• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI *Law Enforcement Bulletin*

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CONTENTS

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

November 1, 1950

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

"It is absolutely essential to remember that the policeman...arresting you is a servant of the boss class...He is your enemy."

These are not words of advice from a convicted felon to a penitentiary cell mate. They were distributed in a Communist pamphlet which singled out the law enforcement officer for particular attack in the Communist program for revolution. You have the distinction of being classed as an avowed enemy of the Communist conspirator. You represent principles of freedom and justice under the laws of a democracy which the Communist seeks to destroy.

As law enforcement officers, sworn to duty in the service of our country and our communities, we welcome this designation as enemies of the Communist evil. We know that in other parts of the world, the strong arm of a totalitarian police force has been instrumental in imposing a Communist dictatorship upon its victims. It is natural that the conscientious police officer, enforcing the laws of our country in the democratic tradition, has no place in the corrupt Communist scheme of things.

The forces of Communism, utilizing characteristic tactics of falsehood and deceit, must be met with the highest standards of law enforcement at our command. Communists have made vicious efforts to provoke and incite the police officer to action which could be used to discredit the entire law enforcement profession. Trained in treachery, the Communist strives by this means to undermine law and order.

The enemy has declared himself. His methods are known. He is doomed to failure so long as the law enforcement officer continues to discharge his duties with constant regard for the rights and dignity of man guaranteed under our form of government.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Police Fatalities Throw Light on Patrol Methods

by Robert H. Kirkwood *and* Bruce Smith

The subject matter of Police Fatalities Throw Light on Patrol Methods by Robert H. Kirkwood and Bruce Smith has been a center of controversial discussion among police and police officials over the years. An issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin will, in the near future, carry an article reflecting other views in order that readers may judge the issues involved.

Introduction

Single motorized patrols in cities are somewhat less subject to homicidal attack by criminals than are dual or multiple patrols; for State police forces the death rate among single patrols is definitely lower.

Records of the past decade produce little evidence to support the arguments of those who maintain that the life of a patrolman operating alone in a car is in much greater danger than when he is accompanied by a fellow officer. In fact, the number of policemen killed accidentally by fellow officers is large enough to suggest hazards for those on dual or multiple patrol which are not present when the patrolman is working alone.

Furthermore, death rates for policemen killed in line of duty from all causes compare very favorably with the rates for other occupations. Fatalities are more frequent among police than among tradesmen, or service, manufacturing and public utilities employments, but they are consistently lower for police than for workers in transportation, agriculture, construction work, or mines, quarries, and petroleum wells. Indications are that the police death rate is already about as low as can be expected and that it has been little influenced by the various types of patrol.

Statistics

These are the findings of an inquiry into 283 cases of policemen killed in 136 cities over two 4-year periods, 1938–41 and 1945–48.[1] The reports came from over 3,000 cities furnishing such information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and they are supplemented by more detailed reports especially collected from cities in which police casualties occurred. State data were also secured from 45 States for the 10-year period, 1939–48, and include not only deaths but also felonious assaults at the hands of criminals.

Seventy-five percent of all municipal police officers killed by criminals during the 8-year period were assigned to foot or motorized patrol at the time of death. Of the 78 on motorized patrol, 10 were operating cars alone, 53 were accompanied by another officer, and 15 were in a group of 3 or more officers. Of the motor patrolmen killed by criminals only 13 percent were operating in 1-man cars, while 87 percent were in cars manned by 2 or more men.

Examination of the circumstances of all police deaths due to criminals, regardless of the type of police work, reveals that 58.6 percent were accompanied by one or more policemen while 41.4 percent were working alone at the time the homicidal assault occurred. This is particularly significant because foot patrol embraces approximately one-third of all city police employees, the largest of all duty assignments. With few exceptions these officers patrol their beats alone. Only about one-fifth are assigned to motorized patrol, and of these a large proportion patrol alone. Thus the actual hazards of dual and multiple patrols are probably higher than these raw figures indicate.

From a total of 283 city policemen killed, 10 were killed by fellow officers, 7 accidentally and 3 nonaccidentally. Taken together they represent 3.5 percent of the total number killed, or 5.9 percent of the number killed by criminals. Especially striking is the fact that the number of police who were killed by fellow officers equals the number on single motorized patrol who were killed by criminals during the entire 8-year-period.

All in all, the data seems to indicate that the old adage "there is safety in numbers" has not held true as far as city police service is concerned.

[1] Copies of Mr. Kirkwood's manuscript, with attached tables, may be secured without charge from the Institute of Public Administration, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Motorized Patrol Casualties

State police and highway patrol forces operate approximately 8,300 patrol cars, which is not far below the total operated by all municipalities. Twenty-nine States reported for the 10-year period a total of 73 casualties, including 28 deaths at the hands of criminals and 45 felonious assaults. Sixteen States reported no deaths and no assaults.

Twenty-seven State policemen were killed or assaulted on motorized patrol while working alone, and 26 suffered similar casualties while on double or multiple patrol. This virtual equality in numbers is deceptive because one-man patrol cars are 70 percent more numerous than two-man cars.

Thus far the evidence on behalf of one-man patrol seems so overwhelming as virtually to close the argument so far as the issue of safety is concerned.

But there are also certain cross influences that serve to limit the universal application of the foregoing observations. One of them springs from the fact that New York City constitutes an important part of the municipal data presented above and operates no uniformed single patrol units; its low rates therefore exercise a large influence. Another is derived from the fact that the number of hazardous exposures is controlled by the extent to which the various types of motor patrol are conducted during a police department's 24-hour day. When these factors are applied to cities in which fatalities occurred during the 4-year postwar period, 1945–48, the rates, excluding New York, are 2.8 deaths per 1,000 one-man patrol car units, and 3.11 deaths per 1,000 plural patrol units. But with New York included in the computation, the rate for plural units is lowered to 2.27 while that for one-man cars is unchanged.

For all 45 of the reporting States, the number of assaults and deaths in State police service for the 10-year period, 1939–48, based on the current distribution of patrol cars, is only 1.96 per 1,000 single patrol units and 3.22 per 1,000 dual or multiple patrol units.

Inadequate Statistics

It is at this point that inadequate data thwart a full appraisal. For if the hourly distribution of motor patrols in the 3,000 cities which experienced no casualties were available, there can be little doubt that the Nation-wide rate, including New York City, would show that 1-man patrols have the better record. We present this view with some confidence because for all cities over 10,000 population only one city out of each 324 cities using 1-man cars exclusively reported a motorized patrol death during 1945–48, whereas the comparable ratio in places using only dual or multiple patrol crews is at the much higher level of 1 in 56.

Other Factors

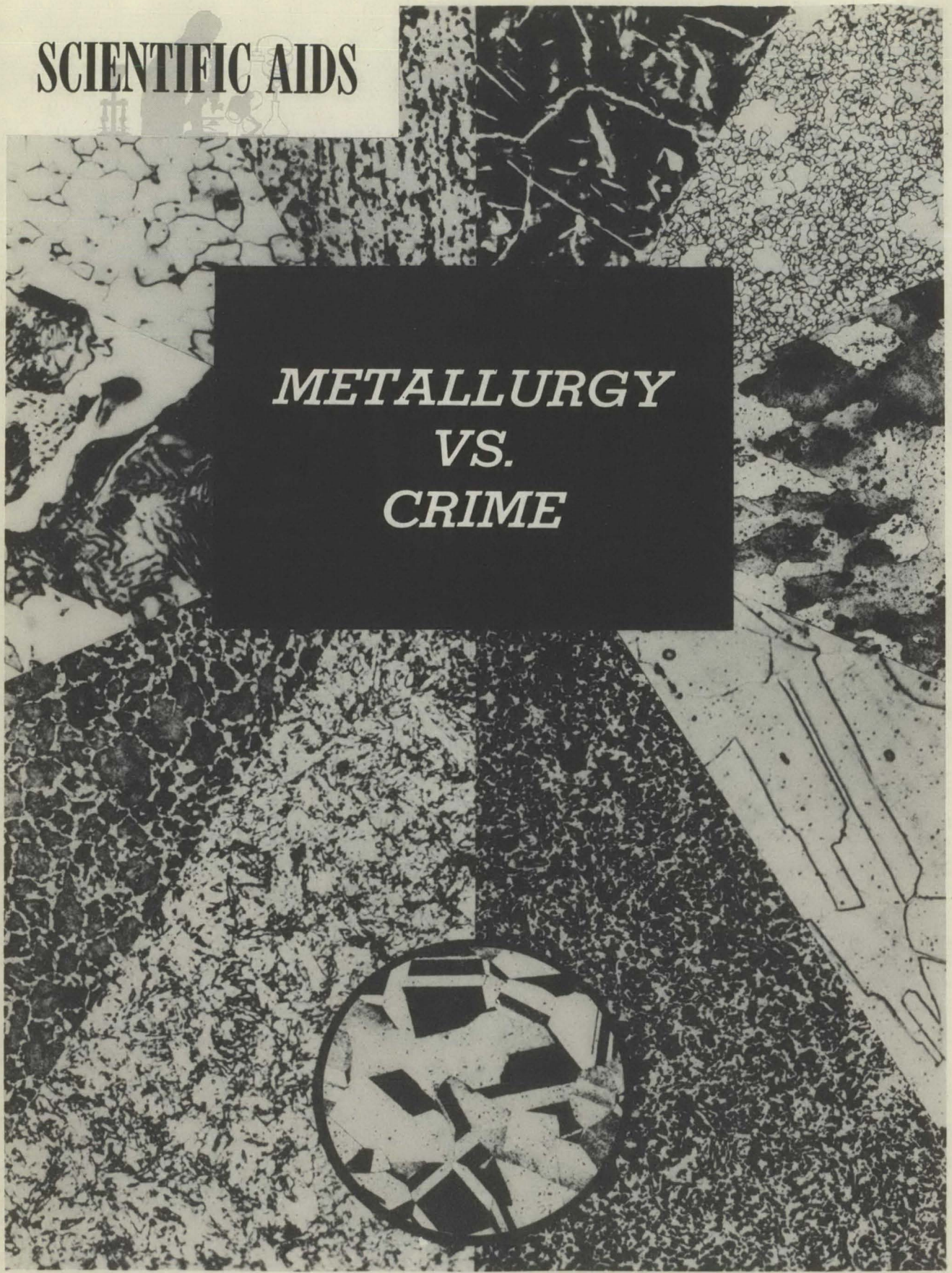
Clear though these broad indices are, they do not answer many of the detailed questions with which police administrators must contend. It is not enough that the findings of this study should point in the general direction of one-man crews. Other factors also must be determined and weighed before a decision can be reached as to the correct type and strength of patrol units. Police administrators must take into account such matters as the crime pattern, the type of people or businesses occupying the area to be patrolled, the characteristics and special hazards of the area, the training available in procedures and techniques, the subjective attitudes of police and the equipment available. Sorely needed also is a close appraisal of the relative value of single, dual, and multiple patrols to the areas in which they are employed. Thus the factors determining whether one or two men should be used in a patrol car may vary widely among cities and from one part of the country to another and from section to section of the same city or State. Their influence reaches to the core of law enforcement, and will have an increasingly important bearing upon the success or failure of police operations. Until a better factual base can be established, the standards controlling motor patrols will abide in the realm of heated controversy, wild conjecture, and vain speculation.

