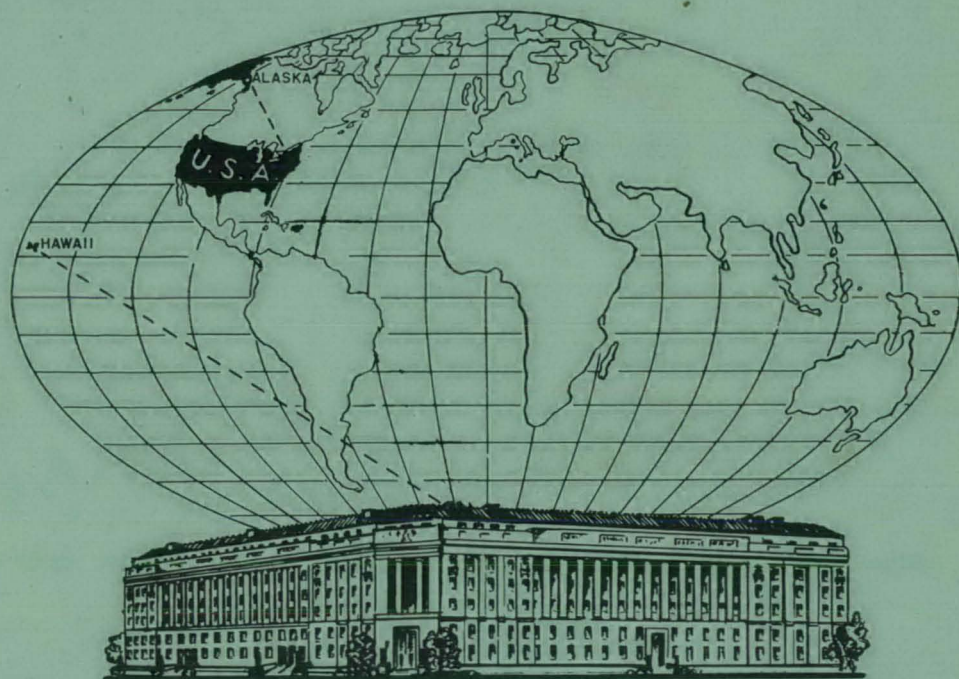


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

April



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 9

No. 4

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 9

APRIL 1940

NO. 4

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

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

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice each month. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

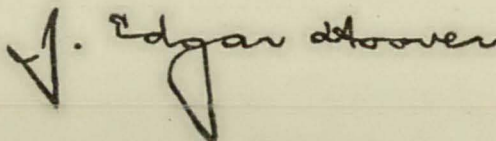
In 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was authorized by Congressional enactment to collect nation-wide crime statistics. The project has flourished as the cooperative enterprise of local and national law enforcement agencies. During the year 1930, 1,127 agencies participated, while more than 4,300 law enforcement agencies signified their approval of the undertaking by submitting reports in 1939.

The statistical facts compiled from uniform crime reports sent in by 4,300 law enforcement agencies in the United States and published in the Fourth Quarterly Issue of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1939 are alarming. They reveal that serious crimes last year increased 3.5 per cent over 1938. In 1938 the estimated number of serious crimes was 1,443,812; in 1939 the estimate was 1,484,554 or an increase of 50,742 serious crimes.

No less alarming and certainly more serious is the fact that during the year 1939 age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests, followed by age 18. The previous year, 1938, arrests for ages 18 and 19 were less frequent than for ages 21-23.

The upward trend of juvenile crimes is a matter that deserves the strict attention and deep consideration of law enforcement officials and citizens. Crime, like a malignant disease, cannot be treated haphazardly. Knowledge concerning the extent, seriousness and fluctuation of crime is needed before the public, too often apathetic, can be aroused to correct the situation, and before law enforcement agencies themselves can map effective crime control programs. Ten years of the crime reporting project have resulted in an accumulation of statistical information most valuable to America as she girds herself for another ten years of battle against lawlessness.

As we enter another ten years of cooperative crime reporting, I look forward to a continued expansion in reporting area, especially in the smaller communities, and to an increasing usefulness of the collected data in the suppression and prevention of crime.



Director

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE. WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.



DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE RADIO *

The utilization of the ether in executing routine procedures connected with police duties and responsibilities no longer fires the imagination of the ordinary layman. Police radio patrols, along with the stirring tales derived from actual cases, are amply publicized through the readily available medium of magazines, books, radio serials and the neighborhood movies. The man on the street has unconsciously accepted the existence of the squad car, the police radio cruiser and the police uniform in much the same manner as his acceptance of the airplane and the telephone. Very few of us have paused long enough, during the rush of busy days which overflow each and every week of our lives, to consider the beginning or the reason for a beginning of any of those commonly accepted factors which comprise the physical portion of our lives. Let us pause at this time to briefly retrospect into those periods in which even the uniform of a policeman was not accepted as being conventional.

The lot of the early policeman was certainly not a happy one. He was confronted with difficulties at his every turn. Essentially, he was merely a roving, authorized representative of law and order, totally ignorant of crimes and atrocities being committed almost within a stone's throw. In short, the policeman of the late 1700's was scarcely more efficient than the earliest form of recognized law enforcement represented in early Rome and Greece. Upon the disclosure of these facts and the obvious marking time of the early law enforcement organizations, the question immediately arises, "Wherein lies the stumbling block which defies any rapid increase in police efficiency?" It is the growing opinion that the answer to this question is contained in but one word, namely "communications."

V. A. Leonard in his book on "Police Communication Systems"*** has pointed out that in the modernization of the Police Department probably the factor which has played the greatest role is that of communications. It was not until the British Parliament was lead to enact the sweeping reforms of Sir Robert Peel in 1828 that police organization became coherent enough to make use of formal communication facilities. Peel's reforms established an agency, the development of which thereafter could parallel closely the advances in scientific communications.

* This article represents a review of some of the available literature on this topic as indicated in the appended bibliography.

** See Vol. 8, No. 2, Pg. 38 and Vol. 8, No. 4, Pg. 47 of this Bulletin.

In 1845, New York City adopted measures which were in accordance with the views expressed in the London reforms.

In England, however, the system which is current today found its first roots in the establishment of a telegraph system of an English railroad. Wheatstone and Cooke were responsible for the installation of this system. This embryo of modern police communications was in operation from 1837 to 1842. During that period, a murderer was apprehended by means of this telegraph system. The escaping man had boarded a train for a distant city, apparently safe once he managed to get aboard. However, this action had been observed and reported. Soon the wires were humming and the telegraph message won the race to the next city. The man was apprehended as he stepped off the train. This incident gained much favorable publicity, the result of which was the establishment of a telegraph line between the Central Offices of the Electric Telegraph Company and Scotland Yard in 1846.

During this period of development in England, the advancement along these lines was practically negligible in the United States. This failure to forge ahead can be directly attributed to the independence and smug complacency of the individual Police Departments. The aloofness and exclusiveness of departments began to break down due to policies and programs inaugurated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police which was founded in 1893.

In 1858, New York City took another step in speeding up and facilitating existing communication methods by the installation of a dial telegraph for police use.

Eighteen years later, in 1876, the Morse Code was adopted as the standard transmission with a subsequent rush to qualify a sufficient force of operators. As an outgrowth of this system, serious consideration was given to the problem of communication between the patrolman and the precinct station.

Leonard points out that in 1881, one hundred and six electric fire alarm systems had been installed in various cities throughout the Country. Few Police Departments had anything comparable. The bearing of this statement upon the subject under consideration is simply this: The fundamental reason for the lag in police communication development lies in the historic conception of the police functions and the basic differences in police and fire organizations. For centuries, people had the opinion that a policeman was a petty constable or nightwatchman making his rounds. The need for a complete communications system which would serve as a central nerve system of a highly integrated organism for the suppression and prevention of crime was not perceived until after police organizations began to move out from under the rigid control of political officials. From that moment on, law enforcement work began to assume the aspects of a recognized profession and attain the attention deserved.

The growth of the electric alarm system from 1867 to 1902 was a slow one with but seven installations being made between the years of 1867

and 1882, with 56 more in the next decade. From 1892 to 1902 there were seventy-six more installations made. These signal boxes were operated in one direction only, from the officer to the precinct station. The inadequacies of this system brought about a simultaneous movement in the direction of police telephone stations. On April 11, 1878, the Metropolitan Police of Washington, D. C., subscribed to fifteen telephones to inaugurate this movement. Chicago, by 1893, had one thousand telephone boxes in operation. Through 1905, which saw the advent of the police recall system, the telephone system increased by leaps and bounds. The extensive use of this system was indeed a great improvement over older methods and yet it was not the complete solution to the communications problem inasmuch as continuous contact with the men on patrol was impossible.

With the advent of the automobile, the criminal found the much needed speed which greatly aided him in making an escape. Police tactics had to undergo a change to combat this new menace. Consequently, the motor patrol was organized. In the beginning, the autos had no means of contact with the central station except by way of periodic calls from telephone boxes along the street. The inherent weakness of this procedure was the time which lapsed between reports from the various patrol cars.

About this time, a pair of robbers who were escaping from Catalina Island to the coast of California were apprehended by officers on the mainland who had been notified by wireless of the robbery and escape. This unique method of law enforcement aroused favorable publicity all over the Country. Following this incident, in 1902 a suggestion was made as to the possible uses of wireless telegraphy to police work. Six years later, this application was made between police headquarters and a harbor patrol boat. Experimentation was conducted upon this basis for a short time and then the project was generally abandoned until after the World War.

In 1920, the radio as a police weapon began to function in earnest with a station license being granted to the Department of Police, City of New York. Simultaneously, renewed efforts and experimentation to bring about satisfactory radio communication in police work was inaugurated all over the Country. In 1921, Toledo, Ohio, had a police headquarters radio transmitter operating in conjunction with a privately owned automobile equipped with a receiver. Because of the poor design of early receivers, the amount of electrical interference present in the reception temporarily halted this project. However, after some changes in receiver design were made, much better results were obtained thus enabling a committee to report to the meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police that ten Police Departments were using radio communication in 1924. The committee added that great possibilities were foreseen, but so far there had not been enough development from the technical standpoint. Certain cities, during this same year, had tests conducted using commercial broadcast transmitters. In general, these tests were unsatisfactory due to lack of secrecy, failure of studio personnel to perceive the method of police procedure, and general congestion in handling the station traffic.

The period from 1926 to 1928 was a hectic one, with much experimentation being done in an effort to eliminate static in the automobile receivers. Static interference of this nature is caused by random disturbances which are generally transient in character. Such a disturbance can be interpreted, by the method of Fourier, as an infinite band of frequencies. In this band there is a component for every possible frequency, although the magnitude of any individual component may be very small. The generally accepted idea then was to reduce the band to the narrowest possible width. This undesirable interference is generated by electrical discharges, so called "atmospherics," northern lights, heat lightning, motor generator sets, fouled electrical contacts, electric elevators, high tension lines, high voltage or flashing signs, X-ray apparatus, traffic signals, arc lights, internal combustion engines, street cars, and many other common sources whose radiations can be received by radio sets. In general, some part or portion of every electrical device is a potential transmitter of radiations which may be received and consequently drown out any desired transmission.

During this period, specifically in 1927, editorials were published with the theme that "Radio was not for Police." Opposition to change presented by the enemies of innovation thwarted the attempts at progress in this field. Various Police Departments made broad statements declaring that the apparatus was too complicated and further covered their ignorance by making assertions that the expenditure involved could never be justified by the results to be obtained. This attitude was countered by those departments which began working in conjunction with licensed amateur radio operators in an effort to make radio applicable to police work.

Detroit, Michigan, and Berkeley, California, pioneered in the development of the present police radio system. The Detroit system, under the guidance of Kenneth R. Cox, began in April of 1928, after having once operated on an experimental basis from 1921 to 1927. Berkeley in 1926 finally reported satisfactory reception performance and proved the feasibility of station to automobile operation by means of a 75 watt transmitter using a Hartley circuit, and an automobile equipped with a 7 tube receiver having three stages of radio frequency amplification, a detector and three stages of audio amplification. In general, the advance and growth of police radio systems parallels the development of automobile receivers. It is noted that satisfactory transmitters had been developed long before car receivers had attained any degree of efficiency.

