

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1959
MAY
Vol. 28 No. 5

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

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

MAY 1959

Vol. 28, No. 5

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover	1
Feature Article:	
Background and Present Aspects of Counterfeiting, by U. E. Baughman, Chief, U.S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C.	3
Techniques:	
Police Dog Corps Proves Successful in Richmond, Va., by Col. O. D. Garton, Chief of Police, Richmond, Va., Police Department	8
Firearms Training:	
Operations of a Countywide Police Revolver League, by Patrolman Frank Uhlik, Secretary, Essex County, N.J., Police Revolver League, Irvington, N.J.	12
Police and Public Effort Produce Pistol Range, by Chief Blair P. Over- ton, Hagerstown, Md., Police Department	14
Identification:	
FBI Identification Division Offers Many Services	16
Footprinting of Infants	18
Questionable Pattern	Back cover
Other Topics:	
"Open House" in Crime Prevention Week Ceremonies, by Chief James I. Waller, Winston-Salem, N.C., Police Department	22
Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators	11
Wanted by the FBI	24
Helpful Hints	Inside back cover



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

May 1, 1959

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

A creeping paralysis of vice and corruption--advancing steadily year by year--threatens to sap the economic and moral strength of our Nation. In an emphatic counterattack against this malignant malady of lawlessness, President Eisenhower has proclaimed May 1, 1959, as Law Day, U. S. A., in an effort to reaffirm American dedication to "the supremacy of law in our lives."

Assuredly, the doleful status of crime conditions in the United States cries out for citizen indignation against lawbreaking and public demand for law and order. Reports from police departments throughout the country show that crime increased in 1958 over 1957 at the appalling rate of 8 percent. A most somber factor in these dark crime statistics is the fact that arrests of persons under 18 years of age jumped more than 6 percent in the past year. In addition, at the present time the estimated cost of crime to the American taxpayers stands at a staggering 22 billion dollars a year.

The foundation of American democracy is respect for the laws of the land--the perpetual safeguards of individual rights and liberties. Those who flout the law and defy constituted authority are enemies of our way of life. Profiting through fear and intimidation, dealing in fraud and deceit, they place themselves above the law. When brought to account for their offenses, these criminals frequently and blatantly seek to circumvent the very laws they could not destroy. It is then that the citizens must protect themselves by fair but stern support of the law and its sanctions against these offenders against society.

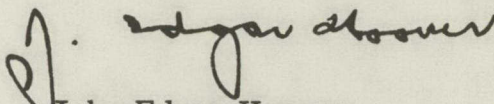
The history of our Nation is steeped in records of triumphant battles over evil adversaries. The freedoms we enjoy have come at a costly price. We must not now surrender these hard-won fruits of victory to criminal and subversive forces who would corrode our national stature and destroy the moral fiber of our people. Regrettably, too many Americans are eager to enjoy the privileges but shirk the responsibilities of citizenship. Public complacency, engendered in times of material plenty, has become commonplace. An essential requirement of our era is a renewal of the faith in and practice of the moral principles handed down by our Founding Fathers.

Law Day, U. S. A., extends an invitation--and a challenge-- for every citizen to rededicate himself to the duty of obeying both the spirit and the letter of the law. It is a clarion call for each American to take an active stand in shoring up the fortresses of freedom and in routing those who attack our way of life--both from inside and outside our boundaries. All too often, citizens are either too indifferent, afraid, or busy to be counted on the side of righteousness. Everyday examples of this dangerous attitude are the persons who refuse or neglect to come forth with information concerning violations of law, who shun by all means the responsibility of serving jury duty, and who avoid at all costs public indignation and action against wrongdoing wherever it might occur.

To those of us in law enforcement, Law Day, U. S. A., holds particular significance. We must assure that our efforts in the police field will stand forth as a shining example of the fundamental principle that justice is based on law and order. Stationed in the first line of America's defense, each law enforcement officer has the solemn obligation to perform his daily duties in such a manner that no finger of scorn or suspicion can be pointed at our profession.

An important theme to remember on Law Day, U. S. A., is that we exist as free men because only under law can individual rights prosper. Let no law-abiding citizen or dedicated law enforcement officer ever forget this.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Background and Present Aspects of Counterfeiting

by U. E. BAUGHMAN, *Chief, U.S. Secret Service,
Washington, D.C.*

Counterfeiting today is at the highest level of the past decade. Already, seizures of counterfeit money from July 1958 through January 1959 exceed seizures for the entire previous fiscal year. In this 7-month period \$1,499,114 in counterfeit money was confiscated. Of this amount, \$1,320,740 was seized before it could be placed in circulation, and \$178,374 was successfully passed, representing losses to the public.

For the entire previous fiscal year \$711,293 in counterfeit money was confiscated, \$152,622 of which was in circulation before seizure. This is a disturbing trend and gives cause for growing concern. There is, however, one satisfaction to be drawn. While counterfeiting as evidenced by seizures is increasing, the ratio of counterfeit money reaching circulation against total seizures has actually dropped from 21 percent to 12 percent.

It is our ultimate aim to reach the source before the illicit product can be used to defraud the public and debase the currency, and, in the final analysis, the degree to which this objective is reached is the best measure of success in suppressing counterfeiting.

We are often asked to explain the sometimes astonishing gyrations in counterfeiting activity. Is there a relationship to economic cycles and periods of unemployment? Why the recent upsurge in counterfeiting at a time when the national economy is emerging from a period of recession? There are no tailor-made answers to these questions. It is true that in the depths of the depression years of the 1930's counterfeiting flourished. Then, as unemployment diminished and the Nation entered a war economy with full employment and millions of men entered the armed forces, counterfeiting of currency decreased and by 1946 had dropped to a level approaching virtually complete suppression.

However, counterfeiting of currency in this period was supplanted by wholesale counterfeiting of ration stamps used to sustain the operations

of black marketeers. Paradoxically, during the years of the war in Korea, when the Nation was on a comparatively limited war economy, counterfeiting of currency actually increased. Counterfeiting since the end of World War II appears to have no conclusive relationship to economic trends. This simply demonstrates that counterfeiting follows no precise and predictable pattern of fluctuation, although there is some relationship to crime trends generally.

Certainly one of the contributing causes to increases in counterfeiting has been the continuing advancements made in photographic and reproduction processes. It is now possible for an unskilled person to acquire adequate knowledge quickly through reading and a period of experimentation to enable him to make a counterfeit sufficiently deceptive to pass on many complacent persons who never take the time to examine their money.

With the introduction of simplified techniques of reproduction, the counterfeiter no longer needs the services of the skilled engraver and the trained and experienced printer. The counterfeiter of today needs only the idea, a relatively short period of self-education, financial means for purchasing equipment and materials, and a place to operate. Without means to finance the venture the incipient counterfeiter quite often will seek employment in a legitimate printing plant and, after gaining experience, will surreptitiously make use of the equipment and materials of his employer for making counterfeit money. There is a growing number of examples in recent years of counterfeiters operating in this manner. There have also been, in recent years, a number of counterfeiting ventures operating behind a "front" represented as a legitimate business.

Not long ago two men were arrested in Chicago for manufacturing \$1 Silver Certificates and \$10 and \$20 Federal Reserve Notes. Both were employed in a printing plant, and without the knowledge of the owner they worked at night using

company supplies and equipment to print the counterfeit notes, six to a sheet. Altogether they printed \$60,000 in notes and sold the entire output to a distributor in payment for narcotics. The distributor and seven others who purchased notes from him were also arrested.

In another recent case, the maker of five different types of counterfeit notes was arrested in Tennessee. His counterfeiting activity was camouflaged by a small commercial printing business. Altogether 34 persons have been arrested as a part of this conspiracy, and \$132,110 in the notes produced by this plant has been seized. Of this amount, \$90,340 was confiscated as a result of "buys" made in the course of the investigation by our undercover agents.

For a certainty, there will be no end to counterfeiting as long as there are thieves, swindlers and other unscrupulous and cunning criminals seeking a means to a quick profit and as long as the merchant and his employee, through carelessness and apathy in handling money, provide the unsuspecting victim for the counterfeiter.

History

Counterfeiting is one of the oldest of criminal professions and has plagued society since money in its crudest form was introduced as a medium of exchange. According to Hippocrates, lead coins covered with a coating of gold were minted by Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos (535-515 B.C.). The Roman Emperor Nero is included among the first coin counterfeiters, and, as a consequence of his debasement of Roman currency, confidence in the coins of that vast Empire was utterly destroyed.

