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CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------------|
| <i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i> | 1 |
| <i>Feature Article:</i> | |
| Preventive Action by Memphis Police Helps Fight Crime, by Capt. E. H. Harrison, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., Police Department | 3 |
| <i>Law Enforcement Personalities:</i> | |
| Donald J. Parsons, Assistant to FBI Director, Retires | 8 |
| <i>Scientific Aids:</i> | |
| Sternal Ribs Are Aid in Identifying Animal Remains, by Dr. T. D. Stewart, Division of Physical Anthropology, U.S. Na- tional Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. | 9 |
| Correctly Obtaining Known Samples Aids Document Examiner | 12 |
| <i>Crime Prevention:</i> | |
| City in Miniature Is Used by Police as Crime Deterrent, by Former Chief Bruce E. Parsons, Fort Pierce, Fla., Police Department | 26 |
| <i>Investigators' Aids</i> | 28 |
| <i>Other Topics:</i> | |
| Two-Part Lectern Can Be Constructed by Your Handy Man | 29 |
| Wanted by the FBI | 32 |
| <i>Identification:</i> | |
| Good Medical Lab Identifies Dead, Causes of Death, by Joseph H. Davis, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner, Miami, Dade County, Fla | 18 |
| Ways of Obtaining Good Fingerprints, Insuring Legibility | 20 |
| FBI Solves Puzzle of Identical Twins Through Footprints | 25 |
| Questionable Pattern | Back cover |



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

July 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The American public looks with well-placed confidence upon its law enforcement officers as symbols of security--as champions in the arena of crime. In this time of violence and spiraling rates of criminality, there is, consequently, a dire need for each officer to insure that he is physically fit. It is his duty to his community so that he may safely, effectively, and efficiently carry out his responsibilities.

When a man accepts the badge of law enforcement, he also accepts certain challenges. He must be willing and able to participate in duties of a strenuous nature which involve raids, arrests, use of firearms, defensive tactics, dangerous assignments, and safe operation of motor vehicles. Poor physical condition would never suffice as an excuse should a law enforcement officer's failure to fulfill his duty cost the life of a fellow officer or an innocent citizen.

A physically sound body is just as essential a part of a law enforcement officer's equipment as his firearm. Grit without stamina can lead to tragedy.

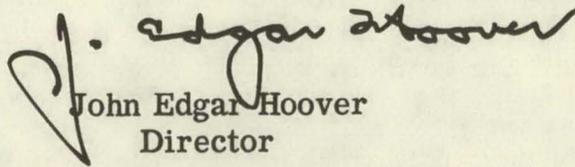
We in the FBI undergo annual examinations by physicians so that physical defects detected can be promptly corrected before they develop into serious health problems. At the same time, realistic weight standards must be adhered to by FBI Agents. A 1959 build and blood pressure study by a major life insurance company disclosed that overweight people are more apt to develop diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, and other life-shortening conditions than those whose weight is normal. Sickly, obese, out-of-condition peace officers cannot expect to cope with the arduous exertion required in the fight against today's vicious criminals.

It is the responsibility of law enforcement officers to aid in building our country into a strong and respected republic, just as they have

historically led the battles against other threats to our safety and security. The law enforcement officer should be respected by both adults and young people alike, and by his example of physical sturdiness, incorruptible morals, and high regard for the principles of our free land, he can do his part in preventing any dangerous trend toward a national weakness.

He owes it to his country, his community, his family, and himself.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Preventive Action by Memphis Police Helps Fight Crime

by CAPT. E. H. HARRISON, JR., *Memphis, Tenn.,
Police Department*

Memphis, Tenn., is fortunate that it has not experienced, as have other cities of the Nation, a serious problem of juvenile crime and youthful hoodlum gangs. This has been true principally as a result of preventive work that has been done.

On January 1, 1958, a juvenile division was organized by the Memphis Police Department. This squad was organized not because Memphis had a serious juvenile problem, but because Commissioner of Fire and Police Claude Armour and Chief of Police James C. Macdonald were of the opinion that, in view of the alarming rise in youthful crime across the Nation, Memphis should be prepared in the event the crime problem in our city should increase. But, most important, they wisely foresaw the vital importance of a preventive program. The division was not organized only for the purpose of arresting juveniles, but rather to work with them, determine the causes of their problems, and take corrective and preventive action.

First, the many barriers between the juveniles and the police department had to be broken down and the confidence of the juveniles gained. This could be done only by close associations, assisting them in their personal problems, and convincing them that police have a genuine interest in them as individuals. It is obvious that the barriers have been broken, as evidenced by the frequency of their visits to the police department. Of course, there are some who have not yet been reached completely, but efforts are being made daily to gain their confidence.

How It Got Its Start

The Memphis and Shelby County Youth Guidance Commission sponsored a day camp for underprivileged boys during the summer of 1959, and Chief Macdonald assigned the author as director of the camp. The boys who attended the camp were principally from broken homes, and some had actually been in trouble.

This camp was operated as a day camp only. The boys would be picked up in the morning, transported to the camp, and taken home in the evening. On numerous occasions, the boys requested that they be taken somewhere to "camp out." When they were asked why they wanted to do this, they replied they did not want to go back to the hot and humid environment in which they lived. These boys were assured that somehow, somewhere, the following summer, they would be taken out of town to their own camp. This assurance was a formidable challenge, but it was felt that with the assistance of the people of Memphis and the cooperation of the Memphis and Shelby County Youth Guidance Commission and the progressive governing officials of the city, it could be done.

Chief Macdonald and Commissioner Armour have long been champions of youth and leaders in the betterment of the youth of our city. They both assured they were in favor of the proposed



Capt. E. H. Harrison, Jr., director of the camp, and one of the boys.

camp and would give their complete cooperation and assistance.

After receiving the chief's approval, efforts were begun to locate a suitable campsite. After having inspected several locations offered, a 142-acre tract in Mississippi was finally selected. This land is picturesquely located in the northern part of Mississippi, 62 miles from Memphis, and is adjacent to a national forest. Two beautiful lakes and all types of wildlife are located on the site. The land was leased by the Memphis and Shelby County Youth Guidance Commission for \$1 a year, the owner having become interested in the program and desiring to assist.

The next step was to obtain necessary material to build a camp. No funds being available for construction of the camp and equipment, various business organizations of Memphis were contacted and the camp program explained. When the program was presented to the firms, they immediately agreed to help in any way possible. A water supply firm of Memphis installed a well. Other firms donated lumber, electrical supplies, cement, concrete blocks, screening, other building materials, skilled labor, heavy equipment, money to completely furnish the kitchen and the dining hall, television, deep freeze, food, cots, mattresses, blankets, and other necessary items. Without the help of these generous citizens, the camp would not have been possible. The total value of the camp at this time is estimated to be \$12,000.

Marines Give Helping Hand

Clearing of the land which had been selected for the campsite was then necessary. The Marine Reserve Unit, located in Memphis, with Lt. Col. Tom Matthews in command, agreed to clear the site and help build the camp. Each weekend, beginning about the middle of February 1960, volunteers from the police department and from the Marine Reserve Unit worked on the campsite. The Marines supplied a great deal of manpower, along with a much-needed bulldozer. By May 1, 1960, the camp began to take shape, and a month later a permanent kitchen, on a concrete slab, and five permanent decks, 16 by 32 feet, screened 48 inches high and covered by tents loaned by the First Service Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps, had been constructed. By June 10, 1960, the camp was ready for the first group of campers.

It had been decided to select boys to attend the camp who were from underprivileged families in Memphis and, for the most part, those who had actually been in serious trouble or who were real, potential youthful criminals.

In working out a program and schedule for the camp, it was decided the theme would be "God and Country," and the name of our camp would be "Camp Courage."

Open for Business

On Monday morning, June 13, 1960, the first group of 30 boys, aged 11 through 13 years, boarded a bus provided by the Baptist Hospital of Memphis. Prior to the campers' leaving the city of Memphis, they had been met by a representative of a religious organization, and each camper was presented with a personal Testament and also given a short briefing on how to use the Bible and the benefits to be derived from it.

The boys, upon arrival at the camp, were assigned to their respective tents. All were issued footlockers, cots, and blankets. They were also given T-shirts and shorts with the camp insignia on each of the garments. The boys were then separated into two groups, "The Reds" and "The Whites." Each group selected its own leader, who was held responsible for his particular group. These two groups competed against each other in athletics, neatness of personal appearance, and in keeping their tents neat and orderly, as well as in their work assignments. This proved a very successful arrangement.

Program for the Day

A regularly scheduled program was established for the boys at the camp. Reveille was at 6 a.m. and taps at 9 p.m. During the time between reveille and taps, the boys were kept busy. When taps were blown at night, they were ready for bed. The morning started off with 15 minutes of light calisthenics, after which the boys returned to their respective tents and got them ready for inspection. At 7 a.m. there was chow call, after which there was a short devotion, followed by the regularly scheduled activities for the day. These activities included a 2-hour work period, horseback riding, a 1-hour lecture on various subjects, practice in firing of the .22-caliber rifle, handicraft, swimming, and, finally, at the end of the day, a hike. The boys delighted in



Chief James C. Macdonald.

long hikes at night, and this seemed to be one of the most popular activities at the camp. Each day, the American flag was raised in the morning and lowered at night, in ceremony, and a formation held.

The Marine Reserves conducted classes in small-arms firing for the boys, each boy being allowed to fire a .22 rifle on a firing range constructed at the camp. Each camper, before firing, was given a briefing as to range safety and procedure. This program proved to be a tremendous success. At the end of each 2-week camping period, it was evident that each boy was conscious of the fact that a gun could be extremely dangerous if handled carelessly.

Mississippi conservation officers and U.S. forest rangers visited the campers and instructed them regarding various kinds of wildlife and trees in the forest and how the forest played such an important part in the everyday lives of people.

The boys planted a garden consisting of tomatoes, corn, radishes, and lettuce, as well as watermelons, but the deer ate the plants as soon as they grew to any size. The boys finally succeeded in getting corn and tomatoes for their meals.

There were seven horses, one Shetland pony, one jenny, nine Bantam chickens, and one mixed-

breed collie. The campers were responsible for the care of these animals and took special delight in feeding and grooming the horses. They also made three trails for riding the horses.

Boys Grow Spiritually

As an illustration of the spiritual activities at the camp, one Sunday representatives of a religious organization came to the camp and gave the boys a very stirring religious message. The boys enjoyed the singing immensely and, at the conclusion of the message, were asked whether any of them would like to dedicate his life to God. It was an extremely inspiring sight to witness all of these boys stand up and dedicate their lives to God. (The Catholics among the group were provided means for attending Mass in a nearby town.)

The campers were fed three times daily, and there were never any complaints about the food. The boys were never hungry when they left the messhall. Nobody lost weight, and several gained a few pounds. They volunteered to give thanks at each meal. Nobody began eating until thanks had been given. It was heartwarming to hear some of their prayers. They never failed to thank God for the many beauties of nature and for the wonderful people who had made this camp possible. Knowing these boys personally—and their backgrounds—made the progress at the camp a rewarding sight. To witness a boy who could be a serious delinquency problem stand up before a group of his buddies and unashamedly give thanks to God was most gratifying.

It was also gratifying to observe the improvement in the characters and personalities in the boys. It was necessary at Camp Courage for the boys to reply to the adults "Yes, sir" and "No, sir." The importance of courtesy and respect was explained to them, not only in their youthful years but in the years to come. There was also a strict but fair disciplinary program. The boys themselves acted as judges and dealt out punishment to those who did not properly conduct themselves. They were constantly expressing their appreciation of the people who had made the camp possible for them. Each one took a personal pride in the camp, and a great number of them requested to stay extra weeks.

A tremendous change in the appearance of the campers took place. When they arrived, they had pale complexions; but when they left, they had fine, healthy, tanned appearances. Not a single

boy was sick during the 2½ months of camp life, and there were only two minor casualties: One, a small cut on the head requiring no stitches, and the other, a broken arm.

On Saturday morning, June 25, 1960, at 11 o'clock, after the boys had cleaned their tents and policed the area, they boarded the bus for their return trip home. Each boy, as he boarded the bus, expressed his gratitude for a wonderful time and experience.

The final request made of them was not to forget the promise they had made to God and for each of them to attend church regularly.

Others Take Their Place

On June 26 and July 16, two more groups of 30 boys, aged 11 through 13, arrived to follow the same routine as the first group.

