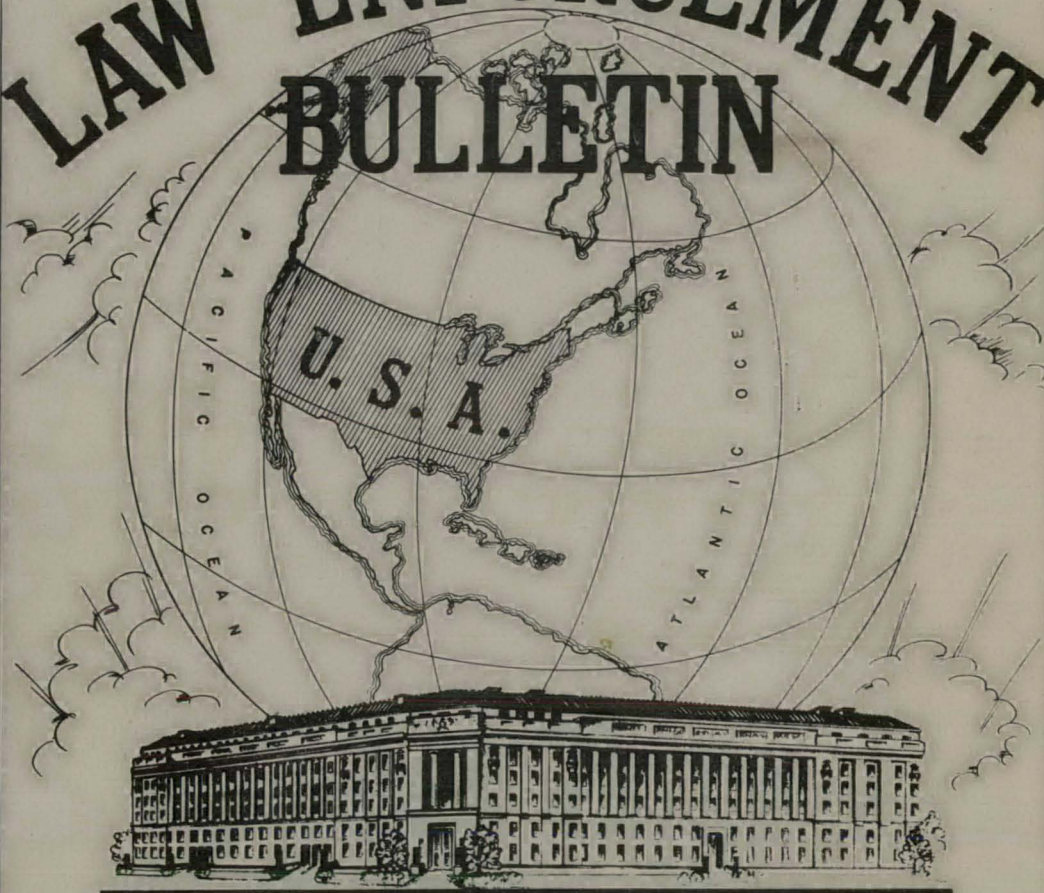


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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 7 No. 12 DEC. 1, 1938

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Regular law enforcement publications are authorized to reprint any original Bureau material contained herein with appropriate reference to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as source except when otherwise noted.

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.**

Thanksgiving Day, that recently passed, called to my mind, as it did to the minds of all Americans, the struggles of our Pilgrim Fathers. I thought back to those early stirring days in American History and compared the problems of our staunch determined Pilgrim Fathers, ensconced in their little villages, possessing only the meager necessities of subsistence and practically no means of communication and transportation, with our modern civilization and the comforts of life, rapid transportation and communication systems.

I compared the common enemy of that generation with the common enemy of our present generation. Our forefathers, who shed their blood and gave their lives, protecting their homes, passed down to posterity unchallenged lessons in self-preservation through their sacrifices.

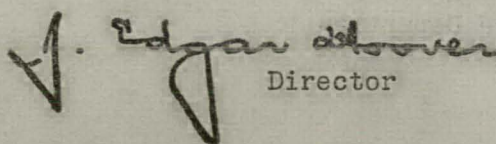
The law enforcement profession can profit by one great lesson handed down through generations -- cooperation against a common enemy.

Back in those early days of American History, cooperation was the keynote of the community. Whether it be the building of a neighbor's house or a community fort or fighting with Indians, it was essential that all the citizens band themselves together to accomplish the task in hand or show a united front to the common enemy in order to protect their homes.

Today, as in old, law enforcement officers, scientists and citizens must band themselves together and show a united front to America's greatest menace -- lawlessness -- in a concerted effort to alleviate conditions from which crime springs.

The underworld, in its idle hours, spends days on end concocting ingenious schemes to outwit the law enforcement officer and eke out an illegal existence as a leach of civilization. Therefore it is incumbent upon the honest citizens to answer this challenge by wholehearted cooperation with law enforcement officers and scientists. For we, as law enforcement officers, with all of our modern scientific developments, can not cope with criminals if citizens do not cooperate with us in our endeavors. We must win that cooperation through meritorious achievement and conscientious fulfillment of the duties imposed upon us by these citizens.

As this is the last issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin before the forthcoming Holiday Season, I want to take this opportunity, on behalf of every representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to wish each of you a very Merry Christmas.


Director

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY GRADUATION OF THE NINTH SESSION

The graduation exercises of the Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy took place Saturday morning, November 19, 1938, in the Great Hall in the Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., at which time thirty-eight officers received diplomas from the Honorable Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, signifying the successful completion of the twelve-week course of instruction in the various phases of law enforcement offered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The exercises were attended by many prominent law enforcement officials as well as friends and relatives of the graduates.

The graduates of the Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy were honored by the presence of the Attorney General of the United States, Honorable Homer Cummings; the Solicitor General of the United States, Honorable Robert H. Jackson; Honorable James W. Morris, Assistant Attorney General; Honorable Carl McFarland, Assistant Attorney General; Judge Alexander Holtzoff, Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Col. Robert M. Gates, Director of Information, United States Department of Justice; Honorable T. D. Quinn, Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General; Honorable Ugo Carusi, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General; Mr. Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Director of Public Safety, Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. John L. Sullivan, Chief of Police, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Mr. Edward J. Kelly, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police; and Colonel Anthony J. Drexel Biddle.

A delegation of Siamese officers consisting of the Honorable Mr. Phya Abhibal Rajamaitri, Envoye Extraordinaire and Minister Plenipotentiaire of His Majesty, the King of Siam; His Royal Highness Prince Chalermbol, Captain Chan Rasmidatta, and Captain Pak Chongchareon, attended the graduation exercises and were presented to the graduating class and its guests. Prince Chalermbol, Captain Chan Rasmidatta and Captain Pak Chongchareon have been commissioned by the Royal Siamese Government to make a study of police systems throughout the world and were in Washington to study the administration and organization of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Including the graduates of the most recent class, 297 law enforcement officers have now received diplomas from the FBI National Police Academy which was organized in 1935, the majority of whom have gone back to their respective departments and passed on to the colleagues in their profession the most modern methods of law enforcement and crime detection obtained while in attendance at the Academy.

The officers of the Ninth Session of the Academy were: President, Lawrence M. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent, Illinois State Highway Maintenance Police; Vice President, Walter Eckert, Captain, Indiana State Police; Secretary-Treasurer, Starling E. Shumate, Lieutenant, Martinsville, Virginia Police Department.

The following members of the Ninth Session were awarded diplomas:

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Lawrence A. Abbott | Captain | Springfield, Ohio Police Dept. |
| Maurice J. Ahern | Detective | New Rochelle, N.Y., Police Dept. |
| E. O. Bauer, Jr. | Head, Traffic Division | Baton Rouge, La., Police Dept. |
| Edgar E. Black | Identification Officer | Vincennes, Ind., Police Dept. |
| Alex Brebner | Officer | Lake Forest, Ill., Police Dept. |
| Raleigh D. Bristow | Captain | Owensboro, Ky., Police Dept. |
| Michael J. Cassidy | Special Agent | FBI, Washington, D. C. |
| Parker R. Clamp | Detective | Anderson, S. C., Police Dept. |
| Rossa E. Couture | Patrolman | Fall River, Mass., Police Dept. |
| James Cowan | Sergeant | Virginia State Police, Richmond |
| John F. Dent | Private | Prince Georges County, Md., Police |
| Walter Eckert | Captain | Indiana State Police, Indianapolis |
| John W. Fahey | Deputy Sheriff | Ramsey County, Minn., Sheriff's Office |
| Lou W. Gammell | Chief of Police | Reno, Nevada, Police Dept. |
| G. Dewey Hall | Marshal | New Albany, Mississippi |
| James Herring | Officer | Dothan, Ala., Police Dept. |
| J. W. Jessup | Sergeant | Mount Airy, N. C., Police Dept. |
| D. T. Lambert | Lieutenant | North Carolina St. Hwy. Patrol, Raleigh, N. C. |
| Henry E. Madden | Sergeant | Newport, R. I., Police Dept. |
| Roy C. Malmborg | Patrolman | Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., Police Dept. |
| C. C. Maxey | Chief of Police | Waco, Texas, Police Dept. |
| Henry J. McGann | Lieutenant | Hartford, Conn., Police Dept. |
| Joe Neely, Jr. | Senior Deputy Sheriff | El Paso County, Texas, Sheriff's Office |
| Ed J. Nickolite | Chief of Police | Columbus, Neb., Police Dept. |
| Jacob J. Novak | Chief of Police | North Chicago, Ill., Police Dept. |
| Clare Parker | Sergeant | Elyria, Ohio, Police Dept. |
| D. P. Phillips | Sergeant | Union City, Tenn., Police Dept. |
| Lester D. Price | Patrolman | Pierre, S. D., Police Dept. |
| John W. Reindl | Chief Deputy Sheriff | Menominee County, Mich., Sheriff's Office. |
| Dorse Rose | Sergeant | Hannibal, Mo., Police Dept. |
| Michael Shea | Sergeant | Erie, Pa., Police Dept. |
| Starling E. Shumate | Lieutenant | Martinsville, Va., Police Dept. |
| Frederick W. Smith | Supt. of Identification | Kitsap County, Wash., Sheriff's Office |
| J. C. Strickland | Special Agent | FBI, Washington, D. C. |
| Lawrence M. Taylor | Assistant Superintendent | Illinois St. Hwy. Maintenance Police, Springfield. |
| James W. Tonra | Chief of Police | Brookline, Mass., Police Dept. |
| Millard E. Tyree | Patrolman | Beckley, W. Va., Police Dept. |
| Egbert DeWitt Wingo | Lieutenant | DeKalb County, Ga., Police Dept. |
| Fred W. Wolfe | Patrolman | Rock Hill, S. C., Police Dept. |
| John S. Wotten | Deputy Sheriff | Sumter County, Ga., Sheriff's Office |

The principal address at the graduation exercises was delivered by Mr. Fulton Oursler, Editor-in-Chief of Liberty Magazine, and because of its universal interest to law enforcement officers, it is being reprinted in this issue of the Bulletin.

THE POLICE AND THE PRESS - AN INVINCIBLE PARTNERSHIP*

by Fulton Oursler,
Editor-in-Chief Liberty Magazine

Delivered at the Graduation Exercises of the Ninth Session
of the FBI National Police Academy, November 19, 1938,
in the Great Hall, Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hoover, honored guests, members of the graduating class, and ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to begin by saying a kind of grace. I am thankful to be able to address this gathering today. That is because my heart is in the work that Mr. Hoover is doing and the work that you are going to do.

We can all remember the time when the outlook for law enforcement in the United States was dark indeed. An actual revolution was taking place before our eyes. The underworld seemed about to take control. In those days good citizens prayed for a leader. We needed a man who could gather up all the forces for good and unite them under one banner. And before it was too late we who believed passionately in the reign of order and law, recognized a new leader. We saw crowned with success the magnificent efforts of this faithful and courageous man. He brought together the greatest single organization for law enforcement in the whole history of crime. He drew upon all science, all knowledge, to build up a great and unbeatable police instrument. He turned back a tide of evil and re-established public confidence in law and order. He took fear away from the people and gave them back courage. You know that I mean my friend and your leader, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

My admiration for Mr. Hoover as a great police officer, a practical criminologist, and a true leader in crime prevention knows no bounds. Nothing that he has done fills me with greater enthusiasm than the work of this school as represented in this outstanding class being graduated here today. I respect the work of this school because I know it is a practical thing. It works!

There is not much that I can tell you gentlemen about the realities of the crime problem, for you are graduates of the greatest school in that field. You have been trained to deal with those realities. You are all marksmen and better than marksmen. You can read the intricate web of fingerprints; you know the mysteries of crooked bookkeeping and the pitfalls of incomplete evidence; you know how to utilize the service of science from infrared photography to chemical analysis of bloodstains. You are professionally,

*This address will subsequently be published in magazine form and accordingly should not be reprinted until after publication by its author.

scientifically, practically equipped for your jobs. Nowhere else in the world are men so well trained. A year and a half ago when I was in Shanghai, the Chief of Police in the International Settlement there, Major Gerrard, said to me:

"I wish I could have gone to such a school. J. Edgar Hoover -- there's the noblest Roman of them all."

Major Gerrard was very proud on his own account that week. He asked me to tell Mr. Hoover that, whereas a year before in the corresponding week there had been twenty kidnappings in Shanghai, on this week in 1937 there had been only eight. They felt they were making rapid progress.

Again, only a few months ago, I talked with Russell Pasha, Police Chief in Cairo. He said to me that Mr. Hoover had established a standard for police practice all over the world.

No, I cannot tell you much that is new about crime and its detection. But I can talk to you, from my experience as a newspaper man and as a magazine editor, about cooperation between the press and the police.

I believe that in the partnership of police and press we have an invincible combination against crime.

This partnership exists now. It has already worked great good for the people of the United States. My purpose is to strengthen it into a mightier force that, used to the full, can turn the underworld into a wilderness as barren as the moon.

I go back to my old belief that we are in a kind of civil war. It is a war between the law-abiding and the lawless. In such a war there can be no neutrality. The police of this country are the standing army of the law-abiding. The newspapers and the magazines are behind that army, just as they stood behind the expeditionary forces that we sent to France. But we would only deceive ourselves if we were to believe that the war is over. We have won some great battles. The whole war can be won much more quickly by an intensified cooperation of police and press. The American press can help -- and has helped -- in solving crimes and in capturing criminals. It can and will help you in building up wider respect for law enforcement, and it can further help you in your greatest opportunity for public service -- crime prevention.

