back toward their home range without calves.

It is not uncommon for the thief to move the cattle to an area where the range is open and the

THE FEDERAL CRIME

The Federal crime of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle is committed when stolen cattle are transported in interstate or foreign commerce and (1) the person transporting the cattle knew them to have been stolen, or (2) the person receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling or disposing of the cattle knew them to have been stolen. The law covers carcasses and hides, as well as live cattle. The maximum penalty is \$5,000 or 5 years, or both. Information indicating a violation of this law should be referred to the nearest office of the FBI.

cattle are owned by a number of ranchers who have grazing permits or leases; a few extra cattle do not attract a great deal of attention. In these cases the problem after locating the cattle is to connect the thief with the cattle, which he refuses to claim because they are not found on his land. Cattle taken in this manner are usually held until the investigation "cools down" and then they are moved and disposed of.

Slaughter markets are a common outlet for all classes of grown cattle, due to the fact that the cattle are slaughtered in a very short time and it becomes impossible to prove to whom the cattle actually belonged. Many times the cattle have been slaughtered at a packinghouse and the hides shipped away before anyone except the thief is aware of the crime.

The following case is typical of a stolen cow case in which the cattle are not sold at a public market or packinghouse.

During the first part of April 1952, a rancher was informed that a cow bearing his brand was found dead about 7 miles from his range and that it appeared someone had tried to drag the carcass into a washout with a saddle horse. Investigation showed that the cow had been chased, along with four others, and had run into a fence and broken her neck. The cow would have calved in a very short time and the marks on the neck as well as tracks on the ground indicated that after the cow broke her neck a man on horseback put a rope around her neck and tried to drag her into a washout nearby but apparently could not drag her that far. The tracks of the other cattle were visible for a short distance and then led to harder ground where they could not be followed. At the scene of the dead cow the saddle horse tracks were plain enough that we could get casts of the imprints of a sharp shod horse. Very few horses were shod in that area and we found a horse which matched the tracks. Several associates of the suspect were checked and the cattle were finally located on a ranch about 60 miles away which was owned by a friend of the suspect. The cows had calves when they were located and the man who had them in his possession admitted that he had received the cows from our suspect a short time after they were stolen and that he had previously received another cow from this same suspect.

The suspect went to California but was returned to South Dakota where he entered a plea of guilty to two counts of grand larceny and was sent to the State penitentiary. The method of operation

in this case was to move the cows to the ranch on the State line where the cows would have their calves and then when the calves were weaned he could either keep the cows or sell them in the adjoining State.

Stolen Calves

This type of case has been very common since World War II, mainly because of the value of the calves and the fact that they are taken before they are branded. The calves can be picked up very easily and are often hauled in the trunk of a car, or a pickup truck. In some cases the calves are taken to replace a calf which had died and in a very few days can be put on the cow which has lost her calf. Individuals who are milking cows will buy calves of this type and raise them on a bucket; occasionally they are sold at livestock sale rings. Unbranded calves are hard for the owner to identify in this area where practically all of the range cattle are Herefords and the length of time that a cow will claim her calf after it has been taken depends on the individual cow and also the age of the calf at the time it was taken. Some dairy cows will claim any calf, but this is very seldom true of range breeds, although a range cow can be tied so a strange calf can nurse and she will eventually claim the calf. A range cow will stay near the spot where she last saw her calf and bawl for the calf for several days. The owner therefore often discovers the loss by noticing a cow bawling for her calf at some point away from the bunch of cattle with which she has been running.

A man does not need to be a good hand with cattle to steal a calf. The following case is an example of a stolen calf with a worked-over brand.



Figure 1.—Brand is visible on right side of tag.



Figure 2.—Calf with altered brand, back home.

Cases of altered brands are not as common, however, as they were at one time.

During August of 1951 a Hereford calf was sold in Haakon County by a man who lived 60 miles to the north. This calf carried a brand in the shape of a steer head on the left ribs, but the brand appeared to have been worked over. It was impossible to tell what the original brand was without knowing what it could have been before it was altered. Brands are recorded in alphabetical order, and the names of the owners are in the same order in the index, but there is nothing to indicate which brands are being used in a given locality.

Numerous ranchers were contacted in the area surrounding the suspect's ranch to obtain a list of the brands being used in that area, and in this manner our attention was drawn to a brand 7Y on the left ribs which was the proper location of the brand in question. The owner of this brand reported that he had missed one of his oldest calves and that he knew which cow the calf was taken from and the approximate date. The cow was taken to the calf and she immediately claimed this calf, although it was taken about 3 weeks before. The calf was 6 months old at the time. This instance does not indicate, however, that all cows would claim a calf of that age after it had been away that long; a week's time is often the maximum.

The brand on the calf originally was 7Y and after it was altered it appeared to represent a steer's head, which was the registered brand of the suspect. Photographs were taken of the calf

showing the brand, and also of the calf nursing the cow after it was returned. When the suspect saw these pictures he admitted that he had altered the brand after stealing the calf. He entered a plea of guilty to grand larceny and altering a brand and was sent to the State penitentiary.

Figure 2 shows the calf with the brand altered.

In most cases the calves are stolen before they are branded, and when they are located the problem of identification can be difficult.

Stolen Bulls

This is a new phase in livestock theft cases and one which can be very costly to the owner. A herd bull is selected by the owner with considerable care because this is one method used to improve the quality of the herd. The cattleman attends many bull sales to obtain the type of bull which will produce the desired type of calves.

The range bull is often a very expensive animal which has been handled and halter broken by the breeder prior to showing him at the sale. Because of this type of handling he is comparatively easy to manage and load in a truck if not scared or hurried. In the range country it is common to see a rancher haul a bull in a pickup at almost any time of the year because many of them are bought and sold and this operation attracts little attention. It is also not uncommon for a bull to stray. The rancher has this thought in mind when the bull disappears and in many instances fails to spend a great deal of time looking for him at that time. This lapse of time often gives the thief an opportunity to dispose of the bull at some slaughterhouse or distant sales ring.

The Hereford bull is often very easy to handle in familiar surroundings and in many cases is halter broken and can be led into a truck. When he arrives at the packinghouse, he is away from his home ground and may "get on the fight" so he is generally slaughtered as soon as practical. Range bulls sold in the public sales rings after they are 5 or 6 years old usually are sold as bologna bulls and go directly to the packinghouse. Identity of the animal is soon lost.

During the early part of 1952 and the latter part of 1951 several bulls disappeared in Corson County. In each case the absence did not cause a great deal of concern to the owners and no report was made for several months. The cases were finally reported and investigation revealed that a suspect had sold several bulls which went as

bologna bulls and had been sold several months before the investigation was started. The hides had been sent to the tannery and could not be located. The sale of one bull was traced to a scalper (stock buyer) who usually bought bulls of this type for resale to packinghouses. In this case, however, he traded the bull to a rancher who had a few cattle for an older bull which was larger and would bring more money. This bull had been moved or changed owners four times and was located in North Dakota. The owner identified the bull as his and although he was not branded the registration papers indicated that the animal would have a number 2 tattooed in each ear. The bull was tattooed when he was a small calf and the numbers in the ears had grown with the bull and were not as dark blue as a tattoo normally appears.

Pictures were taken of the bull with a red filter used to photograph the tattoos in the ears due to the lack of color contrast.

