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The Need of 1949

Address of J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, before the Roosevelt Memorial Association, at the Theodore Roosevelt House, Thursday evening, October 27, 1949

The Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal is an honor to be cherished. I accept it, not for myself, but on behalf of the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have made possible the achievements for which it is bestowed.

The deeds and thoughts of this great American, whom we honor tonight, have a special meaning to those of us privileged to serve in the FBI. Theodore Roosevelt lives today in the minds and hearts of all Americans, not because he built canals but because he built ideals. He was truly a pioneer in law enforcement.

The desire for justice is the eternal rock upon which law and order are erected. From the desire for justice comes law. From law comes law enforcement. From law enforcement comes order.

In Theodore Roosevelt's early days in the West, he readily saw the need for bulwarking the forces of law and order and, after organizing the forces of decency, he actively served as a deputy sheriff. Early in his life, he learned the fundamental lessons of good government.

If we were to live under a government of laws and principles, men of decency and competency were necessary for their administration and enforcement. Merit, not endorsement; capacity, not friendship; integrity, not ability to ingratiate, were the foundations of Theodore Roosevelt's principles. Surrender of principle was not a part of his make-up. Then, as now, to compromise with the temptations of evil means the weakening of our national moral fibre.

Theodore Roosevelt demonstrated by deeds his earnest interest in law and order when he became president of the New York Police Board. He instilled in the New York Police Department a spirited morale by rewarding merit with appointment; and ability, bravery and devotion with promotion. Negligence and corruption were punished by vigorously enforcing the law, regardless of influences which were brought to bear upon him.

The cattle thief, the political "fixers," the crooked lawyer or judge winced under the burning

wrath of a powerful personality dedicated to the conviction that mankind owed its allegiance not only to the law of the land but to the higher moral laws of a Supreme Being.

The America of 1949 has need—a great need—for the convictions and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt. America today is under attack by powerful antagonists—antagonists armed with virulent weapons, intent upon destroying the very existence of this nation—the America which has given life and meaning to liberty and has glorified the free and unfettered development of the human personality as the ultimate aim of democratic government. These achievements, which Theodore Roosevelt helped design, stand in peril today.

The criminal army in America is on the march. These criminals operate through different techniques—but they draw their strength from the very same evils which Theodore Roosevelt, time after time, attacked: the slush of political venality; the unholy alliance of the dishonest police officer, prosecuting attorney and judge with the scum of the criminal underworld; and the lack of interest by citizens in community affairs. Make no mistake—crime is today sapping the spiritual and moral strength of America.

The ordinary criminal army, unfortunately, is not the only danger facing America today. The world-wide revolutionary force of Communism has taken root in these United States. Theodore Roosevelt lived to see the day when the adherents of the doctrines of Marx and Lenin hacked their bloody way to power and unfurled the red flag of world revolution—a flag which year after year has cast deeper and more ominous shadows over the world. Theodore Roosevelt minced no words: he termed the Communists, whether abroad or at home, as murderers, traitors to democracy and civilization, a deathly menace to orderly freedom.

Today, a generation later, the Communist cloud, then but a speck on the horizon of time, darkens the lives of millions of people. The small band of fanatical zealots—the band which, with swords of terror and death, carved a Communist empire on the plains of Russia—has now swelled into vast legions, whose poisoned arrows are piercing the

bosom of every country in the world, including our own. Great and powerful nations, proud of their freedom and independence, have disappeared under the Communist purge. New levels of conduct, levels alien, immoral and repugnant to the Western world, have been promulgated and enforced. Communism, unfortunately, during these years, has recast large areas of the world—recast the lives of mankind in the molds of intellectual sterility, moral degradation, and the impotence of the individual personality.

The American Communists, make no mistake about it, desire, fanatically and passionately, the creation of a Soviet America—an America where the treasured liberties of freedom of speech and religion, habeas corpus, trial by jury, will be extinguished and the callous, inhuman police state imposed. They work ceaselessly to undermine and annihilate the very Government which allows them the freedom to operate. And they have faith that they work not in vain, because theirs is not a political party—it is a stealthy way of life which places the state above God and men above principles; which works under the cover of darkness, doing that which advances their cause and that which serves their godless philosophy to the end that their perverted dreams will become a reality and they “will live in a Communist United States.”

But why are Communists a threat to America? Do they not benefit from our cherished freedoms? To be sure, they enjoy the protections, the liberties, and the very freedom of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the laws of the land which they seek to destroy. But they are not free agents; they are the slaves, the prisoners, the serfs of a philosophy of hate and the godless, tyrannical dictatorship of Red Fascism. When called to action, they do not waver or hesitate. They march in picket lines. They propagate the lies of their Red masters. They revile our religions. They seek to obstruct justice. They vilify our courts. They try to pit race against race, creed against creed, and class against class to the end that the chasms of disunity will some day widen to the point where the Communists will make their all out assault on our Government for the people, of the people, and by the people and supplant it with the dictatorship of Marxism-Leninism.

The openly avowed members of the Communist Party are small in number but large in influence. Once they are identified, they are outlawed in the hearts and the souls of those who love and are

willing to die for America. Even more despicable are the Quislings and the Trojan Horses who unceasingly carry on their campaigns which, unless recognized, will eventually lull our people into a false sense of security. We see their manifestations every day in a subtle and unrelenting campaign to cast doubts upon our traditions and to undermine our institutions. For years they have ridiculed the Congress; their cheap jokes have been designed to undermine public respect. They scoff at Government. They look upon the real liberals of the Nation as their sworn enemies and at the same time seek to corrupt liberalism by attaching themselves as barnacles to every medium of expression of public opinion, the radio, the motion pictures and the press.

The real scandal of our day is the manner in which many well-meaning but innocent citizens have fallen for the Communist lies and deceit and have aided the vicious cause by furthering the aim of innocent sounding but subversive “front” organizations. Theodore Roosevelt, thirty-two years ago almost to the day, pointed his finger to the very same element in our national life as apologists for treason to the United States, democracy and civilization.

A complete knowledge and understanding of Communist aims, techniques, and plans is a sure way to fight this menace. The Communist, his sympathizers, fellow-travelers and pseudo-liberals must be recognized for what they are—a “fifth column,” if there ever was one, awaiting the Quisling call to arms.

We need no secret weapons to uproot Communism in this country. Our constitutional republic has stood the test of time. All we need to do is to make our democracy more effective. We must meet and expose Communism for what it actually is on all levels: educational, political, economic, social, religious and when necessary in the field of law enforcement. We can fight Communism best with truth and example but, like the man we honor tonight, we must be prepared with the “big stick” to repel attack should it come. As a Nation, let us never again be caught off guard as we were at Pearl Harbor. Let us learn from the lessons of the Hitler and Fascist reigns of terror. Long before Hitler came to power he openly proclaimed his purposes. For one hundred years Communism, too, has clearly stated its aim. Like a leopard, it does not change its spots.

(Continued on page 3 of cover)

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



On September 30, 1949, graduation exercises for the forty-second session of the FBI National Academy were held in Washington, D. C. Over 2,000 law-enforcement officers now rank among the academy's graduates.

Graduation exercises marked the conclusion of the 1949 Retraining Session of the FBI National Academy Associates. Over 450 former graduates of the academy returned for a week of specialized training in various selected subjects, including traffic, juvenile control, investigation of crimes, police organization, and administration.

The graduating class was privileged to hear an address by the Honorable Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of the United States. Another featured speaker on the program was the Honorable Harold M. Kennedy, United States District Judge, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fifty-five selected officers from all over the United States and Puerto Rico were awarded diplomas for successfully completing the 12-week course. Two members of the class were from the armed services, one a captain in the United States Army and the other a master sergeant in the United States Marine Corps. Bruns McKie McCarroll, Memphis, Tenn., Police Department, was chosen president of the group and addressed his fellow officers at the exercises.

In his address, Vice President Barkley stressed the importance of the law enforcement officer in the framework of a democracy. " * * * We often hear it said by men who oppose certain policies of government or the activities of those who have been interested either with the enforcement or the administration of law, that this is a Government of law and not of men. Of course it is a Government of law, we all know that, but we also know that laws are not self-enforcing. Congress, State legislatures, or city councils may pass all the laws that any given situation may require but unless they are enforced by human beings the laws themselves become dead letters. So it has always been my view, and it is now, that ours is a Government of laws and men. Men who are

Forty-second Class Graduates From FBI National Academy



Vice President Barkley.

trusted with the authority, either in the enforcement of criminal laws or in the administration of civil laws, of course, cannot go beyond the laws. They cannot make the law, they cannot create situations under which they have authority to act unless there is a law as the basis of their activity, but anyone who would contend or even think that this or any other government can be simply governed by laws without taking into consideration the human element and the enforcement and administration of law, I often think are making use of a technical and hackneyed phrase in order to retard in some way or other the administration of a Government designed in the beginning to promote the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of our citizens and the defense of our great country. We know this—there are many forces not only here but all over the world seeking to create disrespect for Government, seeking to break down the very foundation on which democracy rests, seeking to

create an immoral or at least an unmoral disregard of the laws of man and the laws of God, and sometimes the laws of nature, which, of course, are other laws of God, in order that they may take advantage of discontent, frustration, and disgust with Government for their own selfish purposes, or in order that they may seek some change in the form or in the function of Government in order that some particular ideology about what Government ought to be, or is, should become prevalent in this country."

