

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1958

NOVEMBER

Vol. 27 No. 11

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

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1958

Vol. 27 No. 11

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
Feature Article:	
Poison Control Program Saves Many Lives, by Mr. Emil A. Tiboni, Chief, Community Hygiene Section, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Police Training:	
Suggestions on Testifying for the Prosecution	6
Pistol Training Credited With Saving Life	8
Techniques:	
Organization of Water Patrol and Rescue Squad	9
"Skin Diving" Techniques by Small Department	10
Scientific Aids:	
Color Photography Used in Capture of Sex Offender, by Col. James S. McAuliffe, Superintendent, Montgomery County Police Depart- ment, Rockville, Md.	11
Laboratory Helps Trap Suspect In Safe Burglary	13
Science Proves Guilt	13
Identification:	
Assignment of FBI Numbers to Fingerprint Cards	15
Fingerprints Give Answers to Many Police Queries	18
Latent Print Testimony	20
Interesting Pattern	Back cover
Other Topics:	
Roadblock Net Traps Long-time Grain Thief, by Rolland Kebach, Chief Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, Attorney Gen- eral's Office, Pierre, S. Dak.	21
Federal Tort Claims Act	10
The Last Laugh	20
Wanted by the FBI	23



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

November 1, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The premature release of dangerous criminals through frequently occurring abuses in our system of parole, probation and other forms of clemency demands the serious attention of police and public alike. Law enforcement is a vast machinery of criminal justice established for the protection of society. The shortcomings of any part in this mechanism not only impede the police profession but also imperil the safety of the Nation's citizens. It is therefore imperative that law enforcement and the general public recognize and re-evaluate the rehabilitation procedures which allow ill-advised leniency to criminals.

The dire consequences of maladministration of the parole and probation programs, daily paraded before the public in the newspaper headlines across the land, can no longer be ignored. No less than 92 of the 109 dangerous criminals listed among the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" since March, 1950, had been the recipients of parole, probation, or other forms of clemency. The service martyr plaques of the Nation's police agencies are filled with the names of dedicated men slain at the hands of gunmen who were the recipients of ill-advised clemency.

The validity of the principle of parole, probation, and other forms of clemency is not a question in issue. What must be sought is not the abolition of the systems of rehabilitation but the improvement in their administration to assure that the welfare of the public, as well as the criminal, is served. To achieve this objective, a critical self-analysis of present procedures and results is essential.

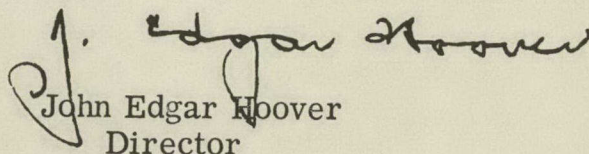
The failures of "easy freedom" policies cannot be attributed to any one solitary cause. Certainly, the handicaps of the parole and probation systems resulting from insufficient manpower, paltry budgets, and excessive workloads must be removed. In addition, moreover, soft-hearted leniency, coddling of juvenile criminals, cheap solutions to overcrowded prison facilities, and other unrealistic techniques are potent factors which should be brought out in the open. An ostrich-like attitude, apologetic statements, and unwarranted resentment of concern for the abuses threatening the public upon the part of not only penologists but also a small segment of the judiciary can only aggravate an already serious problem.

The remarkable progress gained by law enforcement in recent years is due in no small degree to the intelligent evaluation of procedures and the ardent solicitation of public assistance in overcoming handicaps. In like manner, the parole and probation failures of yesterday and today can be the bases for the successes of tomorrow. In dealing with human failings, there can be no guarantee of 100% success. Each failure, however, presents a challenge and should be objectively analyzed in an effort to avoid recurrence.

The primary obligation for making the parole and probation systems serve their rightful purpose naturally lies with the established agencies and authorities in this field. In the light of current experience, the law-abiding public and the rest of law enforcement are entitled to a frank evaluation of past results, an honest appraisal of present policies, and a carefully planned program for future operation to halt the unleashing of unreformed criminals upon American communities.

In the rehabilitation phase of law enforcement, parole and probation authorities, police officials, the judiciary and the citizenry share grave interests and responsibilities. With united and cooperative effort, success can be achieved. The only alternative is surrender to lawlessness and social disorder.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEATURE ARTICLE

Poison Control Program Saves Many Lives

by MR. EMIL A. TIBONI, *Chief, Community Hygiene Section, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, Pa.*

The average American home contains a series of poisonous death traps not only for curious children but for careless adults. Dismayed at the fact that 90 percent of all presumed accidental poisonings could have been prevented with reasonable care, the Department of Public Health of Philadelphia organized the Poison Information Center in January of 1957. This center located in the office of the medical examiner at 13th and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, was the first step in the interesting development of a comprehensive poison control program.

Today a telephone call to WALnut 2-5524 will set in operation a chain of activities designed to give immediate relief, quick cure and future prevention. The importance of such a project can be better appreciated when you understand that approximately 40 people in Philadelphia die each year because of accidental poisonings and an estimated 4,000 become ill by swallowing various toxic substances by mistake.

The establishment of the center was an offshoot of the accident prevention program of the community hygiene section, Department of Public Health. The main purpose of this organization is the creation of an environment conducive to safe living in the home. An analysis of accidents occurring in the home highlighted the fact that accidental poisoning is one of the most dangerous and preventable situations. The Philadelphia Pediatric Society sparked the development and furtherance of the program. Their interest was heightened by the fact that children from one to four years of age are the most frequent victims of accidental poisoning.

A thorough study was conducted of similar operations in Chicago and New York, and while we are well aware of the fact that we were not the first to institute this vital program, nevertheless, we feel proud in knowing that we have one of the most complete projects of its kind. One of the first steps was the organization of a 15-man

advisory committee on which we endeavored to place experts in every phase of the overall picture. It was desirable to consider the whole spectrum of the situation complete from manufacturer to cure. This necessitated the inclusion of toxicologists, chemists, physicians, pharmacists and representatives of manufacturers of insecticides, paints, cosmetics and other common household substances. It also provided a variety of opinions and gave a divergent number of views, a very necessary feature in an activity of this type since each group viewed the problem from a different angle.

After considering and analyzing the matter for several months, the advisory committee finally



Emil A. Tiboni.

recommended that the poison control program be geared into three separate and important phases.

First.—The information or emergency phase. This provided for immediate information regarding the substance swallowed, inhaled or touched and insured emergency treatment through the fastest possible means.

Second.—The reporting and analysis phase. This concerned the consistent securing of adequate and continuous information regarding all accidental poisoning cases. This is a very vital part of the program since it is necessary to be constantly alert as to how these poisonings occur, so that proper preventive measures can be suggested.

Third.—The educational or preventive phase. This usually begins with a visit within 24 hours by public health nurses to each home in which an accidental poisoning took place. The nurse, in addition to securing comprehensive preventive information, will distribute various attractive and informative pamphlets designed to alert the adult regarding the danger that exists for children in everyday household items such as detergents, bleaches, aspirin, furniture polish, cosmetics and moth balls.

Once the formula had been designed, rapid steps were taken to place the plan in operation. The Poison Information Center is at the present time manned 24 hours a day. A call to that number will result in the securing of information concerning the composition of the product involved and best suggested treatment. This is not always as easy as it sounds. In order to provide the best possible service it is often necessary for the man on duty to closely question the caller. The purpose of this interview is not only to fill out an important, descriptive form but also to assist the center in giving advice. This is often difficult when you are talking to an excited, distraught mother, who feels her child is dying before her eyes. It is very important to get minute information as to the substance taken and the present symptoms. The weight and age of the victim play an essential part in prescribing the treatment. The men manning the phones are not doctors and the caller is advised of this fact. It is stressed that the information being given is the best antidote. Once the man on duty is convinced as to the exact material taken, inhaled or touched, together with the symptoms and de-

scription of the person, he can consult his index. This comprehensive material consists of over 50,000 cards which contain information regarding the component part makeup of almost every toxic product on the market. This file is being expanded daily as rapidly as resources permit. One of the most difficult situations in the operation of the center is the constant changing of a product's component parts. Some manufacturers frequently change the composition of chemicals, which means that we in turn must keep alert to the changing condition.

If the product is unknown, the man on duty must determine whether the mouth has been burnt, the skin discolored or if the victim has vomited. Many times it is very important that they keep the substance in the stomach until it is withdrawn through expert medical attention. Another basic question is, "Do you have transportation to the nearest hospital?" If they do not, an emergency call is immediately sent over the police radio system and a squad car rushes the victim to the closest hospital. While this action is taking place, the Poison Information Center operative calls the accident ward of the pertinent hospital and alerts the emergency ward regarding the arrival of the patient. He also furnishes all available information regarding the technical aspects of the poisons and the best suggested treatment. We have been very pleased with the excellent cooperation of the Bell Telephone Co., which listed the telephone number of the Poison Control Center on the front page of each telephone book under Emergency Calls.

Every effort is made to minimize first-aid activities to the caller. In Philadelphia there are a great number of hospitals and doctors together with emergency transportation facilities. There are few people who are more than 10 minutes from emergency treatment; therefore, the best advice is to get them there rather than have them treated by incompetent or excited persons. It is essential that they be taken as soon as possible to where there are adequate equipment and individuals possessing the skill to handle this type of case.

The second phase of our program begins on the next day when public health nurses visit the home of the victim in order to secure detailed information regarding how the poisoning occurred, where the pertinent toxic substance was kept, its availability and numerous other important factors.

