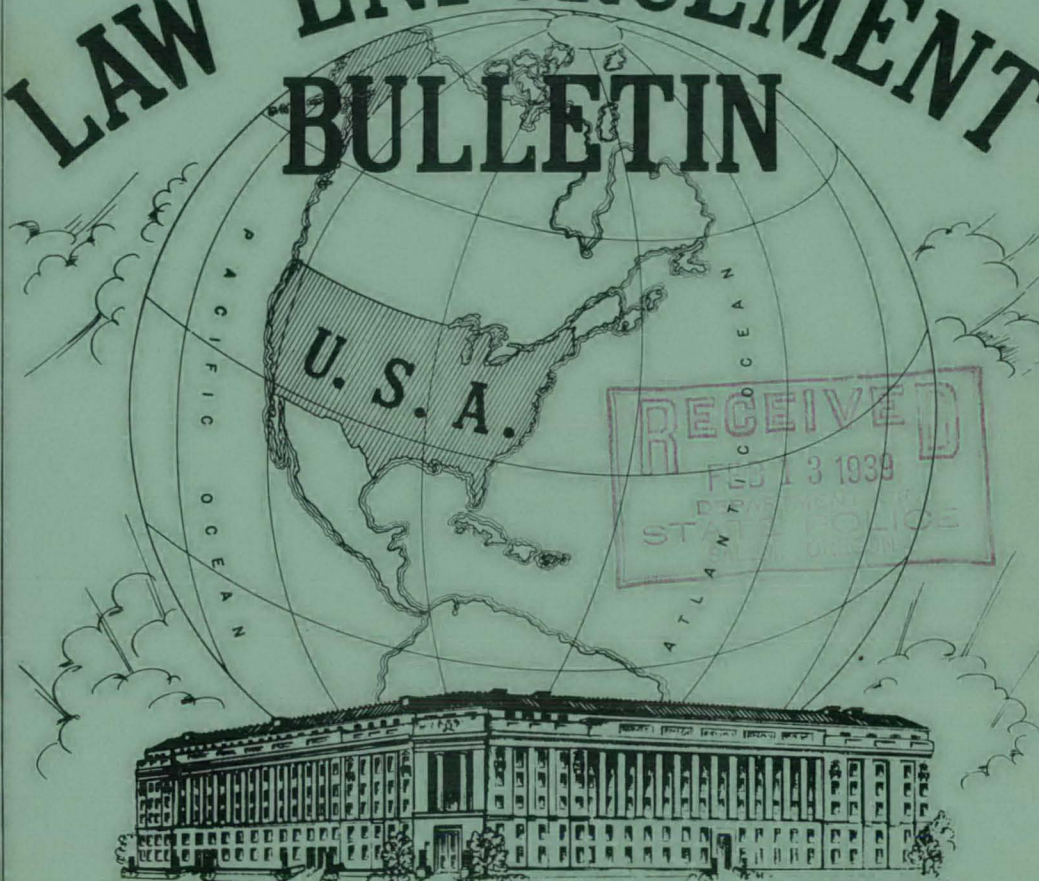


# FBI

## 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. 8 NO. 2

FEB. 1, 1939

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.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

## BULLETIN

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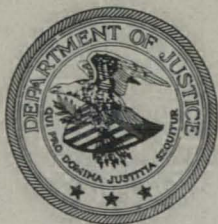
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General of the United States	1
Thefts Without Violence		2
The Juvenile Program as Sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., by Major Ernest W. Brown		3
Physical Science in the Crime Detection Laboratory, by J. Edgar Hoover		11
The Crime Meter, by Captain A. A. Lewis		20
Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy Inaugurated		22
Public Relations of Police Organizations, by Willard D. Bretz		25
Review - "Fingerprints," by George Wilton Wilton		28
Police Organizations of France		32
Recent Books and Articles of Interest to Law Enforcement Officers		37
A Questionable Pattern		39
Registration of Convicted Felons		40
Interesting Items		19, 31, 45
Personals		46
Insert - Fugitives Wanted and Cancellations		49



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

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.



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

It is a pleasure to have this opportunity to extend greetings to the law enforcement officials and officers of the United States.

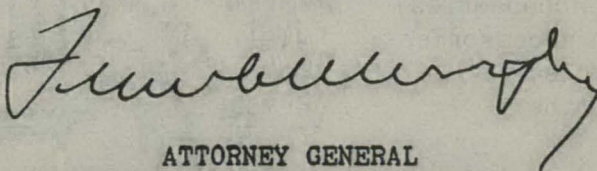
The growing complexity of modern life places upon you who are engaged in maintaining law and order ever-increasing responsibilities for the preservation of justice. Despite the forward strides which have been made in the technique of detection and apprehension, law enforcement remains in the infancy of its professional status. Yet, you must be the unyielding enemies of crime; your goal must be the protection of every segment of society.

The further development of law enforcement will depend upon the energy of those who have it in their care, and upon the public support which they receive. Therefore let us remember, first, that efficiency and achievement in law enforcement are the forerunners of community, state and national approval; and second, that the will to overcome obstacles is one of the greatest assets any individual or organization can possess.

The problems of law enforcement are multitudinous and many of them are grave. Yet they are not insoluble. Let the unified will of every law enforcement agency and citizen in the nation be brought to bear upon them and they will be solved. In a sense, effective law enforcement is a barometer of civic spirit, for law enforcement cannot be effective unless it has the backing of an enthusiastic public opinion which demands its administration on the basis of merit and ability.

It is also a mark of good government and a true attribute of democracy. There can be but one good reason for maintaining law enforcement in its entirety -- the protection of society. And that, after all, is the aim of any government which truly serves the purpose of government.

It is my earnest hope that the improvement of law enforcement methods and standards will continue with ever-increasing momentum, and to that end the entire facilities of the United States Department of Justice are dedicated.

  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

## THEFTS WITHOUT VIOLENCE

During September-November 1938, there were 33,882 thefts without violence reported as having been committed in 44 cities, with a combined population of 14,790,941. This information was reflected in reports received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the total value of the property involved in the thefts amounted to \$970,513. These figures are exclusive of thefts committed in connection with robberies and burglaries.

The FBI has only recently undertaken to collect detailed figures concerning the nature of the thefts committed without violence, and the reports for September-November showed the thefts subdivided into the following classes: (a) Pocket-picking; (b) Purse-snatching; (c) Shoplifting; (d) Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories); (e) Auto accessories; (f) Bicycles; (g) All other.

Thefts of personal property from automobiles were found to be the type most frequently committed, such offenses numbering 6,859 (20.2%) of the total thefts reported. Bicycle thefts were next in order of frequency (5,134), reflecting the development of a theft problem which has grown rapidly in recent years. Automobile accessories were involved in 4,911 of the cases.

Only 309, slightly less than 1%, of the thefts were cases of Pocket-picking, and 1,880 (5.5%) were cases of Purse-snatching and Shoplifting. The average value of property stolen per offense amounted to \$28.64. For individual types of thefts, however, the figures varied, being highest for cases of Pocket-picking (\$43.28), and lowest for cases involving theft of automobile accessories (\$11.82).

Detailed figures for individual types of thefts are presented below:

Thefts Without Violence  
Number of Offenses Known to the Police  
September - November, 1938  
44 Cities; Total Population, 14,790,941

Nature of Theft	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen	Average Value Per Offense
(a) Pocket-picking	309	\$ 13,373.49	\$ 43.28
(b) Purse-snatching	959	14,160.78	14.77
(c) Shoplifting	921	30,789.10	33.43
(d) Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	6,859	202,861.37	29.58
(e) Auto accessories	4,911	58,325.00	11.88
(f) Bicycles	5,134	74,400.19	14.49
(g) All other	14,789	576,603.42	38.99
Total	33,882	\$ 970,513.35	\$ 28.64

THE JUVENILE PROGRAM AS SPONSORED BY THE  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

by

Major Ernest W. Brown  
Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Department  
Washington, D. C.

Every Police Department is confronted with many problems and one of the important problems is that of the youth, especially as it applies to juvenile delinquency. In the city of Washington a very exhaustive study has been made over a period of years in determining the cause of this condition and endeavoring to develop a constructive program for its cure and prevention.

Criminals are not born into this world as criminals, neither are they made over night, nor suddenly tossed into the surging flood of crime from respectability. On the contrary, they are developed step by step from childhood. The criminal of today is the adolescent youth of yesterday, the forgotten boy who was allowed to drift, with no one to guide



Library - Police Boys' Club

him, except in some cases, over-indulgent parents or in many cases, negligent parents, and the adult responsible for his guidance is often slow to recognize his responsibility until the youth has formed habits and made associates which his immature mind does not recognize as being harmful.

Prior to my appointment as Superintendent of Police in Washington, D. C., I had served many years in the Department, from my first assignment as a rookie private up through the ranks to Superintendent, and was thoroughly familiar with the many problems confronting the Police Department. I had come in contact with the youngsters of the neighborhood, the boys of the street, the corner gangs, and the petty offenders. I had often observed them flee at the approach of a uniformed policeman, notwithstanding the fact that they had committed no offense, but they appeared to have had instilled in their minds the fear of the uniformed policeman and the law which he represented and enforced. They needed enlightenment as to the policeman; they needed to learn that he was not their enemy nor a person to be feared, but one to be looked upon as a friend, a big brother, one to whom they could come with their problems and receive advice and help.

Having had contact with boys over a period of many years, I was a firm believer that boys were not intentionally bad and that what they needed was an opportunity, that is, the right kind of an opportunity, and they would take advantage of that opportunity. With this in mind, and profiting by years of experience, I decided to initiate in the Police Department of Washington, D. C., a youth program; a program that was new in as far as being sponsored by a Police Department was concerned, and on February 22, 1934, I opened a Boys' Club in a portion of one of the police



Impromptu Entertainment - Camp Ernest W. Brown

stations in rooms that were not in use for police service due to an improvement in the working hours of the policemen, as they were not being held on reserve as had been required in previous years. This club was to operate without admission fee or dues and was primarily for the purpose of reaching the less fortunate or underprivileged class of boys. Five objectives were established at that time as follows:

1 - To develop correct speech, beneficial sports, and clean habits among the boys.

2 - To cooperate with all recognized agencies for the development of good citizenship.

3 - To teach boys the fundamentals of law observance.

4 - By a proper direction of recreational activities to lessen juvenile delinquency.

5 - To create an interest among citizens in their responsibilities to youth.



Game Room - Police Boys' Club

The success of the first club was immediately recognized not only by the members of the Police Department but by our citizens, whom we found eager to assist by volunteering their services as well as their financial support. On June 15, 1934 our second Boys' Club was opened in another precinct in a building separate and some distance from the police station, which had formerly been used as a school building, and was turned over to the Police Department for use as a Boys' Club.



Library - Number Two Police Boys' Club

The third club was placed in operation on May 15, 1935, in property donated by the women composing the Board of Directors of the Myra McCoy Andrews Day Nursery, this property being deeded to the Boys' Club of the Metropolitan Police Department. The fourth club for colored boys was opened on April 20, 1937 in property first leased but later purchased by the Boys' Club; and the fifth club was opened November 11, 1937 in the All Souls' Unitarian Church, the officers of the church having turned over to the Boys' Club the use of their gymnasium and recreation rooms.



Boxing - Police Boys' Club Number Two

The total membership of the five Boys' Clubs of the Metropolitan Police at this time is 10,700 boys.

The club is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and a group of outstanding business and professional men constitute the official Board, who give freely of their time and talent in the interest of the underprivileged or less fortunate boys of Washington.

A Women's Auxiliary has also been formed which works in cooperation with the official Board of the club in promoting club activities.



Athletic Field - Camp Ernest W. Brown

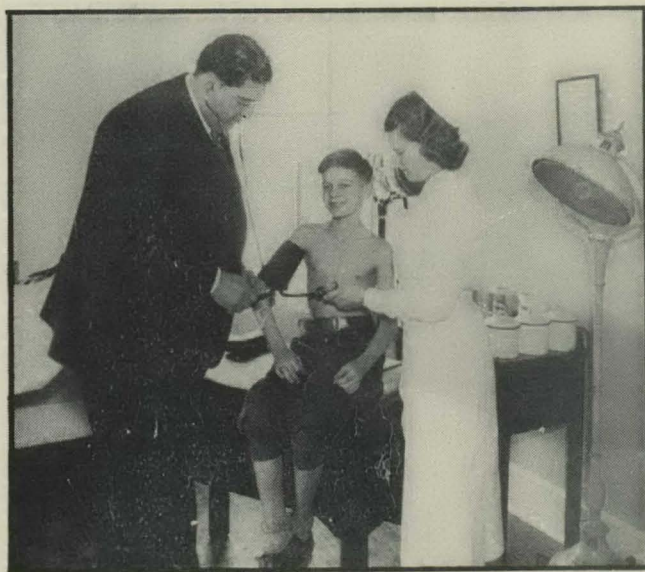
To determine the value of these clubs I am quoting below the statistics of arrests of juveniles in the District of Columbia for the past five years on charges of criminal offenses:

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of arrests made	354	310	215	167	92
Percent reduction, yearly		12.4%	30.6%	22.3%	44.9%

The Boys' Club also operates a medical and dental clinic in the clubs, supervised by prominent physicians and surgeons who volunteer their services in the interest of the membership of the club.