Study of patrol problems could be greatly extended if data were available showing patrol cars in operation, the number manned by one, two, or more police officers, and information indicating the type of patrol used on each shift. Information as to the circumstances under which policemen are killed needs to be related to these basic facts.

Among other things, one would like to know whether motorized police who patrol alone are accorded the protection of a two-way radio. Even more important will be a clearer understanding of

(Continued inside back cover)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



METALLURGY VS. CRIME

Introduction

In criminal investigations, the branch of science known as metallurgy will, many times, be of great assistance in the ultimate solution of a case in which pieces of metal or metal articles are involved. These examinations are beneficial in all types of cases ranging from burglary, robbery, murder, arson and kidnapping, to hit-and-run.

The composition of an alloy or a metal is determined in the laboratory by spectrographic and chemical analyses which reveal the identity and the quantity of each ingredient in the sample. Two pieces of metal made from the same lot and identical in chemical composition will possess vastly different microstructures and physical properties if they were subjected to material differences in heat treatment or to certain differences in manufacturing. As an example, when a piece of steel is hardened by quenching (cooling) in water from an appropriate temperature, the specimen undergoes a physical transformation while its chemical composition is unchanged. The story of the transformation is determined from a microstructural study of the metal. To make a complete examination of metal, therefore, it is necessary to subject it to both a chemical and physical analysis.

Metallography

Metallography is the branch of metallurgy which involves the study of the microstructures of metals and alloys. The metallograph, figure 1, is a highly specialized microscope used for studying the microstructures of metal.

In order to have a concept of the field of metallography it should be remembered that all metal in the solid state is crystalline. A piece of metal is composed of a large number of small crystals which are sometimes referred to as grains. To better visualize in one's mind the idea of the crystal structure of metal, the illustration of a lump of cube sugar is used. From a distance, the sugar cube appears to be a homogeneous, single piece of sugar; however, upon a closer examination the individual sugar grains may be seen. Likewise with metal, after the specimen has been properly prepared and then viewed with the aid of a metallograph, the crystal structure is visible. Of course, the metal crystals are tightly packed, one against the other, and are strongly held together by a different force than are the individual sugar grains. It has been found that heat treatment of metal obeys certain laws, and the heating and cooling produce microstructural changes which occur in the metal itself. These changes are reflected in the crystalline structure of the metal and the state in which the various ingredients exist—a study of them involves the use of metallography. Other metallurgical tests are also performed on metal in the FBI Laboratory, such as hardness, tensile strength, and related properties.

Some Actual Cases

In hit-and-run cases, many times there may be left one or more of the following at the scene of the accident: a bumper guard, a strip of body trim, a broken door handle, the battered remains of a headlight rim, remnants of a broken radiator grille, parts of a broken radiator ornament, or other similar items. From the investigative viewpoint, the task of locating the offender is greatly simplified if the make and year of the automobile involved can be determined. Here, a metallurgical examination can often come to the assistance of the investigating officer by furnishing the desired information. Armed with this information, the investigator may desire to check on car registrations of a particular make and year in his area, in addition to contacting local garages and automotive appliance stores for information about anyone seeking such a replacement part. Sometimes it is possible to fit together the pieces of

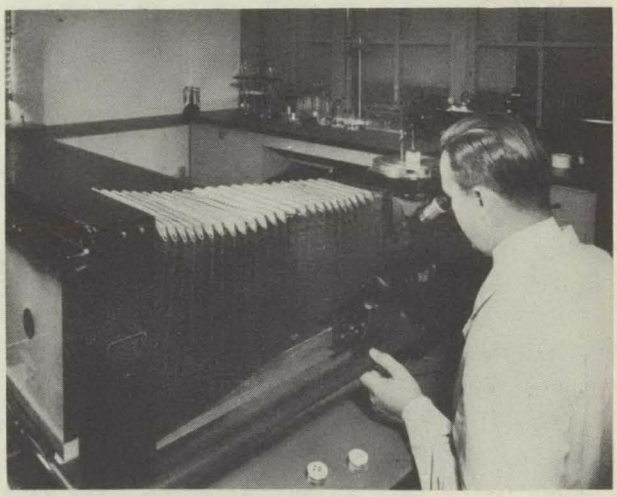


Figure 1.

metal found at the crime scene with the broken part still attached to the suspected car. Unfortunately, limited significance may be ordinarily attached to the finding of the pieces of metal involved as being the same in composition and microstructure since relatively large numbers of similar parts are made from the same batch of metal and processed in exactly the same manner.

In a hit-and-run case in one of the Eastern States, there was recovered at the scene of the accident a short piece of metal which was believed to be a piece of a radiator grille or body trim. Upon receipt of this piece of evidence, the FBI Laboratory was able to advise the contributor it was a strip of automobile trim from the left side of a radiator on a 1939 Plymouth. The evidence was originally located on the radiator at the same height as the body stripe just under the car windows.

In another hit-and-run case, a police department in a Southern State recovered an almost entire broken headlight rim at the scene of the accident in addition to locating a short piece of tubular shaped, chromium plated metal trim or beading. The contributor was advised by the FBI Laboratory that the headlight rim was from a sealed-beam adapter kit. Sealed-beam headlights have been standard equipment on cars manufactured after 1939. Since these headlights offer many advantages to the motorist over the older conventional headlights, some companies manufacture adapter kits enabling the cars made before 1940 to use sealed-beam headlights. The contributor was further advised as to the identity of the manufacturer of the kit, and that the broken rim was from an adapter kit which was produced for converting 1938 standard and de luxe, and 1939 standard Fords to sealed-beam lights. The police were also furnished the name of a large mail-order house in the area which was one of the principal sales outlets for this particular adapter kit. The small piece of metal tubular trim was established as a piece of beading which was attached to the car where the fender made contact with the body. On the basis of this piece of trim it was possible to limit further the hit-and-run car to a 1938 de luxe Ford.

The submission of this small piece of metal beading illustrates the absolute necessity of submitting to the FBI Laboratory all of the evidence found at the scene of the crime, because much additional information may often be derived from a study of pieces from the car which at first may not appear to be significant.

When a small store in a midwestern city was burglarized, the thieves were apparently unable to open a small safe in their haste, so they transported it to a relatively secluded spot in the country where they proceeded to open it at their leisure and in comparative safety. When the safe was located by the police, the officers found a short piece of metal which appeared to be from a radiator grille, near it. The FBI Laboratory advised the investigator that the evidence was a portion of a vertical bar from a radiator grille on an eight-cylinder, 1935 Oldsmobile. The burglars had transported the safe by placing it on the front bumper of their car. This resulted in the eventual breakage of the grille and the finding by the police of the short piece of radiator grille. The individuals responsible for this crime were apprehended and prosecuted.

Nail Examinations

The laboratory maintains a nail file in which the various characteristic die shank markings used by many of the American nail manufacturers are set forth. Occasionally criminals will throw out roofing nails on the road from their fleeing car in an effort to delay a "hot" pursuit. Sometimes clues as to the identity of the criminals may be obtained by tracing the nails to their sales outlets. Nail examinations are also valuable when it is advantageous to know if a home-made ladder used in the commission of a crime contains the same size, type, and brand of nails as those which were available to the suspect. In other instances, nails may be used to construct fire devices in arson cases in which the subject may be attempting to burn his own home. On occasions in the past, it has been possible to prove that the nails used in the construction of such a fire device were the same as the nails available to the subject and, further, because of particularly characteristic die markings, it has been possible to establish that the nails were all produced by the same die. This latter information was obtained from a tool mark examination.

Other Metal Examinations

In cases involving home-made bombs, the identity of the products from which the bomb was fabri-

cated may often be established. This may offer a clue to the identity of the subject as well as alert the officers to be on the lookout for certain materials. Upon receipt of any physical evidence which was procured from a suspect, a detailed and complete metal examination is made. This includes such things as physical characteristics, markings left by various tools, and an analysis of the composition of the metal. With this information, the investigator may be able to bring his bombing case to a speedy and successful conclusion. In conducting searches for exploded bomb fragments the great amount of patience and care which must be exercised cannot be emphasized too much. From an examination of explosives in the FBI Laboratory, a determination can be made as to the manufacturer of dynamite caps, fuses, dynamite, and related information.

Sometimes the investigator is confronted with the problem of proving that some metal, wire, pipe, or similar item, which was located at the home of a suspect or which was sold to a junk dealer, is identical with the stolen material. To illustrate this type of situation, a case involving the theft of a large quantity of grooved copper trolley wire is cited. The police investigating the theft recovered a large amount of trolley wire from a junk dealer. They believed the wire had been stolen by the subject and sold to the dealer. Specimens of the wire from the junk yard and pieces of wire still remaining at the scene of the crime were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. The laboratory report advised the contributor that both specimens of trolley wire were similar and it was not possible to distinguish between them.

The tests revealed that the wires were hard drawn, grooved, copper trolley wires which were the same in size, design, physical appearance, apparent wear, chemical and spectrographic composition, hardness, and microstructure. Their response to an annealing heat treatment was similar and it was concluded that they were drawn from the same type of wire bar. The microstructure of the copper trolley wire is shown in figure 2.

In another case, a small city was experiencing a number of burglaries. In one instance the burglar was frightened away while he was attempting to break into a drugstore. A search of the crime scene resulted in finding the broken tip of a pocketknife on the window ledge. Later, a suspect was developed and a pocketknife with a broken blade was found in his home. The evidence was submitted for a laboratory examination.