The seriousness with which counterfeiting has been viewed through the ages may be judged by the penalties for this offense. In the sixth century B.C. there were laws which decreed death to the counterfeiter. Under Constantine the Great counterfeiters were burned alive. In the 10th century there were laws directing that the counterfeiter should have both hands cut off. These penalties, however, were ineffectual, and mutilations of the most horrible kinds were resorted to after the Norman Conquest. Punishments of the cruelest kinds continued to be inflicted upon counterfeiters both in England and throughout Europe during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The history of counterfeiting in America began with the arrival of the first white settlers. Wam-

pum was the currency of the Indians when the first European settlers arrived in North America. It was used in trading between the settlers and the Indians and was recognized as sound money. However, these early settlers, as much as we may esteem them collectively, were not all pure in heart. Some discovered that good imitations of wampum could be made, and they began to fleece the Indians with spurious beads. By 1650, counterfeit wampum was so plentiful that the Council of New Amsterdam passed a law prohibiting the "nefarious practice."

The pre-Revolutionary Era in the Colonies was a period of economic experimentation in which counterfeiting flourished. There are records of the use of the pillory as early as 1679 in Massachusetts as punishment for counterfeiting. One counterfeiter of that time was not only sentenced to the pillory but also suffered the loss of both ears as a part of his sentence.

Later, in 1720, hanging was established as a penalty in Pennsylvania. But the pillory, hanging, imprisonments, and cutting off of ears did not stop counterfeiting, and a member of the New York General Assembly was inspired to propose that "Paper money be backed with the identification of an all-seeing eye in the clouds, a cart and a coffin, three felons on a gallows, a weeping father and mother with several small children, a burning pit, human figures poured into it by fiends and a label with the words 'Let the counterfeiter rot.'" Previously, the back of paper money had been embellished with the milder caution "Tis death to counterfeit."

Counterfeiting activities during the Revolutionary War actually contributed to the disaster which befell our Continental currency. After New York was occupied by British troops, counterfeiters were even permitted to advertise the sale of spurious notes in wholesale quantities, and within 5 years from the issuance of Continental currency the counterfeiters closed their shops. The bills literally were no longer worth the paper they were printed on, and from this situation the expression "Not worth a Continental" was born.

The founders of our country, understandably, were well aware of the dangers of counterfeiting and took note of it in the Constitution, specifically providing in Section 8, Article I, for the punishment of counterfeiting of the securities and current coin of the United States.

The period from 1787 to 1865 has been fittingly described as "The Counterfeiter's Heyday." By

the end of the Revolutionary War public confidence in paper money was so completely shattered that it was not until the passing of the Legal Tender Act in 1862 that circulating notes were authorized and issued by the Federal Government. During this period, however, there was no shortage of paper money. To the contrary, there was an abundance, both genuine and counterfeit.

State bank notes were being issued in great quantities by numerous chartered banks. This system led to extensive counterfeiting and brought on chaotic financial conditions. For example, it has been reported that paper money in circulation during the period 1812 to 1817 was composed of a relatively small amount of notes of sound banks, an almost equal amount of counterfeits, and a mass of paper the value of which could seldom be known from one day to the next.

Bicknall's Counterfeit Detector, published in 1839, reflects the condition of the Nation's currency at that time, listing 254 banks whose notes were counterfeited and describing 1,395 counter-

feit notes then in circulation. One counterfeit detector published in 1841 described 1,727 counterfeits, and so numerous were counterfeits of the Bank of the United States, a chartered national bank, that the detector did not even list them.

Prior to 1860, Congress had left the detection of counterfeiters and their prosecution almost entirely to the various States, local authorities, investigating agencies, and bank associations. However, in 1860 Congress appropriated \$5,000 to be paid to informers against counterfeiters. By 1864 the appropriation was increased to \$100,000. In this period the operations against the counterfeiter were largely in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

U.S. Secret Service

The system of awards, however, was ineffective in suppressing wholesale counterfeiting, and finally on July 5, 1865, the U.S. Secret Service was created for this purpose.



President Dwight Eisenhower receives pointers on the detection of counterfeit money from Chief U. E. Baughman, U.S. Secret Service.



These are enlarged pictures of the upper left-hand corners of good and bad \$1 bills. The part on top of the diagonal dividing line is from the genuine bill. The part under the line is from the counterfeit. Notice that the fish-net lines around the figure "1" are clear and distinct on the genuine. Some of the lines on the counterfeit are broken, and are not clear and distinct. This lacework design on our paper money is known as the geometric lathework. Most counterfeit bills are printed so poorly that the defects shown here may be detected with the naked eye after studying these enlargements.

Secret Service duties over the years were extended, and today our major functions are the protection of the President, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President; the suppression of counterfeiting of the currency and other obligations of the United States and of foreign governments; and the detection and arrest of forgers of Government checks, bonds and other securities. These and other statutory duties are set out in Section 3056, Title 18, United States Code.

Contrary to popular belief, the Secret Service is a relatively small law enforcement organization with less than 300 special agents in the field scattered throughout the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. With this thinly dispersed group it is obvious that we depend upon support and cooperation of police agencies—

local, state, and Federal. It is gratifying that such assistance has been generously extended, not only in our enforcement work but in fulfilling our most important responsibility, the protection of the President.

To assist police departments in becoming familiar with the work of the Secret Service, we make special agents available to police training schools to lecture on Presidential protection, counterfeiting, forgery of Government checks, and other matters within our jurisdiction.

As a part of our plan for suppression of counterfeiting we have included an educational program designed to teach the public how to protect itself against the counterfeiter and forger of Government checks. The illustrations reproduced with this article are examples of visual aids used to demonstrate methods of detecting counterfeit currency.

Today practically every American accepts and pays out money without once stopping to think whether it might be counterfeit. While such assurance is a tribute to the quality of work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Bureau of the Mint and reflects public confidence in the enforcement of laws for suppressing counterfeiting, it is unfortunately a boon to the counterfeiter whose success depends upon the complacency of his victim.

Questions frequently arise as to the laws governing illustrations of obligations of the United States and foreign governments, which include paper money, Government checks, bonds, postage stamps and revenue stamps. The following general rules apply:

(1) *Black and white* illustrations are permitted for numismatic, philatelic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums (but not for advertising except numismatic or philatelic advertising), provided the illustrations are of a size less than three quarters or more than 1½ the size of the genuine, except that the size restrictions do not apply to stamps.

Illustrations in color of United States and foreign obligations are prohibited except that there is no restriction against illustrations in color of *canceled* foreign stamps.

(2) Films, microfilms, and slides in black and white or in color for projection upon a screen or for use in telecasting are permitted, but not for advertising purposes except philatelic advertising.

(3) Printed illustrations of coins are permitted, with no restrictions as to size, color, or purpose, including advertising.

Exception: Illustrations of U.S. Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps, in black and white or in color, are permitted in connection with campaigns for the sale of such bonds or stamps, provided that illustrations of stamps are of a size less than three quarters or more than 1½ times the size of the genuine stamps.

The laws which apply are in Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 8, 15, 474, 475, 481, 489, and 504. Questions on this subject may be submitted to the Chief, U.S. Secret Service, Main Treasury Building, Washington 25, D.C., or to field offices of the Secret Service.

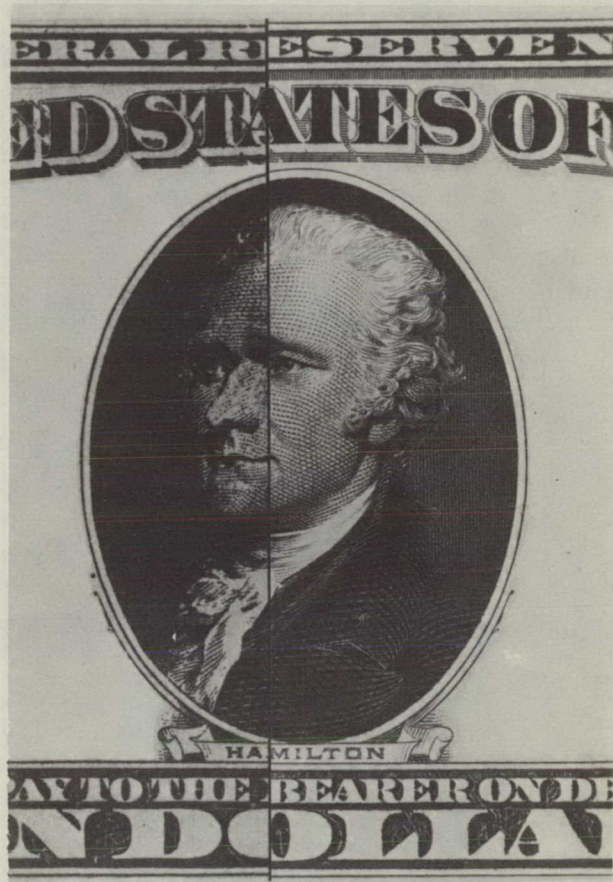
Counterfeiting was described by the late Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson who said:

Counterfeiting is an offense never committed by accident, nor by ignorance, nor in heat of passion, nor in extremity of poverty. It is a crime expertly designed, by one who possesses technical skill and lays out substantial sums for equipment. It is a crime not excused by the fact "that everyone is doing it." Counterfeiters are few and are not amateur criminals. It is not a crime of courage. It is a sneaking offense. It is a crime against the sovereignty, and it cheats small tradesmen and unsuspecting people who have not the skill or experience to detect the imitation.