The average American family is a victim of habit and despite the fact that the child or adult was poisoned by cleaning fluid or rubbing alcohol, you may find the bottle or container back in the same place where it has been kept for years. On one occasion a man went to his refrigerator, saw a bottle of prune juice, poured a large quantity in a glass and swallowed it before determining that it was insecticide. This incident comprised a number of very dangerous practices: (1) putting poisonous substance into a jar originally for and labeled prune juice, and (2) keeping it in a logical place for prune juice. Nevertheless, when the nurse visited the home on the succeeding day, the same bottle containing the same insecticide was back in the refrigerator. The public health nurse is not only supposed to make out this important detailed report but also give pertinent advice and guidance. It is her duty not only to point out the danger of the instant incident but of others that she can readily discern.

I consider our educational or preventive phase to be as important as the emergency treatment phase. That is why we supplement the nurse's visit by leaving pamphlets warning against various types of accidental poisoning. In furtherance of this aspect the community hygiene section has published and distributed various leaflets and set up exhibits. Its representatives have participated in talks, radio spot announcements and television appearances, all designed to acquaint the public on how frequently accidental poisonings can occur and how they can be prevented.

Our next major step is to seek cooperation of the hospitals and doctors, so that they will report to us all cases of accidental poisoning which come directly to their attention. This will result in the securing of very valuable information regarding the most common recurring incident. We in turn would like to give them data regarding new poisonings and treatment that come to our attention. This would set up a two-way street of service and should be of great value to all.

Since the opening of the center we have had phone emergency help calls from approximately 1,000 Philadelphians and they continue to come in at the rate of more than 5 a day. Rainy days are particularly busy periods; children cannot play outside and are kept in the house where their curiosity and activity lead them into many unfortunate incidents. Public health depart-

ment records show that they will eat anything, contents of vacuum cleaner bags, machine oil, rust remover, pet cleaners and in one instance a 19-month-old girl drank a whole bottle of her mother's expensive French perfume. A bad taste or odor does not seem to discourage in the least the exploring child. Babies under 2 years of age are the most vulnerable to the poison traps, but statistics also show that contrary to the general belief the male is more curious than the female by approximately 2 to 1.

In many instances we will receive calls from agitated mothers who explain that they came into the room and found their child in possession of a bottle containing toxic material. The top was off the container and the material was spilled over the child's clothing but they are not sure as to whether or not the child has swallowed any of the poison. In these cases we treat it as we would an actual poisoning in order to avoid a dreadful mistake. We are forced to take the same action in numerous incidents where we later find out that the person did not actually swallow the substance but is allergic to its presence.

We have been actively soliciting the cooperation of the physician and want him to feel free to call upon us for any assistance that we can render. The center has on hand a mass of technical data which is not given to the lay caller but could be of great assistance to the doctor in his handling of a particular case. We have also been pleased to offer assistance in a large number of cases to individuals in New Jersey and the various counties surrounding Philadelphia. We give those individuals the same emergency service that we do for Philadelphians and also send pertinent information to the health departments of surrounding jurisdictions with the hope that they will follow with similar educational preventive programs. We are also willing to furnish educational leaflets to any organization or individual who is interested in knowing how dangerous a home can be.

One of the surest roads to success in this campaign will depend upon our ability to change the practices of people to convince them they must read the label on the bottle, that toxic substances should be stored in a safe manner, caps and tops be replaced and harmful substances kept out of children's reach at all times. They must be taught never to store harmful substances in

(Continued on page 24)



Suggestions on Testifying for the Prosecution

The purpose of this article is to cite the importance to law enforcement of having police officers present effective testimony in court. Successful testimony depends largely upon proper preparation, intelligent approach, and practical experience. This article is not intended to cover completely the expansive and detailed topic of testifying in court. Rather, it sets out some basic suggestions to assist the officer in evaluating his manner of testifying and attaining a degree of proficiency in this procedure. With sound basic training, diligent study, and practical experience the officer can be sure that his testimony will be a valuable contribution to the cause of justice.

Prosecution is the logical conclusion to the investigation of a crime. It is not enough for the police officer to know that a crime has been committed or to suspect a certain person of being guilty of that crime. Once a crime has been committed, the police officer must first concern himself with the investigation; i. e., who actually did it? When he has gathered sufficient evidence to determine who is responsible for the crime, on the basis of facts developed through investigation, he must then, in accordance with legal procedure and under the authority of the law, locate and apprehend the person charged. Finally, he must be prepared to assist in the prosecution by producing his facts in court. This final step should be kept in mind at all times during the investigation.

The officer's preparation for testimony in court begins with the inception of the investigation. No matter how much evidence he has, no matter how calm and forceful a witness he may be, he cannot testify effectively if the facts are not clear in his mind. It is here that the officer's notes made during his investigation prove their worth. Often a case will not come to trial until long after the investigation has been completed. If the officer has made thorough notes, the lapse of time between the completion of his investigation and his appearance in court will not detract from his testimony. Courts, as a general rule, offer no objection

to the officer's referring to his original notes on the investigation. However, in order that he may fix the events in his mind and properly present the facts in an unbiased, complete and convincing manner, it is well for the officer to refresh his memory by reviewing his notes prior to being called to testify.

When the officer anticipates the necessity of referring to original notes during his testimony, he should place them in a pocket where he can reach them easily and quickly. A hasty, disorganized search through several pockets tends to create an unfavorable impression in the eyes of the jury as to the officer's value as a witness.

Personal Appearance

The officer should give thought to his personal appearance in his preparation for testimony in court. He should remember that the jury gains its first impression of him when he is called to the witness stand. Their attention will be constantly directed to him throughout his testimony. Neat and conservative dress will impress the jury favorably. Gaudy clothes should be avoided.

Often it is wise to determine the trial judge's opinion as to proper attire for the testifying officer and dress accordingly. In the event the judge prefers that the officer wear his uniform, the uniform should conform to regulations. In addition, it is not advisable to wear a gun in court since it tends to create an impression of force which is inappropriate to the circumstances.

When the police officer is called to testify in court, he is presented with an excellent opportunity for "selling" himself, as well as his entire department, to the public. From the moment the officer is called as a witness the spotlight is on him. He has the attention of the court, the jury, the attorneys, and the spectators. It is the final phase of his case. He may have conducted a thorough investigation and he may have a well-prepared case, but unless he can properly present the facts

in an unbiased, complete, and convincing manner, he will fail in his crucial test.

Demeanor

The officer should respond to the call to the stand in a calm manner. He should walk erect and proceed with a brisk but dignified step. When taking the oath, he should be serious and should make clear to everyone his belief in the oath and the solemnity of the occasion. He should stand directly before the clerk administering the oath and raise his right hand to shoulder height, fingers extended and relaxed. His eyes should be on the clerk only and when he says "I do" he should say it in a clear, positive voice.

Following the taking of the oath, the officer should proceed to the witness stand in a manner which will command respect. He should sit comfortably and erect and not slouch or squirm. He should fold his hands in a comfortable manner and avoid tugging at an ear lobe or any other mannerism which might tend to distract the jury.

The witness should testify in a conversational tone but loud enough for the jury and the judge, as well as the attorneys and the audience, to hear every word without straining. He should use simple, plain, everyday language—the jury is composed of people from all walks of life. A good witness is one who relates the facts he is testifying to audibly, concisely, correctly, and clearly. The witness should keep his head up and look at the questioner while the questions are being asked.

Answering Questions

Answers should be respectfully and courteously given. The witness should address the court as "Your Honor." He should answer both the prosecuting and defending attorneys by "Yes Sir" and "No Sir," and he should refer to the subject in the case as the "Defendant." A casual attitude should be avoided. Testifying in court is a serious matter; a man's life, liberty and property may be at stake.

The officer should not get rattled, or be hasty or over anxious to answer questions. He should be certain he understands the question asked before he attempts to answer. It is not necessary to answer a question instantly. Another reason for not answering the question immediately is that it may be objected to. If so, the witness should re-

main silent until the court has ruled on the objection. It is also wise to confine the answer to the question asked and not ramble or volunteer additional information. The attorney will ask additional specific questions to bring out further information.

The witness, of course, should always tell the truth, be absolutely fair, and in no manner whatsoever distort the facts whether favorable or unfavorable to the defendant. Above all, he should not testify to anything he does not know. He should not hesitate to say "I do not know" or to correct a mistake. In describing times or distances the witness should say "about" rather than name the exact figure which may be technically incorrect, unless the measurements at issue are critical and he is positive concerning them.

Under no circumstances should the officer appear anxious to convict the defendant. It should be clear to the jury that he is merely relating facts in his testimony. He should remember that as a police officer he is a public servant and as a witness for the prosecution his duty is solely to give facts. It is the function of the jury to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The interest of the prosecution in a criminal trial is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done.

At the conclusion of his testimony, unless detained by the court or prosecutor, the officer should leave the courtroom. Otherwise, he may create the erroneous impression that he is concerned about the outcome of the case. If the verdict is given in his presence, the officer should not make any comment or show of emotion.

Courtroom Procedure

Testifying in court is exacting. A knowledge of court procedure, rules of evidence and courtroom technique is helpful. A few of the more important items which an officer should know about courtroom procedure might well be briefly mentioned here.

The prosecution witness, after he has been sworn in and takes the stand, is questioned first by the prosecuting attorney. This is known as the direct examination or examination in chief. The cross-examination, or questioning by the defendant's lawyer, follows. Redirect examination may occur when the officer testifies on matters raised by the cross-examination. Re-cross-examination is, as the term implies, questioning by the defendant's

attorney covering matters raised on redirect examination.

It is also important that the witness understand the meaning of "leading questions," which are not generally allowed on direct examination but which may be asked on cross-examination. These are questions which suggest the answer desired and generally are employed by lawyers in a line of questioning beginning like this—"Isn't it a fact, officer, that on November 15th you were at the Seventh Avenue Warehouse?"

An officer should also be acquainted with the Hearsay Rule of Evidence. There are certain exceptions to this rule, of course, but its substance should be borne in mind by the officer during his testimony.