The suspect was tried, convicted, and sent to the State penitentiary.

In addition to the loss of an expensive animal, this type of case can, if the bull is taken at the right time of the year, have a serious effect on the rancher's calf crop the next spring.

Figure 3 shows the tattoo in the bull's ear.

Early Reporting Helps

In South Dakota we have encouraged reporting the loss of livestock as soon as possible, because the main handicap has been the lapse of time between the actual theft and the report of loss. In many cases after the cattle are missed the rancher believes they have strayed and hesitates to report the loss for some time. Reports of cattle losses in a certain area can often give the officer a definite pattern and other information in regard to the method of operation, even though he is unable to solve the case at that time.

Approximately 80 percent of the cattle reported as missing have not been stolen. In many cases they have strayed due to poor fences, flies, storms, or failure to look after them. On several occasions we have found that after a thorough investigation there is no evidence other than the owner's word to indicate theft. In such cases a thorough investigation of the owner's activities may reveal that he has disposed of them himself, due to a mortgage or an attempt to lower his income tax.

Contrary to common belief, a large percentage of the cattle actually stolen are taken during the



Figure 3.—The tattoo in the bull's ear.

daylight hours when this activity attracts little attention compared to movements at night. The light pickup truck is the usual transportation for stolen livestock in this area and almost every farmer or rancher has one.

Each reported case of theft of livestock is made up in case form labeled "Strayed or Stolen" and is relayed to all radio units in the State. The case also goes into the Bulletin sent out weekly by this department to all law-enforcement agencies in this State and the surrounding States.

Almost without exception in livestock-theft cases, at least one man is local or well acquainted in the area where the theft is committed. We have made a special effort to stop the outlets for stolen livestock by prosecuting the man receiving the stolen livestock whenever it can be proven that he knew them to be stolen.

Stopping one outlet may stop a number of thieves. Too often the stock is sold for half the actual value because the thief considers every dollar received as profit.

The number of theft of livestock cases is decreasing to some extent, and we feel that it is due mainly to more thorough investigations and better cooperation with all law-enforcement agencies.

FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

The presentation of false or fictitious claims against the Government, and the misrepresentation or concealment of facts concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Government are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

TRAFFIC

Using "Wolfpack" Techniques in Traffic Control

by FRANK A. JESSUP, *Superintendent, Indiana
State Police*

During the past spring and summer, Indiana motorists and transient travelers heard a great deal about the "wolfpack" traffic patrols of the Indiana State police troopers. Newspapers and press associations carried reports of their activities. Editorial writers and cartoonists expounded on the dramatic technique. A national radio chain news roundup told the listeners of its more than 80 member stations about the patrols one morning just before the long Labor Day weekend.

All of this attention over an extended period served to arouse the interest of the thousands of people who use Hoosier highways. Many of them, fairly bursting with curiosity, telephoned our district headquarters to inquire about the "wolfpacks" and where they would be operating next. "I'm making a trip this week end," they'd explain, "and I don't want to get in trouble with a 'wolfpack'."

The application of this psychological gimmick bore fruit—enforcement and safety education-wise—far beyond our expectations.

Although distasteful to police officers, the men-

acing appellation now appears to be responsible for a stepped up interest in the traffic problem on the part of a growing number of citizens. This changing attitude is of vital importance. A major factor necessary to solving the multitudinous traffic ills is that of creating an awareness of the problem and desire to help in the minds of the men and women who walk and drive.

Saturation Patrols

Back in March, we started an intensified program of selective enforcement or "saturation" patrols on sections of some of the main thoroughfares where serious smashups were happening. We were motivated by national figures which showed that 60 percent of the vehicular traffic is concentrated on 7 percent of the total miles of roads, and that momentary mental lapses by otherwise safe drivers contribute to accidents.

There is nothing new about selective traffic enforcement, at least to the policing profession. City, county and State law enforcement departments had been using selective patrols with success, as had our department, the last decade or two. We simply were trying to do it better than ever before.

The patrols were dubbed "wolfpacks" by a newspaper reporter seeking to pep up his piece. Although we didn't especially care for what we believed to be a misnomer, it nonetheless made for an eye-catching story, eased the task of the headline writer, and caused the reader to take a second look. It stuck with us.

It gave us an opportunity to explain in speeches and news stories that our purpose was not to prey on motorists, but to help keep them from killing and injuring themselves. Indiana's State troopers became modern versions of the Good Samaritan, striving to prevent accidents from happening in the trouble spots and thus eliminating the causes of deaths and injuries.

The special weekend patrols in congested, high accident frequency areas are paying dividends in increased enforcement as well as in public inter-



Supt. Frank A. Jessup.

est. After 22 weeks of "wolfpacking," troopers on the patrols had accounted for 5,346 arrests, had issued 6,189 written warnings, and had performed 1,439 roadside courtesy services for motorists in distress. In this period, seven people died in the 6 fatal accidents reported while the patrols were being operated. Also recorded were 111 personal injury and 276 property damage accidents. Accidents dropped in these locations.

Because moving violations contribute most to accident number and severity, particular attention is given by the troopers to this type of infraction. For example, 784 moving violation arrests were made by the special patrols over Labor Day weekend, as compared with 45 nonmoving arrests. Warnings were issued in about the same proportion.

Hit the Trouble Spots

The patrols are operated during varying hours between 6 p. m. Friday and midnight Sunday. Each of the 13 district commanders establishes the areas and times of the individual patrols on a basis of local traffic and accident experience. An efficient accident records system and accident spot map are of aid in establishing the patrols.

An average of about 400 miles of the 10,500 miles of State and Federal highways and 60,000 miles of secondary roads in Indiana receive this kind of special enforcement attention each weekend. Elsewhere, routine patrols are maintained.

Extra manpower for the selective patrols is obtained by withdrawing troopers from relatively quiet roads and moving them into the rural traffic "hotspots" during the hours the patrols are working. A high degree of teamwork and greater enforcement efficiency are possible when more policemen work in the smaller areas. A borderline driver, for instance, may be observed and his driving conduct forwarded by three-way radio communication to patrolmen ahead as he progresses through the area.

The department airplane is employed to cruise above the congested stretches of road to observe traffic flow and volumes. It is possible for the air spotter to make corrective suggestions via radio to the State police patrol cars concerning a specific situation which cannot be seen from road level. The plane is an invaluable aid in traffic control work.

The "wolfpacks" are not a cure-all. But, in Indiana, they have been the means of focusing

public attention on the terrible highway blood-letting. Getting the problem before the public is the starting point of a successful traffic accident prevention program.

The technique has also proved that there is no real substitute for traffic policemen touring hazardous roads in an organized, intelligent way. Policemen, patrolling in numbers, are the only effective deterrent to unthinking and willful violations by drivers which lead to today's shocking and needless tragedies.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 6)

comic books can long survive an aggressive public determination to stop him.

You people in law enforcement can play a real part in your communities in directing public opinion in matters of this kind.

Since the end of the war, the people of our country have devoted much of their time and energy to the question of what the rest of the world thought of us and, of course, that is most important in the world today. However, in my opinion, we have given altogether too little attention to what we think of ourselves. I believe that the growing crime rate and the shocking exposures relating to persons in high public life which have occurred in the last few years have had the effect of causing our nation to begin to lose its self-respect. This is a dangerous condition in our democracy. Our will to survive—the zeal and courage of our fighting men—both spring from a deep respect for our system of equality and freedom. What has disturbed our people in the last few years, in addition to the growing crime rate, has been the general breakdown in standards of morality in high public places and the lack of alarm on the part of our leaders. These are matters which must give concern to all of us in public service.