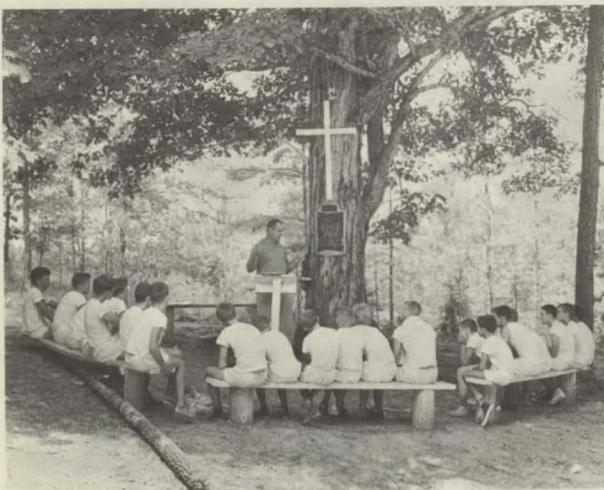
On August 13, 1960, 34 boys, aged 14 and 15 years, arrived at Camp Courage. The majority of these boys had been in serious trouble a good many times. After these "tough" boys learned that this was their camp and that they were on the honor system, they pitched in with vim and vigor and really tried to do everything they could to improve the camp. They took their turns at KP and any other detail assigned to them with an excellent attitude. The majority of these boys were much larger than the average boy who had previously attended the camp and had to be handled differently from the smaller and younger boys. One thing observed was that the older boys seemed to be much more willing to volunteer for the details than the younger ones.

Although the real benefits of Camp Courage will never be known, it is felt that a majority of the boys were reached. In years to come, great dividends will be reaped. One of the most important things imparted to the boys was that this camp was not something given to them just because they were poor, but, instead, the privilege of attending the camp would be paid by them not in money but by their work to help build the camp so that other boys in the future would have an even finer place to spend their summers. The boys were given love and understanding which they do not receive at home. They were made to understand that God helps those who help themselves. The boys were taught that even though they might believe they did not have a chance and that everyone was down on them, somebody, somewhere, was willing to lend them a helping hand.

Since spending 2 weeks at the camp, the boys who have previously been in trouble realize how precious freedom is to a person. These boys we will continue to assist by helping them in any way and making the juvenile division of the Memphis Police Department a place where they may find friends who will listen to their problems.

It is hoped the entire summer of 1961 will find Camp Courage even more successful and that this program will be carried on indefinitely for the betterment of the young people of Memphis.

In carrying out a definite followup program of keeping the personal interest of the boys and retaining their friendship and respect, arrangements with Memphis State University were effected for the boys to witness all home football games and other athletic events. A Boy Scout troop in one



Spiritual instructions and lectures are part of the camp program.



Boys receive firearms training on rifle range from U.S. Marine Corps Reserves.

of the housing areas has been organized, and several hunting trips on weekends during the winter months were planned. Other similar activities are carried out in maintaining a close personal relationship with the boys. Personal contact is being maintained with each of these boys and his progress followed. They frequently call the Memphis Police Department for help in working out personal problems in their homes, such as lack of proper clothing, food, etc. Mothers also now call, requesting talks with the boys when they begin to falter, because the mothers know the boys will listen to the representatives of the juvenile division.

It has also been most gratifying to receive reports from principals of the schools where some of the older problem boys attend. In each case, the general attitude and conduct and the class-work of these boys have decidedly improved.

An illustration of the benefits of this program is the case of one lad who, since September 1958, had been arrested on eight different occasions for burglary and attempted burglary. He is the product of a broken home. His father is an alcoholic; his mother lives in another State. As a result of the program, this boy has been placed in the home of a relative and is now attending school regularly. He has been in no trouble since attending Camp Courage and has a high respect

and regard for law enforcement. He is making an excellent record in school. There has been such a marked improvement in this boy that it appears he has been saved from a certain life of crime.

Another boy had been arrested six times since May 30, 1958, including arrests for burglary and larceny. The identity of this boy's father is unknown, and the boy's mother has indicated no interest in him and does not want him. He is now a ward of the juvenile court of Memphis and lives in the juvenile home. He is attending school regularly and is making a good record. He also has kept out of trouble since attending Camp Courage.

A third boy had a serious criminal record in Nashville, Tenn., and was at one time confined to the reformatory at Nashville. He is now a member of a Sunday school class and attends regularly. He is also a regular attendant at school and an outstanding football player. This boy has been in no trouble since attending Camp Courage and frequently visits the juvenile division of the Memphis Police Department.

It is highly recommended to any police department, club, or civic organization that they build camps of this type for the youths who are less fortunate than others and who need love and understanding that are so important in a young person's life. This is one of the most rewarding adventures that could ever be undertaken.

Weird Remains Are Given \$2,055 Funeral

Early in June 1959, a car was found smashed and burned in a dense forest in a southwestern State. In the car were some charred bones which were believed to be those of the driver.

A coroner's jury declared the occupant of the car officially dead, and the remains were buried with appropriate funeral arrangements.

A few days after the funeral, the man believed to have been burned (and buried) stumbled into a logging camp some miles from where his car had been discovered. He said when he wrecked his car he had jumped from the vehicle, struck his head, and didn't remember anything until he appeared in the logging camp.

State police learned that the "remains of the driver" which had been buried with funeral ceremonies were ancient human skull fragments, some calves' bones, and a dead porcupine.

The funeral had been held, however, and the mortician, wishing to collect his bill for the funeral expenses, a total of \$2,055, sued the "dead" man for the amount, who countered saying that the professional employees at the mortuary should have been able to tell that the remains which they buried were only some old dried bones and a dead porcupine. The embalmer and the employees of the mortuary contended that they were brought a box containing some remains and were told they were those of the man believed to have perished in the wrecked car and burned beyond positive identification. Believing them to be as represented, they gave them the customary burial.

On June 17, 1960, the local district court ruled in favor of the mortician, stating that he was not negligent in carrying out the burial of a bag containing fragments of a skull, calf bones, and a dead porcupine.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONALITIES

Donald J. Parsons, Assistant to FBI Director, Retires

After 27 years of loyal and conscientious service with the FBI, Assistant to the Director Donald J. Parsons retired on June 1, 1961.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Parsons attended The George Washington University and was awarded a B.S. degree in chemistry.

Mr. Parsons was employed with the FBI on February 23, 1934, and served as a laboratory aide until April 21, 1936, on which date he became a Special Agent. In addition to serving in the Laboratory, Mr. Parsons was also assigned to special squads in the field on many of the Bureau's major cases. On September 14, 1943, he was made consulting engineer in matters of chemistry, physics, and other laboratory sciences. The following year, he was designated consulting engineer of the Laboratory to supervise research and technical procedures. With a broad background of scientific knowledge, he was unusually well suited for this assignment and was successful in stimulating

the interest of other employees so that a productive research program was carried forward.

On November 2, 1947, he was made Scientific Chief of the Laboratory and on January 1, 1949, in addition to maintaining his position as Chief, was designated Supervisor of the Physics and Chemistry Section. On September 12, 1954, Mr. Parsons was named Assistant Director of the FBI in charge of the Laboratory Division.

Mr. Parsons, as one of the pioneers on the technical staff of the Laboratory, made significant contributions to the Laboratory's growth, its increased importance, and its national and international prestige. He also maintained contact with leading scientists in all parts of the United States and in many other countries to insure that the Bureau was completely cognizant of every scientific advancement that might enhance the efficiency of the Laboratory in carrying out its work. He contributed greatly to the enviable reputation enjoyed by the FBI in the field of scientific crime detection. He is currently a member of Alpha Chi Sigma professional chemical fraternity, the American Chemical Society, and the Chemical Society of Washington.

Mr. Parsons was placed in charge of the Training and Inspection Division as Assistant Director on November 18, 1959, and the following month was designated Assistant to the Director in charge of the Domestic Intelligence, Investigative, and Laboratory Divisions. In February 1961, the Investigative Division was split to form the General Investigative and Special Investigative Divisions, and both were placed under his supervision.

In his letter to Mr. Parsons concerning his retirement, Mr. Hoover stated, "Through sheer force of merit you have worked your way to a very high level of responsibility in the FBI, and your great capabilities will certainly be missed. You have performed with high competence in a variety of demanding assignments, and your contribution to our organization's success over the years has been significant indeed."

Mr. Parsons resides with his family at Granvue-on-the-Potomac, Lorton, Va.



Donald J. Parsons.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Sternal Ribs Are Aid in Identifying Animal Remains

by DR. T. D. STEWART, *Division of Physical Anthropology, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*

Recently the FBI asked me to identify a large mass of fatty tissue in which were embedded parts of several ribs, part of a sternum, and what was thought to be and certainly superficially resembled a clavicle. This specimen was the third submission in a murder case involving two women, aged 18 and 40 years, whose bodies had been dismembered and the parts scattered. The skeletal parts in the first two submissions had not shown distinctive age changes and therefore could not be attributed to a particular victim. However, high expectations were held for the third submission due to the well-established fact that the clavicle and sternum offer aging criteria until well after the age of 18 years (*Stewart, 1954 a and b*).^{1 2}

On closer inspection the orientation of the "clavicle" with the sternum could not be reconciled anatomically, and palpation quickly revealed that the mass having this shape was an artifact consisting of a rib embedded in soft tissue. Actually, as soon as one thought of this mass as a rib, instead of as a clavicle, it was apparent that the piece of sternum was from the distal rather than from the proximal end of that bone. Yet what was a rib doing in such a position?

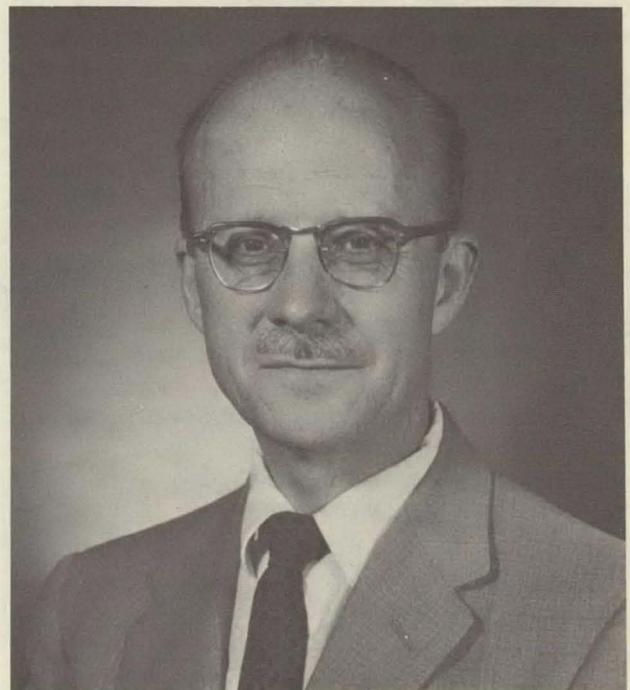
Clavicle Illusion Destroyed

Working in my laboratory at the time was a professor of human anatomy, and it was he who destroyed the illusion of the clavicle by means of palpation. However, when a radiograph of the specimen was made, he was completely mystified by what he saw (fig. 1). Apparently he had never heard of sternal ribs; hence, would not readily accept my opinion that we were dealing with one of the domestic animals. He became convinced of this only after I took him to see the mounted skeletons in the hall of comparative osteology in the U.S. National Museum. He then agreed that we were probably dealing with part of the anterior thorax of a sheep.

Later I showed the radiograph to a forensic pathologist who had come to study in my laboratory, and he too was puzzled by the appearance of the ribs. It was he who gave me the idea that I should write up this case and emphasize the significance of sternal ribs for identification in much the same way as I had done for bear paws (1959).³

Animal Ribs Differ

Many people think of all animals as having ribs of the human pattern; that is, as long, slender, paired bones attaching in parallel to the vertebrae and curving forward to end in cartilages. The only thing wrong with this concept is that quite a few animals have additional distinct bony elements in front replacing the costal cartilages and



Dr. T. D. Stewart.