The Vice President went on to say, "* * * Now that we have become the leader among the nations of the world, whether we wanted to or not, it is even more important that there should be an international conception of the sanctity of law, its observance and its enforcement. There was a time in the history of this country when it made little difference what happened in other countries or what form of government they had, or the extent of their liberties. We had two wide oceans that separated us from Europe and Asia and these two oceans acted as a sort of moat around our castle to keep out enemies, invaders, and aggressors. Through the very genius of mankind all nations have been brought more closely together. We know now that our own liberty is not safe or secure so long as the liberty of the various sections of the world is also in danger or insecure. We have learned the hard way that there can be no conflict breaking out anywhere in the world from which we may expect to escape without being scorched. We have learned the hard way, that when international storms come we cannot, ourselves, retire into a storm cellar and wait the passing of the storm and come out and find our property, our lives, or our institutions untouched by the storm, because we have learned that we have been compelled in one generation to indulge in two world wars, neither of which we connived at or sanctioned, both of which we tried by every means to prevent. But because of the interdependability of nations, because we cannot escape either political or economic conditions that drag down the standards of life of people, we have been compelled to undertake to protect our own standards by the most expensive military operations ever dreamed of in the history of mankind."

In his closing remarks to the graduating class of the forty-second session, Vice President Barkley stated:

"... I am happy to be with you here this morning to congratulate the FBI on the establishment

of the Academy and congratulate Mr. Hoover specifically for its inauguration and the solid foundation that he has made for himself and the FBI in the hearts and minds of the American people. I am sure that as you have come here from all the States you represent, you will take back with you a firmer and more solid conception of the duties of Government and the functions of Government. Let no jealousy or envy between anyone representing a city or a county or a State or the United States of America find any place in your heart. We are all one people. We try to travel the same road. We may worship at a different shrine, we may vote a different political ticket, but without regard to nationality, politics, or religion, we are seeking to amalgamate the American people not only in a great movement for democracy and its preservation of moral respect for all laws whether they be enacted by the Congress of the United States, by the legislature of some State or whether it be a moral law or whether it has come down to us through the centuries as a foundation of our civilization. I wish for all of you that you may take back with you the knowledge you have gained of your sojourn here, your association with this Academy and the benefit which you have derived through the instruction of the Academy. I am sure your people from wherever you may come will appreciate your interest in learning more about the problems of law enforcement and law observation and more about the respect, the deep respect, in which every law abiding American holds the laws of his country and the Constitution under which they are made."

In his address, Judge Kennedy pointed out that, "* * * In my 5 years as prosecutor, and in my succeeding 5 years as judge, the value of FBI training has been completely demonstrated . . . There never has been, to my knowledge, a charge of third degree methods substantiated against the Bureau. It is universal and standard practice among the agents to warn prisoners that any statements they make can be used against them, although it has always been thought that this is not absolutely required either by general Federal or State law. When a prisoner makes statements which tend to exculpate him, the agent is careful to include these, as well as the prisoner's incriminating statements.

"The right to counsel has been respected. And there are other procedures too numerous to men-

(Continued on page 16)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

The peculiar art of passing bad checks appears to be gaining in popularity. The ever-increasing number of migrant check operators are presenting new and varied problems to law-enforcement officers. In the 1949 fiscal year the FBI Laboratory in Washington received for examination 15,524 fraudulent checks.

Amateur passers usually operate locally and are soon apprehended. The "big time operators," however, are continuously on the move and try to keep one jump ahead of arrest. This type takes great pains to develop a convincing line of approach—a story. If successful, the same story is used on several victims in different localities. When these stories circulate and are made familiar to prospective victims, the trail of the check passer becomes clearly marked and his apprehension is greatly assisted.

The modus operandi used by a few of the well-known check operators, now at large, is briefly set forth in this article. Police departments may want to notify likely victims of the activities and techniques of some of these persons.

* * *

Irving Edward Smith is traveling through the Midwestern and Western States posing as a salesman. He is stout, well-dressed and a smooth talker.

His most recent method in fleecing his victims is to read "cars for sale" advertisements in the newspaper and make an appointment to see a seller to discuss the sale. He appears in a conservative business suit of excellent quality and carries a leather brief case. After requesting a ride in the car and inquiring about the price, he makes arrangements to buy, sometimes offering more than is asked. He then presents a check for payment, usually displaying some identification which often names him a member of a prominent veteran's organization.

None of the cars which Smith has obtained in this manner have been located. He utilizes many aliases, the most common being Baker, Beatty, and Connors.

Operations of Major Check Passers

Ministers of the gospel are being victimized by one Valiant Lopez, a check passer who has been operating throughout most of the Southern and Western States.

Lopez ordinarily visits the home of a minister, or a member of a church, and claims to be a native of Brazil and the son of American missionaries in that country. He makes the claim that he is in the particular locale to buy electrical equipment and that he became involved in an argument with his traveling companions, which misunderstanding caused him to leave their company. He tells his victim that his traveler's checks were left in the glove compartment of the automobile in which the group was traveling. Lopez then asks his victim to cash a personal check in order that he might resume his travels.

This operator's checks are generally drawn on California banks. (See fig. 1.)

* * *

James Simpson is white, 60 to 65 years old, 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs 150 to 170 pounds, has gray-white hair, wears glasses, and has a distinguished-looking florid face. He has been passing bad checks in all parts of the United States for the greater part of his adult life.

Since January 1948, when he resumed his fraudulent activities, Simpson has used with singular success the following modus operandi.

Upon arrival in a large city, he will contact the manager or rental agent of a prominent office building, producing fictitious credentials of a well-known firm and indicating that he has been authorized to open a branch office in that city and rent office space. Arrangements are made to rent. On the basis of forged credentials and the fact that he has apparently rented office space locally, the stores will accept his order for a rug or other office furniture and accept a large check made out to the subject under one of his many aliases. The check is signed, purportedly, by an official of the company for which he has stated he is opening the branch office. He accepts the difference in cash. (See fig. 2.)

on other occasions he discusses in detail plans for a major transaction. After making all arrangements, he states he has to get his wife's approval. Most of the checks are under \$100.

This check operator is also known as John Samardzich and Clarence Marquise.

* * *

A gang of check passers has been operating on a large scale in New York City and Philadelphia.

Checking accounts have been opened in about 25 commercial banks by one or more individuals using various names and addresses. These persons identify themselves by means of draft cards, drivers' licenses, or Social Security cards. The accounts are opened with a cash deposit of \$200 or \$300. After a week or 10 days has passed, the

person who opened the account begins drawing checks. The same teller is always approached, and the balance is eventually reduced to approximately \$10.

The second phase of the scheme is to then establish accounts in savings banks, usually in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500. Later, a withdrawal is made payable to the depositor in the form of an officer's or teller's check. From this original check, the depositor, using a lithograph process, copies the check in detail, forging the signature of the maker, and raising the amount to a larger figure, usually slightly less than \$5,000. He then goes back to the teller in the bank where the checking account is located and cashes the original legitimate check as well as the forged checks.

★ ★ ★



In celebration of the centennial anniversary of the city of Marquette, Mich., July 2, 3, and 4, 1949, the police department cooperated 100 percent with the spirit of the occasion. The beards in the photograph are strictly bona fide. Cultivation was begun in February 1949. Front row (left to right): Werner Weiland, Humphrey Owens, Harold Libby, Assistant Chief Andrew Hartvigh, Chief G. Donald McCormick, Benjamin Makkala, Matt Tervola, Michael Dooley. Back row (left to right): Marvin Buck, George Voet, Woodrow Betts, Francis Dutmer, Thomas Jermstad. Chief McCormick was elected president of the Michigan Chiefs of Police Association at the annual convention held at Harbor Springs, Mich., on June 29 to July 1, 1949.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Some months ago rescue operations in the Flathead Valley of northwestern Montana were dependent on two things: courage and 60 feet of rope.

But heroism at the end of a rope isn't sufficient. In May 1947, 10-year-old Veon Kair slipped from a log into the still-icy Flathead River near Kalispell.

While the desperate youngster clung to a snag, Sheriff Dick Walsh tied one end of the rope to his belt; Undersheriff Ernie Baker held the other end. Walsh plunged into the swirling water and reached the youth where the river depth was over 15 feet.

Baker began pulling the pair toward shore, but the sheriff and the youth became snarled in submerged barbed wire. Almost numb from cold, the struggling pair freed themselves, only to fail a second time when logs and debris forced the sheriff and boy under water.

The undersheriff, with help of others, meanwhile had torn loose a farm gate, shoved it out into the river. Walsh grabbed at the emergency

Flathead County Rescue and Life Saving Association

raft with one hand, attempted to struggle onto it while still clutching the terror-stricken youth.

The raft overturned, and the angry waters swept over the two. Helpless onlookers from the shore watched the youth bob to the surface, a final, frantic appeal in his eyes. Then he disappeared from sight.

Walsh was pulled to shore, unconscious. He awoke an hour later in the Kalispell Hospital, suffering shock and exposure, and the Flathead Valley had another drowning tragedy on its list.