The year 1929 saw the State of Michigan provide for a State operated and owned police broadcasting station with all State patrol cars supplied with receivers. In addition, receivers were placed in the offices of sheriffs and police chiefs throughout the State. Also, in the same year announcement was made of the fact that twenty Police Departments in the United States had been granted construction permits.

It was not until 1930 that the commercial radio manufacturing companies entered the field of automobile radio receivers. It was then that advertising and the resultant popular demand led to the invention and

application of the "B eliminator," which, along with other power supply improvements and the unusually fast progress made in receiving tubes, soon brought about a receiver rivalling those used in the home. During this process, 1933 statistics show an increase from 26 to almost 100 licensed police radio stations. Reports from 50 representative cities showed a total of 155,656 emergency calls answered, 12,676 arrests and satisfactory service rendered to 32,585,000 people. The total number of patrol cars available for radio duty was 2,255. At this time, the monthly report from one small city indicated that fifteen persons had been caught in the act of committing a crime which in turn reflects the efficiency of the system. The Baltimore Police Department inaugurated their radio patrol on March 1, 1933, with a 500 watt transmitter broadcasting to 20 cars which operated over an area of 91 square miles. In September of that year, the Nassau County Police, Mineola, Long Island, put a 200 watt station (WPGS) into operation. This Department utilized a steel mast 90 feet in height. According to the report, this unit was the first police organization to utilize this type of antenna. At this time, 34 police cars were in service over a 20 mile radius. A later report on this radio system indicated that 100 cars were being used over 274 square miles and that crime in Nassau County had been reduced 20 per cent during the first twelve months of operation.

As an indication of the progress made during 1934, the following reports are cited from various articles appearing at that time. January found the Bayonne, New Jersey, Police Department operating a two-way radio system. A 24 watt transmitter was installed at headquarters, with 3 watt transmitters being used in the 9 patrol cars. Boston, Massachusetts, was in the process of installing a two-way system at this time. WPFU, Portland, Maine, reported very favorably upon the operation of their 100 watt station during this period. In February, 1934, an article appeared which set forth the details of the complicated Michigan State Police radio network. It was pointed out that 57,000 square miles were adequately covered by 150 State troopers in contact with the 5,000 watt transmitter located at East Lansing. A similar report in April summarized the results obtained by the New York Department in using radio as a part of the telephone, teletype, and radio system devised by Thomas Rochester. Also, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in reporting the results of two and a half years of operation showed an average operating cost of \$2.25 per day and a recovery of 524 out of 530 stolen cars. Their 500 watt transmitter served 6,000 square miles. Finally, in June, 1934, a report in the magazine, "Public Management," indicated that commercial models of police cruiser radios were predominant. Certain city departments had the distinction of designing their own systems. Among these were: Detroit; New Orleans; Indianapolis; Youngstown; Newton, Kansas; Kokomo, Indiana; and Port Huron, Michigan.

Further development through 1938 brought increased use of the two-way equipment into service and the integration of adjacent systems. The Chicago Police Department was among the first to offer radio service on a large scale to the outlying parts of the metropolitan area. The first system included 3 transmitters serving 56 other police jurisdictions located in three counties which had an area of 1,328 square miles and a total

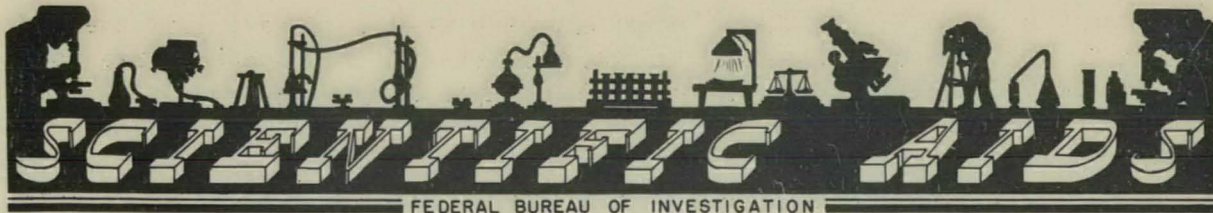
population of 4,000,000 people. By the end of 1938 there were 35 such systems classified as regional networks which were serving areas from 15 square miles in Kansas City to 1,446 square miles in the East Bay area around Berkeley, California.

The growth and development of police radio to 1940 has not only speeded up the apprehension of the criminal but has acted as a most effective crime deterrent. This is borne out by the reports submitted by the various departments operating under different conditions throughout the United States.

Finally, it should be noted that the police use of radio has received recognition from both national and international authorities whose duty it is to regulate radio and its use. This statement is verified by the fact that the International Radio Conference has set aside certain wave lengths to be used by police in international communication, while the Federal Communications Commission has set aside wave lengths exclusively for police work and has regulated the power of the transmitters according to the extent of population to be served. Police radio has finally beaten the incredulity, apathy and inertia of those who fought it with the most bitterness. With these elements behind, the duty of police radio lies ahead.

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THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION AND THE VALUE OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED THEREFROM

The importance of post-mortem examinations has long been recognized in the field of forensic medicine. However, too few examinations of this nature are conducted in this country, mainly because of financial considerations. I refer particularly to the lack of laboratory facilities in most of our smaller communities which makes it impossible for a proper post-mortem examination to be conducted.

In these instances the facilities of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are available for such examinations as may be desired, after the autopsy of the body. This involves, in the main, toxicological analyses of the organs of the deceased. These examinations entail no expense to the local police agency or prosecutor except the cost of shipping the material. If requested, the Bureau will supply expert testimony concerning the results of the examination at any subsequent criminal trial. This is also furnished without charge.

The post-mortem examination should be performed by a competent pathologist, preferably one who has had considerable experience in this type of work. It should consist of an external examination and the dissection of the body. It is highly recommended that the pathologist, during the course of the examination, dictate his findings to a stenographer and then, in the interest of accuracy, subsequent to the transcription of the shorthand notes, carefully check the transcription.

The external examination should include weighing and measuring of the body; general description, including sex, color, race, etc., signs of death; regional descriptions of the head, teeth, extremities, trunk and genital organs. Any external wounds should be described separately and complete details about them should be ascertained. A photographic record of the cadaver and of external wounds is very desirable when it can be made.

The necropsy may be conducted in any manner so long as it is thorough. Each organ should be carefully removed and sectioned. Both gross and microscopic examinations should be made of the tissues to detect any characteristic lesions which may be present.

Many cases arise in which the identity of a dead person is unknown, and in these cases the post-mortem examination may be of great assistance in establishing the identity of the deceased. This is most

important in cases in which the body may have been purposely mutilated to remove factors of identification or where putrefactive processes have destroyed identifying details. Sex, age, height and weight may be established, within very narrow limits, from a study of the various bone structures.

In cases of poisoning or suspected poisoning, a complete autopsy is necessary, not only to determine whether any lesions produced by poisons are present, but to rule out natural causes of death. The autopsy, together with other information obtained in the course of the post-mortem inquiry, may furnish many valuable leads and clues concerning the possible presence of poisons which might have been the cause of death.

The sources of these leads and clues are two in number, i.e.,

(1) The history and symptoms obtainable in the course of the post-mortem inquiry or during the coroner's inquest.

- a. Vomiting, purging or abdominal pains may indicate such substances as arsenic, antimony, aconite, acids and alkalies, barium, cantharides, digitalis, iodine, mercury, phosphorus, wood alcohol and zinc.
- b. Convulsions may point to brucine, camphor, cyanides, santonin and strychnine.
- c. Coma may indicate the opium alkaloids such as morphine, codeine and thebaine; chloral, sulphonal, the barbituric acid derivatives, chloroform, ether, cyanides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, atropine and alcohol.
- d. Dilation of the pupils may show belladonna, cocaine and nicotine.
- e. Contraction of the pupils may point to the opium alkaloids, pilocarpine and muscarine.
- f. Paralysis may indicate cyanides, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
- g. Slow respiration may be caused by the opium alkaloids and carbon monoxide.
- h. Rapid respiration may be produced by atropine, cocaine and carbon dioxide.
- i. Dyspnea may indicate strychnine, cyanides and carbon monoxide.
- j. Cyanosis may be caused by nitrobenzene, aniline, opium and acetanilide.
- k. Delirium may indicate atropine, cocaine and alcohol.

(2) Clues derived at the autopsy table.

- a. Corrosive action and burns along the gastro-intestinal tract may indicate mineral acids, caustic alkalies, oxalic acid, ammonia, some heavy metals and fluorides.
- b. Characteristic odors in the body cavities are produced by phenol, chloroform, cyanides, ether, opium, alcohol, benzene and many other substances.

- c. Luminous particles in the stomach would indicate phosphorus.
- d. Seeds, leaves, etc., in the stomach may show some active drug.
- e. Grayish white particles in the stomach may indicate arsenic trioxide.
- f. Many substances impart characteristic colors to the stomach wall. Yellow might indicate picric or nitric acids; blue may indicate some copper salt.

It must be borne in mind that any changes which might be noted in the tissues, are not conclusive evidence of poisoning, since many of these changes may also occur with various organic diseases. The only statement which the pathologist can make is that the changes noted are such as might be produced by a certain poison. In still other cases of poisoning the characteristic lesions produced by these poisons may be missing. The only conclusive proof of poisoning is obtainable from a chemical analysis of the organs.

In addition to evidences of poisoning, much valuable information may be gained from chemical analyses. For example, in cases in which bodies have been found after fires, it is possible to definitely establish whether the person was alive during the progress of the fire or whether death occurred first and the fire then followed. This is done by determining the carbon monoxide content of the blood. In all cases of deaths which occur during fires, the carbon monoxide saturation of the blood will be 15% or more, while those cases in which the person was dead before the fire started will show only a normal carbon monoxide saturation of 1 to 5%.

Death by drowning may also be determined chemically by an analysis of the chloride content of the blood in the left and right chambers of the heart. In salt water drowning the chloride concentration of the blood in the left chambers of the heart will be greater than that in the right chambers, while the reverse is true in fresh water drownings.

These are but a few of the many instances in which chemical analyses may prove to be of value in establishing the cause of death.

It is hoped that the various law enforcement agencies which do not have laboratories of their own will avail themselves of the facilities of the FBI Technical Laboratory for such service as may be rendered towards making the post-mortem examination as complete as possible. For those agencies which wish to make use of the Bureau's Washington Laboratory, the following suggestions are offered:

In view of the fact that the Bureau's toxicologists will not be present during the actual autopsy, special care must be taken by the operating pathologist to prepare the specimens for shipment to Washington. In these cases, the organs removed from the cadaver should be carefully weighed and placed in all-glass containers provided with a glass cover. Metal covers or containers should not be used, since the body fluids may

react with these metals and thus cause interference with the tests for metallic poisons. The container should be sealed and labeled with the name of the deceased, the date of autopsy and the witnesses present, in addition to the name of the person who conducted the autopsy. If possible, the container should be packed in dry ice to eliminate the loss of any volatile poison which may be present. In lieu of dry ice a packing medium of rock wool or similar insulating material may be used. This will serve to insulate the material against excessive heat and to protect the glass containers against breakage. It is preferred not to have any preservative added to the organs since these materials may interfere in the chemical examination. If the body has already been embalmed prior to autopsy, a sample of the embalming fluid used should also be submitted so that it may be used for control purposes. This is necessary since many embalming fluids contain toxic substances such as arsenic and mercury. It must be borne in mind, however, that if the embalming process has been carried out, tests cannot be successfully made for many of the common poisons such as cyanides, the alkaloids, and phenols.

The organs to be preserved for analysis should include, as a rule, the stomach and its contents, the liver, the kidneys, the brain and in gas poisonings an adequate specimen of the blood. Each of these organs should be placed in a separate container such as described above. After careful packing of the containers in order to avoid breakage, they should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., and marked "Attention Technical Laboratory." In routine cases, shipment by Railway Express is sufficient, but in more urgent cases the use of Air Express is suggested. It is well to place a carbon copy of the letter of transmittal describing the case inside the package containing the evidence. This will act as an invoice and insure proper identification of the evidence upon receipt. The original letter of transmittal should be forwarded by mail or by Air Mail and Special Delivery in urgent cases.