What I have said is true of ninety per cent of American newspapers and magazines. It is not true of the remaining, don't-give-a-damn ten per cent. That irresponsible minority is a menace not only to law enforcement but even worse to the institution of the free press itself. Presently I shall discuss for what it is worth that don't-give-a-damn ten per cent. They do not present a problem that cannot be solved. The truth is that the newspaper and magazine profession is made up of brilliant, self-respecting men and women, well aware of their social responsibilities, eager to do a constructive job. To these men and women you may look for positive aid in your undertakings.

My purpose today is to point out new goals of service, new opportunities in this partnership.

American newspapers and magazines can do more than they have done. They will do more with your cooperation. I am not one of those unrealistic persons who believes crime news should be suppressed. I believe crime should be given the greatest possible publicity. Intelligent publication of crime news, directed by editors and reporters with a sense of their responsibility to the public, is a weapon of unequalled force to stir the community to a sense of civic outrage, of wrath and resolve. That is what is needed in America today, more than anything else. And in no way can the public be stirred to wrath and resolve so well as by giving it the facts.

But I also believe those facts must be given with the right emphasis!

All newspapers stand behind law enforcement in the editorial columns. The field for improvement lies in the news columns.

Let us start with the way in which some newspapers depict the criminal lawyer -- or better, let us call him the "lawyer-criminal," the "mouth-piece" of the crook. We all know that one of the law's worst enemies is the lawyer-criminal, because a traitor in the ranks is worse than a thousand recognized enemies.

There will always be traitors; but one way for newspapers to help the police is for them to show the lawyer-criminal to the public in true colors. Certainly someone should act, and the American Bar Association has been very slow to take notice. The President of that Association was astounded at the neglect. He said:

"We know that we do have some in our ranks whose activities are a continuing menace to decent society, and that the bar as a whole has been strangely apathetic concerning them, to say the least."

And Thomas J. Courtney, States Attorney of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, said this:

"Imagine a community stricken with a great epidemic -- typhoid, influenza, black plague, cholera, or infantile paralysis -- suppose in the midst of the life and death battle, some of the physicians exploited the situation by helping to spread the disease for their own financial advantage. Then, to keep this simile, picture the rest of those physicians engaged in the conflict apathetically countenancing the dastardly acts of their fellows. But see what actually does exist in the legal profession -- and little or nothing is being done about it!"

They tell me that once a lie-detector was used on a lawyer-criminal, and the machine showed that he was lying even when he wasn't talking.

Now, when I attack lawyer-criminals, do I mean that an accused man is not entitled to an attorney? You know that no one means anything of the kind. An accused man has a right to be represented by counsel and to be presumed

innocent until he is proved guilty. But no lawyer has the right to use his knowledge of the law to guide practicing criminals and keep them safely out of jail, while they continue to prey on their fellow men. No lawyer should be allowed to continue a career of bribery, corruption, intimidation, foul and scandalous devices to free clients he knows perfectly well are guilty. Yet such lawyers are allowed to continue their practice.

I say that we can help to unify public opinion against crime if in the news stories which are written, the note of admiration for the prowess of such legal Judases were deleted. Why call a man a brilliant trial lawyer when he is nothing but a crook, working to help the underworld? Why dramatize, as skillful effort, snide little courtroom tricks? Why not instead throw the spotlight on the victims of such hocus-pocus -- the citizens, husbands, wives and children -- justice and security!

It may reasonably be argued that the only duty of the news editors and writers is factual reporting. But I say that today all newspapers dramatize such stories -- and the lawyer for the defense is too often the leading man of the piece. Newspapermen know skullduggery when they see it. They can make their readers see it if they will.

Again, newspapers can serve well by making clear to the public the courage it takes for a witness to tell the truth against the fear of gangland's reprisals. They can -- in news stories and in editorials -- throw the spotlight of community gratitude toward jurors who convict in the face of threats and bribes from the underworld. The people generally do not know of these things. Yet you gentlemen know of them as we of the press know them. It is no secret that juries are intimidated. Some venal politician, or racketeer, let us say, is on trial for his misdeeds. A jury of decent American men and women has been selected. The case goes on for a few days and it is quite evident that the prosecution has the goods on the accused. The jury is locked up every night. No one can get to them -- so the public thinks! The city feels safe. Justice will be done.

But will it? Let us see what happens. One night a telephone rings in the home of one of the jurors. His wife is alone with her children.

A strange voice says: "Mrs. Jones, you are not going to be able to meet the payment on your insurance, -- or you can't pay the interest on your house mortgage, -- or you haven't got the money for your mother's operation. How would you like to get the money you need? Five thousand dollars, Mrs. Jones, for doing nothing -- practically nothing?"

"Who are you?"

"Never mind who I am. I'm a friend of Public Enemy No. One, who is being tried right now. If your husband will only vote for his acquittal and hang the jury, you will get five thousand dollars. And to prove it, you can have twenty-five hundred cash tonight if you just say that you will make him do it. Just walk down to the corner. There will be a woman standing there wearing a red hat. As you pass by, she will give you an envelope. There'll be twenty-five hundred dollars in it. You have the right to see your husband

even when he is on a jury. You can whisper to him what to do. And if he does it, there's twenty-five hundred more. Better do it, Mrs. Jones, because if you don't do it -- well, you've got children, haven't you? What do you say, Mrs. Jones?"

Well, what does Mrs. Jones say? It's a tribute to human decency that she ever says no; and very often she does say no. She is a heroine when she does!

That is what I am urging here -- to have the newspapers make heroes of good citizens instead of bad citizens.

Again, you can urge the newspapers to work for a greater control of firearms. Disarmament should begin at home. You can obtain their help in urging more local police officers to come to this Academy and learn the effective technique which is yours today.

You can ask them to help break down public antagonism against universal fingerprinting; for the day is coming when everybody will be proud to be fingerprinted.

These are by no means all the ways in which the press and the police can work together.

Some years ago, I hit upon the idea of publishing a rogues' gallery of fugitives and offering a reward -- putting a price on the heads of the rogues, a price that our publisher, Mr. Bernarr Macfadden, promptly agreed to pay.

We tried the experiment first with one man. He was "Killer" Burke, wanted for the infamous St. Valentine's Day massacre in Chicago. We published his picture with a caption reading something like this:

"If you see this man, call a policeman; and we will pay you one hundred dollars."

Within one week, he was spotted by one of our readers, who did call the police, and so Burke was arrested. He beat the rap in Illinois, where they have capital punishment, by surrendering as soon as he was arrested to the authorities in Michigan -- where he was also wanted, and where there is no capital punishment. Now he is serving a life sentence.

Thus encouraged, we began the publication monthly of eight such photographs, supplied to us through the cooperation of police chiefs all over the United States. To date, we have captured, through these magazines, two hundred and twenty-one fugitives. They were gangsters, murderers, confidence men, thieves, rapists, counterfeiters, sex maniacs, and other dangerous men and women. Our rewards have totaled over twenty thousand dollars. Some of the crimes that we have solved in this way could hardly have been solved in any other way. I could tell you many exciting stories of these line-up captures; there is time for only one.

A certain notorious criminal had been wanted since March the seventh, 1929. He was known to have killed eleven men and his bank robberies numbered well over a score. Agents of the Department of Justice traced him to New Jersey, close to New York City, and there the trail was lost. We published his photograph and description originally in May, 1932; and we published it again in the issue of October, 1934, which appeared on the newsstands around September fifth. On October 22, 1934, the fugitive, dirty and hungry, appeared at the farm of Robert Robinson, a seventy-four-year-old farmer of St. Clair Township, near East Liverpool, Ohio. This was around noon. The fugitive was hurried and anxious.

He said: "I am lost. Could you tell me the way to Youngstown, Ohio?"

Robinson directed the man to a point half a mile away where he might catch a bus. Later, when Robinson wrote us his claim for the reward, he said:

"In the meantime, it struck me that I had seen his picture in the T. D. M. line-up. The more I thought, the more I was sure it must be him. I hardly knew just what I had better do and not lose time. Constable Clyde Du Bois lives just on the next farm from us and in sight. I saw him starting down this way in his car, so I waited until he drove here and I said to him, 'I have seen "Pretty Boy" Floyd!' And I described him. He said, 'I'll just get the Department of Justice man.'"

And that's what they did. In less than thirty-five minutes, four members of the Department of Justice were on Floyd's trail. And Floyd's last words when the Department of Justice man reached him, after he had been shot down, were:

"Who in hell tipped you?"

I guess Floyd never read our magazines. If he did, he might have learned the lesson that the police and the press, working together will always get their man.

But there is another side of this case which has never been told before. Some months before we helped to capture Floyd, I received a letter from a judge. Just listen to it:--

"I have lived in Oklahoma almost a half century, and I happen to know 'Pretty Boy' Floyd, Wilbur Underhill, Bob Brady, Jim Cragg, and a great many other of the outlaws who, through their misconduct and daring deeds (note the admiration of the judge for these so-called daring deeds) in bank robberies, etc., acquired a national reputation. I am at this time judge of the blank judicial district of this state and have been on the bench for the past seven years. I am in a position to get direct from Wilbur Underhill, who is now wanted in several states in the United States, a complete history of his life from him, and I am certain I can get the history of 'Pretty Boy' Floyd's life. I am writing to ascertain whether or not you would be interested in printing these histories and if so, give me some idea of what such a history would be worth to your magazine."

Now why do I read that here? I read it to point out to you that if the honorable judge's letter had fallen into the hands of any newspaper or magazine of the don't-give-a-damn ten per cent, the story of "Pretty Boy" Floyd and his "daring deeds" might have been spread still further for the inspiration of growing American boys.

It is time that something be said, and frankly, about the don't-give-a-damn ten per cent of newspapers and magazines.

It has been a tradition among news editors that the function of the press is to print the news, and when this was done, the responsibility and duty ended. In days not so long ago, it was the boast of many editors when knowledge of criminal activities came into their hands, to announce brutally as a policy:

"We're not policemen! We're newspaper men. Sure, if that crook will give us the news, we'll keep his confidence."

Anyone can see on the horizon today the death of this tradition. There is a growing social conscience of the working press. The scoop at any cost is no longer the first principle of a good publication. All editors are more willing today, provided they can be relieved of competitive pressure, to count the cost of the scoop to humanity, when it forewarns the criminal, when it helps him to escape, when it tells him what should have been police secrets.

But before I talk about the sins of the press, let me remind you, too, that a lot of the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of certain types of police. The detective looking for glory is often just as guilty as the reporter looking for a story.

I would like to cite two or three counts in the indictment against this hooligan element in journalism.

There is the case of some friends of mine -- a famous man and his about equally-famous wife -- who adopted a child. When this couple, hearts full of happiness, brought their tiny youngster home, their tenderness and their joy were mixed with fear. They said to themselves: "We don't want to advertise our little boy to possible kidnapers." So, when the cameramen came, the foster-parents met them and tried to beg off. They told the cameramen just why they did not want pictures of their little boy published.

And what happened? The cameramen went off to themselves and plotted revenge. They got even! They tracked down where the child came from. They got its birth certificate. They photographed that. They published that. I hope they are proud of their revenge on a baby. I know that a part of the freedom of American citizenship is the right to privacy -- and that right is just as precious as the right of a free press. In any decent relationship, there can be no real conflict between them.

Also, I accuse the ten per cent don't-give-a-damn press of maudlin sentimentality for gangsters and killers -- and that is a poor service to the public.

In a cage sits a man. He is a paying teller. He is also a husband and a father. Bank robbers come in, and presently the man in the cage is a corpse. A little newspaper space is given to the tragedy in the dead man's home, but seldom is it very much. The don't-give-a-damn sentimentalists are not used on jobs like that unless news is dull. But see what happens when the bank robbers are caught. Then the whole lachrymose squad is let loose to wet-nurse the killers. You have read the stories. You know what they are like. The names of the kill-crazy prisoners may be John Jones and William Smith. But not for long! After the ten per cent crowd gets busy, they are Johnnie and Billie in the headlines, Johnnie and Billie to all growing boys, hesitating on the borderline between the good life and the bad life.

You have seen it work. Hauptmann became Bruno! The Millens, two of the deadliest monsters of crime I ever saw, were "the boys" in the headlines. It was "Pretty Boy" Floyd; it was "Baby Face" Nelson. Scoundrels, all, but known by cordial diminutives through the writings of phoney sentimentalists. Such stories prejudice potential jurors; they arouse a hysteria of sympathy for brutal killers; they put the state on trial instead of the prisoners.

There was a girl bandit under arrest some years ago. I have no wish to resurrect her name. No sooner was she behind prison bars awaiting trial than her attorney made a deal with a newspaper editor. That attorney took a girl reporter into the cell, thereby violating a court order. He sneaked her in as his secretary. That's how the girl reporter got the "self-told" life story of the lady, to be paraded in headlines on the front page, every word of it designed to affect the minds of potential jurors; to create a public atmosphere and to defeat the ends of justice.

I knew the lawyer who pulled that trick, and I knew the editor who helped him do it. The editor said to me in justification:

"The underworld reads my paper. I please my readers."

That is what that editor said to me.

There are those in this hall this morning who will remember another episode. There had been a kidnaping. A certain woman reporter called up the official in charge and demanded to know what was being done. He explained with an urbanity that rarely forsakes him, that, at such a crucial time, he could disclose nothing. Upon hearing this, the woman reporter burst into profanity that made the official blush. And she told the official that, with the power of her paper behind her, she would break him forever -- drive him out of public life. The official just laughed. He knew that newspapers can't break any honest public official. The proper answer to a threat like that is a laugh and "You go plumb to hell!" Of course, when it's a lady, you just laugh.

Now I have said many times and would like to say here again, as a further count against the non-cooperative part of the press, that it is reckless in its vocabulary of headlines and news stories. A gang of criminals pulls off a payroll job, kills a couple of honest citizens, and gets away with a hundred thousand dollars. Watch the headlines the next morning in certain types of newspapers: "Daring Holdup Nets \$100,000 in Three Minutes!"

Now, gentlemen, that word daring is the nub of all this. Wonderful word, daring. What boy did you ever know who didn't think it was wonderful to be daring? What boy will not take a dare? There's a word full of magic for the young. And here we find an honorable word, that adjective of romance, fit only for brave men, one of the finest bestowals from the dictionary, laid like bay leaves and laurel on the brows of murderers. "Daring Holdup Nets \$100,000 in Three Minutes!" What a thought for a boy trembling on the line between a life of usefulness and a life of crime. Three minutes with a machine gun; and, if you are daring enough, you will get away with it -- you're set for life!

