

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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





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

September 1, 1948

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

We are living in difficult times. When the last great holocaust ceased the individual citizen wished never to hear the word "war" again. That wish has not been granted. The atmosphere has again become electric with disturbances, doubt and fear.

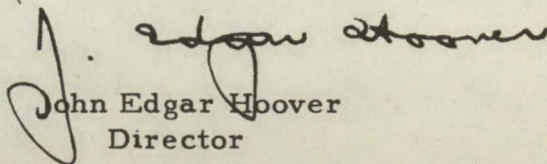
Only those with an ostrich-like mentality will proclaim that we in America have nothing to fear. We do have. More than anything we have to fear the chaos and confusion which hysteria breeds.

At this critical period of history it is imperative that the members of our profession be aware of their tremendous individual responsibilities. Law enforcement officers are the balance wheel of a community. Their actions, more than those of any other single group, are open to critical scrutiny. Their good judgment is seldom praised; their bad judgment is roundly censured.

No one need be told of the imported isms which, behind a smoke screen of ringing words and mouth-filling phrases, set flames of hatred and disunity to smolder at the foundations of our democratic institutions. Such fires must be fed in order to burn. Instances of brutality, graft, and injustice to minority groups on the part of law enforcement officers are among the fuels which the forces of disunity seek, elaborate upon and utilize. Their policy includes deliberate goading of police to provoke "incidents" which will make front page copy--with pictures. Their aim is to undermine public confidence in the representatives of law and order and destroy the effectiveness of the latter in time of emergency. Let us not play into their hands.

It is the sworn duty of law enforcement officers to protect life and property and uphold the laws of society under the Constitution. Strict adherence to such duty, a calm and judicious attitude coupled with appropriate restraint in keeping with proper enforcement, and a thorough understanding of the elements involved will circumvent the salesmen of disunity and aid in controlling possible manifestations of hysteria.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

Footprints, like fingerprints and palmprints, are susceptible to classification. "In the complete exploitation of a system of identification based upon the friction-ridge configuration, the soles of the feet should not be neglected." (Chapter IV—"Personal Identification" Wentworth-Wilder.)

Wentworth and Wilder outlined a detailed system of the classification of footprints. The FBI modified and simplified this classification. Fingerprints, of course, are generally the accepted means of identification, but from time to time it is necessary to use footprints for such purposes. In those cases where all of the person's fingers are missing because of accident or otherwise, it is suggested that footprints be taken. A special file is maintained by the FBI of footprints of individuals who have suffered amputation of their fingers.

Footprints forwarded to the FBI should be placed on plain white 8 x 8 cards. The same complete descriptive information which appears on the regular fingerprint card should also be placed on the plain white 8 x 8 card containing the footprints.

Classification of Footprints

Taking footprints

The same equipment used in taking fingerprints is required in taking footprints, i. e., printer's ink is placed on the glass plate and rolled out to an even distribution.

The whole foot is not inked. The front half of the foot, the Ball and Plantar Areas including the big toe, is taken. This covers the area extending from immediately below the toes to the portion where the arch of the foot begins.

First, press the right foot gently on the inked plate. Now press the inked foot firmly on the lower right side of the plain 8 x 8 card. Use the same procedure with the left foot, placing the inked impression on the lower left side of the card. Care should be taken that no movement is made while the foot is on the card and that the big toe is pressed down in such a manner that the impression is obtained. Figure 1 is an example of a properly inked footprint.

Patterns

The Ball Pattern Area, immediately below the big toe, presents formations which are divided in-



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

to three general pattern groups. These are similar in formation to pattern groups in fingerprint classification.

In considering pattern types, we are basically interested in the ridges in the pattern area. Loop and whorl formations will have extra deltas far outside of the central pattern area and these deltas are to be disregarded. Only deltas which are reasonably within the central pattern area will be considered in classification.

In order to classify footprints, a person must necessarily be familiar with the technical terminology used in fingerprint classification.

There are three major types of patterns to be considered in the classification of footprints. They appear in the Ball Pattern Area which is immediately below the big toe.

THE O TYPE OF PATTERN

O—Those formations which have no core formation, that is, the staple of loop (fingerprint pattern) or the recurving ridges of the core of the whorl (fingerprint pattern). Actually they have no pattern design. They are designated with symbol O.

This O type of pattern is divided into two groups.

1. The general trend of the ridges of this group is vertical (up and down). The ridges flow, or have a tendency to flow, from toes to heel. They are designated as O 1. Figure 2 is a typical example of the O 1 type.

2. The general trend of the ridges of this group is horizontal (side to side). The ridges flow, or have a tendency



Figure 3.

to flow, from big toe to little toe. They are designated as O 2. Figure 3 is a typical example of the O 2 type.

In some particular types of patterns, it is difficult to determine whether or not the ridges flow in a horizontal or vertical direction. In these cases, the patterns would be given the preferred classification and referenced to the other classification. In figure 4 the majority of the ridges have a tendency to flow vertically. However, a good number of the ridges flow horizontally. This pattern would, therefore, be classified as an O 1 type and referenced to an O 2 type.

In figure 5 the majority of the ridges flow horizontally. However, a good number of the ridges flow vertically. This pattern would, therefore, be classified as an O 2 type and referenced to an O 1 type.

The O Group is comparatively rare in occurrence. However, these subdivisions were designated as a part of the footprint classification. The numerals 1 and 2 are written after the symbol as O 1 or O 2.

THE L TYPE OF PATTERN

The L Type of pattern is the same as the loop in fingerprint classification. The loop fingerprint pattern, as outlined in the FBI booklet "Classification of Fingerprints," is used in classifying the L type in footprint classification. The three general characteristics of the loop-fingerprint pattern, namely, sufficient recurve, delta and ridge count, must be present in the L-type footprint pattern.

(Continued on page 18)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Maricopa

County's

Bloodhounds¹

Arizona is divided into counties larger than some States and the 14 Arizona sheriffs are constantly called upon to conduct searches for lost persons or criminals in the rough, unpopulated desert or mountain regions.

In January 1947, Cal Boies, Sheriff of Maricopa County, Phoenix, Ariz., obtained two bloodhounds for use in just such work. The care and training of the animals were committed to Deputy Sheriff Ertsel B. (Buck) Stockton, who had had experience in training dogs in his native Tennessee. Since the first two bloodhounds were acquired, Stockton has reared and trained four pups, making six trained bloodhounds available for law enforcement work. Sheriff Boies has offered the services of his dogs, without charge, to assist any law-enforcement officer in Arizona.

One of the first tasks given the dogs was that of finding three small boys missing from their home at Avondale, Ariz. The children, ages 7, 8, and 10 years, failed to return from playing in the river bottom near their home. The dogs were put on their trail at 10:30 p. m. At 6:30 the following morning, after following a devious route of approximately 20 miles, the animals led searchers to the children who were huddled together and so frightened they couldn't talk. One was barefooted. Much of the terrain was so covered with thickets that the officers had to crawl. Undergrowth was so heavy in places that there was barely 6 inches of space between the vegetation and the ground. During the night one of the boys became separated from the other two and their trails became confused as they apparently had crawled in circles in the heavy undergrowth. There was evidence that at several places the children had barely missed falling into the river in the darkness.

On another occasion the bloodhounds speedily solved the burglary of a suburban schoolhouse. They followed a trail down a road, across an irri-

gation lateral and through a field to a home where a young boy—still in bed when the officers arrived—denied he had been at the schoolhouse on the preceding night. When he saw the bloodhounds and learned that they had trailed him from the schoolhouse, he readily confessed.

Sheriff Boies believes that in recent years there has been a tendency to overlook opportunities where dogs could be used advantageously in the solution of various crimes. Modern high-speed communication, paved roads, etc., have curtailed their use, but despite these changed conditions, it is believed that many cases solved with great difficulty or even remaining unsolved, could have been cleared readily if bloodhounds had been promptly and properly used. This applies particularly to rural areas. Bloodhounds, with their highly developed sense of smell, are invaluable in following a trail in areas where tracks cannot be followed by sight. Even when footprints are visible, the officer may be confused by the tracks of other individuals. The bloodhound, however, follows the distinctive scent of the one person as unerringly as if it were marked with a colored thread. In weeds or brush, he may get the scent from the vegetation when ground conditions are unfavorable for tracking. In general, the bloodhounds may be used successfully wherever an individual travels on foot and as long as he continues on foot.