Any pertinent facts concerning the history of the cases should be included in the letter of transmittal. Such information as the symptoms exhibited by the victim, the duration of illness, if any, the occupation of the victim, or poisons available to the victim will be of great assistance in the examination.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is pleased to make these examinations, and every effort will be made to provide expert testimony in criminal trials in the State and county courts if such testimony is desired.



SYMBOLS USED IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In response to many requests this article is presented as a suggested solution for the symbol problem of Identification Bureaus. It is hoped that the suggestions may be of value in the standardization of symbols in other Identification Bureaus.

Symbols Used in the Technical Section

RECORDED	
FEB 3 1940	
IDENT DIV. 1.	

In this Section are the fingerprint files. This stamp in the lower right-hand corner of the reverse side of a print reflects the date the print is received in the Identification Division.

(Signature of official to)	
Date impressions taken _____	
Four fingers taken simul _____	
Left Hand	
<i>DM</i>	

The employee who places the preliminary classification upon a print, (enough for routing to the proper cabinet for search) signs his initials in the lower left-hand corner of the print above the space for plain impressions.

O	
Name	<i>JONES</i>
SURNAME	GIVE
Alias	"BATTY"
(Please type)	

A circle placed at the extreme upper left-hand corner of a print indicates that the print has been searched by fingerprint characteristic but that no identification has been established.

Ø

Name PETERSON
SURNAME GIVEN
 Alias "MUGGSY"
(Please type or print)

Date impressions taken _____
 Four fingers taken simultaneous

Left Hand
WmL
CE-24-chg

Date impressions taken _____
 Four fingers taken simultaneous

Left Hand
WmL
CE-24

Date impressions taken _____
 Four fingers taken simultaneous

Left Hand
WmL
CE-24-cc

Date impressions taken _____
 Four fingers taken simultaneous

Left Hand
WmL
CE-24 cd

Date impressions taken _____
 Four fingers taken simultaneous

Left Hand
WmL
CE-24 chg
WA-24(3)

A circle with a diagonal line through it in the extreme upper left-hand corner indicates that a print has been searched and that an identification has been established against a print in file.

Upon a print which has been searched and non-identified, and for which a charge-out card has been placed in file, the searcher places his initials, the date, and "chg." in the lower left-hand corner below the initials of the preliminary classifier.

Upon a print which has been searched and identified, and for which a charge-out card has been placed in file, the searcher places merely his initials and the date in the lower left-hand corner below the initials of the preliminary classifier.

Upon a print which has been potentially identified against a charge-out card in file, the searcher places his initials, the date and "C.C." in the usual place. No ident mark is placed upon the print of a potential ident.

Upon a print which has been identified by means of an index card after a search by name in the alphabetical index file the searcher places his initials, the date, and "cd." in the usual place.


An employee who searches a print in a reference primary or secondary but not in the original classification, signs his initials, the date, and in parenthesis, the primary or secondary in which he searched under the initials of the first searcher.

SPACE BLANK	
Classification	16 M I U
Reference	3 ^v 1 3 1 2 2

He will also check each primary or secondary he searched which appears on the reference line, under the preferred classification.

Note amputations					
nts)					
sly					
jc	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Left thumb</th> <th>Right thumb</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Left thumb	Right thumb		
Left thumb	Right thumb				

Senior fingerprint analysts who check the classification of prints which have been non-identified by the searchers, sign their initials outside and to the left of the amputation block at the middle of the print.

6. Thumb

17
~

Non-ident checkers, when returning a print to the searcher for a reference search, place the reference in the block of the finger of reference, enclose it in a circle and initial it.

	2
---	---

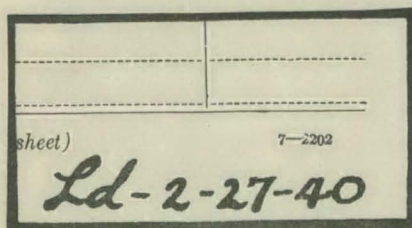
The searcher who receives a print from a non-ident checker for a reference search, places a check mark over the reference, after searching it.

Four fingers taken simul			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Left Hand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CE-24</td> </tr> </table>	Left Hand	10mL	CE-24
Left Hand			
10mL			
CE-24			

He also places a check mark sideways after his initials and re-initials the print within the check mark.



A non-ident checker who discovers a possible error, places an encircled E in the affected block of the print, and initials it. The print is then sent to the Supervisor for error consideration.



An employee who files a print, places his initials and the full date in the lower right-hand corner of the reverse side.

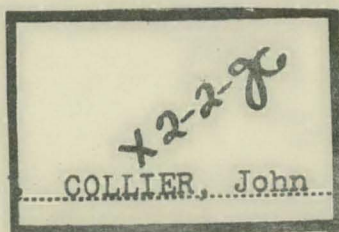
Symbols Used in the Card Index Section

In this Section is maintained the file of 3" x 5" cards containing the names, classification, date, police number and contributor of the corresponding fingerprint cards, which are filed in the Technical Section. Cards also are placed in this index file for all aliases appearing upon a fingerprint card, all of which are cross-referenced to the master index cards.

These cards are filed alphabetically first, then by primary, secondary fingerprint classification, and in the common name groups (Smith, Jones, Brown, Johnson, Chavez, Gonzales, Gutierrez, etc.), -- key and final.

This file is used not only for locating prints when only the name is available but also to prevent missed identifications which might happen due to bad prints, scars, mutilations, amputations or fingers which are not printed because of paralysis, injury, etc.

Valuable time is also saved by searching certain identifications, (prints containing FBI numbers, prior records, repeat numbers or stamps) first in this file.



A Card Index employee who effects a potential identification of a print which is searched first in Card Index, if the name on the print and that on the index card are exactly identical, signs an X, the date, and initials, above the name at the top of the print.

02-2-8

ROBERT HENDERSON

(Please type or print plainly)

This symbol is used to indicate that the identification was first established in the Technical file, then identified in Card Index.

02-2-8

Lee Wheeler,

This symbol indicates that no potential identification has been established in Card Index.

02-2-8

Ernest J. Smith

If a potential identification is effected by a Card Index searcher, and the name is not exactly the same, he signs a zero with a question mark after it, date, and initials underlined.

Symbols Used In The Assembly Section

In this Section are filed the jackets or folders which hold extra prints, correspondence, records, etc., as only one print, and the print only is filed in the Technical file.

In this Section senior fingerprint analysts verify the identifications established in the Technical Section.

MASTER

JAMES - JOSEPH.

Jos. E. Bray

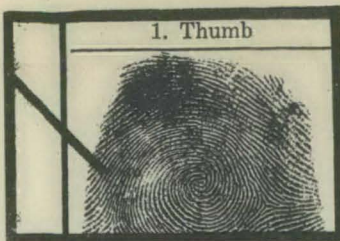
This stamp is placed by the Assembly Verifier in the upper left-hand corner of the best print available on the subject. The print so stamped is filed in the Technical file while the others are filed in the jacket.

19833

LEAVE ABOVE SPACE BLANK

MIDDLE NAME *Classification*

A stamped jacket number is placed at the upper middle of a print for which a jacket is made. The jacket bears the same number and is filed numerically in the Assembly Section file. This number is written in red pencil on any further prints which may appear after the jacket is made.



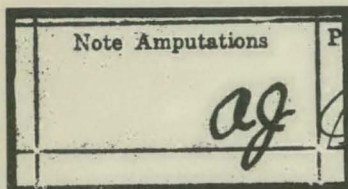
Current prints which are identified with a print in file are crossed with the master along the left-hand side by an upward diagonal line by the Assembly Verifier.



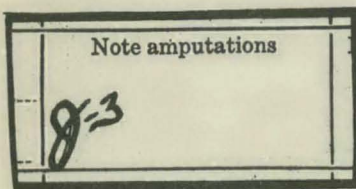
Two or more prints withdrawn from file to be consolidated are crossed along the left-hand side with a downward diagonal line by the Assembly Verifier.



When a print is to be returned to a contributor for any reason, the master is stamped "Returned" along the diagonal line.



The Assembly Verifier places his initials in the right-hand side of the amputation block of all prints of which he verifies the identity.



The clerical Assembly employee who checks a jacket to see that all prints are in it that are listed on the index card places his initials and the date at the left-hand side of the amputation block of the current print.



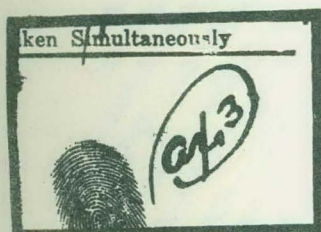
This stamp is placed upon the MASTER stamp of a master which must be killed when a new master is made by the Assembly Verifier.

DATE	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> SEARCHED THRU FEB 3 1940 </div>		

This stamp is placed upon the reverse side of all masters that are searched through. Such a print need not again be searched through upon any further identification for the ensuing period of a year from that date.

Symbols Used In The Typing Section

In this Section index cards are made, or brought up to date, by the addition of further information. Here, also, letters are sent to contributors giving a subject's prior record, or stating the fact that no prior record exists.



The typist who prepares the index card for a print signs her initials and the date, enclosed in a circle, in the lower right-hand corner of the print above the plain impression.



The typist who answers a print signs her initials and the date below those of the typist who prepared the index card.

In working with large numbers of fingerprint records, these symbols have been found eminently satisfactory in the Bureau's Identification Unit. It is hoped some or all may be found useful by identification officers.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern selected for discussion this month is not questionable as to interpretation. It is a plain loop. There is some question, however, concerning the location of the core, and consequently the ridge count, of the loop.

The core is always located on, or (if there are any rods) within, the innermost recurve of the loop. A sufficient recurve is defined, however, as the part of a ridge between the shoulders of a loop, provided it be free of any appendage abutting upon the outside of it at a right angle.



At the center, this pattern reflects four looping ridges. None of these looping ridges has a sufficient recurve because each is spoiled by an appendage. The innermost sufficient recurve then, is that of the fifth loop, and the core must be located at the end of the rod abutting upon its inside surface, as indicated in the illustration.

In the Bureau's Technical Section this impression would be classified as a five count loop. A reference search, however, would be conducted as a loop of nine counts.

STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS *

C

California Vehicle Act.....	C V A
Car breaking (or burglary).....	car B
Car prowling.....	car prwl
Careless driving.....	care dr
Carnal.....	crnl
Carnal abuse.....	crnl ab
Carnal knowledge.....	crnl kn
Carnal knowledge of female child.....	C K of F C
Carnal knowledge of idiot.....	C K idiot
Carrying.....	C
Carrying concealed deadly weapon.....	C C D W
Carrying concealed weapon.....	C C W
Carrying firearms without license.....	C F w/o lic
Carrying weapon without permit or license.....	C W w/o prmt or lic
Challenging to fight a duel.....	chal to duel
Chauffeur.....	chf
Check.....	chk
Cheating and swindling.....	ch & swd
Child desertion.....	C des
Child neglect.....	C neg
Children.....	chdn
Chinese.....	Chi
Chinese Exclusion Act.....	Ch Ex A
Climbing on railroad cars.....	cl on rr cars
Cocaine.....	coc
Cohabitation.....	cohab
Coin matching.....	C match
Committing indecent act.....	com ind act
Common.....	common
Common assault.....	C aslt (or C A)
Common cheat.....	C ch
Common drunk.....	C D
Common night-walker.....	C N-W
Common nuisance.....	C nuis
Common prostitute.....	C prost
Common receiver of stolen property.....	R S P
Common tramp and pickpocket.....	C T & P P
Communistic.....	Comm
Communistic activities.....	Comm act
Compensation.....	comp
Compounding.....	cmpd
Compounding a felony.....	cmpd fel
Concealed weapons.....	C W

* This is a continuation of the list which began in the March, 1940, issue of this Bulletin. It will be continued in future issues of the Bulletin until the entire list has been completely published.