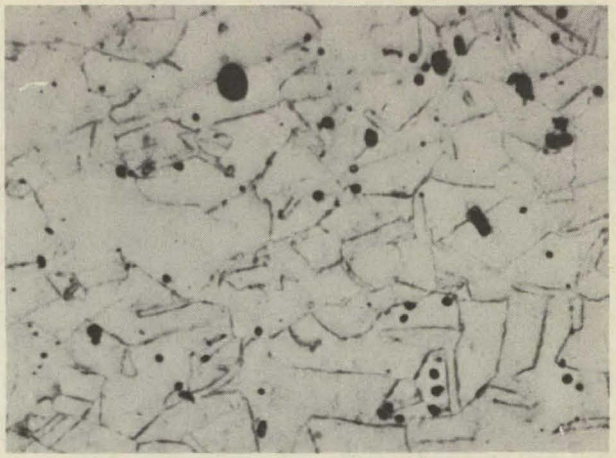


Figure 2.

The broken knife blade found on the window ledge and the knife obtained from the suspect did not contain matching fractures. It was apparent that if both exhibits were originally from the same blade, the middle section had not been located. The contributor was advised the tip of the knife was the same in microstructure, spectrographic composition, hardness, and condition of the cutting edge as the knife obtained from the suspect. It was also learned from the examination that the size of the broken tip would have matched that of the original tip on the blade. The age of the fractures appeared to be the same as far as could be determined from a microscopic examination. The evidence and the microstructures of the two portions of the blade are shown in figure 3. Just prior to the time of the trial in this case the subject entered a plea of guilty.

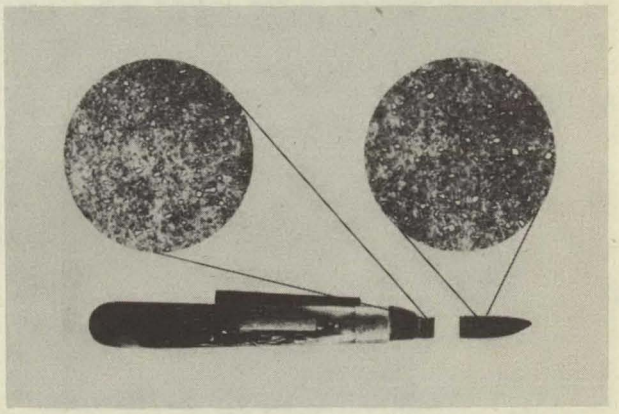


Figure 3.

Restoration of Numbers

The metallurgical section of the FBI Laboratory also offers valuable aid to the investigator by restoring obliterated serial numbers and other identifying markings on metal objects. On some items these markings are stamped or rolled into the metal; other objects may be marked by means of an electric needle, whereas jewelry may contain engraved initials. In all of these instances, it is usually possible to restore the original markings by the use of proper procedures and techniques. Successful restorations have been made in the past on such articles as guns, tools, slot machines, typewriters, calculators, sewing machines, bicycles, padlocks, airplane instruments, automobile serial-number plates, welding torches, oxygen tanks, microscopes, jewelry, electric motors, and electric drills.

One of the latest methods used in the restoration of obliterated markings on magnetic metals is known as the magnetic particle method. The procedure involves the use of electrical energy and extremely small magnetic particles to restore the eradicated markings. The equipment utilized for restoring numbers by this process is shown in figure 4.

After the evidence containing the missing identification markings has been photographed and the area which is to be treated has been polished, the specimen is placed between the contact plates of a large magnetic particle testing unit. In the case of a pistol, approximately 550 amperes is caused to flow through the coils of the testing unit

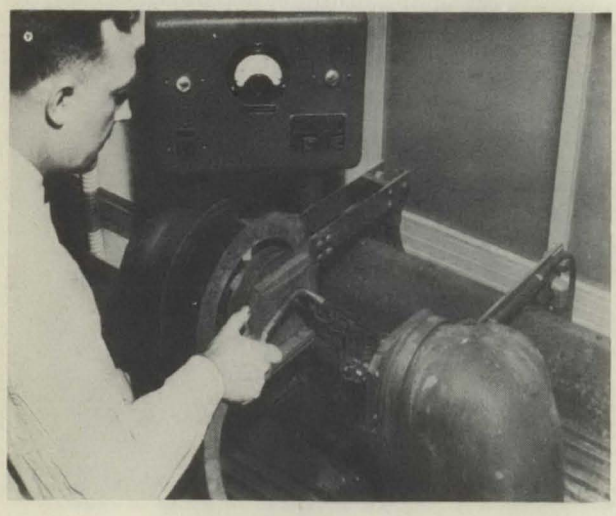


Figure 4.

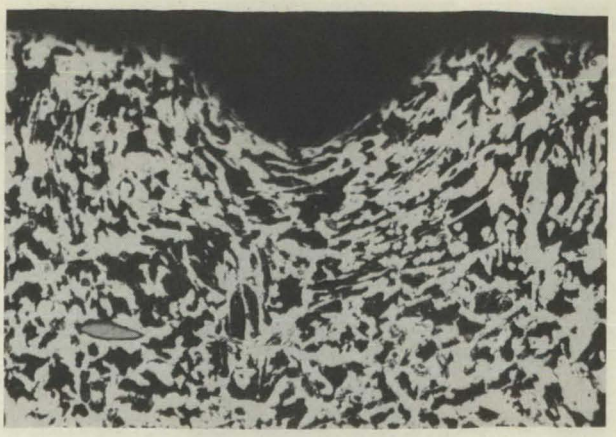


Figure 5.

which sets up lines of magnetic flux in the pistol. The deformation of the crystal structure caused by the stamping of the serial number into the metal causes a leakage of a portion of the magnetic field to the surface, following the outlines of the obliterated numbers.

The deformation of the crystal structure of a pistol caused by stamping one digit into it is shown in figure 5. The valley represents the actual depth of the stamped digit. From an inspection of the microstructure, it is readily apparent the deformation caused by the stamping of the number penetrates approximately the same depth below the number as the depth of the original number stamped into the gun. In other words, in this particular instance the deformed crystals exist for a distance approximately equal to twice the depth to which the digit was stamped into the steel.

A liquid containing finely divided magnetic particles is allowed to flow over the gun while the lines of magnetic flux are being deflected to the surface. The eradicated number is thus outlined and can be read. The lines of magnetic flux outlining the number act as magnets attracting the magnetic particles. From a practical standpoint, the magnetic particles have much the same function as fingerprint powder used to make visible a latent fingerprint pattern on some object. One of the principal advantages of this method lies in its speed. It also allows a magnetic particle restoration of an obliterated serial number on a pistol. The fact that the FBI Laboratory now has three distinct methods of number restoration greatly increases the chances of successful restorations on all evidence processed for this purpose.

IDENTIFICATION

Separate Identification Files of FBI

Introduction

With the establishment of the FBI Identification Division in 1924, there came into being what is today the largest and most uniform fingerprint file in existence. With over 115 million sets of prints in file, it furnishes information, as reflected by records, to more than 12,000 contributing law-enforcement agencies in the United States and to numerous foreign countries.

For the expeditious and efficient handling of prints received for search, it was found necessary to separate criminal from noncriminal files. Extended subdivisions in each of these categories were also adopted as needed.

Criminal File

The criminal file, as the name implies, is composed of fingerprint cards submitted by duly authorized agencies concerning individuals charged or convicted of criminal activity. With an approximate 7½ million separate individuals classified in these files, segregation as to age, sex, and in "dead" and "amputation" files, provides a means of rapid classification and search.

In the criminal file, subdivided as to male and female, fingerprints are classified, sequenced, and filed by a direct application of the Henry System with modifications. Appropriate SML and WCDX superextensions are used to break down further the groups of prints when they become too large for efficient handling. For uniformity purposes, all searches use the major and complete subsecondary before employing any superextension. Position break-up of all small letters appearing in the subsecondary also facilitates small groupings and rapid searching.

Master Stamp and FBI Number

When a current print is received and subsequent searching shows it to be identical with one already in file, it is not practical to retain both prints in the active file. In these instances, the better print based on legibility is stamped "master," assigned an FBI number and filed according to fingerprint classification. The other fingerprint card is placed in a folder which henceforth will contain all fingerprint cards and correspondence on the particular individual. Whenever the FBI number is known to a contributor, he should note it on current prints and any correspondence being submitted to the FBI. This will make possible the location of the subject's record by number, without the necessity of a search by fingerprint classification and will assure the fastest possible answer.

Charge-Out Cards

The use of charge-out cards has been of utmost benefit in the Identification Division. When a fingerprint card is taken out of its regular file for any reason, a substitute card is put in its place, to remain until the return of the print to file. The substitute or charge-out card is of a different color from the fingerprint card (pink in the male

Employees classifying and searching in the FBI criminal file.

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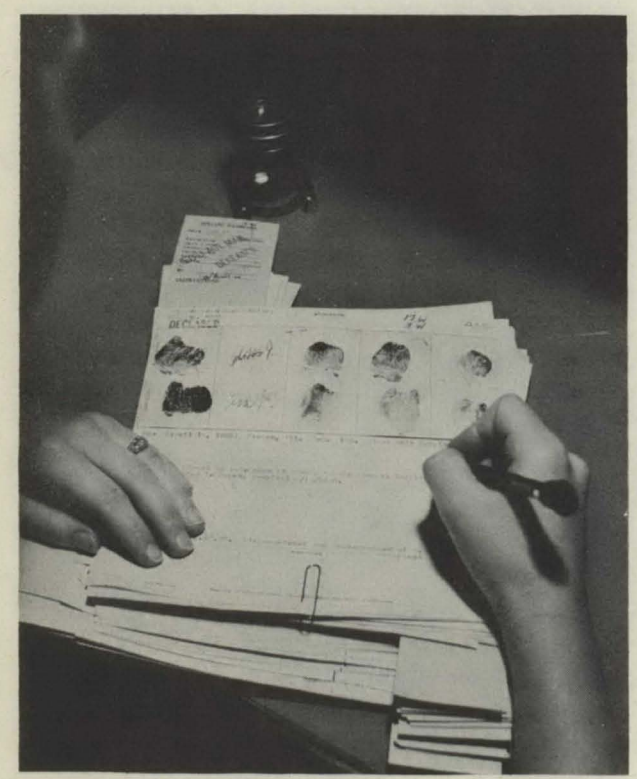
file—blue in the female file) and slightly longer. On it are recorded the name, classification formula, and at least two outstanding characteristics such as scars and unusual pattern formations appearing on the original card. By indicating the date of removal, searcher's initials, and reason for charging out the print, it is possible to keep an accurate check of the whereabouts of all prints at all times. If, while conducting a search, the employee finds a charge-out card possibly identical with the current print, he makes a possible identification and an immediate check is made for the original print so that a comparison may be made.