Dental Clinic - Police Boys' Club



Medical Clinic - Police Boys' Club

To enable the boys who are members of the club to have the benefit of a summer vacation, a summer camp has been purchased of 168 acres, convenient to Washington on the Potomac River, where salt water bathing is possible. On this camp site we have erected sleeping cabins to accommodate 200 boys, a dining hall, recreation hall, administration building, clinic,



Mess Hall - Camp Ernest W. Brown

sewer, lighting and water system, and the camp has been passed on by the health authorities as sanitary in every respect. On the acreage are grown vegetables sufficient to supply the camp as well as dispose of to the nearby summer hotels and residents at a profit to the camp.

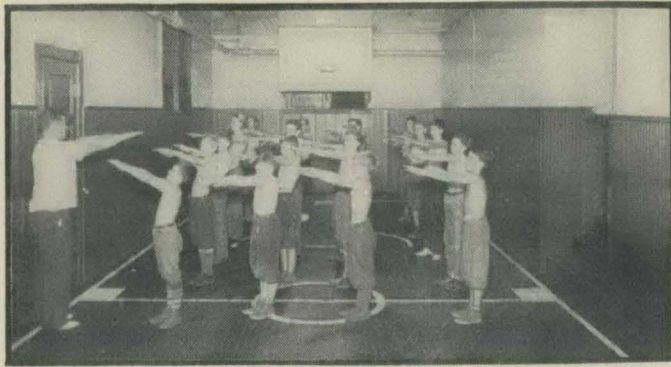


Boys Playing croquet on lawn in front of Recreation Hall  
Camp Ernest W. Brown

In the clubs as well as the camp, the boys are always under the supervision of trained leaders in this phase of juvenile work. Clean thinking, clean living, honest competition and the best ideals of good citizenship are inculcated in their receptive minds and bodies.

These clubs were first financed by entertainments and contributions from citizens at no expense whatever to the municipal government or the Police Department; however, during the past three years the Board of Managers each year conducted a campaign similar to the Community Chest campaign conducted in several cities, in which the citizens make contributions to the support of the club, and as a result of the annual campaign

sufficient funds are raised for the operation of the Boys' Clubs and the camp, and a program of expansion.



Gymnasium - Police Boys' Club

In recognition of the success of the five clubs, requests are being received from our citizens for the establishment of additional clubs in the several precincts constituting the Police Department of Washington.

The movement as inaugurated in Washington, D. C. has been adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police under the title of the "Big Brother Movement." The Chiefs of Police of this country as well as foreign countries, have made a very thorough study of the Boys' Club as initiated and operated under the sponsorship of the Police Department of this city, and have used it as a model in organizing clubs in their own communities.



Clay Modeling - Police Boys' Club

What has been accomplished in this jurisdiction can be accomplished in every city with equal or even greater success. SHOW the boy rather than tell him. Lectures and speeches on the futility of crime are not convincing to the youth who knows no other course. Actions speak louder than words. Win his confidence and let the youth know that you want to be his friend and be helpful.

Train the youth of today to be a better citizen and you have eliminated the criminal of tomorrow.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN THE CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY \*

by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

During the latter part of 1937, a police department in one of the Eastern States, in submitting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Laboratory examination a pocketknife and telephone cord, advised that the telephone cord had been severed by a burglar in an effort to delay notification of the authorities of the crime, and that the pocketknife had been recovered in the possession of a suspect apprehended during the subsequent investigation. In addition to the examination of other evidence forwarded at the same time, the police department requested that an effort be made to ascertain whether the suspected pocketknife had in fact been used to cut the telephone cord.

Under the microscope there were observed on the cutting edge of the knife blade minute bronze colored stains. These stains were far too small to permit their ready removal and identification by routine chemical analytical methods. However, a spectrographic examination of the cutting edge of the knife blade revealed the presence thereon of the two chemical elements copper and tin, which elements were found by a similar examination of the back edge of the knife blade to be elements not a part of the blade material itself. Inasmuch as a spectrographic analysis of the telephone cord indicated that copper and tin were the principal constituents of the severed conductor, this information was immediately furnished to the contributing agency for use in its further investigation and prosecution of the matter.

During the early part of 1938 an examiner from the Bureau's Technical Laboratory testified relative to his findings in the matter before a court hearing the evidence against the suspect, as a result of which, together with other evidence introduced at the trial, the suspect was found guilty of the burglary and sentenced to a penitentiary for a period of from five to ten years.

The above case illustrates, probably better than any other proof which might be brought forward, the profoundly important part which modern scientific methods, and more specifically the application of physical techniques, are playing in the unending war against crime. The contrast between present day methods embodying scientific principles and those of an earlier era can be summed up no more aptly than in the amusing but pointed exclamation, "Shades of Wyatt Earp! The old boy would turn over in his grave if he could hear that," which a Western officer was heard to make upon having the advantages of spectrographic examination pointed out to him.

\*Reprinted with the permission of the Editors of The Review of Scientific Instruments in which publication this article originally appeared.

While the spectrograph has been a familiar instrument in physical and chemical laboratories throughout the world for many years, because of its fundamental importance in these sciences, consideration of its possible application in crime detection problems is relatively recent. Cognizant of the invaluable assistance already gained from scientific methods, and in line with its policy of exploring new methods of attack, the Federal Bureau of Investigation some time ago installed such an instrument in its Technical Laboratory in an effort to ascertain the extent of its application to law enforcement work. The rapidly increasing number of instances in which it has proven of value already indicates that there is a definite place for it in this field, in spite of the fact that only the surface has been scratched in exploring its possibilities.

Although the instance cited above indicates spectrographic results to be important from an affirmative evidentiary standpoint, it should be noted that its results may be equally valuable purely from an investigative standpoint as exemplified in the following case in which an extortionist identified the proposed pay-off spot by the simple process of painting a rock white at the desired location. During the subsequent investigation, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation removed small flakes of this white paint and submitted them to the Bureau's Technical Laboratory together with specimens of white paint recovered from the home of a suspect. A spectrographic analysis of the paint used by the extortionist indicated it to be of a zinc base type whereas a similar analysis of the suspected paint showed it to possess a titanium base, and therefore to be not identical with the paint removed from the rock, a result which could have been obtained only with difficulty, if at all, by the usual chemical procedures because of the limited amount of material available for analysis.

Although the science of physics has contributed in some manner or other to almost every branch of crime detection, it is difficult, because of the overlapping nature of the various sciences today, to isolate and attribute specific improvements or techniques to physics alone or to any other single branch of scientific endeavor, such improvements or techniques in most instances having been rather the result of a gradual development in several allied fields. However, by noting the relation and application of various portions of the electromagnetic radiant energy spectrum to specific crime detection problems it is believed that a fairly representative, even if necessarily somewhat brief and incomplete, picture of the subject as a whole may be presented.

Leaving the fascinating subject of spectrographic analysis which in its broadest sense may encompass a relatively large portion of the spectrum, and disregarding possible application of cosmic and radioactive gamma-radiation which at the present are of little more than academic interest in relation to crime detection, there is found at the short wavelength end of the spectrum a powerful ally to law enforcement work in the X-ray. Probably the most important use to which this valuable aid is put in police work lies in its application to the examination of packages suspected of containing explosives. Each year finds its quota of persons

horribly mutilated or of homes and business establishments wrecked by such bombs, and the problem confronting the officer who is charged with the responsibility of investigating and destroying these weapons of a crazed mind is a very real one. Fortunately, it is now possible in many instances through the agency of the X-ray to ascertain the contents of a suspected package without opening or otherwise disturbing the package in any way, thereby permitting appropriate action to be taken in the event the parcel is actually found to contain dangerous explosives.

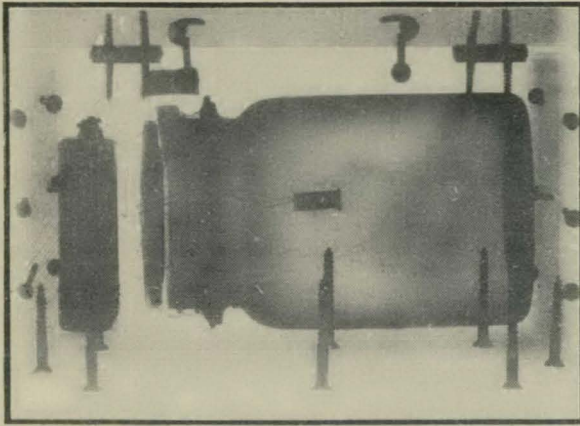


Figure 1

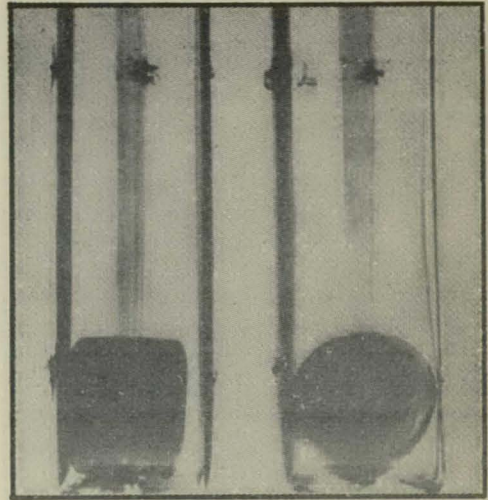


Figure 2

Figure 1 is an X-ray photograph taken of a model "bomb" showing the possibility of tracing the ignition wiring thus permitting the "bomb" to be opened harmlessly. Figure 2, on the other hand, is an X-ray of a package received by a high Government official and suspected of containing explosives, but found as indicated to contain only a gavel presented by an admiring constituent, much to the relief of the recipient.

Above the X-rays in the radiant energy spectrum there is found a type of radiation known as ultraviolet light, so named, of course, because of its relation to the violet end of the visible spectrum which will be discussed later. This portion of the spectrum, in addition to exhibiting in general different selective reflection and transmission characteristics from those encountered in the visible region, further possesses the ability to excite to a state of luminescence many materials which are normally nonluminescent, a phenomenon which is known as fluorescence.

Both of these properties find wide application in crime detection problems. Inasmuch as the fluorescent radiation is in general different in wave-length or color from the incident radiation and in many instances is highly characteristic of the material illuminated, it therefore offers one method of analysis to determine the nature of unknown materials received for examination. For instance, in connection with the investigation of rape cases, it frequently becomes necessary to examine clothing for the presence of seminal stains. Advantage is taken of the fact that such stains fluoresce brilliantly under the ultraviolet light, to localize

certain areas which are then subjected to specific tests for the stain in question. The time saved by virtue of such a preliminary examination is immediately obvious.

Again, drawing on the field of document examination, we find the fluorescence of certain materials permitting their use as secret inks, invisible when viewed by ordinary lighting but standing out vividly in glowing contrast when subjected to ultraviolet illumination. Thus, the ultraviolet affords a rapid and convenient method of examination of documents or other evidence suspected of carrying a secret message. A special case of this application of ultraviolet is found in the examination of evidence containing obliterated writing, that is, writing which for some reason or other has been removed by physical or chemical processes. In many such cases there remain imbedded in the surface of the document, invisible to the eye, one or more constituents of the original writing ink which when viewed under the ultraviolet light reveal the fluorescent outline of the original. Figure 3 is a photograph taken by the usual methods of a portion of a page from an account book belonging to the subject of a case under investigation by this Bureau. Evidence in the case indicated that the subject had represented the bank account to be much larger than it actually was. From a preliminary examination of the first entry shown in Figure 3, it was apparent that a number had been placed before the entry and then subsequently removed, although it was not possible to tell definitely what the number had been. When placed under the ultraviolet light, however, a "4" was seen to stand out in a faint fluorescent glow, before the original entry. This "4" is clearly visible in illustration Figure 4. The evidence made available through the use of ultraviolet light in this instance was of material assistance in the subsequent prosecution and conviction of the subject.