Concealing evidence.....conc ev
 Concealing mortgaged property.....conc mtg P (or C M P)
 Concealing stolen U.S. property.....conc S US P (or C S US P)
 Conducting lottery.....cond lot
 Confidence game.....con g
 Con-man.....con m
 Consorting with prostitute.....consort w prost
 Conspiracy to commit offense against U. S.....consp to comm off v US
 Conspiracy to kidnap.....consp to kdn
 Conspiracy to murder.....consp to mur
 Conspiracy to rob.....consp to rob
 Conspiracy to violate election laws.....consp to V El L
 Conspiracy to violate Inter-Freight Law.....consp to V I-F L
 Conspiracy to violate National Bank Act.....consp to V N B A
 Conspiracy to violate National Bankruptcy Act.....consp to V N Bky A
 Conspiracy to violate National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.....consp to V NMVTA
 Contempt.....cmpt
 Contempt of court.....cmpt ct
 Contributing to delinquency of minor.....C to D of M
 Conversion.....conv
 Converting property of another to own use.....C P of A to O U
 Copyright.....cpyrt
 Copyright Laws.....cpyrt L
 Corner lounging.....corner lg
 Corruption.....corpt
 Counterfeiting or counterfeit.....ctfg (or ctft)
 Counterfeiting dies for U.S. coins.....ctft dies for US c
 Counterfeiting license plates.....ctft lic plates
 Counterfeiting minor coins.....ctft minor c
 Counterfeiting securities of U.S.....ctft sec of US
 Counterfeiting signature of payee.....ctft sig
 Counterfeiting U.S. currency and obligations.....ctft US cur & obli
 Court.....ct (or crt)
 Criminal carelessness.....C crless
 Criminal Code.....C C
 Criminal conspiracy.....C consp
 Criminal homicide.....Cr Hom
 Criminal libel.....C lib
 Criminal negligence.....cr neg
 Criminal registration.....cr regis
 Criminally or criminal.....crim
 Criminally receiving stolen property.....C R S P
 Criminally uttering and publishing false (or forged check).....C U & P F C
 Criminally uttering and publishing false instrument.....C U & P Fls I
 Criminally uttering and publishing forged warrant.....C U & P fgd W
 Cruelty to animals.....cr to ani
 Cruelty to children.....cr to C
 Custodian of a bet.....cust bet
 Customs laws.....Cus L
 Cutting.....cut
 Cutting with intent to kill.....C w/i K

D

Damaging personal property.....dam per prop
 Damaging railroad property.....dam rr prop
 Dangerous.....dang
 Dangerous and suspicious.....D & S
 Dangerous weapon.....D W
 Daytime.....Dt
 Dead tags.....dead tags
 Deadly.....D
 Deadly Weapon Act.....D W A
 Dealing in lottery policy.....deal in lot pol
 Defacing building.....def bldg
 Defacing Government Bonds.....def govt bonds
 Defacing or destroying personal property.....def or dest per prop
 Defacing or destroying public property.....def or dest pub prop
 Defective brakes.....def brakes
 Defrauding.....defr
 Defrauding innkeeperdefr inn
 Defrauding livery keeper.....defr liv k
 Defrauding the mails.....defr mails
 Delinquent.....delin
 Deportation.....dep
 Deportation proceedings.....dep proc
 Depositing in U.S. post office matter containing
 threat to injure person or property of addressee.....dep in US P O thrt
 Desecration of Sabbath.....desc Sab
 Deserter (Army).....des A
 Deserter (Navy).....des N
 Desertion or deserter.....des
 Desertion of wife and children.....des W & C
 Discharging firearms.....disch F
 Disorderly.....dis
 Disorderly conduct.....D C
 Disorderly house.....D H
 Disorderly person.....D P
 Displaying void operator's license.....dsply void op lic
 Disposing of mortgaged property.....disp of mtg P
 Disposing of stolen property.....disp S P
 Disposition.....disp
 Distilling.....distil
 Distributing communistic literature.....distr comm lit
 Disturbance.....dist
 Disturbing regular worship.....dist reg wshp
 Disturbing the peace.....dist P
 Diverting.....div
 Diverting electricity.....div elec
 Diverting gas.....div gas
 Dope.....dope
 Dope on person.....D O P
 Drawing checks without funds.....D C w/o F
 Drawing or exhibiting firearms.....draw or exh F

Driving.....dr
 Driving away auto without owner's permission.....D A A w/o O P
 Driving car intoxicated.....D C I
 Driving while drunk.....D W D
 Driving without permit.....dr w/o prmt
 Drug addict.....D A
 Drugs.....drugs
 Drunk.....drk
 Drunk and disorderly.....D & D
 Drunk and disorderly conduct.....D & D C
 Duelling.....duel
 Dwelling.....dwl
 Dyer Act.....Dyer A
 Dynamiting.....dyn
 Dynamiting inhabited building.....dyn inh bldg

E

Eavesdropping.....Evdsdrp
 Election Laws.....El L
 Elimination.....elim
 Embezzlement or embezzling.....embz
 Embezzlement by agent.....embz by A
 Embezzlement by bailee.....embz by B
 Embracery.....embrcy
 Endangering.....endang
 Endangering life or health of child.....endang l or h of ch
 Entering.....ent
 Entering, daytime.....E dt
 Entering, nighttime.....E nt
 Enticing.....entic
 Enticing females under age.....entic fem u age
 Enticing into immoral place.....entic in imm place
 Escaped.....esc
 Escaped convict.....esc convt
 Escaping.....escg
 Escaping Federal custody.....esc Fed cust
 Espionage.....esp
 Evading railroad fare.....ev rr fare
 Evasion or evading.....eva
 Evasion of tax laws.....ev Tax L
 Examination.....exam
 Exhibiting.....exh
 Explosives.....esplsv
 Exposing.....expos
 Exposing his person.....exp per
 Extortion.....ext

F

Failure.....fail
 Failure to answer summons.....fail ans sum
 Failure to assist after causing wreck.....fail asst aft caus wrk

Failure to obtain license or permit (parading,
 peddling, transporting passengers, barbers,
 merchants, pawn shops, pool room, etc.)...fail to obt lic or prmt
 Failure to provide.....fail to prov
 Failure to provide for child.....fail to prov for C
 Failure to provide for wife.....fail to prov for W
 Failure to report an accident.....fail rpt acc
 Failure to report a felony.....fail rpt fel
 Failure to serve legal process.....fail srv leg proc
 Failure to stop and render aid.....fail to aid
 False.....fls
 False advertising.....fls adv
 False claims.....fls cl
 False fire alarm.....fls fire ala
 False police alarmfls police ala
 False pretenses.....F P
 False weights and measures.....flse W & M
 FederalFed
 Felonious or felony.....fel
 Felonious assault.....fel A
 Felonious driving.....fel dr
 Felonious theft.....F T
 Felony warrant.....Fel Wt
 Female.....fem
 Fictitious.....fict
 Fictitious checks.....F C (or fict C)
 Fictitious license plates.....fict lic pl
 Fighting.....fgt (or fight)
 Firearms.....F
 Firearms Act.....F A
 Flourishing deadly weapon.....fl D W
 Forcible entry.....forc ent
 Forfeiture or forfeited.....forf
 Forged or forgery.....forg
 Forgery U.S. money orders.....F US M O
 Forging and passing.....F & P
 Forging doctor's prescription.....F Drs prescrip
 Forging U.S. obligations.....F US obli
 Fornication.....forn
 Fraud.....fr
 Fraudulent.....frd
 Fraudulent instruments.....frd I
 Fraudulent removal of leased property.....frd rem of L P
 Fraudulent voting.....frd voting
 Fraudulent negotiable instrument.....frd neg inst
 Fraudulently obtaining signature.....frd obt sig
 Frequenting house of ill fame.....F H I F
 Fugitive other authorities.....F O A
 Further hearing.....F H

G

Gamblinggamb
 Gambling - cardsgamb cards
 Gambling devicesgamb dev
 Gambling - dicegamb dice
 Game lawsGame L
 Gaminggaming
 Generalgenl
 General principlesG P
 Given hoursG H
 GovernmentGovt
 GrandG
 Grand larcenyG L
 Grand theftG T
 Great bodily injuryGr bod inj
 Gross cheatgross cht
 Gross indecencygross ind

H

Habitualhab
 Habitual drunkardhab D
 Harboring criminalshar crim
 HarrisonHarr
 Harrison Narcotic ActH N A
 Health lawHlth L
 Held to Grand JuryH to G J
 Highwayhgwy
 Highway robberyH R (or hgwy rob)
 Hi-jackinghij
 Hobohobo
 Holduphdp
 Holdup with deadly weaponhdp D W
 Hop head.....H H
 Housebreaking.....H B
 House of Ill Fame.....H of I F
 House of Prostitution.....H of P

I

Idle.....idle
 Illegal.....illeg
 Illegal business.....illeg busn
 Illegal cohabitation.....illeg cohab
 Illegal dentistry.....illeg dent
 Illegal entry.....illeg ent
 Illegal entry to U. S.....illeg ent US
 Illegal fishing.....illeg fish
 Illegal practice of medicine.....illeg pr med
 Illegal trapping.....illeg trapng
 Illegal wearing of lodge emblem.....illeg wear lodge em
 Illegally wearing U. S. Navy uniform.....illeg wear U S N unif

Illicit.....illic
 Illicit distilling..... illic distil
 Immoral..... imm
 Immoral entertainment..... imm entnmt
 Impersonating or impersonation..... imp
 Impersonating an officer..... imp ofc
 Impersonation of U.S. officer..... imp US ofc
 Improper state license..... impr st lic
 Incendiarism..... incend
 Incest..... incest
 Incurable or incorrigibility..... incorr
 Indecent..... ind
 Indecent conduct..... ind con
 Indecent exposure..... ind exp
 Indecent liberties..... ind lib
 Indecent liberties with minor child..... ind lib M C
 Indefinite..... indef
 Indians..... Indns
 Infamous..... inf
 Infamous crime against nature..... infa C ag N
 Influence..... inf
 Injunction..... injct
 Inmate disorderly house..... Inm D H
 Instrument..... inst
 Insufficient..... insuf
 Insufficient funds..... insuf funds
 Intent..... int
 Intercourse with a child..... I W C
 Interfering..... interf
 Interfering with an officer..... interf w ofc
 Interfering with Federal Surveyor..... interf w Fed surv
 Interfering with gas meter..... interf w gas mtr
 Internal Revenue Act..... I R A
 Interstate theft..... I S T (or I Th)
 Interstate transportation of prize fight films..... I S Trans. P F Films
 Intimidating Government witness..... intim govt wit
 Intimidation or intimidating..... intim
 Intoxication or intoxicated..... intox
 Investigation..... inv
 Inveterate vagrancy..... invet vag
 Involuntary manslaughter..... I M
 Issuing..... iss
 Issuing fraudulent instruments..... iss fr I

J

Jail breaking..... jl B
 Joy-riding..... J R
 Juvenile delinquency..... J D (or juv del)

TORSO OF UNKNOWN DECEASED IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE FINGERPRINTS OF LEFT HAND

On December 9, 1939, the torso of an unknown dead man was found floating in the river in Petaluma, California. The right arm had been severed from the body, and in addition the hips and legs were missing. To further complicate the problem of identification the head was unrecognizably mutilated, apparently as the result of the body having come in contact with the propeller of a large tugboat in the river, or so the police deduced. Add to these difficulties the fact that the body had been in the water approximately seven to ten days and it will be realized that the possibility of identification appeared nil.

From all the information at hand the torso was not clothed in any identifiable apparel and the following observations as to the description were noted by the Chief of Police of Petaluma, California, at the time that the torso was found. The torso was that of a white male, forty years of age, weighing between one hundred fifty to one hundred seventy pounds and described as having brown hair.

The ordinary person with these facts would probably be prompted to state flatly, "There is no possibility of identification." However, the Chief of Police noted, and recorded properly, the one possibility of identification, to wit, the fingerprints of the left hand which was still attached to the torso at the time that it was discovered. On December 15, 1939, the Chief of Police at Petaluma, California, forwarded the recorded fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation where they were received on December 18, 1939.

As the fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation house approximately twelve million fingerprints at the present time, filed according to a classification formula based upon the ten finger impressions, it will be appreciated what a task confronted the Bureau experts when it is realized, along with this fact, that there were an estimated seventeen thousand possible reference searches to be conducted in connection with the searching of the fingerprint files in order to render the service desired by the contributing law enforcement agency for the purpose of identifying the unknown deceased in this case.