Wanted Tabs

As an aid to the rapid handling of all fugitives and wanted persons identified in the fingerprint files, small red metal tabs clipped to the tops of prints of these individuals have proven beneficial. They serve as a warning to the person making the search that an active "want" is posted, signifying that priority handling is mandatory throughout the rest of the processing for answer. Over 10,000 persons whose fingerprints were searched through FBI fingerprint files during the 1950 fiscal year were identified as fugitives or wanted persons. The need for alert and expeditious handling is apparent.



Applying classification formula to a fingerprint card bearing amputations.

Sorting fingerprint cards by classification formula for filing.

Age Divisions

Segregation by age divides the files into three sections; the regular file containing fingerprint cards on all individuals in the age group of 1 through 54 years; the reference file, stamped "REF," with an age range of 55 through 74 years; and the presumptive dead file, stamped "PD," which contains the fingerprints of all those 75 years and over. Automatic cross-searching among these files overcomes any discrepancies in age that may appear on fingerprint cards.

Dead File

The fingerprint cards compiled in this file, as distinguished from the presumptive dead file, are limited to those of individuals known to be deceased. Before any set of fingerprints can be transferred to this file, the FBI must either receive a set of prints taken after death or a death notice sheet from a recognized agency attesting to the individual's demise.

Amputation Group

In this group are placed all prints upon which there appears a notation by the contributor to the effect that the subject has one or more fingers amputated, missing at birth, or otherwise permanently unprintable. If the impression is not printed because the finger is bandaged, crippled,

paralyzed, diseased or, if no notation appears explaining the absence of a missing digit, the fingerprint card will in most instances be returned unless identified by other means. Since it is necessary to have the complete impressions of all 10 fingers for correct classification, unless amputations appear, it is imperative that the contributor bend every effort to obtain these fingerprints or definitely note each amputation. In cases of injured or paralyzed fingers, a spoon or similar instrument should be employed to obtain the impression of each finger separately. These individual impressions may then be mounted in the correct blocks.

It has not been found necessary to use other than a modified Henry System of classification in this grouping.

Army Identification

The Army identification files were initiated in 1942, when the files of the War Department were transferred to the FBI. They consist of the prints of Army personnel who had service between November 1906, and June 1939. The primary function of this unit is furnishing information regarding dates and places of enlistment, service in various military branches, and all data relevant to this particular section.

Noncriminal Files

The noncriminal files include service (military personnel), personal identification, alien, civil service, and national defense prints. The noncriminal files have the primary function of aiding in the identification and location of missing persons, unknown deceased and amnesia victims.

NOTIFY FBI

Law-enforcement agencies which have posted wanted notices with the FBI Identification Division are urged to immediately notify the Identification Division when the subject of the wanted notice is apprehended, located, charges are dismissed, or the person is no longer wanted for other reasons.

Prompt cancellations of wanted notices will materially assist the FBI in rendering the most effective service possible through its Identification Division.

NOTICE

Several law enforcement agencies have installed a "speed photo" machine which is capable of receiving and transmitting any material of a graphic nature through telephonic facilities. The Identification Division of the FBI also has one of these machines.

The following rules should be observed by the law enforcement agencies in transmitting material to the FBI by means of this machine:

1. *Fingerprints should be photographed and enlarged to at least twice natural size before transmission.*

   Actual size fingerprints do not transmit satisfactorily, as the spaces between the black ridges have a tendency to fill in and cause a blurred impression which cannot be properly classified.

2. *Material transmitted should be black on white, as this provides the maximum contrast and insures clear copy.*

   It has been found that copy, using a blue typewriter ribbon, will not transmit satisfactorily, nor will copies of records which have been prepared on the "ditto" machines, using a blue or purple ink.

3. *Photographs of all 10 fingers should be transmitted when FBI arrests or other identifying numbers are not known.*

   Photographs of all 10 fingerprints are necessary to conduct a complete search in the FBI's fingerprint files. It is not feasible to conduct a search based upon a fingerprint classification submitted by other agencies. Searches based on a fingerprint classification of less than 10 impressions may result in missed identifications through failure to conduct searches in all possible reference groups.

4. *When the FBI number, arrest number, or military service number is known, a photograph of one finger, plus the name, fingerprint classification, and identifying number, is sufficient.*

   In these cases, it is only necessary to have one fingerprint as the fingerprint record can be located through the name indices, and the one fingerprint transmitted merely serves as a means of verifying the identification.

The telephone number to call in Washington, D. C., is EXecutive 5945.

CRIME PREVENTION

Developing Responsibility in Children

by WALTER F. ANDERSON, *Director, State Bureau of Investigation, Raleigh, N. C.*

In the book of Proverbs, twenty-second chapter and the sixth verse, we read, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it." This is a very familiar proverb. Most of us remember it from our early youth. We remember it because our parents felt a keen sense of responsibility in seeing that we had adequate training in those essentials which always rise up to make us strong in the hours of our greatest temptations.

To develop a sense of responsibility in children today, we must reeducate the father and mother. We must reeducate the governess, the school teacher, the Sabbath school teacher and the ministry. During the past years, we have lost sight of one of our greatest assets in the training of youth and that is our teaching of "discipline."

To develop a sense of responsibility, we must develop discipline in the child. How well I can remember today how I would watch my father when he would speak of discipline in my younger days. If father went into the kitchen, I knew I would receive razor strap discipline. Should he go into the bedroom, I knew I would receive hickory switch discipline. But when father went to the mantel over the fireplace and took down the Bible, I knew I was to receive instructional discipline. This meant hours of memory work which has meant much to me down through the years and developed in me an understandable sense of responsibility. I did not always approve then of discipline or the type of discipline I received, but today I realize how necessary it was for my own development and protection.

Today we use other methods to discipline our youth. The real test of our discipline shows up in later life as to the conduct of the individual in the community. In communities where there is an enormous amount of juvenile crime, you can take down your measuring rod and find that you have not developed a sense of responsibility in the child while in the formative years, nor used a method of discipline which brought about self control.

Program

It seems to me that we have a great opportunity in community leadership to begin at once a program which will do these things:

1. Challenge fathers and mothers with a sense of responsibility in the rearing and training of their children.

2. Carefully analyze all grade school educational programs to determine if they are designed to develop a sense of responsibility and discipline in the child attending school.

3. Challenge the church so that its programs reach the child in the formative years and its programs contribute their part in the development of the child in ways which it will not depart from when it grows older.

4. Challenge the community to a realization that its programs must also contribute to the development of the child rather than to degrade, damage, or destroy that which has been contributed by the other agencies of child training.

5. Help the child realize that he or she must cooperate to the fullest degree by accepting the training and discipline to the end he or she may be spared the marks and scars of crime all during life.

6. Live daily before the children in your community a life dedicated to help train, discipline, and to develop in them a sense of honest, fearless, and sincere responsibility. What you are and what you do will speak louder than any words you can utter.

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Teen-Age Award

Once each 6 weeks a teen-ager in the Wilmington, N. C., schools becomes eligible to receive the teen age award made possible by the benevolent fun of the Wilmington Police Department which sponsoring the project. The youngster, who,

the opinion of his fellow students and the teen-age award committee (a civilian committee appointed by the police benevolent fund) best fulfills certain qualifications, and by exemplifying these qualities has gained the respect both of his fellow students and the adults of the community, becomes the teen-ager of the month.

The award is based on character, contribution to school or community, deportment, general capabilities, and scholarship. An outstanding grade average is not a necessity; the scholarship qualification might well be based on the student's consistently doing the best work of which he is capable, or in his having noticeably improved during that period. Nor is the award to be made solely on the basis of leadership. It may, for instance, go to a student who has developed greatly in some particular way during that period or has outstandingly exhibited that great attribute of community living, a spirit of cooperation.

Each home room having teen-age students submits the name and qualifications of one teen-ager, chosen by popular vote from members of that class. The nominees submitted are studied by the teen-age award committee. This group conducts its investigation in any manner they choose. After the merits of all candidates have been weighed the committee members determine by vote the student to be named teen-ager of the month.

Any student who has been named teen-ager of the month becomes eligible for the yearly award. The same qualifications are the standard of measurement used by the committee in selecting the teen-ager of the year, who receives a cup. This cup, with the name of the student inscribed upon it, becomes the personal property of the teen-ager of the year.

One such award has been made to date. Seventeen-year-old George Patterson of Wilmington received the high honor of being selected teen-ager of the year. Presentation of the cup was made by Hon. T. G. O'Neal, Director of Public Safety, at a special assembly of the high school student body.

At the time the ceremonies were scheduled the award winner's mother was critically ill. Several days after the presentation of the cup, the youth's mother passed away. In deference to the young man the original ceremonies scheduled were simplified and the banquet planned for him was postponed to a later date.

When members of the police benevolent and recreation fund first considered the teen-age award idea, they felt that a civilian committee should serve in an administrative capacity. Such a committee, consisting of the mayor of the city, an editor, a radio commentator, the director of parks and recreation, four prominent businessmen and women, and the superintendent of New Hanover County Schools, was appointed. At the first meeting it was decided, with the approval of the police benevolent and recreation fund, that the director of public safety would serve as an ex officio member representing the police department, and that the five-man executive committee of the police benevolent and recreation fund would represent the police department at all meetings.

The format for the selection of candidates for the teen-age award was next worked out and accepted.

As a result of the splendid cooperation received, the sponsors found that there was very little expense involved in promoting the teen-age award. Newspapers and radio stations throughout the State of North Carolina featured the award in news reports, special articles, and programs.

The cooperation of school authorities, governmental and civic leaders, and the citizens of the area has been wholehearted and satisfying. The sponsors feel that the teen-age award project has met with a high degree of success.

Director of Public Safety T. G. O'Neal, Wilmington, N. C., presents the teen-ager-of-the-year award to George Patterson.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Sergeant Reeves Considered Top Pistol Expert

One of the top pistol shots in the Nation, Harry W. Reeves has been a member of the Detroit Police Department since December 15, 1937. Presently in charge of the firearms bureau of the Detroit Police Department, Sergeant Reeves is a former marine.

Harry Reeves was born in Indiana and went to Detroit in his teens. After several years of studying engineering at the University of Detroit, he entered the United States Marine Corps and fired his first pistol during boot training at Parris Island, S. C. When he was discharged in 1937, he was the pistol champion of the Marine Corps and had placed fifth in the National All-Around Championships, although he had never fired in the national matches prior to that occasion.