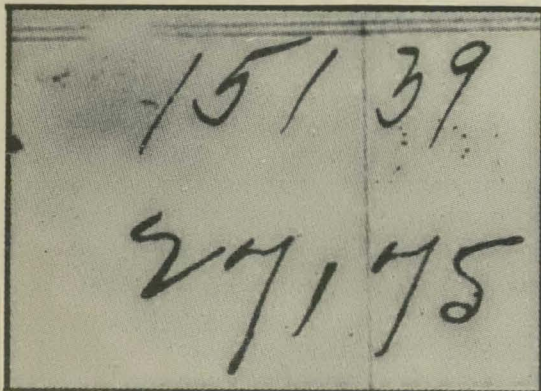


Figure 3

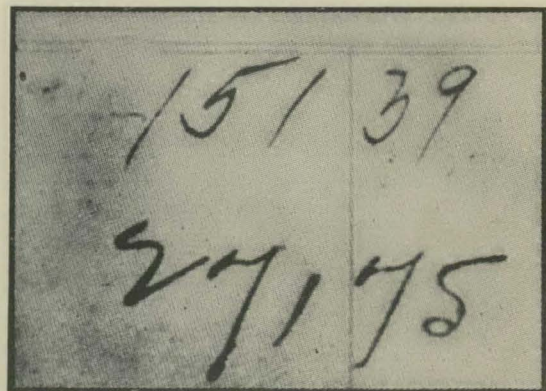


Figure 4

In order to utilize the selective reflection and transmission characteristics which several materials exhibit for the ultraviolet region, it is necessary to employ the action of the ultraviolet light directly on a photographic plate or other suitable recording medium. This process is readily carried out, of course, by the utilization of quartz optical systems and appropriate filters, resulting in incontrovertible evidence in those instances where the materials involved are such as to yield to this

method of attack. Used to supplement each other, the two ultraviolet techniques outlined above have proved so valuable that they have become an indispensable part of many routine examinations.

Immediately above the ultraviolet portion of the spectrum, there appear in orderly sequence the visible colors ranging from violet through extreme red, and inasmuch as these colors are directly involved in the all-important process of vision, it obviously would be futile to attempt, even in a much more comprehensive discussion than space permits here, to touch upon more than a very few of the applications to crime detection. Some of these, however, are so outstanding as to demand consideration.

Foremost among these is the microscope as we know it today. With these "Seven League Glasses" it becomes possible for the expert to ascertain whether the wisp of hair found clinging to the door hinge of a suspected hit-and-run automobile is identical with comparison specimens of hair removed from the head of the child found lying unconscious with a fractured skull at the edge of the road near a small southern community; whether the printed fabric found wrapped around a murdered victim's neck in another instance is identical with similar fabric found at the home of a suspect; or whether the stain appearing upon an axe recovered at the home of a suspect is only rust, as claimed by the suspect, or is in fact a stain caused by blood of human origin received when the axe was utilized in a vicious attack on one of the suspect's neighbors.

By adding polarizing elements to the microscope, the petrographer is able to examine the colored interference patterns produced by birefringent crystalline materials and thereby determine, for example, whether the soil removed from the shoes of a suspect is similar in mineral content and structure to soil taken from the area where a safe, which had been stolen from a mercantile store, had been forced open and the contents looted.

In the field of firearms identifications, we find a somewhat different modification of the microscope employed. Of several problems which properly fall within the scope of this work, the principal one deals with the examination of evidence - bullets and cartridge cases - in an effort to ascertain whether they have been fired from a suspected weapon recovered during the investigation. Such an examination is based upon the existence on both bullet and cartridge case of many minute markings, arising in the case of the bullet from its passage over the microscopic imperfections present in the gun barrel, and in the case of the shell from various imperfections in the breech face, firing pin, and similar sources. It has been amply demonstrated that each weapon creates a combination of such microscopic marks which is not duplicated by any other weapon; accordingly, each weapon, in effect, places its "fingerprint" upon all projectiles or shells which are fired from it. The immediate problem thus resolves itself into a determination of whether the microscopic markings on the questioned bullet or shell coincide with similar markings upon test specimens fired by the examining expert from the suspected gun.

To meet this problem, which demands enlargement of the characteristic markings and provision for directly observing the coincidence or lack of coincidence between the sequence of the marks, the crime detection laboratory has drawn upon the field of applied optics in creating an ingenious device known as the comparison microscope. This instrument not only furnishes the required magnification to make the minute markings distinctly visible, but in addition optically "splits" the specimens being compared in such a manner that images of opposite halves of the specimens are placed in proper juxtaposition to permit direct comparison of the marking sequence. In Figure 5 is shown a photograph illustrating the manner in which the characteristic markings are seen to flow smoothly from one bullet into the other when both have been fired from the same weapon.



Figure 5

To illustrate the extreme value of this type of examination, attention is invited to a case in which a trapper in Alaska was found murdered in his cabin. Two suspects were located, each of whom was in the possession of a rifle of the type from which the fatal bullet had come. However, suspicion was directed more strongly toward one suspect than the other because of a prior criminal record which he was found to have and further because of the presence of bloodstains on his clothing. Upon receipt of the two suspected weapons in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, test specimens were fired from each and by means of the comparison microscope were compared with the fatal bullet. When this examination had been completed, it was found that the fatal bullet had been fired from the weapon belonging to the suspect toward whom the finger of suspicion had pointed less strongly, thereby completely exonerating the suspect with the prior criminal record. The bloodstains appearing upon the latter's clothing were found not to be of human origin, the suspect having previously claimed that they were caused by reindeer blood. Thus, it will be seen that the examination not only assisted very materially in the solution of the case, but even refuted circumstantial evidence tending to point to another suspect.

It is also of importance to note that the comparison microscope is not by any means limited in its application to the examination of firearms evidence. Whenever two objects of differing hardness are forcibly placed in contact, markings characteristic of the surface imperfections of one are invariably impressed upon the other. For example, a pair of bolt clippers used by a burglar to gain access to a business establishment may readily be identified as the instrument actually used, by virtue of the microscopic marks which small dents and other imperfections in its cutting edges leave upon the severed ends of the window bars.

Case after case could be cited, each with a different story to tell illustrative of the endless manner in which applied optics in the visible region of the spectrum has yielded a welcome solution to an otherwise difficult problem. However, space will not permit a more detailed discussion.

Corresponding to ultraviolet light lying beyond the short wavelength at the end of the visible spectrum, there appears above the limit of visibility at the long wave-length end, light which is known as infra-red. This portion of the spectrum also has been found to possess certain characteristics which are of value to the scientific investigator; chief among these is the ability of infra-red radiation to penetrate materials which are normally opaque to the unaided eye. As an example of this property, Figure 6 shows a photograph by ordinary process of an obliterated return address appearing upon an envelope in which an anonymous derogatory letter was mailed. It will be noted that the obliteration has been carried out by marking over the original form with ink. Aware of the characteristics of the infra-red portion of the spectrum, the examiner immediately photographed the questioned area utilizing suitable optical filters and special photographic plates sensitized to this type of radiation. Figure 7 shows the resulting photograph clearly revealing the original printed return address through the overlayer of ink which now appears only as a light smudge. Here again by properly applying familiar principles of selective optical absorption, the source of the stationery employed by the anonymous writer was readily ascertained. Without the utilization of infra-red photography much time and effort might have been required to accomplish the same end.

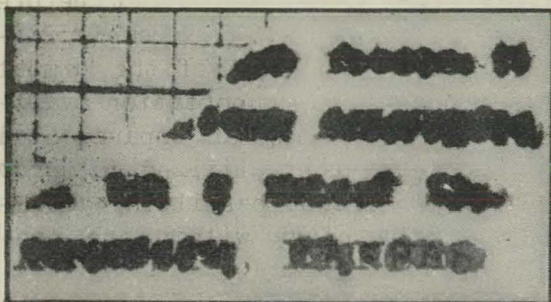


Figure 6

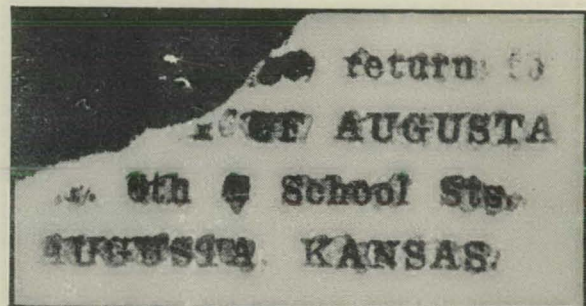


Figure 7

Another instance involves the examination of a leather money bag found on the person of a desperate criminal following his arrest. Other equipment in the possession of this criminal included twenty-four sticks of dynamite, a supply of nitro-glycerin, numerous travelers checks and a supply of weapons.

Visual examination of the money bag, as indicated in Figure 8, disclosed no identifying data which would be of assistance in tracing it. However, upon its receipt in the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau, infra-red photographs clearly disclosed the name of the bank where it had originated, as shown in Figure 9.



Figure 8

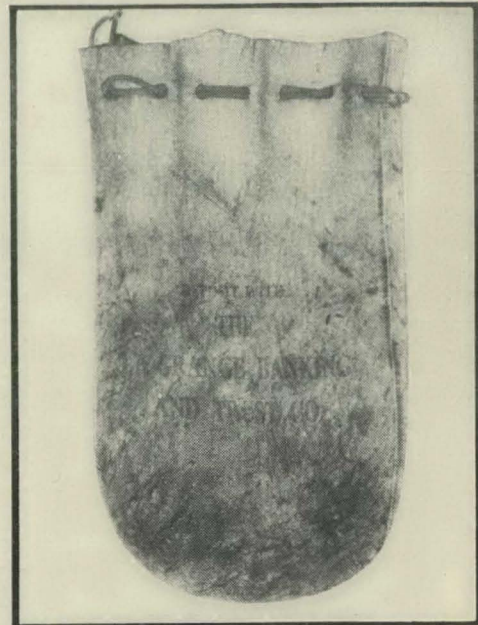


Figure 9

Moving to the long wave-length portion of the radiant energy spectrum, the contribution of radio to law enforcement must be acknowledged. The rapidity with which radio as a means of communication has been accepted by law enforcement agencies throughout the country is ample proof of its value to such organizations. The ability to transmit to the farthest corners of the state, pertinent information relative to a crime almost before the perpetrator has completed the act, thereby rendering it extremely difficult if not impossible for him to escape, is a development of the utmost importance, particularly in view of the swift modes of transportation available to the criminal of today. In addition to furnishing an unparalleled means of communication the principles of radio have been utilized to throw protecting "fields" about homes or other specific areas, permitting actuation of almost any desired type of alarm upon the entry within the protected area by an intruder.

It is again to be emphasized that the few examples given above represent only a very small number of the myriad applications through which physical science has been of assistance to law enforcement. Indeed,

reviewing the results which modern scientific methods have brought to crime detection, one is constantly tempted to ask with an earlier school of thought, "What more is there to be discovered?" only to be answered with a new development, startling in its implication and promise.

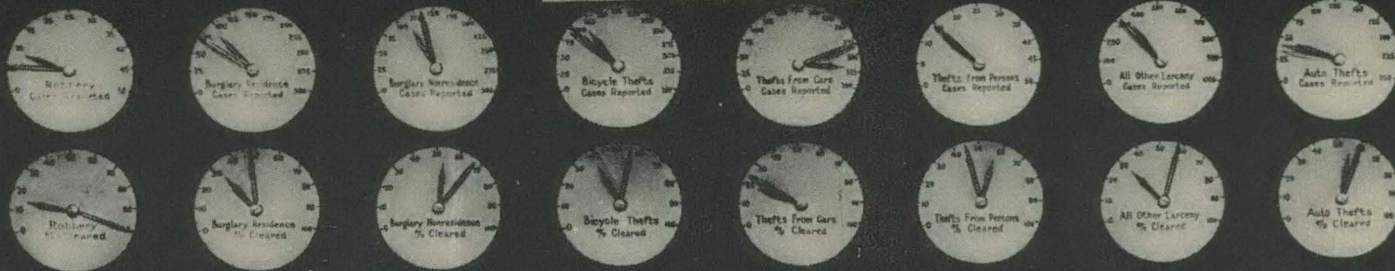
### FIREARMS EXAMINATION ASSISTS MURDER INVESTIGATION

On the night of October 13, 1938, one Grant McIver who operated a rooming house in Denver, Colorado, attempted to quiet a disturbance in his house. Interceding in behalf of a Mexican woman, Virginia Garcia, McIver was threatened by a Negro, Joe Coates, and left the scene to obtain assistance. Detective Fred Renovato of the Denver, Colorado Police, upon hearing of the disturbance drove to the rooming house and observed Coates dragging the woman along the sidewalk near an alley. As Detective Renovato stepped out of his car he shouted to Coates, who without warning, whirled and started firing at the Detective. As a result of his wounds, Detective Renovato died on the way to the hospital without regaining consciousness.