Even when an automobile is used to leave the scene of a crime, bloodhounds can be used up to the point where the car was entered. If the car is located soon thereafter, the trail can be followed from the car to any other point so long as the party followed is traveling on foot. Often the trail leads to a suspect who finds it difficult to deny the bloodhounds' olfactory identification.

Recently Stockton took the animals to an isolated filling station where a robber had fled into the brush of the desert. After following the trail in a circuitous manner for about 3 miles, the dogs were taken back about one-half mile to a point where an Indian tracker insisted that the robber had gone in a different direction from that which

¹This article is condensed from material which appeared in "The Sheriff" magazine, Phoenix, Ariz., for April 1948, through the courtesy of A. B. Schefflenberg, publisher.



Sheriff's Posse on a Man Hunt

had been followed by the dogs. Upon reaching the place indicated by the tracker the dogs followed the tracks for a short distance, then doubled back and followed the trail originally taken. Stockton explained that bloodhounds follow the scent of the person and not his visible tracks. For this reason when following a fresh trail under favorable conditions they may travel as much as 100 feet to the right or left of the trail. Where the fugitive changes direction, they may overrun the minor deviations and pick up the trail some distance ahead where he resumes the original direction of travel. Such experiences might lead the uninitiated to believe that bloodhounds are not reliable. According to Stockton, however, a trained bloodhound is absolutely reliable and will follow the given scent as long as it is possible for any animal to follow it. Any unsatisfactory results are due to an untrained dog,

unfavorable conditions for tracking, or inexperience on the part of the person handling the dogs.

Stockton has found from experience that the best results are obtained when dogs are turned loose and not restricted by a leash. The chief objection to this is that the officers have to be mounted on horses in order to keep up with the dogs. In some States, according to Stockton, there are laws forbidding the tracking of persons with dogs which are not restrained by a leash.

Experience has also shown that the best results are obtained by working two dogs at a time. One dog may be used but as the trail is sometimes lost and has to be picked up again, two dogs are faster than one. When more than two dogs are used it has been found that there is more confusion and more difficulty in keeping the dogs at work.

Contrary to popular belief, a bloodhound gets a certain scent and follows only the one scent re-

ardless of how many other persons may have been at the place where the trailing starts. For example, if bloodhounds are used to track two men who have fled from an abandoned auto, the dogs may follow the trail of only one of the two men. If the two separate, the dogs will stay on the trail of the one they were originally following. It is possible, however, that each dog may follow the scent of a different man. In that case the dogs will go in different directions when the trails of the two men separate. If two fugitives are being sought but the dogs pick up the trail of only one, they will not later trail the second man until after the memory of the first scent has been forgotten by them. Stockton estimates that 2 or 3 hours are usually sufficient for a bloodhound to forget a scent sufficiently to take up a second trail. For this reason, however, he answers calls with four dogs, two of which are immediately put to work while the other two are held in reserve so as to be available if it becomes necessary to trail a second person.

Bloodhounds have a highly developed sense of smell and can be trained to trail either animals or persons but no one dog can be trained to hunt both animals and persons. Contrary to popular belief, bloodhounds are not vicious by nature. They can be trained either to attack or not attack the person trailed. Whenever they are trained to attack, however, great care must be exercised in order to keep them confined, lest they in some way might harm children or other innocent persons. Due to the fact that Sheriff Boies' dogs are frequently used to hunt lost persons, they have been trained not to attack the hunted person.

In trailing felons, however, there is a distinct disadvantage in having dogs trained not to attack. One night Sheriff Boies' dogs were called to a place where two men had abandoned a car containing several guns and had fled into the desert. The dogs were released and followed the trail in the darkness for a considerable distance through the desert until it finally doubled back to the highway. Inquiry disclosed that the men had caught a ride in a passing automobile. A road block intercepted the car and brought about the apprehension of the two men. During the chase across the desert through the night the dogs had sighted the men but the men continued their flight as the dogs had been trained not to attack their quarry.

In general it may be said that a bloodhound can pick up a scent up to 36 hours after the person trailed has left the place. The damper the

weather, the longer the scent can be picked up. Even in rainy weather, a trail can be picked up so long as the water has not washed over all the tracks. Where only a part of the tracks have been covered by water, the bloodhound will still be able to follow the trail. In the Southwest the hot dry air makes it very difficult for a dog to pick up a trail but the absence of streams makes it easier to follow the trail when it has been picked up. When bloodhounds follow a trail to the bank of a stream, they will work along the bank until they are convinced that the party crossed the stream. After crossing the stream, the dogs will work along the bank until they are able to pick up the trail on that side of the stream.

Where bloodhounds are to be used, all persons should be kept away from the place where the dogs are to pick up the trail. This may consist of some article dropped by the person to be trailed—a handkerchief, purse, etc.—the seat cushion of an abandoned automobile, or footprints left under a window by a burglar or house prowler. If any other person sits in the automobile seat, picks up the dropped article, or walks in the footprints, the bloodhound will not find one scent but a mixture of two. It is absolutely necessary that the dogs be given the initial scent from some article which has only the one distinctive scent. Thereafter the dogs will be able to pick out and follow that scent even though it may be at times mingled with other scents. Any place where a person walks or sits, or any garment worn by an individual for any appreciable period of time will contain the distinctive scent of that person. The longer the garment is worn, however, the better the animal will be able to pick up the scent. As the bloodhound relies solely on scent for trailing, it is obvious that the fewer extraneous scents that are around, the easier it will be for the dogs to pick up the desired trail. Around places where other outside odors (such as paint, varnish, etc.) may interfere, it may at times be necessary for the investigating officers to aid the dogs in picking up the trail at some point removed from the other odors. Leather readily retains a scent and after shoes have been worn a few times, it is possible for a bloodhound to follow the trail made by such shoes on a paved street.

Bloodhounds will work for anyone and no great skill is necessary in order to use them, although better results are obtained when the dogs are handled by someone who understands them. Each dog has his or her peculiarities and will work better when these are taken into consideration.

For example, some dogs may require firm handling, while a more sensitive dog will be inclined to cower if spoken to in a rough manner. For this reason it is desirable that dogs of similar nature be worked together. Like all dogs, bloodhounds like nothing better than a hunting trip. In order to keep them in good condition, it is necessary that dogs with 2 or 3 years' experience be worked at least once each week. Dogs of less experience should be worked more often—daily, if possible. The dogs enjoy even the practice runs. They soon learn to distinguish between trips for practice and real chases. As soon as they are released from their pens, they jump into their trailer and are impatient to be off.

As for the dogs themselves, Stockton has found that the female dog is steadier and more dependable than the male. She is also a harder worker.

When pups reach the age where they can be taught obedience, Stockton starts giving them daily lessons until they learn to obey commands. Then he takes not more than two pups out with an older dog. The older dog is placed on the trail and pups naturally follow the older dog. For some time they will be inclined to stop trailing from time to time but daily work-outs up to the age of 1 year will usually result in a dog sufficiently trained that he can be put to work. Some men hook the young dog to the older one but Stockton has found it more satisfactory to

turn the dogs loose and let the younger ones learn to follow the older one. Stockton has also found that dogs can be trained to stay with the officer and work by command even where no leash is used. He estimates that on a cold trail well-trained dogs can travel at about 5 miles per hour but can increase this to 10 or 12 miles per hour when the trail is fresh or "hot."

As members of a posse working with bloodhounds frequently fire shots as signals, it is highly desirable that the dogs not be gunshy. In order to break a gunshy dog, Stockton takes the dog out in a boat on a lake. At the first shot the dog will jump into the lake but he soon learns to stay in the boat and keep dry.

Sheriff Boies has a jeep and trailer for transporting his bloodhounds and horse trailers for transporting horses where they are needed to follow the dogs.