Importance of Officer's Testimony

Testifying in court is defined as "the presentation in open court of facts (legally admissible evidence) within your knowledge for the purpose of assisting the court (judge and/or jury) in arriving at a conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant." The police officer's testimony may be vitally important. He may be the principal witness for the State. Other witnesses may be secondary and merely support or verify the officer's testimony. The officer's responsibility as a witness is one of his most essential functions and it is his success in this role which may determine whether justice is carried out.

In conclusion, it should be borne in mind that effective testimony by officers in court is vital to successful law enforcement. It depends largely upon proper preparation, approach and experience. The suggestions made here are intended to aid in the officer's manner of testifying in court, but the preparation of each case depends entirely upon the officer. These are just helpful hints and not all inclusive data on the comprehensive and extensive topic of testifying in court. With the correct preparation, as well as correct approach and naturalness, experience will make for effective, finished testimony.

TALCUM POWDER

Talcum powder sprinkled in a fine layer over the surface of a shoe print or other impression in snow will serve to insulate the snow from the heat of the setting plaster in the preparation of a cast.

Pistol Training Credited With Saving Life

When Patrolman Ralph Stewart of the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department responded to an alarm at a downtown Kansas City theater on the afternoon of August 15, 1958, he learned in a highly dramatic fashion how well he had mastered the instructions given by his department in the Practical Pistol Course. Arriving at the theater, Patrolman Stewart, a 17-year veteran with his department who has been assigned to the Traffic Division for the past 8 years and is presently performing duty on a 3-wheel motorcycle in the downtown area, was informed that a man who had just held up a nearby department store was in the theater. As Patrolman Stewart reached the bottom of a stairway leading to the restroom area in search of the robber, he walked toward the lounge and saw a man in shirt sleeves draw an automatic pistol and point it at him. By instinct, brought about by constant training, Patrolman Stewart stepped to the side, drew his service revolver, crouched and fired just as a shot from the suspect's gun passed, chest high, the exact spot he had just vacated. Patrolman Stewart's shot struck the suspect in the left thigh, knocking him to the floor and separating him from his pistol. The robber admitted to Patrolman Stewart that he intended to kill him.

In a letter to Director Hoover, Patrolman Stewart pointed out that one of the integral courses of his department's Recruit and In-Service Training program is the Practical Pistol Course. He wished to cite his personal example of the benefits derived from this course and what an important part it plays in police training. Patrolman Stewart concluded his letter with the words, "Thanks to you, Mr. Hoover, and your inception of the P. P. C., unquestionably, my life was saved."

Copies of the 14-page pamphlet, The FBI Practical Pistol Course, describing in detail this range exercise can be obtained by addressing a communication to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.

BOND DEFAULT

The FBI conducts investigations involving persons who have failed to appear as required by the terms of their bond in Federal criminal cases.

TECHNIQUES

Organization of Water Patrol and Rescue Squad

A very effective adjunct to law enforcement in Spokane County, Wash., has been the organization of a Water Patrol and Rescue Squad, according to Sheriff William J. Reilly.

Spokane County has more than 25 lakes, in addition to many rivers and streams. The increase in general boat traffic on the lakes, plus the rising popularity of water skiing and skin diving, is creating a jam at the recreation areas, especially on weekends.

Sheriff Reilly is serving as president of the Spokane County Search and Rescue Association. This is an incorporated organization composed of 40 civic groups within the county, set up to coordinate search activities on both land and water. The new Water Patrol and Rescue Squad has become an integral part of the county association and, in conjunction with the Spokane Outboard Club, acts as a posse controlling lake traffic.

The overcrowded conditions in most of the Spokane County recreational areas have necessitated legislative action on the part of the county commissioners. Regulations governing activities on all public waters within the county have been enacted. The regulations establish the size of boats and motors permitted on certain lakes; the age of boat operators and their conduct; buoy lines and

specific equipment required on all boats. The responsibility in regard to enforcement of these regulations has fallen on the shoulders of the Spokane County Sheriff's office personnel.

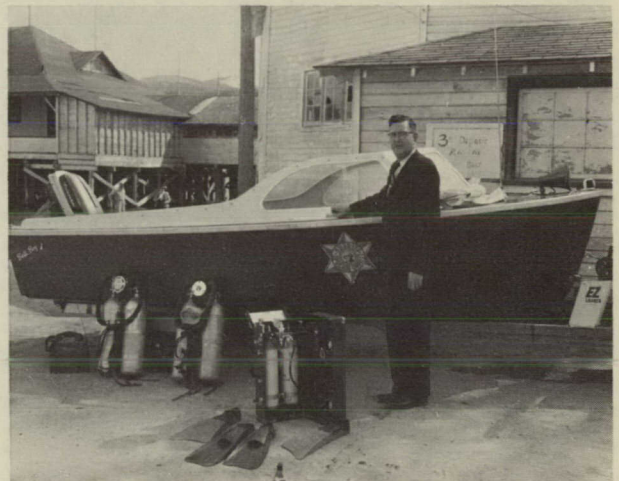
To meet this challenge, a new squad of five experienced divers has been equipped with the very latest frogman-type diving suits, a light and sturdy boat and a station wagon which may be used in an emergency as an ambulance. The boat and station wagon have been marked with the sheriff's shield to make them easily identifiable.

The equipment carried in the boat includes a resuscitator equipped with inhalator and aspirator; skin-diving equipment with aqua lungs and diving suits; a walkie-talkie and first-aid equipment. The boat is also equipped with a loud speaker for communication with boats, skin divers, fishermen, water skiers, and swimmers. In addition, there is a two-way radio in the boat for contact with the main office and other mobile units in the area.

Experienced water rescue workers are enthused over the mobility of the Spokane County equipment. It is claimed that a well-equipped boat with experienced divers might well be the difference between a quick location in rescue work and days of difficult toil by the old "drag" method.



Station wagon for use as boat carrier or ambulance.



Sheriff William J. Reilly with boat and equipment.

“Skin Diving” Techniques

by Small Department

Skin diving has proved to be a practical part of the police operations of the Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, Police Department, according to Chief William F. Charles. With 3 rivers and 2 lakes within the borough limits covered by this department, underwater recovery and life-saving techniques play important roles in the day-to-day activities.

Until last year Patrolman Lynn Weckback of the Pompton Lakes Police Department regarded skin diving as a sport, having learned the technique while in the military service. Last year, however, Patrolman Weckback used his ability in recovering burglary loot from a river and since then has devoted his time and attention to learning underwater recovery search patterns as well as life-saving methods. In addition, he is imparting his knowledge to other members of the department.

Within this year, states Chief Charles, his department should have 2 teams of 2 men each available for “skin diving” assignments. He believes that this additional service will enable his department to more completely carry out its duties and feels that the experience of his department can be duplicated by other police agencies faced with similar assignments.



Patrolman Lynn Weckback recovering a weapon.

Federal Tort Claims Act

The FBI, at the request of United States Attorney and the Department of Justice, investigates suits filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act to assist in the defense of the Government in these suits. The number of these cases referred to the FBI has steadily increased since the act was passed in 1947. In the fiscal year 1957, investigations by the FBI under the Federal Tort Claims Act resulted in savings to the Government totaling \$14,036,117. During the first 9 months of the fiscal year 1958, the settlement of cases in this category investigated by the FBI had already resulted in a savings of over \$14 million which represented an increase of \$4 million or approximately 42 percent over the same 9-month period of the 1957 fiscal year. As mentioned before, these FBI investigations are initiated upon the specific request of the Department of Justice or a United States attorney and the claim or the potential claim must amount to \$1,000 or more before an investigation is opened.

An example of a case in this category occurred in January 1957, when two airliners collided just prior to their taking off from a runway in Pittsburgh, Pa. A passenger on one of the planes sued the Government for \$3,000 plus interest and costs, claiming that the collision was brought on by the negligence of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in issuing improper instructions to the pilots.

Investigation, however, proved that the passenger was not injured in the plane collision but was, in fact, injured later the same day after his arrival at his destination.

It was determined that the man had entered a bar and consumed some 16 shots of whiskey. After “passing out” in the bar, he was placed in a room in an adjoining hotel. Another guest at the hotel later reported loud noises coming from the room adjacent to his which “sounded like someone going berserk.” The man was later found lying on the floor of his hotel room in a semiconscious state.

Hospitalized, the man was operated on for a blood clot on the brain, which appeared to have been the result of the injuries he received while intoxicated. This suit against the Government was dismissed with prejudice by the court at the request of the man’s attorney when the latter learned that the FBI had developed the above information regarding the origin of the claimant’s injuries.



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Color Photography Used in Capture of Sex Offender

by COL. JAMES S. MCAULIFFE, *Superintendent,
Montgomery County Police Department, Rock-
ville, Md.*

During the year of 1957 and the months of January and February of 1958, reports were received intermittently by our department and other law enforcement agencies in the general metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., concerning a child molester. The subject, a white male, 35 to 40 years, had been enticing, or attempting to entice, young boys and girls, 8 to 12 years of age, into an automobile. If successful, the suspect then drove the victim to a secluded spot where, through physical violence if necessary, he forced the victim into acts of perversion.

According to the complaints, the modus operandi was similar in most respects. The suspect generally represented himself as a policeman and approached his victims on the pretext that they had committed, or were in the act of committing, some fancied infraction of the law. The first reported offense occurred on February 18, 1957. The victim in this instance, a 10-year-old boy, was playing with several companions around an excavation in proximity to the street when he was called to the suspect's automobile and requested to enter for the purpose of being given a reprimand. The second offense took place on April 8, 1957, when the victim, an 11-year-old boy, was standing on a street curb after school with a companion, attempting to hitchhike a ride toward his home. After the companion was let out of the automobile, the victim was driven to a secluded area where the offense occurred. Each victim gave a general description of the assailant and described the automobile of the unidentified subject as a 1953 model Buick sedan, two-toned green in color, bearing District of Columbia registration with letter prefix "PD"—numerals unknown. A general lookout by law enforcement agents for an automobile of this description proved unsuccessful. Investigation in this case was coordinated under the direction of Capt. Gassaway W.