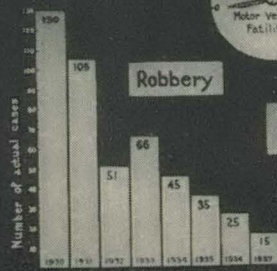
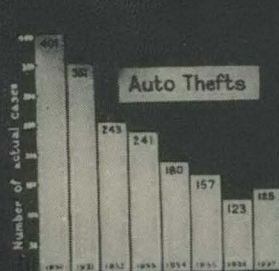
Joe Coates was known to the Denver Police Department and an intensive search was made for him within the city. The Special Agent in Charge of the Denver Field Division of the FBI telegraphically advised the Bureau of the murder and requested that a notice be placed against the fingerprints of Joe Coates. The Denver Police Department had no photograph of the murderer, and Chief of Police A. Hanebuth forwarded an old set of fingerprints of Coates, requesting any available photograph of this individual. A search revealed that the wanted man had been arrested as Joe Coates by the Oakland, California Police Department on April 18, 1930, and copies of the photographs of this arrest card were immediately forwarded by Air Mail Special Delivery to the Denver Police Department.

The photographs of Coates were published in the Denver Post on October 17, 1938. The following evening a waitress at La Salle, Colorado, after having read of the shooting and observed the photograph, recognized Coates when he came into the restaurant where she was employed and asked for a drink of water. She immediately notified the local authorities and on October 19, 1938, Coates was captured as he lay hiding in a railroad shed at La Salle. The murderer had no gun when he was apprehended but as a result of a search there was found by a railroad employee along the railroad right-of-way, a .38 caliber nickel-plated revolver, which was forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI along with the fatal bullets removed from the body of Detective Renovato. As a result of the examination, the fatal bullets were identified as having been fired in the gun which Coates had admitted was lost by him. The Laboratory examiner appeared in Denver at the subsequent trial and testified as to his findings, illustrating the identification to the Court and Jury with photomicrographs. On December 3, 1938, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered by the Jury and the penalty of death in the lethal gas chamber at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado was fixed.

# CRIME METER

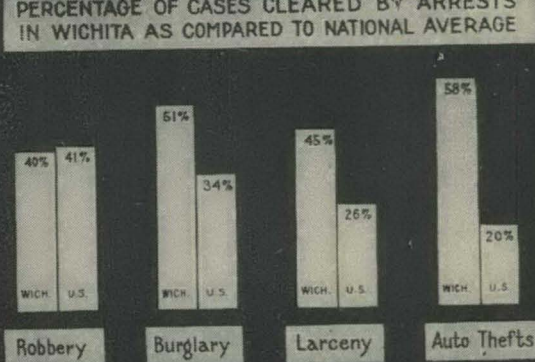


TREND OF ROBBERY AND AUTO THEFTS BY THE YEAR SINCE 1930



Red Hands - Year 1937  
Black Hands - Year 1938

PERCENTAGE OF CASES CLEARED BY ARRESTS IN WICHITA AS COMPARED TO NATIONAL AVERAGE



**THE CRIME METER**  
by  
**Captain A. A. Lewis**  
of the Wichita, Kansas, Police Department

The Crime Meter, mounted on the front of the Wichita Police building, has two purposes. It constantly reminds the police officers of the crime record, challenging their efforts and ability. It also informs the citizens of the community of the crime situation, and illustrates the results of police efforts in preventing crime and in clearing cases by arrest.

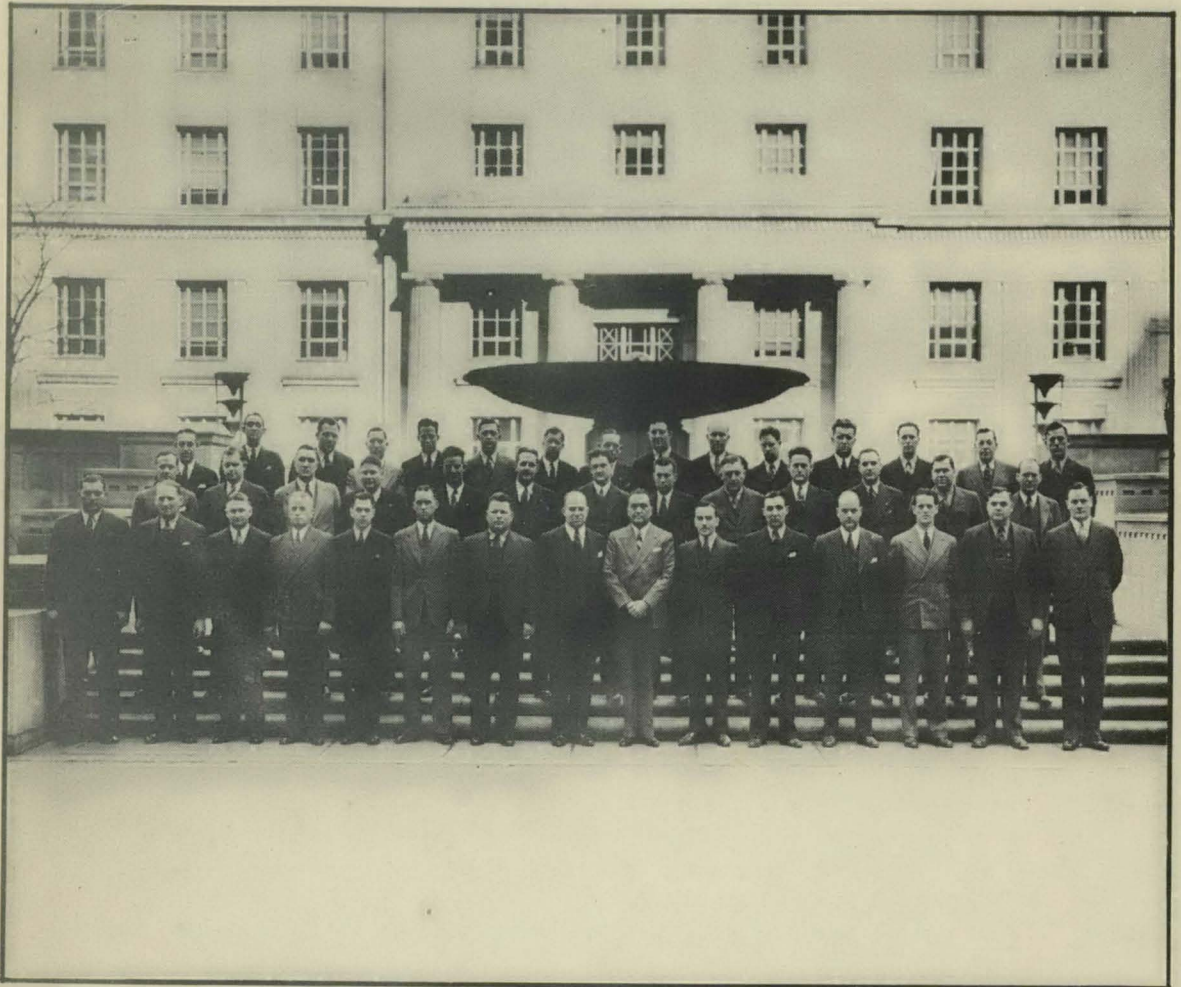
The Crime Meter was constructed in the department's shop by the garage mechanic and an officer who is electrically inclined. The case is made of sheet iron painted black. The face of the meter is cemented in an angle iron frame, and is hinged at the top for accessibility to the reflectors and wiring. The face consists of a piece of plate glass taken from a confiscated marble machine. The entire surface of this glass was frosted. A sign painter drew a layout on the glass, and painted in the numbers on the dials. Alarm clock hands are used on each dial, the hour hand painted red and the minute hand painted black. The hands are mounted with a small machine bolt through small holes drilled in the center of each dial.

A ply board base is mounted in back of the frosted glass. On the base behind each dial and each graph is mounted a miniature 6-8v light bulb, around which is shaped a tin reflector to conform with the area to be lighted. A 75 watt 6.3 volt transformer is used to operate the lights.

The first row of dials on the meter shows the number of reported cases of robbery, residence burglary, non-residence burglary, bicycle thefts, thefts from cars, thefts from persons, miscellaneous larcenies and car thefts. The hands are set each day, the black hand pointing to the number of cases reported this year to date, and the red hand pointing to the number of cases reported last year for the same period.

The second row of dials on the meter represents the percentage of cases cleared by arrest for the crimes enumerated above. The hands for the second row of dials are set once each month. In the center below are two additional dials, one representing the number of fatal motor vehicle accidents, and the other the number of motor vehicle accidents resulting in personal injury.

A barograph in the lower left hand corner shows the number of car thefts by years since 1930. In the lower right hand corner is shown the percentage of cases cleared by arrest in Wichita for 1937, for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft as compared with the national average. The cover for the Crime Meter consists of another piece of plate glass set in an angle iron frame and hinged at the top. This cover rests in sponge rubber strips set around the frame, thus making it dust and water proof. A thumb screw is used to clamp the cover to the frame, which is then padlocked.



Photograph of the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy  
taken in the court of the Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

First Row, left to right: George Castigliola, Carl Wibe, Clark Thomas, John B. O'Brien, John Hugh Smith, John Rehm, Willard E. Traylor, H. H. Clegg, Assistant Director FBI, John Edgar Hoover, Director FBI, Colonel Roche, William Thomas Roberts, Russell Thom, Donald W. Parks, C. S. Jackson, John Fulton Woods.

Second Row: Clyde Tolson, Assistant Director FBI, Ben Penner, R. W. Rogers, Okla H. Knox, John Miller, George J. Merges, Louis H. Wilson, Sydney L. Wade, Peter G. Ostrom, Everett Judkins, Edward Murphy Davis, Werdner W. Moseley, Joe N. Thompson.

Third Row: Charles F. Lanman, Fleming Mason, Merl Timbers, William O. Barlow, R. R. Mace, K. D. Deaderick, R. J. Rheingruber, L. E. Hanaway, Harry D. Fromme, Adam Pelczar, William J. Mortland, Jr., Carl Ashley, Robert J. Benson, E. B. Eklund, George Hussong.

## TENTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY INAUGURATED

The Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, inaugurated in 1935 to afford instruction in the most modern methods of scientific detection to representative law enforcement agencies throughout the country, was officially opened by the Director of the FBI on January 9, 1939. Thirty-eight municipal, county and state police officers are enrolled in the current session of the Academy to participate in a twelve-weeks' course, during which time instruction will be given in subjects pertinent to law enforcement with the technical laboratory, identification division, statistical, investigative and training school equipment and facilities of the FBI available for use by the students.

Among the enrollees in the Tenth Session is Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Roche who is Assistant Commissioner of the Quebec Provincial Police, and is the second Canadian Police Official to attend a session of the FBI National Police Academy.

Numbered among the faculty are a large number of outstanding authorities in the field of criminology and related subjects who have been invited to lecture before the group, in addition to the instructors of the FBI Training Schools. The following courses are included in the curriculum: Scientific and Technical Usages; Statistics, Records and Report Writing; Firearms Training and First Aid; Investigations, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedure; Tests and Practical Experience; Administration and Organization of Police Agencies; and special instruction in methods of organizing police training schools and instructing law enforcement officials.

Two hundred and ninety-seven officers have thus far received diplomas from the FBI National Police Academy, the majority of whom have returned to their communities and established departmental training schools. In welcoming the officers, Mr. Hoover urged them to utilize every facility of the National Police Academy that they may return to their respective communities as police instructors with assets that will be of real value to the citizens of that community. He pointed out that it is their opportunity to change the impression existent in some sections of the country that law enforcement should not be classified as a profession, and reminded them that modern law enforcement is basically and fundamentally sound although it may be hamstrung by political interference, inadequate facilities and inadequate compensation which tend to the breaking down of some local agencies. Mr. Hoover encouraged the new members of the Academy to maintain the fine records which have been established by their predecessors who, upon returning to their respective communities, have established enviable reputations in modern crime detection, and have proved to the citizens of their sections that modern law enforcement is indeed a profession and should be classified as such.