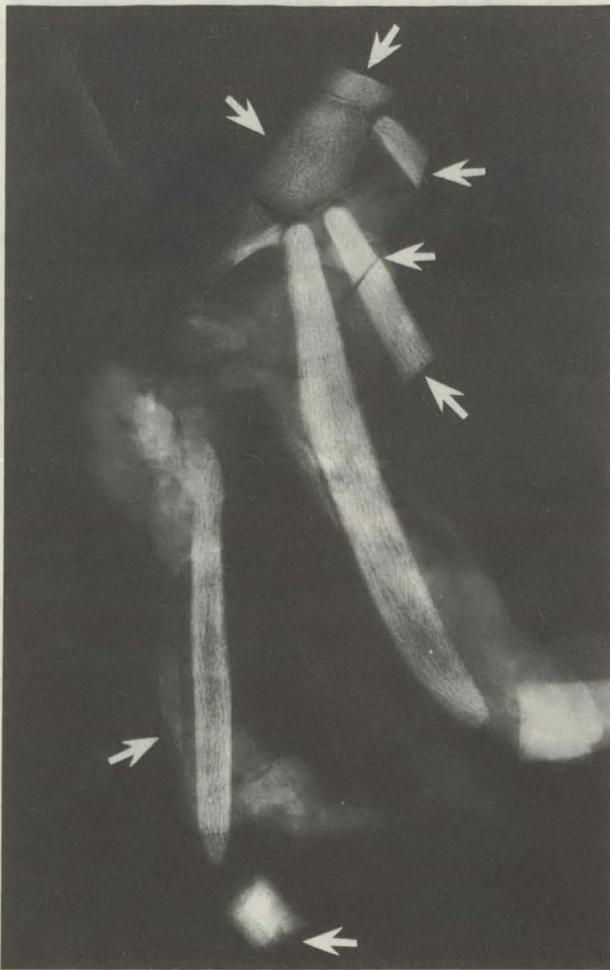


Figure 1.—Radiograph of a specimen submitted to the FBI for identification in connection with a case of murder and body dismemberment. The presence of well-formed sternal ribs indicates an ungulate. Note the difference in texture between the two sternal ribs retaining articulation with their vertebral ribs (lower right). From this view, it would not be suspected that the sternal ends of the sternal ribs are broad in the anteroposterior direction and are saddle shaped (compare fig. 3). Arrows indicate cut edges.

connecting the true or vertebral ribs with the sternum. Not surprisingly, these separate bones are known as sternal ribs.

Figure 2 shows the two types of ribs in the thorax of a domestic sheep. Figure 3 is a drawing of the left seventh sternal rib from the same specimen, showing the anteroposteriorly widened and saddle-shaped sternal end. The smoothness of the sternal end of this rib indicates the presence of a synovial joint; hence, a corresponding depression in the side of the sternum. There is no such conformity in shape at the site of union be-

tween the sternal and vertebral components of the whole rib. Here the sternal rib presents a somewhat pointed end to the squared end of the vertebral rib. Presumably, this joint consists of fibrous tissue.

True ribs are seldom of much help in distinguishing human from animal remains. As a rule, they must be whole or at least have their vertebral ends intact to enable one to say with any certainty that they are, or are not, human. And even then rib variation is so great, as between different individuals and different parts of the thorax, that much caution must be exercised in making positive identifications from a single bone. Naturally, this is all the more true of fragments of ribs. Usually in such cases, it is necessary to report "not identifiable."

Sternal Ribs Identifiable

Identification from sternal ribs is a different matter. When well formed, sternal ribs can be said almost certainly to belong to one of the herbivorous, hoofed animals (ungulates), which include pigs, sheep, deer, and cows—the sources of much of our meat and also of stray bones. The qualification "almost certainly" is used here because some rare Australian animals (monotremes) also have sternal ribs. Moreover, the meat-eating animals (carnivores)—dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc.—have feebly ossified ribs. Of all the mammals, only man and the other primates lack all signs of ossification in these areas, except in pathological states which, however, do not lead to bony growths that could be mistaken for sternal ribs. Thus, the presence of sternal ribs automatically rules out man and identifies the remains as animal, and usually (in the United States) as an ungulate animal.

The reason many medical doctors and specialists in skeletal identification are unaware of the existence of sternal ribs is that they concentrate on human anatomy, and textbooks on human anatomy do not treat the subject of ribs in a broad comparative fashion. Even some textbooks on mammalian osteology fail to mention sternal ribs or to point out their distribution. Yet the facts have long been known, as is evident from the full information provided in 1870 by William Henry Flower while he was curator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.⁴ I have used this source for some of the above statements. Flower says also that vertebral ribs

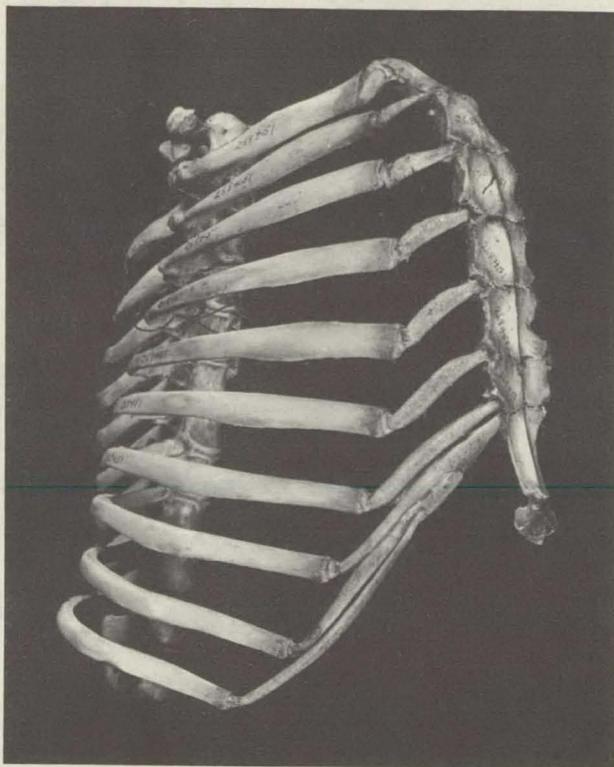


Figure 2.—Part of the right side of the thoracic skeleton of a domestic sheep showing the presence of well-ossified sternal ribs. Note that these ribs have somewhat pointed ends in this view and that this is in contrast to the squared ends of the vertebral ribs to which they are joined. It is interesting also that the sternum is segmented. All of these features are present in the radiograph of a specimen associated with a murder case (see fig. 1). (Photograph courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.)

ossify along the surface of the primary cartilage (ectostosis), whereas sternal ribs ossify from within the primary cartilage (endostosis). This shows up in the gross appearance of the resulting

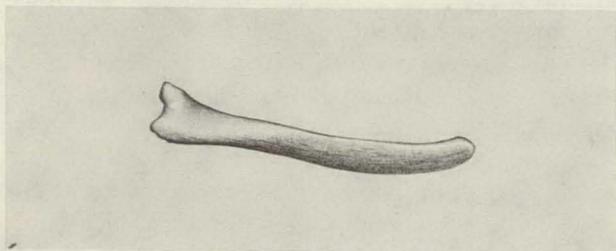


Figure 3.—Drawing of seventh sternal rib from the left side of the same specimens shown in figure 2. When looked at from above, as in this view, the rib is seen to have a broad, saddle-shaped sternal end. Actually, sternal ribs have more gross pitting of the surface than the artist has represented.

bone, that of the vertebral ribs being smooth and that of the sternal ribs being pitted and coarse looking. In the radiograph, the difference is even more apparent.

Typical Bizarre Object

Returning to the specimen from which figure 1 was made, I think it is worth noting that this is rather typical of the bizarre things which are found when a search is made for missing human bodies in areas of human habitation. In this case, foreknowledge that murder had been committed and that two bodies had been dismembered made any loose piece of bone and/or flesh suspect. In such a setting, indications of cutting naturally enhance the interest in these stray parts. There is no way of knowing how often portions of animal ribs become misplaced, but since these parts figure among the waste products of butchering, it may be rather frequently. The important question is how to eliminate from further consideration as rapidly as possible all such extraneous material. A greater awareness of sternal ribs may be part of the answer.

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- ⁴ Flower, William Henry (1870): *An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia*. London.



QUOTABLE QUOTE

"Although police brutality should never be condoned, one must remember when criticizing the police that they do risk their lives daily in carrying out their duties toward society. While most of us who criticize the police have comparatively safe and pleasant environments, most policemen spend every working day dealing with dangerous criminals of every kind and in the most dismal surroundings." Chief Judge Campbell, *U.S. v. Ragen*, 172 Federal Supplement 734, 738 (1959).

Correctly Obtaining Known Samples Aids Document Examiner

No two writings of one individual are exactly the same. It is up to the document examiner to account for all variations in the questioned and known writings before he can place the proper significance on what appear to be similarities in handwriting characteristics. The variations which appear in the known and questioned documents are caused by differences in writing conditions, in the speed at which the writing was accomplished, in the materials used, in the mental attitude of the writer or his physical condition, the motive for the writing, etc.

Most investigators are cognizant of the fact that the document examiner cannot usually examine one and only one genuine signature of a suspect and determine by comparison whether that suspect wrote a questioned document which may contain either a signature wholly different in spelling from the known standard or which may comprise several pages of writing. Rarely is it possible for a document examiner to reach a definite conclusion under such circumstances. However, it is sometimes possible, under certain circumstances, for an examiner to compare a limited amount of known writing with a large amount of questioned writing and reach a definite conclusion. Then again, under certain circumstances, it is possible that an examiner may have available a large quantity of known handwriting for comparison with a small quantity of questioned writing and not be able to reach a definite conclusion. These and other situations may be caused by various factors, such as whether or not disguise is present in either the known standards or questioned writing, or both; whether the known and questioned writings are comparable in letter and word combinations; whether the writings were prepared under the same relative conditions; whether or not they were both written at approximately the same time; etc.

A large number of examinations of evidence in the FBI Laboratory are conducted in connection with documentary evidence. Frequently, pertinent evidentiary items are forged or otherwise fraudulent checks, deeds and wills, anonymous letters, and documents of a similar nature. Ex-

aminations are usually made of a document to determine the identity of the person who prepared it or to determine if the document is genuine.

All too often the document examiner is confronted with poor known handwriting or handprinting standards, sometimes because only a limited amount of known writing is available, although in many instances it is due to a lack of understanding of what is needed by the document examiner for the examination. At times, these standards are so inadequate that the examiner is not able to either eliminate or identify the suspect.

Frequently, the solution of an entire case may hinge on the results of the document examination, and for the purpose of securing more uniform standards of writing, the following instructions and suggestions concerning the obtaining of such known standards are presented.

Original Document Best

Whenever possible, the original questioned documents and original documents bearing writing of known origin should be transmitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination inasmuch as the original documents are far more suitable for examination than photographic copies or Photostats. This is especially true in altered writing and suspected forgery cases, since alterations and line quality (touching up of the writing, retracing, etc.) are usually not apparent from an examination of Photostats or photographs. The original questioned documents are almost always necessary for comparisons between known and questioned typewriter or checkwriter impressions. If for some reason the original document is not available, the next best evidence is a photograph of the original document. If neither the original nor a photograph is available, then the next best evidence is a Photostat (fig. 1). When Photostats or photographs are submitted, a scale should be shown in the photograph or Photostat.

Obtaining Known Standards

The ideal known handwriting standards are those containing the wording of the questioned material written by the suspect from dictation. These standards should be written on the same or similar paper, card, check form, etc., with the same type of pencil, pen, or other writing instrument and confined to relatively the same space as the questioned writing.

It is realized that frequently it is difficult to satisfy all of these requirements, but attempts should be made by the investigator to meet as many as possible. In any event, the more known standards obtained for comparison, the greater the possibility of a definite opinion by the document examiner.

Request writings should always be made from dictation. If it is not considered advisable for the investigator to dictate the wording of the questioned documents because he does not desire the suspect to know he is under suspicion, or for some other reason, he should prepare in advance subject matter which will include as many as possible of the words and phrases used in the questioned documents, in order that the known standards will be comparable in letter and word combinations with the questioned writing. It is most important that, wherever possible, the wording of the questioned writing be used in obtaining specimens of the suspect's handwriting.

Under no circumstances should a suspect be allowed to see or copy the questioned writing as he may later claim he attempted to copy the material given to him and thereby was prevented from inserting into his writing his normal habitual handwriting characteristics.

In reconstructing the conditions under which the questioned document was written, the investigator should select paper of a similar size, color,

and texture and procure similar writing instruments to the degree possible. He should also cause the suspect to write slowly or rapidly, use script or hand printing, use the right or left hand, scribble, or otherwise disguise his normal writing in accordance with the investigator's judgment of the conditions under which the questioned documents were written. In the beginning, no suggestions should be given to the suspect when he starts writing the dictated specimens, and he should be allowed to prepare the writing in his own way. The dictation of the questioned material should include words only. No punctuation, spelling, spacing, or other information should be suggested to the writer, thus allowing the examiner to consider the writer's manner of spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and spacing in conjunction with his handwriting characteristics. All of these points are important to the examiner.