Two months later 8-year-old Johnnie Vance fell from a dam near Whitefish. He didn't have a chance, but 6 days went by before his body was recovered. Two professional divers from Ennis and Great Falls, Mont., hundreds of miles away, finally ended the search after the sheriff's force and numberless volunteers had kept an almost ceaseless vigil at the river.

Johnnie Vance was buried on a Tuesday afternoon in Whitefish. On Tuesday night in the same town, the Flathead Rescue & Lifesaving Association was created.



Photographs by Victor Guest, Photo Art Shop, Kalispell, Mont.

Front to rear: *The Water Unit* (Sheriff Walsh left center, wearing dark tie); *The Mounted Unit*; *The Air Unit*.

It was a grim meeting, attended by only a handful of determined men, but it was the beginning of the largest organization of its kind in the northwest.

Sheriff Walsh gives credit to Mrs. Walter Karst of Whitefish as being the "mother" of the idea which mushroomed from month to month until now the association is almost technically perfect, with a membership of several hundred citizens.

The original 60 feet of rope is now obscured by a quantity of modern equipment. Trained personnel and specialists in the association make it no longer necessary for frantic long-distance calls for professional help.

The master plan of the association shows seven coordinated districts, each headed by a vice president. The entire group is divided into three units—air, ground, and water. Headquarters are at Kalispell, and two-way radio systems can start rescue operations in any or all districts within a matter of seconds.

At the head of the association are its three elected officers, Sheriff Walsh, president; Pete Johnson, secretary; and Claude Gilliland, treasurer.

The entire area between Glacier Park and Flathead Lake, famed for its lakes and rivers and heavy timberlands, is divided into the seven sections and supplied with rescue equipment and adequate volunteers. These seven men and their districts are: Kenneth O'Brien, Bigfork; Dallas Stocking, Whitefish; Bud Darling, Columbia Falls; Charles DeVoe, Somers; Art Redfield, Lakeside; Meade James, Kalispell, and Harry Christopherson, Belton.

To coordinate all districts and units into a fast moving, efficient team, a six-man planning board recently was named. Working with the association's officials and district leaders, the planning board can tell at a moment's notice how much equipment and how many men are available in any of the seven districts. In addition to regular supplies, a list also is kept of volunteer equipment—boats, trucks and trailers, horses—and of the men who can put them into action. Members of the Glacier Radio Club and government officials have cooperated in installing and directing radio operations.

Now come the three units, the body of the entire association. First, the water unit, original division of the association, whose work is concentrated in lifesaving or recovery of bodies in drowning cases. In the past 18 months, 17 persons have



Sheriff Richard Walsh.

drowned in the northwest playground of lakes and rivers. The Rescue Association has recovered all 17 bodies, even under extreme hazards and seemingly impossible working conditions. The water unit also is prepared for flood emergencies.

The ground unit is made up of the infantry, the cavalry, and the mechanized divisions of the association. It includes members of saddle clubs in both Whitefish and Kalispell, who, with other volunteers, comprise the mounted posse. Trucks, trailers, camping equipment, rolling kitchens, and ground searchers also are a vital part of the ground crew.

The association's new air wing is the third unit, and is made up of 24 skilled deputized pilots and their private, radio-equipped planes. The pilots are stationed at both the Corsair flying field, at the edge of Kalispell, and Flathead County airport, near Whitefish.

Coordinator of all pilots is Sol Catron, while wing commander at the county airport is Si Westfall; at the Corsair field, J. Brooks Lohan.

In the short period of 18 months the association has received more than \$4,000 in contributions and spent about \$3,000 for equipment. Included

among the available supplies is a mammoth trailer which houses a 16-foot boat with 10-horsepower motor, as well as other necessary supplies. For the water unit, deep-water diving equipment has been ordered, and double resuscitators, Scott air packs for shallow diving, grapple hooks, life jackets, boats, and other equipment already are located at both Kalispell and Whitefish. Members of the association will be trained in the art of deep-water diving, Sheriff Walsh said.

When rivers and lakes were completely frozen and snow was banked high over the entire northwest playground, members of the association's planning board began laying the groundwork for immediate operations in the event of another spring flood in Flathead Valley. In 1947 and 1948 the raging waters of Flathead and Stillwater Rivers created havoc with farm lands, inundated homes, and threatened lives. Last year the Rescue Association played a prominent part in the evacuation of many families, or in building dykes to curb the swollen rivers.

This year the Rescue Association will be on the constant alert, with a watchful eye kept on the inch by inch rise of both rivers. If danger appears imminent, the entire association, augmented by volunteers, will go into action under the "ounce of prevention" theory. Sand bags are ready, boats are available in every district, and families will be warned in advance if their homes are under possible threat. Even if the rivers should smash over their banks or dams within the hour, the association would be ready for work.

Credit for this precise planning goes to the board headed by Sol Catron, and including H. B. Adair, William Cripe, Jack Joy, Ernest Baker, and Ray McKeen. Working in cooperation have been the officers, district leaders and coordinators of the units, and the purchasing committee, Gilliland, Stocking, and Walsh.

The association already has received national attention for its performance, and Dick Walsh, who at 31 is believed to be the youngest sheriff in the State of Montana, recently received the Kalispell Eagles Lodge civic service award for "leadership and heroism beyond the call of duty."

Sheriff Walsh and Meade James are graduates of the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C.; Walsh, the thirty-sixth session and James, the thirty-ninth session of the FBI school for law enforcement officers. Further recognition was given the young sheriff, a native of the Flathead

Valley, when a State newspaper hailed him as the "outstanding peace officer of Montana."

The Rescue group has set a tentative goal of \$10,000 in their present fund drive, and already are planning the purchases of further diving equipment, resuscitators and two-way radio sets.

The demands for such an organization may be understood better with the explanation of northwestern Montana's topography which includes 30 or 40 lakes, countless rivers and streams, and dense forest lands. Every year thousands of persons from all America are attracted to this playground of nature, and drownings, accidents and missing persons cases in this area are in much higher ratio than in almost all of Montana and other sections of the northwest.

Since the inception of the association, 17 persons drowned and 24 persons were reported lost in the wooded areas during hunting seasons. The Rescue Association took part in nearly all searching endeavors, although the majority of missing persons eventually found their own way to safety.

With the addition of an air wing this year, plus the mounted posse, two-way radio and mobile camping units, future search for lost persons may be faster and more methodical.

Most recent achievement of the association occurred on Easter Sunday this year when three young boys, all cousins, drowned in Swan Lake about 30 miles southeast of Kalispell.

The tragedy which marred an Easter picnic actually occurred in Lake County, but members of Flathead Rescue Association cooperated with Sheriff Wallace Beaudry in the recovery of the three bodies. The accident occurred at noon, and all three youngsters were lost even before help arrived from a resident of the lake shore. Calls were placed simultaneously to Lake and Flathead County officials, and by 8 o'clock that evening all three bodies were brought to the surface despite extreme depths of the lake.

As a result of the efficiency shown by the rescue group, Lake County officials are planning a similar association on a smaller scale.

Peace officers and officials from Oregon, Washington, and other sections of Montana have written for details of the association's working plan.

Portable, two-way radio equipment, mostly war surplus, is being added so that continuous contact can be maintained between members of the mounted posse, air wing or water units, and correlated with headquarters or mobile on-the-spot radio set-ups. Discovery of drowning victims has

been made from the air on several occasions, and a radio command to boat crews will speed recovery. Visibility from the air is often more acute in the valley's crystal clear lakes than from shore or ship.

Recently the organization received the assurance of assistance of professional mountain climbers at Glacier National Park. The park's superintendent, Jack Emmert, said that over 20 trained climbers would be ready to work in cooperation with the rescue organization.

Under the present master plan of operation, a hypothetical case of a missing person would show the following result. A man is reported lost, for example, in the heavy timberland of the North Fork area near the Canadian border. The report is received at the sheriff's office in Kalispell. Within seconds both deputies and the rescue association are in action. While members of the sheriff's force speed to the north, the exact area of search is being determined and calls are made to the vice president of that region, the coordinators of the mounted posse and air wings. The entire association, if necessary, is on the alert within minutes.

The leader of the area where searching operations begin, also is responsible for relaying the alarm to men in his division. Continuous contact with each unit is carried on from headquarters by radio.

Under a coordinated plan of operation, members rally at a particular location which becomes the field headquarters. Mobile radio units arrive to direct searchers.

At the same time, officials at Kalispell headquarters notify the air-wing coordinator, whose responsibility it is to cooperate with the two-wing commanders in summoning pilots. But even before the planes take off, coordinators of the mounted posse flash orders to saddle club members or other volunteer horsemen in the area of search.

Camping equipment, floodlights, food, and other supplies are rushed from either the district "post" or Kalispell headquarters. If the search appears difficult or if the possibility of danger from exposure arises, more men and equipment are quickly summoned, and operations are directed by radio.

The same methods apply to other rescue operations. In the event of drownings, the association's first concern is for boats, equipment, and men nearest the scene of the accident. The trailer, motorboat, and resuscitator from headquarters may also be rushed to the scene. A portion of the air wing

also would be called to aid in the search. When complete equipment is purchased by the association, all seven areas will have resuscitators and shallow water diving equipment.