The following are enrolled in the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy:

Carl Ashley	Sergeant	Indianapolis, Ind., Police Dept.
William O. Barlow	Lieutenant	Saginaw, Mich., Police Dept.
Robert J. Benson	Lieutenant	Ridgefield Park, N. J., Police
George Castigliola	Captain	Louisiana State Dept. of Police
Edward Murphy Davis	Chief of Police	Frankfort, Ky., Police Dept.
K. D. Deaderick	Special Agent	FBI, Washington, D. C.
E. B. Eklund	Sergeant	Tallahassee, Fla., Police Dept.
Harry D. Fromme	Assist. Chief	Moline, Illinois, Police Dept.
L. E. Hanaway	Chief of Detectives	Wichita Falls, Texas, Police
George Hussong	Officer	Quincy, Ill., Police Dept.
C. S. Jackson	Chief of Police	Lodi, Calif., Police Dept.
Everett Judkins	Deputy Sheriff	Rockingham County, N.H., Sheriff's Office
Okla H. Knox	Sergeant	Michigan State Police
Charles F. Lanman	Special Agent	FBI, Washington, D. C.
R. R. Mace	Patrolman	Tacoma, Wash., Police Dept.
Fleming Mason	Captain	S. C. State Highway Dept.
George J. Merges	Patrolman	Albany, N.Y., Police Dept.
John Miller	Motorcycle Officer	Spokane, Wash., Police Dept.
William J. Mortland, Jr.	Sergeant	Fresno, Calif., Police Dept.
Werdner W. Moseley	Officer	Selma, Ala., Police Dept.
John B. O'Brien	Chief of Police	West Springfield, Mass., Police
Peter G. Ostrom	Detective	Superior, Wis., Police Dept.
Donald W. Parks	Patrolman	Pacific Grove, Calif., Police
Adam Pelczar	Sergeant	Utica, N.Y., Police Dept.
Ben Penner	Officer	Midland, Mich., Police Dept.
John Rehm	Patrolman	Deal, New Jersey, Police Dept.
R. J. Rheingruber	Lieutenant	River Forest, Ill., Police Dept.
William Thomas Roberts	Patrolman	Beckley, West Va., Police Dept.
J. R. Roche	Assist. Commissioner	Quebec Provincial Police
R. W. Rogers	Lieutenant	East Lansing, Mich., Police
John Hugh Smith	Detective	Greenville, S. C., Police Dept.
Russell Thom	Captain	Sandusky, O., Police Dept.
Clark Thomas	Patrolman	Ashland, Ore., Police Dept.
Joe N. Thompson	Assist. Lab. Expert and Criminal Invest.	Texas Department of Public Safety
Merl Timbers	Under-Sheriff	Rice County, Kan., Sheriff's Office
Willard E. Traylor	Patrolman	Petersburg, Va., Police Dept.
Sidney L. Wade	Detective	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Police
Carl Wibe	Sergeant	Maine State Police
Louis H. Wilson	Radio Traffic Officer	Richmond, Va., Police Dept.
John Fulton Woods	Chief of Police	Norfolk, Va., Police Dept.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS \*

by

Willard D. Bretz

Chief of Police, South Gate, California

When asked to present a paper at this session, and being permitted to determine the subject matter, I chose "Public Relations" because if a professional public service is to be manned by a high grade personnel it must attain a much greater public esteem than has prevailed in the past. This is more than a mere personnel problem. It pervades the entire field of management on the one hand, and politics on the other. For this reason, the term "Public Relations" has been borrowed from the commercial field, hoping that it may adequately comprehend all phases of those intangible influences which determine a citizen's attitude toward administrative officials.

What does the public think? Let us turn to a study of the subject made in Chicago by Professor Leonard D. White who sampled the opinions of forty-six hundred eighty persons as to their attitudes toward municipal employment. The results indicated overwhelmingly adverse attitudes toward public employment. It was quite universally felt that public employees were less courteous, less competent, and less industrious than those in private fields of endeavor. It was quite generally thought that merit was more fully recognized in private than in public employment, and that private employment, on a whole, was much to be preferred.

Is popular opinion justified? A close examination of conditions in cities enjoying a reasonably good personnel administration will tend to indicate that the public has entirely too low an estimate of public employment. There are today thousands of administrative officers and employees who have won their positions by some special fitness or preparation brought out in competitive examination. They are honorable and upright individuals, untouched by crookedness and corruption. Many of them are persons endowed with qualities of leadership and executive capacity. Politics may be crooked, as the man of the street will undoubtedly volunteer, but the days of politics in that sense are being rapidly eclipsed by the new administration whose finer personnel is creating a higher respect for governmental employment in general. At any rate, this is so in California.

The public must be made administration-minded, or administration conscious. The tradition of American public life has been all to the contrary. Remember, the word "administration" has entered the American political science vocabulary only in the twentieth century.

Mr. Burton L. Hunter, an intense student of public relations and, incidentally, a former ship-mate of mine, sees three distinct elements,

\*This address was delivered by Chief of Police Bretz before the eighteenth annual convention of the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California at San Diego, California, on October 6, 1938. Chief Bretz has kindly granted the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin permission to print his speech in the current issue of this publication.

or groups, of relationships: First, executive - subordinate relations; Second, employee - employee relations; and Third, employee - public relations.

There is no question that every police organization will reflect the spirit of the man at the head. So it may be said that the public contact discipline in any given group will be largely determined by the morale engendered from the top down in all three of these relationships. It is not too broad a statement to say that one can usually sense the morale or discipline of a given unit by its public contacts. Tone in an organization is largely an intangible which is felt rather than seen. It springs from leadership which inspires by the imprint of example. Only when police organizations are headed by such leaders will the spirit of organization generate good public relations.

The new public administration must develop a public contact discipline which aims at fostering good will. There are various ways to work toward this end. In the first place, public employees can be schooled in using the principles of common courtesy in their public contacts. White's study showed that over three times as many people thought private employees more courteous than public workers. There may be considerable injustice in this popular estimate, yet the fact that it is fairly prevalent points toward the necessity for developing in the public service a super-courtesy. Along with it will go insistence on personal cleanliness, fresh linen, and the daily shave, in those positions where the regular routine involves contact with citizens. Schooling in the ordinary decencies of speech and greeting will not be amiss. Gruffness, curtness and bluntness, in any form, will be taboo.

It is frequently stated that the major point of contact with government on the part of many citizens is through the law enforcement officer. Although there has been a vast improvement in the last decade, it can hardly be said that the officers have had the good will of the populace to which they are entitled by virtue of their extremely important trust. For this, the officer has been partially responsible. Certain factors are bringing about a change in this respect, not the least of which is the extreme confidence generated in school children by the exemplary conduct of traffic officers stationed at school crossings. It is a wholesome sight to see an officer smilingly take a diminutive miss of seven by the hand and escort her across the street through traffic. This breeds confidence in the representatives of the law, even though it can be criticized for depriving a department of personnel. It is believed that more of this type of friendly contact with the public can be cultivated by police organizations without compromising their major objective of apprehending criminals.

It is necessary to realize that certain intangibles in personality tend to oil the way in all human contacts. Call it what one may, - soft soap, hot air, flattery, or emulation, - there is a way that certain folks have of creating a kindly regard in all hearts. The public administrator should not try to be all things to all people, for it is his duty to take a firm stand at times. Yet, there is a certain happy medium which can

be achieved without compromise. Employees who "act superior" to any citizen or stranger, or "talk down" to them, should be invited to take a vacation without pay.

We have discussed the subject in its broadest interpretation. Now, in conclusion, may I suggest a few simple and practical ideas which have been successful in our department.

- First: Require loyalty, efficiency and courtesy from your personnel.
- Second: Give your executive officers the authority as well as the responsibility which their rank warrants.
- Third: Keep a constant check on the type of service the public is receiving on telephone calls and at the counter.
- Fourth: If your department is handling criminal matters only, do not permit advice on civil matters to be given. Mis-information is dangerous.
- Fifth: Maintain records which are complete in all details.
- Sixth: Encourage further police education in your department.
- Seventh: Grant interviews to as many persons as possible who desire to see you personally.
- Eighth: Speak at public gatherings when called upon. It is a tribute to your department.
- Ninth: Be fair to the press. In the most part, they justify your confidence.
- Tenth: Be fair and tolerant in dealing with your personnel and the public. Convince your citizens that you are an efficient prosecutor, but never a persecutor.
- Eleventh: Join and become an active part of your International, State and County Peace Officer organizations.
- Twelfth: Last, but not least, be a good citizen and neighbor in your own community.

REVIEW

**FINGERPRINTS \***  
**History, Law and Romance**  
**by**  
**George Wilton Wilton**

In this book the author takes the reader back to the days when the practical use of fingerprints as a means of identification in police work was first being considered. Much of the material deals with the life and work of Doctor Henry Faulds who as far back as 1880 recognized the importance of the use of fingerprints in crime detection and who was first to publish his discovery of the importance of fingerprints and to suggest in particular their application in the detection of crime.

The author points to Faulds' letter to the Editor of "Nature" which was published October 28, 1880, as proof that Faulds was the first to suggest the use of latent fingerprints in the solution of criminal cases. In this letter Faulds states: "When bloody fingermarks or impressions on clay, glass, etc., exist, they may lead to the scientific identification of criminals."

Faulds also suggests the use of a criminal fingerprint register in his letter to "Nature" when he states: "There can be no doubt as to the advantage of having, besides their photographs, a nature-copy of the forever-unchangeable finger-furrows of important criminals."

Sir William J. Herschel wrote a letter to the Editor of "Nature" which was published in the November 25, 1880 issue under the heading of "Skin Furrows of the Hand" in which he advises as follows:

"I have been taking sign-manuals by means of fingermarks for now more than twenty years, and have introduced them for practical purposes in several ways in India with marked benefit.

"The object has been to make all attempts at personation, or at repudiation of signatures, quite hopeless wherever this method is available.

"(1) First I used it for pensioners whose vitality has been a distracting problem to Government in all countries. When I found all room for suspicion effectually removed here, I tried it on a larger scale in the several (2) registration offices under me, and here I had the satisfaction of seeing every official and legal agent connected with these offices confess that the use of these signatures lifted off the ugly cloud of

\* Published by William Hodge and Company, Ltd., 34-36 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, C. 2, Scotland. (1938) 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.

suspiciousness which always hangs over such offices in India. It put a summary and absolute stop to the very idea of either personation or repudiation from the moment half-a-dozen men had made their marks and compared them together. (3) I next introduced them into the jail, where they were not unneeded. On commitment to jail each prisoner had to sign with his finger. Any official visitor to the jail after that could instantly satisfy himself of the identity of the man whom the jailor produced by requiring him to make a signature on the spot and comparing it with that which the books showed."

The author calls attention to the fact that Herschel made no comment in his letter relative to the value of latent fingerprints as did Faulds when he referred to "bloody fingermarks," and states that it was plain that this aspect of the use of fingerprints was then absolutely new to Herschel.

Faulds was born June 1, 1843 at Beith, in Ayrshire, and was of Scottish descent. After working in Glasgow for a few years, he attended the University of Glasgow from 1864 to 1867. In the following year he decided upon a medical career and attended Anderson's College in Glasgow, completing his studies in 1871. In 1872 Faulds went to India as a medical missionary, returning to England in 1873. In 1874 Faulds went to Japan where he continued his missionary work. Faulds remained in Japan until 1885, and while there became interested in the finger impressions which he found on fragments of prehistoric pottery ware. His subsequent experiments are described by Faulds in his letter to "Nature," as follows:

"In looking over some specimens of 'prehistoric' pottery found in Japan, I was led, about a year ago, to give some attention to the character of certain finger-marks which had been made on them while the clay was still soft. Unfortunately, all of those which happened to come into my possession were too vague and ill-defined to be of much use, but a comparison of such finger-tip impressions made in recent pottery led me to observe the characters of the skin-furrows in human fingers generally. From these I passed to the study of the finger-tips of monkeys, and found at once that they presented very close analogies to those of human beings. I have here few opportunities of prosecuting the latter study to much advantage, but hope to present such results as I may attain in another letter. Meanwhile, I would venture to suggest to others more favourably situated the careful study of the lemurs, etc., in this connection, as an additional means of throwing light on their interesting genetic relations.

"A large number of nature-prints have been taken by me from the fingers of people in Japan, and I am at present collecting others from different nationalities, which I hope may aid students of ethnology in classification. Some few interesting points may here be mentioned by way of introduction.

"Some individuals show quite a symmetrical development of these furrows. In these cases all the fingers of one hand have a similar arrangement of lines, while the pattern is simply reversed on the other hand. A Gibraltar monkey (*Macacus innus*) examined by me had this arrangement. A slight majority of the few Europeans I have been able to examine here have it also.

"An ordinary botanical lens is of great service in bringing out these minor peculiarities. Where the loops occur the innermost lines may simply break off and end abruptly; they may end in self-returning loops, or, again, they may go on without breaks after turning round upon themselves. Some lines also join or branch like junctions in a railway map. All these varieties, however, may be compatible with the general impression of symmetry that the two hands give us when printed from."

Between 1886 and 1888 Faulds endeavored to interest Scotland Yard in the application of his method of identification by fingerprints and offered to start a small bureau at his own expense to test its value and practicability. However, high officials regarded him as a crank and refused to entertain his views as of any real value.