I wrote newspaper headlines for five years, and I am sorry to recall that it was very seldom that I stopped to consider the social effect of the words I wrote. Yet these words were soon to be plastered in black type before a whole city. I seldom stopped to realize they were anything more than words. I forgot they were thoughts; I forgot they were ideas; I never dreamed that what I wrote might be a matrix that left an indelible impress on the plastic minds of growing boys and girls.

I say that all newspaper and magazine men need occasionally to be reminded of their own power -- power, not to break a police official, but power to hold up to the eyes of youth positive patterns of behavior; power to throw the spotlight where it belongs, on the tragedies of the victims of crime, not on its perpetrators; power to take the mighty instrument which is theirs and to join up with you and all your fellows in a partnership for law enforcement and respect for the law, for hatred of crime, for contempt for the criminal lawyers and their scurvy tricks; power to be a positive force, which is at once their privilege, their opportunity, and their responsibility.

Stated in other terms, the problem is only to make the don't-give-a-damn crowd give a damn!

I think you must all know the story of what happened in the case of the little Levine boy in Westchester County, New York. A child was kidnaped and held for ransom. The family wanted to keep everything quiet so that they could pay the ransom and get the child back. F. B. I. Agents stood by, waiting. And then came a ring of the telephone bell. A voice at the other end of a wire told the unhappy father that here was the kidnaper, ready to talk terms. The father talked terms. The voice at the other end of the wire promised to call again.

Ten minutes later, the bell rang a second time -- same voice asking for same tragic father. But this time the message was different:--

"Mr. Levine, this is the guy that talked to you a minute ago. Mr. X, I called myself. I don't want to arouse any foolish ideas in your mind. I wanted to get some information that we couldn't get any other way, so I asked you some questions. My name is . . ."

A dastardly and cowardly hoax! A cruel, and indefensible trick! And what did it get? For the newspaper, a story, a headline, more papers sold! For Mr. Levine? Did it help him get his boy back? It did not! The headless

little body was found floating in Long Island Sound. No story is worth the risk of a child's life.

Such flagrant abuses as these are a danger to the principle of free press. I abhor the thought of censorship as I do smallpox. There never has been an intelligent censorship. There never has been an honest censorship. There never has been a liberal censorship. But no lover of free press will deny that such a precious right must carry with it a full sense of responsibility. I charge that the ten per cent don't-give-a-damn newspapers are the greatest single menace to a free press that this country knows today. If censorship ever does come to the American press, it will come because of excesses, stupid or conscienceless excesses, committed in the name of freedom.

We do not need laws to reform these conditions. We need agreement on general practice between police and the ninety per cent of our decent publications. The rest will follow automatically. The technique of press and police cooperation is one of the most neglected and disorganized phases of police work. It is, I respectfully suggest, a matter worth being considered for the curriculum of this school.

The need for a technique of partnership between press and police is illustrated by the situation in Tacoma, Washington, today. There, if reports are to be believed, we have a direct clash between police and press. This had its inception in the kidnaping and murder of the Mattson boy. The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce publicly charged the press with "gross mistakes that many persons believe may have prevented the return of the child unharmed."

Tacoma's Chief of Police a few weeks ago issued an order forbidding any member of his force to talk about, or show records of, serious crimes to newspapers. He then assigned an inspector to hand out legitimate news at daily conferences. Perhaps his measure was too drastic. But he is on the way to a sensible solution.

Perhaps we are on the way to a plan in which I have long believed -- a new office in a police department, that of Public Relations Officer. This office should be maintained twenty-four hours a day in the police headquarters in each city. The Chief of Police should arrange that all developments in every crime reported should be immediately placed in the hands of this officer. This officer also is aware of the value of the clues and information in the hands of the police and of the danger or safety in their publication. Hourly, if necessary to satisfy the press, this officer could make available periodic bulletins of the developments of any crime, and release for the press such information as would not interfere with police work.

With the new temper of the press, which I sense strongly, I believe such a plan would be welcomed. No doubt it can be greatly improved. In any event, the time is here for greater cooperation between press and police than ever before. Let me quote you a man who knows, a man who has been at once the inspirer and upholder of the great Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a real student of criminology -- my friend, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the U. S. A.:

"Every twenty-two seconds, hour after hour, day after day, a crime of desperate proportions -- robbery, assault, burglary, rape, kidnaping, manslaughter, murder -- was committed in the United States.

"Over a twelve-month period nearly one million five hundred thousand such major crimes were committed -- a crime against one out of every eighty-four American citizens, affecting one out of every sixteen American homes.

"Thirteen thousand five hundred of our citizens were murdered. That was at the rate of thirty-seven per day. Sixty thousand were robbed and over forty-five thousand assaults were committed last year. And the menace is growing every day.

"The science of crime prevention, in spite of all the strides we have made, is still in the horseback stage of its development."

So the fight must go on.

You gentlemen are leaving this school today to go out into this fight. You go with the sturdy support of all good newspapers and magazines and, much more than that, with the blessings of all good citizens. You are walking into war. It is a long fight, but a good fight -- one we are all proud to be in. As I once heard Theodore Roosevelt say:

"Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords."

I thank you and God bless you all.

ENGRAVED FBI PLEDGE

Chief of Police Chester Naesmith advised on August 31, 1938, that Captain Odegard, FBI National Police Academy graduate, had a large engraved FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers framed and hung in the general public office of the Hibbing, Minnesota Police Department. On the borders of each side of the Pledge the name, title and position of each officer, including the members of the Hibbing Police Civil Service Commission, who had executed the Pledge, were inscribed so that the citizens of the community transacting business at the Police Department might be enabled to recognize the dedication of each of the officers' lives to the ideals and tenets set forth in the Pledge.

LAWLESSNESS -- A NATIONAL MENACE

Address of J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, delivered before The Economic Club at Detroit, Michigan, November 14, 1938.

It is indeed a pleasure and a privilege to be permitted to address the membership of The Economic Club, representing as it does the highest level of business and professional intelligence. I am particularly gratified to be able to meet with you to discuss the problem of lawlessness, because as a national menace it has a very definite relationship to economic problems, particularly since the business interests depend upon national and local business security. Organized crime, unless it is checked to a marked degree, threatens the economic and industrial interests of our Nation.

Crime and criminals have received much public attention in recent years although crime has existed from the beginning of time. It is, of course, recognized that we always will have a certain amount of crime. None of us can hope that lawlessness can be completely eradicated from the fabric of modern civilization. The warfare between crime and the forces of law and order has been the topic of narration and writing since prehistoric man learned to speak and write. Philosophies and religions center upon a basic theory concerning the struggle between the forces of good and evil.

However, we can become too philosophical and complacent about the inevitability of crime as a dominating factor in our civilization. In fact, all of history unites in telling us that when and where crime or a disregard for law and order attains definite proportions, the state itself deteriorates. It is the necessity for a firm existing basis in our economic life, of respect for and allegiance to the forces of law and order, that I want to emphasize in my remarks to you.

When we pass from the realm of a theoretical consideration of the ever-recurring struggle between the forces of good and evil, we are impelled individually and collectively to face that struggle in our daily lives. Some may say that we of law enforcement have over-emphasized the significance and danger of the crime problem; that we have become unduly alarmed at existing conditions. Yet, indisputable figures prove that criminality and criminals today present a problem of disturbing import which must be solved if our traditions and institutions, which have been handed down to us as a heritage of the struggle and sacrifice of our forefathers, are to be safeguarded.

First and foremost, we can point in terms of actual figures to the criminals themselves who threaten society with their depredations. This army of criminals numbers at the present time over 4,600,000 persons. This number of individuals banded together for any definite purpose might well be considered to constitute a very serious challenge. Four million,

six hundred thousand individuals constitute an army greater than any that overran Europe and Asia in ancient times. Well organized and armed, it casts an ominous shadow over the peace of the world and threatens our own individual security and safety.

Are these figures fully understood? Would these facts be more realistic if I pointed out that last year in this country a serious crime was committed every 22 seconds; that 3,879 serious crimes were committed every day; that nearly 1,500,000 serious crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary and aggravated assault, were committed during the year; that 37 murders were committed every day; that one burglary was committed every 1 and 3/4 minutes; that one robbery was committed every nine minutes, and that one larceny was committed every forty seconds?

I shall neither weary nor shock you by relating the extent of other crimes or by going further into the report, not of alarmists, not of hysterical individuals with no knowledge of existing conditions, or theorists who prate of things they do not know, but actual crime reports received from police officials in every section of the country, who are carrying a burden which should be shared by every citizen interested in the peaceful pursuit of his private life.

Perhaps you, as economic leaders, might be still further alarmed if you consider that we are dealing with probably the largest enterprise in the United States, particularly with regard to the expenditures it involves. The annual cost of crime in this country is estimated to be \$15,000,000,000, and it may be said that a fifteen billion dollar enterprise even in these days and times, is large in every sense of the word. This predatory activity levies and collects a yearly tax of nearly \$120 for every man, woman, and child in our Nation.

In order to present the problem in a still more realistic manner, may I say that this fifteen billion dollar annual cost of crime is 400% greater than the national annual cost of education, which is three billion dollars. In other words, the onslaughts of these criminal hordes are costing us 400% more than we are spending in the education of the juvenile members of our communities. Perhaps if we spent more upon constructive education, our crime bill might be less. It may be further noted that the cost of lawlessness is 25% more than our total annual tax bill of approximately twelve billion dollars.

The menace of crime applies not only to the immediate victims of the criminals. It also affects most intimately the families of these 4,600,000 criminals, who suffer the pangs of humiliation, disgrace, and serious want when bread-winners are incarcerated in institutions for the protection of the public.

Any reference to the crime problem would, of course, be incomplete without calling the attention of practical men to the fact that it is not the ostensible individual criminals alone who must be combated in protecting our communities from the results of criminality. Criminals, in

their individual capacity, or even collectively, would be practically powerless were it not for the fact that they are supported by a national organization of corrupt bondsmen, "fixers," "go-betweens," pay-off men, aiders and abettors of an apparently respectable character, harborers, shyster attorneys, crooked physicians, as well as some persons in public office whose support is given either tacitly or actively. It would be difficult to estimate the size of the army that supports the flying squadrons of criminality. Add any estimate, however, no matter how conservative, to the number of known criminals and you will have some general idea of the far-reaching ramifications of the crime problem confronting us.

Too often in dealing with this problem, we think only of spectacular crimes of violence. Our citizens feel that if others can be murdered and slugged, maltreated and robbed at the point of a gun, this can also happen to them, and citizens should entertain this view. However, too little attention is often paid to the most flagrant crimes which are perpetrated behind the guise of pseudo-respectability by certain unscrupulous individuals in banking, finance, industry, and every other walk of life. We cannot forget the untold harm done to thousands of our citizens in our communities by depredations on the part of those individuals who, responsible for the conservative well-being of our financial institutions, have failed in their trust and have gone to jail in part payment for their recreant actions and failure to realize or recognize the sacredness of the responsibility imposed upon them. These instances of just punishment will not, however, return lost happiness to the unfortunate ones who find their life savings swept away, who are compelled to face their declining years helpless, a burden upon their friends, their relatives, and their communities. The gun-toting hoodlum is far less reprehensible than the despicable thief who, clothed in respectability, violates the confidence imposed in him by thousands of honest, but trusting citizens.

The crimes of pseudo-respectable crooks are closely aligned with the present-day menace of venal, corrupt politics. I feel that the problem of inefficiency, the waste, the stifling influence of corrupt politics with regard to law enforcement will particularly appeal to those accustomed to meeting and solving business and economic problems upon a large scale. Much has been said about the menace of venal politics to modern law enforcement, but little has been done to correct the situation. The business man and community leaders should insist upon honesty in public office. There can be no honesty in a public office which does not permit law enforcement officers to function independently of all corrupt influences, the worst of which is venal politics.

The splendid progress of law enforcement in the past few decades is amazing when we consider the tremendous handicaps and hindrances that it has been necessary to surmount in corrupt, ego-minded politicians. The real "Public Enemy Number One" against law and order is corrupt politics. As business men and citizens desirous of our country's good, I know of no more worthy endeavor in which you can engage than in eliminating every vestige of corrupt political influence from the administration of criminal justice.

True, public servants interested solely in the general welfare of the people whom they serve, skilled in the science and art of government, must supplant the exponents of lawlessness and greed. The title "politician" is an honorable one, and representatives of this ancient calling, assisted by honest citizens everywhere, must constantly be vigilant to insure against its being aligned with lawlessness. Law enforcement officers are public servants but they cannot exemplify law and order until and unless they are freed from this appalling burden that hinders and corrupts the proper enforcement of law in so many of our communities.

It is, of course, unbusiness-like, unnecessary and highly undesirable to say the least, that law enforcement continues to be a political football. It is only necessary that you consider the situations existing in practically any large city in order to convince yourselves of the menace of venal politics in law enforcement, and the absurdity of the criminal waste resulting from this condition. In one large city, for instance, there have been 31 chiefs of police in 63 years. I wonder what degree of efficiency could possibly exist in the various enterprises for which you as business men are responsible if you were compelled to accept a change of administrators at periodic intervals. This of necessity would prevent them from acquiring little more than a superficial knowledge of the many intricacies and problems of your business.

In this regard, I might call your attention to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of which I have the honor to be Director, which during the past fourteen years has functioned totally free of all political influence of any kind or nature whatsoever, with regard to appointments, promotions, and every other phase of its maintenance and development. This has been possible, of course, because of the farsightedness of such splendid officials of the public good as the present Attorney General, Honorable Homer Cummings. That it has been accomplished, however, is an indication that it is an actual, practical possibility, and a necessary condition for efficient and effective law enforcement.

I take pleasure in saying that of the 139 kidnaping cases which have occurred since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in 1932, 137 have been successfully and completely solved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the excellent assistance and cooperation of many local law enforcement officers. It is also with a sense of pride that we have viewed the great growth of the Identification Division, from a few hundred thousand sets of fingerprints in 1924 to what now totals over 9,500,000 sets of fingerprints -- the largest repository of criminal identifying information in the world -- available to each and every law enforcement official and agency without cost.

In the field of bank robbery it is interesting to note that since the passage of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute in 1934, such robberies have been reduced by over 75%, with the consequent result that bank robbery insurance rates in thirty-five states have been reduced over 30%. In cases of all types investigated by the FBI, convictions have been obtained in the Federal Courts of over 95 of every 100 persons brought to

trial, and while our total cost of operation last year was \$6,200,000, the total value of recoveries effected, fines imposed, and savings to the Government in cases investigated by the Bureau totaled over \$47,000,000 -- a return of \$7.64 for each dollar spent.