The law enforcement officer is frequently the only point of contact between the ordinary citizen and his government. Your bearing, your conduct, and your professional skill will do a great deal to give confidence to the people of your community. No nation, however strong, can overcome a lack of faith on the part of its citizens. The maintenance of that faith in free government depends on how those of us who are public servants conduct ourselves. I know that all of you will conduct yourselves in a manner which will make your communities proud of you.

Disarming Methods

"Disarming Methods" is the title of a booklet available to law enforcement agencies through the FBI. This booklet describes and illustrates the basic principles and fundamentals of disarming. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

TRAFFIC

Handling Traffic Problems Under Winter Conditions

by GLENN M. SCHULTZ, *Supervisor,
Montana Highway Patrol*

Undoubtedly, a lot of other people do not share the writer's heartfelt wish for an early and severe winter. The wish is selfish, of course, because Montana's traffic accident experience seems to be in direct ratio to weather and road conditions. This applies to fatal and injury accidents, rather than property damage accidents. While not completely tested and measured for accuracy, the general statement can be made that as the weather conditions become more adverse, speeds decrease and caution increases. Thus the accidents are less severe than those accidents which occur under more ideal conditions. An open winter in Montana means that the number of traffic accidents (fatal) during the winter months will be almost as great as during the peak traffic months of the summer.

One of the problems which differ from those of warmer climates is that of asphyxiation. This usually occurs under two different sets of circumstances. Each year, depending upon the

severity of the winter, from 2 to 10 children become asphyxiated when their parents leave them in the car with the motor running, the heater going, and the windows closed. Leaky exhaust systems allow carbon monoxide to seep into the car and death results. Sudden snowstorms and blizzards frequently team up with carbon monoxide and claim a few more lives each year. Here, too, the effort to keep warm in a raging blizzard often causes death. While snow removal activities are maintained at a high level of efficiency by the highway maintenance crews, sudden storms can block a number of highways in an area served by a small crew and usually a car or two get stranded. Cases in which leaky exhaust systems in moving cars have actually caused death by asphyxiation are not frequent, although a number of cases are on record in which the occupants were violently ill before remedial measures were taken. One of the problems about which our department is concerned and on which little information can be had is: "How many of the traffic accidents result from drowsiness or going to sleep because of inadequate ventilation and resultant carbon monoxide poisoning?" A few cases have been reported wherein drivers have noticed the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning and have stopped their cars or trucks in time. It is, however, the writer's belief that a large percentage of the winter traffic accidents result from failure to provide adequate ventilation, combined with leaky exhaust systems.

The problem of obscured vision is somewhat related to the problem of ventilation. This, however, is more a matter of human failure than of mechanical deficiency. A small segment of highway users—those on the road regularly—prepare for winter by having good heating systems and by dressing warmly enough that the ventilators may be open and a circulation of fresh air may be had. Many people, however, attempt to drive with the glass enclosures all frosted or steamed over, peeking out through small holes or spots which have been rubbed relatively clear with a handkerchief or glove. This problem frequently



Supervisor Glenn M. Schultz.

shows up in the old "clunker" whose owner has replaced a window with a cardboard or a piece of cloth draped over the door in such a way that the weather is kept out. Some people make rather elaborate "windows" of plywood and install them in the doors instead of glass. While little compunction is felt about removing such hazards when adults only are in the vehicle, it is difficult to bring oneself to it when a batch of poorly clothed children are in the car and have to suffer.

The problem of getting traction and maintaining control of one's car is actually less severe than one might think. This is particularly true on the state and Federal highways, but the snow removal and sanding activities on county roads and some of the city streets frequently leave much to be desired. The volume of rural traffic in Montana in the winter months is such that no traffic congestion results from county roads being blocked. Some congestion does result from slippery streets, but the problem created is not great.

Speed continues to be a big problem of enforcement during the winter months. Traffic moves little slower during the winter than during the remainder of the year, except during the period of the actual storms. From the standpoint of the officer, the violation is more difficult to handle since the shoulders of the roadway are not clearly marked and the piles of plowed snow on the shoulders restrict the width of the roadway available for turning around to pursue the violator. To complicate this further, frequently the right rear wheel spins and the officer is immobilized for a period of time during which the violator gets farther away. To make such work interesting there is always the problem of frost in the shady spots, even though the highway in general is well cleared.

Montana seems to enjoy a place in the sun, so far as consumption of hard liquor is concerned, and the traffic accident picture bears out this relationship to a marked degree. In the national picture, 26 percent of the drivers or pedestrians involved in fatal accidents "had been drinking." In Montana, the percentage is a whopping 46.

Handling the drunken driver in a cold climate has its special considerations. It seems that the shock of stepping from a warm car into the sometimes bitter cold air causes the suspect driver to sober up more than would be normally expected. This is a transitory sobriety, however, because within a few minutes after the suspect is placed

in the officer's car he recovers from the cold air and the objective symptoms of intoxication are as apparent as though the cold air had never affected him. Since chemical tests are usually used, this feature is almost insignificant, but of interest to show that the suspect's alibis for his erratic driving such as "frosted windshield," "steering faulty," "ice on the road," etc., are not entirely sound. The officer must be more careful under these conditions to investigate further rather than yield to the temptation to get back in the warm patrol car.

Much of the work of the Montana Highway Patrol during storms is that of pulling cars which have skidded off the road and cannot get enough traction to drive out. Heavy tow chains or cables are therefore standard equipment, and tire chains are called into play frequently. The big trucks which travel the highways of Montana do a fine job on this and wreckers are seldom needed since the damage to the car is usually minor and it can proceed, once it gets back on the road.

Perhaps something should be said about automotive equipment used under these weather conditions. Considerable success was had with a type of "knobby" tire during the winter of 1952-53. However, the weather was so mild and the roads were so bare almost all the time that the tires wore out much more rapidly than ordinary treads. It is currently planned to equip our cars with regular tires and two recapped winterized spare tires, so that a quick change may be made when the weather gets bad and as soon as the roads are dry again the regular tires may be remounted.

CARBON MONOXIDE TESTS

Carbon monoxide gas is found in various places, including automobile exhaust fumes and the gases given off from incomplete combustion in faulty stoves and furnaces. A critical point in some homicide and suicide investigations is a determination of whether the blood of the victim contains carbon monoxide in an amount sufficient to cause death. In cases where a charred human body is found in the ruins of a fire, a chemical analysis of the blood will reveal whether the person was dead or alive when he came in contact with the fire.

The FBI Laboratory makes examinations to determine whether or not human blood contains a lethal dose of carbon monoxide. To make a proper test, a minimum of approximately 5 cubic centimeters of blood should be submitted. Instructions on how to ship liquid blood specimens appear on page eight of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for July 1953.



OTHER TOPICS

Remodeling To Provide Modern Police Quarters

by CITY MARSHAL MARTIN O. BETZ,
Portsmouth, N. H.