Only through a united and vigorous effort by law enforcement and an alert public can counterfeiting be made unprofitable and the menace to the stability of our currency and economic structure be held in check.



This is an enlargement of portions of the Treasury Seal taken from counterfeit and genuine bills. The part to the left is from a counterfeit bill and to the right from a genuine. On the counterfeit the saw-tooth points around the rim are uneven and broken off. On the genuine bill to the right the saw-tooth points around the rim are even and sharp.



This is an enlarged picture of Alexander Hamilton whose likeness is on all \$10 bills. It was made from a counterfeit bill and a genuine bill. The portion to the left of the vertical dividing line is from the counterfeit bill. The portion to the right of the line is from the genuine bill. A comparison such as this is the best way to detect any counterfeit.



Police Dog Corps Proves Successful in Richmond, Va.

*by COL. O. D. GARTON, Chief of Police,
Richmond, Va., Police Department*

The Richmond, Va., Bureau of Police has employed "man's best friend"—the dog—in law enforcement work.

In the summer of 1957, during a conference between W. L. Groth, Director of Public Safety of the city of Richmond, and myself, a decision was made to study the feasibility of acquiring dogs for police work in Richmond.

Reports were solicited from cities then using police dogs and from cities which had formerly used them. We received both favorable and unfavorable reports and word of the inquiries became public.

Soon thereafter a local dog obedience club—prompted by the knowledge of the department's interest in police dogs—invited Maj. L. Wilson Davis, then Director of the K-9 Corps of the Baltimore, Md., Police Department, to visit Richmond.



Col. O. D. Garton.

Major Davis' demonstration of the working abilities of a trained German Shepherd greatly impressed the Richmond area dog lovers. A special exhibition for the city council won the favor of that group.

Subsequently, on December 1, 1957, Sgt. F. G. Clark, Jr., was selected to organize a K-9 Corps for the Richmond Police Department. His selection was based on prior experience in dog training—primarily the training of bird-hunting dogs. Three days later, Sergeant Clark was in Baltimore for 3 days of observation and evaluation of dogs for police work. He returned home convinced that properly trained dogs are a definite asset to law enforcement.

After evaluating the report he subsequently filed, the chief and the safety director gave him permission to proceed with the organization of the K-9 Corps.

A call was sent out for volunteers. Responses were numerous, but applicants were carefully screened. The qualifications for applicants were exacting and required that each man have a good service record; the proper facilities for providing a good home for the dog; a real desire to work with a dog; and—a very important qualification—the agreement of a wife to having a dog around the house.

Thereafter, offers of many dogs of various breeds poured into headquarters. Sergeant Clark held out for German Shepherds—a breed universally accepted for police work because of its adaptability, alertness, and loyalty. Sergeant Clark already owned one fine dog and eventually three others were selected and sent to the homes of patrolman-owners to become accustomed to their new masters and homes.

Training

It was in mid-February of 1958 that the training program began with basic obedience work. This consists of teaching the dog to heel, stay, drop on

recalls and, at commands from a distance, to sit and to refuse food from a stranger.

In their spare time, the four officers constructed an obstacle course in a public city park. The course consisted of window jumps, bar jumps, hurdles, 9- and 10-foot scales, 8-foot ladders, and a crawl box. The latter is used to teach a dog to crawl on command under low places. After mastery of the obstacle course, the dogs began their attack training. In this phase of the program Major Davis assisted.

During attack training a dog must be under control constantly, and must attack and release only on command. He must learn to pursue and attack his suspect under gunfire and to cease attack when the suspect gives up. Finally, the dog is taught to track and to discriminate between scents; to seek out articles; to search buildings, room by room, floor by floor; to jump from roof to roof; and to continue to search until the suspect is found.

During the training period the officers frequently took their dogs to the busy sections of Richmond where the dogs became accustomed to vehicular noises, to the jam of pedestrians, and to normal city sights and sounds. They were then considered ready for the 8 to 10 years of service that could be expected from them.

On Duty

On June 10, 1958, the unit reported "ready for duty" into First Station, commanded by Capt. A. S. Tucker. Immediately the K-9 Corps began patrol of the "hot spot" areas, where crime is most prevalent—areas where muggings, robberies, felonious assaults, and burglaries are common. Although these were the main trouble spots, the dogs were ready for response to any call wherever they might be of use.

Three officers and their dogs were assigned to foot patrol. The fourth dog rode with Sergeant Clark, ready to cover any section of the city where needed. The radio-equipped mobile unit permits the sergeant to keep in touch with his men and to respond to any call where his dog might be of use.

The K-9 Corps works on a two-shift arrangement. The night shift lasts 2 weeks, from 6 p.m. until 4 a.m. The day shift is for 1 week, during the hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. During the day-shift week, the dogs are retrained for 2 days in order to keep them alert. Thus they receive

training on a continuing basis 2 days out of every 3 weeks.

A day-by-day record of each dog and his master is kept—the arrests made, the buildings searched, and the apprehensions made. A monthly report is compiled and maintained.

During night tours the dog patrol's special work consists of careful inspection in remote areas—in parks, on river banks, in bushes and the like. Specifically, they work any place where a criminal might shelter himself.

In all circumstances the dog assists his master. His capacity for tracking, his attention ever on the alert, his agility, and his keen sense of smell, sight, and hearing serve to warn the master of any suspicious activity.

In 1958, since the first day the dogs were on the street, only four reported break-ins took place in areas patrolled by the K-9 Corps.

From mid-June to mid-December of 1958, when the dogs were on patrol, arrests attributed to the K-9 Corps totaled 277, many of which arrests were for felony offenses. Only two subjects attempted to run from a dog; both were caught. Our detectives frequently ask the division for assistance



Sgt. F. G. Clark, Jr., teaches attack training to one of the Corps.

from the dogs in the execution of a felony warrant on subjects with a reputation for possessing escape abilities.

Officers release their animals from a leash only during building searches and in actual pursuit of a criminal. If a suspect halts and stands perfectly still, the dog will stand guard until the arrival of his handler.

Dogs in Action

On June 11, 1958, the second night the dogs were at work, two easy arrests were made that might otherwise have been quite difficult.

In the first arrest, Sergeant Clark spotted an escaped convict dressed in prison clothes walking north of U.S. Route 1, a heavily traveled thoroughfare. The subject was commanded to halt. The dog began barking. The subject stood motionless until Sergeant Clark parked his car and placed him under arrest. The convict insisted that the officer call the "wagon" immediately, "because I'm scared of that dog." The convict, under a sentence of 8 years for rape, told Sergeant Clark he would have run if it had not been for the dog.

In the second arrest, Patrolman D. L. Nuckols and his dog observed a man breaking into a parked car. The suspect sighted the officer and started to run, but halted immediately when he spotted the dog.

Disturbances

The K-9 Corps also helps to keep the peace. During a recent teen-age disturbance which had resulted in fights and threats of rougher things to



K-9 Corps and masters.

come, the K-9 Corps was placed in the trouble section at the close of school hours for a few days. The trouble ceased. A policewoman overheard a boy comment, "We would really make trouble if it weren't for those police dogs."

On another occasion, two K-9 patrolmen and their dogs effectively broke up a crowd of nine young men engaged in a wild-swinging free-for-all. When assisting officers arrived, they found nine men standing placidly against a building while being searched by the two patrolmen. The dogs were standing guard.

Scenting abilities of the dogs were tested last fall when a traffic unit pursued a vehicle involved in a hit-and-run accident. The fleeing motorist wrecked the car near a heavily wooded area, and then leaped from his car and fled into the woods. Within 10 minutes after arrival at the scene the K-9 Corps had flushed and captured the suspect.

Another incident involved the apprehension of a car thief who abandoned the stolen vehicle on Main Street and escaped from pursuing officers. One of the dogs was taken to the scene, and he tracked the suspect to his place of concealment in a nearby backyard. The dog had picked out the correct scent from a multitude of scents almost 15 minutes after the suspect had abandoned the car.

We have found that one man with his trained dog can effectively break up a disorderly crowd by simply commanding the dog to bark. The most belligerent persons will move hastily on—when confronted by a policeman and his dog.

Maintenance

The total cost of maintaining the K-9 Corps of the Richmond Police Department is not large. Food for each dog per year comes to \$133. For each dog veterinarian fees amount to \$40; and equipment, such as leash, choke, chains and harness, costs \$5. The dogs have been donated by public or private concerns, and therefore there was no acquisition cost.

Problems

Finding suitable police officers who are willing to work with dogs was one of the main problems. Many officers, after learning they must keep the dog at home and devote at least 1 hour daily to his feeding and grooming, are hesitant to volunteer. Another problem was finding dogs suitable for training.

More personal to the men themselves, uniforms of officers handling the dogs must be cleaned more frequently because of the dirt and hair from the animals which adhere to their clothes. A State law prohibits animals in establishments serving or offering food for sale, and therefore this inability to take the dog into a restaurant at mealtime is a consideration.