Linthicum, head of the detective bureau, Montgomery County, Md., Police Department.

Personnel of the detective bureau assigned to these investigations, along with uniform officers, spent considerable time with the victims in going through "mug shots" in our files and those of adjacent departments. They hoped to get a tentative identification on a possible suspect; however, their efforts in this connection were negative.

Our detectives, in company with members of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., then began compiling a list of all 1953 Buick sedans registered in the District of Columbia during the year 1957 and having registration plates with a prefix of "PD." As a safeguard, they also included in this group all 1952 models, even though it had been reasonably determined, at least by one victim, that the automobile was a 1953 model. A systematic check was then conducted for these particular models with a green color combination. In addition, a criminal record check was made on all registered owners (white race) having a vehicle with similar description. This time-consuming search also proved unfruitful.

Further Complaints

Complaints of a similar nature, in addition to others in the District of Columbia, were received by our department subsequently on November 25, 1957; January 2 and 28, 1958; and February 23, 1958. All victims in the later offenses gave a somewhat similar description of the suspect. These victims, however, described the vehicle he was operating as white and brown in color. No one was able to furnish any definite information in regard to registration displayed.

There was renewed interest in the investigation when the last victim, a 9-year-old boy, not only gave us an unusually accurate description of the suspect but, more important, a minute description

of the automobile, including the make, model, color, type of seat cover material, placement of ash trays, and an American Automobile Association insignia pasted on the lower center of the windshield. Naturally, some were a little skeptical at first of this young boy's uncanny power of observation; however, much to our surprise, he proved in a subsequent test that he had a wide knowledge of automobiles generally. Needless to say, the vehicle was later definitely identified as a 1956 model Chevrolet Bel-Air, hardtop, two-toned in color with white top and trunk and Sierra gold (reddish brown) bottom.

A special directive was issued the following day requesting a street-by-street survey to be made in each police district by officers working the 12 to 8 shift, in an effort to locate the automobile. Also, officers were stationed on main State highways bordering on the District of Columbia at peak traffic hours.

Being fortunate in having such detailed information available on the automobile and realizing it should be used to the fullest advantage, it was decided to have a color picture made of a similar vehicle for distribution. An automobile identical to the above was located and a color photograph was taken showing two different views to help the officers in "spotting" the vehicle more readily. As a supplement to the original "lookout," a chart was prepared for use at each of the three stations and at the several detective bureau offices in the county, giving all descriptive data. This was accompanied by color photographs of an identical vehicle as the suspect car, sample of seat cover material, and copies of a facsimile of the AAA poster observed on the windshield of the victim. In this way all personnel of the department, especially at rollcalls, were given a first-hand opportunity to personally view the specimens and thereby become vividly aware of what they should look for, particularly the true color combination of the automobile.

Apprehension

For three days after the above information was disseminated in our department, a concentrated, around-the-clock search was conducted by the entire division, during which the occupants of approximately 100 such automobiles were interrogated. Then on March 3, 1958, two of our uniform officers observed a car in traffic answering the description of the wanted vehicle and operated by a

person of similar description. A later examination of the automobile revealed that it answered in almost every detail the description given by the last victim.

The operator of the car at first steadfastly denied any connection with the offenses. However, he was positively identified a short time thereafter in a line-up by several of his victims. It developed later that the suspect had never been arrested in this area for any offense, although he had been convicted elsewhere on burglary charges. Neither had he previously been arrested in connection with sex crimes.

An interesting sidelight to the investigation came out during later questioning of the defendant. The detectives learned that the subject had disposed of a Buick sedan and purchased a Chevrolet on or about November 1, 1957, which explained the different descriptions of automobiles as given by the first victims. Also, it was learned that the automobile which defendant previously owned was two-toned green in color and a 1951 model Buick, rather than a 1952 or 1953. Further, at the time defendant was searched, the officers found in his possession a miniature car tag showing his 1957 District of Columbia registration for the Buick as PD-103, which tended to confirm earlier information from one of the victims. From this particular arrest six serious sex offenses were closed in this county and several similar crimes in the District of Columbia and Prince Georges County, Maryland.

The subject entered a plea of guilty in the Montgomery County Circuit Court, Rockville, Md., on May 5, 1958, to an indictment charging him on seven counts with unnatural and perverted sexual practices. He was sentenced to seven years in the Maryland State Penitentiary on each of the seven counts, with the sentences to run concurrently.

Incidentally, while this department has been using color photography for some time in other phases of identification work, this is the first time that it has been utilized in this particular field. However, there appears to be unanimous agreement that its use in this case played an important role in bringing about the apprehension of the subject. It also proved an effective method of establishing a better coordination of effort between the plainclothes men and the uniform officers of the division in accomplishing a single purpose in an investigation.

Laboratory Helps Trap Suspect In Safe Burglary

On the night of January 9, 1958, a bulk oil plant in Bennettsville, S. C., was burglarized and an attempt was made to break into the safe. The dial knob was broken off the safe and a considerable amount of safe insulation material was scattered over the floor.

Chief of Police Floyd E. Davis of the Bennettsville Police Department received a report of the burglary on the morning of January 10, 1958, and immediately instituted an investigation.

A search of the crime scene revealed the broken safe dial, insulation on the floor, and several footprints on the floor made in the loose safe insulation. Footprints were also found outside the building. Bloodhounds were brought to the scene but were unable to trail from the scene due to frozen ground; however, the dogs went from the scene to a nearby house where they began to mill around. Chief Davis observed a footprint in the yard of this house similar to those noted at the crime scene. An occupant of the house said the footprint was made by a cement plant worker who was located but denied knowledge of the burglary. This man's clothing and shoes were sent to the FBI Laboratory, along with samples of insulation from the safe. The Laboratory reported particles of material were found in the jacket of the suspect which were safe insulation particles of the same type as those samples from the burglarized safe. The Laboratory also reported paint particles were found in the suspect's clothing.

Upon interview, the suspect continued to deny the burglary, citing his employment at the cement plant and adding that he had recently done some painting on his house. Samples of cement at the plant where the man was employed were sent to the FBI Laboratory along with the paint samples from the burglarized safe.

Following examination, the FBI Laboratory reported the cement samples to be a commercial brand cement, and not similar to the safe insulation previously found on the clothing of the suspect. In addition, the Laboratory reported the paint samples from the victimized safe matched exactly the paint chips found in the clothing of the suspect.

The suspect was tried in the February 1958 term of the court of general sessions, Bennettsville, S. C., and a mistrial resulted when the jury could not reach a verdict.

In the June 1958 term of court of Bennettsville, the suspect was tried again. This time he was found guilty and was sentenced to 10 years on a charge of safe burglary.

As an interesting sidelight, about 8 years before, Chief Davis had an investigation of housebreaking in which the same man was involved. On this occasion, the complainant stated she had just washed her kerosene lamp shades immediately prior to the burglary, and noted after the burglary that they were dirty, indicating the lamp had been lit by the burglar. Chief Davis found fingerprints on the lamp shades which he subsequently identified with the fingerprints of the suspect. On this occasion, when confronted with these facts, the suspect confessed, pleaded guilty, and received an 18-month sentence.

SCIENCE PROVES GUILT

There are many instances when the guilt or innocence of an individual hangs on the findings of the scientific crime detectors who laboriously subject evidence to minute examination in the crime laboratory.

Such an instance concerning the scientific examination of fragmentary bits of evidence is illustrated by the evidence developed in a particularly vicious murder in Omaha, Nebr. On May 27, 1957, a woman's nude body was found in her apartment in that city. She had been shot apparently while resisting a rape attempt. In the course of the investigation an abandoned car found some distance from the scene was identified as belonging to a certain man. Investigation of this person resulted in the discovery, behind his apartment in a trash can, of a sport shirt. A button found on the body of the victim during the autopsy was identified microscopically by the FBI Laboratory as being torn from this sport shirt.

Examination of the bullet removed from the victim's body and a cartridge case recovered at the scene showed they were from a Luger-type automatic pistol. The suspect was known to have such a weapon. It was further determined that on the day of the murder he had not reported for work, nor had he picked up his paycheck. Subsequently this man disappeared.

Unlawful Flight

On June 6, 1957, the assistance of the FBI was requested by the local authorities and the FBI sought the man as a fugitive under the Fugitive Felon Act. On July 20, 1957, FBI agents apprehended him in a subway station in Chicago, Ill., and he was later released to the Nebraska authorities. When questioned, he not only denied the crime but further advised he had never owned a Luger pistol. However, previous investigation had revealed that he was picked up in 1956 for a traffic violation, at which time he was in possession of a loaded Luger automatic pistol. At that time the investigating officer retained the cartridges from this gun, although he had subsequently returned the Luger to this man.

A number of these cartridges were obtained from the officer and were found to have microscopic markings similar to those produced by a magazine or clip and these markings were shown by FBI Laboratory examination to be identical to those on the cartridge case recovered at the murder scene. Thus the cartridge case at the crime was proved to have been in the Luger automatic pistol owned by the suspect.

Testimony was furnished at the trial of this suspect in local court in February and March 1958, by the Laboratory examiners. The case hinged primarily on the Laboratory examinations conducted. The suspect was found guilty of second degree murder and on March 15, 1958, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the State penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebr.

DESCRIPTION OF CAR TRAPS MOTORIST

The specific value of scientific crime detection to law enforcement and the people of this country is nowhere better illustrated than in the solution of hit-and-run cases by the FBI Laboratory.