The Portsmouth, N. H., Police Department from 1910 until the recent opening of its new quarters, was housed in a few rear rooms of the city hall. The old space, when first occupied, was probably adequate for the force of 14 men, serving a city of 14,000 population. Something had to be done to alleviate the crowded conditions under which a force of 28 men was attempting to satisfactorily serve a city which had grown to 20,000 and had become a shopping center for an additional 50,000 living within a radius of 15 miles. Added to this was the coming impact of an additional 20,000 persons expected in the Portsmouth area with the construction of a \$46,000,000 air base in Portsmouth and Newington, N. H., for which the Government had purchased the land and has commenced clearing the way for the long runways required for the medium jet bombers which will be based here. Across the bridge from Portsmouth in Kittery, Maine, is the so-called Portsmouth Navy Yard, where a present working force of approximately 10,000 civilian employees is concentrated. When you also consider the summertime influx of about 20,000 visitors anxious to enjoy New Hampshire's 18-mile beautiful coastline, you will agree, as did our City Manager Edward C. Peterson, our city council and our police commissioners, particularly J. Paul Griffin, that immediate action was necessary to put law enforcement in Portsmouth on an up-to-date basis.

A 40-hour workweek for our officers also had been proposed, making it necessary to enlarge our force.

Old Quarters

Our problems and the steps taken to correct them may be of interest and assistance to other police departments struggling under similar handicaps. Our old quarters consisted of a booking office; a very small room adjoining it; a cell block with three cells, one of which had to be used for miscellaneous storage; six dark and dingy cells in the basement, used for transients; another basement room with the dimensions of a large closet,

used by our meter officer; and a garage which could have accommodated four cars, except for the fact that a large portion had to be used for storage of lost bicycles and similar articles. In the city hall proper was a small office shared by the city marshal and the police commissioner.

Once the need for action was recognized, we were very fortunate in the fact that there was an available building centrally located which was once a county jail, but unused since 1944. The city was urged to purchase this building from Rockingham County, which it did in 1951 for a price of \$38,571. Then came the problem of renovation, so that the building, built in 1891, could be made to serve the present-day demands of good law enforcement and also be made with a view to the future. Remodeling started in January 1952. We visited modern departments such as Nashua, N. H., and Arlington, Mass., and several others, seeking new ideas which we could incorporate into our own department.

No overall plan was drawn up for the renovation but each of its 25 rooms was considered separately, and the persons to use the rooms were consulted often, resulting in what we feel are modern offices, tailor-made to suit the needs of all.

For example, our inspector, Neil C. Bierce, worked his ideas into his technical laboratory, providing for a fingerprinting stand with drawer space below for the fingerprint cards, a gun cabinet, a dark room for photography work, weighing scales and measuring stick to assist in accurate physical descriptions, and sink with hot and cold running water for assistance in photography and miscellaneous work.

Throughout the entire building, the old dark woodwork has been painted an attractive cream color, and pastels are featured on the walls. The reception room, formerly the parlor in the old county jail where the deputy sheriff, acting as jailer, resided, has been furnished in colonial style and made comfortable with upholstered settee, pictures on the walls, and reading material for the citizen who might otherwise be quite ill at ease at the prospect of a visit to the police station.

The marshal's office is located at the front of the building, opposite the waiting room. It too has been tastefully decorated and is equipped with an interoffice communication system having seven other stations. Adjoining this office is the clerk's office, where the arrest records and other records are filed. These two offices were formerly the living room and dining room respectively.

Next to the clerk's office, with a door from the side entrance parking area, is the new booking office, formerly used as an office by the sheriff and his deputies. A new counter was installed, and a heavy glass enclosure separates the officer on duty from persons entering from the outside. Special shelving was installed to hold the two-way radio equipment through which are contacted the New Hampshire State Police, the town of Rye, N. H., and the three cruisers used by the department. Also in the booking office were placed the three phones reaching our three outside callboxes. By pressing a button in the booking office we are able to light a signal light and sound a claxon horn at the two call stations located in the downtown area. The third callbox, in our north end, does not require this equipment.

Bank Alarms

In the old station, the five banks in Portsmouth each had alarm boxes on the walls of our booking office, but in the new station all five alarms are combined in one compact unit in the booking office and a light and buzzer designate which bank requires assistance.

Beyond the booking office and in a space which the officer on duty can observe through means of a peephole is the cell block which remains practically intact from the old building, although the old steel bunks have been removed and wooden ones installed. There are 11 well-lighted cells, each accommodating 2 men, and 1 padded cell.

A room adjacent to the booking office and with access from the other side of the building, which is entirely surrounded by a driveway, has been turned over to the Navy Shore Patrol which assists us in any problems connected with their men on liberty from the nearby navy yard. This room was formerly a kitchen.

To the rear of the cell block, with a connecting doorway, is the new brick garage, able to accommodate 8 cars, and presently sheltering our 3 cruisers and a patrol wagon. In Portsmouth our patrol wagon is used only in cases of emergency.

The city ambulance, which used to be operated by the police department, is now manned by the city fire department. As you can see, our cell block is readily accessible from the garage, from the booking office, or from the Shore Patrol room. This was accomplished by cutting a doorway from the present Shore Patrol office into the booking office.

Municipal Court

On the second floor, directly above the cell block, is the new municipal courtroom, formerly another cell block. The courtroom comprises the entire width of the building and provides private quarters for the judge and the clerk of court. The judge's bench is the old one formerly used, but refinished. The courtroom ceiling is finished in acoustical tile, while the floor is of asphalt tile, as are the floors throughout the new building. Chairs and settees in the new courtroom are colonial style, of maple, and tables have been provided for attorneys, the press and radio. Fluorescent lighting completes the modernization of this room.

Also on the second floor, rooms have been set aside for the New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Inspector, for use in giving tests, and for a ladies' lavatory. Three former bedrooms now serve as police commissioner's office, inspector's office, and interrogation room.

Between these offices and the new courtroom on either side of the second-floor corridor are a women's detention cell and a juvenile's detention cell. The former was once used as the turnkey's room and the latter was the trusty's room. Each space contains two cells.



Front view of the Portsmouth police station.

The entire third floor has been altered to fit the needs of the patrolmen. This space was entirely unfinished and had only an underflooring. The area has been partitioned into a locker room, general quarters for the men, and a bunk room. The space is finished in knotty pine, with asphalt tile floors except for the locker room which has a cement floor. New toilet facilities including a stall shower have been installed. The main portion of this area is completely equipped to serve the men for recreation and for meetings of the Police Relief Association. Electric stove, refrigerator, cabinets, and dishes make it possible for them to have luncheons on occasions of their police meetings. The bunk room is equipped with double decker bunks and can accommodate four men in instances where they may have been on late duty but have to wait at the station to give testimony in court.

The spacious basement houses the new oil-fired automatic heating plant, replacing the old hand-fired system, and construction is ready to begin on the new pistol range. The parking meter officer has his room in the basement with adequate space for working and at the same time affording plenty of light and air. There is a property room, and a lodger's room able to accommodate a dozen transients. Toilet facilities and running water have also been furnished.

The exterior of the red brick building did not require any work with the exception of installing our radio antenna on the chimney.

Practically all new furniture was used at a cost of about \$5,200. The total cost of the entire project, including the purchase of the building, has been approximately \$87,000. It has been estimated that the construction of a new building today, similar to the one we have now, would cost about \$250,000.