Reduction in Richmond's crime for the first 9 months of 1958 looks good when compared with the national trend. While the national average in major crimes among cities in Richmond's population class was rising 13 percent, local criminal activity dropped 20 percent.

The FBI report covering the first three quarters of 1958 showed cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group reporting increases in all crimes but murder among class 1 offenses. Richmond had notable decreases during that period in auto theft, grand larceny, housebreaking, robbery, and murder. We feel that the work of the K-9 Corps contributed to the decline in these violations.

Public Interest

The Richmond public has wholeheartedly accepted the K-9 Corps. Various civic groups have frequently called upon the K-9 Corps' masters for lectures and exhibitions. The dogs, of course, attract a lot of attention and interest and their activities have resulted in much favorable publicity for the Richmond Police Department. On the basis of our experience to date, I have been very favorably impressed with our K-9 Corps. I feel that our "canine patrolmen" are doing a good job for our department and have played a real part in bringing about an improved crime picture in our city.

Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators

Public Law 930 (title 15, U. S. Code, sections 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214) concerning the interstate transportation of unsafe refrigerators has been enacted by Congress.

Section 1211 of this law, which is in the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, states that it is unlawful for any person to introduce or deliver for introduction into interstate commerce any household refrigerator manufactured on or after

the date this section takes effect (October 30, 1958) unless it is equipped with a device enabling the door thereof to be opened from the inside which conforms to standards prescribed pursuant to section 1213.

Section 1212 states that any person who violates section 1211 of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

Section 1213 states that the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register commercial standards for devices which, when used in or on household refrigerators, will enable the doors thereof to be opened easily from the inside. These standards were published in the Federal Register, dated August 1, 1957, volume 22, No. 148.

Section 1214 defines the term "interstate commerce" to include commerce between one State, Territory, possession, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and another State, Territory, possession, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The FBI will handle the criminal provisions of this act. Handling of the regulatory provisions, by the terms of the act, is assigned to the Department of Commerce. The FBI cannot make inspections of refrigerator manufacturing plants to insure compliance with the regulations. Inquiries relative to the standards prescribed by the Department of Commerce should properly be submitted to the Department of Commerce.

Allegations or complaints under the criminal provisions of this act should be brought to the attention of the FBI.

FBI TRAINING ASSISTANCE

In 1958 the FBI, upon the request of local law enforcement authorities, assisted in more than 2,600 police training schools throughout the Nation. In addition, two sessions of the FBI National Academy were held. Including the 184 officers who attended these two sessions, 3,636 men have completed the FBI National Academy's 12-week course of specialized training since its founding in 1935.

HAIR EVIDENCE

A powder paper (folded paper) makes a good container for hair specimens.



FIREARMS TRAINING

Operations of a Countywide Police Revolver League

by PATROLMAN FRANK UHLIK, *Secretary, Essex County, N.J., Police Revolver League, Irvington, N.J.*

Essex County, N.J., which is located 13 miles westward across the Hudson River from New York City, N.Y., comprises 126 square miles and has at the present time a population of approximately 1 million inhabitants. The area and the population are divided into 25 municipalities of which Newark, N.J., is the largest.

In 1931, the Essex County Police Revolver League was organized as a non-profit organization. Since its inception, it has faithfully pursued the same objectives: to encourage the safe handling of firearms by the league members; to improve marksmanship; to develop the characteristics of honesty, good fellowship, self-discipline, team play, and self-reliance which are the essentials of good sportsmanship and the foundation of true patriotism.

During the league's long existence, not one accident has occurred involving a league member at any of the competitive matches.

Only six teams held membership in the league during its early years and all firing was slow fire utilizing .22 caliber target pistols. Ten shots were allowed each man with no limitation as to the time required to fire these rounds. In one instance, a shooter took 1 hour and 4 minutes to fire his 10 shots. Most of the available ranges in the beginning had only two targets and the shooters spent a long afternoon patiently waiting their turn to fire.

As the years passed, the Camp Perry target was replaced by the Army or police "L" target and the .38 caliber revolver became the standard weapon for competition. The time- and rapid-fire phases were also added to round out the firing course and the number of shots fired was increased to 30 rounds per man.

The present match course consists of firing 10 rounds slow fire at 25 yards within 4 minutes; 10 rounds time fire at 25 yards, with 2 strings of 5 shots each in 15 seconds; and 10 rounds rapid fire at 15 yards, with 2 strings of 5 shots each in 11

seconds. All firing is done single action and a perfect score is 300.

Membership in the Essex County Police Revolver League is restricted to duly constituted law enforcement agencies in Essex County and the popularity of the league has steadily increased the membership from the original 6 teams to 20 teams. Presently represented in the league are the police departments of Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, Caldwell Township, North Caldwell, Cedar Grove, East Orange, Glen Ridge, Irvington, Livingston, Maplewood, Millburn, Montclair, Newark, Nutley, Verona; the Essex County Park Police; the Essex County Penitentiary guards; the Essex County Sheriff's Office; and the FBI team from the Newark, N.J., FBI Field Division.

The maximum number allowed on each team is 10 men and a team must have at least 6 members to qualify for league recognition.

There are 185 individual members in the Essex County Police Revolver League and each team is represented by a team captain and an alternate. The team captains meet once a month to discuss matters of mutual interdepartmental interest, league team competitions, future tournaments; to promote comradeship; and to resolve any problems which might arise concerning the league.

Team competition matches are fired each Saturday afternoon during the spring on nine ranges, most of which have 20 firing points and turning targets. In previous years, the league teams fired against each other twice, but due to the increased team membership the team captains this year voted to fire an opposing team only once.

At the conclusion of each weekly match, the team captain telephones the scores to the league secretary and the score sheets are subsequently mailed to the secretary who records the individual scores. The results of each week's competition are published in the newspaper as well as the high individual averages periodically.

Any disputed target is brought before the team captains at the next meeting for adjudication.

A few years ago, perfect scores of 300 were few and far between but the league members have so improved that 13 perfect scores were recorded during the competition in 1958. Detective Walter Panek, Irvington, N.J., Police Department, fired 5 perfect scores and closed the season with the high individual average of 296.5 for 36 matches.

During the fall, an annual banquet is held and all members participating in the required four-fifths of the scheduled matches are presented with a trophy inscribed with the appropriate classification of either distinguished expert, expert, or sharpshooter, commensurate with their final averages. In addition special trophies are awarded to the high individual average shooters, perfect score plaques, high individual average on each team, as well as team trophies.

The league has in the past presented shooting bars to the shooters to wear on their uniforms. In one case, a criminal who had been apprehended admitted that he had planned to commit a crime in another locale but had been deterred when he observed an officer standing nearby wearing a pistol expert bar on his uniform.

In 1957, the league sponsored its First International Tournament at the Verona, N.J., Police Pistol Range. This 2-day tournament was so successful that the Second International Pistol Tournament was extended to 4 days and was held at the Irvington, N.J., Police Pistol Range. In this tournament, over 2,500 individual matches were fired.

The most coveted trophy in the international tournament is the Haerberle and Barth Trophy which a shooter must win three times for perma-



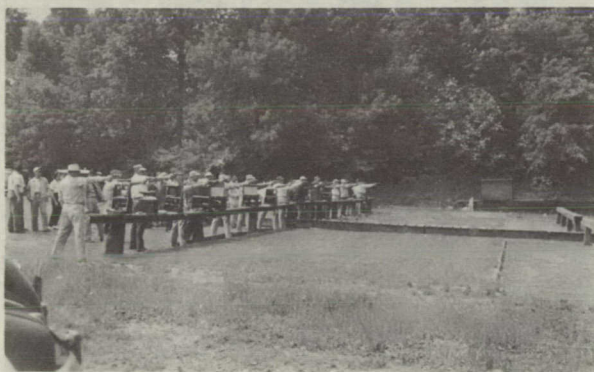
In the East Wing of the White House, Washington, D.C., in September 1958, the Haerberle and Barth trophy was presented to Capt. John Cash, White House Police, standing in uniform beside the award. Also shown are, from left to right: Patrolmen Frank Uhlik and Peter Tucci and Sgt. Robert Ball, officers of the Essex County Police Revolver League.

nent possession. Sgt. Mark Walsh of the New York City Police Department won this trophy in 1957. Last year Capt. John Cash of the White House Police, Washington, D.C., won a "leg" on the trophy. This trophy is presently on display in the East Wing of the White House where it will remain until the Third International Tournament which will be held at the Irvington Police Pistol Range from June 11 to 14, 1959.

Competition in the international pistol tournament is open to all shooters and the top shooters in the East are attracted to compete. There are available to the shooters a 4-man team, a 2-man team, and 3 separate individual matches in both .38 and .22 calibers. Prizes and trophies totaling 157 are to be awarded at the forthcoming International Pistol Tournament. The league believes that this tournament is the largest co-sponsored police tournament in the country.