Sheriff Boies has used bloodhounds successfully in cases involving murder, robbery, burglary, car theft, and in locating lost persons. Twice they have been loaned to other sheriffs to assist on important cases. Although the dogs have been used only a little over a year, Sheriff Boies feels that their cost has already been more than repaid. Two additional Arizona sheriffs are interested in acquiring bloodhounds for their work. Sheriff Boies believes even more officers would use dogs if their use were more generally understood.



Theft of Government Property

The FBI has jurisdiction over cases involving the theft of Government property. The following are the principal violations:

Theft: The property belonged to the United States or to a corporation in which the United States was stockholder, or it had been or was being manufactured under contract for the War or Navy Departments. It was taken and carried away by the subject whose intentions were to convert it to his own use or the use of another.

Robbery: The property was personal property of the United States. It was in the lawful custody of some person. The subject took it from

that person or the presence of that person by force or by putting him in fear.

Embezzlement: The property was United States property which came into the subject's possession lawfully, but which was fraudulently converted or appropriated to his own use.

Receiving and illegal possession: The property was United States property which had been embezzled or stolen by a person other than the subject, and the latter, without lawful right, received, concealed, aided in concealing, or possessed such property knowing that it had been embezzled or stolen from the Government with the intention of converting it to his own use or gain.





Arrest and Identification Records (continued)

Avoid Duplication in Recording Arrests

In this day of streamlined administration, many law-enforcement agencies find their arrest-recording procedures burdensome due to the multitude of operations involved in booking prisoners. Some departments record each arrested person's name and even additional information from 5 to 15 times. Some of this duplication is due to legislation; some to the demands of the court, prosecuting attorney, probation department, and other branches of the local and State governments for special forms from the police department. Such duplication, however, is not always caused by agencies outside of the police department. Frequently special forms must be prepared for the jailor, detective bureau, identification records, property room, etc. Often there is no attempt on the part of interested officers and officials to confer with a view to simplifying such work, but the fact remains that certain basic information concerning an arrest is desired by each office or official requesting an excerpt or copy of arrest data.

Whenever one arrest-record form, prepared in the necessary number of copies for distribution, will not suffice, a composite form may be designed to satisfy the needs of all persons interested in each arrest. Many office-supply companies can print a composite form, with multiple copies and carbon paper inserted, for a fraction of the cost in forms and employee time necessary to handle a complicated and duplicated arrest-recording procedure. Standardization of the sequence of similar information on all records, and the alignment of such information so that copies of at least common data can be made, are a step in the right direction.

Police Functions

Many departments have assumed, or have been burdened with, duties which are not considered police functions by most authorities. Among these are the following:

Police Records Systems

1. Accepting cash bonds and fines.
2. Handling cafeteria court (traffic cases).
3. Preparing court records (affidavits, formal complaints, warrants, dockets, etc).

Most police administrators agree that public relations become strained when police departments are responsible for both enforcement and some of the duties of the judiciary. The police function should be strictly that of enforcement.

Some agencies will continue to be burdened with these duties but it should be recognized by the heads of the local government and the public that police employee time is being expended outside of normal, routine police work and that recognition for such services is generally not included in the police budget.

Various Procedures

It is important to emphasize that there are several different arrest-record procedures, any one of which can be employed successfully by any law-enforcement agency as long as the elements of a complete arrest recording procedure are present. It is recognized that each department must adopt a system suited to its local needs. If a standard system followed by other police departments throughout the United States will suit the local needs, then a standard system may be adopted. If it will not, then a system unique to that particular department must be designed.

For example, one department designed a 3 x 5 arrest form shown in figure 5. On the reverse of the original are placed the plain fingerprint impressions of the right hand fingers of the prisoner. The original is filed in the master name index; the first or yellow carbon copy is furnished the court; and the blue copy is filed in numerical order by arrest numbers. The original 3 x 5 arrest cards on subsequent arrests of one individual are filed in small envelopes in numerical order by the first arrest number as shown on the original card filed in the name index at the time of the first arrest of the individual. Also, an arrest report and prisoner's property form are prepared. This system has the advantage of combining into one operation the

RECORD OF ARREST—CRIMINAL
F452

Name _____ Date _____
 Alias _____ Time _____
 F.P.C. _____ Arrest No. _____
 Ident. No. _____
 Address _____
 Col. _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Ht. _____ Wt. _____ Hair _____ Eyes _____
 Place of Birth _____ Married _____
 Place of Arrest _____
 Arr. Officers _____
 Effects _____
 Charge _____
 Reg. By _____ Case No. _____
 Disp. _____

RIGHT THUMB **PLAIN IMPRESSIONS OF RIGHT FINGERS**

Figure 5.

preparation of the name index card and booking form. The original name index card prepared for the first arrest affords a ready means of identification and cross-reference to subsequent arrest records of the same person.

A Problem

One small department was dissatisfied with its antiquated and incomplete, yet expensive arrest

book. Name indexing of arrests was provided for in the front portion of the book. To obtain information concerning all previous arrests of an individual was a time-consuming job and the accuracy of the results questionable. The chief was anxious to adopt a modern record providing for complete descriptive information. To add all the headings necessary in a bound book would make the record even more cumbersome and the cost prohibitive.

In this small department, occupying only one room of the city building, the judge sat at the chief's desk when court was held. The judge was accustomed to referring to the arrest book at that time and personally wrote in the disposition of each case. He kept no other record. Thus, the arrest book was a court docket as well as an arrest blotter.

The Solution

The judge readily agreed that the book record was inadequate from a policing standpoint and also agreed to a change as long as the record would be available for his use during court proceedings.

This enterprising chief did not wait until funds could be obtained to print the desired forms. He enlisted the aid of another city office and a supply of nicely mimeographed forms on a good grade of paper was prepared for him. As an arrest form was filled out it was assigned an arrest number and placed on a post binder board. The judge then used the reports on the post binder and posted dispositions to the report forms. From time to time arrest forms were removed from the board for filing in numerical order by the arrest number in a file cabinet drawer.

Names of persons arrested were indexed on 3 x 5 cards for filing in a master name index. The book record was discontinued. A modern system with a purpose was substituted for the outmoded book method at no increase in clerical work and at an impressive savings in cost.

Filing Arrest Records in Alphabetical Order

Any system of filing original arrest records in alphabetical order or by type of arrest should be discouraged. Many departments which have followed this procedure are finding that their arrest records have grown to such an extent that filing space is at a premium. The department, of necessity, must move old records to storage to make room for current records. This requires employee time and necessitates the tedious task of searching the entire file. The only logical way to refile the old records is again in alphabetical order. The department will then have two alphabetical files to search and with the passing of time, the third, fourth, and fifth files to search. With a numerical file, old records may be moved to storage without disturbing the system.

If a department desires a copy of the arrest

record for the purpose of preparing statistical reports at the end of a year, it may be filed by type of arrest or charge. After the reports are prepared, these copies may be destroyed.

Indexing Arrest Records

Arrest records, like other departmental records, should be indexed in the master name index. Among the advantages of such indexing are:

- (a) Only one search is necessary to locate any information on any individual.
- (b) Serves as an automatic check against wanted persons.
- (c) Eliminates duplication and possibility of errors.

Figure 2 of the article on "Master Name Index" in the March 1948 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin illustrates an index-card form designed to consolidate the indexing of arrest and identification records and at the same time to provide for a cumulative arrest record. Descriptive data concerning the arrested individual is recorded on the face of the card and the arrest record on the reverse. On a few occasions it will be found that persons arrested for such offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy, or disorderly conduct may have lengthy arrest records. These cases are best handled by recording the additional arrests on a blank card which can be attached to the original.

The names of all persons arrested should be searched against the master name index. This should be done immediately so that at least a name check is completed on each individual arrested even though he may be released without fingerprinting. This check may be made by the desk officer or, in the larger departments, by a record room employee. One of the largest departments in this country requires the arresting officer in the precinct to call the central record room at headquarters to have such a search of the name index made. The officer must then incorporate in his written report a statement showing the pertinent information available in the files or that the individual is not wanted and does not have a previous criminal record.

This department considers the above procedure of such importance that the record employee who makes the index search and furnishes the result to the telephoning officer must enter each inquiry in a log. The log shows the time of call, name of the prisoner and arresting officer, and a check mark indicating the results of the search. Thus, the arresting officers are discouraged from inserting the

required statement in their report, assuming there is no record, and planning to verify their assumption later at a more convenient time.