We held open house February 8 and February 15, 1953, after moving in on February 1, and we found that the public is proud of the fact that they have one of the most modern stations in New England. They agree that the antiquated building was transformed into a modern, useful structure at a minimum expense to the taxpayers.

This article and the new headquarters are dedicated to the memory of the late City Marshal William J. Linchey who died on July 17, 1953. He was a gentleman who believed in honest, forthright, and cooperative law enforcement, and through whose tireless efforts we have the modern facilities and spacious quarters which we now enjoy.

Yakima Conducts Blasting Cap Safety Campaign

by HAROLD R. GUTHRIE, *Chief Criminal Deputy, Yakima County Sheriff's Office, Yakima, Wash.*

During the past 8 years the Yakima County sheriff's office has received one or two reports annually of persons being injured or killed by the careless handling of blasting caps. In an attempt to stop these accidents we informed the public through radio and newspapers to be careful in the handling of high explosives. Then the subject was dropped until the next blasting cap incident.

In August of 1952 we decided a prolonged educational program was needed. The reports of two separate accidents in one day involving two boys in separate communities who were injured by handling blasting caps indicated that the citizens of Yakima County should be educated in blasting cap safety. The statements of the two boys that they "found a small piece of copper tubing and while playing it exploded" placed further emphasis on the need for an educational program.

Sheriff's Orders

Yakima County Sheriff Bert Guns issued orders to set up an educational program on blasting cap safety and to present this program in every school in Yakima County, as well as to as many adult groups as possible. He further ordered that this program should continue on an annual basis.

We determined that all necessary material to conduct a blasting cap educational program could be obtained from The Institute of Makers of Explosives, 343 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. It was also learned that the same material was being distributed through The National Sheriff's Association, 714 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

This material consists of colored posters, blasting cap display boards with dummy caps, pamphlets on The A. B. C. of Blasting, short talks on Blasting Cap Safety, and the movie, Blasting Cap, a 16-mm film, with sound, in color, and running 15 minutes.

The effective use of this material will contribute much to the prevention of blasting cap accidents. It may be used in many ways to tell the story of

the dangers of blasting caps. Some effective ways of using this material might be:

1. Inform the public of your intention to institute a Blasting Cap Educational Program through your local newspapers, radio and television.

2. Select and instruct the officers who will be assigned to this program. If a county-wide program, ask for additional aid from police departments and the State patrol. Contact the superintendent of schools, both private and public, and arrange your schedule of talks and film showings. Present a 15-minute talk on blasting cap safety. Distribute one poster to each child and one dummy display board to each school. Ask all civic and service clubs for time to present your program. Attempt to reach all children and adults in your county.

3. Focus the attention of the entire community on the program by designating a Blasting Cap Safety Day.

4. Post the display board prominently in schools, churches, stores and banks. Merchants will cooperate with window displays.

5. Instruct Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and have them pass on the information to their groups.

6. Contact the explosive dealers and representatives in your county and ask their cooperation in the safe storage, handling and disposal of old explosives. Advise the citizens of your county to search their premises for old blasting caps and dynamite and if found call your office for safe disposal.

7. Inform the public on the State and Federal laws pertaining to explosives.

Yakima County's Program

Four deputy sheriffs under the chief criminal deputy were assigned by Sheriff Bert Guns to assist in this educational program. All chiefs of police in the county were contacted and each agreed to conduct the blasting cap program in his city. The superintendents of city and county schools arranged daily schedules and the officers were then given their assignments.

We obtained two prints of the film "Blasting Cap." This film was placed in continuous use 10 to 12 hours daily for the one and one-half months necessary to complete the program. During this time the film was shown, talks on safety were given and posters were distributed to 28,334 children in 70 schools in Yakima County and 2,500 adults at showings in civic and service groups.

Follow Through

At the close of the Blasting Cap Educational Program conducted by the Yakima County sheriff's office, we presented a radio talk explaining the reason for the educational program and summarizing the activities of the program itself. In addition, this talk pointed out that the educational program had already shown results in the large number of blasting caps and sticks of dynamite which had been turned over to the sheriff's office for safe disposal.

One incident pointing up the value of the educational program occurred when a boy and two girls found two electric blasting caps near a barn and called the Yakima Police Department. When the officer arrived, the little boy remarked that he knew they were blasting caps because they were exactly like the ones he had seen in the film at school. The educational program in this case possibly saved those children from a serious injury.



FORGERY BY TRACING

On June 21, 1952, a used-car salesroom in Erie, Pa., was burglarized and a suspect was arrested. The suspect admitted that he was acquainted with the owner of the salesroom but he denied committing the burglary. He further stated that the salesroom owner had previously given him four checks amounting to \$865. The burglary victim denied this and advised that blank checks and a checkwriter were stolen at the time of the burglary.

The four questioned checks, together with handwriting specimens of the victim and the suspect, specimens from the stolen checkwriter and typewriting samples from a portable typewriter owned by the suspect were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

A scientific analysis of the checks revealed that the four signatures on the checks were forgeries, made by tracing genuine signatures of the burglary victim. The checkwriter impressions were identified as being made on the stolen checkwriter. The typewriting on the checks was identified as being typed on the suspect's typewriter.

A handwriting expert from the FBI Laboratory testified at the subsequent trial of the suspect and was able to show the jurors, through photographic transparencies, that the signatures on the four checks were too perfectly identical to have been authentic.