Many chiefs of police utilize the men on the various pistol teams as instructors for new recruits because they realize that marksmanship and the safe handling of firearms are vital to the performance of each police officer's duty.

Those who have participated in the Essex County Police Revolver League agree that through this program they have been afforded an opportunity for closer association with the other members of law enforcement agencies within the county.



On the firing line in an international tournament.

Police and Public Effort Produce Pistol Range

by CHIEF BLAIR P. OVERTON, *Hagerstown, Md.,
Police Department*

The new pistol range of the Hagerstown, Md., Police Department was completed in May 1958. It represents the achievement of hard work by personnel of this department combined with the spirited support of the public.

We began construction of this range on April 1, 1958, and were actually using the range for training purposes by May 24, 1958—less than 2 months from beginning to completion. The total cost to this department for the range was \$191. The range has already paid dividends and promises to be of continuing advantage in the operation of our organization.

For several months we scoured Washington County looking for a suitable location for a range. Our present location was decided upon for several reasons, principally because of its remoteness from any residences and for the safety factors it provided in the natural setting of the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Another important factor was that the land upon which the range was constructed, as well as the land surrounding this area for a considerable distance on all sides, is located in the Hagerstown watershed and has been owned by the city since 1901.

Since the city is still in the process of acquiring land in the surrounding area, we have no concern of ever losing this site for any other project, nor

will there ever be a road or other right-of-way granted through this location.

The range area was acquired through the cooperation of all the city officials of Hagerstown. Concerning the selection of this range site, one of the less important factors—but very pleasing nevertheless—is the fact that it is readily accessible from the city by very good roads and is located approximately 15 minutes driving time from police headquarters. This, of course, facilitates our firearms training without necessitating any appreciable loss of manpower for any extended period of time.

In order to clear the site, we granted a man the right to remove the heavy timber if he would in turn clear all brush from the area. This saved us many man-hours of work and was accomplished in short order. As our objective in building the range became known to the businessmen in the community, many offers of help came to our attention. A local contractor furnished a large bulldozer and an operator to remove all tree stumps and to rough-grade the area.

The city engineering department laid out the range and established grades, etc., from plans submitted to them by this department. These plans were drawn up based upon a set of plans I acquired when attending the FBI National Academy. The range consists of three lanes and is built entirely to FBI specifications. Safety is of the utmost degree because we are shooting into the side of a mountain and there are no residences within 3 miles of the range in the direction we are firing.



Early view of pistol range site.



Picture of the finished range.

Picture of Guilt

The necessary top soil to bring the terrain to the proper grade was supplied by the city street department. A local quarry supplied the necessary limestone chips and the street department loaned us a truck in order to haul the stone to the range, which was then placed in the lanes. The grass seed and fertilizer were donated by a local cooperative feed company and the county agricultural agent supervised the planting of the seed.

Additional Aid

The county roads department graded and improved the approach to the range and developed a limited parking area. A local airplane factory supplied us with 50 pieces of heavy metal plate, size 12 by 18 inches, painted to read, "Danger—Firing Range—Hagerstown Police Department—No Trespassing." These signs were placed over the ridge of the mountain; this was done even though access to this area is practically impossible.

Another sign reading "Police Training Range of the City of Hagerstown, Maryland" was made, painted, and lettered as a project by one of the local high school art classes with lumber donated by a local millwork shop.

Members of the department built the barricades, target frames, and fence behind the 60-yard line. The benches behind the 60-yard line came from a local nursery at a nominal cost.

Various items such as tools, nails, hardware, pipe to hold the barricades, etc., were supplied by various departments of the city.

We propose to have the parks department beautify the area by planting white pine and shrubs around the outside of the range.

The two local newspapers followed our progress very closely and were extremely encouraging and cooperative, which response added to the success of this project immeasurably.

The entire project was accomplished as a result of the tremendous interest and cooperation on the part of businessmen, city officials, and the members of this department. The accomplishment of this range project has contributed greatly in selling our department to the citizens of the community as well as arousing considerable interest in our training program. For any other law enforcement agency interested in similar plans, we would be most pleased to offer any available information or help.

In early 1958, a crossroads filling station in La Place, Ill., was burglarized several times. Then sheriff of Moultrie County, Ill., Glen W. Braden drew up plans to catch the thief or thieves. Arrangements were made to set a camera-and-siren combination in the filling station which, when tripped, would simultaneously cause the camera shutter to click and a siren to sound.

The camera was placed on a shelf facing the cash register but hidden from sight. A string attached to the shutter release was laid so that it hung 2 inches from the floor, led to the counter leg and up through a small hole drilled in the back end and bottom of the cash drawer. The string was then tied to the front end of the cash drawer. Another string attached to the shutter release led to a siren placed on the roof of the filling station. Anyone entering and attempting to force the cash register would trip the shutter of the camera, thus unknowingly taking a picture of himself, and setting off the siren.

In April of 1958 the station was again entered but on this occasion the intruder tripped over the string as he was proceeding to the front of the cash register. When the picture was developed, it revealed only the man's back and did not establish the identity of the individual.

The effect was, however, that no break-in attempts were made until the first part of October 1958, when there were three in less than a week. Again the camera-siren system was set up for operation, and on the night of October 19, 1958, the thief was caught in the trap.

The would-be burglar entered through a side window and, as he was approaching the cash register, he tripped the string; he was looking directly into the camera with the infrared flash bulb when the shutter clicked. An almost perfect picture resulted. The siren was tripped at the same time.

When questioned by investigating officers later the following morning as to his whereabouts at 2:40 a.m. that morning, the young suspect replied he was in bed sleeping. Thereupon he was shown his picture with a clock in the background showing the hour, 2:40.

The burglar admitted later that when he heard the siren, he had made a hurried departure. Convicted, he was placed on 2 years' probation in November of 1958.



IDENTIFICATION

FBI Identification Division Offers Many Services

The FBI Identification Division offers many services in addition to furnishing fingerprint records to law enforcement agencies. These services have been steadily added to the functions of the Identification Division since it began operations in 1924, in order that the utmost assistance might be offered.

Fugitive Program

The fugitive program of the FBI Identification Division is an important part of the service rendered to law enforcement. At the present time the fingerprint cards of more than 90,000 individuals in the criminal files bear a notation and a red metal tab which indicate to fingerprint technicians in the Identification Division that these individuals are fugitives from justice. When an identification is made against one of these, "special handling" immediately goes into effect so that the proper authorities are speedily notified that a fugitive has been identified. More than 15,500 fugitive identifications were made during the fiscal year of 1958 which was an all-time high for the Identification Division. Compare this figure to the slightly more than 5,000 such identifications made 10 years previously during the fiscal year of 1947 and the ever-growing effectiveness of this service to law enforcement agencies may readily be seen. This is indeed a formidable threat to the continued freedom of a fugitive from justice.

Missing Persons Program

The missing persons program of the FBI Identification Division has also been of inestimable service to many citizens. Missing person notices are posted in Identification Division files when a request is made by authorized law enforcement agencies or by the immediate relatives of the individual to be located. Notices are posted in both the name files and the fingerprint files. If no fingerprints are available, notices are posted in

the name files only by name and description. The interested persons are notified immediately when information is received concerning the missing individual. The happy reuniting of many long-separated members of families has been accomplished through this service. (See the insert to your Law Enforcement Bulletin for the missing persons section.) When requesting aid in locating a missing person, complete data concerning the individual should be submitted together with a photograph if available.

Latent Fingerprint Section

Latent finger impressions found at the scene of a crime have been the undoing of countless criminals. The Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division offers a complete service in this line of fingerprint work. Testimony of Latent Fingerprint Section personnel has been the "clincher" in court in thousands of cases. The skills of specialists in this section are available to law enforcement agencies and authorized officials upon request. Photographs of fingerprints of value developed by this section in each case are retained in the FBI's files and are always available for future reference upon the request of the interested agency. Articles of evidence should be carefully protected and prepared for transmission to the FBI and should be marked "Attention Latent Fingerprint Section." The Latent Fingerprint Section also maintains a general appearance file containing descriptive data and photographs of more than 2,500 confidence men. Searches in this file are made upon request from authorized law enforcement agencies.

Disaster Squad

In 1940 there was an airline crash about 30 miles from Washington, D.C., in which 25 passengers were killed. A group of FBI personnel was sent to the scene for identification purposes as two of the 25 passengers were employees of the FBI,

one a Special Agent. Upon the arrival of the FBI group at the crash location, confusion reigned as no one seemed to know how to proceed. The services of the FBI personnel were offered and accepted. This was the beginning of the FBI Identification Division "Disaster Squad." Since that time a group of specialists in the Identification Division has always been ready, at the request of law enforcement agencies and transportation companies, to furnish an effective method of identifying the dead at disaster locations. In the intervening years since 1940 the "Disaster Squad" has gasped in rarefied mountain air, sweltered in the desert, been numbed by bone-chilling cold and suffocated in humid-air lowlands, in its efforts to identify victims of disasters. To the squad it is just part of the job.