Despite the apparently insurmountable obstacle presented by the above-stated conditions the experts of the Identification Division of this Bureau classified the prints approximately, and on December 18, 1939, commenced a search in the files which lasted for twenty-six days. This search continued until on January 12, 1940, an expert identified the fingerprints against those of one Nels Posti having the following criminal record.

He was arrested by the Police Department, Petaluma, California, as Nels Posti, on March 19, 1937, as a drunk, and was released. At that time he gave his residence as Petaluma, California, and his birthplace as Finland. His only other arrest was by the Sheriff's Office at Santa Rosa,

California, under the same name, on September 18, 1937, on the same charge, at which time he was given five days actual sentence and twenty days suspended sentence. On that occasion he gave his residence as Santa Rosa, California, and again stated that his birthplace was Finland.

A wire was immediately sent to the Chief of Police at Petaluma, California, advising of this identification, thereby enabling him to institute a search for the relatives, if any in this country, of Nels Posti for the purpose of notifying them of the demise of Posti.

This case graphically illustrates the complete and painstaking service rendered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to law enforcement officers throughout the country and also prompts the reiteration of the statement that no person could be given the label of "unknown dead man" if his fingerprints are on file in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

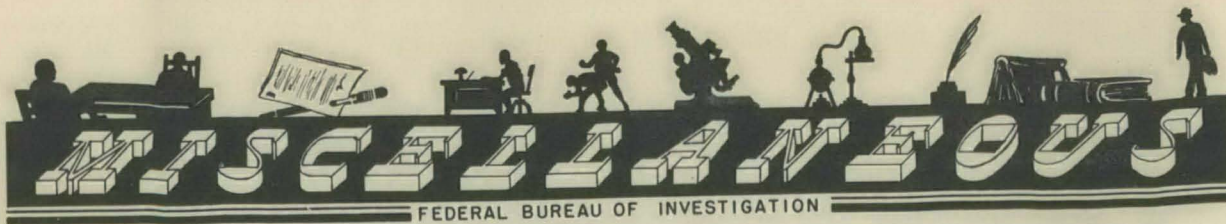
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

W A N T E D N O T I C E S

In the past, wanted notices appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin have been limited to cases involving murder, robbery, burglary, rape and kidnaping or, escapes for any of these offenses.

Due to the facilities which are now available, it has become possible, beginning with the current issue, to increase this list to include manslaughter, sodomy, larceny, arson and mayhem as well as attempts to commit any of these crimes, when aggravated circumstances are involved.

If a wanted notice is to be published a specific request must be made by the law enforcement agency whose attention is again called to the fact that the Bureau, because of the large volume of work presently being handled, cannot post wanted notices taken from Law Enforcement Bulletins.



WANTED BY THE FBI

ANGELO TIMPONE, alias JOSEPH CORNELL CLARK

For :

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -- MURDER



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual
appear on pages 31, 32 and 33

WANTED BY THE FBI -- ANGELO TIMPONE, alias
Joseph Cornell Clark

At approximately 10:15 P.M. on July 2, 1937, three men entered the restaurant of Walter Maddox on United States Highway 31-E, just north of Jeffersonville in Clark County, Indiana. They shot and wounded Maddox and his wife, Jane, and also shot and killed Clarence Amster, a New Albany, Indiana, businessman. One of the three men is reported to have used a machine gun.

Subsequently, it was learned that Angelo Timpone, known at that time as Joseph Cornell Clark, had participated in the shooting and had escaped by fleeing from the State of Indiana.

The Sheriff proceeded to Timpone's home in Jeffersonville about 1:00 A.M. on July 3, 1937, and observed Timpone's wife, Mrs. Estelle Clark, packing her clothes and placing them in Timpone's Ford coupe. The Sheriff immediately placed her under arrest and preferred charges of first degree murder against Timpone, and against her as accessory. Mrs. Clark, however, was released on July 14, 1937, on cash bond of \$300.00, provided by her attorney.

On September 30, 1937, in the Clark County Circuit Court, Jeffersonville, Indiana, a secret indictment was filed, charging Timpone as Joseph Cornell Clark with murder in the first degree, in that on or about July 2, 1937, he caused the death of one Clarence Amster by use of a machine gun. A bench warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Timpone.

On July 13, 1937, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Indianapolis, Indiana, charging that on or about July 2, 1937, Angelo Timpone, as Joseph Cornell Clark, moved and traveled in interstate commerce from Indiana to Kentucky and other States of the United States to the affiant unknown to avoid prosecution for murder in the Circuit Court of Clark County. A commissioner's warrant was issued at once and the United States Marshal at Indianapolis immediately executed a "not found" return on the warrant.

As a result of an intensive investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Joseph Cornell Clark was definitely identified as Angelo Timpone in December of 1938. There is set forth herewith a description of Timpone:

Name	ANGELO TIMPONE, with aliases; Robert Amos, Joseph Cornell Clark, Joseph C. Clarke, Joseph Cornell, Joseph Costello, "Lefty," Angelo Timponi, Angelo Timpony
Age	35 years (born July 4, 1904)
Height	5' 7"
Weight	155 pounds
Eyes	Brown

Hair	Very dark chestnut, or black, now worn straight and slick
Complexion	Sallow
Build	Medium stout
Race	White
Nationality	American (of Italian parentage)
Education	Unknown
Occupation	Cook, huckster, mechanic, chauffeur, truck painter, gambler, strong-arm man
Scars and Marks	Gunshot wound below ear at left side of neck; also back of neck, right side
Characteristics	Occasionally wears tortoise-shell rimmed glasses; very white teeth
Relatives	Agnes Froley Timpone, mother 1818 Bacon Street, St. Louis, Missouri Louis Timpone, brother 1818 Bacon Street, St. Louis, Missouri Estelle Clark, common-law wife, New Albany, Indiana

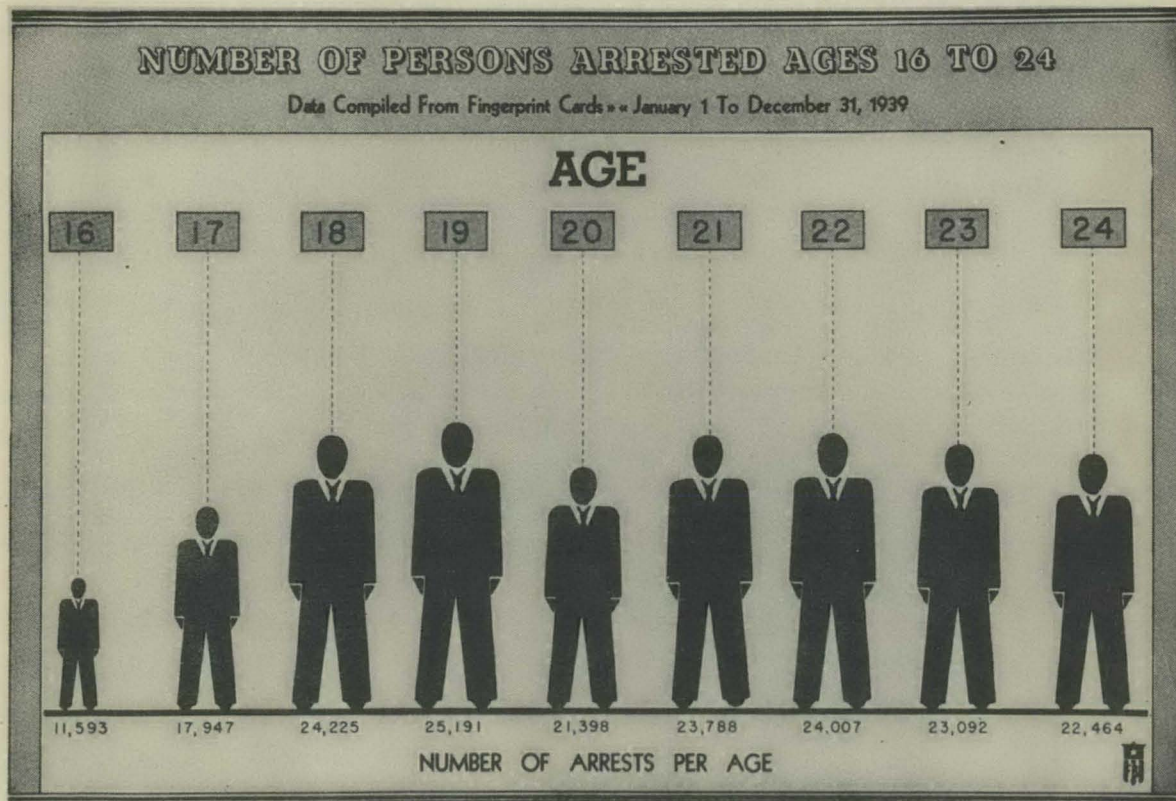
The criminal record of Timpone discloses that he was arrested by the St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department in November of 1923 on a charge of first degree robbery, and was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, from which institution he was discharged on October 20, 1926. Timpone was subsequently arrested by the Venice, Illinois, Police Department in September of 1929 on a charge of attempt to commit robbery and was turned over to the Sheriff of Madison County, Illinois, on this charge and was sentenced to one to fourteen years, but was released on bond pending appeal and this bond was forfeited on October 31, 1930.

Investigation conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assisted by local law enforcement officers, disclosed that Timpone's most likely contacts will be found in the States of Kentucky Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. Practically nothing is known of Timpone's history prior to his arrival in Jeffersonville, Indiana. Subsequent to that time, however, Timpone had been acting as a strong-arm man at the Municipal Bar in Jeffersonville, Indiana. His wife has maintained a very reticent attitude and has given meager information to law enforcement officers interested in this case. According to Mrs. Timpone (alias Mrs. Clark), her home had been in St. Louis, Missouri, where she met Timpone about eight years ago under the name of Clark through mutual friends whose names she declined to furnish, but investigation failed to disclose any record in St. Louis of the marriage of these two parties.

As a result of inquiries conducted in this case, it has been definitely determined that Timpone is a follower of greyhound dog races and his acquaintances are primarily limited to bookies, gamblers, resort keepers and hoodlums. Timpone may possibly be engaged in the shakedown of other

criminals and it is believed that the most likely leads looking toward the apprehension of this fugitive will be found in the vicinity of dog race tracks and gambling establishments which Timpone frequents.

It is requested that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States endeavor to develop any information concerning this individual and in the event any data are obtained in this regard, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately, or the information be furnished to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.





CHANGE OF STATUS OF FBI NPA GRADUATES

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Clifford E. Peterson, formerly Captain and Chief of Detectives of the Long Beach, California, Police Department, was recently appointed to the position of Chief of Police of the San Diego, California, Police Department.

DELAWARE

Mr. Norman R. Purnell, formerly Lieutenant of the Delaware State Police, has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of that organization with headquarters at New Castle, Delaware.

GEORGIA

Mr. Jim Moore, formerly an Officer of the Albany, Georgia, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police of that Department.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Frank Kurelaitis, formerly an Officer of the East St. Louis, Illinois, Police Department, has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the same Police Department.

INDIANA

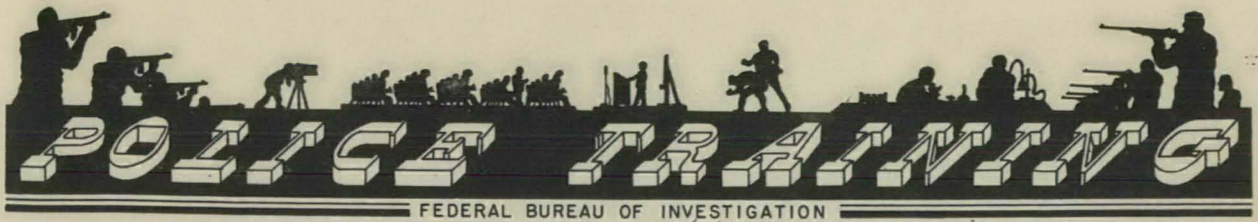
Mr. Edwin Kruse, formerly Lieutenant of the Indianapolis, Indiana, Police Department, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the same Police Department.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. R. Frank Messer, formerly Deputy Sheriff of the Buncombe County Sheriff's Office, recently accepted the position of Clerk, City Police Court, Asheville, North Carolina.