Another very important phase of law enforcement, or a condition which seriously affects law enforcement and government, is one which desperately needs the intelligent consideration and practical attention of our country's leading economists, business men and industrialists. I refer to the much discussed question of parole. "Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad," and if I were a member of the group of professional sentimentalists who misinterpret, distort and destroy the essential validity of the parole principle, I believe I should fear something more or less immediate in the way of destruction. It may be generally noted that, presumably lacking arguments in refutation, they now indulge in a vicious attack upon the principles and beliefs of those who contend that parole should be a medium for the protection of society as well as a device permitting the release of persons capable of reformation.

Through years of experience in the law enforcement field, law enforcing officials have attained some measure of comprehension as to the scope and importance of the principle of parole. We are realistically concerned with parole not only so far as its influence upon the individual criminal is concerned but also mainly and basically with the influence of unrestricted, ill-considered parole upon the interests of society. We of law enforcement feel that this is a problem in which we should receive the enthusiastic support of practical men who must grapple with the country's economic problems. All that we ask, those of us who protest against the theories which would set free from our penitentiaries habitual criminals of the most sordid, vicious, irreclaimable types, is that the interests of society be considered first and foremost and that a common-sense viewpoint be taken of the principle of parole as a whole and the execution of that principle in particular.

We join with all those who hold that there are certain types of criminals, youthful for the most part, who are subject to reformation and rehabilitation. It is well that this is so and it is well that this should be recognized by the practical criminologists of the day, in order that every effort can be made to support those who would reclaim for society the members who have strayed from the beaten tracks of rectitude and honor. Reformation, theoretically, is always possible, but reformation, practically, of confirmed, habitual criminals is so rare that in applying the parole principle it becomes a crime and nothing else to indulge indiscriminately in the hope that this type of criminal can be reformed and to make society pay the penalty for what is so often proved to be an error in judgment, based upon a sentimental, ill-considered viewpoint of individual criminals, rather than a consideration of the entire problem.

We need your aid in this crusade for a policy of practical parole that will tend to insure the safety and continued protection of the helpless members of society, of your wives and children and the wives and

children of the law-abiding elements in all parts of the country. Obviously, since these are in the majority and, obviously, since their interests and safety and their defense against the brutality and violence of those whose only place is behind prison bars is or should be a primary consideration, we feel that we can well appeal to the sound common sense and rational judgment of our citizens to bring about an immediate, comprehensive reform in certain corruptions of the original workable theory of parole.

One more point or phase of the crime problem should be brought, I believe, to your attention. All of the law enforcement agencies in the world combined cannot successfully cope with the criminals that society can produce. With increased scientific methods at the disposal of well educated criminals, and with a continuing increase in the ratio of criminals produced by society, we might well be pessimistic about the future of the race. It is for this reason that continuing, broadening and increasing efforts should be made by all of those interested in law enforcement to clarify the stream at its source.

The solution of the crime problem is comparatively simple of statement and, in the same breath, the most difficult of all human problems in execution. It consists in the rearing of law-abiding youth. The functioning of youth movements has an inestimably beneficial effect upon the welfare of the juvenile members of our communities, and any work which improves the moral outlook and character of the younger members of society justifies itself in the dividends which posterity will receive.

Our youthful delinquency is a problem which strikes into practically every home in America. Every parent should give the deepest consideration to this problem, because the responsibility for youth in crime today rests on the door-step of the home. We have youth in crime because of the lessening of parental responsibility and family discipline. It is due to a tendency to evade responsibility that parents in many instances have allowed their children to stray. In straying, they commit crimes which send so many of our boys and girls into penitentiaries and reformatories, which in reality are "criminal colleges," where they are either educated into further criminality by hardened recidivists or pampered by crime-coddlers into the belief that they can commit new infractions with impunity.

None of those interested in law and order can afford to overlook the splendid work which is being done in the field of crime prevention. The bringing of opportunities to young boys for supervised recreation, affording them possibilities of developing athletic skill in all kinds of sports, bringing them together for rational, decent social diversions, permitting them to acquire a balanced, sane outlook upon life by reason of their association with adults whom they admire and who can directly by example or otherwise instill the highest moral principles and ideals -- all of these movements are worthy of enthusiastic and continuing support from those interested not only in the problem of crime and the criminal, but in the well-being of humanity at large.

Apprehending criminals and punishing them is only a part of the solution to the problem of crime. Producing honest citizens is the major objective in which we are all interested. This can only be done if the home life is of an uplifting character and if those men and women who have the interests of their country at heart devote some time, thought, and attention to the discharge of this most important duty.

Law and order present to the citizens of this country a problem in Americanism, and particularly is this true today. It behooves us to retain that spirit of Americanism that was handed down to us by the founding fathers. We have in this country a treasure which we must preserve, protect, and defend. Subversive alien theories and isms are not only a drastic contrast to American ways of thinking, feeling, and acting, but they stand for a complete overthrow of established ideals of American life and the philosophy of government to which America is dedicated. This encroachment must be met, countered and overcome. We must hold fast to those original ideals of democracy which were promulgated at the birth of the nation and which have promoted its growth and development throughout the years.

Among the essential, native American traits has always been a respect for law and order, a determination that the laws of a democratic country must be enforced and that the free will of the people, as expressed in its legislative mandates and moral codes must be sacredly observed and obeyed. If they are preserved, there can be no doubt as to the future of law enforcement. The soil that nurtures our cherished institutions and way of life must be kept clean if we are to continue in the unchallenged enjoyment of our inheritance of liberty under law and peace with progress.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION AIDS IN CONVICTION
IN "HIT-AND-RUN" CASE

The progress of the law enforcement profession is reflected time after time through the medium of scientific crime detection. The case set forth in this article is an example of the aid that can be rendered to the prosecution by a police officer realizing the value and necessity of preserving the most minute particles of evidence.

Lieutenant Norman R. Purnell, State Police, Dover, Delaware, and a member of the first graduating class of the Academy, submitted to the Technical Laboratory a thread which he stated had been removed from the fender of an automobile by Officer Howard Brittingham. This automobile was owned by one William Blizzard and it was thought that this car was involved in a hit-and-run accident which occurred a few miles south of Milford, Delaware. Later Lieutenant Purnell submitted a complete report on the investigation conducted and the trial of the case.

According to Lieutenant Purnell, William Beiderman, a pedestrian, was walking west toward the town of Milton, Delaware along the extreme right side of the Cove Neck road; that about 200 yards from Milton, Beiderman was struck by a motor vehicle traveling in the same direction, west toward Milton. Beiderman was seriously injured but the owner of the car failed to stop and identify himself or render any assistance to the victim as is required by law in such cases in the State of Delaware.

Although the crime occurred in October 1937, as above mentioned, it was not until March 1938 that the examination was requested when it became apparent that the defendant would deny the offense. The case was originally scheduled for the February term of Court but Lieutenant Purnell stated that after he learned that the defendant would deny the charge, he arranged with the Deputy Attorney General to continue the case until the April term of Court in order to allow him time to forward the State's evidence to the FBI Technical Laboratory for analysis and microscopic examination.

Lieutenant Purnell then forwarded the thread found on Blizzard's automobile and for comparison submitted a thread which was reported to have been removed from a coat worn by the victim at the time of the accident. These specimens were examined in the FBI Technical Laboratory. Microscopically these two specimens were found to be similar in size and type of fiber. Both were composed of two strands, one strand being of white wool fibers, the other being a mixture of white and purple wool fibers. The threads were quite distinctive even without the aid of the microscope. The two specimens were photographed under a comparison microscope and an enlargement made from this photomicrograph was subsequently used in the trial of the case. Chemical tests conducted upon the two specimens indicated that the same type of dyestuff was present in both.

The case came to trial in the Court of General Sessions, Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware on April 7, 1938. The first witness for the

State was a man whom the defendant had picked up outside of Milford and offered a ride into town. This witness established the time, date, and place of the accident and testified that he was riding with Blizzard at the time and thought that the car had struck a man; that he so informed the driver (Blizzard) and the driver told him that he had not hit a man, but had probably run over a pile of gravel on the shoulder of the road.

William Beiderman, the victim, testified next. A doctor then testified as to the extent and seriousness of the injuries received by Beiderman. Police Officer Howard Brittingham testified as to the investigation of the case, arrest of Blizzard, search of the car and entrance of demonstrative evidence. He was followed by Lieutenant N. R. Purnell and Sergeant C. B. Knox, showing continuity of the evidence.

An FBI technician then testified, establishing similarity of the thread found in a crack of the fender of the defendant's car and the thread taken from the coat worn by the victim.

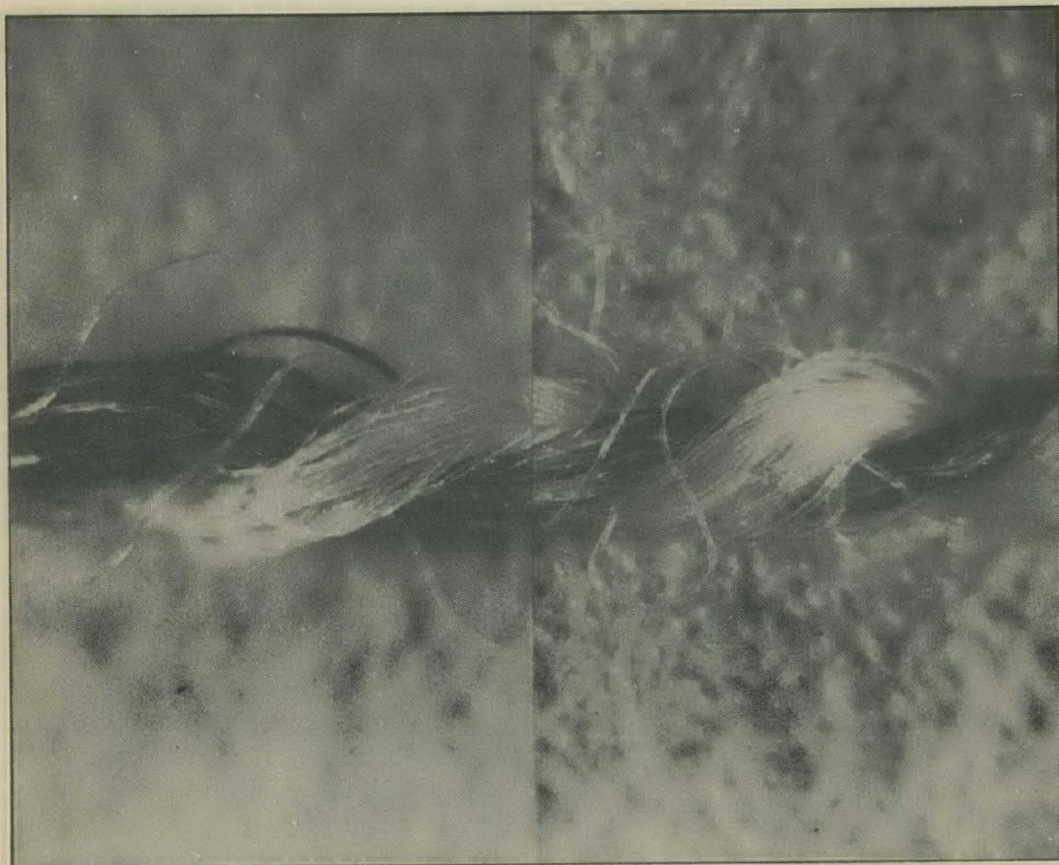
According to Lieutenant Purnell, the defendant then took the witness stand and tried to establish through an alibi that his car was not along the road in question until more than one-half hour after the accident was known to have happened; that he then claimed to have moved clothes and bedding on the right front fender of his car while moving household goods earlier in the day in question. A second witness for the defense claimed that he was riding in Blizzard's car on the night in question and that no such accident occurred; that further the third party in the car who had testified for the State could not have seen the victim as he was sitting in such a position in the car as to prevent his vision of same. Two other defense witnesses corroborated the defendant in his statement that clothes had been moved by Blizzard on the fender of his car on the date of the accident.

This conflict in testimony from both sides made the expert's testimony and the photomicrograph of the threads important factors. In the defense attorney's closing remarks, he reminded the Jury that they had often heard of the case that hung by a thread and pointed out that here indeed was a case that was hanging by a thread. He pleaded with the Jury to consider very carefully the expert's testimony. He pointed out that the expert was without a doubt a man of intelligence and integrity and well qualified. He pointed out that the expert had not identified the threads as coming from that one particular individual's coat and further pointed to the chances of there being similar coats and that he believed such coats were common. The prosecuting attorney likewise pleaded with the Jury to be influenced only by the evidence and asked them to examine the photomicrograph very carefully which the expert had prepared.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and serve six months in the Sussex County Prison, and an additional year in default of the fine. In writing to the Bureau about this case, Lieutenant Purnell stated: "It may be of interest to note that the National Police Academy is indirectly responsible for the

possibility of this report. The writer had the privilege of disseminating knowledge received while attending the first school of the National Police Academy in the Federal Bureau of Investigation to a class of recruits in this State, of which Officer Brittingham was a member. The writer was deeply interested in this case not only for the reason that a perpetrator of an offense of this nature should be brought to justice, but because the character of the scientific evidence in the case provides a forceful, concrete local example of the importance of this type of evidence."

A copy of the photomicrograph used in the trial of the case, depicting the identification of the yarn, appears below:



THE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF POLAND*

The progress of law enforcement in Poland has been marked by the advanced methods of scientific crime detection utilized by peace officers together with the emphasis which has been placed upon instructional facilities. Polish law enforcement officers receive numerous types of distinct training courses which will be referred to briefly. A separate and distinct training course is maintained for officers apart from the school of instruction held for recruits from the lower ranks. A series of refresher courses are given intermittently to police officers while they are stationed at their various posts and precincts and these courses which are on a part-time basis serve to keep the officers fully apprised of the latest developments in the profession as well as a mental brush-up on procedures studied during their original training period. In accordance with this advanced practice the police instructors participate in special courses of training every few years.

The officers training course is conducted for the benefit of commissioned officers and as a general rule only university graduates or Army officers are given this training. Upon completion of the course, the officers are immediately placed in the higher positions in the police organization. This course is conducted at Warsaw under the direction of Superintendent Stefan Lukaszewski and covers a period of ten months, during which time the officers live at the school. The lecture method is utilized in all primary instruction and the curriculum includes courses in police administration, criminal identification, the functions of a scientific crime laboratory and instruction in the political aspects of police work. There are generally two classes of students in session at all times; each class averaging about 45 officers. The Superintendent and his faculty assistants supervise the courses given and hold periodic examinations as the instruction progresses. The full time teaching staff of the officers training school is supplemented by special lecturers on various topics from police agencies who are invited to appear before the student body from time to time.