Prisoners' Property

Certain property in the possession of persons arrested should be searched against the stolen property index of the department. Of course, small personal items may be ignored but such items as an expensive watch in possession of a seedy individ-

ual should be searched through the index. If the property is not identified as stolen and the ownership is still in doubt, it would not be amiss to prepare an index card for filing in the stolen property index by movement number, serial number, or other description. Such procedure assumes the article may have been stolen but the loss has not yet been reported to the police.

This article will be continued in the October 1948 issue of the Bulletin.

Illinois Innovation



Superintendent Curtic Inspects The Mobile Tailor Shop.

Believed to be the first of its kind put into police service in the United States, the Illinois State police-uniform supply and alteration unit was designed by Chief Harry I. Curtis and Assistant Superintendent Harry Trautsch.

The unit carries a complete line of regulation clothing and equipment for the State police.

Manned by a driver and a tailor, the truck will service the 500 men on the force in the 14 State police stations.

Fittings will be made by the tailor who has the necessary equipment in the truck to do most of the alterations and repair work.

CRIME PREVENTION

The Junior Safety Patrol has patrolled 16 schools in this city for the past 10 years. It has come through that period without having to record any injury or fatal accident to any boy or girl during school hours.

Bremerton has 250 school boys and girls in the group which is trained by the police department. It has been my pleasure to direct the Junior Safety Patrol since its inception.

The manpower situation makes it impractical to have an officer at each school crossing. The junior safety patrol has filled the gap effectively. In addition to doing necessary work well—and enjoying doing it—the young members of the patrol are receiving first-hand lessons in good citizenship. They are acquiring respect for law and order in a painless manner.

The Bremerton Police Department is proud of the fact that not one schoolboy patrol member has been brought before it to answer to a charge of violating any law. The citizens are proud of an organization which has made safety a byword in Bremerton.

Kitsap County also has a schoolboy patrol of 250 members. The two groups occasionally pool resources for parties and entertainment. The V. F. W., business men, and the Police Department Association sponsor the activities.

On one occasion the two groups, transported in 24 school busses, crossed the ferry from Bremerton to Seattle. They were welcomed by members of the Seattle Police Department and were taken to Playland, all-year-around carnival grounds. Tickets were issued for rides on the various amusement devices. Picnic food was brought with the group and was served by men of the Washington State Patrol and the Bremerton Police Department.

Graduation exercises for the Junior Safety Patrol were held in the city's high school auditorium in the spring. Parents were invited. Fraternal organizations, school, city, and police department were represented by speakers. Certificates were issued to the entire group.

¹ Graduate of the FBI National Academy.

Junior Safety Patrol

by ARTHUR N. MORKEN,¹ Assistant Chief of Police,
Bremerton, Wash.

The Junior Safety Patrol has served both city and police department and earned the respect and admiration of both.



Assistant Chief Arthur Morken (left) and Washington State Patrolman Leif Servold instruct members of the Junior Safety Patrol in traffic regulations.

★ ★ ★

Wanted Notices

An article appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for August 1, 1939, Volume 8, Number 8, relative to the policy of the Bureau in placing wanted notices for law-enforcement agencies.

A number of wanted notices are being received in the Federal Bureau of Investigation without identifying data, such as criminal registry or FBI numbers, or copies of the fingerprints of the subjects. It is suggested that law-enforcement agencies furnish all available identifying information. It will also be appreciated if this Bureau's Wanted Notice Form 1-12 be used whenever possible in submitting requests for the placing of wanted notices. The Bureau will be pleased to furnish these forms to law-enforcement agencies.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

POLICE TRAINING

Training for the Future

From the discovery of a "body" at the Salinas, Calif., rodeo grounds to the air surveillance and apprehension of the "murder suspects," the training school at Salinas concentrated on a practical problem—that of solving a murder.

On January 15, 1948, a local citizen reported that a body had been found at the rodeo grounds on the north edge of the city. Quickly the officers attending the training school investigated. They found that the victim had been beaten over the head and shot twice in the back. The crime scene search yielded empty cartridge cases from an automatic weapon, the victim's blood-stained hat

(found at some distance from the body), and indications of a struggle. Footprints, drag marks, and blood stains testified to the latter.

Inquiry revealed that the victim was last seen with one "J. H. A. McCaughey." An attempt to contact this man resulted in his immediate flight. He, of course, was considered a prime suspect and the investigation was intensified. Two days later the man was caught. He promptly put all blame for the crime on an accomplice.

Later it developed that the accomplice and another man had been spotted in a high-powered automobile heading out of town in an easterly di-



Officers of the Salinas Police Department.

rection. Neighboring police agencies were alerted and three cars of officers were dispatched to the area. Chief George Weight, believing observation from the air would be of value, took up the surveillance of the subject from the air in his four-passenger plane. The chase was directed from the plane by radio to the pursuing police cars. The officers were thus enabled to maneuver their machines into a position to block the fleeing bandit car. The "wanted" men turned their automobile to find that another police car had closed on them. Abandoning their machine the pair fled, one to the left of the road, the other into a lettuce field on the right. Officers closed in and promptly arrested both of them.

Step by step the investigation and the stages of prosecution of the crime were carried through to a conclusion in the Salinas police court. Judge C. E. Sorenson presided at the trial in which officers, under the questioning of Assistant District Attorney John Burrit, conclusively proved the guilt of the defendant, despite the able efforts of Defense Attorney Dan Bardin.

The case, of course, was fictitious. The "body" was an FBI Agent instructor. Police officers and Agents portrayed the other characters involved in the crime.

The training school itself was held for the entire force of the Salinas, Calif., Police Department. It lasted from January 6, 1948, to February 26, 1948. In addition to the usual crime scene search and interrogation of witnesses, the school featured surveillance from the air and radio communication from plane to police car. The combination effectively brought about the apprehension of the pseudo-subject.

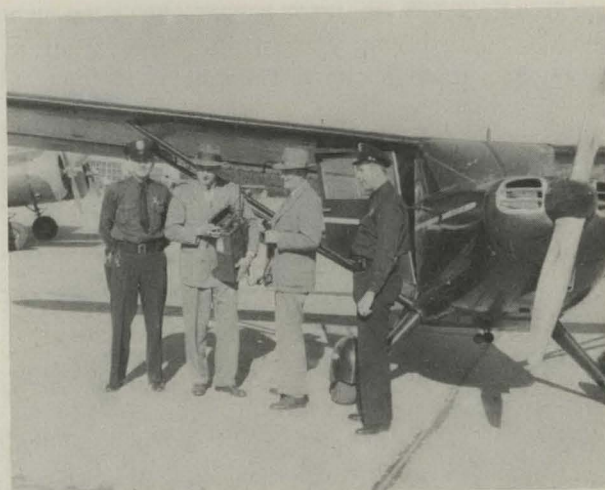
Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets

It is illegal to bring into the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, any lottery ticket, advertisement of or list of prizes drawn or awarded by means of such lottery. In addition, it is a violation to knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited the above with any express company for carriage from one State to another.

Carrying any lottery ticket, advertisement or list of prizes from one State, Territory or District of the United States to any other State, Territory or District of the United States or knowingly depositing the same with any common carrier for



The Trial Testimony of the officer clinches the case. (Assistant District Attorney John Burrit questions Officer Tregenza; Judge Sorenson at right).



Before the take-off. Left to right: Officer W. Wiechering, SA Richard E. Nichols, Chief of Police George Weight, Officer R. Hill.

transportation from one State to another is a violation of the statute as it is to knowingly take or receive or cause to be taken or received any such material which has been brought into the United States or deposited or transported in interstate commerce.

The words "shall carry" contained in this statute in effect make the interstate transportation of lottery tickets, by any means whatsoever, a criminal violation. All such violations are handled by the FBI with the exception of the interstate transportation of lottery tickets by mail, in which case investigative jurisdiction lies with the postal inspectors.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Gen. Charles L. Sheridan, supervisor of the Montana Highway Patrol, entered police work as an officer on the Bozeman Police Department in 1908. He entered the Army in 1912 and served as an enlisted man until 1915. In 1916 he was with the Mexican Punitive Expedition. He was discharged from the Army as a lieutenant colonel in 1920. The following year he was given the rank of adjutant general of the Montana National Guard.