Additional Services

Other special services of the Identification Division are briefly listed below:

Footprint File—A file for identification of persons with no hands.

Nickname File—Searches will be made in this file upon request.

Unknown deceased and amnesia victims—Very special priority handling is afforded all fingerprints in this category.

Speedphoto Transceiver—Part of a network of 27 such machines installed in law enforcement agencies across the continental United States for an extremely fast method of transmitting fingerprints. On many occasions submitting law enforcement authorities and agencies have been advised of the identity and fingerprint records of subjects in less than 1 hour after submission of the fingerprints.

Supplies—Fingerprint cards, self-addressed franked envelopes and various identification forms may be requested from the FBI Identification Division. See the order form printed in the Insert to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin each month.

Identification literature—A number of pieces of literature covering many phases of fingerprint techniques may be obtained from the Identification Division.

The Identification Division of the FBI stands ready to be of assistance to local law enforcement agencies and authorized officials. It is hoped that they will make the most of it.

UNKNOWN ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED

On April 22, 1958, a resident of High Point, N. C., was returning home with the day's receipts from his service station when he was suddenly assaulted in the front yard of his home. The victim's wife, upon hearing her husband's cries for help, rushed to the front door and, after determining what was happening, she reentered the house and secured a .25 caliber revolver. She then returned to the front door and fired one shot which struck the attacker under the right eye, killing him instantly.

There was nothing on the assailant's person with which an identification could be effected. His pockets contained only two polished shells and a slip of paper with the written notation "Toby Smith." The body was viewed by several local residents and tentatively identified as a man named "Coble."

In order to effect a positive identification, the fingerprints of the unidentified assailant were submitted to the FBI's Identification Division on April 23, 1958, by the High Point Police Department.

A search of the Identification Division files resulted in a positive identification against a master fingerprint card bearing the name John Charles Coble. Coble's record revealed that he had deserted from the military service in 1955, shortly after enlisting, and had been apprehended that same year. In 1957 he had been convicted of receiving stolen goods and had received a sentence of 30 months. He had been paroled just 24 days before being shot.

DEAD SON IDENTIFIED FOR PARENTS

In a recent case, parents who had raised a son to manhood were unable to identify him upon his untimely death, yet a fingerprint technician, in a matter of a few seconds' comparison of fingerprints, positively established the man's identity.

Such was the case of a young man who died of a self-inflicted gun wound. His body was shipped by police from the scene of his death to a faraway State to be claimed, but the parents were in doubt of the identity of the deceased. The deceased was identified as the son of the doubting parents by the FBI's comparison of fingerprints of the victim and the son's Marine Corps prints.

FOOTPRINTING

OF INFANTS

The recent kidnaping of an infant within hours after birth in a New York hospital again emphasizes the value of footprinting infants at birth as a means of permanent, positive identification.

Three particular points should be emphasized in this matter: (1) in the hospital delivery room the life and care of the mother and the newborn child are of paramount importance. If at all possible, however, the footprinting of the infant should be performed in the delivery room before either the mother or the child is removed; (2) footprinting should not replace the usual hospital methods of labelling mothers and infants for ready visual identification but should supplement these methods; (3) for footprinting infants it is not necessary that hospitals employ specialized personnel but only that one or more permanent members of the hospital's obstetrical staff be adequately trained and instructed in proper techniques of taking legible footprints.

The FBI has never advocated a centralized file for infants' footprints, and no such file is maintained by the FBI, inasmuch as this type of file would be impractical from the classification and utility standpoints. The FBI has, however, repeatedly urged that infants' footprints be taken at

birth and remain as an integral part of the hospital record of each birth. Resort to such footprints for identification purposes can then be made in those special cases when a question may be raised by a parent as to the identity of a child or in those instances when law enforcement has an interest, such as in cases of kidnaping, abandonment, or unexplainable death of the child. On these occasions expert guidance and technical skill will then be required to utilize the footprints for positive identification.

At the time of birth there exists on the infant's foot the ridge detail necessary for identification. These lines are indeed fine and more than ordinary care is required in printing them properly. (See illustrations.) Once properly taken and duly recorded, however, the foot impression is forever a means of providing lifelong identification for the individual.

In the matter of identification for newborn babies, it is felt that the practice of footprinting has a practical advantage over fingerprinting inasmuch as the feet present a surface more easily printed since there is less movement of joints.

On February 7, 1957, the American Hospital Association furnished data to member hospitals

recounting in detail the normal methods of affixing identification markers to newborn infants and setting out information concerning footprinting infants. This information reads in part: "Footprints will not suffice to replace the devices recommended above as an expert is required to read them, but, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *properly made* footprints (or fingerprints) of any human being from about the age of the fourth fetal month onward will serve to positively identify that person until the time of his death and to identify him after death until the ridge characteristics are destroyed.

"If footprints are used they must be clear enough to show the ridge characteristics since these are necessary to identification. As the ridge details in an infant are tiny, *prints must be examined with a magnifying glass* immediately after they are made to make sure that they are clear and not smudged. *Smudged prints are useless.*

"Foot or fingerprints, if made, will not be used for day-to-day identification of the infant. Their value lies in the fact that in case of doubt or in case of destruction of all other means of identification only the same individual can produce identical prints. If they are used, it is suggested that local law enforcement authorities skilled in fingerprinting be asked periodically to check samples of prints being made for adequacy for identification."

In 1958, Michele and Margie Wolfe, 5-year-old identical twin daughters of Lt. and Mrs. Burl Wolfe, Bossier City, La., received nationwide attention through their identification from footprints. The parents experienced considerable difficulty in telling the children apart and were apprehensive that "somewhere along the line" the twins had "switched identities." At the request of the parents, the twins were footprinted by personnel of the Bossier City, La., Police Department,



Identical twins.

Hospital		Name		Address	
		Infant's Name			
		Date of Birth			
		Race	Sex		
		Mother			
		Person Taking Print			
Remarks		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> Mother's Right Index Fingerprint </div>			
Infant's Left Footprint					
Infant's Right Footprint					

TYPICAL CARD USED BY HOSPITAL IN RECORDING FOOTPRINTS OF INFANTS

and these prints together with the footprints of the infants appearing on their hospital birth records were forwarded to the FBI for comparison. Within minutes after receipt of the footprints technicians in the FBI Identification Division were able to conclusively determine the positive identity of the twins. Not receptive to some of the methods of identification for the twins such as piercing the ears of one of the girls, the parents were most grateful for the technique of footprinting as a positive means of identification.

In another similar case, a Wisconsin mother left identical three-month-old twin boys in a crib and returned to find their identification bracelets on the floor. The mother thought she was able to determine which of the twins was John and which was Joseph, but to be certain footprints were furnished to the FBI for examination. The FBI identification experts discovered that the mother was wrong—"John" was in fact Joseph, and "Joseph" was John.

In the January 1945 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appeared an article entitled "Footprinting of Infants," which has received considerable favor among medical and law enforcement authorities. In the interest of promulgating the basic instructions in this valuable identification technique, the contents of this particular article are again being published in the following section of this article.

Value of Footprints

Any system used for personal identification purposes, in order to be effective, must possess the three following features: (1) individuality, (2) continuity, (3) immutability.

Identification by fingerprints, palmprints, or footprints is the only method of personal identifi-

cation which satisfies all of these requirements. The friction areas of the fingers, palms, and feet have papillary ridges which form well-defined patterns and contain distinctive characteristics. The possibility of any two human beings having surface areas of skin on their fingers, palms, or feet which have exactly the same ridge characteristics is so remote that it is beyond the realm of probability. It follows, therefore, that personal identification by any one of these methods is positive. Here we prove the first essential, "individuality."

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. These ridges are intact after death up until the time decomposition of the body takes place. Thus we have number two essential, "continuity."

During the entire lifetime of a human being the ridges of his hands and feet remain exactly in their original formations and cannot be changed.

We therefore have the third essential, "immutability."

The majority of hospitals today are using the methods of footprints for identification of infants in preference to fingerprints or palmprints. The reason for this is that it is easier to obtain prints of this surface from new-born babies.

The purpose of taking footprints is to provide a permanent record of individuality so that in the event a question should arise later as to the identity of the child and its mother, conclusive proof of its identity can be offered. The footprints of the infant, therefore, should be taken immediately after birth.