In 1894, Herschel in order to prove his interest in fingerprints as far back as 1858, had published in "Nature" his famous "Hooghly Letter." This letter, which is dated August 15, 1877, indicates that Herschel had some twenty years previous started taking the "seal-like impression, in common seal ink, of the markings on the skin of the two forefingers of the right hand (these two being taken for convenience only)" of the native contractors and pensioners in Bengal, India, as a means of positive identification. In this letter Herschel suggests, "Here is a means of verifying the identity of every man in jail with the man sentenced by the Court, at any moment, day or night."

The author also reviews the work of Sir Francis Galton in fingerprint identification, pointing out that this great English scientist apparently had no interest in fingerprints prior to 1888, and until 1891 was in doubt as to whether Bertillonage or fingerprinting was the better means of identification. In 1892 Galton published his first book on fingerprints, and in this work he acknowledged his "large indebtedness" to Herschel. The author points out that both Galton and Herschel gave no credit to Faulds for his work in this field, and it was not until 1917 that Herschel gave Faulds credit for conceiving the possibility of the value of latent fingerprints. In this belated acknowledgment of Faulds' work, Herschel states in the January 18, 1917 issue of "Nature," that:

"His (Faulds') letter of 1880 announced .... that he had come to the conclusion, by original and patient experiment, that finger-prints were sufficiently personal in pattern to supply a long-wanted method of scientific identification, which should enable us to fix his crime upon any offender who left finger marks behind him, and equally well to disprove the suspected identity of an innocent person. (For all which I gave him, and I still do so, the credit due for a conception so different from mine.)"

The author reviews the works of Herschel and Galton, and also devotes a chapter to the work of Juan Vucetich in Argentina. Of particular interest to readers in this country is the chapter devoted to Mark Twain in which quotations appear from "Life on the Mississippi" and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which were published in 1883 and 1884, respectively. In these novels, Mark Twain indicates a remarkable knowledge of fingerprints. Doctor Wigmore in his "Principles of Judicial Proof" characterizes the jury speech

of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" as "a lucid statement of the logic of fingerprint identification."

The author devotes several chapters to early fingerprint cases in various parts of the world and a chapter on the evidential admissibility and value of fingerprints. Another chapter is devoted to the use of fingerprints by the Chinese in ancient times for identification purposes.

In closing his book the author quotes from several eminent authorities regarding their tributes to Faulds for his work in fingerprint identification. An excellent bibliography is included at the end of the book as well as a detailed index, making the material contained readily available for reference purposes.

#### PAPER EXAMINATION PROVES DOCUMENT FRAUDULENT

While analyzing a claim submitted to the American-Turkish Claims Commission, the Commissioner, Honorable Fred K. Nielsen became suspicious of the authenticity of certain documents. These documents were in the main affidavits in support of statements made by the American claimant, Garapet M. Avak, to the effect that a flour mill owned by him in Igdir, County of Surmaloo, Province of Erivan, Russia, had been destroyed by the Turkish Army on May 20, 1918. As the claim amounted to \$442,000, and there were several suspicious circumstances surrounding the actions of the claimant, several of the affidavits were submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI by Mr. Nielsen with the request that they be examined for any features which would determine whether they were fraudulent.

Upon examination it was observed that the paper used for one of the affidavits contained an American watermark, although the affidavit was purported to have been prepared in Igdir. Correspondence with the paper manufacturer using this watermark disclosed that paper with this style of watermark had not been made prior to March 17, 1923. The date on the affidavit in question was 1919. This was prima facie evidence of an attempt to defraud. This and other information of a similar type were transmitted to Mr. Nielsen. Although the claimant insistently denied the falseness of his claims, on the basis of the above evidence of attempted fraud and numerous other inconsistencies and obvious misstatements included in the claim, the Commissioner, Fred K. Nielsen recommended that the claim be disallowed.

## POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF FRANCE\*

The entire police system in France is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior with the country-wide law enforcement organization known as the Surete National having supervision over all municipal agencies with the exception of the Prefecture of Paris. The local departments report all serious felonies to the Surete National for investigation, the Brigade Mobile of the latter also frequently assisting and supplementing the municipal forces in maintaining order in special instances.

The national organization is under the leadership of Director General Monsieur Merthoin, although the Controller General, Monsieur Pierre Mondanel, actively directs the work of the Surete National. Aside from the supervision of the police forces of the provinces, which is accomplished by the appointment of a member of the Surete National to the police board of each municipality, the duties of this law enforcement body consist of the controlling of the movements of foreigners, the controlling of gambling and vice, the investigation of espionage and internal security, investigations by the judicial police of criminal activities coming within its jurisdiction, as well as administrative duties.

To gain admittance to the force, candidates must have passed the state educational examination for university matriculation, and no advancement beyond inspector can be made unless the candidate holds a university degree in the arts, law, or sciences. The judicial police division (the C.I.D. or plain clothes division) of the organization is composed of approximately 1,000 persons.

The record bureau of the Surete National is located in the headquarters building of the unit. The quarters are new and occupy an entire floor which is double-decked with numerous balconies of the library stack style. The whole installation is new and ultra-modern with all metal files. The Bureau is conducted by fifty employees under a director, and approximately five million records are on file, the majority of which are criminal case files on persons who have been investigated. There are no fingerprint files as such, although many of the investigative jackets contain a copy of the fingerprints concerned. An interesting "charge-out" system is utilized here. All requests for files come in by written order. The jacket, itself, when in file, is contained within the folder, the fly leaf of which is made up of a permanent charge-out form, printed on red paper, and containing four columns with a capacity for nearly 100 charge-outs. Every time the file is withdrawn, an entry is made on the permanent charge-out, showing the date and to whom it is sent. This record remains behind in the file when the jacket is sent to the official calling for it.

\*This is another in a series of articles appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, consisting 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.

It is thus possible at any subsequent date to review a file and know what official has ever had it.

No central fingerprint bureau is maintained in France, with the Bureau of Judicial Identity of the Prefecture of Police of Paris falling nearest to that classification. It is the bureau of the metropolitan police department and under its jurisdiction, and yet to a great extent serves the entire nation. The Surete National, the prisons of France, and the various provinces and municipalities submit fingerprints on all important cases to the Paris Police Department. The Parisian police organization is composed of between 14,000 and 15,000 persons, carrying on the usual investigative activities of a municipal police agency, under the directorship of the Prefect of Police, Monsieur Roger Langron.

Its identification division includes two main fingerprint sections, a laboratory, a single fingerprint section, a photographic section, and a training division for technical police. The two fingerprint sections consist of a local bureau for Paris and a national bureau, the latter being directly subsidized by the national government. In the Paris bureau, prisoners who have been arrested are brought in and their Bertillon measurements recorded, finger impressions taken, and photographs made. In setting down the descriptions of a prisoner, the operator uses an electric lamp with a day light filter for illuminating the left eye of the prisoner in order to record the color. Two sets of fingerprints are taken, one on a card 5x5, and the other on a slightly smaller card, the larger card containing a full Bertillon description; the smaller providing spaces for fingerprint classifications and the more pertinent points of the Bertillon description. The Bertillon card is filed by name, phonetically, with a cross reference alphabetically; the other card is filed by classification. Searches are made first through the name files, and if no identification is effected, a search is then made through the fingerprint files. The classification system utilized is of their own design, although along the lines of the Vucetich system. Ten arches and all loop groups are subdivided by certain Bertillon measurements beginning with age, then height, et cetera. The palm prints and single fingerprints are also taken of all persons arrested.

The national section is operated on a similar basis; in addition, however, this bureau files by name the convictions in all criminal cases as reported by the various criminal courts throughout the country. This section also files between four and five million hotel registration cards annually for the Paris district. A foreign exchange section is maintained which issues a weekly bulletin for distribution throughout France and European countries dealing with wanted persons. The photographic section handles two types of work principally - copying work and "mugging" for the local arrests. Through the use of one camera, criminal photographs in three views of about 35 persons can be made per hour.

Local record and fingerprint bureaus are maintained in the other large cities of France, patterned in a general way after the Paris bureau. In the majority of local arrests, the finger impressions are not forwarded

to Paris but maintained in the local bureau.

The single fingerprint section is staffed by eight persons who visit the scene of crime, develop the latent fingerprints and prepare their own photographs of latent fingerprints. The cards are filed under a system of their own device, utilizing only four fingers of each hand.

Two scientific laboratories are under the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police of Paris. One is under the direction of Monsieur C. Sannic and is known as the Paris Police Laboratory, while the other laboratory is toxicological in nature and is located in the Institute of Legal Medicine building. Monsieur Sannic's laboratory is staffed by six technicians in addition to his chief assistant, Monsieur L. Amy.\*

Analysis by means of the light spectrum is the speciality of this laboratory. Whenever there is a choice of methods in making analysis of evidence, physical methods are given preference over chemical methods. Some of the work includes the determination of metal traces in the frayed edges of cloth through which a bullet has passed, the spectrographic determination of insoluble pigment constituents in ink, and the identification of paint flecks. In addition to current problems, considerable research work is under way in the spectrographic field, some of which includes efforts to detect the most minute metal traces by a combination of electrolysis and spectrographic analyses, efforts to evaluate spectrophotometrically the fluorescent color of material illuminated with ultra-violet, and exploration in the extreme infra-red of the emission spectrum. Several large spectrographs are utilized as well as highly developed spectrophotometric equipment. The supplemental attachments for this apparatus include a standard microphotometer and an elaborate and specially designed recording microphotometer used in determining relative quantitative values. Excellent photomicroscopic equipment is also available as well as ultra-violet, colored and ordinary light sources covering a wide variety of types. The micro-analytical work includes studies on hair, cloth, mineral deposits, sawdust, and the like. Particularly complete is the collection of infra-red and other special colored filters used in photographing materials such as documents with a view to distinguish between ink lines. The document photographic room is equipped with specially designed concave mirrors for shadowless lighting. Many types of problems involving forged or altered documents, counterfeit paper notes and bonds, fraudulent paintings and comparable forgeries can be handled here.

In comparing fired bullets for identification purposes, the technicians in this laboratory utilize a five-inch strip of very soft lead foil across which the bullet is moved in such a manner that a record of all the scratches on the bullet is engraved on the lead foil. This is photographed with parallel illumination. The resulting photographs are cut and placed in juxtaposition until the corresponding scratches match.

\*An article by Monsieur C. Sannic entitled, "Scientific Methods of Judiciary Identification," appeared in the July 1937 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The total personnel of the Bureau of Judicial Identity is 78 persons, including the fingerprint section, the anthropological section, the photographic section, the single fingerprint division, and the laboratory.

The Medico-Legal Institute is jointly under the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police of Paris and of the medical faculty of the University of Paris. This Institute traces its history back through several centuries when it existed as the public morgue. In general it is made up of a modern morgue, a pathological laboratory, a toxicological laboratory, an amphitheater for lecture purposes, and a museum of the medico-legal type. It is under the direction of Professor V. Balthazard of the University. Monsieur Emile Kohn-Abrest is head of the toxicological laboratory which is staffed with eight technicians, principally chemists. The laboratory conducts not only the toxicological work of a criminal nature for Paris, but is consulted in important cases throughout France and other European countries. In addition, it handles chemical problems in industrial and civil hygiene. Several unique procedures are used in this laboratory. One is the use of micro-chemical equipment for the determination of the presence of arsenic by means of electrolysis. Another is an elaborate piece of apparatus devised by Monsieur Kohn-Abrest and one of his assistants, the inventors believing that the sensitivity of the apparatus has been developed to the point of determining the presence of impurities in the air. Research is also being carried on in the determination of alcohol in the blood.

The lecture amphitheater of the Institute has a seating capacity of 200, is very modern, and of the steeply elevated style, typical of medical lecture rooms. The museum and combination library are finely laid out in a large study room. The exhibits contained in the museum are mostly of the medical type; one section, however, is devoted to scientific police laboratory work. Lectures are attended by (1) medical students who chose the medical-legal course; (2) law students who wish to choose the optional medical-legal course; (3) magistrates and high police officials who from time to time may attend specially given courses.

The pathological laboratory of the Institute is quite complete and in addition to dealing with the strictly medical side of pathology, examinations are also occasionally made in the field of blood stains, sperm, animal hairs, et cetera.

An interesting feature of the morgue section is a special room for preparing a record of the cadavers, particularly those unknown. Excellent equipment is at hand for photographing the cadavers, the cameras being built on a high scaffolding and the bodies placed into position beneath them on movable tables adjusted as to height. There is also equipment for fingerprinting the deceased and making anthropological measurements. Extreme care is exercised in recording data concerning unknown deceased.

The Police Department of Paris maintains a practical training

school for recruits with a course covering about three months, dealing with the usual duties of a uniformed officer including patrol, traffic direction, laws and regulations, elements of judicial procedure, organization and functions of the various police subdivisions, and physical training. The lectures are given by police officers and in addition practical work in the field is assigned to the men.