General Sheridan served as collector of customs for the eleventh district, which comprises the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, from 1926 to 1933. During this time he organized the Border Patrol. From 1933 until 1936 he was chief of police at Great Falls, Mont., and served as chief of police at Helena, Mont., from 1939 to 1941. From 1941 until the present time he has been supervisor of the Montana Highway Patrol.

Engaged in the Marne-Aisne Battle, the Oise-



Gen. Charles L. Sheridan.

Montana's Highway Patrol Chief

Aisne Battle, the Meuse-Argonne, and the defensive sector of the Alsace, General Sheridan was wounded four times during World War I. He received the DSC and the French Croix de Guerre with the silver star. He retired from the Montana National Guard as a brigadier general in 1933.

Since 1941 when General Sheridan became supervisor, the Montana Highway Patrol has grown to a force of 75 men. The patrol presently has two-way radio receivers for all highway patrol cars.

General Sheridan has added firearms training for all men and has inaugurated a training school for them. He has stated that he intends to hold refresher courses each year.

Octogenarian Still Active in Police Work

Eighty-year-old George Ira (G. I.) Biddle has been a law-enforcement officer continuously since September 1, 1906, when he was sworn in as constable of the magisterial district comprising the city of Greeneville, Tenn. He joined the Greeneville Police Department on August 17, 1916, and has filled each position on the force, including that of chief of police, in which capacity he has served on three different occasions.

At present, as assistant chief of police, he handles the duties of desk sergeant and radio operator. A progressive officer, Mr. Biddle is a firm believer in police training and the application of science to crime-detection work. He states that he is learning new approaches to old problems every day. He spends much time perfecting his fingerprinting technique and carefully checks his work with a magnifying glass to avoid imperfections. He was one of the first men on the Greeneville force to obtain a radio operator's license when his department installed its modern two-way radio equipment.

Assistant Chief Biddle is known throughout the Tri-State Appalachian area as a courteous gentleman and fearless enforcer of the law. In the course of his career he has handled some of the worst criminals that the mountainous sections of Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia have produced, but he has never found it necessary to strike or shoot a criminal in order to take him into custody.

Mr. Biddle attributes his long life and excellent physical condition to the fact that he has never drunk intoxicants and avoids soft drinks as well as liquids which are very hot or very cold. Despite his advanced years he is entirely free from rheumatism and takes great pleasure in his hobbies of hunting, fishing, camping, and more fishing.

Assistant Chief Biddle was born June 3, 1867, on West Main Street in Greeneville, just two blocks from the home of Andrew Johnson. He remembers President Johnson very well and attended the Tennessee patriot's funeral on July 31, 1875.

Mr. Biddle and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on November 2, 1946, at their home, where they were joined by their 6 children, 10 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are looking forward to many more years of happiness together.



Chief of Police Howard R. Self, FBI National Academy graduate (left), and Assistant Chief George Ira Biddle.

Woodbridge's Chief Howland

Chief of Police Kenneth W. Howland, Woodbridge, Conn., is one of the leading exponents of police education in the "Nutmeg State." He conducted his first police school with the cooperation of the FBI, in 1939, in Woodbridge. Since that time he has conducted 8 other training schools representing 33 departments in towns neighboring Woodbridge and New Haven.

An interesting sidelight of these schools has been the fact that of the men attending, 10 have been raised to the position of chief, four to captain, two to lieutenant, and four to sergeant.

In addition to police-training activities with his own schools, Chief Howland lectures on fingerprints, moulage, and plaster casts at certain of the schools conducted by police departments throughout Connecticut.

In his eighteenth year in law enforcement work, Chief Howland is the current president of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police, former secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association, and is presently an active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Association for Identification, and the National Association for Identification.



Chief Kenneth W. Howland.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



MISCELLANEOUS

Fraudulent Checks

The FBI Laboratory receives thousands upon thousands of bad checks each year from law-enforcement officers seeking the identity of the passers.

Of the checks forwarded, approximately two-thirds are identified as having been written by known individuals or with previous checks prepared by unknown writers. One out of every three checks is identified as being written by a known individual having a criminal record. Whenever such an identification is made and the individual is found to have a record in the FBI files, a copy of the identification record and photograph of the subject, when available, are forwarded to the law-enforcement agency sending in the fraudulent check. In many instances the subject is being detained by a police department, or is in prison.

Since check-passing activity is not limited to any one section of the Nation, the cooperation of everyone is necessary if this type of crime is to be reduced.

The criminal check passer usually travels fast and spends little time in any community. He passes a check in Los Angeles today and his work shows up in Miami within the week. Our present communication system makes the entire Nation his field.

Among the effective slogans used in fighting the check racket is the one "Know your endorser." Credentials are one means of identification used by many people who wish to cash their checks. The person doing the cashing should study them carefully, remembering that the clever check artist can make extremely authentic-looking credentials. He should satisfy himself beyond a reasonable doubt that they are official. Telephone calls to the nearest representative, if the identifying papers are of a business firm, should be made to establish their authenticity.

Often it is unwise to rely on credentials to cash a check. If the carrier of the check is unknown, the alert individual will ask him to bring with him

a person known to the cashier. This person could counter-endorse the first endorsement in the presence of the cashier. In the event the unknown person obtains the counter-endorsement of a person known to the cashier, the person cashing the check should verify by telephone this counter-endorsement. Individuals are inclined to think twice before offering their endorsement to a check when they know they have a responsibility. They seldom desire to contribute to the well-being of a crook, at their own expense.

Disposition Reports

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been receiving disposition reports from law-enforcement agencies in cases where it has not been possible to locate fingerprint cards from the contributors of the reports.

The FBI desires to receive reports reflecting the dispositions of all cases where the fingerprints of the subjects have been submitted, but it is the policy of the Bureau not to place criminal information in the records of individuals unless a positive identification can be effected by a criminal registry or FBI number. It is suggested that disposition reports be submitted only in those cases where the contributors of the reports have forwarded to the Bureau fingerprints of the subjects and the fingerprints have not been returned due to the fact that it was not possible to classify them.

It will be appreciated if law-enforcement agencies will use this Bureau's disposition report form R-84 whenever possible and will include a criminal registry or FBI number for positive identification purposes.

★ ★ ★

Missing Person Located

There was inserted in the envelope with the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin a notice concerning Edwin Eugene Potts who was missing from the University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.

This is to advise that the missing youth was located at Lackland Field, Tex., as of August 4, 1948.

(The article on Defensive Tactics will be continued in the October 1948, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.)



Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.

(Continued from page 3)

SUBDIVISIONS OF L-TYPE PATTERN

The L is divided into four groups: a, b, c, and d.

The La Group: These loops have the staple pointing upwards as shown in figure 6. The ends of the recurving ridges flow or tend to flow upwards to the toes. In ridge counting, the delta on the inside (big toe) is used.

The Lb and Lc Group: These are the loops

which have the staples pointing toward the inside of the foot. The ends of the recurving ridges flow or tend to flow sideways to the inside of the foot. Figure 7 is an example of the Lb Group and figure 8 is an example of the Lc Group.

The Ld Group: This encompasses the loop which has the staple pointing downwards. The ends of the recurving ridges flow or tend to flow down away from the big toe toward the heel of the foot as shown in figure 9.



Figure 8.

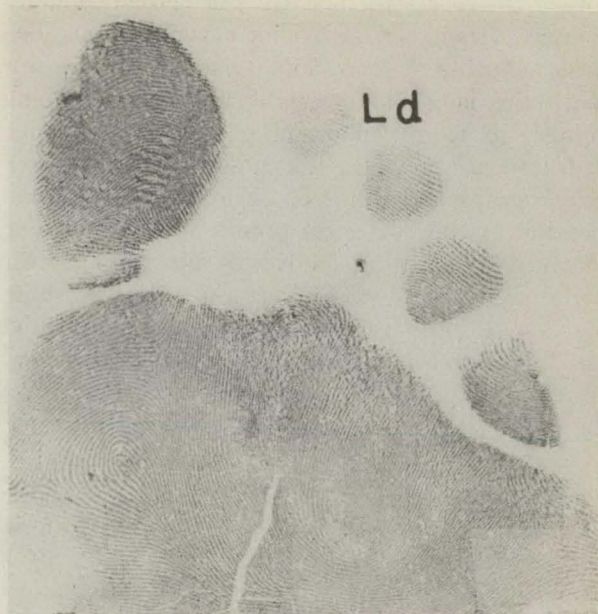


Figure 9.