When sufficient specimens have been obtained in this manner, various suggestions or instructions may be given to the suspect.

The letter transmitting these known standards to the document examiner should include information as to the suggestions made to the suspect by the investigator and on the attitude and actions of the suspect at the time these suggestions or instructions were given to him. The standards should be properly identified by the investigator to reflect those obtained without instructions and those obtained after various instructions were given by the investigator.

It must be borne in mind that if a suspect is actually guilty he will frequently attempt to disguise his handwriting. It is therefore essential that numerous specimens of his writing be obtained since it is relatively easy for many individuals to disguise a limited amount of writing. Ordinarily when a number of specimens are written, the suspect, in the course of the writing, will often unconsciously include his inconspicuous personal writing habits. It is for this reason that the investigator should not stop when one page has been written by the suspect but should obtain a number of pages written one immediately after the other and each removed from the vision of the writer as soon as it is completed. If the investigator believes that an attempt is being made to disguise the known standards, he may deem it advisable to obtain additional standards at a later date on the theory that the suspect may forget how he disguised his writing when the first samples were obtained.

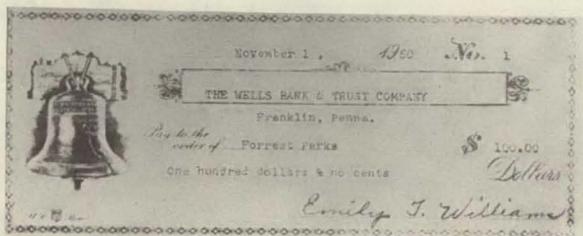
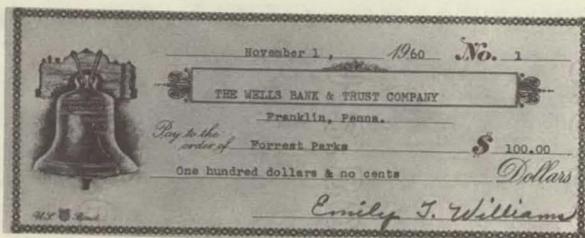


Figure 1.—For the document examiner's purposes, the original evidence is best, but a photograph of evidence (top) is next best and far more valuable than a Photostat (bottom).

As has been previously stated, it is not always possible or expedient to obtain dictated standards because it may not be desirable under some circumstances for the suspect to know he is under suspicion, the suspect may not be physically available to give standards, or on some occasions the suspect may refuse to furnish known handwriting standards to the investigator. Under these circumstances, and others which may arise from time to time, it is often possible to locate normal standards of the suspect's handwriting by contacting his friends and relatives in an effort to obtain correspondence received from him, by contacting banks for canceled genuine checks written by the suspect, checking with credit houses for applications made for credit, reviewing the motor vehicle bureau's files for auto license and car registration applications, contacting present and past employers for business papers, and by contacting schools for themes and other papers written while the suspect was in school or college. When standards of this type are obtained, attempts should be made to obtain those written at approximately the same time as the questioned writing, since an individual's writing habits often change with the passing of time. Standards of this type, of course, are not as desirable as dictated standards; however, they are often sufficient for a definite conclusion to be reached by the document examiner.

Obtaining Checkwritings

Most of the material set forth in the preceding section is applicable to the obtaining of standards for comparison with fraudulent checks. It, of course, is desirable in fraudulent check cases for the suspect to write on blank check forms similar to those used for the questioned checks (figs. 2 and 3). The suspect should not be allowed to see

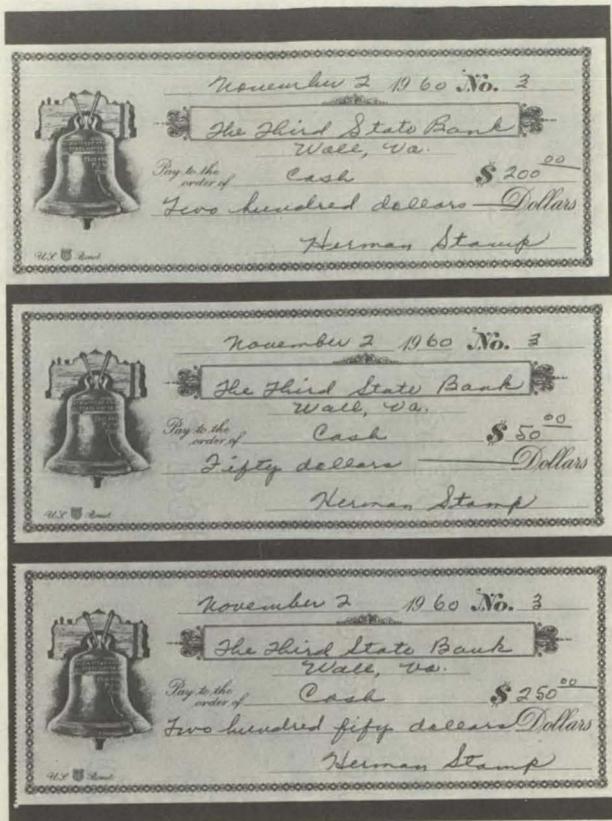


Figure 3.—A series of handwriting samples on the same type of check as the one in figure 2 makes the document examiner's job easier.

the questioned checks at any time and no instructions should be given to him concerning the manner in which the checks should be filled out. The contents of the questioned checks should be dictated to the suspect, and he should be allowed to place the writing on the check form in the manner to which he is ordinarily accustomed. After he has prepared a sufficient number of these standards on blank check forms without instructions, the investigator should request the suspect to include characteristics in his samples observed to be present in the questioned writing such as the fact that it may have been written with a backhand motion or written rapidly or slowly.

It should be remembered that as soon as the face and endorsement on the check form are completed, the specimen should be removed from the sight of the writer before any attempts are made to obtain additional writing.

In addition to dictated standards, it is often desirable for attempts to be made to obtain genuine canceled checks written by the suspect prior to the time he was under suspicion.

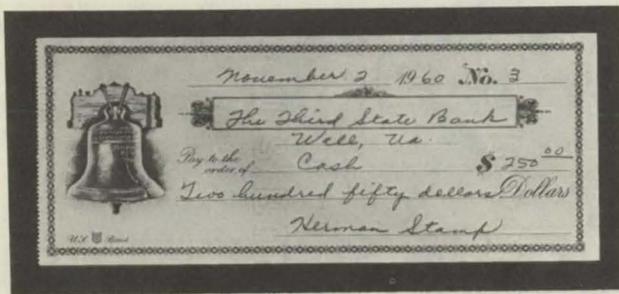


Figure 2.—In this case, the questioned document is a check, and the investigator should obtain similar blank checks on which to obtain handwriting samples from the suspect, as indicated in figure 3.

It is always desirable and usually necessary to obtain known handwriting or signatures of the victim in a forgery case in addition to the known handwriting or signatures of suspects. These known standards of the victim should be documents which were written at approximately the same time as the questioned document and should be several in number. Any information available to the investigator concerning any serious illness which would affect the handwriting of the victim should also be furnished to the document examiner at the time the evidence is transmitted to the FBI Laboratory.

In cases involving good forgeries, it may not be possible for a document examiner to determine who forged the document because many of the forger's individual handwriting characteristics are discarded in the forging process. However, it usually will be possible for him to determine whether or not the questioned document is in fact a forgery. It is desirable therefore to obtain handwriting standards from any suspect. These standards should be in the same wording as the questioned writing and should be obtained in the manner described in the preceding sections.

Obtaining Typewriter Data

When obtaining standards from a suspected typewriter, it is not necessarily sufficient that merely impressions of all the characters on the machine be submitted for comparison. The standards obtained from the known typewriter should include as many as possible of the words and characters which appear on the questioned writing, as it is from the various combinations of letters that the examiner is often able to find points of similarity or dissimilarity. Whenever practicable, the questioned writing should be typed in its entirety several times on the suspected typewriter, using varying degrees of touch in obtaining the standards.

It is also of assistance if a carbon specimen is obtained (fig. 4). This carbon specimen should be made as follows: First, the ribbon should be removed from the typewriter or the typewriter ribbon adjustment should be placed in "stencil" position; then two pieces of paper with a sheet of carbon paper on the outside of the first sheet should be inserted in the typewriter so that the keys of the machine will strike directly on the sheet of carbon paper and leave a carbon impression on the first sheet of paper. Carbon

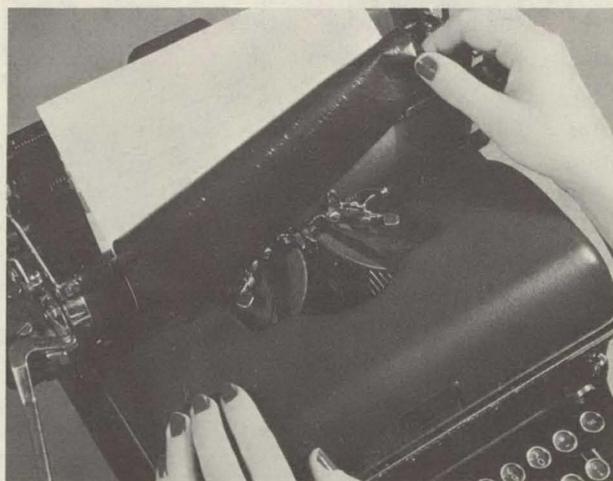


Figure 4.—Method of obtaining a carbon specimen from a suspect's typewriter.

standards should *not* be obtained in the usual manner of making a carbon copy by inserting the carbon between the two sheets of paper unless the questioned writing was a carbon copy. In this event, the usual typewriter standards should also be submitted as well as carbon copy standards. In addition to the standards mentioned above, it is often desirable to type each character appearing on the suspected machine with varying degrees of speed and pressure allowing each character a complete line from one side of the paper to the other.

The investigator should not overlook the possibility that the typewriter ribbon may not have been changed since the questioned document was prepared and that the ribbon may contain impressions of some or all of the questioned writing. Some typewriters are equipped with a carbon-paper type of ribbon which is used only once and then discarded. The questioned material could conceivably be found in its entirety on this type of ribbon. In such instances, the ribbon should be removed from the typewriter and transmitted to the FBI Laboratory.

At times the typewriter may not be in an operating condition due to some irregularity or broken part. Before anything is done to the typewriter, it is desirable that the trouble be described in a letter to the FBI Laboratory and advice requested as to how the machine should be handled. It may even be necessary in some cases to transmit the typewriter to the FBI Laboratory for examination; however, it is preferred this not be done unless advice is received to do so.

Typewriter standards obtained in the manner set forth above should carry the notation on each sheet as to the make, model, and serial number of the typewriter, and should be signed and dated by the investigator obtaining the standards.

Checkwriters Checked

The first step in obtaining known standards from a checkwriter is to locate and use paper similar to that used for the questioned documents. Numerous standards should be obtained from the checkwriter, using the amounts appearing on all of the questioned checks or drafts. Each of the various amounts used on the questioned checks or drafts should be obtained employing various speeds and pressure. There should never be any adjustments made, and the machine should not be inked before standards are obtained. If the machine has not been used for a considerable period of time and the ribbon or inking device is dry, standards should first be obtained before any ink is applied to the inking device. After appropriate standards are obtained in this manner, then ink may be applied and additional standards obtained using various degrees of pressure in each case.

If the machine has some irregularity that prevents normal operation or is broken, it would be well to consult the FBI Laboratory before any attempt is made to obtain specimens. In some cases it may be necessary to transmit the checkwriter to the FBI Laboratory.

Checkwriter standards should always carry the notation on each sheet as to the make, model, and serial number of the machine, and should be signed and dated by the investigator obtaining the standards.

Rubber Stamp Impressions

Whenever the investigator encounters a case involving the use of rubber stamps, it is desirable that any suspected rubber stamp sets, rubber stamps, and pads be transmitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison. This is primarily due to the fact that any defects appearing in the rubber stamp often are not recognizable because of variations in pressure used in applying it to paper. Any rubber stamps located which are composed of individual letters should not be disassembled or changed in any way.

If it is not possible to transmit the actual rubber stamp, stamp set, or pad to the FBI Labo-

ratory, the investigator should obtain a large number of specimens using the same wording as the questioned rubber stamp impressions and employ various degrees of pressure. Paper used for these standards should be similar in texture to the paper used for the questioned document.