Approximately 100 hours of the entire officers training course is devoted to practical application of classroom theory and academic instruction. The students engage in practical laboratory work and are given raid problems to solve in addition to crime scene searches, the apprehension of dangerous criminals and the technique to be followed in doing so, together with experience in trailing criminals in the open by using police dogs to pick up the fugitives' scent. The students devote a considerable portion of their time in mastering the art of jujitsu and usually become

*This is the fourth in a series of articles to appear in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and consists of a summary of a report from a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who recently completed a study of various Police Organizations and Crime Detection Laboratories of Police Departments in Europe. The information contained in this article is confidential and is not to be reprinted.

so well experienced in this phase of self-defense that the art becomes second nature with them. Physical training is part of each day's work and upon completion of the course, the officers are versed in the use of broad swords and have received training in boxing, wrestling, jujitsu and fencing. The living quarters provided the students are unusually pleasant and well supervised by a governing board composed of students attending the school. It is interesting to observe that the menu for each day is passed upon by the students' governing board and is published on the school bulletin a day in advance. The student board also compiles various regulations for the deportment of the classes, enforces these regulations, holds hearings on infractions of the rules and upon approval of the school faculty, prescribes appropriate punishment.

The Warsaw training school also conducts a preparatory police course for constables who desire to take examinations for C.I.D. positions or who wish to qualify themselves for other promotions in the service. The refresher courses are also supervised from the Warsaw headquarters. However, the actual instruction is given at the various posts and precincts by the precinct commander and is generally in the form of correspondence or homework courses of an elementary type.

The West Point of the Polish Police, the recruit training school, is located at Mosty-Wielkie, a distance of approximately 250 miles from Warsaw, and is under the supervision of Acting Director Commissioner Ludwick Herchendreder. Only recruits to the ranks are trained here and they serve as cadets for a period of one year under strict military discipline. A great deal of the training and instruction is set forth with the view of developing a high morale in the ranks of the Polish Police Force. The school consists of eight large buildings, completely isolated from neighboring towns and is most impressive in appearance. The estate is practically self-sustaining from a food supply standpoint, including even hot houses for the growth of winter vegetables. The headquarters for the officers are well furnished, while those for the cadets are comfortable, scrupulously clean and neat.

Elementary educational courses are given here as well as the rudiments of police instruction, although the bulk of the training is military in nature, including a large amount of drilling and police field work. Special emphasis is placed on the latter with extensive training in raiding premises, searching woods, apprehending dangerous fugitives, riot duties and the like. A typical example of the type of field work instruction follows a routine comparable to this: A search is made of a wooded area for criminals supposedly hiding therein, with the subsequent ferreting out of the criminals and a chase during which the criminals take their position in an abandoned cellar set up with firearms to repel the police. The police then force the criminals out through the use of gas, approach them with rifles, and then conduct a thorough search of their persons. Unique features of their equipment include the use of a steel shield which provides protection while they advance close enough to shoot gas into the criminal hideout, the wearing of steel helmets, and the carrying of a Red Cross unit by police raiding squads at all times.

Mosty-Wielkie has an excellent rifle range with sunken concrete butts. A novel feature of the range consists of several large wooden frames, approximately 50 and 100 feet respectively from the firing line. These frames consist of exceedingly heavy timbers, making a frame work with a wide margin on all four sides, but permitting shooting through the opening. The frames serve to catch stray bullets that have been discharged too far off the line of the targets, at the same time permitting accurately directed shots to pass through the center of the frames and on to the targets. Another novel feature of police work in Poland is the course devoted to barbed wire entanglements, where the students are given practice and instruction both in constructing entanglements and in breaking through them.

The Crime Laboratory of the Polish Police is also located at Warsaw and was originally organized and built up to its present point of efficiency by the late Dr. Wladyslaw Sobolewski. Its technicians testify as expert witnesses in addition to their laboratory duties. The most important types of work performed consist of firearms identification, restoration of obliterated numbers on firearms, examination of questioned documents including handwriting examinations, examination and identification of tool marks, spectrography, and a special photography which embodies the enlargement of latent fingerprint identifications. The examinations of blood stains, sperm, hair and similar materials are made at the University Laboratory by experts of the Medical School.

In demonstrating identification of tool marks in metal and firearms identifications, the technicians prepare two-tone photographs; one tone is used for the questioned specimens and one tone for the test specimens so that they are readily and quickly distinguished. All of the cases are prepared with unusual skill and surprising detail.

The laboratory quarters include a small chemical laboratory and three rooms devoted to firearms identification. Firearms identifications are shown photographically by the use of the comparison microscope similar to that utilized in the FBI. A large size Leitz comparison microscope is used in the examination of firearms evidence in this laboratory. It is interesting to observe that a small room is set aside for recovering test shots. A receiving box with cotton is used in making these test shots, including the utilization of filter paper to determine the location of the shot. Rifle shots are recovered by firing into water two meters deep. The facilities include an X-ray room as well as a photomicrographic laboratory where there is a 3,000 candle power arc light utilized for illumination purposes together with the usual microscopic equipment and cameras. There also is a small laboratory set up for ultra-violet work where there are two ultra-violet quartz lamps and a large copying camera. In demonstrating ultra-violet fluorescence they make use of exhibits including sticks of sealing wax which are the same color to the eye but quite different when under the ultra-violet, also several fluids in separate tubes which to the eye appear a brilliant red of the same tint but are quite different under the ultra-violet light, and consist of dragon's blood, fuscine red, and aroclor red. In addition the laboratory has photographic dark rooms, one of which is used for enlarging and rooms where handwriting and typewriting comparisons are

conducted... In addition to the above described equipment, the laboratory is well supplied with optical and microscopic equipment of a miscellaneous nature. There are six general microscopes and a synchrisiscope, a good collection of camera objectives and other optical equipment including reading binoculars. A separate room is devoted to the examination of tool marks, particularly tool marks in wood, and here are used the known methods of moulage, plasticine and metal foil.

In addition to these special laboratories, there are also laboratory lecture rooms and laboratory facilities for students, and a small museum for the use of the students which is located within confines of the main laboratory. In the museum there are on exhibit items which have instructional value as well as large panel boards with all kinds of knots tied with rope and a description of each knot, exhibits of scientific crime detection and instruments used in abortion and many industrial exhibits such as samples of sugar in various stages of growth and manufacture, leather, copper and specimens for the study of botany and physics. There is also a crime scene room in the laboratory for student instruction in the proper method of conducting crime scene searches.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention of all correspondents of the Identification Division of this Bureau is directed to a change of policy by the Bureau.

In the past, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has in some instances indicated records as being "possibly identical" with subjects of inquiries received via mail, telephone and telegraph. Misinterpretation of this term "possibly identical" in some instances has caused a change in the policy of the FBI.

In the future, positive identifications of criminal records contained in the Bureau's files will not be made unless fingerprint impressions of the subject are submitted for comparison with those contained in the files of the Identification Division of the FBI or unless an FBI number or name and arrest number are submitted by the contributor requesting the information.

The Bureau will continue to furnish all information in its files which may be of assistance to the requesting officials in identifying criminals and their records. In replies where no fingerprint impressions, FBI number or name and arrest number are furnished by the contributor, the Bureau will specifically indicate that no identification is being made but that the information furnished is supplied for purposes of assisting the contributors, in their efforts to effect an identification.

THE BUFFALO POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Police training in the various Police Departments located throughout the country is an activity which has increased tremendously during the past few years. It was but a few years ago that only the large metropolitan Police Departments had anything which could be termed a definite training program, whereas at the present time, modern and well-equipped training schools are being operated in many of the more progressive Police Departments located in cities of moderate size throughout the Nation. There is below a photograph of the Technical Laboratory of the Buffalo Police Department.

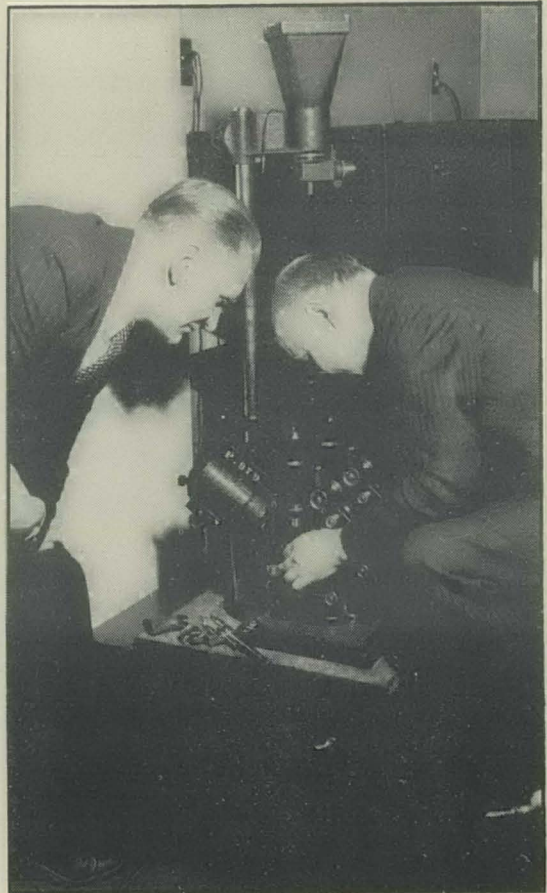


A View of the Technical Laboratory

As an example of what can be accomplished in the work of training Police Officers, the Buffalo Police Department, Buffalo, New York, under the leadership of Commissioner Glenn H. McClellan, has inaugurated a police training program which should be of considerable interest to all law enforcement agencies contemplating the establishment of a training school. The Buffalo Police Training School has been made available not only to the Buffalo Police Department but also to those Officers from adjacent towns and cities who have expressed a desire to attend the School in order to further their knowledge of modern scientific crime detection. There are shown below two close-up photographs of the microscope and comparison microscope in the Buffalo Police Department's Laboratory.



Dr. William F. Payne, RT, FBPA, examining a pistol through a microscope.



Detective Sergeant Anthony Schasre, left, and Dr. Karl F. Eschelman, M.D., D.D.S., right, making an examination through the comparison microscope.

The Buffalo Police Training School on October 3, 1938, commenced a thirty-week program of instruction in the various phases of police work. Lieutenant Wilbur Turner and a scientific staff composed of prominent doctors and scientific men living in Buffalo are in charge of the operation of the School, under the direct supervision of Commissioner McClellan. Captain Thomas W. Ryan, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy and secretary-treasurer of the FBI National Police Academy Associates, has acted in an advisory capacity with the scientific staff. Photographs of Captain Thomas W. Ryan and Lieutenant Wilbur Turner are shown below.



Captain Thomas W. Ryan, graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, at his desk in the Buffalo Police Department.



Lieutenant Wilbur Turner, a member of the staff of instructors at the Buffalo Training School.



Commissioner Glenn H. McClellan, left, who inaugurated the Buffalo Police training program, with Inspector W. H. Drane Lester of the FBI.



Dr. Charles W. Bethune, left, and Dr. Rocco N. DeDominicis, standing, examining a moulage cast.



Mr. Aaron A. Goldstein, Secretary and Librarian of the Buffalo Police Department, submitting to a polygraph test conducted by Dr. William F. Burke, Polygraph Expert.

The scientific staff of the Buffalo Police Department is composed of the following persons:

Karl F. Eschelman, M. D., Chairman
 Charles W. Bethune, M. D., Moulage Expert
 C. Merrill Brown, M. A., Microchemist
 John Burke, M. D., Medical Photographer
 William F. Burke, M. D., Polygraph Expert
 G. H. Cartledge, Inorganic Chemist and Spectroscopic Analyst
 Rocco N. De Dominicis, M. D., Criminal Pathologist
 Karl F. Eschelman, M. D., D. D. S., Firearms Identification
 and Ballistics
 Aaron A. Goldstein, Librarian and Secretary
 Charles E. Long, M. D., Lt. Col., M. R. C., U. S. Army,
 Medical Examiner
 William F. Payne, RT, FBPA, Microscopic Photography and X-ray
 Ed. J. Powers, City Chemist
 M. C. Reinhardt, M. A., Physicist
 Clifford E. Rose, D. D. S., Cryptography and Dental Identifi-
 cation
 Harry M. Steen, M. C., Pathology and Biochemistry
 A. P. Sy, Ph. D, Toxicologist
 Victor A. Tyrasinski, M. D., Police Surgeon
 Anthony Schasre, Police Polygraph Operator
 Francis C. Silner, Police Chemist

During the thirty-week program of the Buffalo Police Training School, it is planned that the following subjects in the field of law enforcement will be covered:

Civics for Police Departments - Overlapping of Police Powers
 Foreign Police Departments
 Investigations at Scene of Crimes
 Report Writing and the Preservation of Evidence
 A Police Department's Relation with the Press

- (a) How the Press can help a Police Department
- (b) The value of favorable Press contacts
- (c) Treatment of Press representatives

Fingerprinting - Identification Work

- (a) General discussion of the field of identification
- (b) Detailed discussion of the science of fingerprinting
 - (1) The fingerprinting of suspects
 - (2) Photographing and lifting latent fingerprints
 - (3) The value of fingerprint evidence

Crime Laboratories - Its Aid in Investigations

- (a) General discussion of science in police work
- (b) Forensic ballistics, the identification of fire-
arms and bullets; the handling of exhibits
- (c) Moulage, the making of and its use as evidence
- (d) Photography
- (e) Chemistry in scientific crime detection, including
in particular:
 - (1) Heat treatment to metals

- (2) Microscopic examinations
- (3) Ultra-violet and Infra-red rays
- (f) Autopsies - how performed and use as evidence
- (g) Identification through dentistry
- (h) Blood analyses
- Burglaries - Investigations of
- Pick-pocketing
- Alcoholic Beverage Control Laws
- Arsons
- Assaults
- Confidence Men
- First Aid - Its Aid to the Police Officer
- Traffic - Practical Problems of the Traffic Officers;
 - Tickets, Permits, Pedestrians, Autos, et cetera
- Crime Reporting - Statistics of Offenses
- Narcotic Problem in the United States
- Patrolling
 - (a) Observations
 - (b) Care of vacant properties
 - (c) Public gatherings
 - (d) Undercover work
- Federal Crimes: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S.
 - Department of Justice
 - (a) Cases under its jurisdiction
 - (b) Cooperation with other police agencies
- Criminal Law, Evidence and Preparing Cases for Presentation
 - in Court
 - (a) Summary of State and Federal Criminal Laws
 - (b) Discussion of evidence
 - (c) Testifying in Court
 - (d) Interrogation of witnesses



Another view of the Buffalo, New York Police Department's Technical Laboratory.