This year, the Sheriff in Tacoma, Wash., had such a case when a local physician was struck by a hit-and-run driver at night on a dark country road and was left to die. There were no witnesses and no visible evidence at the scene to assist in identifying the killer. The body was discovered several hours later by a passing motorist.

The victim's clothing was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The Laboratory identified the vehicle involved as a 1952 Chevro-

let painted "Twilight Blue." This vital information resulted from an analysis of paint fragments found on the victim's clothing. After the description of the car appeared in Tacoma, Wash., newspapers, the driver of the death car surrendered.

When a full confession was obtained, he was asked what prompted him to surrender. The driver stated that after reading the newspaper account of the identification of his car he knew that it was only a question of time and that he might just as well give himself up.

GLOVE-WEARING BURGLAR IDENTIFIED

In March of 1958, an undetermined amount of property was stolen in a burglary on a military post in Maryland. A search of the crime scene by FBI Agents and military police resulted in the discovery of a glove print impression in the soft dirt. Presumably the burglar wore gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints.



A plaster cast was made of the glove print impression found at the crime scene. Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that this cast matched a black leather glove found in the possession of a suspect in the burglary.

On May 22, 1958, the suspect was convicted after entering a plea of not guilty, and he was sentenced to 1 year in the custody of the attorney general.

IDENTIFICATION

Assignment of FBI Numbers to Fingerprint Cards

In this issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, the method of assigning FBI numbers and the purpose of these numbers will be discussed.

The assignment of FBI numbers is a system of serializing used in the FBI Identification Division to immediately identify a subject with a record on file, supported by fingerprints and other related information. The continually increasing volume of fingerprint cards being received daily requires that a system of this nature be employed to insure accurate, expeditious and complete fingerprint data in a moment's notice.

It should be pointed out, however, that all fingerprint cards received in the Identification Division are not immediately assigned FBI numbers. When a fingerprint card is received and it is later determined that the subject has no prior arrest record according to the FBI fingerprint files, no FBI number is assigned (fig. 1).

After determining that the subject has no prior arrest record, an acknowledgment is prepared by

using specially equipped standard typewriters and continuous forms of cards and tissues (fig. 2). There are prepared an index card for the FBI indices and, at the same time, a carbon copy of this index card which can be used as an acknowledgment to the contributor of the fingerprint card. Following this action, the fingerprint card is filed in what is generally referred to as the "master" fingerprint file.

There are numerous fingerprint cards in the Identification Division fingerprint files not bearing an FBI number. These fingerprint cards will not have an FBI number assigned to them until an additional fingerprint card or some other related matter is received.

When a second set of fingerprints is submitted and found to be identical with a fingerprint card in file not bearing an FBI number, then an FBI number will be assigned (fig. 4).

Both fingerprint cards are stamped with the newly assigned FBI number and careful judgment

0

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		Doe, John		SEX Male															
FBI No.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	RACE White															
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>John Doe</i>	CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS Police Dept., Chicago, Ill.	ALIASES NONE	HT. 5'10" WT. 165	DOB OF BIRTH 3-16-26															
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED 1521 S. Charles St., Chicago	CITIZENSHIP NO. 65498	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK	HAIR BRN	EYES BRN															
OCCUPATION Salesman	PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago, Ill.	CLASS 20 L 17 W I 00 18	S 1 U 000																
SCARS AND MARKS	CITIZENSHIP U.S.	REF	#65498 PD Chgo I11 8-7-58																
AMPUTATION	DATE 8-7-58	A search of the fingerprints on the above individual has failed to disclose prior arrest data.																	
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION																			
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>William Doe</i>																			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. RIGHT THUMB</td> <td>2. RIGHT INDEX</td> <td>3. RIGHT MIDDLE</td> <td>4. RIGHT RING</td> <td>5. RIGHT LITTLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. LEFT THUMB</td> <td>7. LEFT INDEX</td> <td>8. LEFT MIDDLE</td> <td>9. LEFT RING</td> <td>10. LEFT LITTLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">LEFT THUMB, INDEX, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY</td> <td colspan="3">RIGHT THUMB, INDEX, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY</td> </tr> </table>					1. RIGHT THUMB	2. RIGHT INDEX	3. RIGHT MIDDLE	4. RIGHT RING	5. RIGHT LITTLE	6. LEFT THUMB	7. LEFT INDEX	8. LEFT MIDDLE	9. LEFT RING	10. LEFT LITTLE	LEFT THUMB, INDEX, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		RIGHT THUMB, INDEX, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		
1. RIGHT THUMB	2. RIGHT INDEX	3. RIGHT MIDDLE	4. RIGHT RING	5. RIGHT LITTLE															
6. LEFT THUMB	7. LEFT INDEX	8. LEFT MIDDLE	9. LEFT RING	10. LEFT LITTLE															
LEFT THUMB, INDEX, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		RIGHT THUMB, INDEX, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY																	

Figure 1.

Doe, John W 1-16-26 72" 1-A

20 L 17 W I 00 18
S 1 U 000

#65498 PD Chgo I11 8-7-58

Doe, John W 1-16-26 72" 1-A

20 L 17 W I 00 18
S 1 U 000

#65498 PD Chgo I11 8-7-58

Figure 2.

0

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

FBI No. **1126164**

Signature of Person Fingerprinted: *John Doe*

Residence of Person Fingerprinted: 1521 S. Charles St. Chicago

Occupation: **SALESMAN**

Sex: **Male**

Race: **White**

HT. (IN.) WT. 72 165

Date of Birth: 1-16-26

HAIR BR. EYES BR.

Contributor's No. 65498

Place of Birth: Chicago, Ill.

Citizenship: U.S.

Class: **20L17W10018**
51U000

Signature of Official Taking Fingerprints: *William Doe*

Date: 8-7-58

Check if no record is desired:

10-437 (Rev. 1-1-58)

10-437 (Rev. 1-1-58)

Figure 3.

is used to select the clearest and most legible fingerprint card to be retained in the master fingerprint file. In addition to receiving the newly assigned FBI number, the fingerprint card selected to be filed in the master fingerprint file will be stamped "Master" (fig. 3).

It would not be practical to retain all sets of fingerprints in the master fingerprint file, since only one set filed by fingerprint classification formula is necessary to establish an identification.

0

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

FBI No. **1126164**

Signature of Person Fingerprinted: *John Doe*

Residence of Person Fingerprinted: 1521 S. Charles St. Chicago

Occupation: **SALESMAN**

Sex: **Male**

Race: **White**

HT. (IN.) WT. 72 165

Date of Birth: 1-16-26

HAIR BR. EYES BR.

Contributor's No. **USM 65432**

Place of Birth: Chicago, Ill.

Citizenship: U.S.

Class: **20L17W10018**
51U000

Signature of Official Taking Fingerprints: *Frank Doe*

Date: 8-10-58

Check if no record is desired:

10-437 (Rev. 1-1-58)

10-437 (Rev. 1-1-58)

Figure 4.

1-4 (Rev. 10-21-52)

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

The following FBI record, NUMBER **1 126 164**, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

CONTRIBUTOR OR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Chgo Ill	John Doe #65498	8-7-58	forg	rel to USM
US!! Chgo Ill	John Doe #US! 65432	8-8-58	forg	

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished the Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-60612

Figure 5.

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

The following FBI record, NUMBER **1 126 164**, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

CONTRIBUTOR OR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Chgo Ill	John Doe #65498	8-7-58	forg	rel to USM
US!! Chgo Ill	John Doe #US! 65432	8-8-58	forg	

10-437 (Rev. 1-1-58)

Figure 6.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FBI No. 101 124 D	Doe	John	NMI	SEX Male	RACE White
LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FBI No. 852 566 C	Doe	John	NMI	SEX Male	RACE White
LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FBI No. 351 220 B	Doe	John	NMI	SEX Male	RACE White
LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FBI No. 702 388 A	Doe	John	NMI	SEX Male	RACE White
LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FBI No. 1126164	Doe	John	NMI	SEX Male	RACE White
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>John Doe</i>		CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS United States Marshall Chicago, Illinois		ALIASES None		HT. (LIN.) WT. 72 165	DATE OF BIRTH 1-16-26
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED 1521 S. Charles St. Chicago		CONTRIBUTOR'S NO. USH 65432		PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago, Ill.		CLASS 20 L 17 W I D O 18 S I U 000	
OCCUPATION Salesman		SCARS AND MARKS scar over right eye.		AMPUTATION None		CITIZENSHIP U.S.	
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>Frank Cox</i>		DATE 8-10-58		REF.		<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK IF NO RECORD IS DESIRED	
1. RIGHT THUMB		2. RIGHT INDEX		3. RIGHT MIDDLE		4. RIGHT RING	
5. RIGHT LITTLE		6. LEFT THUMB		7. LEFT INDEX		8. LEFT MIDDLE	
9. LEFT RING		10. LEFT LITTLE		LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY	

Figure 7.

The presence of an FBI number further establishes the fact that the subject possesses a prior fingerprint record. All subsequent fingerprint cards and other pertinent information, provided

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		FBI No. 1126164	Doe	John	NMI	SEX	RACE
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS		ALIASES		HT. (LIN.) WT.	DATE OF BIRTH
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTRIBUTOR'S NO.		PLACE OF BIRTH		CLASS	
OCCUPATION		SCARS AND MARKS		AMPUTATION		CITIZENSHIP	
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS		DATE		REF.		<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK IF NO RECORD IS DESIRED	
1. RIGHT THUMB		2. RIGHT INDEX		3. RIGHT MIDDLE		4. RIGHT RING	
5. RIGHT LITTLE		6. LEFT THUMB		7. LEFT INDEX		8. LEFT MIDDLE	
9. LEFT RING		10. LEFT LITTLE		LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY	

Figure 8.

that such information is identified with an FBI number or supported by fingerprints, will be placed in the jacket containing the subject's entire fingerprint record on form No. 1-4 (figs. 5 and 6). A copy of this form is forwarded to law enforcement agencies following the receipt and subsequent identification of a fingerprint card with a prior fingerprint record. Included on this form is the subject's FBI number. All law enforcement agencies are urged to indicate a subject's FBI number, if known, upon submitting fingerprints or other identification matter.