Proper Marking of Standards

One of the recognized methods for identifying known standards obtained from a suspect is to have the writer sign his name or place his initials on each sheet of known handwriting standards with a statement regarding the voluntary nature of the action; i.e., "This specimen of my normal writing is given freely and voluntarily and may be used against me." Such a notation should appear on at least one of the standards. Each page should be witnessed on the back by the investigator who obtained the standard. Under most circumstances, writing, other than that of the suspect, is not placed on the face of the sheet. The foregoing, of course, pertains only to those cases where dictated standards are obtained.

When normal undictated handwriting standards consisting of personal letters and the like are submitted, it is essential that information be given regarding the name of the individual who can definitely identify the writer of the standard. This will facilitate subsequent introduction in court.

Transmittal to FBI Lab

Information concerning the manner in which the standards were obtained from the suspect, the mental attitude of the suspect at the time of writing, whether or not the suspect was cooperative in the giving of these standards, just which standards were obtained first, and what instructions were given for the remainder of the standards are all pertinent to the examination. Such information will be helpful if included in the letter transmitting the evidence to the FBI Laboratory.

The letter should also include the exact type of examination which is desired and should also definitely mention which documents submitted are questioned and which may be treated as known standards. The identity of the writer or writers of the known standards should always be included. A statement should be included as to whether or not the questioned specimens submitted should be treated for latent fingerprints (fig. 5).

I. M. Law
Chief

February 8, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: Unknown Subject -
Wilbur Glass;
Alleged Forgery
Case # C-175

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith for examination is the evidence described below:

Item 1. Check dated 1/17/61, in amount of \$235.17, payable to Wilbur Glass, signed Homer J. Wilson and drawn on the First National Bank, Centertown, Virginia.

Item 2. Four genuine checks bearing known signatures of Homer J. Wilson, a prominent merchant in our city.

Item 3. Six check forms bearing dictated known handwriting specimens of Frank P. Jackson, a suspect. The reverse side of each check form contains a notation as to the instructions given to the suspect for that sample.

On January 18, 1961, Item 1 was passed at a local department store by a white male, 25 to 30 years of age, blond hair, 6 feet tall, and weighing approximately 200 pounds. He used a Virginia driver's license for identification.

It is requested that the questioned check, Item 1, be searched through the National Fraudulent Check File and that the signature thereon be compared with the known signatures of Homer J. Wilson, Item 2. The questioned handwriting on the check should also be compared with the known handwriting of the suspect Frank P. Jackson on Item 3. In the event it is determined that Jackson did not write the check, please compare the endorsement on Item 1 with signatures on fingerprint cards of individuals using Wilbur Glass as a name or alias. It is also requested that Item 1 be treated for the presence of latent fingerprints.

This evidence is submitted in connection with a criminal matter. The evidence has not been examined by any other expert, nor will it be submitted to any other expert in the same technical field.

Very truly yours,

I. M. Law
I. M. Law

Figure 5.—Sample letter showing proper method for requesting various FBI Laboratory examinations, including a document examination.

If a comparison is desired with signatures on fingerprint cards of individuals having names or aliases similar to those appearing on the questioned evidence, that request should be set forth, and a description of the subject should be included if it is available.

Evidence submitted to the FBI Laboratory should always be transmitted by registered mail to "Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C., Attention: FBI Laboratory."

In criminal cases, the FBI Laboratory will furnish expert testimony to law enforcement agencies which have submitted material for examination, provided no other expert in the same scientific field will be used by the prosecution. This testimony, as well as the examination in the FBI Laboratory, is provided at no cost to the contributing agency. When expert testimony is desired, it is requested that the FBI Laboratory be notified as far in advance as possible in order that the examiner may arrange his other commitments and prepare the necessary photographic enlargements to explain his conclusions.

JULY 1961

Bad-Check Passer Meets the FBI

For 9 months, the busy little man had blithely and briskly gone his way passing bad checks, first in one bank and then another, believing he was "getting away with it" until confronted by Agents of the FBI. Then visibly wilting, he dejectedly commented, "Nobody knew what I was doing except J. Edgar Hoover, and apparently he knew everything."

Investigation disclosed that banks in the Los Angeles area had been victimized in some 81 known instances wherein forged checks were successfully cashed by a slightly built man about 48 years of age, marked by a flesh-colored mole on his left cheek near the nose, and wearing dark glasses. It was estimated he defrauded the banks of about \$11,750 from August 1959 to May 1960.

The modus operandi of this thief was simple, daring, and effective. He would enter the bank in a brisk, friendly manner, present two phony checks, one for \$100 and the other for \$50, and a \$20 bill, along with a handwritten list of change which he would request the teller to give him in exchange for the checks and the currency, indicating exactly how he wanted the change. He would then display a white cloth bag in which he would carry the silver from the bank, explaining that the change was for the owner of a nearby bar.

Each check he presented was drawn to cash and bore the false endorsements of bars or cocktail lounges located near the bank being victimized.

In five instances, the teller stepped away from the window in order to verify the signature cards of the checks presented before releasing the silver and currency. Knowing the teller would find the checks to be phony, the subject reached across the counter, seized the money not yet released to him, stuffed it in the cloth bag, and hastily made his exit from the premises.

Investigation revealed that in only one instance was a genuine check presented by this individual, and this check with a bogus one presented at the same time eventually led to his identification. The genuine check was passed in early May 1960 and was soon to lead to the apprehension by FBI Agents of the little man with the mole on his cheek.

He was sentenced to a term of 5 years in custody of the Attorney General for the interstate transportation of stolen property and bank larceny.

Bufe #87-49604
Subj: Isadore Forman
FBI # 645011

IDENTIFICATION

Good Medical Lab Identifies Dead, Causes of Death

by **JOSEPH H. DAVIS, M.D.**, *Chief Medical Examiner, Miami, Dade County, Fla.*

In March 1956, the Office of the Medical Examiner of Dade County was established under the provisions of a law passed by the State legislature. Prior to that time, there was no central or coordinated medical system to investigate deaths of official interest. With the new law, the medical examiner was empowered to investigate all suspicious, unexpected, and violent deaths occurring in the county. He was, likewise, empowered to investigate all deaths where the body was to be cremated, dissected, or disposed of in such a manner as to be unavailable for future examination.

As a result of a permanent population exceeding 900,000, plus the large annual tourist increment, the workload has been approximately 3,000 cases per year, which includes about 1,000 cases in which the bodies are not actually brought to the morgue. In 1959 there were 108 homicides, 154 suicides, 147 traffic fatalities, and 238 other fatal accidents.

The initial facility consisted of an abandoned garage. Refrigeration was furnished by a rental truck which could hold four bodies. After several months, temporary housing was obtained in two rooms within a small concrete block and frame building. In November 1958, the personnel moved into a building designed and constructed for the Office of the Medical Examiner. Included in the one-story, air-conditioned building are a morgue and incinerator, as well as X-ray, photographic, toxicological, and histological laboratories and adequate administrative facilities. There is a central staff of 19 persons, including 3 full-time physicians who are pathologists. Two of these are certified by the American Board of Pathology in Forensic Pathology.

All autopsy and laboratory work is performed by the central staff. Due to the integration of all laboratory facilities into one building under the efficient control of our toxicologist, Mr. Arthur J. Fisk, chemical results are frequently completed by the time the autopsy is finished. The result has been an immediate solution to many cases which would ordinarily be unduly delayed. This work is conducted every day of the year. The various police departments in the county can thus learn the cause of death under investigation with accuracy and without delay. Such an expeditious system is also of value to relatives, funeral directors, the State's attorney, and others concerned.

Preliminary on-the-scene identification is usually made for the police by whatever witnesses, relatives, or friends are available. This is normally sufficient for purposes of immediate identification. In the case of a homicide or suspicious death where a criminal trial is anticipated, an identifying witness is brought to the morgue to identify the body directly for the autopsy surgeon. In the case of a completely unknown dead body, every effort is made to identify the victim via fingerprints, news media publicity, and intensive police investigation.

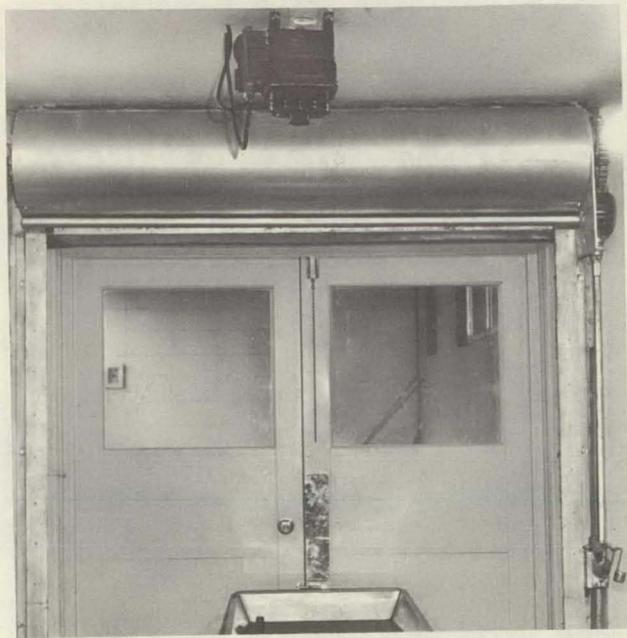


Joseph H. Davis, M.D.

In view of the rapid growth of this area and the transitory status of many of its inhabitants, it was deemed advisable to inaugurate a routine followup identification procedure for the approximately 2,000 dead bodies brought into the central morgue per year. Accordingly, it was decided to have fingerprints from these bodies processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was obvious that these cases would constitute the vast majority of local deaths where any future question by governmental or law enforcement agencies might arise.

The following system is now in use. Upon admission, each teenage or adult body is placed upon a mobile tray. It is then fingerprinted, photographed, and stored in a walk-in refrigerator. Two complete sets of fingerprints and a medical examiner's case summary are sent to the Public Safety Department of Dade County. The fingerprints are classified, and one set is sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Bureau then transmits a reply to both the Office of the Medical Examiner and the Public Safety Department. The medical examiner scrutinizes each individual report for information which might be pertinent to the case. Aliases are cross-indexed for possible future inquiries.

The camera used for initial photography is an inexpensive war surplus aerial camera, type K24, which is operated by a 24-volt d.c. power supply.



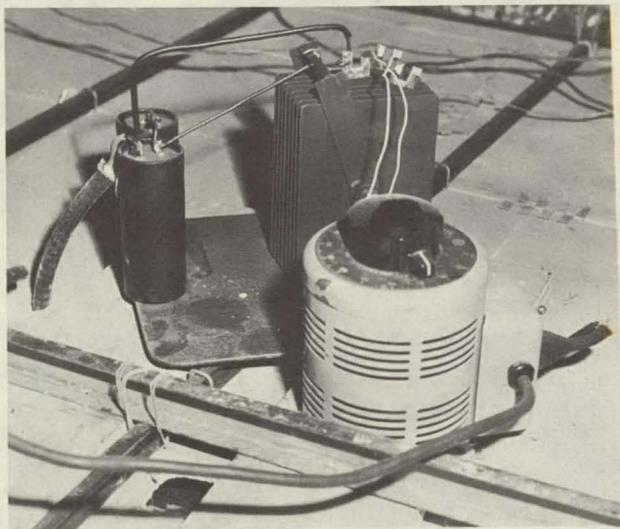
Ceiling-mounted, war surplus aerial camera, type K24, at entrance to morgue.

The correct focal length was obtained by adjusting the lens to film distance. The camera carries a magazine which holds fifty 5- by 7-inch negatives. Inexpensive surplus film is used. Each photograph is taken by pressing a wall switch button. Illumination is obtained from four photoflood bulbs mounted in the ceiling of the morgue entrance.

The camera power supply was constructed by Mr. G. Richard Czerwinski of this office. It consists of a full-wave selenium rectifier, two 1,000-microfarad electrolytic capacitors, and a variable a.c. stepdown transformer. This is mounted in the crawl space above the ceiling. It is not activated unless the switch controlling the floodlights is in the "on" position.

With these procedures, identification records of each body can be permanently retained. Should any future identification problem arise, the necessary evidence is present.

In a recent survey of 159 consecutive adult cases, 75 percent had fingerprints on file with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and 34 percent of the total had a criminal record. Thus another aspect of our identification procedure is to afford the Federal Bureau of Investigation the opportunity to complete its records in reference to the numerous deaths investigated by the Office of the Medical Examiner.



In crawl space above ceiling: capacitors (left rear), selenium rectifier (right rear), and variable transformer (foreground) constitute the camera's power supply.