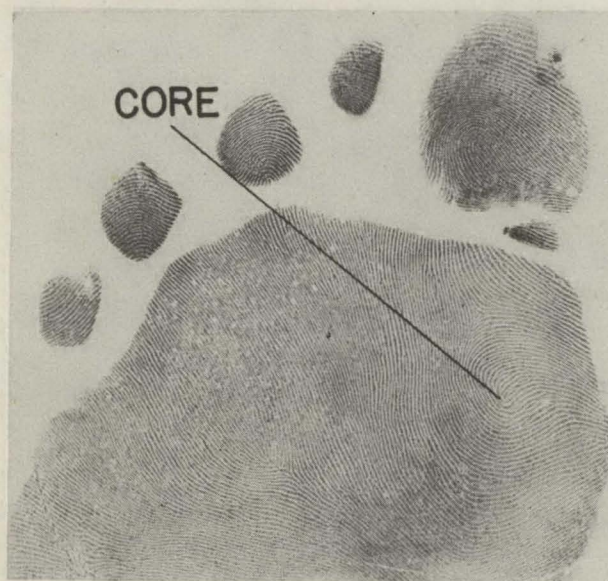


Figure 10.

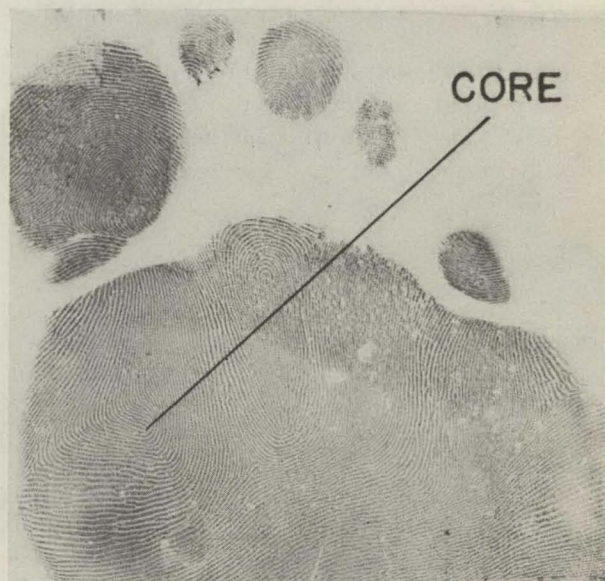


Figure 11.

LOCATION OF CORE

In view of the intricacies and varied combinations of ridge details in the core of loops in footprints it was decided to modify and simplify the location of the core. The core of the L type in footprints is placed on top of the innermost recurving ridge or staple. For further clarification, this focal point is the tip or center of the innermost recurving ridge as in figures 10 and 11.

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The technical rules for sufficient recurve and appendages in fingerprint classification also apply in footprint classification.

LOCATION OF DELTA

The technical rules for location of deltas in fingerprint classification also apply in footprint classification.

RIDGE COUNTING

As previously pointed out, the location of the

core of the L type of footprints has been decidedly changed from the fingerprint classification. The ridge counting of footprints is the same procedure as in the ridge counting of fingerprints. The number of ridges intervening between the delta and core is known as the ridge count. Neither delta nor core is counted. Figure 12 shows the location of the two focal points and ridge count obtained by counting the ridges intervening. An examination of the Ball Pattern Area will show that a question arises as to the proper delta to be used in connection with ridge counting. To determine the proper delta for the L type in footprints, the following rules apply:

LA TYPE OF LOOP

The delta on the inside of the foot is used as shown in figure 13.

LB, LC, AND LD TYPES OF LOOPS

The delta directly beneath the big toe is used as shown in figures 14 and 15.

WHORL

(See general classification in fingerprints.)

The general classification of whorls is designated W. The W Group is further classified into three types: w, d, and x.

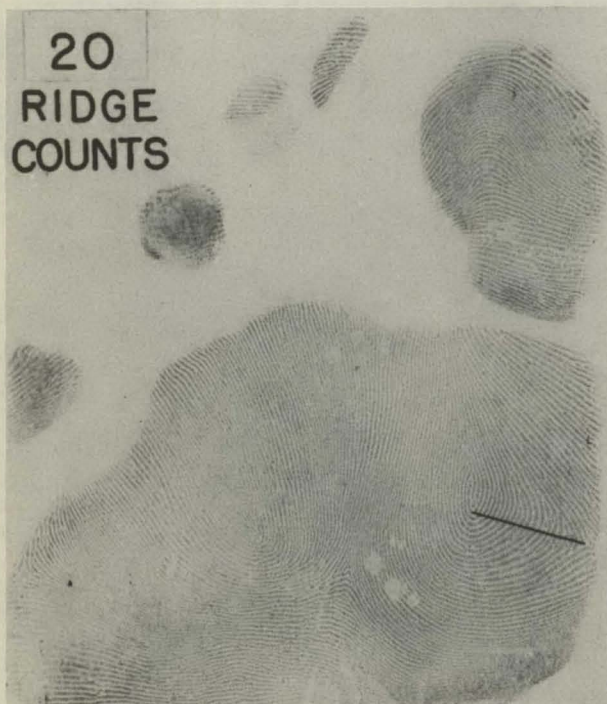


Figure 12.

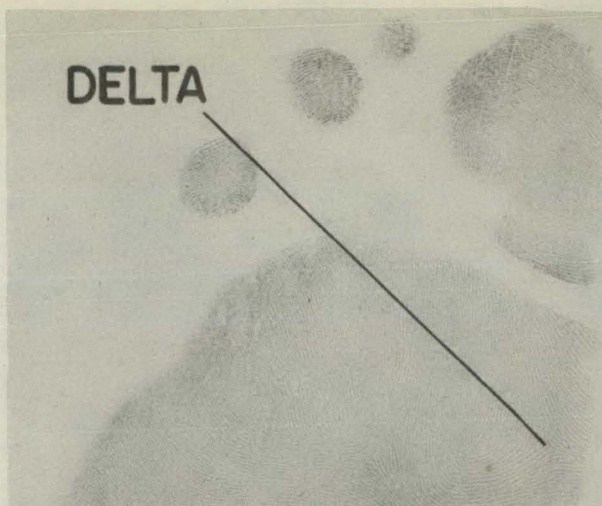


Figure 13.

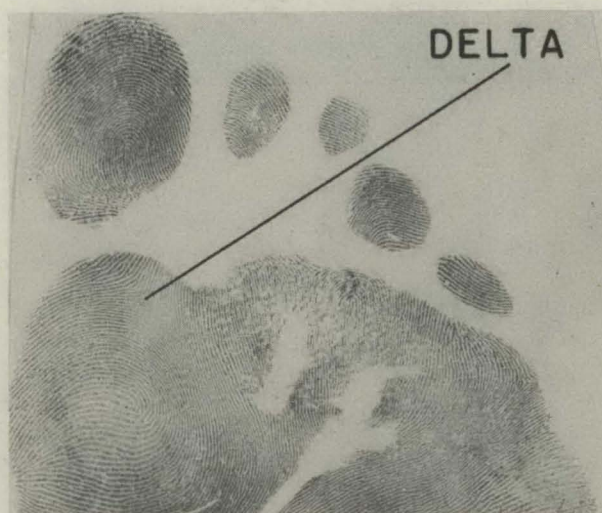


Figure 14.