OREGON

Mr. Clark Thomas, formerly Patrolman of the Ashland, Oregon, Police Department, was recently promoted to the position of Assistant Chief of Police in the same Police Department.



- ☐ Sound your siren
- ☐ Turn on the red light

In every crime there is a joint operation of act and intent. We cannot read another persons mind; therefore, the intent in crime is sometimes proved by:

- ☐ Sound mind of accused
- ☐ Discretion
- ☐ Circumstances surrounding the case

Voluntary intoxication is no excuse for crime but may be taken into consideration to prove:

- ☐ Motive
- ☐ Act
- ☐ Intent
- ☐ Purpose

5. According to the penal code there are three types of crime:

- ☐ Felony
- ☐ High grade misdemeanor
- ☐ Misdemeanor

Some misdemeanors may be punished by imprisonment in the State prison.

- ☐ True ☐ False

A child under the age of fourteen is incapable of committing a crime.

- ☐ True ☐ False

6. A person might be insane on one subject but still be capable of committing a crime and be convicted. State why.

7. A peace officer has the right, after making an arrest, to search his prisoner for all offensive weapons.

- ☐ True ☐ False

8. B committed a robbery in Los Angeles, then went to Riverside and told S what he had done. This was the first information S had regarding this robbery. S having this knowledge concealed B with intent that B escape arrest. Is S guilty of a crime? If so, name it. And state where S could be prosecuted.

9. W, a convict, serving time in San Quentin Prison, escaped and was apprehended in Riverside. State in what county W could be prosecuted.

10. T, a prisoner, serving time in Riverside County Jail, was assigned a trusty job and given certain specific duties within the county jail grounds. T, while not being under the immediate surveillance of the guard left said grounds without a legal order of the Court. If T is guilty of a crime name it. If not, why not?

11. G was called as a witness in a civil case being tried before a competent tribunal. G, while testifying, deliberately made a false statement, but this statement absolutely had no bearing upon the case. Could G be prosecuted for perjury? If so, give reasons why. If not, give reasons why not.

12. Is there any time an officer has the right to assault or beat a prisoner? Explain.

13. C, a peace officer, had a dislike for D. C, with intent to vex and annoy D, but without probable cause, secured a search warrant for the purpose of searching the home of D. Explain what, if any, action could be taken against C.

What is the difference between a search warrant and a warrant of arrest?

14. What is the minimum number of persons necessary to form a criminal conspiracy? What is necessary to complete said conspiracy?

15. You, a Deputy Sheriff, answered a call where a woman had been killed by a bandit while attempting to hold up her husband. The bandit did not intend to shoot this woman, but the gun was discharged accidentally when the woman fainted and bumped into the bandit's arm. Is this first or second degree murder -- manslaughter -- or excusable homicide? Give reasons for your answer.

16. B, while hunting unlawfully, shot C on January 20, 1937. C died as a result of said injuries on February 1, 1938. Would this be murder or manslaughter? If so, state which, and if not, state why.

17. What type of kidnaping carries the death penalty?

18. E owned a parcel of land with a house on it. F wanted this land, so he went to E and held him up at the point of a gun and made him vacate. Is F guilty of robbery? Explain.

19. H, a female, aged 17, had sexual intercourse with J. This was with the consent of H. J was not the husband of H. Has the crime of rape been committed? Explain.

20. May a parent be guilty of child stealing? Explain.

21. B and C, husband and wife, were granted an interlocutory decree of divorce. Before B received his final decree, he went to Arizona and married R. Both returned to California. B resided at Riverside and R resided in Los Angeles and did not live in a state of cohabitation. Could B and R be convicted of bigamy?

If so, state why. If not, state why not.

22. Can a writ of habeas corpus be used for the release of a person who is illegally confined in a private home, as well as for the release of a person who is illegally confined in jail?

23. A person who commits suicide is guilty of a felony. Explain.

23A. T () F () A warrant of arrest may be served by any male citizen over 21 years of age.

24. T () F () When the commission of a public offense commenced without the State is consummated within its boundaries, the defendant may be extradited and brought to California and tried.

If a person residing out of this State causes, aids, advises, or encourages any person to commit a crime within this State and is afterwards found within this State, he is punishable in the same manner as if he had been here at the time it was committed.

Give reasons and state whether or not said person could be extradited.

25. T () F () A deposition and testimony are one and the same thing.

26. T () F () The term oath includes "affirmation" or "declaration".

27. You, as a Deputy Sheriff, were called to the scene of a riot. What would you have to prove to successfully prosecute the guilty parties?

28. Can two persons be guilty of an unlawful assembly while committing a lawful act? Explain.

29. B entered R's dwelling house with intent to commit petit theft, but left without taking anything or doing any damage. Would this be burglary, attempted burglary, or no crime? Explain.

30. K entered a building which was not inhabited and attempted to open a safe with an acetylene torch. What crime, if any, has K committed?

31. For a person to be convicted of forgery, an intent to defraud must be proved.

T () F ()

32. M took W's automobile without the knowledge or consent of W, but merely for the purpose of joy-riding, afterwards returning said automobile to the place from which taken. What violation or violations of the law have been committed?

33. N, a known pickpocket, took an empty wallet from O's trousers pocket, which were hanging over a chair near the bed in which O was sleeping. N entered this room by stealth. What crime has been committed by N? Give reasons for your answer.

34. X, a known pickpocket, entered a street car and shoved T, at the same time removing an empty wallet from T's left hip pocket. This was done without the knowledge of T. What crime, if any, was committed? Give reasons for your answer.

35. How is petit theft determined from grand theft? Give one example.

36. Either real or personal property may be the subject of extortion, but only personal property may be the subject of robbery.

T () F ()

37. C was tried and convicted of robbery. Subsequently C was tried and convicted for conspiracy to commit this robbery. Would this subsequent conviction be illegal? Explain.

38. D was a very dangerous man, having escaped several times from custody of peace officers. D was being extradited from Arizona by C, a peace officer, who put leg irons on D. In your opinion, is this a lawful act on the part of C?

39. G committed the crime of grand theft in Riverside County, but did not remove the stolen property from this County. Subsequently, C was arrested in Orange County for this crime. G had a very good friend who was a Judge in Orange County, so he asked this Judge to let him plead guilty to petit theft before him. This Judge allowed G to so plead and sentenced G to serve 30 days in the Orange County Jail for the above crime. Subsequently Los Angeles wanted to prosecute G but G pleaded once in jeopardy. Did G have a lawful defense? Explain.

40. H, a peace officer, attempted to make an unlawful arrest of J. J resisted and was assisted in such resistance by K. Was K within his rights by assisting J? Explain.

41. R, a civilian, had some of his own merchandise in his own home. B, a police officer, was informed that this merchandise was stolen so, without a search warrant, B entered R's home and attempted to take this merchandise. In order to keep B from taking this merchandise it was necessary to inflict great bodily injury upon B. Did R commit a crime or did he act within his rights?

42. N, a police officer, was making an unlawful arrest. To make this arrest, it was necessary to obtain aid, so N commanded P to assist him. After being so commanded, P assisted N, and the arrest was made. Have N and P committed any crime? Explain.

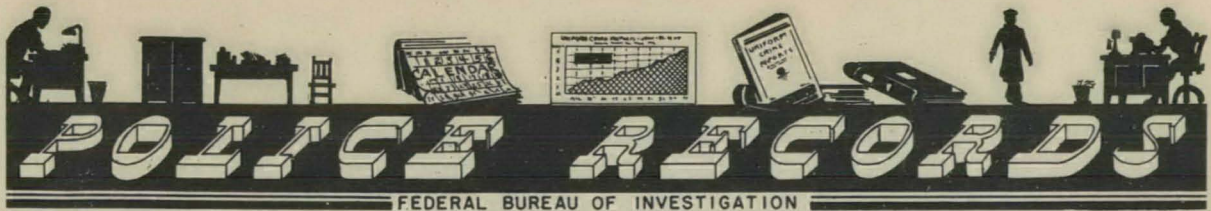
APPENDIX E

Schedule of 12-week Courses for Recruits, Cleveland, Ohio

9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except Sundays..... One hour for lunch. Groups of five to ten members assigned to work with Detectives each evening for the first six weeks on vice, gambling, liquor, and major crime. They are then distributed through the precincts to work with uniformed men on cruisers, scout cars, ambulances, and general police work. It is understood that outside work is not to interfere with the classroom work.

Distribution of classroom hours

	Hours
Introduction--class seating--rules of school--1st official report	3
Discipline and deportment	3
Rules and regulations of the department	7
Legal terms prior to study of State Statutes	5
State Statutes	50
Rules of Evidence--State Criminal Procedure	15
Visits to Police Courts--Common Pleas Courts--Grand Jury Rooms	15
Prosecutors, search warrant, warrant of arrest, subpoena, court papers	5
Moot court in classroom	5
County morgue for post mortems--actual demonstration	3
Body fluid tests--urinalysis--determination of alcohol content	3
Psychiatry--City Hospital Psychopathic Division	10
Psychology--Practical	3
Counterfeit money--U. S. Secret Service Office	2
Narcotics ----- U. S. Narcotic Division	2
Alcohol Tax Unit---Federal	2
State Liquor Laws	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation--Federal Laws	3
American Red Cross standard course in first aid	20
City Ordinances	25
Traffic--State Laws and City Ordinances	10
Determination of speed from skidmarks--falling bodies	6
Photography--Mechanics of camera	10
Traffic accident--records--reports--accident scene investigation, etc.	5
Motorcycle--instructions and actual riding---4 days	20
Laboratory work--2 hours each week in department laboratory--on the following subjects: ballistics--stains--casts--ultra violet--inks--explosives--iodine fuming--silver nitrate--etc.	24
Fingerprints--classification--powdering--camera	15
Firearms--classroom instruction--2 hours each week on range (indoor)	30
Investigation of crime--approach--interview--arrest--search of scene and the person--collecting and guarding evidence--statements--etc.	20
Crime scenes--in groups--5 or 6 members to each scene--and reports	12
Departmental Bureaus--radio--pawn shop--auto theft--policewomen--traffic lights--etc.--half hour to two hours each	10
Crime Prevention Bureau--youth movement--Boy Scouts	6
Physical work--wrestling--jiu jitsu--calisthenics--drill	100
Tests--Review--Discussion--Miscellaneous	53
TOTAL HOURS--	504



TEN YEARS OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING 1930 - 1939

CHAPTER V *

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

(15) Nature and form of data presented in "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin. The problem here is whether any changes should be made in either the nature of the information compiled and published or the form in which the data are presented. It will be recalled that figures for individual contributing agencies in cities with less than 25,000 inhabitants, sheriffs, and State Police have not been published since 1931. The question may be raised as to whether data for individual contributing agencies in places under 25,000 in population should be published.

Somewhat related to the preceding question is the following: Would it be desirable to publish data for individual counties when complete figures for an entire county are available? If the question is to be answered affirmatively, this means that emphasis must be placed on developing the county as a unit with reference to reporting, and the data received from the sheriffs' offices and from urban communities must be combined in order to obtain total figures for each county. Of course this project, if undertaken, will result in complications in those States where reports are also received from State Police. This phase of the problem will be twofold - (a) to eliminate duplication in reports on the part of sheriffs and State Police, (b) to obtain data from the State Police on a county basis. Assuming that it is desirable to publish data for counties as units, the logical approach to the problem would of course be to handle the matter first in those States where the reporting procedure is not complicated by the presence of a large number of agencies with overlapping jurisdictions. Thereafter the problem could be approached in States having overlapping agencies and the most feasible solution could be adopted in each State. It may be noted that possibly the strongest argument which can be put forward in favor of

* This is the conclusion of Chapter V of the report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation entitled "Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting - 1930 - 1939." Mimeographed copies of this report in its entirety are available upon request to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. The first portions of Chapter V were contained in the January, February and March, 1940, issues of this Bulletin.

compiling police data in terms of counties as units is that this would make it possible to relate police crime statistics to judicial criminal statistics somewhat more effectively, inasmuch as for the latter type of data the county is the smallest unit which can be used. In the event such a plan of publishing county data were adopted, the distinction now maintained between urban and rural crime reports would of course be continued in effect.