Ways of Obtaining Good Fingerprints, Insuring Legibility

(While much of the following article may seem elementary to experienced identification officers and others with a wide knowledge of fingerprints, the some 37,000 fingerprint cards which must be returned by the FBI each month to contributors indicate training is still needed by many law enforcement officers. Reprints of this article may be obtained in quantity by writing to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.)

The equipment required for taking fingerprints consists of an inking plate, a cardholder, printer's ink (heavy black paste), and a roller. This equipment is simple and inexpensive.

In order to obtain clear, distinct fingerprints, it is necessary to spread the printer's ink in a thin, even coating on a small inking plate. A roller similar to that used by printers in making galley proofs is best adapted for use as a spreader. Its size is a matter determined by individual needs and preferences; however, a roller approximately 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter has been found to be very satisfactory. These rollers may be obtained from a fingerprint supply company or a printing supply house.

An inking plate may be made from a hard, rigid, scratch-resistant metal plate 6 inches wide by 14 inches long or by inlaying a block of wood with a piece of glass one-fourth of an inch thick, 6 inches wide, and 14 inches long. The glass plate by itself would be suitable, but it should be fixed to a base in order to prevent breakage. The inking surface should be elevated to a sufficient height to allow the subject's forearm to assume a horizontal position when the fingers are being inked. For example, the inking plate may be placed on the edge of a counter or a table of counter height. In such a position, the operator has greater assurance of avoiding accidental strain or pressure on the fingers and should be able to procure more uniform impressions. The inking plate should also be placed so that the subject's fingers which are not being printed can be made to "swing" off the table to prevent their interfering with the inking process. A fingerprint stand such as that

shown in figure 1 may be purchased from fingerprint supply companies. The stand is made of hardwood and measures approximately 2 feet in length, 1 foot in height and width. This stand contains a cardholder and a chrome strip which is used as the inking plate. Two compartments used to store blank fingerprint cards and supplies complete the stand. This equipment should be supplemented by a cleansing fluid and necessary cloths so that the subject's fingers may be cleaned before rolling and the inking plate cleaned after using. Denatured alcohol and commercially available cleaning fluids are suitable for this purpose.

The fingerprints should be taken on 8- by 8-inch cardstock, as this size has generally been adopted by law enforcement because of facility in filing and desirability of uniformity. Figure 2 shows fingerprints properly taken on one of the standard personnel identification cards from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. From this illustration, it is evident there are two types of impressions involved in the process of taking fingerprints. The upper 10 prints are taken individually—thumb, index, middle, ring, and little fingers of each hand in the order named. These are called "rolled" impressions, the fingers being rolled from side to side in order to obtain all available ridge detail. The smaller impressions at the bottom of the card are taken by simultaneously printing all of the fingers of each hand and then the thumb without rolling. These are called "plain" or "fixed" impressions and are used as a check upon the sequence and accuracy of the rolled impressions. Rolled impressions must be taken carefully in order to insure that an accurate fingerprint classification

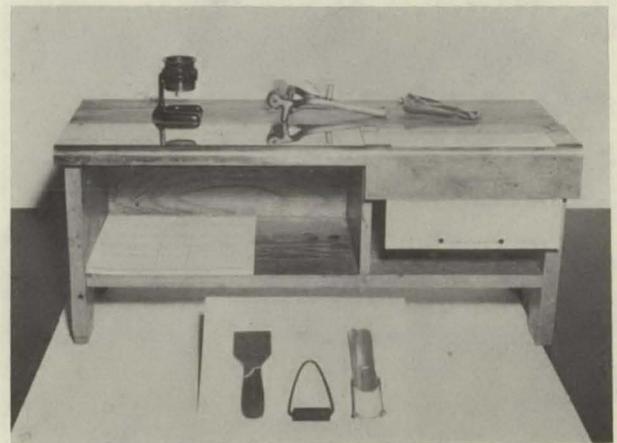


Figure 1.—Fingerprint stand.

| PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Name _____ | | Classification _____ | | |
| Date of Birth _____ | | Place of Birth _____ | | |
| Race _____ | | Sex _____ | | |
| Height _____ | | Weight _____ | | |
| | | Reference _____ | | |
| RIGHT HAND | | | | |
| 1. Thumb | 2. Index finger | 3. Middle finger | 4. Ring finger | 5. Little finger |
| | | | | |
| LEFT HAND | | | | |
| 6. Thumb | 7. Index finger | 8. Middle finger | 9. Ring finger | 10. Little finger |
| | | | | |
| Impressions taken by: _____ | | Note amputations _____ | Signature: _____ | |
| (Signatures of individuals taking prints) | | | | |
| Four fingers taken simultaneously | | Four fingers taken simultaneously | | |
| Left Hand | | Left thumb | Right thumb | Right Hand |
| | | | | |

Figure 2.—Fingerprints properly taken.

can be obtained by examination of the various patterns. It is also necessary that each focal point (cores and all deltas) be clearly printed in order that accurate ridge counts and tracings may be obtained.

In preparing to take a set of fingerprints, a small daub of ink should be placed on the inking glass or slab and thoroughly rolled until a very thin, even film covers the entire surface. The subject should stand in front of and at forearm's length from the inking plate. In taking the rolled impressions, the side of the bulb of the finger

is placed upon the inking plate and the finger is rolled to the other side until it faces the opposite direction. Care should be exercised so the bulb of each finger is inked evenly from the tip to below the first joint. By pressing the finger lightly on the card and rolling in exactly the same manner, a clear rolled impression of the finger surface may be obtained. It is better to ink and print each finger separately beginning with the right thumb and then, in order, the index, middle, ring, and little fingers. (Stamp pad ink, printing ink, ordinary writing ink, or other colored inks are not suitable for use in fingerprint work as they are too light or thin and do not dry quickly.)

If consideration is given the anatomical or bony structure of the forearm when taking rolled impressions, more uniform impressions will be obtained. The two principal bones of the forearm are known as the radius and ulna, the former being on the thumb side and the latter on the little finger side of the arm. As suggested by its name, the radius bone revolves freely about the ulna as a spoke of a wheel about the hub. In order to take advantage of the natural movement in making finger impressions, the hand should be rotated from the awkward to the easy position. This requires that the thumbs be rolled toward and the fingers away from the center of the subject's body. This process relieves strain and leaves the fingers relaxed upon the completion of rolling so that they may be lifted easily from the card without danger of slipping which smudges and blurs the prints. Figures 3 and 4 show the proper method of holding a finger for inking and printing a rolled impression.



Figure 3.—Proper method of holding finger.



Figure 4.—Proper method of printing rolled impressions.

The degree of pressure to be exerted in inking and taking rolled impressions is important, and this may best be determined through experience and observation. It is quite important, however, that the subject be cautioned to relax and refrain from trying to help the operator by exerting pressure as this prevents the operator from gaging the amount needed. A method which is helpful in effecting the relaxation of a subject's hand is that of instructing him to look at some distant object and not to look at his hands. The person taking the fingerprints should stand to the left of the subject when printing the right hand, and to the right of the subject when printing the left hand. In any case, the positions of both subject and operator should be natural and relaxed if the best fingerprints are to be obtained.

To obtain "plain" impressions, all the fingers of the right hand should be pressed lightly upon the inking plate, then pressed simultaneously upon the lower right hand corner of the card in the space provided. The left hand should be similarly printed, and the thumbs of both hands should be inked and printed, without rolling, in the space provided. Figures 5 and 6 show the correct method of taking plain impressions of the fingers and thumbs.

The FBI maintains the largest repository of fingerprints in the world. In order to properly file the millions of fingerprints at hand, a complete and accurate classification formula must be obtained for each set of prints. This exact formula can only be achieved if a clear and distinct impression of each fingerprint is obtained. Should

one or more fingerprints on a card be found too indistinct to interpret accurately, the prints must be returned to the contributor since they cannot be accurately filed and therefore would be of little value for future use. Indistinct or illegible prints are usually caused by one or more of the following faults:

1. The use of writing or similar ink resulting in impressions that are too light and faint or in which the ink has run, obliterating the ridge detail (fig. 7). The best results will be obtained by using heavy black printer's ink, which should not be thinned before using. This ink will dry quickly and will not blur or smear with handling.

2. Failure to thoroughly clean the fingers or inking apparatus of foreign substances and perspiration, causing the appearance of false markings and the disappearance of ridge characteristics (fig. 8). Alcohol or a nonflammable cleansing agent may be used. In warm weather, each finger should be wiped dry of perspiration before printing.

3. Failure to reproduce the focal points (deltas or cores) because the finger has not been fully rolled from one side to the other and the bulb of the finger from joint to tip has not been completely inked (fig. 9).

4. The use of too much ink, obliterating or obscuring the ridges (fig. 10). If printer's ink is used, just a touch of the tube end to the inking plate will suffice for several sets of prints. It should be spread to a thin, even film by rolling the ink over the plate by means of the roller.

5. Insufficient ink resulting in ridges too light and faint to be counted or traced (fig. 11).

6. Allowing the fingers to slip or twist, resulting in smears, blurs, and false-appearing patterns (fig. 12). The fingers should be held lightly without too much pressure. The subject should be instructed not to try to help but to remain passive.



Figure 5.—Proper method of taking plain impressions of fingers.



Figure 6.—Proper method of taking plain impressions of thumbs.



Figure 7.



Figure 10.



Figure 8.



Figure 11.



Figure 9.



Figure 12.

In taking inked fingerprints, the technician frequently encounters situations due to permanent or temporary physiological characteristics which call for different fingerprinting techniques. These situations include crippled fingers (bent, broken), deformities (webbed or extra fingers), lack of fingers at birth, amputations, and advanced age of the subject.

In the instances where the subject to be fingerprinted has crippled or deformed fingers, it is not sufficient to merely indicate on the fingerprint card the condition of the fingers such as "bent," "broken," or "crippled." Only in those cases where the fingers are so badly bent or crippled that they are touching the palms and cannot be moved is such a notation appropriate. Fortunately, such cases are extremely rare, and through the use of special inking devices similar to those used for fingerprinting the deceased, it is possible to obtain clear, legible fingerprints from bent or crippled fingers. The equipment for this fingerprint technique consists of a spatula, small rubber roller, and a curved holder for individual finger block cardstock. This equipment is shown in the foreground in figure 1. Each crippled or bent finger is handled individually, and after the finger has been inked and printed, the individual

finger blocks should be pasted on a fingerprint card in their proper sequence. Figure 13 illustrates the use of a curved holder for taking the "rolled" impression of a bent and crippled finger. Worn and indistinct friction ridges or those bearing numerous creases can be readily reproduced in this same manner.

Webbed and split fingers should be printed in the same way. An appropriate notation should be made on the fingerprint card concerning any of these deformities. An extra digit, usually an extra thumb or extra little finger, sometimes appears on the extreme outside of either hand. In some instances, it may be necessary to use the process for printing crippled fingers in order to obtain satisfactory impressions in such cases. In all instances, a notation concerning this abnormality should be made on the fingerprint card.

The problems encountered in fingerprinting persons of an advanced age are mentioned at this point for discussion purposes only. The situation involving crippled fingers due to advanced age can be handled in the same manner as outlined for bent and crippled fingers. Because of advanced age, the fingerprint ridges are sometimes very faint, and in order to obtain legible inked prints, it is necessary to use a very small

amount of ink on the inking plate and very little pressure in rolling the fingers.

In order to obtain an accurate classification, it is necessary that missing fingers be clearly explained on the fingerprint card. Some individuals are born without certain fingers, and in those instances, the notation "missing at birth" should be used rather than just using the word "missing." A proper notation concerning this situation will prevent the fingerprint card from having to be returned. If an individual's fingers have been amputated, a proper notation to this effect should appear in each individual fingerprint block or blocks. If just a portion of the first joint of a finger is amputated, the remaining portion of the first joint should be inked and printed, and, in addition, a notation such as "tip amputated" should be placed on the fingerprint card. In situations where all 10 fingers are amputated, consideration should be given to obtaining footprints.

Temporary disabilities, such as fresh cuts, wounds, and bandaged fingers, are beyond the control of the fingerprint technician. As indicated previously, a complete classification formula is necessary in order that a fingerprint card be retained in FBI files. An indication on the fingerprint card to the effect that a finger is "freshly cut, bandaged" will cause the fingerprint card to be returned to the contributor since accurate classification is impossible. In the event of temporary injury, the fingerprints should be taken, if possible, after the injury has healed. This same situation prevails with large blisters which temporarily disfigure ridge detail.



Figure 13.—Use of curved holder for taking rolled impressions of bent fingers.