Three separate courses are offered in the School of Technical Police, in the Bureau of Judicial Identification, under the Prefecture of Police. This training school has been established for forty years and compares with the type of training given in the FBI. One course of instruction is for candidates for and new appointees to the position of police inspectors in the Police Judiciaire. These inspectors are selected from the ranks of uniformed patrolmen who show promise. The course covers a period of about one month and includes thirty lessons. A lecture is given each morning, with individual work correlated with the morning lecture taking place in the afternoon. The size of the student body is dependent upon the existent vacancies in the Police Judiciaire division. The type of instruction given is in the form of elementary scientific crime detection with stress placed upon the proper examination of the scene of crime and on portrait parle.

A continuation of this course is given for candidates within the department for the position of chief inspector or commissioner's secretary, which compares to the lieutenants in the police departments in the United States. More advanced work in scientific crime detection and work in police administration is given, covering a series of twenty-one lessons.

A special course is offered for officers of the Surete National. The student body usually numbers about 20, the maximum that can be accommodated. Students are brought in from all parts of France to attend and are assigned to the headquarters division of the organization while attending the training which is composed of fifty lessons of one hour each. These officers receive a combination of the elementary and advanced courses of instruction given officers within the Prefecture of Police of Paris. The course includes instruction in examination of the scene of crime, the interrogation of witnesses, the proper preparation of evidence, the elements of scientific laboratory examinations and of fingerprint identification including latent fingerprints, anthropological methods of identification, and particularly the system of portrait parle.

In addition, individual students are accepted from time to time from the provinces, from the colonies of France, and from foreign countries by special arrangement with the Prefect of Paris, M. Langron. Practically all the lectures are given by two professors. The lecture room is on the amphitheater style and also serves the function of a crime museum, the walls being lined with exhibit cases, photographs and charts. Included in the exhibits is an excellent collection of human hair. There are a great many charts also on display, emphasizing the care which an officer must exercise in making observations. A diploma is furnished at the completion of each of the three courses described.

## RECENT BOOKS AND ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

"TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES." An editorial appearing in the November 1938 issue of the George Washington Law Review, published by the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., relates that there are three different procedures for securing the testimony of persons in foreign states for use in an action pending in a local court which are as follows: (1) Stipulations; (2) Commissions to take testimony abroad; (3) Letters rogatory.

The author goes on to explain that obtaining testimony of a foreign witness by "Stipulation" consists of an agreement between opposing attorneys to the effect that a consul in the foreign country shall take the deposition of the witness. The sealed depositions are returned directly to the local court and for his services the consul receives a fee. The testimony must be voluntarily given by the witness; he may not be compelled to testify.

The second method, "Commissions to take testimony abroad," is the method most used by the courts in the United States and Great Britain, according to the author of this editorial. He states that the procedure followed in the Federal courts is that upon the application of either party to the court, showing the necessity of taking the testimony of a person residing in a foreign country, the court issues a commission to one or more persons, empowering such persons to take the desired person's testimony according to a form provided by the court; reduce it to writing, affix a certificate showing the proper execution of them; then seal it, endorse it and transmit it to the clerk of the court from which the commission was issued. This method is allegedly the quickest and most direct method, as it does not necessitate going through diplomatic channels or calling on the courts of other nations for assistance.

The third method named in this article, "Letters rogatory," is a formal communication in writing sent by a court in which an action is pending, to a court or judge of a foreign country setting forth the action and requesting the assistance of the foreign court in securing the testimony of a witness residing within the jurisdiction of the foreign court. The formal communication is accompanied by a list of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories prepared by the parties to the pending action. According to the author, the letters rogatory should contain an offer by the local court to do the like for the foreign court in a similar case.

"THE PSYCHIATRIST IN COURT." The November issue of the George Washington Law Review also contains the speech delivered by Winfred Overholser, Superintendent, Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Professor of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, George Washington University, before the Academy of Medicine of Washington, May 14, 1938. Dr. Overholser gives a brief historical sketch of the development of expert testimony, particularly with reference to what the law refers to as "insanity." He then points out the part that the modern psychiatrist can play in the intelligent and effective administration of the criminal law.

"POLICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS," by V. A. Leonard. An excellent contribution to the field of communication. A timely, comprehensive and interesting treatise on the scientific advancement and achievements in police communication. The author begins with reform measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1828 which led to an organized police force and the ability of such an organized force to make use of formal communicative facilities. He discusses the progress of police communication from the early telegraph systems to the modern police radio systems, telephone and teletype systems. Burglar and Holdup alarm systems are discussed in detail. The author relates that a survey of police communication systems in leading cities outside of the United States reveals an unusual similarity among the main devices employed. An entire chapter with illustrations is devoted to a detailed discussion of police communication systems in many of the leading countries of the world. In the author's conclusions, he states that modern communication systems are now well within reach of almost all police budgets but to the contrary and notwithstanding this fact is the "stark reality" that the percentage of police departments in the United States that are adequately equipped with modern communication systems is alarmingly low. This book is published by the University of California Press at Berkeley, California. Price \$5.00.

"BROTHERS IN CRIME." This is a case study edited by Clifford R. Shaw, Director of the Chicago Area Project, Institute of Juvenile Research. The study comprises the results of examinations of five delinquent brothers by physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and sociologists, and furnishes data concerning these five boys over a fifteen-year period of their delinquencies, from early childhood to adulthood. Five steps are mentioned to show how a full fledged robber comes into being, as follows: 1 - Begging; 2 - Truancy; 3 - Stealing; 4 - Burglary; 5 - Robbery. The author states that society has paid more than \$25,000 just to board these five brothers during the 55 years they spent in institutions during their progressive steps from begging to robbery. This study reflects that these brothers were labeled as incorrigibles; that four of them have now reformed and are leading normal, self-supporting and law-abiding lives. The book contains autobiographies of each of these boys which show clearly the effect of their early environment upon their future lives and the culture conflicts which often confront the immigrant family in the physically deteriorated areas of large American cities. An interesting study to a student of crime. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. Price \$3.00.

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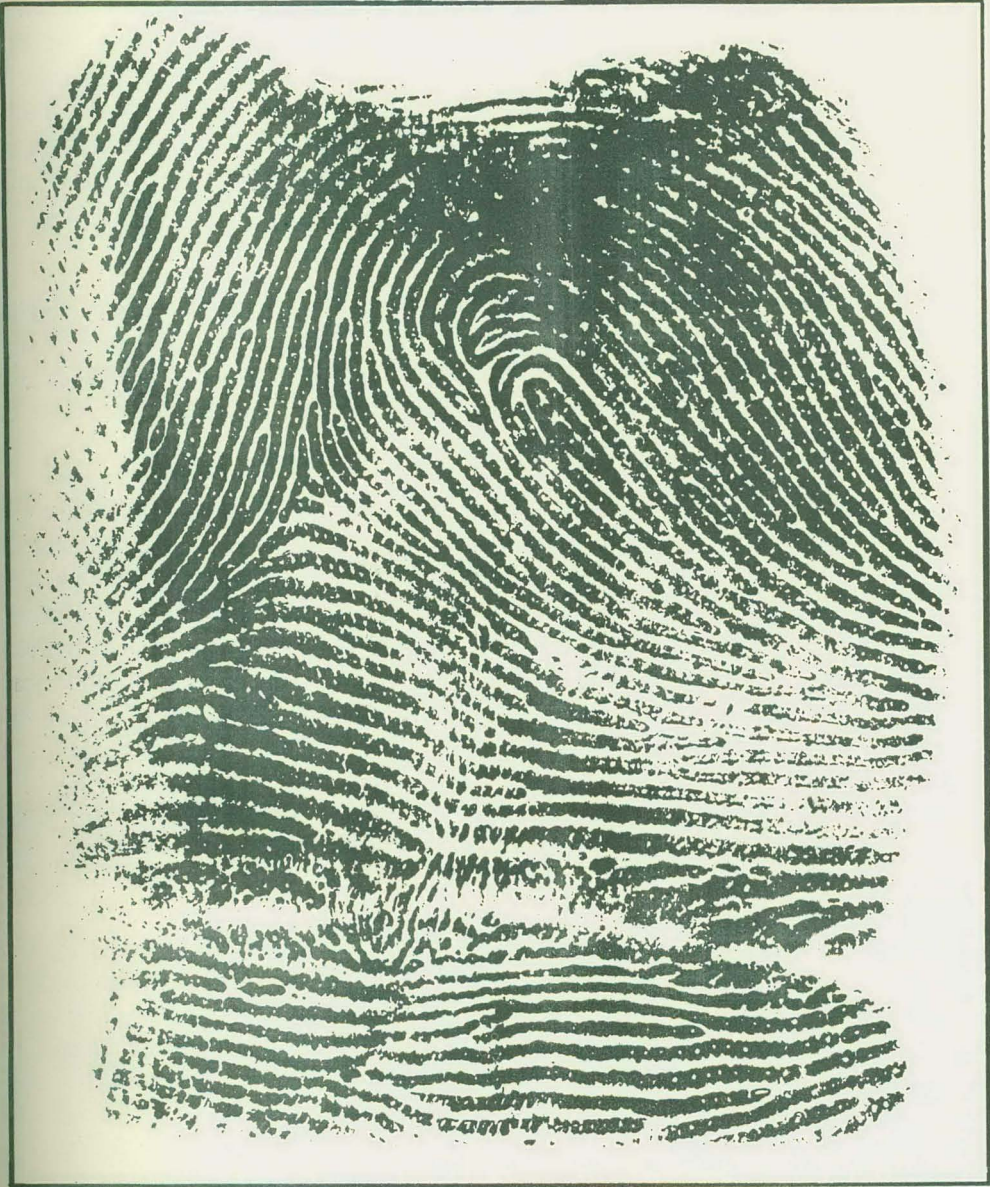
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## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for this month, if analyzed closely, presents little difficulty. At the center of the pattern appear two separate loops. It cannot be classified as a double loop type whorl, however, because the second or inner delta is upon the recurve of the upper loop, which eliminates this recurve from consideration. The bifurcation immediately below the upper loop cannot be considered a delta as it does not open toward the core of the loop.



This pattern, in the Technical Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is classified as a plain loop with the core upon the shoulder farthest from the delta of the innermost recurve of the lower loop. The lower loop is selected because it is the innermost loop.

## REGISTRATION OF CONVICTED FELONS

In view of numerous requests received by the Bureau in recent months from various Police Departments throughout the country concerning laws requesting the registration of convicted felons, it was deemed advisable to publish at this time the laws of at least two widely separated areas regarding this subject. Therefore the Ordinance governing the registration of criminals in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and the Act requiring registration of criminals in the State of Florida are set forth here for comparison purposes. One variation worthy of note in these two laws is that the Philadelphia Ordinance requires the registration of any criminal sentenced to two years or more and has served any part of this sentence within ten years in a State or Federal penitentiary or corresponding prison in a foreign country. The Florida Act requires registration of persons convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude (and whose civil rights have not been restored) within three years before the Act became effective and any such criminal convicted after the passage of the Act and such criminal's civil rights have not been restored.

A communication was received recently from Sergeant Raymond E. Latchford, of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department, in which he forwarded a copy of an ordinance passed on February 15, 1936, together with various forms used by the Philadelphia Criminal Registration Bureau in complying with the ordinance requisites.

Sergeant Latchford advised that approximately 15,000 registered known criminals are now contained in the Criminal Registration Bureau files; that they have found it very beneficial in locating fugitives wanted by local and out-of-town police departments; that it aided materially in keeping tab on undesirables within that department's jurisdiction, and undesirables visiting Philadelphia, as it has become generally known that any criminal visiting Philadelphia and not registering is subject to immediate arrest.

There follows a copy of the Ordinance passed by the City Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and approved by the Mayor on February 15, 1936.

### An Ordinance

To provide for the registration of residents of the City of Philadelphia or persons coming to or removing from said City who have within ten years served any part of a sentence for any breach of the criminal law of this or any other State or country in a State or Federal penitentiary or corresponding institution in any foreign country; or who shall have been sentenced to two years or more for breach of the criminal law of this or any other State or country and served any part of the sentence within ten years in any prison, or who shall have been convicted and/or served any part of their sentence for any of the following offenses within ten years, to wit: counterfeiting, larceny, blackmail, forgery, obtaining money by false pretenses, obtaining property by false pretenses, burglary, felonious assault, robbery, arson, murder, voluntary manslaughter, treason, kidnapping, extortion, unlawful carrying of deadly weapons, violation of any State

or National law prohibiting the sale, transportation or possession of narcotics, violation of the white slave act, sodomy, buggery, shoplifting, mayhem, gambling, larceny from the person and/or rape; and/or any attempt to commit any thereof, and/or any unlawful conspiracy to commit any of the same; for furnishing certain information to the Superintendent of Police under affidavit and providing penalties for the failure to so register.