In July 1942, Harry Reeves reenlisted in the marines. He attained the rank of major and remained in the corps until he was relieved from active duty in January 1946. He is presently a member of the United States Marine Corps Reserve (inactive).

Sgt. Harry W. Reeves.

Sergeant Reeves' duties as officer in charge of the firearms bureau include the training of recruits in firearms, supervising firearms training for the department, and supervision of the yearly departmental matches. In this capacity he has complete supervision of an excellent outdoor range at Rouge Park and of three modern indoor ranges in the various precincts of the Detroit Police Department. Even with several assistants, Sergeant Reeves finds his time is well filled and his own practice time is necessarily limited.

Competition Winner

Sergeant Reeves has won numerous medals and trophies as a result of competition with the hand gun. The following are some of the tournaments of State, regional, national, or world championships which he has won:

Aircraft Battle Force Champion—1936.
Western Division, U. S. Marine Corps Champion—1937.
Marine Corps Champion—1937.
Michigan State Champion—1938.
Indiana State Champion—1938.
Georgia State Champion—1939.
Michigan State Champion—1939.
North Central Regional Champion—1939.
Southeastern Champion—1939.
National Mid-Winter Champion—1939.
Flamingo Open Champion—1939.
National All-Around Champion—1940.
Southeastern Regional Champion—1940.
Georgia State Champion—1940.
Michigan State Champion—1940.
North Central Regional Champion—1940.
National All-Around Champion—1941.
Michigan State Champion—1941.
Georgia State Champion—1941.
Southeastern Regional Champion—1941.
North Central Regional Champion—1941.
Flamingo Open Champion—1941.
National Mid-Winter Champion—1941.

Eastern Regional Champion—1942.
Miami International Champion—1942.
National Mid-Winter Champion—1942.
Michigan State Champion—1942.
Virginia State Champion—1942.
Pacific States Champion—1945.
California Police Champion—1945.
Call-Bulletin Champion—1945.
National Mid-Winter Champion—1946.
Miami Open Champion—1946.
Eastern Regional Champion—1946.
Maryland State Champion—1946.
North Central Regional Champion—1946.
National All-Around Champion—1946.
National Mid-Winter Champion—1947.
Miami Open Champion—1947.
Michigan State Champion—1947.
Maryland State Champion—1947.
Eastern Regional Champion—1947.
National Mid-Winter Champion—1948.
Michigan State Champion—1948.
Mid-West Regional Champion—1948.
National All-Around Champion—1948.
World's All-Around Champion—1949.
North Central Regional Champion—1949.

Although Sergeant Reeves and other members of the Detroit Police Department pistol team compete in tournaments throughout the country, they do so at their own expense and are usually on their own time. They receive official time off only when competing in tournaments in Michigan. They must also furnish their own practice ammunition. Sergeant Reeves loads his own .45 cartridges and uses these loads in matches. He uses factory-loaded .22's and .38 specials, in matches. He utilizes hand-loaded .38 specials for practice.

The sergeant, who is 41, weighs approximately 200 pounds and is 5 feet 10½ inches in height. He has, he states, a phlegmatic temperament. He has thick forearms and well-developed hands and wrists. Reeves says that he is not keen-sighted and wears glasses both in daily routine living and while firing a hand gun, to correct a far-sighted condition.

Sergeant Reeves attempts to keep himself in first-class physical condition at all times. After observing and questioning a great number of pistol shooters at the many matches he has attended, he concludes that smoking is most detrimental to the average shooter. He himself does not smoke and while he occasionally indulges very moderately in alcoholic stimulants, he never does so during competitive matches or while he is on the range.

Sergeant Reeves grips a hand gun just tight enough so that the gun does not tremble in his hand. He adopted this method, he said, to insure that his grip would be uniform no matter what caliber of gun he was firing.

His .22 caliber match target Colt Woodsman has a trigger pull just below 3 pounds. This gun has a set of special grips made by Lew Sanderson, a former police officer. In the .38 caliber class, Sergeant Reeves uses both a .38 special officer's model Colt revolver with a heavy barrel and the K–38 Smith and Wesson Masterpiece. Both of these guns have trigger pulls of from 3 to 3¼ pounds and special hand-fitting Sanderson grips. During the past year Reeves has often utilized the K–38 Smith and Wesson Masterpiece. Reeves' .45 caliber Colt model 1911 pistol has a trigger pull of approximately 4¼ pounds. This gun has Sanderson grips and has been reworked to give additional accuracy.

Shooting Advice

Sergeant Reeves believes in wide sights on hand guns. He thinks that the front sight should be at least one-eighth of an inch wide, inasmuch as this gives more accurate definition of the target and an easier alignment of the sights. Incidentally, he considers proper sighting in a hand gun second only to the individual's trigger squeeze. He sights in to shoot dead center at 50 yards and believes that in this way at 25 yards he has only to lower his aim to the 6 o'clock position to be in the 10 circle. The sergeant is not a sight changer and once his guns are sighted in, he rarely changes the setting of the sights.

Reeves instructs recruits to grip a revolver firmly and to pull the trigger straight back with the middle of the index finger. This trigger squeeze, according to Reeves' instructions, is accomplished by gradually squeezing the trigger. The sergeant stresses that the most important element in firing a hand gun, after the fundamentals of stance and sighting are learned, is the trigger squeeze. It is his opinion, in regard to stance, that the person should stand in such a way that no muscles are under tension.

The sergeant, who was four times acclaimed national pistol champion by the National Rifle Association, likes to hunt birds and deer. He never misses an opportunity to participate in these sports. For additional relaxation he has developed an exhibition program of quick-draw and aerial shooting which is both interesting and unusual.

Guest of Honor

Retired police officer Harry P. Cord was among those attending the recently concluded Northumberland County Police School at Milton, Pa. The 81-year-old gentleman, invited to attend the school by Chief Oliver Stoner of Milton, said, upon completion of the 14-week session, "The school has been a better tonic for me than that prescribed by my physicians."

Capt. Harry P. Cord.

Harry Cord was born April 27, 1869, at Philadelphia, Pa., and was appointed a patrolman on February 9, 1893, in the Philadelphia Police Department. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on January 6, 1908. During the period from 1908 to 1926 he served as patrol, mounted, and harbor sergeant. He resigned on July 31, 1926, to go on pension.

Not content with the inactive life, he assisted in organizing the Philadelphia Subway Police. He was appointed a captain in 1928 and had command of 55 patrolmen, 3 sergeants, and 1 clerk. He served in this position under the supervision of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Captain Cord again retired in 1929 completing a career of 36 years in active law-enforcement work, during which he was engaged in three gun battles with criminals and in the course of which he was wounded once.

Captain Cord has a son with 23 years' service in the Philadelphia Police Department. A nephew is on the reserve list. It follows that "When the Cord family gathers, the conversation invariably includes law enforcement and I don't want the youngsters to get ahead of me."

It was while he was recuperating from a serious operation that the invitation to attend the police school was extended to Captain Cord. His enthusiasm is expressed in his own words: "It is unbelievable the advancement that law enforcement has attained during the past 57 years since I was a rookie cop. The cooperation between law-enforcement agencies, together with the police schools constantly being conducted by the FBI will continue to better the knowledge and science of law enforcement."

Completes Thirty-six-year Service Span

Arthur W. Richter, Chief of Police, Saugerties, N. Y., has devoted 36 years to the profession of law enforcement.

Born in Amsterdam, N. Y., on December 30, 1891, Chief Richter was appointed to the police force in that city in 1914. In 1917 he became a member of the newly organized New York State Troopers. On August 2, 1920, he was appointed chief of police at Saugerties, N. Y., a position which he still holds.

During his tenure as a New York State Trooper, Chief Richter was instrumental in solving a post office robbery at Austerlitz N. Y., through the development of a latent fingerprint at the scene of the crime. He also worked on homicide cases, using bloodhounds to track the criminals. The chief admits one gun battle. This occurred in 1917. In the course of the gun fight, William Pasco, a fugitive, was killed. Chief Richter also recalls the apprehension of a rapist in Saugerties. The man was detected through a bicycle tire tread which Chief Richter found at the scene of the crime and preserved by means of a plaster cast.

The chief and the five members of his department patrol an area with a population which varies between approximately 6,500 in the summer and 4,500 the remainder of the year. Since Arthur Richter's appointment as chief of police in Saugerties on August 2, 1920, there has been only one unsolved major burglary.

Chief Richter maintains close and effective cooperation with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in the area.

MISCELLANEOUS

Recovery of Bodies in Drowning Accidents[1]

by the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The editors of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette state that this article is presented as a basic outline of requisites for the recovery of drowning victims, but that no claim is made that all circumstances or conditions likely to be encountered have been covered. They also point out that many other systems are in common use which have proved satisfactory, and no criticism of their effectiveness is intended. The editors of the Gazette specifically invite comments or suggestions regarding the subject matter of the article.

Factors To Be Considered

By far the greater percentage of people who drown do so by inhaling water into the respiratory passages, which is usually mixed with air, forming a fine frothy substance. A small percentage, less than 5 percent, inhale the water but it goes only as far as the voice box, the vocal cords clamp down and death results rapidly without water entering the lungs. An extremely small percentage, probably 1 percent or less, die instantly on contact with water, water having neither entered the upper respiratory passages nor the lungs.

Death occurs probably in 4 to 5 minutes subsequent to time of complete submersion. This is average and it may occur either sooner or shortly following this period.

The body, if not recovered during this period, usually will sink in the water and quite often come to rest on the bottom. This, however, may depend on the depth of the water involved. The exact processes through which the body passes subsequent to submersion have never been proved, but it is believed that temperature of the water and state of decomposition are two of the important factors. The two are more or less interrelated. The colder the water the slower the decomposition occurs and therefore the less likely post mortem gases will be formed in the body. It is this post mortem gas which eventually is the reason for the body coming to the surface. This process of gas formation is relatively slow and it is thought that the body ascends to the surface in a rather gradual process, moving upwards at the rate of so many feet per day. For this reason it is easy to see how post mortem injuries to bodies can occur in busy harbors, where the bodies may be floating several feet under the surface of the water and therefore not visible. The amount of clothing on the body is another factor as far as rising to the surface is concerned. The heavier the clothing, the longer the rise to the surface will take. A further possibility that affects rise to the surface is that bodies become entangled by some means at the bottom of the water, and subsequent rise to the surface is impossible.