Due to the vast number of previously assigned FBI numbers, it was found advisable to begin an additional sequence. This was accomplished by adding a letter immediately following an FBI number (fig. 7). This alphabetical extension has been employed starting with the letter A. The A, B, and C extensions having been exhausted, the letter D is presently being assigned. Therefore, continued caution should be exercised to indicate the particular letter attached to an FBI number if one has been assigned. Failure to add the letter to an FBI number could cause considerable confusion, which may delay the acknowledgment of the subject's fingerprint record. Prior to the addition of the letter following the FBI number, numerous problems arose due to the number of digits in the subject's FBI number. It has been found that with fewer digits, there is less chance of an error.

Law enforcement agencies can render considerable assistance to the FBI Identification Division by indicating a subject's FBI number when known. A place for the subject's FBI number is enclosed by heavy black lines (fig. 8). This will allow the location of the subject's fingerprint record by number, without the necessity of a search by fingerprint characteristics, and will assure the contributor of receiving the fastest possible answer. In cases of common names, when an inquiry is unsupported by fingerprints and the subject's FBI number is not available, the subject's complete fingerprint classification formula may be used to further identify the individual.

The foregoing discussion and accompanying illustrations relating to the assigning and usage of FBI numbers are presented for the purpose of informing law enforcement officers of their vital importance.

Lack of clarity in the prints is due to the reduced size of the illustrations.

Fingerprints Give Answers to Many Police Queries

From the identification of a vicious fugitive from justice to the determination of the identity of an unfortunate amnesia victim, the science of fingerprinting plays an ever-increasing role in both criminal investigative matters and in general public service functions.

If you can imagine the entire population of a city of approximately 88,000 residents being wanted by the FBI as fugitives from justice, you can comprehend the number of wanted notices currently on file in the FBI's Identification Division in Washington, D. C. These notices, posted at the request of law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation, represent a constantly changing criminal clientele as indicated by the approximately 1,400 fugitives identified through this means every month. And, in addition to the criminal notices on file, the FBI, as a public service, regularly has posted approximately 5,000 active stops on missing persons.

One recent case points up the variety of applications of the fingerprint science. A Richton, Miss., man was notified that his son had died in New York City. He requested that the body be sent home. Upon arrival, the family viewed the deceased and stated definitely he was not the missing son. Local police forwarded the man's fingerprints to the Identification Division where an immediate search was instituted. A positive identification was established for an individual with a long criminal record who had used the name of the Richton man's son as an alias.

One's imagination is slightly staggered upon consideration of the total of 150 million sets of fingerprints on file with the FBI as of September 1958. Currently received at the rate of about 19,000 per workday, this collection contains over 32 million sets of criminal prints and over 116 million sets of civil prints, maintained in two distinctly separate sections.

Countless amnesia victims have been aided over the years through fingerprint identification which often represents the only connecting link with the past. One 30-year-old man was found wandering around the streets of Providence, R. I., early one morning, apparently an amnesia victim. Provi-

dence police forwarded his prints to the Identification Division which was able to locate a criminal arrest record for the man, supplying his name and listing his residence address. In another representative case, a man wandered into an Oklahoma sheriff's office and pleaded that he did not know his name. Upon submission of his prints to Washington, the man was identified through a set of fingerprints taken when he entered the Army 49 years before.

Since fingerprint identification has long had an international flavor, the FBI's vast fingerprint facilities serve not only agencies in this country but also assist 83 foreign countries, United States territories and possessions cooperating in the exchange of identification data.

One illustrative case revolves about an individual's fingerprints sent in by police authorities in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. When these prints were searched through the arrest files of the Identification Division, they were found to belong to an individual with a different name wanted by authorities in the States of Washington and Indiana. The whereabouts of this fugitive, possessor of a long record of previous arrests, was immediately brought to the attention of the Washington and Indiana authorities, and the contributing police department of Honduras was alerted to this man's record and true identity.

In a case of confused identity, Pennsylvania authorities last summer contacted the family of a Youngwood, Pa., man to advise them of his "death" in an automobile accident in Ohio. Surprisingly, they found the supposed victim alive and in the best of health. The man believed to be the accident victim explained the mistaken identity by relating that some 5 months before, his automobile containing clothing and credentials had been stolen.

The Ohio State Highway Patrol, having been advised of the mistaken identity, forwarded the fingerprints of the unknown deceased to the Identification Division. A search of the files identified the accident victim as a wanted man, sought by West Virginia authorities for violating parole.

Advised of the true identity of the deceased, the Ohio State Highway Patrol was able to notify his next of kin.

The inevitability of a fugitive's apprehension was once again proved recently when the Ottawa, Kans., Police Department arrested a woman on a charge of vagrancy and submitted her fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division. Her

prints were identified as those of a woman received at Missouri State penitentiary in April 1930, to begin a life sentence for first-degree murder. Escaping after serving only 6 years of her sentence, she had been listed as a fugitive in FBI identification records since November 1936. After over 20 years' flight, she was once more face to face with lengthy imprisonment.

The unforgetting fingerprint files once more proved their value when an applicant for employment with a Kentucky police department was fingerprinted in connection with his application. The prints were forwarded to Washington for search. When searched, the files revealed a criminal record dating back to 1943 for crimes such as burglary and larceny. A copy of this man's record was furnished to the submitting police authorities to help them determine the applicant's suitability for police employment.

In another recent case, the Identification Division received the fingerprints of an applicant for employment in a Michigan defense plant handling classified material. A search of the files revealed that this person had been arrested in 1943 on a charge of wartime espionage for which he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Furnished with a copy of this man's record, the military branch having the security responsibility of the plant in question had to decide his suitability for defense employment.

In the personal identification field, fingerprints not too long ago helped a World War I veteran establish his claim of Army duty. The man forwarded his prints to the Identification Division with a letter stating he had seen a television program which demonstrated how an individual's identity was established by means of fingerprints. He added that for 40 years he had been trying to prove he was in the United States Army during World War I and had tried through other Federal agencies to establish this fact.

An immediate search was instituted in the Identification Division of the FBI, which culminated in a positive identification against a United States Army fingerprint chart. This record showed the man had entered Howard University, Washington, D. C., in September 1918 and enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps on October 2, 1918. This information was passed along to the man who stated that all he wanted out of his efforts was to prove that he was a soldier with an honorable discharge.

The variety of services rendered by the FBI's tremendous collection of fingerprints is illustrated by citing the request sent in early this year by the Baltimore, Md., Police Department which faced the problem of identifying an apparent suicide. The victim was fingerprinted and the prints forwarded to the FBI. A search of the files resulted in identification of the unknown deceased person with a set of 15-year-old civil identification prints that had been taken of a 10-year-old boy. The search further revealed that the victim had been fingerprinted more recently, at the time of his induction into the Army, and this print furnished the name and address of his nearest relatives who could then be notified by the Baltimore authorities.

Sometimes the lack of fingerprints can be a criminal's undoing. Recently an FBI Agent in Roanoke, Va., practically overran a fugitive sought for unlawful flight to avoid confinement for the crime of burglary. The Agent, engrossed in another investigation, was walking along a Roanoke street when he realized that a man walking ahead of him fitted the general description of a fugitive. The man had his left hand in his pocket which reminded the Agent that a description of the fugitive contained a notation that three fingers were missing from his left hand. Upon being questioned, the fugitive refused to admit his identity until he was asked to remove his hand from his pocket. When faced with the amputated fingers, he admitted his identity and was taken into custody.

But far from being merely a grim symbol of criminal futility, the block-size building in Washington, D. C., which houses the FBI's millions of fingerprints, also provides a glimpse of the humorous side of life. Contained here is the FBI nickname or "moniker" file which sets forth not only such infamous aliases as "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Machine Gun" Kelly and "Doc" Barker, but the equally descriptive and more jocular "monikers" of "Ammunition Shorty," "Bed Bug John," "Butcher Knife Lizz," "Desperate Ambrose," "Electric Chair Joe," and "Jimmy the Flea." Listed here also are "Lying Willie," "Painless Paul," "Tickle Breeches," "Vanishing American," "Whoop Em Up Willie" and "Yodeling Cowboy."

The fingerprint files of the FBI bear monumental tribute to the old adage that "you can't get away with it." But beyond the application

of the fingerprint science in the identification of wanted criminals, we must constantly bear in mind the unlimited personal identification possibilities in determining the identity of amnesia and disaster victims and unknown deceased and missing persons.

The FBI Identification Division stands ready to aid you and your department in any way possible to realize the fullest possible return for your time and efforts in the scientific field of fingerprint identification.



THE LAST LAUGH

On a night in late December 1957 burglars opened a safe at a dairy in Summerville, S. C. Prior to ripping the safe, the burglars removed it from its location in front of the dairy and replaced it with a dummy safe which they had constructed. Showing a trace of humor, they painted on the back of the dummy safe the words "Keep Smiling."

When Lt. M. N. Cate, of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and a graduate of the FBI National Academy, examined the dummy safe, he noticed a fingerprint in paint on the side of it. Lieutenant Cate photographed the fingerprint and then studied, classified, and placed the photograph in the files of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

Subsequently, Chief of Police Harold Hall of Orangeburg, S. C., also a National Academy graduate, arrested a man who had broken into a local club. Lieutenant Cate had an occasion to be in Orangeburg shortly after this burglar had been arrested and, upon learning of the arrest, requested to see the subject's fingerprint card. Upon inspection, he recognized the similarity between the print of the man's left index finger and the characteristics of the fingerprint found on the side of the dummy safe.