Past rescue or recovery operations in drowning incidents have been negotiated under hardships which would be regarded as hopeless except for the equipment and trained personnel of the rescue team.

Boats have been lowered down sheer cliffs or narrow gorges, and work has been undertaken in dangerous rapids, where boulders or snags pose a constant menace to rescuers. Bodies have been brought from depths of 200 feet, and continuous night-and-day vigil is not uncommon. In one instance a giant crane from the Hungry Horse Dam project was pressed into action to recover a submerged car.

Every emergency call answered by the association is a story in itself, a true drama of courage, efficiency, and determination. The work of the Flathead Rescue Association is a tribute to the people of the Flathead Valley and a milestone in the progress of lifesaving and rescue operations in America.

The 17 men, who met together a few hours after a little boy was buried, were not guided by sentiment. There was no thought of glory, praise, or reward. They were bound by mutual determination.

Perhaps no one thought of it at the time or since, but the Flathead Rescue Association is the valley's living example of the Golden Rule. It was impossible to fail.

★ ★ ★

Notice

The Academy of Forensic Sciences (American Medico Legal Congress) will hold its second meeting in Lincoln Hall, Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, Ill., on January 26, 27, 28, 1950. The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of forensic science problems and a formal organizational program. Persons interested in presenting papers should contact Dr. A. W. Freireich, 180 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne, N. Y., or Prof. Ralph F. Turner, acting secretary, Department of Police Administration, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.



IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

From time to time various problems arise concerning the taking of inked impressions. It is believed a brief review of some of these problems would materially help the identification officer to understand the over-all problems of the FBI's Identification Division. The necessity of legible inked prints for the complete classification formula used by the FBI was outlined in the September issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

These problems can be divided into four phases: (1) Mechanical operation, (2) temporary disabilities, (3) permanent disabilities, and (4) general.

Mechanical Operation

In order to take good inked fingerprints, the necessary equipment should be maintained in a neat and orderly manner at all times. The proper equipment consists of printer's ink, a rubber roller, a hard-surfaced inking plate, fingerprint card holder and an inking stand. Lack of this equipment and the failure to keep it clean are some of the elementary problems. The FBI has available for distribution an outline of the correct procedure for taking inked fingerprints.

It has been noted that the three most common errors in connection with the taking of inked fingerprints are:

1. Hands are not cleaned.
2. Too much ink is used.
3. Fingers not rolled completely.

To an experienced identification officer these three things are elementary, yet, unfortunately these factors are still being noted by the experts of the FBI and represent a considerable number of returned "bad" fingerprint cards.

Temporary Disabilities

There are temporary disabilities affecting the individual's hand which are sometimes beyond the control of the identification officer. These can be fresh cuts or wounds, bandaged fingers or finger,

Problems in the Taking of Inked Fingerprints

occupational (carpenters, bricklayers, etc.), blisters, and excessive perspiration. An indication on the fingerprint card to the effect "fresh cut, bandaged" is not sufficient to file the fingerprint card. It is obvious that a fingerprint card bearing these notations cannot be properly classified and filed. The same situation would occur if there were a blister on an individual's finger. The blister temporarily disfigures the ridge detail. If an injury is temporary, if possible, the prints should not be taken until after healing.

Occupational problems (bricklayers, carpenters, etc.) are definitely a challenge to the identification officer. In some instances, by means of softening agents (oils and creams), it is possible to obtain legible inked impressions. It is further suggested that in these cases a very small amount of ink should be used on the inking plate.

Excessive perspiration can be controlled in some way by the identification officer. Excessive perspiration causes the inked impressions to be indistinct. It is suggested in these cases to wipe the finger with a cloth and then immediately ink the finger and roll it on the fingerprint card. This process should be followed with each finger. It is also suggested that possibly the fingers could be wiped with alcohol, benzine, or similar fluid which would act as a drying agent.

In all the above situations, if it is not possible to accurately classify and file the fingerprint card, the name appearing on the card will be searched in the alphabetical files and then returned to the law-enforcement agency.

Permanent Disabilities

Another phase involves permanent disabilities which can in most cases be controlled by the identification officer. These can be lack of fingers (born without), amputations, crippled fingers (bent, broken), deformities (webbed, extra fingers), and old age.

With respect to lack of fingers, it should be noted that some individuals are born without certain fingers. The notation "missing" is not satis-

factory because it does not sufficiently explain the correct situation. It is suggested that "missing at birth" or some similar notation be made in the individual fingerprint block on the card. A proper notation concerning this situation will prevent the fingerprint card from being returned.

Concerning amputations, it is suggested that a proper notation to this effect appear in the individual fingerprint block or blocks. It is suggested that if a portion of the first joint of a finger is amputated, the finger should be inked and printed. A notation concerning this fact should be made on the fingerprint card in the individual fingerprint block.

In those cases where all of the fingers are amputated, the inked footprints should be obtained.

The handling of crippled fingers and certain deformities can be discussed in a group because they generally present the same problems. It is not sufficient in all cases to indicate "broken," "bent," "crippled." If the fingers are bent or crippled so that they are touching the palm and cannot be moved, a notation to this effect should be on the fingerprint card in the proper individual fingerprint block. However, it is believed that these extreme cases are rare. It is suggested that the special inking devices used for taking the prints of deceased individuals be used in taking inked impressions of bent or crippled fingers.

This equipment consists of spatula, small roller, and a curved holder for the individual finger block. In figure 1 you will find the necessary equipment for the taking of inked fingerprints. In figure 2 there are shown the spatula, roller, and curved holder. It should be further noted in figure 2 that there are a strip of the entire hand of the fingerprint card and also individual finger blocks cut from the fingerprint card. Each of these types can be used in connection with the curved holder.

Each crippled finger is taken as a separate unit and then the finger block pasted on a fingerprint card. In figure 3 you will note the use of the spatula for applying the ink to a bent or crippled finger, and in figure 4 you will observe the use of the curved holder for taking the "rolled" impression of a bent or crippled finger.

Webbed and split fingers can be handled in the same manner. A proper notation should be made on the fingerprint card concerning any of these deformities. Extra fingers, usually an extra thumb or extra little finger, appear on the extreme outsides of either hand. In some cases it may be necessary to use the suggested process for crippled

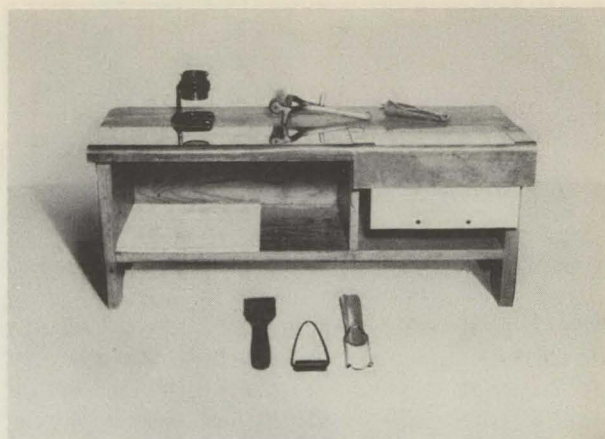


Figure 1.—The necessary equipment for taking inked prints.

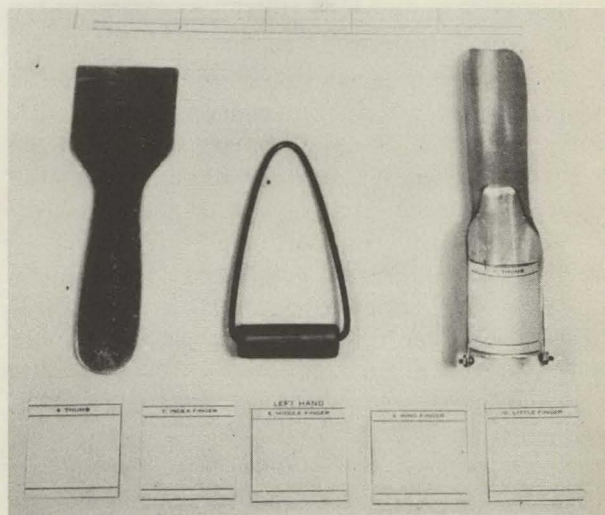


Figure 2.—The spatula, roller, and curved holder used for taking the inked prints of bent or crippled fingers.



Figure 3.—The use of the spatula in the application of ink to a finger.

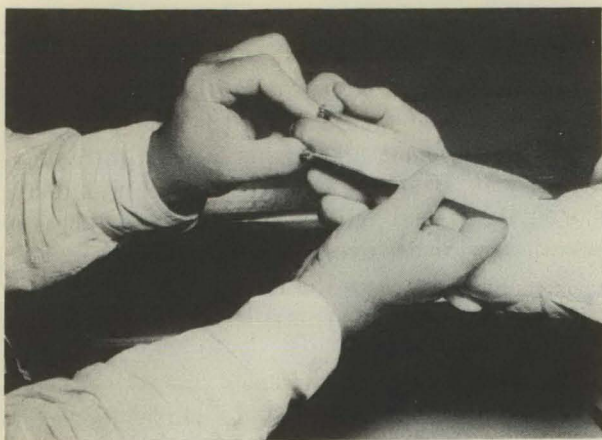


Figure 4.—The use of the curved holder for taking the “rolled” impression.

fingers. A proper notation concerning this abnormality should be made on the fingerprint card.