How To Take Footprints

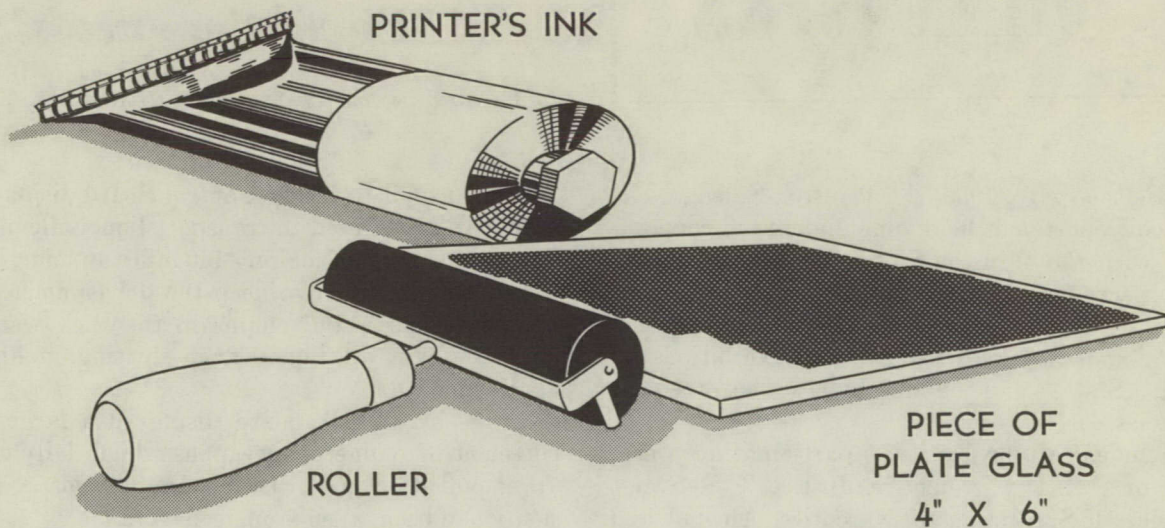
The equipment required for taking footprints is very inexpensive, easy to obtain, and requires very little training to use. It consists of printer's ink (a black heavy paste), a roller, and an inking plate (a small piece of plate glass). Ordinary



Improperly prepared footprint, lacking ridge lines.



Properly prepared footprint, showing ridge lines.



writing ink, colored ink, or stamp-pad ink are not very satisfactory media because they are too light or too thin and take too long to dry. The roller best adapted to this work is similar to that used by printers in making galley proofs and should be about 3 inches long and 1 inch in diameter.

In preparing to take a set of impressions, a very small daub of ink should be placed on the inking glass and thoroughly rolled until a very thin, even film covers the entire surface of the glass. To insure best results, the area of the feet to be printed should be thoroughly cleaned and dried by wiping with a piece of gauze. The ink may be applied directly to the infant's feet from the roller but care should be exercised to insure a very thin film of ink on the portion of the foot to be printed. The inked area is then pressed firmly upon the surface of the card or certificate, but caution must be used to avoid either the foot or the paper being moved during the printing process in order to avoid smudging the print. Too much ink and too much pressure will result in a mere blot on the card which of course is of no value for identification purposes.

The suggested card to be used for recording footprints of infants for identification purposes for filing in the hospital's records is 5 by 8 inches in size and is made of thin white cardboard. It is suggested that the following data be included thereon:

1. Name and address of the hospital
2. Name of infant
3. Date of birth
4. Color and sex
5. Name of mother
6. Signature of person taking print
7. Remarks, or any other information which the hospital might deem advisable to record
8. Infant's left-foot impression
9. Infant's right-foot impression
10. Right index finger of the mother.



HEEL PRINT EVIDENCE

With a letter dated June 10, 1957, the chief of police, Harrisonburg, Va., submitted several pieces of evidence found at the scene of a burglary, including a heel impression on a piece of linoleum. He also submitted a pair of shoes belonging to a suspect. The chief stated that the piece of linoleum came from the floor of an auto parts company, one of three places burglarized.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that the heel impression on the piece of linoleum was made with one of the shoes belonging to the suspect. On November 13, 1957, an expert testified to this effect, and a Harrisonburg jury found the subject guilty as charged. The defendant received a sentence of 3 years in prison.

OTHER TOPICS

On February 10, 1959, the Winston-Salem, N.C., Police Department held "open house" in cooperation with the Winston-Salem Exchange Club in its observance of Crime Prevention Week. This event, held in the Memorial Coliseum from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., featured displays and exhibitions by local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

Included in the agencies participating were: FBI of U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of the U.S. Treasury Department, Winston-Salem Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles, State Bureau of Investigation of the North Carolina Department of Justice, and North Carolina Prison Department.

Among the many exhibits, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics displayed an array of narcotics. Equipment used by people addicted to drugs and pictures portraying the results of drug addiction were shown.

The FBI gave information on its operations in the field of identification, in addition to a display board of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." A display of real and counterfeit money was a contribution of the U.S. Treasury Department.



FBI data on exhibit.

"Open House" in Crime Prevention Week Ceremonies

by CHIEF JAMES I. WALLER, *Winston-Salem, N.C.,
Police Department*

The Alcohol Beverage Control Board displayed a "hot-rod" car used to transport liquor illegally. The car, capable of making 140 miles an hour, had a seat belt installed to keep the driver anchored in "hot" chases, and chains in the back seat to keep the cases of liquor from shifting in high-speed runs.

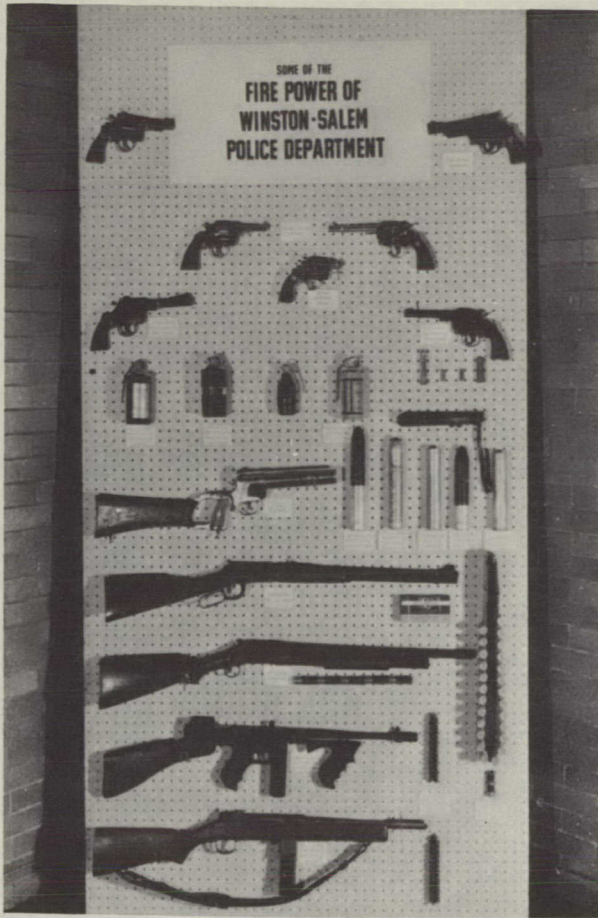
An 8- by 12-inch board displayed a large assortment of dangerous weapons which daily confront police. Some of them were homemade, and many had been taken from teenagers.

Major attractions at the exhibit included a lie detector presented by the State Bureau of Investigation with schematic diagrams to show how it operates, and a complete firing range set up to demonstrate an officer's shooting ability, the demonstrator using wax instead of real bullets.

The State Prison Department displayed its security-type truck used for transporting prisoners, pictures showing what is being done to aid the prisoners to prepare for a better tomorrow, and information on the products made by the prisoners. The use of bloodhounds in police work was demonstrated by the State Prison Camp personnel.

In the area devoted to traffic there were a map showing how the driver education program operates; depth perception and reaction tests for drivers; a map of Winston-Salem pinpointing accidents in 1958; equipment used to measure alcohol in the blood and the new Breathalyzer being placed in use for the same purpose. Also in traffic displays were electromatic dispatcher equipment used to control downtown traffic, various kinds of traffic signals, motorcycles, a State highway patrol camera-car, and the Winston-Salem Fire Department's fire-patrol car.

From an attendance point of view, the undertaking was highly successful in that over 10,000 persons visited the Coliseum and took part in the event. In this connection, the city and county schools endorsed this project and many classes as groups availed themselves of this opportunity to



Firearms display.

see their law enforcement agencies "in action." Also in attendance were several hundred Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Refreshments, including sandwiches and punch, were served to those who were in attendance. Another highlight of the "open house" was a 30-minute live telecast from the Coliseum. This telecast provided excellent coverage to many who otherwise found it impossible to attend in person.

Needless to say, an undertaking of this kind required the complete cooperation of numerous agencies and many people. All of the media of public information—including newspapers, radio and television—cooperated wholeheartedly. Local businesses and industries graciously volunteered and supplied manpower, materials and other necessities.

The dollars and cents cost of this cooperative venture, exclusive of the refreshments, was practically nil due to excellent cooperation of many local businesses and industries. The cost of the

refreshments, borne by the police department and the city of Winston-Salem, was approximately 10 cents per person. Based on this experience, a community of any size can sponsor such an exhibition without a large outlay of money.

This event was of inestimable value to the public relations program of the several cooperating agencies. We in the Winston-Salem Police Department feel that this occasion produced considerable benefits for law enforcement and for the citizens of our communities.