Problems resulting from the occupation of the individual (carpenters, bricklayers, cement workers) are a definite challenge to the fingerprint technician. When it is obvious that the occupation of the individual being fingerprinted has affected or worn the ridges on the tips of the fingers to the point where it is difficult to obtain legible fingerprints, consideration should be given to the use of softening agents (oils and creams) or fingerprinting at a later date when the ridges have had an opportunity to re-form. It is possible in many instances to obtain legible fingerprints when the ridges are worn by using a very small amount of ink on the inking plate.

Excessive perspiration will result in the failure of ink to adhere properly to the tips of the fingers. When this situation is encountered, the subject's fingers should be individually wiped clean and immediately inked and printed. This process should be followed with each finger. It is also possible to wipe the fingers with alcohol or some other drying agent which will temporarily reduce the amount of perspiration and thus permit the technician to obtain clear, legible fingerprint impressions.

Reasons for Return

The principal reason for return of fingerprint cards to the contributing agency is the basic problem of accurate filing. As experienced identification officers are aware, it is possible to search fingerprints under unusual circumstances where incomplete or approximate classifications are obtained; however, this procedure is extremely time consuming and can only be resorted to under exceptional circumstances. In general, if a fingerprint card cannot be accurately classified and filed, the name appearing on the fingerprint card will be searched against the alphabetical files and the fingerprint card returned to the contributing agency. In addition to the technical problems encountered, fingerprint cards will be returned to the contributor because of the lack of complete identifying information, such as name, sex, race, height, weight, and notations concerning missing fingers. It is the desire of the FBI Identification Division to provide law enforcement agencies with the best possible identification information. The submission of clear, legible fingerprint cards containing complete information by the law enforcement officer materially assists in attaining this goal.

FBI Solves Puzzle of Identical Twins Through Footprints

The identities of 4-month-old look-alike twins were unscrambled recently with the assistance of the FBI Identification Division and the babies' hospital footprints. Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Keller of Landover Hills, Md., called on the FBI for assistance during May 1961 when the loss of an identifying ribbon confused the identities of their twin boys.

The tiny tots, Robert and Steven, were foot-printed as a matter of routine shortly after they were born at the hospital and given beaded identification tags. They outgrew the bracelets very shortly, and the mother tagged one of them with a ribbon. A serious problem developed when the child so identified lost his ribbon while being bathed, thereby leaving the parents without any

means of identification. At this point, the assistance of the FBI was requested.

Experts in the Identification Division had no difficulty in determining which was Robert and which was Steven. By taking inked impressions of their footprints and checking them with the ones made at birth, the FBI made short work of the identification problem. To prevent a recurrence of this incident, bands were placed on the ankles of the twins.

Since a centralized file for infants' footprints would be impractical, the FBI has repeatedly urged that infants' footprints be taken at birth and remain as an integral part of the hospital record.

The definitive formation of the ridges on the palms, fingers, and feet of human beings begins several months before birth and remains throughout the entire lifetime. The majority of hospitals today are using footprints for identification of infants in preference to fingerprints or palm prints, because it is easier to obtain prints of this surface from newborn babies.



Special Agent Beverly Ponder takes a footprint to reestablish the identification of the identical twins held here by their mother, Mrs. Louis V. Keller.

CRIME PREVENTION

City in Miniature Is Used by Police as Crime Deterrent

*by Former CHIEF BRUCE E. PARSONS, Fort Pierce,
Fla., Police Department*

(Since he wrote the article, Chief Parsons has taken the position as chief of security, Port St. Lucie, Fla., and is no longer chief of police at Fort Pierce.)

"Minicity" is a 2½-acre tract located in the heart of Fort Pierce, Fla. What is "Minicity"? It is a miniature city sponsored by the Fort Pierce Police Department and is the outgrowth of an idea which I originated as chief of police to develop youth training as a means of combating youthful crime.

Minicity represents a year of effort and accomplishments by members of the Fort Pierce Police Department in enlisting the support of citizens of Fort Pierce and surrounding St. Lucie County.

City in Miniature

Everything in the city has been built in miniature. We have constructed approximately 1 mile of roads, which incorporate all types of intersections and traffic hazards. The roadways include traffic channels and markings, stop-and-go lights, caution lights, school zones, railroad crossings, and hospital zones, all designed to educate our children in road courtesy and safety, traffic signs, and signals. Our aim is to train the drivers of tomorrow to instantly recognize and properly respond to any type of driving situation which may arise. Over 500 children have been enrolled in the project. Its success is attributable to the enthusiastic response of the youth in our community.

Vehicles in Miniature Too

Fourteen miniature self-propelled automobiles have been donated by sponsoring citizens and business firms for use in driver training. Drivers' licenses for these vehicles are issued to the children, both boys and girls, in the age group of 11 to 15 years, inclusive. The vehicles have proved tremendously effective in arousing the interest and active participation of our children in the

program. They enable us to demonstrate actual driving conditions and to give practical instruction in automobile handling and traffic regulations, as well as in bicycle and pedestrian safety.

In addition to driver training, we are teaching the children in Minicity the elements of self-government and civic responsibility.

Buildings Going Up

Minicity is being equipped with miniature buildings representing police department, fire department, and other city government offices. The



Chief Bruce E. Parsons.

NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE



Miniature vehicles on the course at Minicity.

In order to deal with the roving checkpasser who passes several bad checks in one community before moving on to other communities to seek new victims, the FBI has had, since 1936, a National Fraudulent Check File which contains over 80,000 photographs of checks and signatures on fraudulent checks submitted by law enforcement agencies from all over the country. Not only does this form a central repository for such material, but information regarding check fraud cases is also readily available.

Whenever fraudulent checks are received by the FBI from the various States, they are compared with the checks already on record in the National Fraudulent Check File, and available information is supplied to the investigating agencies. Well over half of the material submitted for comparison is positively identified in this file.

children will elect their own mayor and commissioners, operate their own police department and fire department, and perform the various administrative functions of a city government.

We in Fort Pierce feel that it is our duty as law enforcement officers to devote as much effort to crime prevention as to the apprehension and investigation of criminals. We believe that in Minicity we have an idea that will undoubtedly decrease youthful crime in our area. If any other communities are interested in this type of program, the Fort Pierce Police Department will be more than happy to supply additional details and statistics of the project as they develop.

In addition, all names used on fraudulent checks are compared with signatures of known individuals on fingerprint cards in the FBI Identification Division. Approximately 20 percent of such checks are identified as having been prepared by individuals with fingerprint records. In such instances, a copy of the identified individual's fingerprint record and a photograph, if one is available, are furnished to any interested law enforcement agency.

Many of these bogus checks have been found to bear a signature showing the writer to have a wry sense of humor.

Recently, a woman cashed a stolen and forged traveler's check in a store in the Midwest. She was accompanied by a male companion who the storekeeper thought had been in the store before. The storekeeper asked this man to endorse the check with his name and address, which he did, signing it "TAILOR."

The address turned out to be that of a tailor shop, *anecdote - Let from SAC, Minneapolis 12-16-59.* ★



Instructions are given in observing and following stop-and-go light signals.

POWER OF ARREST

Unlawful arrest is the biggest threat to the liberty of all persons, whether criminally inclined or not, and no officer will be excused for abuse of arrest power no matter how good his intentions.

Technically perfect arrests, even for the worst criminals, must be lawfully made in every instance.

"The Peace Officer" 6-7/60 issue

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

UNIQUE DEVICE USED TO LOCATE WEAPONS

Police have had to resort to many devices in their efforts to locate weapons that have been hidden or disposed of after a crime has been committed, and such efforts have frequently been time consuming and ineffectual.

One device that has been successfully used consists of a mirror, similar in type to the rearview mirror used in automobiles, attached to a long rod which is then raised into the rafters of a building or lowered beneath the boards of a floor. A flashlight is used to light the area not visible to the eye in the rafters or under the floorboards. The mirror reflects any object which may be concealed in either area, making it possible for police to locate concealed weapons without having to tear off wall, floor, or ceiling boards.

Buffalo Criminel 1-11-60

FIRE SET TO MUSIC

An unusual incendiary device was used recently by a clever arsonist to set a serious fire in a mid-western city.

The device consisted of a common electric soldering iron, a clock radio, and a few matches. The tip of the soldering iron was wrapped with the matches—which can be tied in place by string, tape, or rubber bands—and the cord on the iron was plugged into a clock-radio socket designed to accommodate a coffeemaker. The clock was set for the desired time, the soldering iron was placed in a wastebasket stuffed with paper, and the radio was plugged into a wall socket. When the alarm went off, the iron heated up, igniting the matches which set fire to the paper in the basket.

Nationwide Criminal Activities 8-11-60

ACCESSORIES FOR SALE

When accessories of a car are offered for sale, bear in mind that the car may have been stolen.

"Texas Police Journal" - 10/60

28

ANTIQUE CAR DODGE TRIED BY IMAGINATIVE SWINDLER

The antique car dodge is a new field of exploration for the imaginative swindler, but the end results are usually the same as in most crimes—suspicion, exposure, conviction.

One individual had a practice of telephonically contacting his prospective victims offering them an opportunity to purchase antique cars such as a 1905 Rolls Royce, 1903 Ford, Stanley Steamers, or similar models. He would offer the cars for sale at prices of less than \$100 each and would request that approximately one-half of the purchase price be sent him by wire in advance of delivery. He also had a sideline of representing himself as an airplane salesman or buyer and would attempt to collect money for expenses to examine the airplanes his prospective victims had for sale.

He was arrested by FBI Agents in Houston, Tex., on March 24, 1960, following a 3-month spree during which he had swindled numerous victims of approximately \$1,000, paid to him through Western Union money orders. He kept his "prices" on deals low to throw his victims off guard.

When questioned as to the manner in which he obtained the names of his "customers," most of whom were car dealers and antique hobbyists, the wary swindler replied, "Let's put it this way: If a dope addict needs dope, he knows how to find his contacts."

On April 8, 1960, the subject was sentenced to 6 months' confinement at the Federal Correctional Institution, Springfield, Mo., after entering a plea of guilty to a one-count information charging fraud by wire. *Buf file 87--52442*

CUTTING GARMENTS

Keep bullet or knife penetrations intact when cutting garments from a body or injured person.



OTHER TOPICS

Police instructors find that nothing contributes more to speaker comfort and a well-organized speech than the use of a lectern. Yet, this basic item is often missing from the lecture room, forcing the speaker to resort to a makeshift arrangement of chairs, tables, music stands, or some such equipment.

In this article, the most desirable features of a good lectern have been combined into a unit which can be constructed by the average carpenter or home-workshop hobbyist at moderate cost.

The lectern as illustrated is basic. As need arises or funds become available, many additional features can be added without altering the basic unit. For instance, if a public address system is available, it can be easily connected to the lectern by installing microphones in holes indicated on either side of the lighting board. If recording equipment is available, it can be installed in the lectern base by adding a simple shelf. A self-contained amplifier system can be installed in the base with the speaker mounted on the front panel. However, if a speaker installation is contemplated in the near future, it would be advisable to cut the round hole for the speaker before the base is assembled. A suitable grille cloth cover can be installed over the hole for appearance and the speaker attached later.

Another feature which can be added later is a timer setup. This can be either a small clock or a simple timer, or a combination of both. More elaborate timing devices are available commercially, but they tend to be expensive.

Possibly, there are other features which would add to the convenience of the lectern, depending upon individual needs. These are limited, of course, only by the imagination of the builder.

Note first that the lectern consists of two parts—a base and a console. The console is not mechanically fastened to the base, but simply drops over it. This permits the console to be removed from the base for use on banquet tables or other supporting structures and also permits the console section to be transported in a passenger car.