Old age has been placed under permanent disability only for discussion purposes. The problem is not encountered frequently in taking the fingerprints of individuals who are arrested. The situation of crippled fingers due to old age may be met, and it can be handled as previously suggested. In most cases the problems arise because of the very faint ridges of the individual. It is believed in the majority of cases, legible

inked prints can be taken by using a very small amount of ink on the inking plate and by using little pressure in the rolling of the fingers.

General

These problems have dealt with the mechanical or operational processes. However, there are other problems dealing with the completing of the descriptive information. The fingerprint card may be returned because of the lack of complete information in the spaces provided, such as name, sex, color, height, weight, etc. Any discrepancies in this information may necessitate the return of the fingerprint card.

Problems arising in connection with the taking of the fingerprints of deceased individuals are outlined in an article entitled, “Problems and Practices in Fingerprinting the Dead.” This article appeared in the April, 1949, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

It is hoped that the discussion of these problems may lead to a better understanding of the FBI's Identification Division problems. The success and value of the FBI's fingerprint files to all law-enforcement agencies are dependent, in a large measure, on the legible inked fingerprints taken by law-enforcement agencies.

Use of Unusual Technique

An unusual procedure was utilized recently by the Indiana State Police in successfully establishing the identity of an unknown deceased found on the bank of Durgees Run, a small creek a quarter of a mile south of Lafayette, Ind.

In answer to a call, Sheriff Harry Jackson of Lafayette found the body which was in an advanced stage of decomposition, lying on its back, feet toward the creek. The flesh of the face and most of the flesh of the head were gone. The body was fully clothed with the exception of shoes and hat which were nearby. The skull fell off when the body was moved. A small patch of skin with straight white hair remained at the back of the head.

Sheriff Jackson requested the assistance of the Indiana State Police department in conducting the investigation and identifying the corpse. Technician Fred Swick, Corp. William Saylor, and Detective Sgt. Herman Freed of the Lafayette Post, were assigned to the case.

Dr. Wayne T. Cox, coroner of Tippecanoe County, stated that death could have occurred shortly after September 15, 1948. Pages 5 to 16 of The Chicago Tribune, found in the dead man's pockets, were dated September 15.

A New York Central railroad ticket from Thorn-town, Ind., to Indianapolis also was found in pockets of the clothing. A tag on the coat showed that it had been designed and tailored for Charles Boyle.

On the day after the body was discovered, October 13, a woman from Thorn-town, appeared at the Lafayette Post and identified the clothing as that of her uncle. He had left home about midnight on September 9, and had not been heard from since that time. However, a positive identification of the body was lacking.

The coroner, at the request of Detective Sgt. Freed, removed the dead man's hands at the wrist and sent them to the Indiana State Police central



Shown here is a photograph of the hands of the unknown corpse found near Lafayette, Ind., on October 12, 1948.

laboratory at headquarters in Indianapolis, where Chief Technician Charles A. Davis began working to obtain fingerprints.

An examination of the hands revealed that all of the outer layer of skin and the fingernails were gone. The skin remaining was dark in color and covered by a thin deposit of adipocere. The surface of the hands was hard and resembled stiff leather. After the adipocere was removed, no ridges were present on the palmar surface.

Technician Davis removed the last two joints of all of the fingers and put them in jars marked with the finger numbers. He then filled the jars with normal saline solution. Pieces of the skin from the palms of the hands were removed and placed in different chemical solutions of varying strengths in an attempt to find a mixture to soften the skin for removal.

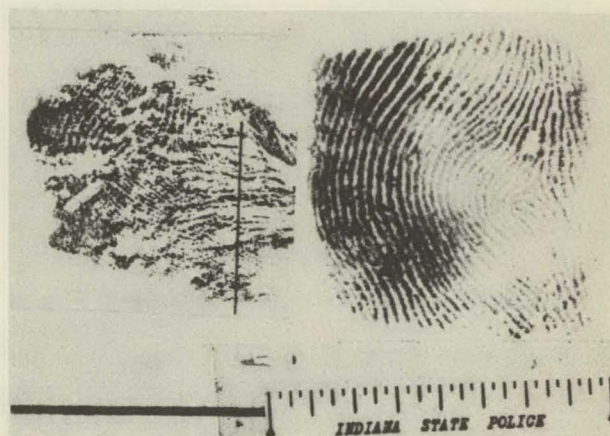
Sodium baborate, phenol, glycerine, acetic acid, formaldehyde, and other chemicals were tried individually and in combination. However, the experimental pieces of skin failed to respond to any of the solutions; the pieces that did swell and soften disintegrated on handling.

The experiments were conducted for 30 days. During this period the finger tips were kept in normal saline at room temperature. Globules of amber-colored oil arose from the cut ends of the fingers and through occasional minute holes in the skin. The saline solution was changed when it became cloudy. Gradually, the color of the skin lightened. Although there was no apparent change in the size of the fingers, isolated ridges began to appear.

At the end of 30 days a distinct pattern of ridges was present on several of the fingers.

Technician Davis removed the skin from one of the fingers and scraped the fragment thin. The skin was so hard that it was not possible to straighten the surface enough to get a legible print. Trying another method, Davis selected the second finger, which had the most detail. It was dehydrated, inked, and printed, then placed in a beaker containing leather dressing in a temperature just warm enough to keep the material from solidifying. After 2 hours of this treatment, he examined the finger.

The skin had not softened, but had become harder and there was a slight shrinkage. The shrinking decreased the depth of the creases which had marred the first print. Davis placed the finger back in the solution and raised the temperature to



On the left is the rolled image of the No. 2 finger after 30 days' immersion in normal saline solution; the rolled image of the No. 2 finger on the fingerprints of a World War I veteran, is on the right.



By shrinking the same finger, a better print (illustrated here) was obtained from the smoother pattern area.

220° F. for 45 minutes. The finger decreased in size about one-half and the pattern area became smooth; the finger was black. Next, it was placed in running water at 200° F. After 3 minutes in the water the finger was allowed to dry and cool. Then it was inked and a legible rolled impression was made.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington supplied a fingerprint card, which had been made during World War I, for the missing uncle. A study of the No. 2 print on the card and the print obtained from the shrunken finger showed numerous points of comparison. Because of the distortion of the shrunken finger's print, similarities in the two prints were not evident at first glance and a hasty examination would have been misleading.

After careful study, Classifier Eugene Scheler of the Indiana State Police Identification Bureau, found enough points of comparison to establish the fact that the two prints were identical. The painstaking procedure in the State Police Laboratory had made possible the positive identification of the deceased.

"All in a Day's Work"

Chief of Police Lee Shepard characterized his own and Assistant Chief Harry Rex' action in snatching a semiconscious man from under the wheels of a passenger train in Avondale, Ariz., in those simple words.

The two officers were summoned by a woman, who saw a man on the railroad tracks when the headlights of her automobile shone on a bald head as she turned into the driveway. They answered the call promptly, but the whistle of a speeding east-bound passenger train sounded as they paused to ask where the body had been seen. Knowing a passenger train was near the crossing only a few blocks to the west, the Chief of Police flashed a spotlight on the tracks. The rays picked out a sprawled form.

Springing from their car the two officers sprinted toward the tracks. They hurdled the first barrier—a fence. The second, a fence of barbed wired, slowed them momentarily. They dashed across the right-of-way which was strewn with tins and bottles.

Later, Chief Shepard said, "The whistle hadn't died out when we saw the train. That was the last look I took at the train. I knew it was too close and I figured I'd lose my nerve. I just didn't

have any hopes of making it. I was sure we'd be too late."

They were not too late. No script writer could have improved on the action of the next few seconds. The two police officers snatched the unconscious man from the tracks as the locomotive thundered past. They felt its heat and the tug of suction as they dragged the body to the side, still not sure the man's legs had not been severed from his body.

"I just looked at Lee," said Assistant Chief Rex, "and he looked at me. Then he said something like, 'Well, I guess we beat the coroner out of this one'."

The rescued man, a 62-year-old blacksmith, was unable to remember any details of his fall from a train onto the Southern Pacific tracks. He was traveling in a baggage car with his tools and equipment en route to Portland. He recalled that three men had boarded the baggage car as it left Phoenix but had no recollection of what occurred thereafter. The possibility that he had been robbed and pushed from the moving train was being investigated.

The two officers who discount their heroic rescue as being "all in a day's work," went beyond the call of duty of their office in adding a shining page to the annals of the profession.

FBI Academy Graduates

(Continued from page 4)

tion followed by the Bureau to safeguard the prosecution against any claim of unfairness.

"These procedures may have been sneered at by what might be termed the 'old time' police officials. But the fact is, at least as my experience has shown, that the most potent weapon on the side of the prosecution is fair treatment by the police and by the prosecutor, whether a constitutional requirement compels it or not. It is easy to find in the book scores of cases where obviously guilty defendants have been unsuccessfully prosecuted. And in nearly every one of them reported, I suspect it will be found that an otherwise perfect case has been spoiled by unfairness somewhere along the line. On the other hand, when the rights of the defendant have been scrupulously respected, from the time of arrest to the time of conviction, the jury's verdict ends the litigation and makes any appeal futile except in the small class of cases where criminal statutes are held unconstitutional."