INVESTIGATIONS OF FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCIES

By

The Federal Bureau of Investigation*

Fraudulent bankruptcy investigations constitute an important phase of the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of the United States Department of Justice. The Bureau is charged with the duty of investigating violations of a wide variety of Federal criminal statutes, including the criminal provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act.

As a result of the Bureau's investigations in regard to bankruptcy cases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, 127 individuals were convicted in Federal Court and received actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaling 266 years, 8 months, and 19 days. During the same period 36 fugitives wanted for violations of the National Bankruptcy Act were located by the Bureau.

The purpose of the National Bankruptcy Act as a whole is to obtain possession of the debtor's property, distribute this property equitably among the creditors of the debtor, and release the bankrupt debtor from his debts, provided he has cooperated with the bankruptcy officials and has been guilty of no fraud. Few people realize the extent of the annual loss to creditors occasioned by individuals and organizations who go through bankruptcy each year. The report of the Attorney General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, indicates the extent to which individuals, partnerships, and corporate organizations throughout the United States avail themselves of the provisions of this Act. This report reveals that during the fiscal year 1937, over 55,000 bankruptcy cases were concluded, and that after distribution of all the available assets, the creditors suffered a loss of over \$1,177,000,000.00. Of course, these statistics include the loss to creditors by both legitimate and fraudulent bankruptcies.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not charged with the duty of administering or assisting in the administration of civil proceedings relating to bankruptcy cases. The Bureau is concerned only with those cases wherein there has been a violation of one or more of the criminal provisions of the Act. Such cases are received for investigation from many sources, principally from referees in bankruptcy, attorneys, receivers, trustees, creditors, and interested citizens.

*In order to acquaint law enforcement officers with various phases of the work performed by this Bureau, a series of articles have been prepared similar to those which have appeared from time to time in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin depicting the scope of this Bureau's jurisdiction relating to violations of Federal Statutes. This article, due to its length, has been divided into two parts, the first of which appears here, and the second will be printed in the January, 1939, issue of this Bulletin.

The provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act make it a criminal offense to conceal the assets of a bankrupt estate; to make a false oath in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding; to present a false claim against a bankrupt estate; and to falsify or conceal the books and records in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding. However, the most common offense involves the concealing of assets of the bankrupt estate from the receiver or the trustee.

The fraudulent schemes, tricks, artifices, and devious methods used by bankrupts and their associates in attempting to conceal assets from those legally and rightfully entitled thereto are numerous, ingenious, original and are often extremely difficult to detect. The method followed by the bankrupt would, of course, be dependent somewhat upon the particular type of business in which he has been engaged, the facilities at his command to accomplish the fraudulent objective, and his ability to foresee the most advantageous procedure.

On numerous occasions, fraudulent bankruptcies have been engineered by the bankrupt himself, while in other instances the bankrupt affiliates himself with confederates, such as members of his family, relatives, friends, and business associates. There is another class of fraudulent bankrupts who are referred to as "commercial pirates," who, at least for a time, ply their trade and promote the carrying out of a series of commercial failures, resulting in bankruptcy in each venture, in the apparent hope of making a large sum of money at the expense of creditors. There are individuals who are so afflicted with the habit of conducting bankruptcy frauds that every business enterprise with which they are in any way connected is tainted with fraud and suspicion. In many instances such business failures are promoted by persons using fictitious names, so that their true identities are unknown until after the fraudulent bankruptcy scheme has been perpetrated on the innocent creditors.

In order to effect a concealment, the bankrupt must first devise some method for acquiring merchandise or other assets on credit. This is accomplished by establishing a good credit rating, by paying all bills promptly for a short period of time, or by issuing false and fraudulent financial statements to prospective creditors or credit agencies. By use of a good credit rating so established, the bankrupt is able to order and obtain great quantities of merchandise from unsuspecting creditors. Once the merchandise or other property is acquired, it may be converted into cash by conducting cash sales at low prices, and the proceeds so received may more easily be fraudulently concealed. On other occasions the merchandise is removed from the bankrupt's place of business, under cover of darkness and sold to persons with whom the bankrupt has not previously dealt; transferred to other locations to be sold; stored by the bankrupt in his own garage or similar place; or sent to warehouses and stored under assumed names. It has also been found that the fraudulent bankrupt conceals the cash, merchandise, or other property by transferring same to friends or relatives under an expressed agreement that these assets will be returned to the bankrupt at some future time.

Assistance is also lent to fraudulent bankrupts by dealers in "hot" merchandise, known ordinarily as "fences" or "receivers," who are ready and willing to provide an outlet for tainted merchandise.

Fraudulent bankrupts are always confronted with the problem of covering up their fraudulent concealments. In many instances this is effected by failing to maintain books and records, or by the concealment, destruction, or falsification of books and records. The bankrupt has been found to fail to record purchases and sales; set up fictitious accounts receivable and notes payable; pad pay roll and expense accounts; and resort to numerous other methods. In attempting to account for the disappearance of assets which they have fraudulently concealed or disposed of, bankrupts frequently allege that robberies, burglaries, and fires have occurred. Unethical practicing attorneys and dishonest expert accountants, for remuneration, offer and lend their aid to these commercial racketeers by directing and suggesting the procedure to be followed in carrying out the illegal scheme or artifice to defraud those who, in good faith, have advanced funds or extended credit.

Fraudulent bankrupts operate in a number of ingenious ways in an effort to cover their fraudulent concealments or to convert merchandise into cash as quickly as possible in order to make a getaway before creditors suspect them of fraud. An excellent example of the speed with which criminal bankrupt specialists operate is afforded in the fraudulent bankruptcy of the Clifford-Crosby Company, Chicago, Illinois, which was engineered by Henry Fennenbock and his associates.

The Clifford-Crosby Company for a number of years operated a wholesale and retail general merchandise business in Chicago and gained a reputable credit standing. Henry Fennenbock, using an assumed name, purchased the business on January 2, 1935, for the sum of \$2,300.00. Thereafter he and his associates, W. P. Perry, John Webster McDonald, Lee Ornstein and two others who are not named here as they were not later convicted, continued to operate the business without any noticeable change in its ownership. Immediately they commenced to make large purchases of merchandise from creditors, to conduct tremendous cash sales at low prices and to convert the cash obtained to their personal use. The rapidity with which these racketeers operated is manifest in that they obtained and sold over \$35,000.00 worth of merchandise in approximately two months. On March 11, 1935, they abandoned this business, failed to pay off creditors, and fled to various sections of the country. When the creditors became aware of this scheme, they immediately petitioned the court to have the Clifford-Crosby Company adjudicated a bankrupt. However, the trustee received only a very minor portion of the assets.

John Webster McDonald fled to Los Angeles, California where Henry Fennenbock soon joined him and informed him they had "cleaned-up" \$35,000.00. Fennenbock immediately outlined a new and larger plan whereby they could obtain \$100,000.00 in thirty days, but due to the efforts of the FBI Agents in investigating the Clifford-Crosby bankruptcy, their plans failed to culminate.

On May 1, 1936 an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, charging Henry Fennenbock and his aides with violation of the National Bankruptcy Act. An investigation in several States was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ascertain the whereabouts and cause the apprehension of these racketeers. Fennenbock's Cadillac sedan which he had secured in Chicago was located by Bureau Agents in Seattle, Washington. As a result of this information Bureau Agents, accompanied by local police officers, closed in on Henry Fennenbock and he was taken into custody at Seattle, Washington on September 9, 1936. John Webster McDonald was apprehended by Agents on June 22, 1936 at Los Angeles, California. W. P. Perry was taken into custody at Chicago on May 3, 1936. Lee Ornstein surrendered on May 5, 1936 to the United States Marshal at Chicago.

On September 28, 1936, Henry Fennenbock entered a plea of guilty to the charge of violating the National Bankruptcy Act and was sentenced by the Federal Court to serve two and one-half years in a Federal Penitentiary. Shortly thereafter, on pleas of guilty, the Federal Court sentenced McDonald to serve one year in a Federal Penitentiary and Ornstein to serve one year and one day. W. P. Perry was given a suspended sentence of one year and one day and placed on probation for fifteen months.

Section 29 (b) of the National Bankruptcy Act in part is as follows: "A person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not to exceed five years, upon conviction of the offense of having knowingly and fraudulently --

'(1) Concealed from the receiver, trustee, United States Marshal, or other officer of the court charged with the control or custody of property, or from creditors in composition cases, any property belonging to the estate of a bankrupt;'"

There are seven other parts to Section 29 (b) that will be not mentioned here, but the following case is illustrative of how two men with a good sound business reputation can become so enamoured with fiduciary aggrandizement that they will suddenly stray from the normal, honest, conventional life to follow a more lucrative but short-lived life ending at the gates of a Federal penitentiary.

In St. Louis, Missouri, Morris and Louis Londe operated, as partners, the Pearl Garment Company. The business consisted of manufacturing and jobbing ladies' cloth and fur-trimmed coats. The Londes were recognized throughout the trade as business men of sound judgment, and had built up an excellent credit reputation. However, during the summer of 1936, they commenced buying merchandise heavily, quickly manufactured these raw materials into cloth coats, and, without paying anything on account, sold the coats at ridiculously low prices and concealed the proceeds. Under the representation that they needed additional funds for the operation of their business, they also obtained \$18,000.00 on a bank loan and likewise concealed the proceeds.

The investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated that a portion of these funds was used by the Londe brothers to open a new business in Chicago, Illinois, under the assumed name of the Max Katz Fur Shop. On August 21, 1936, Morris and Louis Londe, upon attempting to effect a settlement with their creditors, advised that their assets aggregated only about \$20,000.00, whereas their liabilities approximated \$118,000.00. At this time there was no mention made of their new enterprise in Chicago which had been financed with the assets the Londes had concealed. The creditors would not agree to the composition settlement and an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Morris and Louis Londe on August 22, 1936, at St. Louis, Missouri. At a subsequent hearing in the Federal Bankruptcy Court, Morris Londe attempted to cover the concealment of the funds diverted from the Pearl Garment Company in St. Louis by alleging that \$50,000.00 had been paid to certain unnamed officials for the release of his brother, Isadore Londe, from the Michigan State Penitentiary. However, the investigation conducted by the Bureau revealed that Isadore Londe had been legitimately released from prison on March 26, 1936, and that the statements made by Morris Londe were false in this respect.

The Bureau's investigation in regard to this matter produced evidence of a shortage totaling approximately \$74,000.00, and resulted in the return of indictments by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Louis, Missouri, on September 10, 1937. Thereafter, Morris and Louis Londe entered pleas of guilty to these indictments, and each was sentenced on February 5, 1938, by the Federal Court at St. Louis to serve five years in a Federal penal institution to be designated by the Attorney General.

Oftentimes criminals intent on obtaining money illegally through the channels of apparently legitimate business accomplish this by obtaining merchandise through false financial statements. An example of this is the Hertzberg-Nowakowski case, which had its origin in Texas in 1934, and ended in the conviction of three subjects in 1936 after their apprehension in Honolulu. The facts in this case are as follows:

In March 1934, Julius Albert Hertzberg, his wife, Lillian, and Helen Nowakowski, arrived in Taylor, Texas. They were all using the name Strauss, Helen Nowakowski being introduced as Hertzberg's niece. Within the next several months these individuals opened two stores, one at Taylor and the other at Rockdale, Texas. Shortly prior to October, 1935, a false financial statement reflecting a good financial condition was sent out to creditors and prospective creditors. Merchandise was purchased in large quantities on credit, then sold as rapidly as possible, and converted into cash. Suddenly the Hertzbergs and Helen Nowakowski withdrew several thousand dollars from the bank accounts of the business, and disappeared from Texas for parts unknown. Bankruptcy immediately followed. The concealed assets with which these persons disappeared were computed by Special Agents of the Bureau at approximately \$20,000.00 and the liabilities of the business at about \$47,000.00.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation traced the Hertzbergs and the Nowakowski woman to Seattle, Washington, where it was

discovered they had, shortly prior to the Agents' arrival, fled to Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii. An indictment was returned in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas during May, 1936, charging the Hertzbergs and Helen Nowakowski with concealing assets, falsifying books and records, mail fraud, and conspiracy to commit these offenses. Through the cooperative efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Attorneys' offices at Austin, Texas, and Honolulu, as well as the bankruptcy officials, all three defendants were apprehended in Honolulu and returned to the United States to stand trial. At the time these defendants were taken into custody in the Hawaiian Islands, they had in their possession a new Packard sedan, cash, and certain stocks and bonds, all of which assets were valued at approximately \$7,000.00. These assets were taken over by an ancillary receiver in bankruptcy in Honolulu for the benefit of the bankrupt estate. On June 24, 1936, Julius Albert Hertzberg was sentenced to serve 5 years in a United States penitentiary and pay a fine of \$2,500.00 upon entering a plea of guilty. The same day, upon pleas of guilty, Lillian Hertzberg was sentenced to serve 1 year and 1 day in a Federal institution and to pay a fine of \$500.00, and Helen Nowakowski was sentenced to serve 1 year and 6 months in the same Federal prison and fined \$500.00.

Hertzberg long has been identified with fraudulent commercial failures and other questionable business transactions. He formerly operated a store in Stockton, California, and went into bankruptcy at that place in about 1929, having liabilities of over \$20,000.00. When Hertzberg and his wife disappeared from California, Hertzberg purchased some expensive jewelry and gave worthless checks therefor. He was indicted in the State Courts at Stockton, California, on a charge of "issuing a check without sufficient funds or credit with intent to defraud." After leaving California, Hertzberg went East with his wife and obtained a job in New Britain, Connecticut. On December 23, 1930, a warrant was issued for Hertzberg by the State Court at New Britain, Connecticut, on a charge of embezzling \$6,100.00. Hertzberg and his wife followed their usual custom by fleeing from the State of Connecticut. It was discovered that they proceeded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Hertzberg obtained a job in a large department store. While employed there, he became acquainted with Helen Nowakowski. Hertzberg was requested to leave the employment of this establishment, and at about the same time, Helen Nowakowski disappeared, after which time it was discovered she was short in her accounts with the store. In November, 1933, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Helen Nowakowski by the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, authorities on a charge of embezzling approximately \$11,500.00 from a local business establishment.

OPERATION OF THE TECHNICAL LABORATORY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - JULY 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1938

A large number of criminal cases were presented for examination to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first four months of the fiscal year of 1939. It is interesting to note the wide scope of these examinations and the varied types of scientific analyses which were required. It is characteristic of the application of scientific laboratory procedures to criminal investigations that many of the sciences will be involved. In order to properly cope with the varied nature of the problems presented, the laboratory staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been built up of specialists in many lines of scientific endeavor with a view to being prepared to assist criminal investigators in almost any kind of a scientific laboratory problem which they may present during the conduct of their investigations.