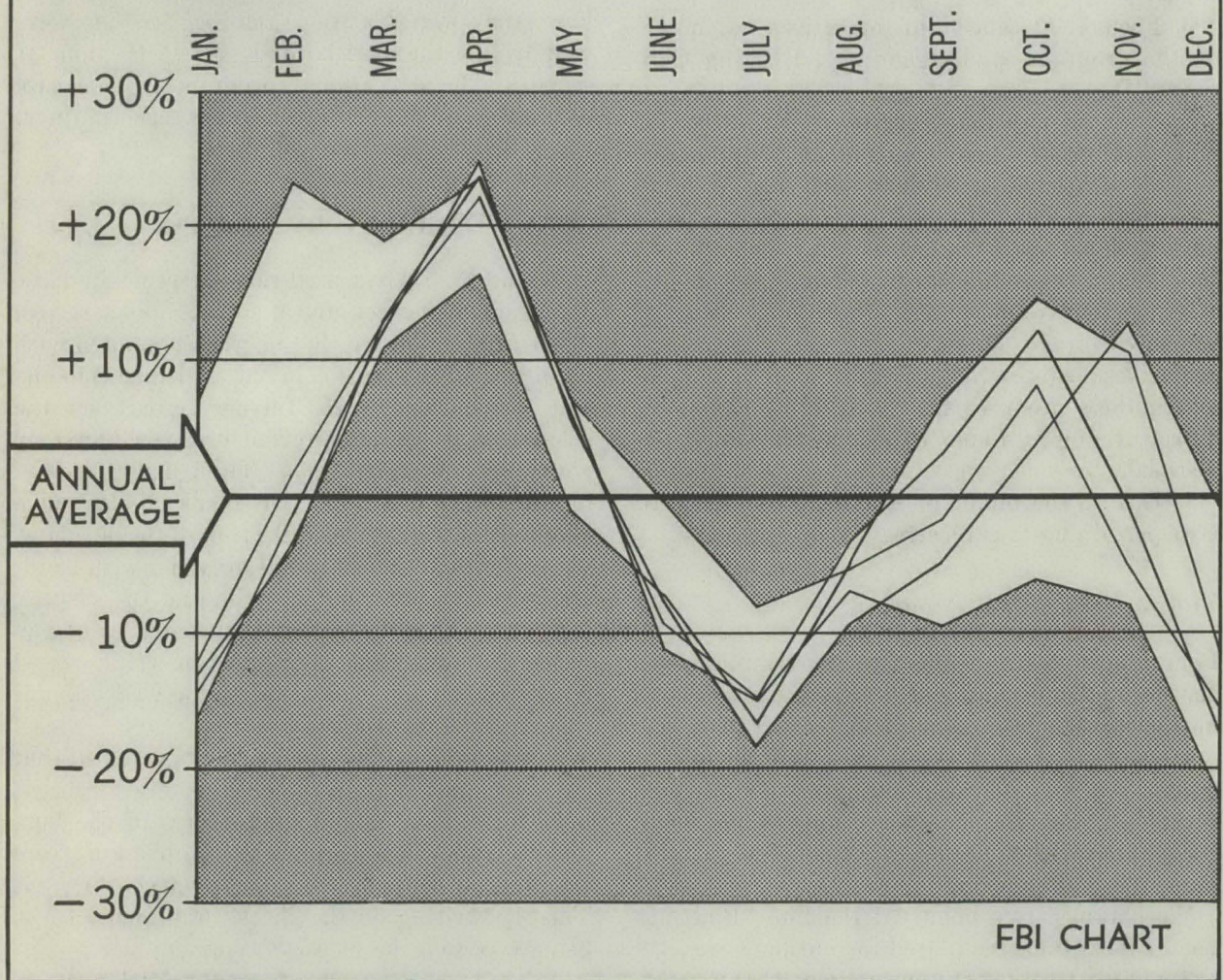
THEFTS OF AUTO ACCESSORIES

MONTHLY VARIATIONS

PERCENT OF ANNUAL AVERAGES 1948--52

310 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES

TOTAL POPULATION 44,497,420



The chart above shows the seasonal pattern traced by thefts of auto accessories during the years 1948-52, inclusive. This chart was prepared from data in the uniform crime reports sent to the FBI by 310 police agencies in urban communities having a total population of 44,497,420. While there is some variation from one year to another in the rate of theft by months, as shown by the thin black lines, the combined 5-year pattern shows an unusually high rate of thievery in the early spring and again in the fall months. Reports from these same cities show that thefts of auto accessories increased steadily from 58,534 in 1948 to 96,714 in 1951 and fell off slightly to 96,083 in 1952.

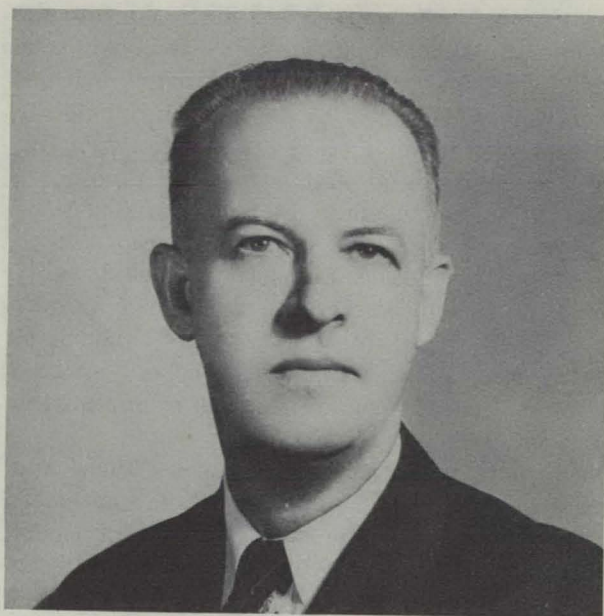
The Fire Marshal and the Police

by J. VIRGIL KITCHENS, *State Fire Marshal, Montgomery, Ala.*

On the basis of a number of years of experience as a criminal investigator for the Alabama Department of Public Safety and as State fire marshal of Alabama since January 1952, I have become impressed with the very close relationship in investigations and cooperation which must exist between police and fire marshal representatives if the public is to be properly and efficiently served. The duties, problems, and ultimate objectives of the two agencies, if in fact a basic differentiation can be drawn, are very similar. The basic line of demarcation between the two lies in the fact that the regular police are engaged in the enforcement of all state laws whereas the fire marshal seeks to specialize first in detection, with prosecution, of those persons guilty of maliciously burning property, and second in investigation and enforcement relating to construction, maintenance, and regulations pertaining to safety and prevention of fires. The ultimate objective of both is to secure the lives and property of the citizens to the greatest possible degree.

The duties of a fire marshal, his deputies and assistants are fixed by statute and encompass a wide variety of activities particularly in the fields of prevention, inspection, investigation and education. He must take every measure to prevent incendiary fires and guard against accidental fires caused by improper storage or use of explosives, improper construction or use of buildings, particularly those serving the public generally, and must conduct a program along instructive and educational lines as well as conduct prompt and exhaustive investigations of the cause, origin, and circumstances of all fires which are possibly incendiary in nature. These responsibilities are usually supported by the power of arrest and the authority to administer oaths where believed advisable during investigations or hearings.

The responsibilities and duties relating to education of the public in the many phases of fire prevention, first aid, fire-fighting and general conduct during a fire necessitate much thought and planning and require energetic treatment. The fire marshal's office is the spearhead of any program designed to instruct children and adults along such lines.



J. Virgil Kitchens.

Fire Drill Program

For instance, during the year 1952 our office instituted and conducted a statewide program called "Operations Fire Drill" which was for the primary benefit of school children. This program was a considerable success and numerous comments of appreciation were received from school children and adults in various walks of life. Three months of planning for "Operations Fire Drill" resulted in exceptionally wide coverage throughout the State. Fifty-three of the sixty-five radio stations in the State carried the program simultaneously. The radio program, which consisted of speeches relating to fire prevention, was heard by about 90 percent of all school children in the State. Through the cooperation of the Alabama Association of Insurance Agents, those schools which did not possess radio facilities were furnished with such, and all children in the various schools heard the program either in general assembly or by same having been transmitted to them in their classrooms. By prior arrangement with all schools, the radio program was concluded with the sound of a siren and simultaneously throughout the State school buildings and other similar facilities were evacuated. The success of this program by way of instruction and stimulating interest in the subject of fire prevention was evidenced by the comments of many school officials, one of whom wrote, "This fire drill caused more excitement among the faculty, students and

the parents at home and was worth more to the children in school than anything we have done since the department was organized." Various groups have contacted my department during the current year inquiring as to the next similar fire prevention program and suggesting even more elaborate arrangements. Plans are presently being made for such a program to be accompanied by several other phases of activity such as essay contests, distribution of fire prevention posters made by the school children themselves, and a general alerting of adults as well as school children to the dangers of fire and the means of minimizing such dangers.

Adequate preparation for any emergencies and orderly conduct of the populace during such emergencies are of vital interest to all law enforcement officers. It is believed that the proper training of school children for emergency fire situations at the same time results in ultimate benefit to local police agencies when other types of severe situations arise. Those who are taught discipline and correct procedures in a fire emergency will certainly be prone to follow such teachings in other unforeseen situations.