POLICE TRAINING

I. PERTINENT POLICE TECHNIQUES (Continued)

6. Through door

a. Arm between legs.—(See I-5 (a) figure 216 for detailed explanation.)

b. Hand grasp.—(See I-5 (b) figure 209 for detailed explanation and illustration.)

c. Knuckle jab—push.—Close your hand as when making a fist, except allow the second knuckle of your index finger to protrude slightly. Simultaneously, jab the knuckles into adversary's sides, directly under the ribs and slightly to the rear (fig. 217), and immediately force him forward by driving your shoulder hard against his back (fig. 218).



Figure 216.

¹ This is the twentieth in a series of articles which will be continued in a subsequent issue. In studying the various methods employed you should constantly refer to the January 1948 Bulletin which sets forth general instructions and safety precautions.

Defensive Tactics¹

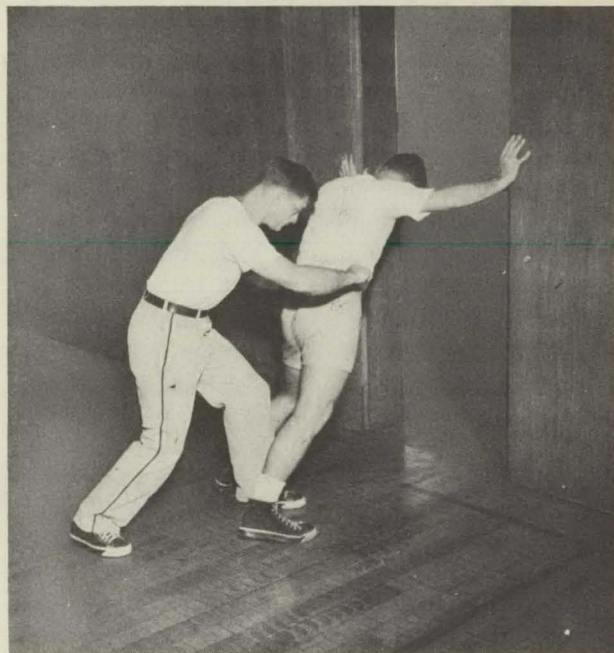


Figure 217.



Figure 218.

d. Toe hold.—Grasp adversary's left ankle with your left hand and jerk his foot backward and upward. Immediately grasp the back of his ankle with your right hand as you grasp the inside of his foot, near the toes, with your left hand. Pull adversary toward you as you twist his foot toward your right (fig. 219) and then push him through the door.

e. Knee kick—rear strangle lock.—Approach adversary from his right side, grasping his right arm with your right hand and placing your left hand against his back (fig. 220). Push forward and if adversary does not yield, grasp his left shoulder with your left hand and pull downward and backward and at the same time kick the back of his right knee with your right foot (fig. 221). Immediately, place your left arm around his throat and strike a sharp blow to the region of his lower back with the heel of your right hand as you pull him backward over your left hip. Then turn him around and drag him through the door (fig. 222).

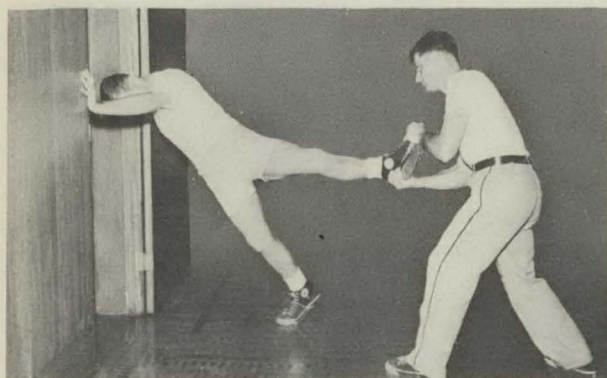


Figure 219.



Figure 220.



Figure 221.



Figure 222.

(Defensive Tactics will be continued in an ensuing issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin)

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Dean of Police Chiefs Retires

Rudolph F. Wurstner, chief of police of Dayton, Ohio, who has completed nearly 47 years in law enforcement, retired on July 11, 1949, after serving as chief of police for 24 years.

Through a survey conducted recently by the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, in which all cities as large or larger than Dayton were circularized, it was ascertained that Chief Wurstner is one of the oldest active chiefs of police in the United States, from the standpoint of service.

Chief Wurstner remembers his first tour of duty on the force—no training, no vacations, just 12 hours a day with 1 day off every 3 weeks. One of the few men on the force who did not wear a handlebar mustache, he clearly recalls that era and can trace the development of police work through bobby-style hats, bicycles, motorcycles, model T Fords, one-way radio, up to the modern communications system presently in use in Dayton.

Agile, both mentally and physically at 67, Chief "Rudy" Wurstner has a word of counsel for all officers. It is to be "honest, honorable, and fair." The chief believes that the keynote of successful law enforcement is cooperation among all agencies. He adds that an understanding wife who will put up with the demands of an officer's profession is a prime requisite for a good officer.



Chief Wurstner, then and now.

Chief Wurstner closed his years of public service with the simple statement, "I hope no one will begrudge my enjoying a few years of leisure and, more important yet, my joining with my wife in doing what she wants to do, for a change."

Knoxville's Chief Kimsey

At least one incident in the life of Chief of Police Joseph P. Kimsey, of Knoxville, Tenn., must be classified under the heading "Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction."

Chief Kimsey, a North Carolinian, moved to Knoxville when he was 17. The fame of his left hook, often seen by fight fans frequenting the Golden Gloves Tournament, had preceded him, for Joe entered the square ring at the age of 12. A successful amateur, he entered professional ranks under the name of Eddie Case, welterweight. He fought throughout the South under his professional name for 7 years—a period high-lighted by

his participation in the semifinals of the heavy-weight Tommy Gibbons-Andre Anderson, nontitle bout in Asheville, N. C. Chief Kimsey volunteered no information, but the record books credit one Eddie Case, welterweight, with a long string of victories and not a single knockout at the hands of his opponents.

On February 9, 1928, Rookie Policeman Kimsey, on his first day with the department, was assigned the bowery beat, the toughest section of Knoxville. Within a month Officer Kimsey had proved himself instrumental in decreasing law violations in the bowery section to an appreciable degree. By

November 1928, his work had earned him a promotion to the Detective Division.

In February 1929, Detective Kimsey was investigating a reported hold-up. The individual involved was described as approximately 6 feet 4 inches in height and 180 pounds in weight. Noting a man who answered such a description, the officer approached. The man broke and ran but was cornered by Detective Kimsey within two blocks. In the ensuing struggle the policeman was stabbed in the left shoulder. Despite this he completed the arrest.

The shoulder wound healed quickly, the subject was sentenced to from 5 to 15 years for participation in the hold-up, and the entire incident was forgotten—for 20 years. In the meantime Detective Kimsey was promoted to Detective Sergeant in 1933, to Assistant Chief of Detectives in 1937, and in 1942 he was made chief of police.

It was only a few months ago that Chief Kimsey, aware of an increasing pain in his left shoulder, visited his physician. An X-ray revealed a memento of Detective Kimsey's encounter with the hold-up man 20 years earlier—2 inches of a broken knife blade embedded in the shoulder bone.

Chief Kimsey, in addition to his official duties, has served as president of the Tennessee-Mississippi Police Officers Association, is currently State chairman for the State of Tennessee International



Chief Kimsey.

Association of Chiefs of Police, is president of the Knoxville Rod and Gun Club and a member of the Civitan Club. He has refereed approximately 1,100 Golden Glove bouts, and, according to his own statement, is a bona fide member of the Knoxville Police Department softball team—City Champions for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and probably 1949, if the chief's pitching arm maintains its balance after removal of the knife blade from his left shoulder.

San Gabriel's Chief

Frank Carpenter, one of the younger chiefs of police in southern California, was born on August 11, 1912, in Melrose, Mass., and became a resident of San Gabriel as the result of a family tragedy.

Chief Carpenter's father journeyed to California in 1921 for his health, but the change was ineffective and within a few months he passed away. His final wish was that his family come to southern California and make their home and his wife determined to fulfill the request. She made arrangements with a cousin to transport her, her four sons, and one daughter, from Melrose to San Gabriel.

The cross-continent trip in 1922 was made in a station wagon in approximately a month. Many times it was necessary for the occupants other than the driver to help push the station wagon over the hills and mountains.

On arrival Mrs. Carpenter did various kinds

of work in order to maintain her family while they were in school. Frank attended grammar school in San Gabriel, military academy in Anaheim, and Cathedral High School in Los Angeles. After graduation, he opened a cleaning establishment in San Gabriel. Later, on August 13, 1936, he was appointed as a patrolman on the San Gabriel Police Department; was made desk sergeant; received a permanent appointment as sergeant; and on November 10, 1942, was made chief of police.