As will be noted in the following summary, many of the examinations made during the four-month period were received from state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies. With the exception of the examination of questioned handwriting and typewriting problems, it has been possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to continue making available to all law enforcement agencies the facilities of its Technical Laboratory without charge. Examinations are thus made and reports submitted to the interested law enforcement or prosecutive authorities and if subsequently desired an expert from the Bureau's Technical Laboratory gives testimony in the trial of the case in state or municipal courts.

During these months, 1,654 examinations were made in the Laboratory, assistance being rendered to government agencies other than the FBI in 95 instances, and to state and municipal law enforcement or prosecutive agencies in 310 cases.

The types of examinations and number of each made during the first four months of the fiscal year 1939 (July, August, September, and October 1938) are as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Examination of Questioned Documents | 1,017 |
| Micro-analyses (except semen) | 71 |
| Chemical: | |
| Toxicological | 10 |
| Biochemical (including blood-stains, semen, etc.) | 75 |
| Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints | 124 |
| General Chemical Analyses | 30 |
| | <hr/> 239 |
| Examination of Firearms Evidence | 166 |
| Footprint Comparisons | 3 |
| Geologic and Petrographic Analyses | 70 |
| Glass and Glass Fracture Examinations | 4 |
| Metallurgical and Metallographic | 31 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Cryptographic Examinations | 10 |
| Spectrographic Examinations | 27 |
| Photographic Examinations | 7 |
| Tire Tread Comparisons | 5 |
| Moulage Examinations | 1 |
| Lock Examinations | 2 |
| Bomb Analysis | <u>1</u> |

Total Examinations 1,654

Examinations conducted in the above cases involved the study and analyses of the following types and amount of physical evidence during the four-month period:

Number of original extortion, ransom, threatening, or other anonymous letters received and examined or compared for identification purposes (including fingerprint development) 417

Number of other types of questioned documents, received and examined (including forgeries, ballots, etc.) 10,802

Number of exemplars, consisting of known handwriting, handprinting, and typing specimens compared with above documents 2,065

Number of paper specimens received 161

Number of articles received for footprint comparison 20

Number of articles received for geologic or petrographic examination 2,300

Number of articles received for glass fracture examination 17

Number of articles received for photographic examination 27

Number of articles received for microscopical analyses 197

Number of articles received for chemical analyses (exclusive of articles received for development of latent fingerprints) 338

Other articles treated chemically for development of latent fingerprints 738

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of guns received for examination | 132 |
| Number of projectiles, shells, etc. received and examined (exclusive of test bullets and shells fired from above- mentioned guns) | 495 |
| Number of articles received for metallographic and metallurgical examination | 182 |
| Number of articles received for spectrographic examination | 81 |
| Number of articles received for tire tread examinations | 13 |
| Number of articles received for lock examinations | 2 |
| Number of articles received for moulage examinations | 1 |
| Number of articles received for bomb analyses | 5 |

Total number of all specimens 17,993

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY GRADUATE PROMOTED TO RANK OF INSPECTOR

Mr. A. O. Meyers, who graduated from the FBI National Police Academy on April 2, 1938, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 1, 1938, that he has been promoted to the rank of Inspector in the Panama Canal Zone Police Department. Mr. Meyers held the rank of Lieutenant at the time of his attendance at the FBI National Police Academy. Mr. Meyers is a native of Oklahoma, but has spent the greater part of his life in the Canal Zone, entering the Panama Canal Zone Police Department in 1917.

FIREARMS EXAMINATION ASSISTS IN CONVICTING THREE PERSONS FOR MURDER

On the evening of April 29, 1938, two unknown men entered the store of U. M. Clemmer at Midway, Tennessee. One of these bandits, both of whom were masked, held a revolver in each hand and menaced the son of the proprietor and a neighbor while the second bandit, also armed with a revolver, approached the proprietor and struck him on the head with the revolver when he ignored the inquiry as to the location of the cash register, thinking the holdup to be a prank. After being struck Mr. Clemmer attempted to rise from his seat whereupon one of the bandits fired, the bullet striking the proprietor in the neck and ranging down to the spine, causing a wound from which Mr. Clemmer died.

The bandits immediately left the store, ran a short distance down the road and made their escape in a waiting automobile. Investigation disclosed that a car described as a dark-colored Ford V-8 Coach or Sedan, bearing Indiana license plates, had been seen passing the store twice just before the attempted robbery. It was further ascertained that two women formerly Ina and Lucy Hinkle were reported to have married Fred Warren Lynch and Robert Lewis Perkins and were known to have been visiting relatives in that vicinity in a car such as described, within the preceding few days. Another angle entered the case when it was learned that a toll bridge collector had been held up in the early morning hours of April 27, 1938 at Burnside, Kentucky, just two days before the murder of Clemmer. In this robbery a sum of money and a .38 caliber revolver were obtained and several truck drivers reported seeing a car of the description previously obtained in the vicinity. As a result of a wide search to locate these four individuals, it was learned that the local authorities at Ansonia, Ohio, arrested Lynch and the two women when they attempted to cash a forged check. Inasmuch as these individuals were already wanted in Winchester, Indiana on forgery charges, the three subjects waived extradition and were taken to Indiana where they pleaded guilty to the forgery charges and received sentences of two to fourteen years' imprisonment.

When interviewed by Bureau Agents, Lynch admitted having participated in both the toll bridge robbery and the murder of U. M. Clemmer, but denied the actual shooting, blaming Perkins who had not been apprehended. The two revolvers found in the possession of Lynch at the time of his arrest were submitted to the Technical Laboratory and as a result of the examination it was possible to show that the bullet removed from the spine of the victim had been fired from one of the revolvers which Lynch admitted was his. After removal to Tennessee, Lynch and the two women were tried in State Court at which trial the laboratory examiner testified regarding the identification of the fatal bullet. Fred Warren Lynch was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to ninety-nine years in the State Penitentiary, while his wife Ina Lynch and her sister Lucy Perkins were found guilty of second degree murder and given sentences of ten to twenty years' imprisonment. On October 15, 1938, Robert Lewis Perkins was arrested at Winchester, Indiana and returned to Greenville, Tennessee by the Sheriff, where he now is awaiting trial for his participation in the murder of Mr. Clemmer.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for consideration this month seems, at first glance, to be a double loop. Upon closer scrutiny, however, it will be noted that the apparent loop upon the left consists of nothing but a succession of ending ridges, not connected with each other, and which could not be said to form a loop.



In the Technical Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation this pattern is classified as a loop. A reference search of this pattern, however, would be conducted as a whorl of the double loop type because too much ink or pressure applied to such a pattern might join the ending ridges, making the pattern appear to be a double loop type.

REVIEW
THE ADULT MINOR*
By William R. George

The author, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York died in 1936. "The Adult Minor" was his last literary effort. For nearly fifty years he devoted himself to a study of the many problems confronting young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one whom he calls "Our Adult Minors." Mr. George was not merely a theorist. He was a practical man, with the courage and greatness to put into actual practice those ideas which permeated his whole being. Early in life he shrewdly observed that, until they reached the age of twenty-one, our young people were legally denied the privilege of sharing the civic, political, social and economic responsibilities borne by their elders, despite the fact that, at the age of sixteen, they were fully developed, eager to assume the burdens of community life and brimming over with sound ideas from a refreshing, youthful viewpoint. William R. George failed to understand why such potentially useful citizens as the "Adult Minors" should be precluded from enjoying the advantages of mature citizenship, merely because a tradition, hoary with age, which has become part of our common law, ruled that a person is not capable of fulfilling the duties of a full-fledged citizen until he or she has reached the age of twenty-one.

In the year 1890 the author, with the assistance of the New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund, established a summer camp near Freeville, in central New York State, and brought twenty-two youngsters from New York City to enjoy a two-week period of recreation and religious instruction. For five years thereafter the number of young people attending his summer colony grew by leaps and bounds until in 1895, on the same site, the George Junior Republic, the fruit of William R. George's ideas, blossomed forth. As the years passed, the fame and success of the Republic spread far and wide. It became a mecca for educators and men in public life who marvelled at the miracles they witnessed.

The Junior Republic is not a boarding school; neither is it a reform school or other such institution. It is a village inhabited by young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. They come from families in all walks of life, rich and poor, from the cities and towns all over the country. The needs of their community are discussed at their town meetings; laws are suggested and town officials nominated and elected to carry out and enforce those laws. Early in the life of this community, the motto of the Junior Republic "Nothing without labor" became the foundation stone of its success. Adequate tasks such as gardening, farming, tile-draining and housework, and later, as skilled instruction became available,

*This review is one of a series of reviews being presented in response to the numerous requests that the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin publish reviews of various articles and books that are of interest to the field of law enforcement. In the presentation of the series, the views contained therein are solely a summary of the author's treatise and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of this publication.

carpentry, printing, baking, laundering, plumbing and office work, were provided to keep the young citizens occupied. Token money circulated freely throughout the Republic and citizens were compensated for their labor in accordance with the standards existing in the outside world. The youngsters learned by experience that no matter what line of work they attempted, a skillful and remunerative performance of it depended upon continued and consistent labor. Handling money, without any supervision, taught them many valuable economic truths hitherto unknown to them. Certain places in the community offered the luxuries of fine quarters and expensive food, while other establishments made available nothing but the plainest food and lodging. Thus the youthful citizen might choose between spending or saving. A bank was established for the "penny-wise." As the youngsters learned that wealth depended upon their individual efforts, they clamored for opportunities to better themselves. Private enterprise was encouraged. A newspaper, "The Junior Republic Citizen," with a sound and prudent editorial policy and staff, flourished, and it is significant to note that its first editor later in life became a Pulitzer prize-winner. Contracts for various projects in the Republic were "let out" by the young people and handled with surprising dispatch and efficiency, despite the complexities of correctly computing the various items making up the contracts.

As personal property was acquired, disputes between property holders naturally followed. Practice of the law in the Junior Republic Court became, as in the outside world, an honored and learned profession, and the successful passing of the Junior Republic Bar examination became an open sesame to community fame and public life. The Junior Republic jail was never over-crowded, the youngsters realizing from the very first that confinement kept them from the joys of civic life and the opportunity to engage in the numerous social activities provided by the Republic.

The Junior Republic is a social laboratory wherein a cross-section of American life has been exposed for continuous study and experimentation. The many instances of industry and initiative apparent in that community are undeniable proof that "Adult Minors" have ably met the challenge offered them. Not merely did they find an outlet for the economic urge born within them but by their own persistent endeavor prepared themselves to tackle the problems of earning a livelihood when they should take their places in the world as mature citizens. Not only in economic but in civic affairs as well, these youngsters faced successfully situations similar to those they will likely encounter later in life. It is safe to say that most of them have come in contact with more governmental problems before reaching the age of twenty-one, than most of the adults of our nation meet in a lifetime.

Citizens of the Junior Republic, instead of falling heir to a political party and espousing its cause blindly, have learned to carefully weigh the advantages of each before professing any political faith. Greedy and corrupt politics wormed its way into the roots of the Republic's government. An instance related by the author offers a splendid example of the admirable manner in which "Adult Minors" handled such a crisis. One summer the president of the Republic went away to secure a permanent job,

the vice-president and judge had gone off on vacations and many other influential citizens of the community were away for one reason or another. A group of new, spirited citizens had moved into the Republic in the meantime, and irked by the community laws, particularly those prohibiting smoking and swearing, resolved to take matters in their own hands. A special election to replace the absent officers was due, and the strangers saw their chance to seize control of the government. Banded together and well organized, by means of intimidation and profuse promises, they swept into the key offices. With their inauguration the new officers began a reign of terror. Taxes were raised so that official salaries could be increased. They constantly broke the laws of the Republic with impunity. The enormous taxes worked considerable hardship among the "Adult Minors" who had worked hard to earn their money, only to see it coolly spent by the officials. Trumped up criminal charges against honest citizens were brought before the "crooked" judge who promptly appropriated their hard-earned savings. The adults who watched over the Republic were not blind to the situation, but true to the spirit of the experiment, maintained a hands-off policy. Just as this reign of terror was at its height, the regular judge returned from his vacation. Aghast at the actions of the officials he consulted the better citizens of the community and swore them in as special officers, issued warrants for the arrest of the insurgents and their henchmen and had them thrown in jail. He then gathered about him a provisional government, pending the calling of a special election. A grand jury was summoned and the culprits speedily indicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to eight months in the Junior Republic jail.

The case of Lefty provides an excellent example of the value of the Junior Republic idea in the field of Juvenile Delinquency. Lefty was a hardened gamin of the streets who came to the Republic convinced that life in that community would be a pleasant one with numerous cronies to feed his ego and help him line his pockets with "easy money." From the moment of his arrival he puffed out his chest and bragged of his lawless past. Amazingly, however, the sturdy little citizens instead of regarding him with awe, paid absolutely no attention to him. Lefty made the mistake one time of appropriating his neighbor's property and was promptly thrown in jail. There he summoned Tom, his buddy of former times, but Tom refused to bail him out. Lefty was forced to labor for the jailer without compensation. After a few more similar scrapes, it gradually dawned on Lefty that law-breaking loses all glamour and romance when dispassionately weighed in judgment by one's own companions, and punished by them. He, too, like others before him, realized that it was better to labor and toil as a free man and be duly compensated for his efforts than to work as a prisoner with no return. He became very much interested in governmental affairs in the community and finally threw all his energies in that direction. Today Lefty is a respected citizen in his community, with a happy family and a good job.

Perhaps the accomplishments of the George Junior Republic are best summed up by the former President of Harvard University, Charles W. Eliot, who wrote: "The George Junior Republic conforms to three of the most fundamental principles of education - principles too often neglected, even

by persons whose lives are devoted to educational services. The first of these fundamental principles is that the real object in education, so far as the development of character is concerned, is to cultivate in the child a capacity for self-control or self-government, not a habit of submission to an overwhelming arbitrary external power, but a habit of obeying the dictates of honor and duty, as enforced by active will power within the child.

"The second fundamental principle to which the George Junior Republic seems to conform is, that in childhood, and in youth, it is of the utmost importance to appeal steadily, almost exclusively, to motives which will be operative in after life. In too much of our systematic education, we appeal to motives which may answer to little children of six, ten, or twelve, but which are entirely inapplicable to boys and girls, fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen.

"The third fundamental principle in education is Froebel's Doctrine that children are best developed through productive activities; that is, through positive, visible achievement in doing, making or producing something.