Section 1. The Council of the City of Philadelphia ordains, That in order to maintain the peace, good government, safety and welfare of the City of Philadelphia and of its citizens and inhabitants and in the due exercise of the police power, it is hereby made unlawful for any person coming within any of the following classes to reside in the City of Philadelphia or remain in the City of Philadelphia for a period in excess of six hours or remove therefrom, unless he or she shall register or re-register with the Bureau of Police as hereinafter provided and shall give to the said Bureau the information required herein, or unless he or she shall have been pardoned by competent legal authority. The classifications of persons subject to these requirements are as follows:

(a) Any person who shall have served any part of a sentence for a breach of the criminal law of this or any other State or country within ten years in a State or Federal penitentiary or in any corresponding institution in any foreign country;

(b) Any person who shall within ten years have served any part of a sentence of imprisonment in any public prison for two years or more;

(c) Any person who shall have been convicted and/or served any part of his or her sentence within ten years for the offenses of counterfeiting, larceny, blackmail, forgery, obtaining money by false pretenses, obtaining property by false pretenses, burglary, felonious assault, robbery, arson, murder, voluntary manslaughter, treason, kidnaping, extortion, unlawful carrying of deadly weapons, violation of any State or National law prohibiting the sale, transportation or possession of narcotics, violation of the white slave act, sodomy, buggery, shoplifting, mayhem, gambling, larceny from the person and/or rape; and/or for any attempt to commit any thereof, and/or any unlawful conspiracy to commit any of the same.

Section 2. The Superintendent of Police shall provide a book in his office in which shall be entered the names and addresses of all persons residing in or coming to the City or removing therefrom as provided in the first section hereof, the time and place of his or her conviction or convictions, the number thereof, the nature of the felony or felonies or other crime or crimes or sentences imposed and whether such sentence or sentences were complied with and to what extent or whether commuted and whether the person has been paroled, together with such other relevant information as the Superintendent of Police may require. The various items to be entered in such book shall be based on an affidavit to be furnished by the person so convicted and imprisoned, supplemented by any other available information and the said affidavit and record shall be held as confidential, the contents thereof not to be disclosed except to the police

authorities for the prevention or punishment of crime or the detection of crimes. The Superintendent of Police may, in his discretion, require the taking of fingerprints and photographs of such registrants at public expense.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of any person or persons required to register as herein provided, to do so within ten days of the passage of this ordinance if then within the City of Philadelphia or within six hours after arriving in the City if not therein at the time of the passage of this ordinance. Any registered person who shall change his place of residence shall notify the Bureau of Police of such change within twenty-four hours after making the same and any person removing from the City having once registered with the Bureau shall notify the Superintendent of Police of such removal before leaving the City.

Section 4. Any person required by the terms of this ordinance to register, and failing to do so, or who shall furnish false information or affidavit or in any other manner violate the terms and provisions of this ordinance or any of them, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred (100) dollars for each offense, recoverable with costs, together with judgment of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days if the amount of said fine and costs shall not be paid into the court imposing the fine within ten days from the date of the imposition thereof, as provided for in the Act of March 25, 1929, P. L. 66.

Section 5. It is the intention of this Councilmanic Body in the passage of this ordinance that the ordinance shall be effective at all times hereafter irrespective of whether any particular class of persons included herein as subject hereto is declared by any court to be improper or invalid, and that if any part of the penalties herein imposed shall be declared invalid, then and in such case all other penalties imposed shall remain in full force and effect.

The forms used by the Philadelphia Police Department include one large 8½ x 11" white sheet, containing the criminal's name, alias, complainant, officer making arrest, number of photograph, criminal vocation and record. A second 8½ x 11" white sheet contains the identifying data, such as physical description, etc., of the criminal and his record of convictions, names of penal institutions, dates, sentences and how released. This is signed by the officer obtaining these data and beneath his signature appears the fingerprint classification of the criminal. The white and colored criminals are identified by using different colored paper on the identifying data form. The criminal is furnished with an identification card upon completion of registration, signed by the Superintendent of Police. The visiting criminal receives a blue card with space provided to show his domicile as well as his local address and his signature, while the local criminal receives a yellow card providing a space for his signature and his local address. Index cards for filing purposes are then made up containing the name, address, file number, and registration number of the criminal. The local criminal can again be identified from the out-of-town criminal by a difference in the color of index cards. The Philadelphia

Bureau also has a form reflecting the change of address of any criminal.

On May 20, 1937, the Governor of the State of Florida approved an Act requiring certain types of criminals to register with the Sheriffs of counties having a population of more than one hundred and fifty thousand.

**Senate Bill No. 565  
Chapter 18107 No. 401**

An Act to Provide in all Counties of the State of Florida having more than 150,000 Population According to the next Preceding State or Federal Census, for the Registration of Persons convicted of Felonies Involving Moral Turpitude; to Define Felonies Involving Moral Turpitude and Residents of this State within the Meaning of this Act; to Require Boards of County Commissioners to Provide Sheriffs at County Expense Registration Books and Appropriate Forms; to Require Registrants to Notify Sheriffs of Change of Address; to Fix the Burden of Proof as to Certain Affirmative Defenses in Prosecutions under this Act; and to Provide a Penalty for the Violation of this Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. In all Counties of the State of Florida having more than 150,000 population according to the next preceding State or Federal Census, every person who is a resident of this State at the time this Act becomes effective, and who shall have been, within three years before this Act becomes effective, convicted in this State, or in any other State, or in any Federal Court, or in a court of any country, of a felony involving moral turpitude, and who has not been restored to civil rights by competent legal authority, shall, within thirty days after this Act becomes effective, register in a registration book kept by the Sheriff of the County of such person's residence.

Section 2. That every person who is a resident of such Counties of this State at any time after this Act becomes effective, and who shall be convicted, after this Act becomes effective, in this State, or in any other State, or in any Federal Court, or in a court of any country, of a felony involving moral turpitude, and who has not been restored to civil rights by competent legal authority, shall, within forty-eight hours of imposition of sentence in this State, or within forty-eight hours after arrival in this State following the imposition of sentence out of this State, register in a registration book kept by the Sheriff of such County.

Section 3. That every person who is not a resident of this State at the time this Act becomes effective, but who is in such Counties of the State at the time this Act becomes effective, or who thereafter arrives in this State, and who shall have been convicted in this State, or in any other State, or in any Federal Court, or in the court of any country, of a felony involving moral turpitude, and who has not been restored to civil rights by competent legal authority, shall, within forty-eight hours after this Act becomes effective, if such person in any County of the State is af-

fectured by this Act at the time this Act becomes effective, or within twenty-four hours after arriving in this State, register in a registration book kept by the Sheriff of such county wherein such convicted person shall be when this Act becomes effective, or the county in which said convicted person shall thereafter arrive.

Section 4. That every person required to register under the provisions of this Act shall, on changing his or her residence from one county to another county in this State, register anew in the registration book kept by the Sheriff of the county to which the residence shall be changed; and on changing from one address to another address in the same county such registrant shall notify the Sheriff of the county of such change in address.

Section 5. That the Board of County Commissioners of each county shall, on request of the Sheriff of the county, and at the county's expense, furnish to such Sheriff an appropriate registration book and forms to enable such Sheriff to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 6. That every registrant shall, under oath administered by an officer authorized by law to administer an oath, accurately and completely give the nature of the offense and the time and place of his conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude as part of the registration.

Section 7. That in any prosecution under the provisions of this Act, the State shall not be required to prove that a person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude has not been restored to civil rights or that such person has not registered. The burden of proving such affirmative defense shall be on the defendant as in other cases when the defendant relies on a license or permit or other matter peculiarly within his knowledge.

Section 8. That a felony involving moral turpitude within the meaning of this Act shall include the following enumerated offenses, and other like offenses, namely: Unlawful homicide in any degree; manslaughter; grand larceny; grand embezzlement; burglary, robbery, rape; arson, mayhem, forgery, uttering forged paper; counterfeiting; perjury; sodomy; treason; kidnaping; wire tapping; confidence games, and accessories before or after the fact to any of the enumerated offenses, and conspiracy to commit the same, and any other felony evidencing baseness of character or depravity.

Section 9. A resident of this State within the meaning of this Act shall be a person who remains in any county of this State for a period of more than twenty-four hours and has sleeping quarter in such county.

Section 10. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both in the discretion of the court.

Section 11. That if any section, clause or provision of this

Act be declared invalid for any reason, the intention is hereby expressed that such section, clause or provision shall be severable from the remainder of the Act and the remainder of the Act shall stand and be the law of this State.

Section 12. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 13. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law.

#### **SIXTY-NINE ARRESTS IN FOURTEEN YEARS REFLECTED IN BUREAU FILES**

A total of 69 arrests between 1924 and 1938 is the record that Clarence Timothy Norton, with aliases, left behind when he died in a Garnett, Kansas jail on November 21, 1938, after having been picked up that day and charged with "being a narcotic addict."

Norton was first arrested, according to the files in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in 1924 by the Oklahoma City Police Department on the charge of operating a confidence game, for which he was fined \$19.00 and costs. At that time he was 17 years of age. His first arrest for the possession of dope was in Ponca City, Oklahoma on August 15, 1927, with many subsequent arrests in cities in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma for dope, shoplifting, and vagrancy. The largest sentence imposed upon him was in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where Norton was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and fined \$100.00, after being charged with petty larceny.

Norton's record shows probably the largest number of arrests within a similar period ever to come to the attention of the FBI.

## PERSONALS

## ALABAMA

Mr. J. H. Giles has recently taken over the office of Chief of Police at Huntsville, Alabama.

## ARIZONA

Mr. Dan Divelbess has recently been elected Sheriff of Navajo County, Arizona, with offices at Holbrook, Arizona. Mr. Divelbess assumed his duties on January 1, 1939.

## CALIFORNIA

Mr. Charles M. Scott is the new Chief of Police at King City, California.

## COLORADO

Colonel Raymond W. Combs took over the duties of Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys at Golden, Colorado on January 1, 1939. Colonel Combs formerly served as Personnel Director of the State Highway Courtesy Patrol of Colorado.

## GEORGIA

Mr. J. H. Richardson has been appointed Acting Chief of Police of Gainesville, Georgia, succeeding Mr. D. Jack Hopkins.

## INDIANA

Mr. Charles F. Montine has recently assumed the office of Chief of Police at Mishawaka, Indiana. He succeeds Mr. James L. Guy.

Mr. Jesse L. Sullivan has been named Chief of Police at Vincennes, Indiana, succeeding Mr. N. W. Swayze. Mr. Sullivan took up his new duties on January 1, 1939.

Mr. W. K. Ingram, who for the past eleven years has been connected with the Wichita, Kansas Police Department, has recently been named Chief of Police of South Bend, Indiana.

## LOUISIANA

Lieutenant Grady Williamson has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police of Shreveport, Louisiana.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Michael H. Healy has succeeded Mr. Thomas H. Larkin as Chief of Police at Nahant, Massachusetts. Mr. Healy assumed office on December 23, 1938.

Lieutenant William G. Heyd, for the past several months Acting Chief of the Belmont, Massachusetts Police Department, has assumed the position of Chief of Police.

## MISSISSIPPI

Mr. George E. Hogaboom has recently taken over the duties of Chief of Police of Vicksburg, Mississippi, succeeding the late Mr. W. L. Tucker.

## MISSOURI

Mr. John Hobbs has been appointed Sheriff of Scott County, Missouri, with headquarters at Benton, to succeed Mrs. Wade Anderson. Mr. Hobbs, who is the former Chief of Police at Chaffee, Missouri, will serve out the unexpired term of two years of the late Sheriff Wade Anderson, which term was filled temporarily by Mrs. Anderson.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Chief of Police Earl Rimmer of Mooresville, North Carolina, was fatally injured in an automobile accident on Wednesday, December 7, 1938. Mr. Rimmer had been a member of the police force for the past ten years and had served as Chief for the past five years.

## OREGON

Mr. George Alexander has been appointed successor to the late Mr. John Lewis as Warden of the Oregon State Penitentiary. Mr. Alexander formerly held the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Oregon State Police.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Frederick K. MacInnis of Rahns, Pennsylvania, assumed office January 1, 1939, as Chief of the Phoenixville, Pennsylvania Police Department. Mr. MacInnis, who will be the town's first Chief of Police in twelve years, has served for three years as a member of the State Highway Patrol.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. D. Bruce Mason has recently been appointed Chief of Police of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Mr. L. E. Johnston is now Acting Chief of Police of New Martinsville, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. Ray Templeton.

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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	Banister, W.G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Ladd, 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.	Zimmer, V.C.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J.D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
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, N. Y.	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