Preliminary Steps

All policemen should make a point of knowing where dragging and grappling equipment is readily available with which to search for drowned bodies, or they should construct it themselves in order to be prepared for such emergencies. An investigator called to a drowning scene must proceed there without delay and it is always advisable, in fact expected, that he will bring suitable apparatus with him with which to search the bottom.

Upon arrival at the scene, he must carefully gather all information which may help him decide the probable resting place of the body in the water. All witnesses should be fully questioned on the spot before they have time to depart, and they should be asked to point out landmarks upon which they base their knowledge of where the victim sank. If feasible, marking stakes should then be set up on shore, one well behind the other so that when sighted and aligned from a boat on the water a true direction may be obtained for dragging operations. A buoy or anchored boat might also be used to mark the spot or at least the area where witnesses claim the body disappeared from the surface.

The investigator should seek advice from fishermen and those experienced with the locality as to tides, currents, depths, and bottom conditions. If the evidence of drowning is based upon an empty

[1] Reprinted from the May 15, 1950, issue of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette.

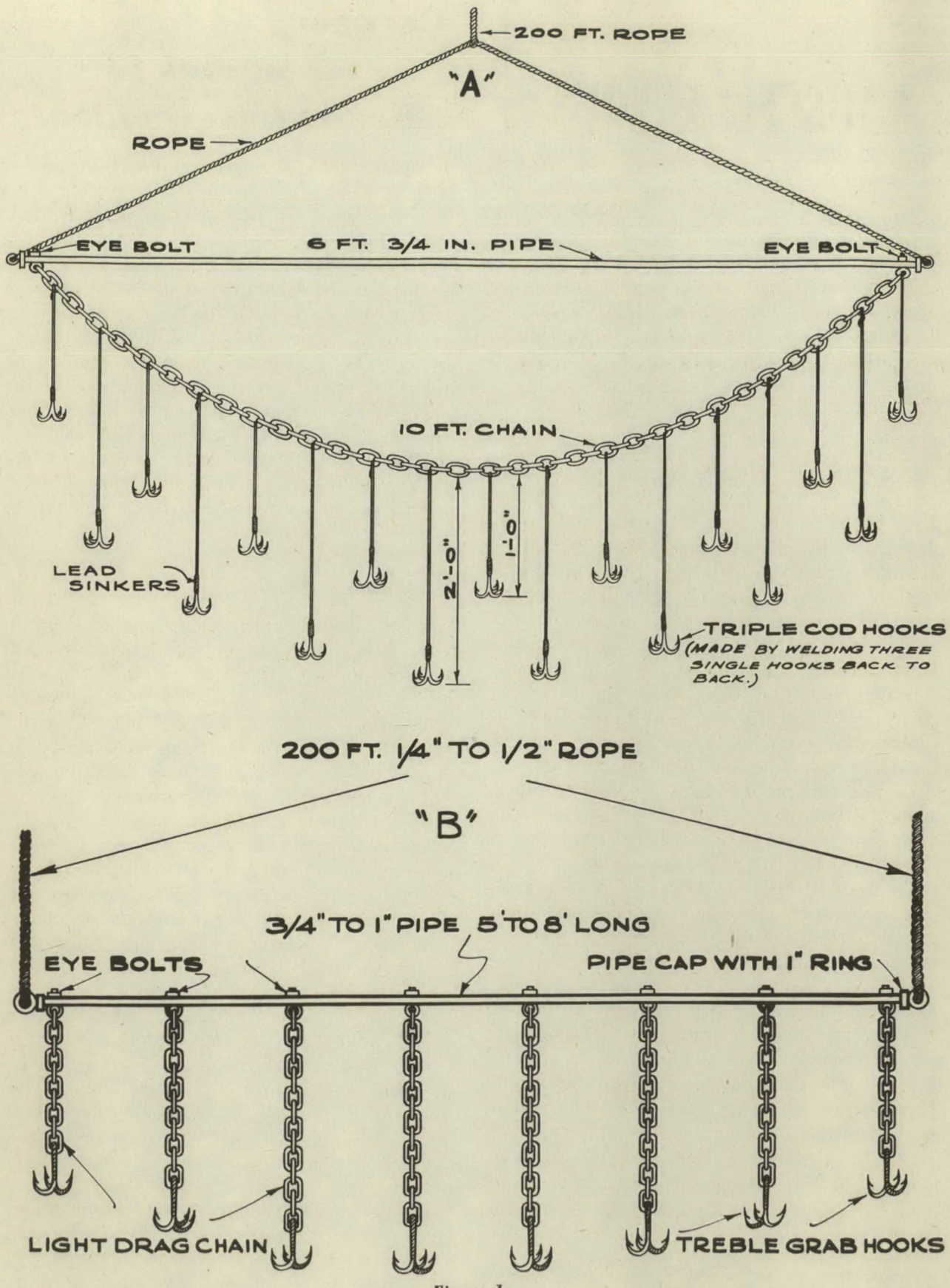

200 FT. ROPE
"A"
ROPE
EYE BOLT
6 FT. 3/4 IN. PIPE
EYE BOLT
10 FT. CHAIN
2'-0"
1'-0"
LEAD SINKERS
TRIPLE COD HOOKS
(MADE BY WELDING THREE SINGLE HOOKS BACK TO BACK.)
200 FT. 1/4" TO 1/2" ROPE
"B"
3/4" TO 1" PIPE 5' TO 8' LONG
EYE BOLTS
PIPE CAP WITH 1" RING
LIGHT DRAG CHAIN
TREBLE GRAB HOOKS

Figure 1.

boat washed ashore, winds and currents will have to be taken into calculation in order to determine as closely as possible by deduction where dragging can most advantageously be performed. If there should be a strong current, an experiment can be made with a sack filled with waste material which will sink gradually, in about the same fashion that a body might sink. To this sack is attached a long light line. The sack is placed in the water at the place where the drowned person disappeared from the surface. When it is believed to have reached bottom, the line can be followed in a boat and lifted until the resting place of the sack on the bottom is discovered, in which location it may be expected that the body will have come to rest.

Dragging Equipment

One or more serviceable rowboats, fitted with anchors, will be required for dragging operations. Motorboats are unsuitable as they are generally too fast for one thing. Dragging must be done carefully, systematically, without hurry, and a good deal of patience and perseverance is often required. In each boat there should be an independent rower and one other to operate the drag ropes from the stern. To prevent the loss of the drag, the end of its rope must be securely fastened to the inside of the boat, but the drag must not be towed directly by the boat; instead the operator holds the rope and by the feel of its pull is in a position to judge the kind of object his hooks have caught. The anchor is used to hold the boat whilst lines and hooks are adjusted. A good deal of attention must be paid to maintaining the search in the right area; thus drifting must be guarded against. The lingering of curious spectators should be tactfully discouraged as a clear passage for dragging is essential without obstruction of any kind.

Apart from knowledge of body location, progress in all dragging operations is chiefly governed by bottom conditions. If the floor is sandy and fairly clean, almost any type of drag can be operated without too much difficulty. If on the other hand it is very rocky, weedy or littered with debris, difficulties must be expected.

Bar-Type Drags

A standard bar-type of dragging instrument, one which is always advisable to have in readiness for use in drowning emergencies, is illustrated and described in figure 1. Two models are shown at A and B but those with dragging experience may decide to vary them somewhat. These drags have proved serviceable and they may be operated from one boat or two as deemed expedient.

Trawl Device

A second type may be described as a trawl, and one variety which has been found successful on sandy ocean and lake bottoms comparatively free from rocks is made from about 400 feet of heavy cod line properly weighted at intervals with sinkers. To this line, for about 50 feet on each side of its center, are tied cord leaders 24 inches long at intervals of from 2 to 3 feet apart, and at the end of each leader is fastened a halibut hook, one of which is illustrated in figure 2. Cod hooks will do equally well but having no eyes they are difficult for other than experienced fishermen to affix. These halibut or cod hooks are very sharp and will straighten out if snagged, but can be bent back into service again. Trawling with this equipment is done from two boats rowed parallel to one another at a suitable distance apart. A method of coiling the line and hooks to prevent tangling is described later. If only one boat is available, one end of this trawl can be anchored and dragging done in circles, care being taken to systematically buoy the sweeps, otherwise areas may be missed.

Triple hooks may be used with this equipment. They are made by welding three cod or halibut hooks back to back. While these may be more effective, they are more liable to tangle with the line and leaders, and will have to be hung in order on a special rack or board, unhooked and payed out one by one as the tackle descends into the water.

A similar trawl for narrower sweeps can be made from a length of light chain 18 to 20 feet long with 1-inch links. A long rope is attached to each end of the chain for dragging. Twenty-four-inch cord leaders with triple halibut hooks are suspended to the chain at intervals. A small lead sinker might be placed near each hook, and a very heavy, long, bar-shaped sinker must be affixed at each end of the chain where the tow ropes are attached, otherwise the chain will form itself into a hairpin loop as it is dragged over the bottom. Two hundred feet of ¼- to ½-inch rope is needed at each end of the chain for dragging from two boats.

Seine Net

Mention must be made here of the successful use in large lakes of a seine net heavily weighted along its bottom with sinkers. No hooks are used and the bodies are rolled into the net by the bottom cord, and after sweeping are recovered in the net. Two boats are needed for this operation.

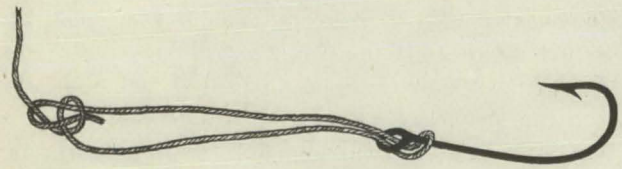


Figure 2.

In water with a very rough bottom, badly fouled with rocks and weeds, the more compact the equipment the more easily and advantageously it can be employed. Thus, if bottom conditions defy the bar-type, general-purpose drag, or if the body is believed to be in a deep hole or down near a wall or piling, resort will have to be made to a grapnel or to pike poles.