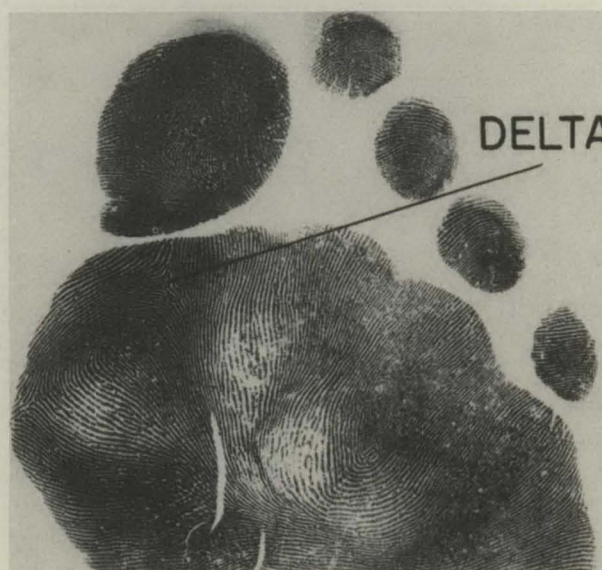


Figure 15.



Figure 16.

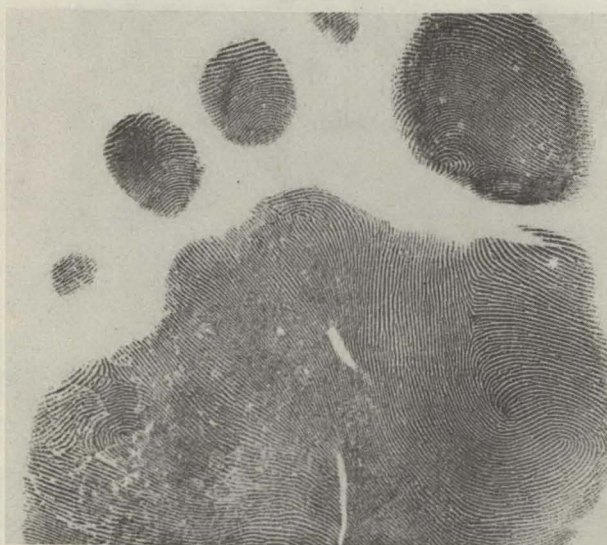


Figure 17.

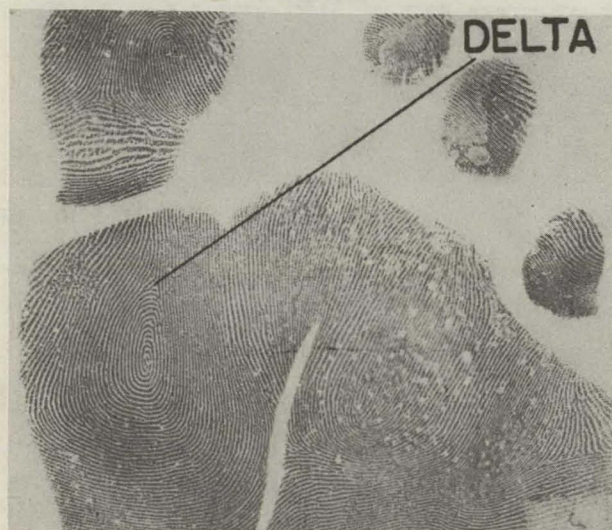


Figure 18.

PLAIN WHORL OR W

All whorls having one of the following core formations are classified as Ww: spiral, oval, circular, S type and central pocket. This general group comprises the plain whorl and central pocket-loop classification in fingerprint classification. Figure 16 is an example of the Ww type in footprints.

DOUBLE LOOP—WD

This classification of whorls is designated as Wd. To determine the Wd classification, the same classification used in fingerprint classification for the double-loop whorl is used for footprint classification. Figure 17 is an example of the Wd type in footprints.

THE ACCIDENTAL—WX

This classification of whorls would take care of those types of patterns which do not conform to any of the other definitions as explained previously.

RIDGE COUNTING FOR THE W CLASSIFICATION

It is necessary as part of the classification formula to count ridges in the W group. The procedure for counting whorls is exactly the same as for loops. In this connection it is apparent that the proper delta and the core must be determined.

LOCATION OF DELTA IN THE W GROUP

The delta directly below the big toe is used as shown in figures 18 and 19.



Figure 19.

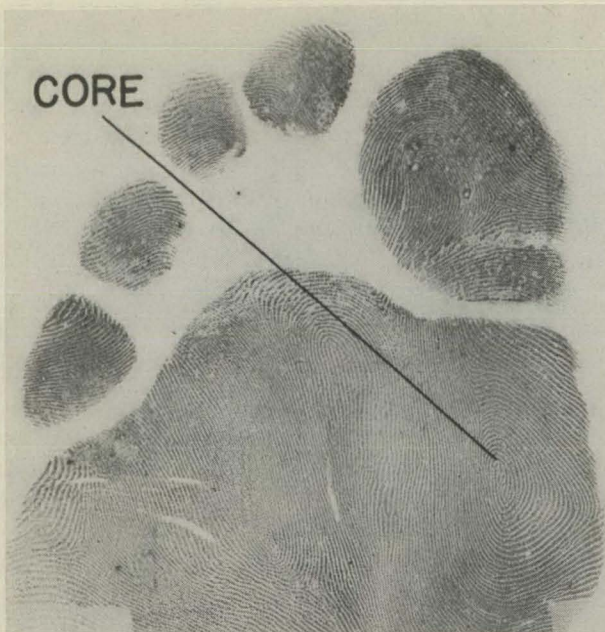


Figure 20.

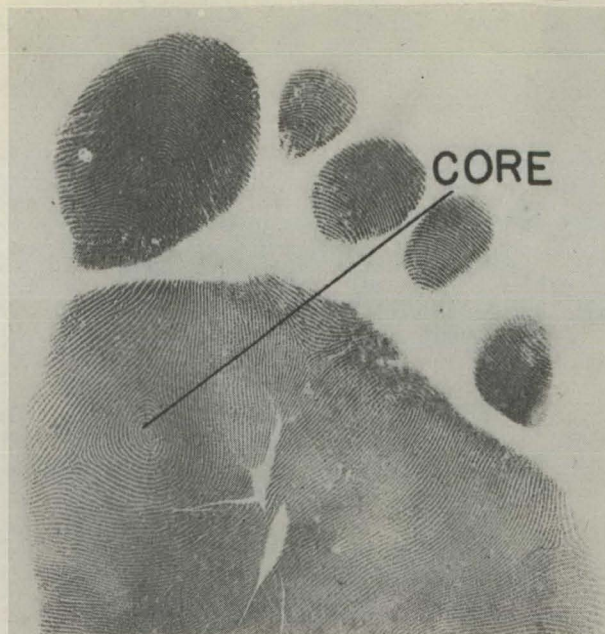


Figure 21.

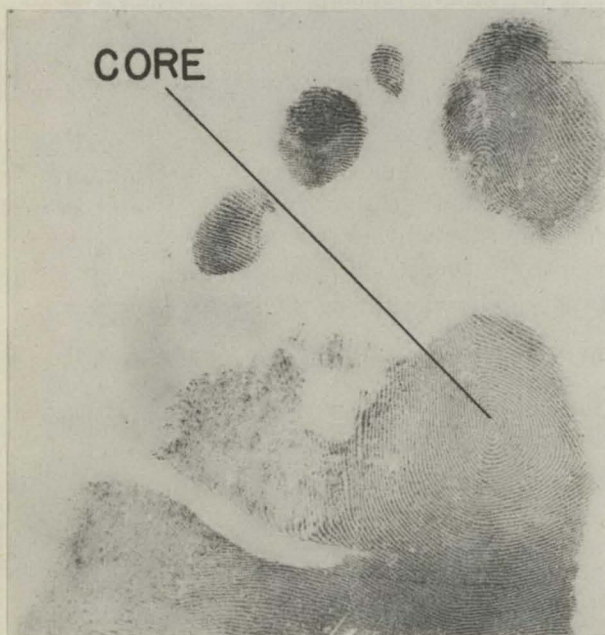


Figure 22.