Two-Part Lectern Can Be Constructed by Your Handy Man

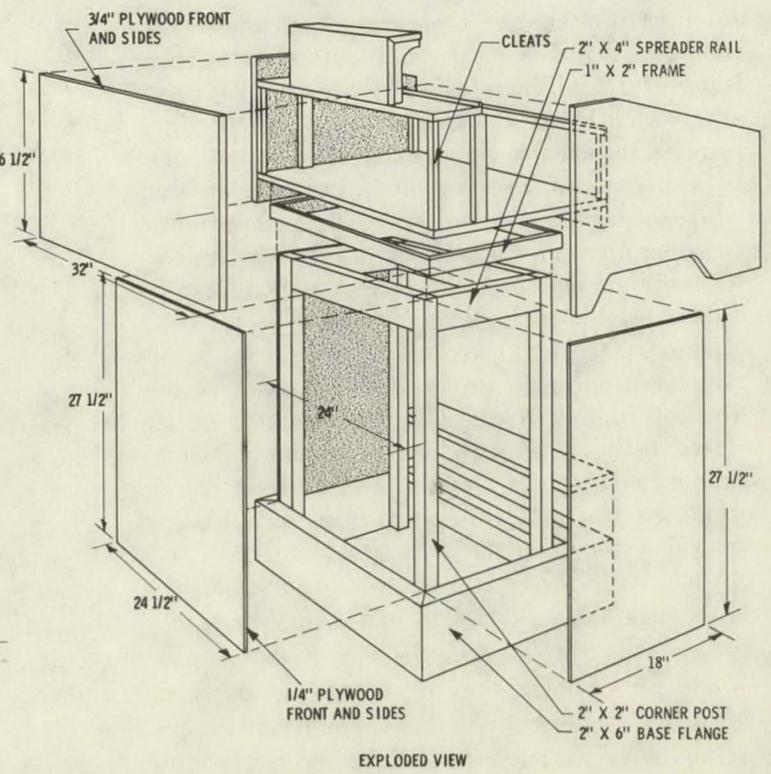
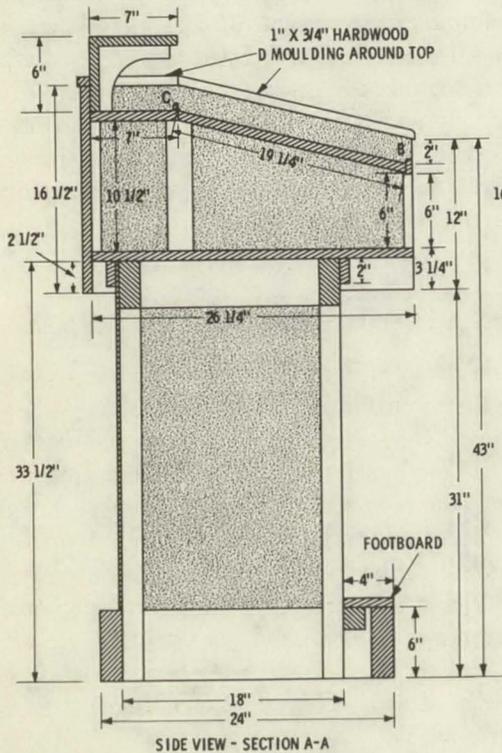
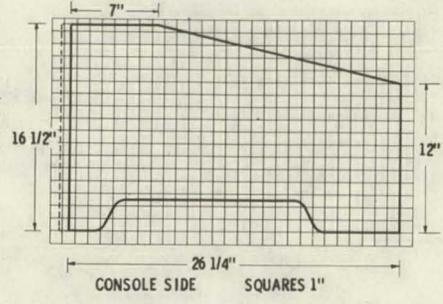
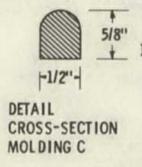
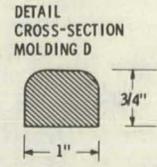
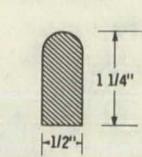
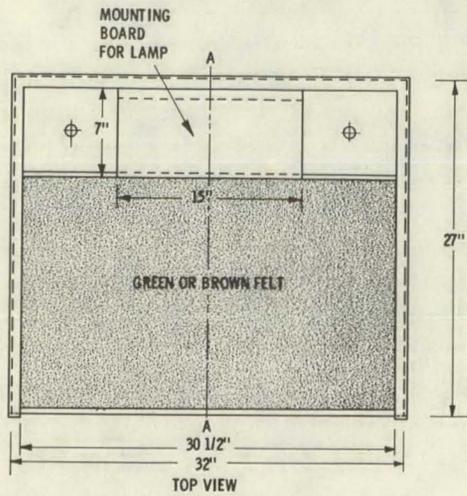
The first factor to be considered in the construction of this lectern is the choice of material. If only a functional unit is desired and appearance is of secondary importance, ordinary plywood can be used, with the finish consisting of two coats of durable paint. If this method is used, the measurements shown on the plan may be used as indicated since butt joints will suffice.

If a furniture finish is desired, the use of walnut- or mahogany-veneered plywood and hardwood moldings will give a more elaborate appearance. This type of material will necessitate minor changes in the dimensions shown in order to get finished joints. The builder will be the best judge of this as the technique varies among cabinetmakers. Furniture woods are naturally more expensive than painted plywoods, but the advantages to be gained in better appearance make the expenditure worthwhile.

Constructing the Units

Begin construction by laying out the base unit flange, the part that rests on the floor. For stability, this item should be made of heavy 2- by 6-inch material. Outside dimensions of the flange are 24 inches deep and 28 inches wide. Variations in lumberyard milling will make minor adjustments necessary from this point on. As with all parts, it is important that all cuts be accurate. The pieces should be mitered, glued, and nailed together at each corner, squared up, and allowed to dry. The footboard can be added now, thus strengthening the flange even more. The 2- by 2- by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch corner posts are made next. These are fastened in the inside corners of the flange with nails and glue. The 2- by 4-inch spreader rails are added next, connecting the top ends of the uprights. Check these members with a square to see that they are at right angles to each other. Accuracy here is essential since the console will fit over this section.

The front and side panels are then cut and fitted, and the base unit is complete.



Details of construction work on lectern.

The console unit must fit snugly over the base without binding. This is accomplished by making a light frame of 1- by 2-inch material, carefully fitting it to the base unit. This frame is then fastened to the bottom of the console unit as indicated in the plan.

Now lay out the sides and front panels of the console. The curves of the sides can be drawn more easily by making a grid of 1-inch squares on drawing paper and copying the layout from the plan. After cutting these pieces, assemble them around the bottom of the console, using glue and nails. Now glue in the six cleats which support the reading table. Carefully cut and fit the reading table parts over the cleats and glue in place. The last item to be built is the mounting board for a lamp fixture. This will vary according to the style of lamp to be used, but be sure that provision is made for easy lamp replacement.

When assembly of all parts is complete, all nail holes are filled and all surfaces carefully sanded.

Finishing the Lectern

A number of excellent finishing products are available, depending upon the facilities available. If spray equipment is available, the lacquer-base finishes may be applied giving excellent results.

The reading table part of the console is covered with green or brown felt. This material is advantageous in that it offers a skidproof surface for papers and a glareproof surface for the viewer.

The footboard at the bottom near the base flange should be protected with a renewable material such as sheet rubber since experience has shown that many speakers unconsciously rest their feet on this area of a lectern.

"Pit-a-Pat" Burglar No Longer Travels

Plagued by a series of housebreakings and ensuing robberies, a police officer in a southwestern State is grateful to a local radio disc jockey for his assistance which led to the apprehension of the night prowler responsible for the robberies.

In one month, 14 different homes were entered while the owners were asleep. Their pocketbooks were emptied, and a trail of burnt matches was left behind. Most of the time, the homeowners did not even hear the burglar enter or leave.

The disc jockey played up the burglaries on his musical program, ending each program by addressing himself to the burglar, to whom he referred as the "pit-a-pat" burglar, saying he would surely be caught. He also announced that it would be worth something to him to be able to interview this "famous" local burglar.

Contacted one day by someone who asked him how much he would pay to have the opportunity to interview the burglar, the disc jockey said he would give a good sum of money. Questioning his caller, he determined that the individual knew things about the burglaries which had not been released for publication and which only a victim or the subject himself would know. As a result, a meeting was arranged, and the owner of the radio station called the police.

When captured and questioned about his method of operation and the reason for the burnt matches always found at the scene of the burglary, the prisoner said that he was afraid to carry a flashlight and would use the matches for light. He went into houses only where the doors had been left unlocked, indicating that there were enough houses left unlocked to make it unnecessary for him to break into a locked one. *El Paso Ciudad*
Bufile 63-4296-16 ser. 221
Odessa, Tex. PD - ★ Bufile 62-24358

BOOKLET FOR FOREIGN MOTORISTS

The American Automobile Association has available for distribution in limited quantities without cost a booklet entitled "Motoring in the United States." The booklet contains information for motorists from abroad who expect to drive in the United States and sets forth the gist of various international agreements pertaining to driving in the countries which are parties to the agreements.

Copies may be obtained by writing to Mr. Merritt Smith, Assistant Secretary, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.

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PHOTOGRAPH IT FIRST

When a latent fingerprint is plainly visible on a surface, it should be photographed before any effort is made to develop it.

"Science of Fingerprints" - p. 177

WANTED BY THE FBI

HENRY THOMAS BULLINS, also known as Tom Bullin, Tom Bullings, Henry Tom Bullins, Tom Bullins

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement (Kidnaping)

Henry Thomas Bullins, a habitual escape artist, is currently being sought by the FBI for fleeing from the State of North Carolina to avoid confinement after being convicted for kidnaping.

The Crime

Bullins, an adroit and cunning fugitive, escaped from Orange County Prison Camp, Durham, N.C., on June 18, 1954. This crafty artist had three times before escaped confinement.

In December 1946, while serving a 12- to 15-year sentence for carnal knowledge, the elusive escaper, brandishing a firearm, stole a State truck and kidnaped the driver. Subject was subsequently apprehended and sentenced to 7 to 12 years for kidnaping, to commence at the expiration of his first sentence.

The Fugitive

Bullins has reportedly been associated with bootleggers and engaged in the manufacture of illegal whiskey during much of his adult life. He reportedly becomes violent when under the influence of intoxicants. With an arrest record dating back to 1934, Bullins has been convicted of breaking and entering, carnal knowledge, kidnaping, larceny and receiving stolen property, manufacture of untaxed liquor, drunkenness and disturbance in a public place, and operating a car without a driver's license.



Henry Thomas Bullins.

A Federal warrant was issued on July 3, 1956, at Greensboro, N.C., charging Bullins with interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for kidnaping.

Caution

Bullins has been convicted of a kidnaping which was made at gunpoint. He should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Henry Thomas Bullins is described as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Age..... | 49, born April 14, 1912, Madison, N.C. |
| Height..... | 5 feet 9½ inches to 5 feet 10½ inches. |
| Weight..... | 150 to 164 pounds. |
| Build..... | Medium. |
| Hair..... | Gray, may be dyed black. |
| Eyes..... | Blue-gray. |
| Complexion..... | Ruddy. |
| Race..... | White. |
| Nationality..... | American. |
| Occupations..... | Farmer, hospital attendant, laborer, textile worker. |
| Scars and marks.... | 1-inch cut scar left corner of upper lip, 5-inch vertical scar left hand and wrist, 2 scars on right hip, burn scar back of left leg, burn scar right shin. |
| FBI Number..... | 1,006,309. |
| Fingerprint classification..... | 17 0 1 R-r 9 L 17 Ua |

Notify FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

The unlawful destruction, defacing, or removal of certain boundary markers on Indian reservations and trespassing on Indian reservations to hunt, fish, or trap are violations under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, at the local level.

Unusual or aggravated circumstances of these violations justify investigation by the FBI.

Agents' handbook

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

| | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| (Name) | | (Title) |
| (Address) | | |
| (City) | (Zone) | (State) |

IN HIS OWN JAIL HE SLEPT

In the 1961 March of Dimes campaign, Pat Heddins, chief of police, Grand Saline, Tex., made a public agreement with the teenagers of Grand Saline that if they would raise more than \$300 for the March of Dimes, he would spend a night in his own jail. The teenagers were successful by raising \$500 for the campaign, and on Saturday night, January 21, 1961, Chief Heddins spent the night in his own jail.

*Human Interest Item
Dallas Texas - 1/24/61*

KANSAS CITY MASSACRE

The Kansas City massacre occurred on June 17, 1933. An FBI Agent and three local officers were killed along with Frank Nash, an escaped Federal prisoner, who was being returned to the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. Their deaths were the result of an attempted rescue of Nash in the Union Station plaza at Kansas City. Participating in this attempt were "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Adam Richetti, and Verne Miller.

FBI Notes 10/52

Helpful Hints

EVIDENCE

TO PRESERVE LATENT FINGERPRINTS ON A GUN FOUND AT CRIME SCENE, PICK IT UP BY THE CHECKERED PORTION OF GRIPS, NOT BY INSERTING SOMETHING INTO THE BARREL.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern shown here is classified as a loop with one count. The delta is found at point D and the core at point C. Inasmuch as the delta and the recurring ridge that provides the only ridge count are so close together, the impression is referenced to a tented arch.