Other Grappling Instruments

Grappling irons may take various forms, but a very useful one can be made from a piece of ½ or ¾-inch iron pipe about 2 feet in length. Several cod or halibut hooks are welded to one end of the pipe; others may be welded along its length. (See fig. 3.) To the other end of the

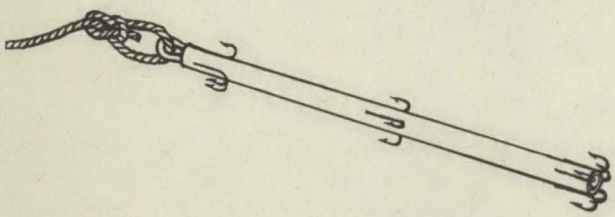


Figure 3.

pipe an iron ring or loop is attached. With one end stopped up, the pipe is filled with molten lead. This grapnel is lowered by means of a long rope, and the sharp hooks will catch the body if they come into contact with it not only by any clothing but by the flesh. One body was raised by a halibut hook catching the scalp, but care must be used as a slight hookhold may easily be lost.

Pike poles may also be used but the wooden ones, being buoyant, are tiring to work for any length of time in deep water. Long, round, iron building rods are very useful in that they sink readily and provide a greater length. A very useful pole can be made from light metal tubing such as found in the handles of snow shovels, and if made in sections can be screwed together with pipe couplings. It can be carried in a car and soon connected to make any length of pole required. Care must be taken to fit the lower end of all these poles with sharp barbed hooks as in the grapnel already described. Here again, the halibut hooks cannot be improved upon, and a number should be welded to the lower end of the iron bars or the tubular poles.

Coiled Line Drag

There is another method of dragging which, when employed by a skillful and patient operator, has been very successful in the recovery of bodies when more recognized means have been tried and failed. The equipment used is comprised of 600 feet of "18 pound" tarred halibut or cod line (this is approximately one-quarter inch in diameter), and is sold in hanks of 50 fathoms (300 feet). The line is joined and stretched straight to get rid of all kinks. A half-pound weight is attached to the end of this line which forms the main sinker, and from it at intervals of 10 feet other small sinkers, the size of ½-inch nuts, are attached along a length of 500 feet. A number of leaders are next made from what is known as "4-pound" line, also tarred. It is somewhat thicker than the lead in a pencil. A loop longer than the halibut hook to be used is tied in each leader as shown in figure 2. Next, commencing at the main sinker, the leaders are tied into the line by the knot shown in figure 4 at intervals of 38 inches. In this way they cannot slide along the line. The leaders, like the small sinkers, continue through 500 feet of the line, the balance remaining clear.

Now come the coiling of the line and the attachment of the hooks to prepare the equipment for ready use. A permanent carrying platform is required, and this can be a shallow tub or the bottom of a large barrel. First coil the 100 feet of clear line and lay it to one side out of the way. Then as the first leader is reached, slip on a halibut hook

as shown in figure 2, make a clockwise turn with main line and leader together, lay this turn in the tub and place the hook over the main line about 11 inches from the leader's junction with the main

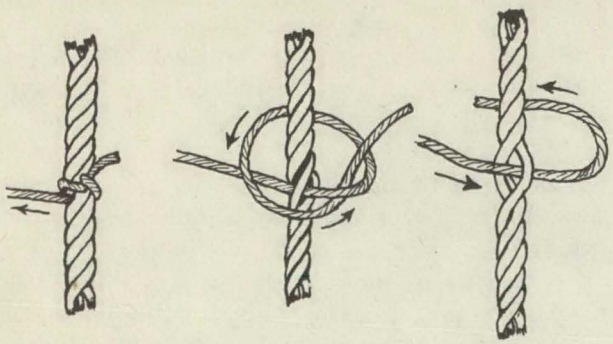


Figure 4.

line so that the hook shank is pointing to the center, as in figure 5, and place this turn over the previous one, hook above hook, and so continue making a neat coil, which must be offset occasionally to prevent overturning. Thus, a tidy coil is formed in the tub with no danger of tangling.

To use the equipment, an independent rower is necessary. The operator places the tub of line in the stern of a rowboat, first securing the end of the clear line to the boat. The rower goes up current some distance from where the body is believed to be. The operator then lowers the main sinker which is of course uppermost in the tub of line. The rower takes a zigzag, snakelike course over and beyond the body area, going some 25 feet to either side of a line drawn from the sinker through the area to be searched. Whilst on this course, the operator in the stern pays out his line and hooks, and once the tension is off his line he can flip out each turn of his coil with a sharp-pointed stick, 2 feet in length. The point of this stick is inserted under the uppermost turn at the point where the hook lies over it and the turn is flipped over the stern. The hooks will all fly clear and no tangle should result. The full length is fed out after which the boat should be standing in direct line with the main sinker and the center of the body area as shown in figure 6. Now with boat anchored, the line is pulled in carefully so that the "snake" is gradually straightened out on the bottom and in so doing one hook at least should catch the body and generally will.

This equipment can be made to the length of 1,800 feet for searching large areas, and its possibilities should not be overlooked by those who intend to conduct a thorough dragging operation. This practice would be simple to a deep-sea fisherman, but in the hands of a novice, if care is not taken, tangling will result which will take hours to undo. This method is best employed when the operators are entirely alone at their work.

Water Glass and Lights

When, because of surface ripples the bottom cannot easily be seen, although the water may be quite

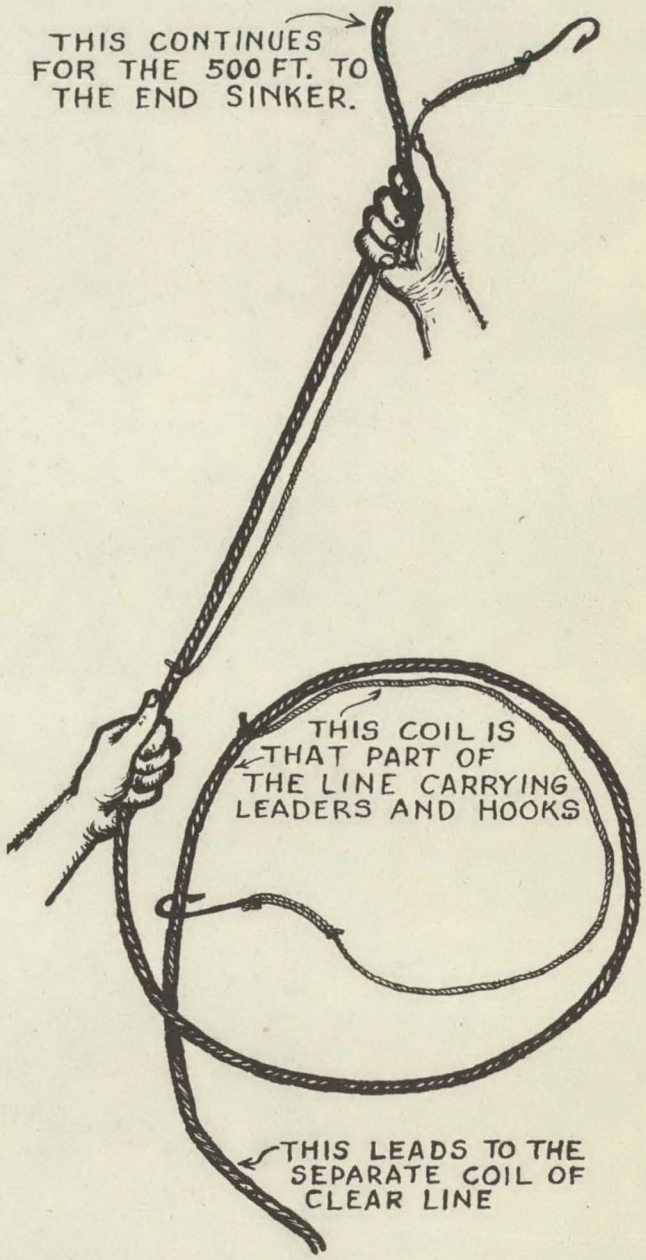


Figure 5.

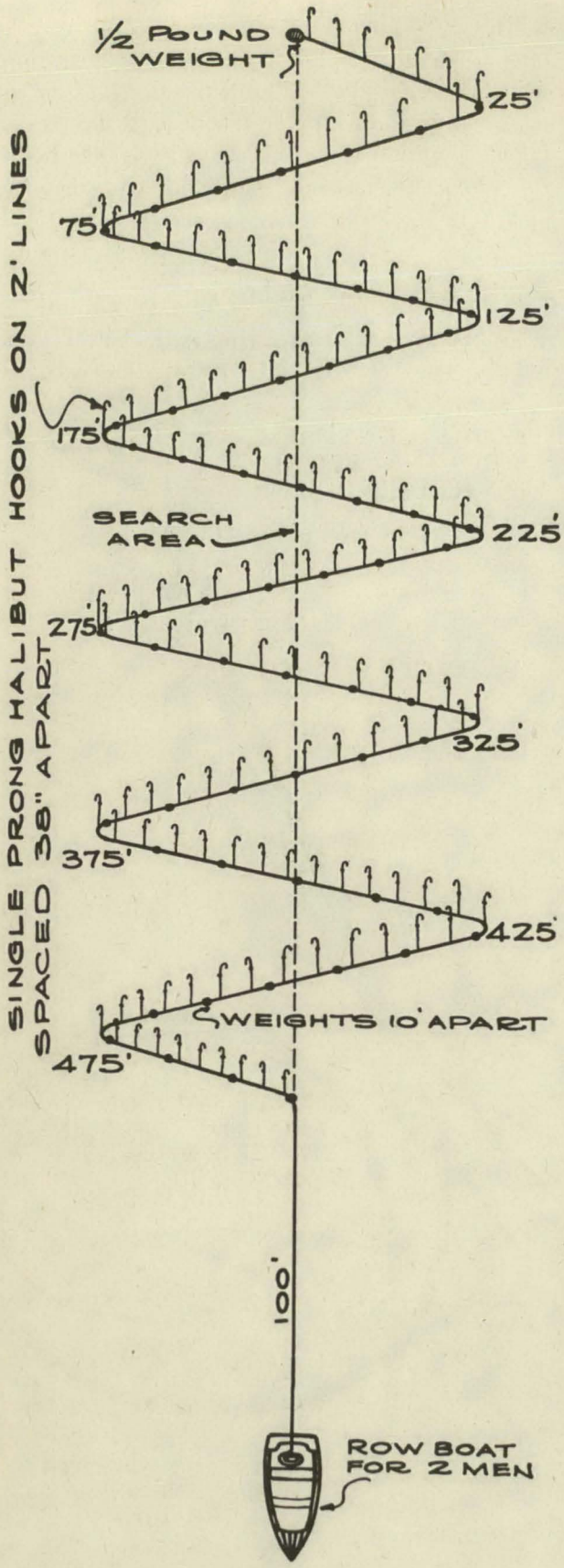


Figure 6.

clear, a water glass will often prove useful and one should be made in readiness. It can consist of a hollow, absolutely watertight box about 3 feet long and 1½ feet square with a sheet of window glass in one end of it. This is pushed or, better still, weighted down in the water, glassed end first just below the rippled surface and looked through. In this way all surface reflection and glare is overcome and the bottom can be conveniently examined.