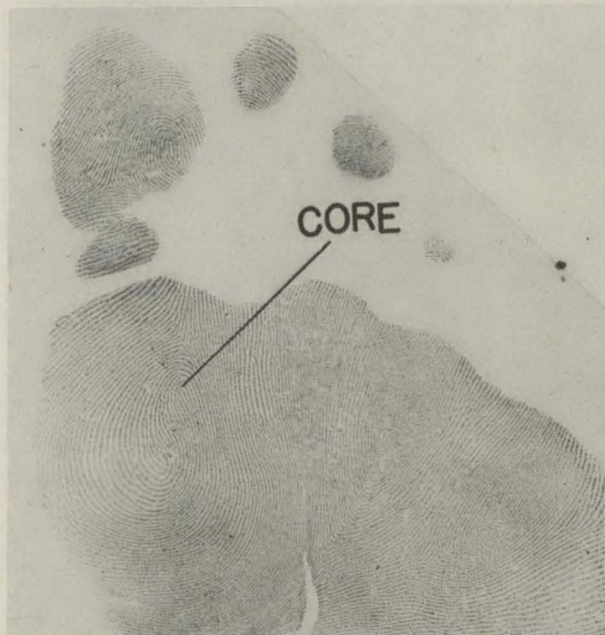


Figure 23.

LOCATION OF CORE IN THE W GROUP

The core is located on the top ridge forming the innermost recurving ridge of the core as shown in figures 20, 21, 22, and 23.

CLASSIFICATION FORMULA

PRIMARY:

The symbols O, L, W, are considered the primary classification. They are always written in capital letters. The right foot classification is used as

the numerator and the left foot as the denominator.

O L W L
O O W W

SECONDARY:

The secondary classification is obtained by using the various types of the O, L, and W. These are written with small letters. The right foot classification over the left foot classification.

O l W w W d
L a L d L b

FINAL CLASSIFICATION:

The ridge count of the L or W appearing in the right foot is the final classification and is written in the formula above the classification line. It appears to the right of the primary and secondary classification.

L a 32 W w 25
L a W w

KEY CLASSIFICATION:

The ridge count of the L or W appearing in the left foot is the key classification and is written in the formula below the classification line. It appears to the left of the primary classification.

L b 32 W w 25
25 L b 38 W w

The complete classification would appear as follows:

Key Primary Secondary Final

L a 42
26 L a

Filing footprints

It is important that the footprints should be filed properly by classification formula. The first separation in the sequencing of the footprints is by the Primary Classification. The O is followed by L and then the W; within each primary group by the secondary classification. The complete sequence of the primary group is as follows:

O L W O L W O L W
O O O L L L W W W

The complete sequence of the primary and secondary classification is:

In this group there will be no ridge count:

O 1 O 2 O 1 O 2
O 1 O 1 O 2 O 2

This group will have only a final:

L a L b L c L d
O 1 O 1 O 1 O 1

L a L b L c L d
O 2 O 2 O 2 O 2

W w W d W x
O 1 O 1 O 1

W w W d W x
O 2 O 2 O 2

This group will have only a key:

O 1 O 2
L a L a

O 1 O 2
L b L b
O 1 O 2
L c L c
O 1 O 2
L d L d

This group will have a final and a key:

L a L b L c L d
L a L a L a L a

L a L b L c L d
L b L b L b L b

L a L b L c L d
L c L c L c L c

L a L b L c L d
L d L d L d L d

W w W d W x
L a L a L a

W w W d W x
L b L b L b

W w W d W x
L c L c L c

W w W d W x
L d L d L d

This group will have only a key:

O 1 O 2
W w W w

O 1 O 2
W d W d

O 1 O 2
W x W x

This group will have a final and a key:

L a L b L c L d
W w W w W w W w

L a L b L c L d
W d W d W d W d

L a L b L c L d
W x W x W x W x

W w W d W x
W w W w W w

W w W d W x
W d W d W d

W w W d W x
W x W x W x

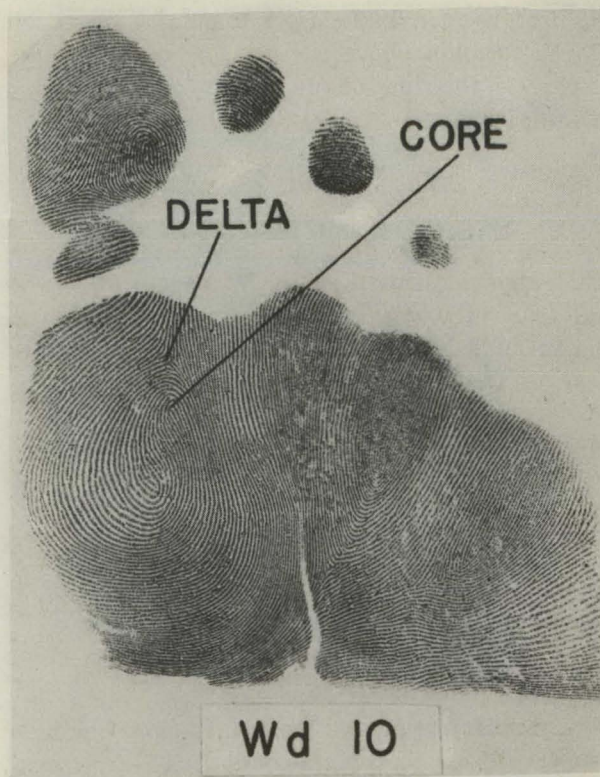
The final classification is by ridge count for each group and then within the same final by the ridge count of the key:

L a 31 Precedes L a 31
28 L a 32 L a

The above outline is a simple system for the classification of footprints. It is being submitted as a matter of general information for identification officers.

It is realized that further subdivisions can be made. In this connection the whorls can be further classified as to the formations of the core, namely, spirals to the left, spirals to the right, circular, oblong, etc., and other various subdivisions.

The illustrations numbered 01, 02, Wd 10, and Ww 21, on this page are examples of fully classified footprints.



Photography Scores

The November 1947 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin carried an article entitled "The Use of Invisible Radiations in the Examination of Evidence." This pointed out, among other uses, the value of special photographic techniques using infrared and ultraviolet radiations in the examination of chemically eradicated writing, and writing which had been covered with ink.

Two cases are listed below to show specific examples of these particular problems.

The marriage certificate, evidence in a soldier's

dependency claim, was altered to show a different name and address from those originally on the certificate. Ultraviolet photography revealed the true name and address.

Some of the penciled numbers on the bill of lading, evidence in a case of conspiracy and embezzlement, had been covered by a rubber stamp. Infrared photography brought up the numbers.

The FBI Laboratory, through its special photography section, offers its services to law-enforcement officers in all matters of this type.

BILL OF LADING.

1-640-651-706-658-749-652-653-712-6	1-640-651-706-658-749-652-653-712-6
145-757-657-677-753-682-681-786-789	145-757-657-677-753-682-681-786-789
20-646-695-648-641-639-721-647-845-	20-646-695-648-641-639-721-647-845-
-736-740-753-788-787-757-794	-736-740-753-788-787-757-794
5-236-245-263-239-236-250-248-219-255	5-236-245-263-239-236-250-248-219-255
IPPING CO. 668-630-728-609-631-665-627-704-615-	IPPING CO. 668-630-728-609-631-665-627-704-615-
EXT. CKD. BY	MDSE. CHECKED
DEL'D B	DEL'D B

Ordinary photography.

1-640-651-706-658-749-652-653-712-6	1-640-651-706-658-749-652-653-712-6
145-757-657-677-753-682-681-786-789	145-757-657-677-753-682-681-786-789
20-646-695-648-641-639-721-647-845-	20-646-695-648-641-639-721-647-845-
-736-740-753-788-787-757-794	-736-740-753-788-787-757-794
5-236-245-263-239-236-250-248-219-255	5-236-245-263-239-236-250-248-219-255
IPPING CO. 668-630-728-609-631-665-627-704-615-	IPPING CO. 668-630-728-609-631-665-627-704-615-
EXT. CKD. BY	MDSE. CHECKED
DEL'D B	DEL'D B

Infrared photography.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Maay M. Joy
of 2403 Burk Ave.

Ordinary photography.

Maay M. Joy
of 2403 Burk Ave.

Ultraviolet photography.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



This impression is a very unusual formation. At first glance it may appear to be a loop. However, on closer examination it will be found to possess all the requirements for a double loop type whorl, that is, two separate loop formations, two separate and distinct

sets of shoulders, and two deltas located at points "D."

In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a double loop whorl with an "outer" tracing.