Investigations

The fire marshal's office and the police, in addition to conducting various types of educational programs, must both make investigations and collect evidence. In many situations, such as a homicide combined with an arson, primary interests may differ slightly but evidence collected which is of value to one violation may be of equal or almost equal value to another violation. In such instances close cooperation among the interested agencies is a necessity if prompt and successful solutions are to materialize.

Many occasions arise in which a sole investigation by one agency uncovers evidence of a crime within the primary interest of another agency. By all investigating officers being alert to this fact and eager, with proper knowledge and techniques, to preserve all evidence located, regardless of primary interest, it has been found that the interests of my office and those of various police agencies can be most adequately served.

Exchange of Information

This same spirit of productive and pleasant cooperation can manifest itself very frequently in

the exchange of information of various types, not only that data secured by actual investigation, but also that recorded in files as a result of routine procedures. Not only does a willingness of one agency to impart information to another agency assist in more adequate prevention and enforcement, but such a willingness should be coupled with an alertness to the possible needs or benefits to another. It is not unusual for one unsolved crime to lie dormant for lack of investigative leads and then spring to sudden and successful solution because of the alertness of another agency in volunteering and supplying some bit of information thought to be of possible value. Especially productive cooperation can manifest itself between identification bureaus of law enforcement agencies, officials of mental institutions, and the fire marshal's office. This can be the maintenance and exchange of information relative to persons convicted for one offense but also known to have set fires promiscuously, of records pertaining to demented persons incarcerated in mental institutions and known to have had a propensity for setting fires, such persons being subsequently released, and of records maintained on a statewide basis of known arsonists, particularly those not in custody. The files of just one of these agencies may not contain the key to a solution of a crime, but the files of two of them or possibly all of them, when pieced together, may and frequently do furnish the key to solution or valuable leads in that direction.

When considering the seriousness of arson, often accompanied by widespread property damage and loss of lives, it appears that in numerous instances this offense is equalled only by murder in severity. It merits the most serious efforts, the most painstaking investigation and the fullest collaboration between the various investigative agencies. Prompt and successful solution of these cases in any community justifies the resulting pride of accomplishment on the part of the departments collaborating toward such solution and in many, many cases has demonstrated time and again the close affinity between the State fire marshal and the local police authorities

MARITIME CRIME

Breaking and entering a vessel, plunder of a distressed vessel, and incitation of seamen to revolt or mutiny are three of the many crimes within the maritime jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Violations should be reported to the FBI.

Use of X-rays in Homicide Investigation

by WILLIE L. BURROW, *Chief of Police,
Franklin, Va.*

With the assistance of T. Addison Morgan, M. D., medical examiner for Southampton County, Va., the Franklin, Va., Police Department has utilized the X-ray most satisfactorily in connection with homicide investigations. It is, of course, recognized that the type of work which can be done with X-ray facilities in the field is not a substitute for a complete medico-legal autopsy nor for complete scientific examinations of vital organs and other evidence by the trained scientific examiners of the FBI Laboratory. Rather, it has been our experience that the use of the X-ray as an aid in homicide investigations has actually shown the need for these more thorough scientific examinations in cases which otherwise might have escaped suspicion.

The equipment available to Dr. Morgan for his use in assisting us in this type of case is confined to one stationary unit and a bedside portable unit. This is the type of equipment ordinarily available in most small hospitals. Dr. Morgan's primary interest in utilizing the X-ray in connection with others on the staff at the Raiford Memorial Hospital, Franklin, Va., has been in connection with the identification of single or large numbers of badly burned human bodies.

In one case we recovered suspected human remains and surrounding charcoal scooped up with a shovel from the smoldering remains of a 3-room wooden shanty. The family which had occupied this shanty said a 6-month-old baby had been overlooked by the rest of the family when they rushed from the flaming building. Dogs, cats, and pigs were known to have been in or under the house at the time of the conflagration. Wood charcoal is completely transparent to X-ray. The X-ray film showed definite evidence of human remains. Predicated upon this X-ray examination, it was possible to select fragments and definitely establish that the body was a human infant.

Probably the greatest practical help which Dr. Morgan has rendered this department has been in connection with fluoroscopic and X-ray examination in the location, as an aid to removal, of foreign bodies, such as bullets, shotgun pellets, knife blades, ice picks, and other types of opaque lethal substances.



Chief Willie L. Burrow.

One case investigated involved the death of a 57-year-old retired storekeeper and farmer of considerable means. He was known to have had a severe cardiac condition and was reported to have died of a heart attack while feeding his hogs. The body was not discovered until approximately 24 hours after death, severely mutilated by the herd of approximately 75 hogs. It was impossible to determine from physical examination that his death was anything other than natural. The body, however, was placed on a fluoroscopic table for routine screening and shotgun pellets were discovered in the head and hands. On the basis of this examination, it was possible to ascertain that the deceased had been shot at least three times from at least three different directions. Naturally, if the body had not been mutilated by the hogs, the shotgun wounds would have been easily discernible. With fluoroscopic guidance, the lead pellets were removed from the hands, skull, and arm and were available for presentation in court as evidence, as were the X-ray films made during the investigation.

Another case involved the killing of a 67-year-old wealthy farmer, who allegedly had committed suicide. The deceased was found sitting on a bedroom floor with a .22 caliber target pistol in his hand and a bullet wound in the center of his forehead. This man was known to have been a severe arthritic, who had been unable to tie his shoe laces. Accordingly, the story that he had shot himself with the target pistol defied belief. The bullet, deeply embedded in the head, was

removed with fluoroscopic guidance, thus eliminating the need for a complete autopsy of the skull to effect its recovery.

Another case wherein this type of examination showed that stories told by witnesses were completely false involved the death of a 45-year-old man who was allegedly shot three times, hit on the left side of the head with a heavy blunt instrument, and cut on the left side of the neck and jaw with the end of a soft-drink bottle. Fluoroscopic screening revealed that only one bullet had entered the body. With reference to the other injuries, the X-ray showed two definite fracture lines on the left side of the skull, but the X-ray film showed that these fracture lines did not connect with the fracture lines caused by the passage of the bullet through the right side of the skull. The cut on the left side of the neck and jaw was established to involve only skin and subcutaneous tissue and disproved the supposition that this was also a bullet wound.

Still another case in which the X-ray equipment proved to be of exceptional value involved the death of a 26-year-old man. This case was referred to our department when the subject walked into the police headquarters stating that he had shot a man in the head in self-defense. The subject surrendered his gun and another gun, which he said had been used by the victim. Fluoroscopic examination readily revealed the location of the bullet in the head and the path which it followed. Before attempting to remove this bullet, a fluoroscopic screen was run over the entire body. This revealed a second bullet in the chest of the deceased. The subject denied having fired a second shot, despite the fact that the X-ray examination clearly showed there were two bullets in the body. So that cause of death could be determined without question, a complete medico-legal autopsy was conducted. It was established that the bullet wound in the head hit no vital centers, and that the deceased could have lived for several hours after this wound. The second bullet, which entered the chest, was determined to have been the actual cause of death.