(16) The integration of police, judicial, and penal statistics.

A list of problems relative to the collection of crime statistics would be incomplete without a brief reference to this item. Obviously a complete picture concerning the nature of the crime problem and the manner in which it has been handled by those agencies officially charged with the duty cannot be obtained until all three types of statistics are compiled and integrated. One big step in this direction was taken in 1931 when a classification of offenses was agreed to and adopted by both the FBI and the Bureau of the Census for use in the collection of all three types of statistics. Of course, complete integration on a state-wide basis of the three types of statistics will not be possible until reports are received from all agencies which ought to contribute. In the meantime, however, the compilations prepared in the field of police, judicial and penal statistics should be such as to lend themselves readily to integration of the three types. It will be noted that the method of collecting reports by the FBI is such that it will readily lend itself to the compilation and publication of data for counties wherever all agencies in the county have contributed reports.

(17) State Bureaus - the function and place of State Bureaus in a program for collecting nation-wide crime statistics. It is not intended to indicate here whether there should or should not be State Bureaus for this purpose, but rather to review the developments along this line during the past ten years. Only five or six States have programs looking toward the collection of information similar to that provided for on the monthly report used in connection with the nation-wide uniform crime reporting project. In some States the project has been pushed fairly vigorously, whereas in others there has not been a very active program of work undertaken or executed. It is both fair and accurate to state that the quality of the work done by the individual State Bureaus varies considerably from State to State, at one extreme being a situation where the reports are critically examined, and necessary correspondence is carried on with local agencies. At the other extreme there is the practice of one or more State Bureaus of simply accepting reports received and combining the data included in those reports to form summary tabulations. If the State Bureaus are to play an important part in the collection of crime statistics either in the State or in the Nation, it is essential that there be a certain amount of field work conducted. Also it may be noted that the individuals engaged in conducting the work at the headquarters of the central agency should have a considerable amount of field experience. This is desirable because it makes it possible for them to more effectively present matters in the correspondence which is employed in discussing deficiencies with local agencies. In some States having State Bureaus, the duty of collecting state-wide crime statistics has been assigned to a State Police or other state-wide law enforcement organization. One point in favor of this type of arrangement is

that in the event the head of the organization is so inclined, it is possible for him to employ some of the field force at his command in the improvement of the statistical information received from local agencies.

(18) Possibility of statutes requiring that local agencies forward reports to the central Federal agency. It is of course not possible to have a Federal law requiring local agencies to forward crime reports to the FBI or to any other central Federal agency. On the other hand, there are State laws requiring local agencies to forward reports to State agencies. This presents the suggestion that it might be desirable for the IACP to sponsor State legislation requiring all local agencies to forward uniform crime reports to the FBI.

(19) Reports from sheriffs and police officials in small urban communities. The situation with reference to a rather substantial portion of the total of such agencies is that reports are not received, and from the reports of those agencies submitting data it is ascertainable that many of the reports apparently are not compiled from the type of record which should be maintained locally. The population of the smaller agencies in some cases is not very large, but the combined population of the agencies not contributing reports is not an insignificant figure. Furthermore, when considering the problem of integrating police, court, and prison data, the desirability of receiving reports from all agencies is obvious. This situation represents an additional reason why it might be desirable to sponsor legislation in the States requiring all local officials to maintain the type of local records which will yield the information desired for the monthly crime reports, and to submit the reports regularly to the FBI. The mere existence of such a State statute when called to the attention of the local agencies would probably result in a much greater willingness to compile the information and forward the reports than is encountered in some sections of the country at the present time.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

(1) The uniform crime reporting project was given a good start in that a substantial basis was laid for it in the form of the preparatory work done by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP, operating largely through its Technical Staff. The "Uniform Crime Reporting" manual is without doubt the best and most comprehensive publication of its type which has ever been prepared.

(2) The actual collection of reports was well started by the Committee during the period January - July, 1930. The response in the form of voluntary cooperation by hundreds of local agencies in the first month was much better than had been anticipated and was a clear-cut indication of the fact that local police administrators recognized the need for such data.

(3) Since September 1, 1930, the FBI has acted as a central clearing house in the conduct of this project and has continued in accordance with the plans and policies outlined and adopted by the IACP. Changes made by the FBI with reference to report forms and instructions have consisted almost entirely of specific interpretations of rules originally laid down and of comparatively minor modifications in the report forms. There has also been some amplification of the scope of the data collected from the police departments of the larger cities. All such new developments have been approved by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP before the changes were put into effect.

(4) Reports received from local agencies are carefully examined and appropriate steps are taken with reference to apparent deficiencies.

(5) Problems arising from time to time are given careful study, and the disposition of them appears to be sound.

(6) The original plan included the furnishing of a staff of field men by the IACP to check records of local agencies and to assist them in making adjustments where necessary. Due to lack of funds this staff has not as yet been made available. However, the FBI through its Special Agents has conducted a large volume of interviews with local law enforcement agencies. These contacts may be divided into three general groups: (a) with non-contributors; (b) with delinquent contributors; (c) with contributors whose reports indicate apparent deficiencies which it had not been possible to clear up through the medium of correspondence.

(7) Police records and recording practices have shown a definite and substantial improvement during the past ten years. Undoubtedly the crime reporting program has furnished the major portion of the stimulus which caused local officials to improve their records.

(8) There has been a consistent and creditable growth in the reporting area, with the result that in 1939 reports were received from more than 4,200 agencies. There is of course still room for a substantial amount of further increase in the crime reporting area, particularly in certain sections of the Nation.

(9) The schedule of publication of the "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin and the nature of its contents appear to have been generally acceptable. The data have made it possible to determine annual crime trends for the Nation and also to compare local crime rates with both national and regional averages for cities of approximately the same size.

(10) Examined from several different viewpoints, the police statistics appear to be generally reliable. The dispersion of State crime rates based on police figures is no wider than for State crime rates based on court and prison statistics. The annual crime trends shown by police figures are substantiated by other measures such as insurance data showing the number of insured losses.

(11) A fair and conservative conclusion is that the results of the past ten years have demonstrated that it is possible to successfully collect data concerning police activities to show the nature and extent of crime in the United States. The result has been a definite and invaluable contribution to the crime statistics in this country. Naturally the project is not free of unsolved problems. However, with the achievements and the experience of the past ten years to build upon, it should be possible during the next ten years to bring the scope and the quality of the entire project to a substantially higher level.

Recommendations

(1) The record procedures of all law enforcement agencies should meet the following standards:

- (a) A permanent written record is made of each crime immediately upon receipt of the complaint. All reports of thefts or attempted thefts are included regardless of the value of the property involved.
- (b) An investigative report is made in each case showing fully the details of the offense as alleged by the complainant and as disclosed by the police investigation. An effective follow-up system is used to see that reports are promptly submitted in all cases.
- (c) All reports are checked to see that the crime classification conforms to the uniform classification of offenses.
- (d) The offense reports on crimes cleared by arrest are noted as cleared.
- (e) Arrest records are complete, especially with reference to showing the final disposition of the charge.
- (f) Records are centralized; records and statistical reports are closely supervised by the Chief; periodic inspections are made to see that the rules and regulations of the local agency relative to records and reports are strictly complied with.
- (g) Statistical reports conform in all respects to the Uniform Crime Reporting standards and regulations.

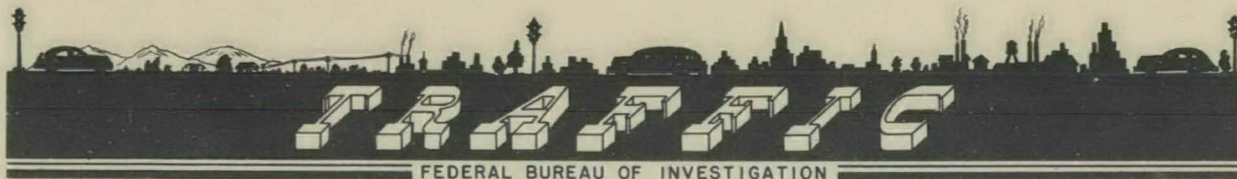
(2) A revised police records manual should be compiled and distributed to local agencies for their assistance and guidance. This record manual should be presented in the simplest possible form, but at the same time should be sufficiently comprehensive to include suggestions relative to the indexing and filing of the reports. It should explain all records which are closely related to reports of investigations and reports of arrests. Also the manual should contain suggestions concerning the practical administrative use of records, inasmuch as their primary value is in connection with local administrative problems. This manual should be made available for free distribution to all interested law enforcement officials.

(3) When a revised records manual has been prepared, consideration should be given to the possibility of printing a large supply of the revised record forms to be distributed at cost to local agencies desiring to obtain them.

(4) Increased assistance should be given to local agencies desiring to improve their record practices. This will naturally result in improvement in the statistical reports of such agencies. Consideration should be given to the possibility of arranging for the conduct of schools for record room employees in each State. The instruction received by such individuals could thereafter be conveyed by them to the entire personnel of the organizations represented by means of local training programs. A definite effort should be made to stimulate interest on the part of local agencies in improving their records in the event they do not meet current standards.

(5) Consideration should be given by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to the feasibility of sponsoring legislation in all States providing that all law enforcement agencies with police power maintain records which will yield the types of information desired in the monthly and annual uniform crime reports, and that such reports be regularly forwarded to the FBI.

(6) It would undoubtedly be desirable to arrange for a conference of representatives of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the FBI, and other agencies interested in improvements in the collection of crime statistics in this country. Such a conference could consider current problems and future plans.



STANDARD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT FORMS *

Standard traffic accident reporting systems and forms have been developed under the supervision of the Committee on Traffic Accident Records of the National Safety Council. The standard traffic accident report forms are of three sizes, 8½" x 11", 5" x 8", and 4" x 6". The 8½" x 11" form is quite comprehensive, and includes a few items not provided for on the smaller forms. However, the 4" x 6" form is generally similar to the others and is reproduced on Pages 48 and 49, inasmuch as it provides for the recording of most essential information which may be summarized periodically in order that traffic engineers, municipal officials, and other interested individuals might have available facts showing how, where, why, and to whom automobile accidents occur. The size of the card makes it convenient for police officers to have several copies with them at all times, and the form should be used at the time of the initial investigation, appropriate entries being made in each of the sections.

It may be noted that the card provides, on Page 1, for the recording of the location of the accident either on the top or on the side, so that it may be filed either upright or on its side, depending upon the filing equipment available.

Accident reports are generally filed by location, and some police departments find it desirable to maintain a separate file for each year. It is a common practice among police organizations to prepare cross-referenced index cards, filed alphabetically, of operators and others involved in motor vehicle accidents.

Details concerning standard traffic accident reporting systems for city police departments are included in the National Safety Council's Public Safety Memorandum, No. 69, 1940 Edition.

* The material and forms contained in this article were furnished to the FBI by the National Safety Council of 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and are being published through their courtesy.