Chief Carpenter, determined to modernize his department to the best of his ability, has accomplished his goal to a very considerable extent. His department was one of the first to go on a 40-hour week. He established a photographic laboratory, modernized the record bureau, secured approval for a retirement plan for his officers, and has continued to give the department the benefit of



Chief Carpenter.

various training courses in firearms and investigative techniques. He is presently preparing to give the 22 men in his department specialized training in fingerprinting and photography.

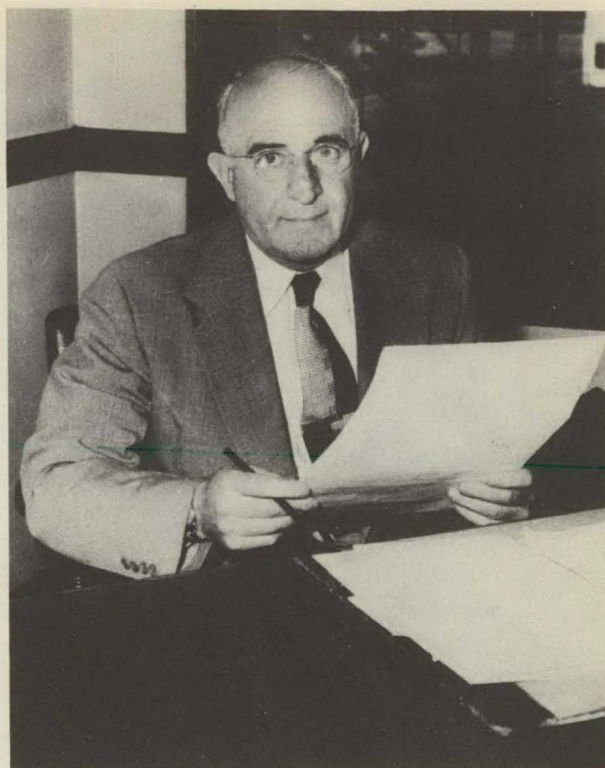
Chief Carpenter is married and has two sons and one daughter. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

Captain Fallon Ends Active Career

After 38 years of honorable service as a police officer in Quincy, Capt. George W. Fallon retired on May 20, 1949, his sixty-first birthday.

Captain Fallon was born in 1888 at Quincy, Mass. On July 3, 1911, he entered the police department of that city as a patrolman. He was made a sergeant in 1920; attained the grade of lieutenant in 1926; and was elevated to the rank of captain in 1938, when he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Captain Fallon's career has been marked by unusual success in the solution of major crimes. He achieved national fame in 1927 in solving the murder of Patrolman Alfred M. Hollis, a victim of



Capt. George W. Fallon.

the notorious Stephen J. Hoppe. He figured prominently in the investigation of the Halloween murder of Harry Riddell in 1932. Another investigation which was highly publicized occurred in 1936 when Grayce Asquith was brutally slain in Weymouth, Mass. The murderer was a resident of Quincy and it was largely through the persevering efforts of the then Lieutenant Fallon that the crime was solved and that a successful prosecution ensued.

In younger days Captain Fallon gained recognition as an expert small-arms marksman. During World War II he served as black-out officer in charge of all civilian black-out in Quincy, a strategic city which is the headquarters for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. in the northeastern area.

At a farewell dinner tendered him by the officers of his command and a number of local citizens, Captain Fallon said, "I have found police work an interesting career. In addition to enforcing the law, I have found it possible to do many helpful acts for the unfortunate with whom every police officer comes in daily contact."

While Captain Fallon embarks on a deserved rest, his ideals of good law enforcement will be carried forward by his son and namesake, George W. Fallon, Jr., a special agent in the FBI.

Youngstown's "Man of the Year"



On March 21, 1949, American Legion Post 472, Youngstown, Ohio, named Chief of Police Edward J. Allen, Jr., "Man of the Year." The distinction was accorded Chief Allen in recognition of his contributions to the welfare of Youngstown and his active participation in civic affairs. As tangible evidence of the award, the post presented a plaque to the recipient, together with the wish that this public recognition of his past services would be but a milestone on a pathway of continuing public service.

A member of the Erie, Pa., Police Department since 1936 and a graduate of the FBI National Academy in 1947, Mr. Allen was appointed chief of the Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department in January 1948. As a member of the Erie Police Department he served as a beat and car patrolman, clerk, and radio broadcaster. In December 1945, he was made a detective-sergeant.

Since his appointment as head of the Youngstown Police Department, Chief Allen has been instrumental in the construction of a new indoor and outdoor firearms range. He also has established a classroom and firearms training program, and has inaugurated a merit system for the appointment and promotion of members of the Youngstown Police Department.

Unusual Hobby



Walter L. McNulty, chief of the South Kingstown Police Department, Wakefield, R. I., has a "puzzling" hobby. It is cryptography, the art of writing in cipher.

Chief McNulty is a member of a small group of cryptographers who rack their brains to decode cipher messages just "for the fun of it." The Rhode Island Cipher Club, to which the chief and his group are attached, is affiliated with the American Cryptogram Association. When a member joins the association he adopts a name by which he is known to the remainder of the members. Chief McNulty's nom de plume is simply "Chief."

Cryptography is simply not simple. The easiest type to solve, substitution ciphers, takes from hours to weeks to decode. There are many variations including Beaufort, Bifid, Gronsfeld, Key Phrase, Null, Playfair and Vigenere. Some cryptograms are made more difficult by the addition of a foreign tongue.

Step number one in the solution of a cryptogram is making a frequency count of the letters in the message. The letter "e" occurs more frequently than any other in plain text. T, a, o, n, i, r, s, and h, appear next in order of frequency. If "z" appears most often in a message, it is assumed that "z" stands for the letter "e," etc. When the frequency count has been made the cryptogram is decoded according to the method indicated by name. A special slide rule which has letters of the alphabet in place of numerals is used by many specialists.

Chief McNulty, who presently is coaching a group in Vigenere cryptograms, specializes in the Playfair. His 11 years' experience has made him adept at the work. He lectures before clubs, church groups and other gatherings which are interested in learning something about the difficult hobby which Chief McNulty finds is good relaxation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted—A Watch

A Gruen 17-jewel platinum, precision movement wrist watch, case number 176874, having a scratch mark of Adler's Jewelry Store No. R9895, was stolen from the wife of a New Orleans, La., restaurant owner, in December 1948.

Any information concerning the watch, valued at \$1,700 and containing 72 diamonds, might develop a substantial lead to the identity of the unknown robber. Stops have been placed in the national stolen property file maintained by the FBI in Washington, and with law-enforcement agencies in Louisiana and surrounding areas.

It was midday of December 22, 1948. The victim, with her two small children, was in her car, parked in a shopping area of a New Orleans suburb. Suddenly, a man, with his hand in the pocket of his coat, forced his way into the parked automobile. Wearing a gray suit, white shirt, and black shoes, the man appeared to be in his late thirties, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and to weigh about 125 pounds. His complexion was ruddy, and the eyes beneath the dark brown hair were red-rimmed. Particularly noticeable about the intruder's looks were four buck teeth, with wide spaces between each tooth.

Fearing for the safety of her youngsters and threatened with a gun, presumably in the man's coat pocket, the woman complied with the man's instructions and drove her Pontiac sedan away from the city. As they drove along, the victim pointed out the various roads and highways, suggesting they drive through the town of Slidell. The uninvited passenger refused, and went on to talk freely of other things.

It was the victim's impression that the man was unfamiliar with the area of New Orleans and vicinity. He appeared to be well-versed on the range laws of the State of Nevada, and completely ignorant of similar ordinances in Louisiana. He explained that he was in Portland, Oreg., at the time of the hurricane of September 18, 1947, and asked about the damage inflicted on the Gulf coast.

During the course of the conversation the car crossed the Louisiana State line. Surprised to learn they were in another State, the man released his victims at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and took the car, the watch, and \$80 in cash.

Later, the stolen automobile was recovered by the authorities at Bay St. Louis, and processed for latent fingerprints. Unfortunately, it had been wiped clean of any telltale marks.

In the subsequent investigation, gasoline attendants were contacted at two service stations along the route where the victim had stopped. Attendants recalled the car, but could not identify the male passenger. He remains unknown.

The only clue to his identity, thus far, may be found in tracing the stolen watch.

Unknown Murderers

Sought in Maryland

On July 2, 1949, about 2 a. m., an 18-year-old sailor, John J. Little, who was hitchhiking from Oceania Air Base, Virginia Beach, Va., to his home in Pennsylvania, was murdered in the vicinity of Rockville, Md. His body was found about 75 feet from the highway alongside a tavern on Route 240, 1 mile north of Rockville. The dead boy had five deep wounds in the back and on the side of his head above each ear, which apparently had been caused by a blunt type instrument. The weapon has not been found.

On the night of July 1, 1949, a 1942 Chevrolet two-door sedan was stolen from Wood Lane, Rockville, Md., sometime after 10 p. m. The car was recovered the next morning at about 3:30 by the U. S. Park Police in Washington, D. C. It was hanging over the Potomac River sea wall and there were blood stains on the inside.

Investigating officers believe that two white men stole the car. No. 1 man is described as 6 feet, heavy in build, rough-looking, wearing a maroon-colored, short-sleeve sport shirt. This subject was carrying a medium-sized, dark-colored handbag. No. 2 man, not as tall as No. 1, is described as medium in build with dark hair. From the analysis of the bloodstains and other evidence, it is believed certain that this car was used in connection with the murder of John Little. A palm print was found on the car and is believed to have been left by one of the murderers.