After returning to South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Headquarters and studying these two prints, Lieutenant Cate determined that they were identical. When confronted with these findings, the subject readily admitted having participated in the dairy burglary at Summerville as well as being involved in 19 other burglaries in an area extending from Lansing, Mich., to Charleston, S. C.

LATENT PRINT TESTIMONY

In November 1957, a robbery occurred at a finance company in Towson, Md. During the course of the robbery, the two female cashiers were placed in a clothes cabinet while the two male employees were locked in the washroom. Since the two bandits each had several days' growth of beard and wore their hats well over their foreheads, only a general description of the robbers was obtained. During the investigation of the crime scene, several latent fingerprints were developed, one of which appeared on the doorknob of the washroom door.

The following day, a banking institution in Baltimore, Md., was robbed by two men having descriptions similar to the men who had robbed the finance company. Inasmuch as this banking institution was insured by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp., the FBI began an investigation of the crime.

Due to the similarities in descriptions given by witnesses of the men believed to have participated in both robberies, the latent prints developed by the Towson, Md., police authorities were obtained by the investigating FBI agents.

At this point in the investigation, a logical suspect was developed. However, witnesses at the banking institution failed to identify him as one of the bandits. The manager of the finance company stated that the man looked familiar, but he could not positively identify him as one of the bandits.

Fingerprint experts of the FBI then compared the prints of this man with the latents which had been found on the doorknob of the finance company's washroom door. A positive identification followed this comparison.

At the request of the Towson, Md., Police Department, an FBI fingerprint examiner testified at the trial of this suspect for the robbery of the finance company. In the view of the court this testimony regarding the latent fingerprint identification established the suspect's participation in the robbery, and he was found guilty and given a sentence of 10 years.

EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Persons not experienced in latent print comparisons should not attempt to evaluate latent fragments, since the area necessary for an identification may be extremely small compared to that of an average inked fingerprint.



OTHER TOPICS

Roadblock Net Traps Long-time Grain Thief

by ROLLAND KEBACH, *Chief Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, Attorney General's Office, Pierre, S. Dak.*

South Dakota has a population of approximately 700,000 in an area of 77,047 square miles with two main industries consisting of farming and ranching. The Missouri River roughly divides the state with the volume of farming country being east of the river.

The past 15 years have on the average been good productive years for the farmer; however, in spite of this, quite a number of the farms have been consolidated, leaving an increased number of unoccupied buildings in which small grain is now being stored, and many new grain storage bins have been constructed some distance from occupied buildings.

This situation creates an ideal setup for the grain thief, due to the fact that he is not apt to be caught in the act of loading or transporting this grain and, in many cases, the owner fails to check these granaries for months at a time. Due to this situation, normally the officers do not receive a report of the theft until considerable time has elapsed and, in too many cases, the owner fails to report the loss because of this time element.

A number of individuals have been arrested and convicted during the past 12 years for theft of grain from this farming area; however, one operation continued for 11 years within a 29-county area. The subject or subjects changed trucks three times during this interval. State and local officers had gathered considerable evidence, such as: Casts of the tire tracks; paint samples from the cab and various places on the box; small pieces of wood from the truck box, etc. The tracks indicated that this subject always traveled in a circuitous route on secondary roads and, as a result, tracks were soon lost on some gravel road.

Each time that an arrest was made in that area for grain theft, this operation would cease for some time, leaving the impression that the subject arrested may have had an accomplice who had not been identified, or that the arrested sub-

ject may have been responsible for a number of the other offenses.

State and local officers spent a great deal of time on these cases. It was obvious that there was no definite pattern in time or area so it was difficult to set up any type of roadblock or search. The situation was complicated by the fact that within the affected area there are roads on at least every section line and the subject was known to use the roads where there was a minimum of traffic most of the time.

The thief in this case used drills and a saw to make an opening for the auger when the grain auger could not be placed in the bin by merely breaking a lock or opening the door.

All of the known outlets and grain elevators were checked numerous times; however, there was no sign of sales of grain which matched the loads stolen in quantity or type of grain.

Officers from this division and local officers called a meeting to coordinate their efforts and compile information on this unidentified operator. At this meeting, it was decided to block off an area of several counties between the hours of 11 p. m. and daylight each night and to establish check points where all loaded grain trucks would be stopped. In the event a truck was empty, the license number would be taken down so the owner could be checked out. The South Dakota Motor Patrol agreed to assist.

On the night of November 15, 1957, this system went into effect and it continued until November 18 at 1 a. m. At that time, one of the units on the roadblock saw an empty truck answering the description of the suspect truck, with dirt on the license plates. This truck was stopped and the driver stated that he was a farmer from Iroquois, S. Dak., and was en route to Aberdeen, S. Dak.

The officers looked in the back of the empty truck and saw a box with 5 batteries, an auger

with an electric motor, a spade, a shovel, and 5 cans of gasoline. A thorough search of this vehicle also revealed a brace and bit, hacksaw, key-hole saw, wrecking bar, and other tools, as well as a loaded pistol.

A search warrant was issued for the farm home of this driver. During this search, the investigators found 21 sacks of flax, which were identified as those stolen in a recent theft. Some of the sacks had the name of the owner on them. This search also revealed a number of other items which had been taken during some of the other thefts, including augers, electric motors, a gasoline engine, etc. Merchandise which definitely could be identified as having been taken during grain theft cases tied this man in with a number of other thefts.

Confronted with this evidence, the suspect admitted that he had been stealing grain over an 11-year period. This confession cleared up 170 cases of grain theft which had been reported from 29 counties, as well as 73 cases which had never been reported in that same area.

This suspect was a married man with three children who lived on and farmed a quarter section of land, which showed no indication of unusual prosperity. He had been a licensed grain buyer since 1941, which was several years prior to the time he started to steal grain. He did actually buy and sell grain up until the time he was caught, so none of the grain dealers questioned his activities.

Possessing a very keen memory, this man told the officers where each load was taken, approximately how much was taken, the type of grain, time of theft, and the possible routes to and from the bin site, as well as the type of grain structure burglarized. Each case which had not been reported was checked out and his story verified.

In all cases, he related, he would thoroughly "case" the area in and around the bin site, checking out all approaches by automobile several days prior to the theft. In most instances, he had several potential granaries checked out so he could make a choice between them when he came to get the load. In the event that one bin was empty, or that the moon might reflect from the truck at that location, he would proceed to another bin.

Prior to leaving on each trip he would sweep the cab and grain box out and remove all identification from his clothing for fear he might lose something which would identify him. He then

would approach the site by a circuitous route, load the truck, and then leave by another circuitous route. The grain would then be taken to his place where it would be cleaned and, in some cases, mixed with other grain of the same type to be sold at a later date. This grain then was never sold in an amount approximating the exact amount taken. Some of this grain was held as long as 8 months before he disposed of it. The truck was kept in good running order at all times, and he always operated alone, choosing granaries from 30 to 150 miles from home. The cans of gasoline eliminated the necessity of stopping at service stations and the electric motor on the auger made little more noise than a sewing machine. He also carried a lunch pail so he would not have to stop in town to eat.

During this operation, he stole wheat, flax, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa, brome grass, and millet, with a total value of \$71,665.49, figuring the average price of the grain over the 11-year period.

After entering a plea of guilty to eight counts of grand larceny, this grain thief received 5 years on each count, to run concurrently, and is now serving time in the State Penitentiary at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

In most grain theft cases, the subject disposes of the grain immediately or soon after it is taken. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to identify small grain under these circumstances. The unusual aspects of this case are the use of the electric motor on the auger, the method of travel to and from the scene of the theft, and the fact that the grain was cleaned and often mixed with other grain of the same type before it was sold. Another deceptive factor is the fact that this grain was not sold in amounts comparable to the amount taken in any recent theft.

It is interesting to note that at no time did this subject relax or become careless as is so often the case when a burglar has been operating for a long period of time. The last bin site was "cased" as carefully and the truck was cleaned out as thoroughly as they were on the very first trip.

GLASS FRAGMENTS

Of particular value in burglary and hit-and-run cases are microscopic, spectrographic, physical, and other comparisons of glass fragments from a crime scene with glass from a suspected car, a suspect's trouser cuffs, gloves, or other apparel.

WANTED BY THE FBI

FRANK LAWRENCE SPRENZ, with aliases: James Hiel, Frank Lawrence Spence, Frank Lawrence Spentz, Jr., Frank Lawrence Sprence, Frank Larry Sprentz, Frank Lawrence Sprentz, Frank Sprenz, and others

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

Sprenz, one of the FBI's "Top Ten" fugitives, escaped from the Summit County Jail, Akron, Ohio, on April 16, 1958, in company with four other desperate criminals. This reckless escapade was the climax of his being arrested on February 14, 1958, on charges of participating with two other men in the \$1,490 armed robbery of a cafe in Akron. Two revolvers and a riot gun were

taken from the jail by Sprenz and his coconspirators who made their getaway by stealing two county cars. Of the four escapees, Sprenz is the only one who is still at large and local authorities ascertained that he had fled the State of Ohio.