ON _____ Street _____ Intersecting street, house number, or other identifying landmark _____
 Day of the week _____ Date _____, 19 ____ At _____ A.M. _____ P.M. _____
 ACCIDENT INVOLVED _____
 (Pedestrian, other motor vehicle, bicycle, fixed object, non-collision, etc.) _____

VEH. 1. _____ Veh. reg. _____ Year _____ Make _____ Type _____ Number _____ State _____
 Going _____ On _____ Street _____
 (N, E, parked, etc.) _____
 Driven by _____ Name _____ Age _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
 Address _____ Nat. or race _____ Driving exp. _____ Years _____
 Driver's license _____ State _____ Number _____ ☐ Chauffeur's ☐ Operator's Occupation _____
 Owned by _____ Name _____ Address _____
 Parts of veh. damaged _____ \$ _____
 SPEED: Before _____ At impact _____ Legal _____ Safe _____ m.p.h. _____ m.p.h. _____ m.p.h. _____ m.p.h. _____
 Vehicle removed to _____
 By whom _____ Driveable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

VEH. 2. _____ Veh. reg. _____ Year _____ Make _____ Type _____ Number _____ State _____
 Going _____ On _____ Street _____
 (N, E, parked, etc.) _____
 Driven by _____ Name _____ Age _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
 Address _____ Nat. or race _____ Driving exp. _____ Years _____
 Driver's license _____ State _____ Number _____ ☐ Chauffeur's ☐ Operator's Occupation _____
 Owned by _____ Name _____ Address _____
 Parts of veh. damaged _____ \$ _____
 SPEED: Before _____ At impact _____ Legal _____ Safe _____ m.p.h. _____ m.p.h. _____ m.p.h. _____ m.p.h. _____
 Vehicle removed to _____
 By whom _____ Driveable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

National Safety Council. Form Traffic I C. (1940)

Approved I A C P

INJURED

1. Name _____ Age _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
 Address _____
☐ Killed ☐ Driver ☐ In _____ Give location _____
☐ Injured ☐ Passenger } veh. no. _____ in vehicle: _____ ☐ Pedestrian
 Nature of injuries _____ Other _____
 Injured taken to _____ By _____

2. Name _____ Age _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
 Address _____
☐ Killed ☐ Driver ☐ In _____ Give location _____
☐ Injured ☐ Passenger } veh. no. _____ in vehicle: _____ ☐ Pedestrian
 Nature of injuries _____ Other _____
 Injured taken to _____ By _____

WITNESSES

1. Name _____ Where was witness: _____
 Address _____

2. Name _____ Where was witness: _____
 Address _____

PEDESTRIAN: ☐ On ☐ Across
 Was going _____ Street name _____
 Direction (North, E, etc.) _____
 From _____ To _____
 (SE corner to NE corner, or west side to east side, etc.)

(Check one)

☐ 1. Crossing at intersection—with signal
☐ 2. Same—against signal
☐ 3. Same—no signal
☐ 4. Same—diagonally
☐ 5. Crossing not at intersection
☐ 6. Coming from behind parked cars
☐ 7. Walking in roadway
☐ 8. Standing in safety zone
☐ 9. Getting on or off street car
☐ 10. Getting on or off other vehicle
☐ 11. Working in roadway
☐ 12. Playing in roadway
☐ 13. Hitching on vehicle
☐ 14. Lying in roadway
☐ 15. Not in roadway (explain) _____

WHAT DRIVERS WERE DOING

Vehicle (Check one for each driver)

1. 2. 3.

☐ 1. Going straight ahead
☐ 2. Making right turn
☐ 3. Making left turn
☐ 4. Making U turn
☐ 5. Slowing or stopping
☐ 6. Starting from traffic lane
☐ 7. Starting from parked position
☐ 8. Stopped in traffic lane
☐ 9. Parked
☐ 10. Backing

(Check applicable items)

☐ 1. Overtaking
☐ 2. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian
☐ 3. Skidding

Exact photographic reproduction of Pages 1 and 2 of the Standard Traffic Accident Report form size 4" x 6" described on Page 47

INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED

1. Draw heavy lines to show streets
2. Name streets
3. Show path of vehicles:
Before accident ———→
After accident - - - - -→
4. Number each vehicle
5. Show pedestrians: ———→

Indicate North by arrow

DESCRIBE
ACCIDENT:

★SIGNATURE

Investigator(s)

Date of report

<p>ARRESTS</p> <p>1. Name _____ Charge _____</p> <p>2. Name _____ Charge _____</p>	<p>Damage to property other than vehicles: \$ _____</p>		
<p>Vehicle</p> <p>1. 2. 3. (Check one or more)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Front <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Right side</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rear <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Left side</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Right front <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Right rear</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Left front <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Left rear</p>	<p>VEHICLE CONDITION</p> <p>1. 2. 3. (Check one or more)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Defective brakes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Improper lights</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Defective steering mechanism</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Defective tires</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other defects</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. No defects</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Not known</p> <p>(Explain fully in remarks)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chains in use</p>	<p>VISION OBSCURED</p> <p>1. 2. 3. (Check where applicable)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Rain, snow, etc., on windshield</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Windshield otherwise obscured</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Vision obscured by vehicle load</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Trees, crops, bushes, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Building</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Embankment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Signboards</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Hillcrest</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. Parked cars</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10. Moving cars</p>	
<p>DRIVER AND PEDESTRIAN CONDITION</p> <p>1. 2. 3. Ped. (Check one or more)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Physical defect (eyesight, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Ill</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Fatigued, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Apparently asleep</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other handicaps</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Apparently normal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wearing glasses</p> <p>(Check one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Had not been drinking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Had been drinking, if so:</p> <p>(a) Obviously drunk</p> <p>(b) Ability impaired</p> <p>(c) Ability not impaired</p> <p>(d) Not known if impaired</p> <p>Alcohol tests? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Explain: _____</p>	<p>VIOLATIONS INDICATED</p> <p>1. 2. 3. (Check one or more for each veh.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exceeding lawful speed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Did not have right of way</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. On wrong side of road</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Drove through safety zone</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Passing standing street car</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Passing on hill</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Passing on curve</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Cutting in</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. Failure to signal, improper signal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10. Improper turn—wide right turn</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11. Same-cut corner on left turn</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 12. Same—turned from wrong lane</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 13. Disregarded police officer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 14. Disregarded Stop-&-Go light</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15. Disregarded Stop sign, signal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 16. Same—Warning sign, signal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17. Improper starting from parked position</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18. Improper parking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 19. Other improper action (explain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 20. No improper driving indicated</p> <p>Explain others: _____</p>		
<p>LOCALITY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Industrial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Business</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Residential</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. School, playground</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Open country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. (Specify other)</p>	<p>WEATHER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Clear</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cloudy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Raining</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Snowing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fog</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. (Specify other)</p>	<p>LIGHT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Daylight</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Dusk</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Dawn</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Street lights</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. No street lights</p>	<p>ROAD CHARACTER</p> <p>ROAD SURFACE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Concrete</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Brick</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Asphalt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Gravel</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. (Specify other)</p> <p>ROAD CONDITIONS</p> <p>(Check one) (Check one or more)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Dry <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Loose material on surface</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Wet <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Holes or deep ruts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Muddy <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Defective shoulders</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Snowy <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other defects</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Icy <input type="checkbox"/> 5. No defects</p> <p>(Explain in remarks)</p> <p>Under construction or repair? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>TRAFFIC CONTROL (Check one)</p> <p>Functioning <input type="checkbox"/> Not functioning <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Railroad crossing gates</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Railroad automatic signal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Officer or watchman</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Stop-&-Go light</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. STOP sign or signal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. WARNING sign or signal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. (Specify other)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. No control present</p>		<p>ROAD WIDTH _____ feet</p> <p>Total number of traffic lanes _____ Were lanes marked? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Were opposing traffic lanes separated? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If so, by what? _____</p>	

Exact photographic reproduction of Pages 3 and 4 of the Standard Traffic Accident Report form size 4" x 6" described on Page 47



IDENTIFICATION PROBLEMS - CRIMINAL AND CIVIL *

by

Israel Castellanos, M. D. - Director-General
National Bureau of Identification, Havana, Cuba

The author's education and experience in this particular field and considerable research work performed by him in identification matters, furnish an excellent background for the preparation of a comprehensive outline of identification problems.

In his book "Identification Problems - Criminal and Civil," problems in fingerprinting deceased individuals are discussed with clarity, and methods for the taking of fingerprints of deceased persons in all stages of decomposition are outlined.

In this particular phase of identification work, Dr. Castellanos has done a great deal of research work which should be of assistance to police officers. He discusses other methods, then applies his own methods developed through personal research work.

He discusses the theme of his book by stating that the subject of dactyloscopy should be viewed by dividing it into three parts, "...the administrative, comprising its employment by police and judicial, military and civil authorities; the anthropological, especially dedicated to the comparative study of fingerprints of the races of mankind and the zoological groups nearest to man; and lastly, the clinical, the fingerprint being an anatomical design and graphic document for the clinical investigation."

In the first chapter of his book, the author deals with personal identification and states that personal identification in its present status is merely a coercive and demonstrative (or verifying) system; that the main purpose of it is that when a crime has been committed this method of identification will either verify the guilt of the presumptive culprit or exonerate him.

The present methods employed in hospitals in the identification of newborn babies are discussed and he concurs in his beliefs in this matter

* This book is published by R. V. Basuino, 158 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, New York.

with Dr. Murgenthaler of Brooklyn, New York, in stating that tape labels, necklaces and bracelets are insufficient and defective methods for identifying newborn babies. The author feels that prints of babies' fingers taken immediately after birth are not clear enough to justify making the method general, and the sole prints form the only technical method that solves the problem of identifying newborn babies.

The proper handling of corpses for the purpose of taking finger impressions is discussed and illustrated with drawings and photographs. He states that law enforcement officers should devote as much thought and effort to identifying unknown deceased persons as is used in identifying perpetrators of crime. He feels that in view of the knowledge that fingerprints are known to be a positive means of identification from the "cradle to the grave," that society as a whole is lacking in foresight in its failure to make the proper arrangements for identifying all individuals, to preclude the possibility of certain deceased individuals going to unknown graves.

The identification of bloody fingerprints is discussed and the author advises that from a scientific viewpoint it is of importance to the investigator at scenes of crime as well as to the identification expert. The author explains the problems arising in making an identification from bloody fingerprints against finger impressions made through use of printer's ink.

The technical analysis of hair is given some general thought by the author and he gives credit to Gross for calling the importance of hair in criminal investigation to law enforcement officers.

In the last chapter of the book, the author goes into the field of radiography - the use of X-ray - and discusses how it might help police in connection with the identity of bodies in a bad state of decomposition.



KENTUCKY

Mr. R. E. Monohan has been appointed Chief of Police at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Mr. Guy W. Bowles, formerly with the Kentucky State Highway Patrol, has been appointed Chief of Police at Glasgow, Kentucky.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. T. Edward Young has been appointed Chief of Police at Taunton, Massachusetts.

NEVADA

Mr. Wallace Van Reed has succeeded Mr. R. J. Reilley as Chief of Police at Lovelock, Nevada.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Delmar B. Johnson has been appointed Chief of Police at Toms River, New Jersey.

OHIO

Mr. Walter G. Menges is now Chief of Police at Wapakoneta, Ohio, succeeding Mr. James A. Ague.

Mr. John W. Turnbull recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Youngstown, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Carl L. Olson.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Arthur V. Yohe has been appointed Chief of Police at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Trevor Jenkins has succeeded Mr. W. L. Ambrose as Chief of Police at Aliquippa, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ambrose is now the Chief County Detective at Beaver, Pennsylvania.

Mr. W. Ford Coleman has succeeded Mr. Arthur E. Beal as Chief of Police at Indiana, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Mr. J. Clair Irvine has been elected Sheriff of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, the County seat of which is Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Marion J. Young was recently appointed Chief of Police at New Castle, Pennsylvania, having succeeded Mr. Ralph A. Crisswell.

Also, Mr. Willis G. McMullen has succeeded Mr. Harry Ray Showalter as Chief of Detectives at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Martin Rogan has been appointed Chief of Police at Port Vue, Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE

Mr. Joe Boyle has been appointed Commissioner of Fire and Police at Memphis, Tennessee.

UTAH

Mr. Howard Call has been appointed Chief of Police at Brigham City, Utah, succeeding Mr. Mac D. Robbinnette.

Mr. Charles H. Taylor has succeeded Mr. Dewey F. Hawkins as Chief of Police at Ogden, Utah.

WYOMING

Mr. Ambrose R. Hamilton has been appointed Chief of Police of the Rock Springs, Wyoming, Police Department, succeeding Mr. C. E. Krieger.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square Building
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McGuire, J. J.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Thornton, J. E. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Drayton, S. J.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Davis, E. R.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1710	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Cornelius, A.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Plaxico, H. E.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Michigan 0761	527 U.S. Post Off. & Court House
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Untreiner, R. J.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Phoenix, Arizona	Fitzsimons, B. F.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Wyly, P.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Savannah, Georgia	Guerin, R. A.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(*) Telephone number to be used after 5 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

The teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office which is 1-0711.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING):

NATIONAL 5303
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



Angelo Timpone,
alias Joseph Cornell Clark

**Unlawful Flight To Avoid
Prosecution - Murder**

Detailed descriptive data on
this individual appear on pages 31, 32 and 33