The police authorities of Montgomery County, Md., have a piece of evidence which is believed to be the property of one of the unknown men. During the early stages of the investigation, there



The handkerchief found at the scene of the murder.

was found on a farm near the scene of the murder a white handkerchief covered with blood.

The handkerchief is described as 17 by 17 inches with a picture of a drum majorette, 5½ inches in the center. The majorette is etched with the following colors: red jacket trimmed in six green-ribbed braid stripes across the front, epaulet on each shoulder trimmed in green, white tights trimmed with red and green braid on cuffs and side, red baton held in right hand near salute position, red cap trimmed in green with red plume, red boots trimmed with a green tassel on top with ends hanging loose in front. The figure is a decalcomania, or transfer manufactured by a New York City concern. Such transfers are distributed throughout the country. They are applied to clothing and other articles by a hot iron.

It is hoped that publicizing this piece of evidence will lead to John Little's murderers.

String, Wax, and Dentifrice

Herbert E. Green, veteran jailer for 21 years and head jailer, Maricopa County Jail, Phoenix, Ariz., did not believe his eyes, but there was the evidence—several pieces of string, a milk carton, and a small tube of powdered dentifrice. Results: three steel bars cut from their mountings and a possible escape in the making.

It all started in May 1949. Oliver Wayne Coursey, 31, charged with attempted robbery and kidnaping with intent to rob, was then placed in tank A on the sixth floor of the Maricopa County Jail. Coursey had made a previous attempt to escape from his cell, but had failed. He decided, consequently, if he could not walk out, he would cut his way out.

Mustering all the ingenuity at his command, Coursey removed the strings from his mattress. Scraping wax from the milk carton and impregnating it into the string, he was ready to attack the bars of his cell. His abrasive elements consisted of a high-grade dentifrice mixed with plaster scraped from the outside of the building and small portions of kitchen cleanser. Short pieces of pencil tied to either end of the string made adequate handles for a job which would take time and patience. Coursey had plenty of both.

He cut each bar from the outside in with his improvised saw. The effect was barely discernible and smooth as glass, bearing none of the ear-



Meager tools that almost spelled "jail break"—string, pencils, and container of dentifrice.

marks of a cut made with a hacksaw blade or a similar tool.

Pieces of bubble gum were placed in each bar in an effort to conceal the cut from the jailer. Coursey was careful never to cut each bar com-

pletely through. Eventually, three of the bars had little to hold them but the bubble gum.

Twenty-five days were devoted to his escape endeavor. Later, Coursey bragged to the jailer that he could cut each steel bar in a matter of hours.

Herb Green never underestimates his charges. He knows they will utilize almost any material to effect an escape, even though eventual success is 100 to 1 against them. In the light of experience, Green stated that a jailer's only hope for success is to stay one step ahead of each and every prisoner and to endeavor to anticipate each man's capabilities in order to thwart an escape attempt.

Canadian Authorities Seek Murderer

William Adams, charged with patricide, is wanted by the St. Catharines City Police, Ontario, Canada. A warrant for his arrest is presently being held by that department.

The 27-year-old Canadian, well-known in the area of Timmins, Canada, is being sought for the murder of his own father, John Samborski. In 1943 Adams had legally changed his name from Wasiley Samborski.



William Adams.

Adams has been employed in a variety of occupations. A former salesman in jewelry and patent medicines, a crane operator and machinist, he can also play many musical instruments.

The fugitive is described as follows: Age, 28 years (born July 27, 1922, at Timmins, Canada); height 5 feet 9¾ inches; weight, 180 pounds (well-built); eyes, brown; hair, long, dark brown, parted on left side, side burns; complexion, dark, well sunburned; teeth, good; characteristics, thick prominent lips, sometimes wears mustache; hairy arms and appendectomy scar.

The Canadian authorities have advised that extradition proceedings will, if necessary, be instituted in the event that Adams is apprehended in a foreign country.

Any information concerning William Adams should be addressed, collect, to Duncan B. Brown, chief constable, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.

Address of J. Edgar Hoover

(Continued from page 2)

Those twins of human enlightenment—truth and knowledge—provide the real defense against the Red Fascist advance.

Theodore Roosevelt, in the final days of his distinguished career, saw his country emerge successfully from a bitter, desperate war. He summoned every ounce of his tremendous energy, urging his fellow citizens to rally to the standard of liberty and freedom. His task of a generation ago is our task of today—to rally America, freedom-loving America, to the fight against an alien philosophy. Theodore Roosevelt's ideals, his profound faith in the goodness, in the greatness and in the moral strength of his nation, give us renewed energy.

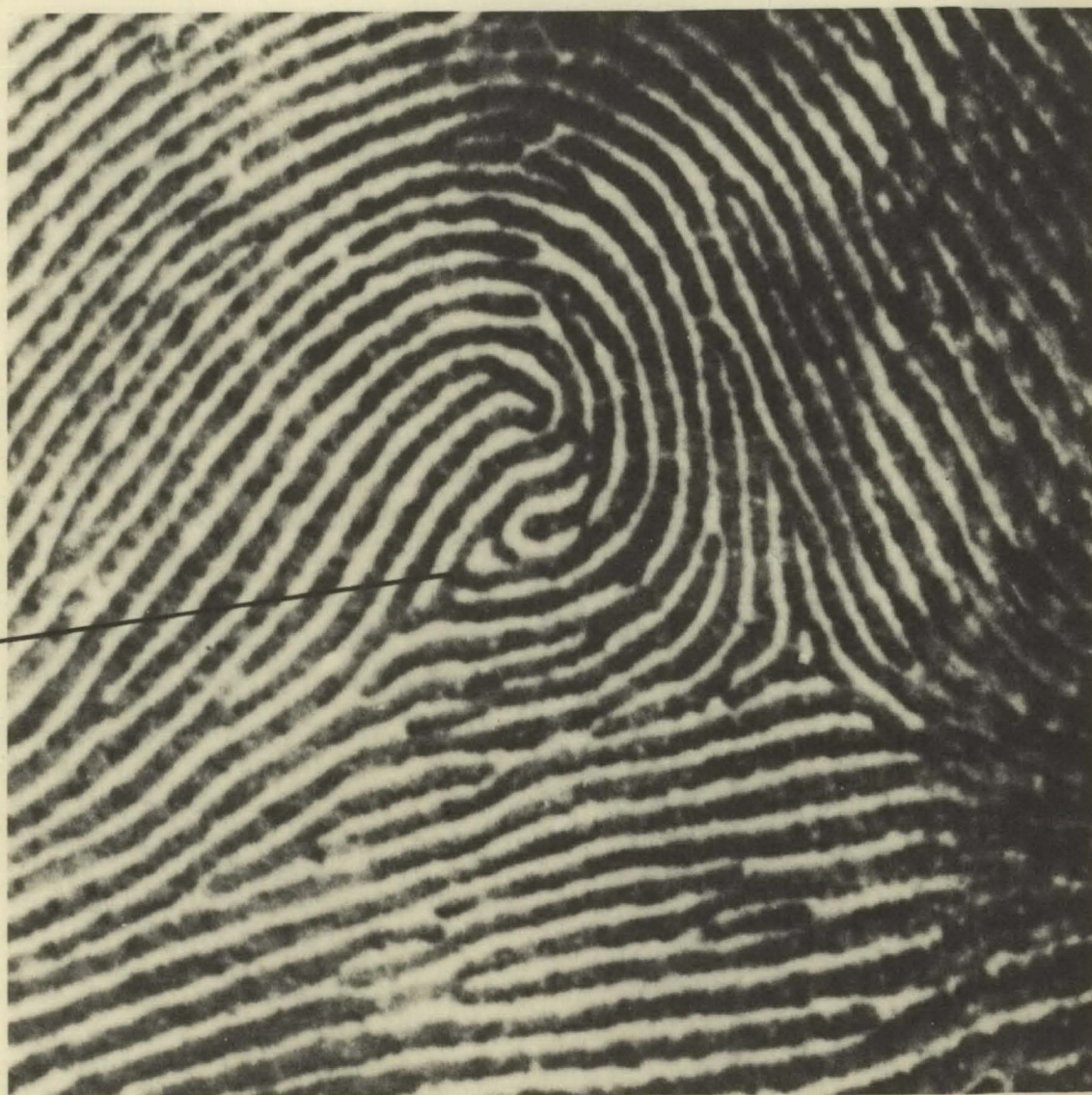
The credo for our future can be placed, firmly and resolutely, on these ringing words of Theodore Roosevelt:

"We have room in this country for but one flag, the Stars and Stripes, and we should tolerate no allegiance to any other flag, whether a foreign flag or the red flag or black flag. We have room for but one loyalty, loyalty to the United States."

Interesting Pattern

FINGERPRINTS

D



This pattern meets the minimum requirements for a whorl of the double loop type. There is only one recurving ridge in front of the delta at point D and this recurve has appendages

attached at the shoulders on both sides. The appendages, however, do not spoil this loop formation since they do not strike at right angles.