There are numerous law-enforcement agencies in smaller localities throughout the United States which do not have equipment or trained personnel to conduct scientific examinations of evidence recovered in connection with various types of crimes. We have therefore had to rely upon the assistance of the FBI Laboratory in this field.

A Policeman's Answer

A police officer in a large midwestern city of respectable reputation in law-enforcement circles was recently dismissed from his post after a hearing on charges made against him by two young girls. As would be expected, there was a great deal of public interest and comment on the case.

When the "lightly veiled innuendoes" against the entire department began to rankle and burn, one officer sat down before his typewriter and wrote a policeman's answer. The full text is reprinted below.

The other night, while you (the public) worked or slept, 200 men of the third shift walked or rode a beat that covers 76 square miles. They were performing necessary, but to them, routine duties.

They directed the strangers, calmed down the boisterous, broke up the fights, administered first-aid, and took the sick and injured to the hospital. Yes, and they took the reports and arrested the violators, and guarded your own quiet little home in the suburbs and checked the cafes downtown where the lights burned brightly and in the alleys where they burned dim.

Several probably risked their lives, knowingly or unknowingly. Two were treated at General Hospital and one got in a jam. This everyone knows. It was on the front page of every paper and on the air, but let me tell you about the other 199.

They went home feeling a little sick. They had been through it all before. Some rode the bus and pretended not to hear when two factory workers in the seat ahead discussed the case a little louder than necessary. Some drove, and when they arrived home, a neighbor called to them and wanted to know the "inside" on the case.

And while they slept, the 199 became 840 (the entire force) who met slurring remarks and lightly veiled innuendoes from those with whom they came in contact. Maybe they were a little cross when they went home and approximately 800 wives sighed and the little lines that policemen's wives get around their eyes got a little deeper, and when he went to work they stood at the door and watched him a little longer. And some 189 policemen's sons punched or were punched in the nose by sons of others (nonpolicemen) who had listened to the radio or their parents.

Suddenly 148 years of good police work and the lives of 79 good men, given in line of duty, seemed wasted. When it came time to put on the blue suit a lot of policemen wished they were plumbers or mechanics or farmers.

No, these aren't the guys you read about unless they get lucky and break a big case or are unlucky and get hurt or killed, but they make this city the cleanest city of its size in the Nation. They don't ask for honors or praise, but they do ask that you judge them not on the actions of one man as you would not be judged on the actions of one man of your group or profession.

The chief of police, to whom the letter was delivered first, said the officer had spoken "that which is in the hearts of all men on the force."

WANTED BY THE FBI

LILA MAY NAIL, with aliases: Lilene Nail, Lylene Nail, Lila Mae Nails, Mrs. James Hastings, Mrs. Jimmie Hastings, Harriet Stone, Mrs. James Stone, "Doodlebug," "Doodles," and others.



Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)—Harboring

The February 1953 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* carried an item concerning Nick George Montos, a fugitive wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for robbery.

Subsequent investigation to locate Montos has brought reports that during the past year and a half Lila May Nail, as a traveling companion, has assisted Montos in his flight and on several occasions represented herself as his wife. She has been identified as the driver of automobiles which the pair have used in their travels and in one instance she reportedly accompanied Montos on a trip via commercial airline.

On May 14, 1953, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Chicago, Ill., charging Lila May Nail with a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, section 1071, in that she harbored Nick George Montos, a fugitive being sought for unlawfully fleeing from the State of Georgia to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

Lila May Nail should be considered dangerous since she allegedly is an associate of Nick George Montos, a fugitive reported to be armed.

Nail is described as follows:

Age----- 21, born May 25, 1932, Birmingham, Ala.
Height----- 5 feet 2 inches.
Weight----- 115 pounds.

Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Dark brown, naturally wavy.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Olive.
Race----- White.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Hat-check girl, waitress, lingerie model.
Scars and marks----- Two pockmarks, one on corner of right eye, one on left cheek.
Remarks----- Speaks with a southern accent.
FBI No----- 373,685B.
Fingerprint classification

12	M	17	W	18
	S	1	Ta	

A recent photograph of Nail is not available but those accompanying this article were taken in December 1949 (left), and 1950, in that order.

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Lila May Nail 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.

TRANSMITTAL OF FINGERPRINTS TO FBI

On occasion, fingerprint envelopes received by the FBI have been broken open in transit. This is caused primarily because the envelope is filled to capacity without reinforcement by tape or string.

It is recommended that if more than 25 fingerprint cards are being transmitted in 1 envelope, such envelope should be adequately reinforced by tape or string.

HOW TO TAKE FINGERPRINTS

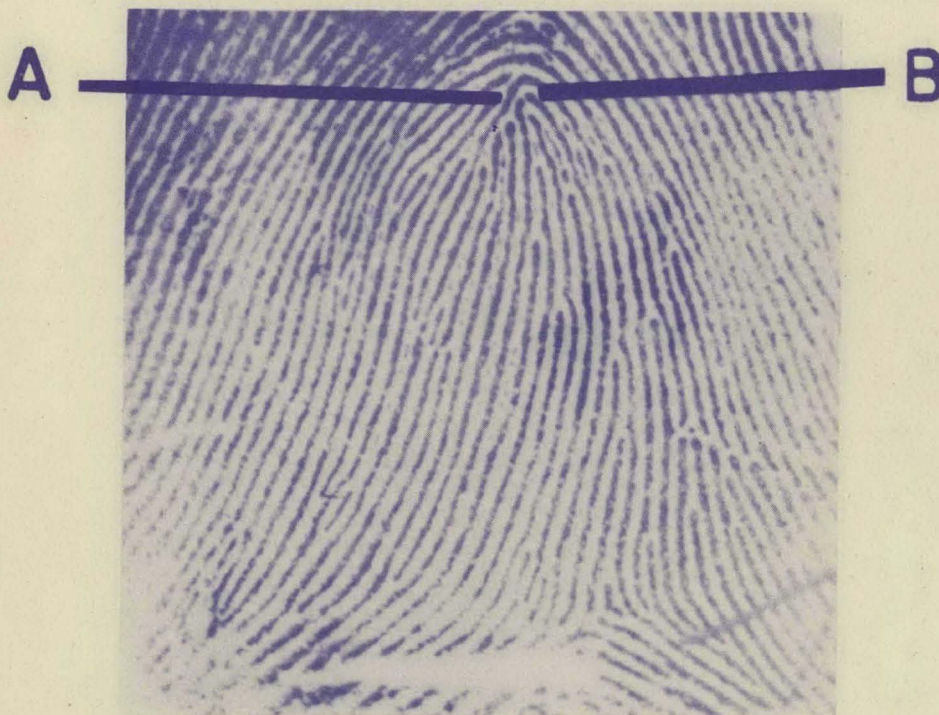
A five-page instructional leaflet entitled "How To Take Fingerprints" is available without charge to law enforcement officers through the FBI. The leaflet discusses equipment and materials, methods to be used in taking good fingerprints and the common causes of poor impressions. Examples of proper and improper impressions are shown in two pages of illustrations. Copies of "How To Take Fingerprints" may be had by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Questionable Pattern



The pattern reproduced this month is given the preferred classification of a tented arch and referenced to a loop. Ridge A cannot be construed to be a looping ridge as it does not pass out on the same side of the pattern from which it enters. The pattern is referenced to a loop since heavy inking could cause the two upthrusts at B to join, giving the appearance of a loop.