SKILLFUL POLICE TACTICS PAY OFF

On a weekend in early October 1958, a restaurant in an eastern city was entered and the safe containing over \$4,500 in cash was removed from the premises.

Investigating police officers conducted a crime scene search and found the missing safe, still locked, approximately 250 feet from the building which houses the restaurant. The safe had been left in a wooded area near an old, unused railroad and had been covered with brush and leaves.

When the safe was opened by the restaurant owner, it was determined that the money had not been taken. An officer of the police department theorized that the burglary had taken place just before the daylight hours and the burglars had not had sufficient time to rip open the safe but had left it unopened with the intention of returning after nightfall to complete the burglary.

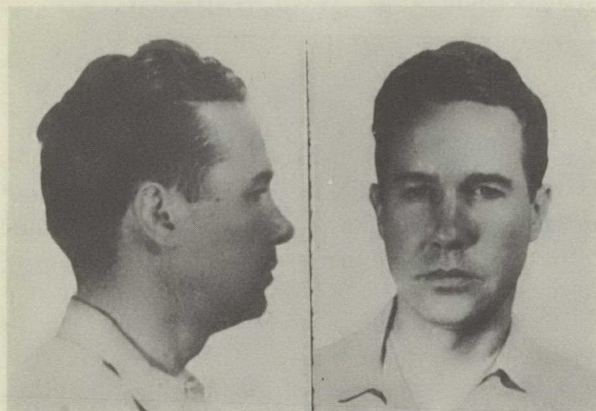
In pursuance of this theory, arrangements were made by local police officers to establish a 24-hour stake-out at the place where the safe had been abandoned.

Meanwhile, the investigating officer contacted a local newspaper editor and explained the case, outlining a plan for possible capture of the burglars. The editor was requested to print a story concerning the burglary, stating that the safe had been taken away by unknown individuals in an automobile but completely avoiding notice that the safe had been located. The story was published on Monday in the form that the officer had requested.

The 24-hour stake-out was continued and on Monday night, a car drove up near the area where the safe was hidden. The surveilling detectives radioed headquarters from their hiding place, and a burglary case was solved.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ROBERT ALFRED ALLEN, with aliases: Arden Owen Allen, Robert Andrews, Owen Arden, Sol Butcher, Lt. John C. Davis, C. J. Lewis, C. Jack Maney, Robert P. Murphy, Lt. J. C. Steiner, Lt. J. C. Striver, Lt. James E. Watson, and others



Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery; Kidnaping)

In the early morning hours of October 25, 1954, Robert Alfred Allen and an accomplice reportedly robbed and kidnaped the night manager of a Los Angeles, Calif., bowling alley where they were both employed as pinsetters.

By intimidating him with an open knife and indicating that they were armed with a gun, the pair had forced the night manager to open a safe containing several bags of money. After obtaining the bags of money, Allen and his companion drove the night manager to a residential section of Los Angeles and released him.

Subsequently, Allen's accomplice was apprehended while attempting to commit a robbery in Grand Rapids, Mich. Allen, however, remains at large.

Process

A Federal complaint was filed at Los Angeles, Calif., on September 9, 1955, charging Allen with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for robbery and kidnaping.

Allen has previously been convicted for impersonating a U.S. Army officer, burglary, grand

larceny, and issuing fraudulent checks. He is reportedly a neat dresser, likes to gamble and frequents bowling alleys.

Caution

Allen is wanted for a robbery in which an accomplice was armed with a knife and Allen indicated he was armed with a gun. On the basis of this information, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Robert Alfred Allen is described as follows:

Age.....	41, born December 20, 1917, McLeansboro, Ill., (not supported by birth records).
Height.....	6 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 2 inches.
Weight.....	165 to 170 pounds.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Brown.
Eyes.....	Blue.
Complexion.....	Medium.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Mechanic, truck driver, taxicab driver, service station operator, bowling alley pinsetter, lunch counterman.
Scars and marks.....	¾-inch cut scar left side of forehead, pit scar on right cheek, round burn scar left shoulder blade, cut scar outer left forearm, appendectomy scar, tattoo, eagle and banner scroll outside right arm.
FBI Number.....	4,006,387
Fingerprint classification.....	{ 17 L 13 U IIO 9 I 2 U OII
Reference.....	{ 13 18

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to 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 office is listed on the first page of local telephone directories.

REVERSE TECHNIQUE

The police lineup has frequently proved the downfall for criminals. Recently this technique was successfully used to identify the victim. A suspect in an aggravated rape case was arrested by the Jefferson Parish sheriff's office, La., and was identified by the victim. Subsequently, the suspect admitted two additional aggravated rapes. One of the victims was identified through the rapist's description of the crime scene. Pending at the time were four other rape cases in which victims had been unable to identify the subjects. Accordingly, one of these victims was placed in a lineup with five other women of similar description and the confessed rapist identified the woman whom he had attacked.

In two other instances this sheriff's office had employed this "reverse" technique to identify robbery victims when subjects in custody had admitted robberies wherein the victims were unknown.

HISTORICAL HANDCUFFS

On October 31, 1958, a representative from the National Park Service, Washington, D.C., delivered a pair of rusty handcuffs to the FBI Laboratory for examination. They were found on the wrists of a skeleton in the Jackson Hole area of Wyoming. The handcuffs had apparently been used to shackle a person to a tree and only the skeleton remained. The Laboratory was asked to determine the date of manufacture.

By the use of number restoration techniques, it was possible for Laboratory experts to read the approximate date that these handcuffs were patented. The locks were X-rayed and the mechanism was compared with a drawing of a type of handcuff for which a patent number had been issued in November 1884 to an individual in Worcester, Mass. Subsequently, the FBI forwarded a report on this item of historical interest to the National Park Service.

HELPFUL HINTS

As a means of furnishing instructive material to law enforcement agencies and officers interested in police training, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin will publish a series of illustrated points of police instruction. The format of these sketches will be such that they can be cut out and saved for ready reference in notebooks, booklet form, etc. The first "Helpful Hints" sketch appears below.

Helpful Hints

FINGERPRINTING



FINGERPRINT PATTERNS MAY BE DISTORTED THROUGH TOO MUCH PRESSURE BEING APPLIED WHEN ROLLING THE FINGERS.

FBI

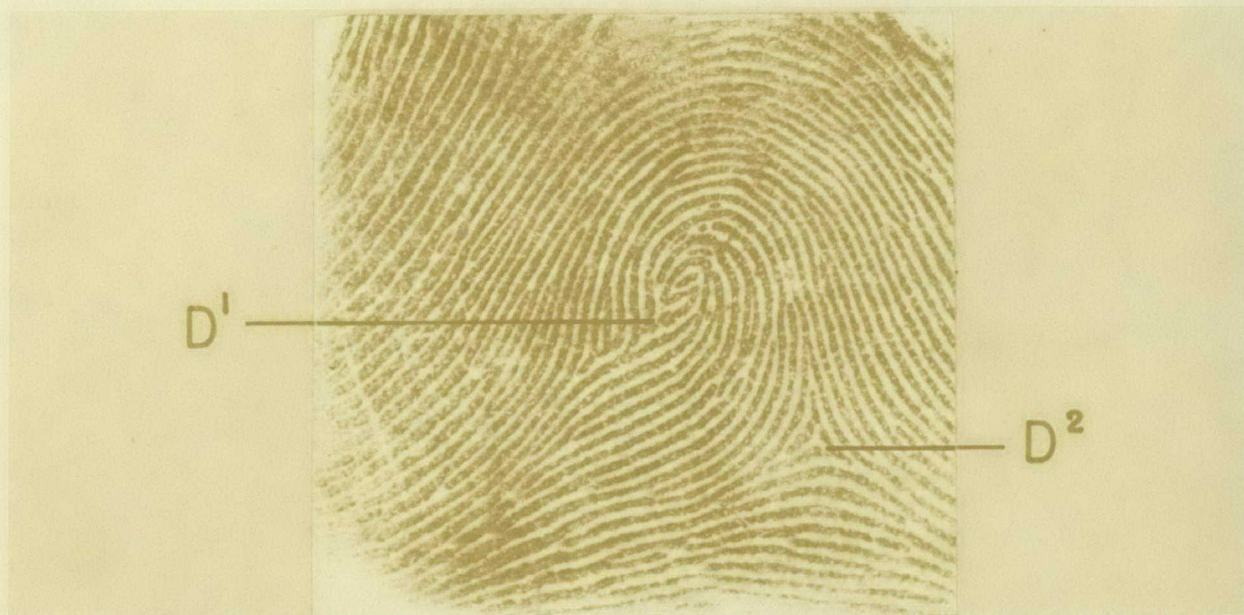
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern presented here has the general appearance of a loop; however, a close inspection will reveal a small recurve in front of delta D1. A second delta is found at D2; thus, the pattern is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an inner tracing. A reference search would be conducted in the loop group.