The value of underwater lights to assist inspection from the surface is questionable. In the average case, a source of electric power or means of conveying it would not be available. The proper equipment is, of course, in the hands of divers and it would be best to consult a diving expert on underwater lighting problems. However, if the water is at all cloudy and churned up, even the best of diving lights are of little use. In fairly clear water, not too deep, a waterproof rubber enclosed flashlight (the type used in mines) might prove of some assistance if lowered beside a water glass.

Dynamite

Another question which is raised is whether the underwater explosion of a charge of dynamite is effective. If the body is known to be lodged under heavy wreckage and all known means have failed to dislodge it, it is conceivable that an explosion might, by some chance, do so. But any such experiments must be carried out only by an expert.

Tell-Tale Tread

During the evening of March 2, 1950, several individuals drove an automobile into a field on a ranch south of Yuma, Ariz., and stole approximately 40 gallons of gasoline from a tractor supply tank. The men then drove their automobile out of the field and walked back to a tractor from which they stole two storage batteries.

On the morning following the theft, Deputy Sheriff Joe S. Redondo, of the Yuma County sheriff's office, made plaster casts of the subjects' footprints and the tire tread track left in the soft ground. He noted that the left front tire on the automobile had a unique marking. The tread appeared to have been worn through, leaving an oval mark.

With the unusual tire mark in mind, Deputy Redondo began an examination of the automobile driveways in an area of the city from which he suspected the subjects might have come.

On the evening of March 3, 1950, as the officer was driving down Maple Street, he noticed in the soft dirt of a driveway the same distinctive tire marking which he had obtained in the plaster cast. The car apparently had turned into the Maple Street address although no car was presently in that driveway.

Redondo continued his search. On the morning of March 4, he and Deputy Sheriff William Meador returned to the address on Maple Street. The tire marking was obliterated. There still was no car at the address. On inquiring at a neighborhood filling station, it was learned that the family had a black sedan which generally was driven by two or three boys.

As the officers drove toward downtown Yuma they noticed a black car pull into a gasoline station on Fourth Avenue. They pulled up beside the car and examined the tires. The left front tire bore a worn oval spot.

Within a short period of time three young men returned to the car where they were taken into custody. The trio first denied their guilt; however, when confronted with the clear marking in the plaster cast they admitted perpetrating the theft in question.

On April 6, 1950, little more than 1 month after the thefts, the three subjects pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment.

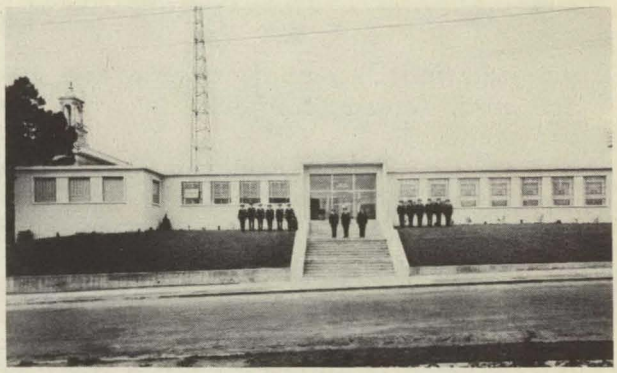
New Look

Whether you believe that "clothes make the man" or not, one is forced to agree with officers of the South San Francisco Police Department that a new, entirely modern and well-planned police department building does make a difference in the officer. His personal appearance just naturally improves. His reports appear in more detail and neater in appearance, his general attention to duties is more concentrated and enthusiastic, and results obtained are generally more satisfactory. The officer enters more wholeheartedly into the training programs, is even more courteous to the public, and in every respect gives the city better service than formerly.

This is the experience of the city of South San Francisco, Calif. The police department's new headquarters building is set up for the security and safety of the prisoners in custody, for the efficient and effective handling of communications, and for the convenience, as well as the general efficiency, of the entire police department personnel.

The department also has set up, and has ready to operate, a power unit which can furnish sufficient electricity for emergencies to operate all electrical appliances in the police department building, including the radio. The building has a spacious and well-appointed lobby for use of members of the public who have business with the department. This lobby adjoins the records and communications office on one end, the office of the chief of police and squad room for police officers, as well as space for the assistant chief and visitors, or officers having reason to bring a person to the department for interview, on the other end.

Chief Louis Belloni is justly proud of his new building and of the progress which he has brought to the South San Francisco Police Department in fields of training and enforcement.



The South San Francisco Police Department.

NOTICE

There was included as an insert in the May 1950 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* a wanted circular issued jointly by the Reader's Digest Association, Inc., and the New York State Police. The circular reported the robbery of a Reader's Digest delivery truck at Chappaqua, N. Y., on April 3, 1950, at which time an employee of Reader's Digest, Andrew Petrini, was murdered.

Inspector John J. Quinn, Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York State Police, has now advised that four individuals have been arrested for the crime described in the wanted circular.

WANTED BY FBI

Thomas Kling.

THOMAS KLING, with aliases: Anthony Kling, Joseph T. Kling, Tony Kling, Thomas Sloane, Thomas Smith, Arther Walsh, "Scup" and others

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Attempted Armed Robbery)

The proprietor of a Bayonne, N. J., tavern was attempting to clear his place of patrons before the 2 a. m. deadline the morning after Christmas 1949. There was a sudden interruption.

"This is a stick-up! Give me your money."

In the melee which followed one shot was fired before the hold-up man, identified as Thomas Kling, was struck on the head with a stool and sank to the floor in a dazed condition. The tavern keeper called the police but in the excitement following the attempted hold-up, Kling made good his escape.

A warrant charging Kling with attempted armed robbery was issued the following day by New Jersey authorities. The subject was not immediately located and, with the issuance of a Federal warrant, Kling became the subject of a Nation-wide manhunt.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Jersey City, N. J., on May 2, 1950, charging this subject with violating title 18, U. S. Code, section 1073, in that he fled from the State of New Jersey to avoid prosecution for the crime of attempted armed robbery.

Early Crime Career

Thomas Kling's difficulties with the law began when he was 10 years old. In 1916 he was charged with breaking and entering and larceny, for which he received probationary sentences of 2 and 3 years. In August 1924, he was convicted at Bayonne, N. J., on charge of larceny from the person and was placed on probation for one year. On Christmas Day, 1925, Kling broke into a music store in Bayonne, and stole a drum, a banjo, and two ukuleles for which he received an indefinite term in the New Jersey State Reformatory on June 3, 1926. He was paroled the following June. Arrests followed in rapid succession: drunk and disorderly; breaking into a drug store, followed by a conviction for atrocious assault and battery for attacking with a blackjack a police officer who was arresting him in connection with the first charge; seven charges of robbery (Kling, with two armed accomplices, entered a private home in Jersey City and held their victims at gun point while robbing them of jewelry and cash); robbery of the Hawley Bank, Hawley, Pa., on September 18, 1934, 3 months after escape from the Rahway State Reformatory in New Jersey.

In the Hawley bank robbery, Kling and four accomplices secured $39,433 at gun point. On October 13, 1934, the bullet-riddled body of one of the gang was found in front of a New York City hospital. The following month Kling was arrested and the remainder of the bandits were soon apprehended. All were committed to prison for long terms. Kling, paroled on December 17, 1944, in Pennsylvania, was immediately taken into custody by New Jersey authorities and returned to the New Jersey State Prison to finish out a term which had been interrupted by his escape from Rahway on an earlier occasion. He was released on September 18, 1947, and began his Pennsylvania parole which will expire on December 17, 1954.

Kling gives the impression of being a "wise guy." He is politely defiant and generally antisocial in attitude. He drinks occasionally and smokes cigarettes. He is known to go to picture shows and ball games, shoots pool, plays cards, reads detective and western story magazines, and even those on such subjects as law.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: O—1950

Description

Kling is described as follows:

Age	44.
Born	July 15, 1906, Hoboken, N. J. (not verified).
Height	5 feet 5½ inches.
Weight	124 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Brown.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Fair.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Plumber, fireman, laborer, carpenter, dock worker.
Education	8th grade.
Scars and marks	May have large scar on top of head as result of recently inflicted wound; tattoos—eagle and sailing ship on chest, numerous tattoos on both arms including spread eagle with "Union & Liberty," horseshoe with head in center and "Good Luck", Indian head, sailor, American flag, initials "T. K." and "1919" on right arm, woman's head in question mark, Red Cross nurse and "Rose of No Man's Land," clasped hands, heart with man's and woman's head in center and "1923" on left arm.
Fingerprint classification	20 *L* 9 *U* *I00* *M* 6 *R* *00I* 17
FBI No.	54,490.

Armed

Kling is armed and is considered extremely dangerous. He has been convicted for the crimes of bank robbery, carrying concealed weapon, burglary, assault with intent to rob, robbery, and larceny.

Any person having information which may assist in locating this individual is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the division of the FBI which is nearest his city.

Classification of Fingerprints

It is no longer possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to supply the above booklet in quantity to law-enforcement officers. Copies of Classification of Fingerprints may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 40 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany your order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Request should be written on the letterhead of the law-enforcement agency of which the person desiring the booklet is a member.

Police Fatalities Throw Light

(*Continued from page 3*)

the conditions under which single and dual patrols are operated in each police jurisdiction. If it appears that dual patrols are generally dispatched to crime scenes while single patrol units are reserved for general observation duty, a broad shaft of light will illumine some of the existing dark corners of the subject. Data on nonfatal assaults on policemen also are needed since their volume would greatly enlarge the factual basis and increase the reliability of conclusions.

Perhaps this initial effort, qualified and tentative as its findings must necessarily be, will encourage the regular collection of more complete data, to the end that future inquiries may penetrate still further into the thicket of hard facts, and emerge with conclusions having an immediate and a practical value in specific situations.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS

The pattern presented for your consideration this month is classified as a whorl of the accidental type.

In such a pattern, having three or more deltas, only the extreme left delta and the extreme right delta are considered in establishing the proper tracing. Following this rule an "inner" tracing is obtained, rather than a "meeting" as would be the case if the center delta were used.