Process

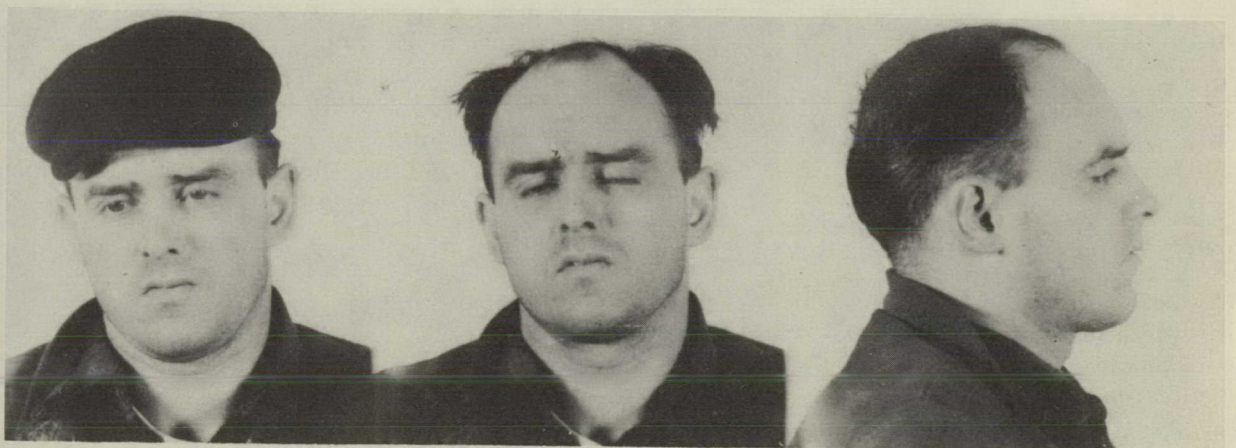
A Federal complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 21, 1958, charging Frank Lawrence Sprenz with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

The Criminal

Sprenz, a vicious criminal with a hobby of gun collecting, has a technique of changing his appearance almost magically with the simple addition of a toupee. In 1945, at age 15, Sprenz em-



Photographs taken July, 1957



Photographs taken February, 1958

Frank Lawrence Sprenz.

POISON CONTROL PROGRAM

(Continued from page 5)

barked on a life of crime and has been a menace to society ever since. He enjoys working on old cars and is an avid gun trader, preferring .45 and .44 caliber weapons. Studious and quiet-spoken, Sprenz reportedly speaks German fluently. He is particularly fond of swimming and likes to visit gambling places and to attend auto races.

Caution

Sprenz, who is being sought for armed robbery, has been a menace to life and property since he was a juvenile. He may be armed and should be considered extremely dangerous. Reportedly an excellent marksman, Sprenz reputedly is vicious and will shoot without provocation.

Description

Frank Lawrence Sprenz is described as follows:

Age	28, born Feb. 13, 1930, at Akron, Ohio.
Height	5 feet, 10 to 11 inches.
Weight	185 to 192 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Dark brown and thinning.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	He may seek work as an auto mechanic, clerk-typist, construction worker, painter and life guard.
Scars and Marks	Right little finger is crooked at first joint, has one-inch cut scar on chin.
Remarks	Sprenz may wear a toupee which changes his appearance considerably. He likes to wear "Ivy League" style clothing.
FBI No.	4,853,657
Fingerprint classification.	23 L 9 U—t L 2 U 12

Notify FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI Division, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

containers intended for food or drink and, above all, no one should ever drink from a bottle in the dark. Although 87 percent of the telephone calls concern children under the age of 6, we recently had the case of a man who, during the showing of a commercial in a late television show, ran to the kitchen to get a peanut butter sandwich. He quickly took an unlabeled jar from the refrigerator, spread the contents on a piece of bread and swallowed a quantity before he realized it wasn't peanut butter. He was rushed to the hospital where a stomach pump took care of the poisonous paste.

In another instance, four teen-agers were varnishing a linen closet in a nearby institution when suddenly they became ill, collapsed into unconsciousness and a deep coma. Physicians agreed that the youths had been overcome by poisonous varnish fumes. A call to the Poison Information Center resulted in police being sent out to locate the manufacturer's chemist. He immediately identified the solvent in the varnish and the information was relayed to the hospital. Three of the youths responded quickly but the fourth remained on the critical list for several days.

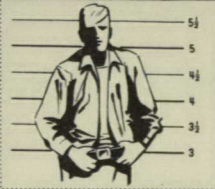
I feel the importance of the educational preventive phase of the program cannot be overestimated. It is necessary that we get all available information in order to determine the modus operandi of the incident. In this field of endeavor we are like the police in their enforcement of the law. We must know whom and what we are looking for, and to succeed we must secure all available information. To endanger a person's life either needlessly or heedlessly is criminal and we should do everything within our power to prevent this needless suffering and death with special emphasis being placed on the protection of innocent children.



SOIL SPECIMENS

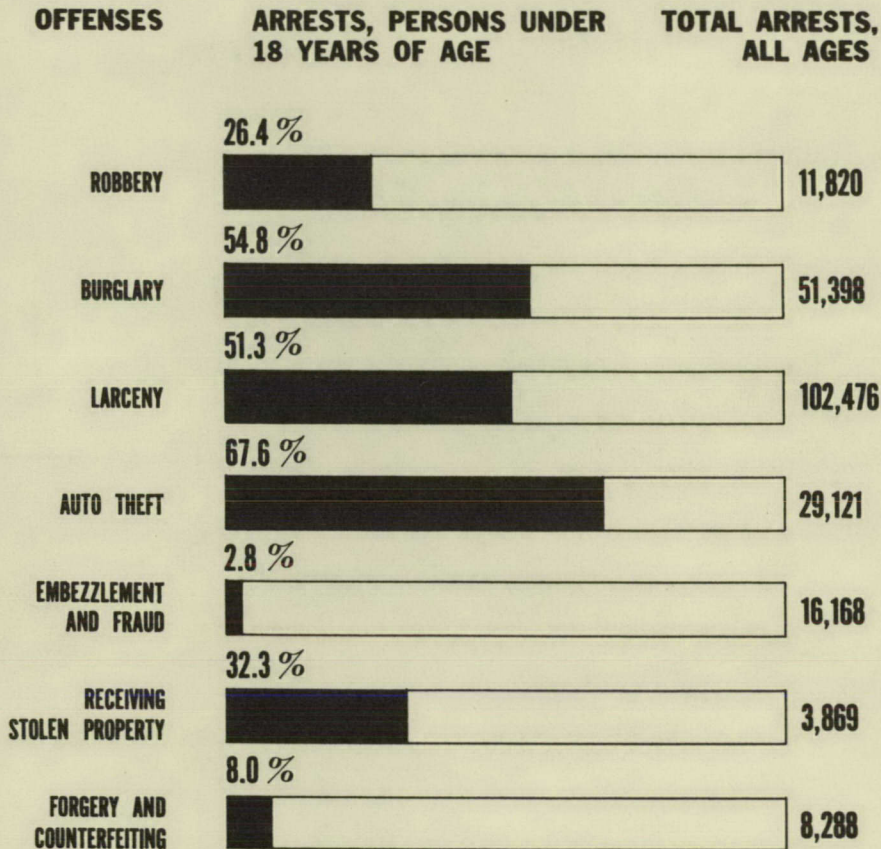
Soil from the cuffs of a suspect's trousers may prove to be identical with soil taken from the scene of a crime. Soil lumps knocked from the fender of a hit-and-run car at the scene may later be identified with soil from under the fenders of a suspect's car.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE



PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CALENDAR YEAR 1957



1,473 CITIES ---- TOTAL POPULATION 40,176,369

FBI CHART

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

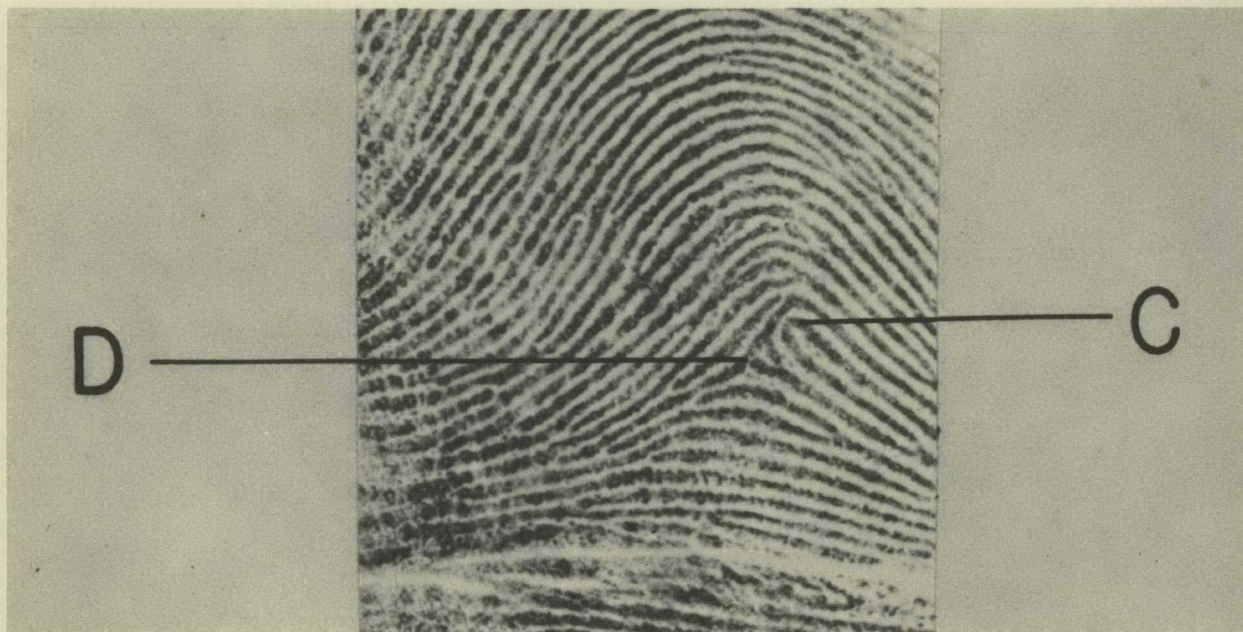
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Colonel Harold G. Maison
Superintendent
Oregon State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern shown above is a loop with two ridge counts. The delta is located at point D and the core at point C, illustrating basic rules for obtaining a ridge count.