"The George Junior Republic enforces producing activity; it appeals steadily to motives in the boys which will serve them when they become men, and it is constantly trying to develop in a boyish community the capacity of self-government."

It was suggested as a remedy for the critical problems confronting American youth, that Junior Republics be established throughout the land. However, assuming that such communities could be placed in each one of our States, only a very small part of our youth would be able to take advantage of that training. From the experiments conducted in the Junior Republic, it is apparent that young people not only rise to civic obligations when permitted to share them, but actively thrive under them. To deprive the "adult minor" of participating in economic and civic life and permit them to wander aimlessly, forgotten, confused and misplaced in this world of ours is an unpardonable crime. If then, they drift into the mazes of petty and major crimes, we cannot, in all justice, cry out in protest. The fault lies with the smug adult who believes that youth's development in the ways of community life should be delayed until the age of twenty-one.

In 1913, the "Adult Minors," with the approval of the local administration of Ithaca, New York elected from their ranks a complete slate of officials under an administration called "The Junior Municipality." The Junior Mayor assisted his senior, the duly elected Mayor; the Junior Chief of Police captured junior thieves who had baffled the Adult officials; the Junior Judge handled delicate truant cases which the adult Judge could not reach; the Junior Commissioner of Public Works gave his adult superior a liberal education in civil engineering and esthetics. This idea grew in other neighboring communities and it was met with complete approval on all sides. Splendid work was done in many instances

by these Junior Municipalities. In the town of Homer, New York, Junior Officials suggested and successfully arranged a Centennial Celebration which lasted for four days and was the talk of the community for years thereafter. Although they made many mistakes and errors in judgment, these Junior Officials learned from these errors lessons of community spirit, friendly co-operation and responsibility.

The welfare and development of the youngsters, not only those between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, but also those under sixteen, are matters of deep concern with us. The author believes that the universal truth that real content and growth lie in service is applicable not only to service clubs and church work, but also to youths. Those young people as well as adults are most content and least likely to become burdens upon others when they have learned to think not in terms of what can be done for them by the world and the community, but of what they can do to help themselves and others. William R. George was particularly interested in the numerous instances wherein the services of young school children were utilized to act as census takers in several communities. The youngsters of the district schools in all cases did a thorough and satisfactory job and the results further proved the value of the young people in undertaking adult responsibilities.

The author, in his extensive studies, focused his attention on the rearing of the young child in the individual home. The pampering of children, he believed, would eventually lead to their ruination. A practical man always, he visualized a practical method of educating and guiding youngsters. This method was merely an extension of the Junior Republic idea. A man of mottoes, he called his method "learning and earning." Parents from time immemorial have encouraged the "gimme" habit in their children. This misdirected kindness works inestimable harm to the youngsters' character and development. Mr. George suggests that the money ordinarily "doled out" by the parents to their children, should be paid to them as remuneration for services rendered. This does not mean that the young person should be paid for everything he does about the house. On the contrary, money should be paid him only for specified tasks done during the hours dedicated to economic pursuits. But each child should be assigned certain bits of work to be done at definite parts of the day and he should be trained from the first to take his small business obligations just as seriously as his father takes his duty to his employers. Even the hours spent at school and home-work could be made interesting to the child if given remuneration for that work at so much an hour. This would not be a bribe; it would act as an incentive to accomplishment if the child realized that studies are most important to his future welfare. Thus here is a throwback to the plans which developed so naturally in the Junior Republic. Many who have come in contact with the idea of paying for brain work have employed it with numerous variations. There can be little doubt but that studying for wages is a worthy incentive. It is not unusual for the youngster to wander through the schools from first grade to high school and even into college with no interest whatsoever in the procedure, no plan for further occupations or life itself when school days are past. This listlessness and lack of interest leads to no good end, either for the individual or for the

community in which he later will reside. To doubters, the author points out the advantages of "learning and earning": First, that working for wages is an incentive; second, that once the young person begins to study for any reason whatsoever, the cause of education has been distinctly advanced; third, that other, more disinterested motives almost invariably follow.

William R. George points out the fallacy of devoting our attention to the spiritual and recreative urges in youngsters under twenty-one and neglecting the economic and civic. Equal development of all four are absolutely essential to the make-up of a good citizen. As the author puts it, baseball can no more fill the place of jack-knife swapping for a lad, than golf can take the place of banking for a man. When the parent hands out his son's wages at the end of the week, he may note the new air of importance enveloping the youngster, the care with which the latter enters items in his account book, and the zest with which he calculates his balance in relation to a movie or ice cream cones. All these are symptoms of a budding sense of responsibility which carries over into his other actions. Like his parents, the young person is now a property holder. A certain pleasant dignity attaches to that status, and perhaps unconsciously he will begin to regard the requirements of property in a new light. He will then realize for the first time that as soon as there is property, there must be rules for governing its control.

The experience of the author in employing a gang of young New York City ruffians to act as watchers at the polls to spot repeaters is really conclusive that Mr. George's ideas were sound. These boys, confirmed lawbreakers, jumped at the chance to prove themselves capable of such a responsible job. Thus Mr. George had the satisfaction of observing their unbounded enthusiasm and civic mindedness, and in knowing that his ideas as incorporated in the Junior Republic might be the answer to the grave problem of Juvenile Delinquency.

CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINT CARDS FORWARDED TO FBI

A communication received recently in the Identification Division from Mr. L. A. Moyer, Executive Director and Chief Examiner, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., advises that 65,750 Civil Service fingerprint cards were forwarded to the Bureau during the fiscal year 1938, and that 1,580 criminal identifications were detected in connection with the prints. These figures reveal that 1 out of every 41 Civil Service prints received was identified with a previous criminal record.

**MILLIONTH CIVIL IDENTIFICATION CARD RECEIVED BY FBI
FROM 20-30 CLUB OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA**

The distinction of being the one millionth citizen of this country to have his fingerprints placed in the Civil Identification Section of the FBI's Identification Division came to little twelve-year-old Ray Wesley Conover of Oakland, California when his Personal Identification Card was received from the 20-30 Club of Oakland at the Washington Headquarters of the Bureau. The information appearing on Master Conover's Fingerprint Card reveals that he was born at Seattle, Washington on May 22, 1926 and is now living at 302 Perry Street, Oakland, California.

As an aid to all law enforcement agencies and interested citizens, the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice initiated its Civil Identification File on November 10, 1933 in order to facilitate the identification of missing persons and unknown deceased persons and has maintained these personal identification records separate and apart from the Criminal Identification Fingerprints Files. During the first quarter of the fiscal year 1939, ended September 30, 1938, there was received for retention in the Civil Identification Section of the Identification Division of the FBI a total of 155,216 fingerprint cards. These prints represent an ever-increasing number of citizens who desire to have on file a positive means of identification should they be victims of some misfortune which would render the ordinary methods of identification useless.

Various local law enforcement agencies and officials throughout the United States are constantly indicating an increased interest in the civil identification work as is evidenced by the submission of civil identification fingerprint cards, representing various groups of school children, and civic organizations such as the 20-30 Club in Oakland, which have sponsored fingerprint programs throughout the nation, and it is through such efforts on the part of members of civic groups and law enforcement agencies that the number of Civil Identification Cards in the files of the FBI has been brought to the million mark within a period of five years. Thus little Ray Conover, by sending his fingerprints to the FBI, assured his family that in the years to come if accident or tragedy should overcome him they will have some means of identifying him through his fingerprints on file in the Bureau at Washington.

**FINGERPRINTS OF UNKNOWN DECEASED PERSONS RECEIVED IN FBI
JANUARY - OCTOBER, 1938**

The records of the FBI reflect that from January 1938 through October 1938, 1,254 fingerprint impressions of unknown dead persons were received. Of these 1,254 fingerprint cards, 400 identifications were effected, making the percentage of identifications effected 31.8. The last estimate made by the FBI in July 1938, reflected that during the year prior to that 225,809 persons were reported missing throughout the United States. The majority of the missing persons was located and identified but the whereabouts of 16,141 of those missing persons remains unknown.

PERSONALS

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Ralph Fox is now Chief of Police at Delano, California.

Mr. Orvis Holland is now Chief of Police at Firebaugh, California.

Mr. Ray T. Wallace is now Acting Chief of Police at Fresno, California.

Mr. Alfred F. Tully has succeeded Mr. Shirley K. McMullen as United States Commissioner at Santa Rosa, California, upon the latter's resignation from that office.

FLORIDA

Mr. A. C. Cushing, recently elected Chief of Police at Marianna, Florida, will take office on January 1, 1939. Mr. Cushing is a former Deputy Sheriff of Jackson County and has been a member of the Marianna Police Department since 1933. He succeeds Chief of Police Dan Couliette who has held that office for the past twelve years.

MINNESOTA

The Bulletin announces the deaths of Mr. Alfred Beihooffer, who was Sheriff of McLeod County, Glencoe, Minnesota, and Mr. J. C. Bermed, who was Sheriff of Watonwan County. At the time this Bulletin went to press, the Bureau had not learned their successors in office.

MISSOURI

Mr. Edgar Hirsh is the newly appointed Chief of Police at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Mrs. Josephine Davis has been appointed Chief of Police at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, to complete the unexpired term of her husband, the late Mr. Robert J. Davis, who died October 20, 1938.

NORTH CAROLINA

Upon the resignation of Major Arthur Fulk as Director of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, Major John T. Armstrong was appointed Director of that organization.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Raymond Rains is now Chief of Police at Ada, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. Roy Keller.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Anthony Graham is now Chief of Police of Butler, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. E. R. McIver has been elected Chief of Police of Florence, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. S. L. Martin who resigned to become a Deputy United States Marshal at Charleston, South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. George Grovijohn is now Chief of Police at Yankton, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. William F. Jencks.

TEXAS

Mr. Clayton Jordan has succeeded Mr. Walter Stepp as Chief of Police of Monahans, Texas.

Mr. W. K. McLemore is now City Marshal of Shamrock, Texas, succeeding Mr. Jess Swink.

Mr. Joe S. Fletcher has been appointed Chief, Bureau of Identification and Records, Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, succeeding Mr. C. G. McGraw, former Superintendent in the same position.

Mr. J. I. Downs is now Chief of Police of Pampa, Texas, succeeding Mr. Art Hurst.

VIRGINIA

Mr. Charles Edgar Gilliam was recently appointed United States Commissioner at Petersburg, Virginia, succeeding Mr. J. T. O'Farrell who resigned.

WISCONSIN

Mr. Louis R. Wrasse was appointed Chief of Police of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin recently, succeeding Mr. Harry C. Ridenour, resigned.

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) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Aberdeen, S. D. | Hanni, Werner | 4652 | 310 Federal |
| Atlanta, Georgia | Vincent, J.W. | Walnut 3698 | 501 Healey |
| Birmingham, Ala. | Soucy, E.A. | 4-1877 | 320 Federal |
| Boston, Mass. | Peterson, V.W. | Liberty 8470 | 10 Post Office Square, Room 1016 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | Warnes, J.W. | Cleveland 2030 | 400 U. S. Court House |
| Butte, Montana | Barister, W.G. | 2-4734 | 302 Federal |
| Charlotte, N. C. | Scheidt, E. | 3-4127 | 914 Johnston |
| Chicago, Illinois | Iadd, D.M. | Randolph 6226 | 1900 Bankers' |
| | Gebben, E.J. (Assistant) | | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | Harris, H.D. | Cherry 7127 | 1130 Enquirer |
| Cleveland, Ohio | Rosen, A. | Prospect 2456 | 1448 Standard |
| Dallas, Texas | Conroy, E.E. | 2-9086 | 1206 Tower Petroleum |
| Denver, Colorado | Listerman, W.L. | Main 6241 | 518 Railway Exchange |
| Des Moines, Iowa | Coulter, R.C. | 3-8998 | 739 Insurance Exchange |
| Detroit, Michigan | Bugas, J.S. | Cadillac 2835 | 911 Federal |
| El Paso, Texas | Untreiner, R.J. | Main 501 | 202 U. S. Court House |
| Huntington, W.Va. | McLaughlin, W.V. | 8928 | 700 West Virginia |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | Reinecke, H.H. | Riley 5416 | 323 Federal |
| Kansas City, Mo. | Guinane, E.P. | Victor 3113 | 1612 Federal Reserve Bank |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | Davis, E.R. | 3-7928 | 407 Hamilton National Bank |
| Little Rock, Ark. | Andersen, H.E. | 6734 | 500 Rector |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | Hanson, J.H. | Mutual 3277 | 810 South Spring, Room 603 |
| Louisville, Ky. | Reynolds, J.D. | Jackson 5139 | 775 Starks |
| Memphis, Tenn. | Clegg, J.E. | 8-1850 | 2401 Sterick |
| Miami, Florida | Ritzen, A.C. | 3-5558 | 1300 Biscayne |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | Sackett, B.E. | Daly 3431 | 1021 Bankers' |
| Newark, N. J. | Kitchin, A.P. | Market 2-5511 | 936 Raymond-Commerce |
| New Orleans, La. | Hood, R.B. | Raymond 9354 | 1308 Masonic Temple |
| New York, New York | Brantley, D. | Rector 2-3520 | 607 U.S.Court House, Foley Square |
| | Dalton, J.L. (Assistant) | | |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | Fletcher, H.B. | 2-8186 | 224 Federal |
| Omaha, Nebraska | Stein, C.W. | Atlantic 8644 | 629 First National Bank |
| Peoria, Illinois | Fitzsimons, B.F. | 4-5800 | 300 Commercial Merchants National Bank and Trust Company |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Leckie, A.B. | Locust 0880 | 1300 Liberty Trust |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | Sears, J.F. | Grant 0800 | 620 New Federal |
| Portland, Oregon | Swenson, J.D. | Atwater 6171 | 411 U. S. Court House |
| Richmond, Virginia | McKee, S.K. | 3-0169 | 601 Richmond Trust |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | Newman, J. C. | Wasatch 1797 | 301 Continental Bank |
| San Antonio, Texas | Jones, G.T. | Fannin 8052 | 478 Federal |
| San Francisco, Calif. | Pieper, N.J.L. | Exbrook 2679 | One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729 |
| Seattle, Washington | Suran, R.C. | Main 0460 | 800 Joseph Vance |
| St. Louis, Mo. | Norris, G.B. | Garfield 0360 (*) | 423 U. S. Court House & Custom House |
| St. Paul, Minnesota | Hendon, R.C. | Garfield 7509 | 404 New York |
| Washington, D. C. | Hottel, G. | National 5303 | 2266 U. S. Department of Justice |

(*)Telephone number to be used after 5:00 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: NATIONAL 5303
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING): NATIONAL 7117

