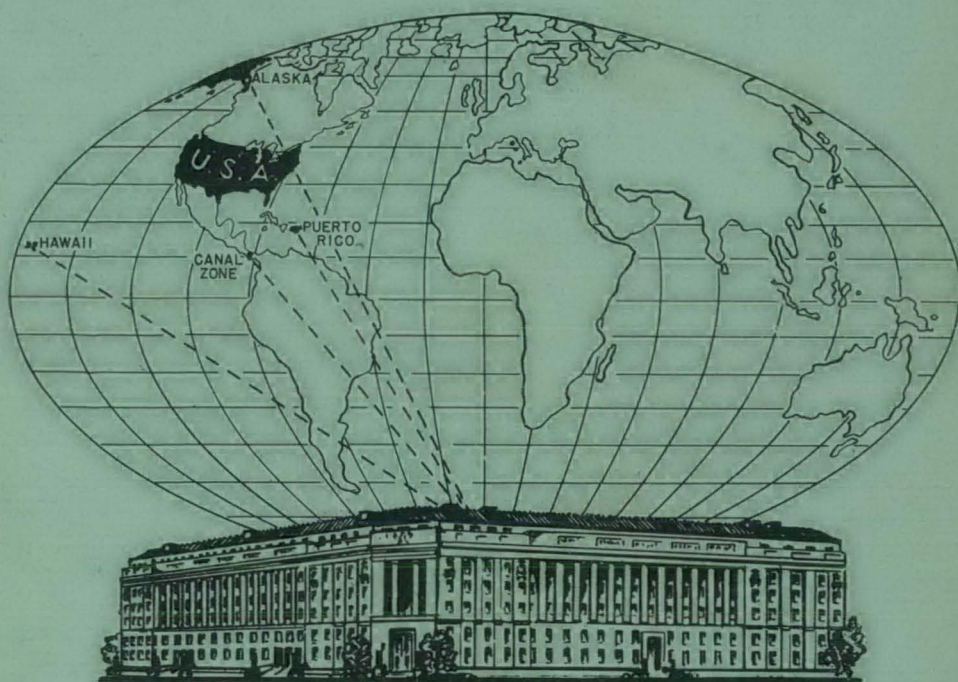


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

February



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

Vol. 9

No. 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 9

FEBRUARY 1940

NO. 2

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers		2
IDENTIFICATION		
Classification of Deformed and Mutilated Fingers		3
Special Announcement--Standardized List of Abbreviations		11
Missing Person Notices		12
A Questionable Pattern		17
Identification Effected Through Notice in FBI Bulletin		18
POLICE TRAINING		
Standards in Police Training		19
Wisconsin First in United States to Organize Permanent State-wide Police Training Program		25
MISCELLANEOUS		
U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M1, Popularly Known as the Garand Semi-automatic Rifle		28
Wanted by the FBI --- Raymond Wright alias Raymond Knoel		33
POLICE COMMUNICATIONS		
IACP Adopts Resolution Approving Communications Committee's Report		37
TRAFFIC		
Review of Article on Traffic Safety		38
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY		
Change of Status of FBI National Police Academy Graduates		39
FBI National Police Academy Thirteenth Session Inaugurated		41
BOOK REVIEW		
Practical and Theoretical Photography by Julian M. Blair, Ph.D.		44
SCIENTIFIC AIDS		
Centralizing Functions of the FBI Technical Laboratory		45
POLICE RECORDS		
Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting, 1930-1939		51
POLICE PERSONALITIES		
INSERT -- Fugitives Wanted and Cancellations		59

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

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

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

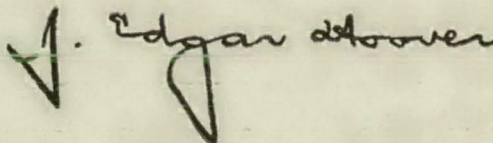
POLICE TRAINING

Administrators of Law Enforcement Agencies have recognized the value of training police officers. Tremendous strides have been made in the various phases of police training during the past year. Officers have attended police schools by the thousands in an effort to improve the efficiency of their daily endeavors. During 1939 the FBI furnished consultant service in the preparation of curricula and lectures from its official staff for a total of 277 local and State police schools.

These schools were held in 44 different States in addition to the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone. Although California led all other States in the number of schools held during 1939 with a total of 29, and Wisconsin was second with a total of 21, Wisconsin has now become the first State in the Nation to organize a permanent police training system. There is contained in this issue of the Bulletin an article reflecting interesting data concerning the organization of Wisconsin's police training program and the cooperative spirit which has permeated the atmosphere of each class held thus far.

I hope that this example set by the Wisconsin police officers will serve as an incentive to other police organizations throughout the Nation to begin immediately their own system of permanent police training.

Police training is vital to the very life of the law enforcement profession, if we are to continue to advance. The facilities of the FBI have always been available to police organizations desiring material or instructors to aid them in furthering police training programs, and the services of the FBI continue to be available to law enforcement organizations in the United States desirous of initiating a training program.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFORMED AND MUTILATED FINGERS

Natural deformities and peculiar mutilations sometimes present difficult problems in the interpretation and classification of finger impressions.

Among the most common deformities are fingers that have grown together, commonly called "webbed" fingers, of which the following illustration is an example:



Illustration 1

The only difficulty connected with this type is the fact that the fingers cannot be printed separately or rolled upon the inner sides of the impressions. The classifier must remember, therefore, that webbed fingers in the rolled impressions of the left hand upon the fingerprint card will be reversed while those in the right hand, both rolled and plain, and those in the left hand plain impressions will be in the correct sequence.

Another common deformity is the split thumb.



Illustration 2

If the two parts of the thumb form only one fingerprint pattern, as in Illustration 2, the finger should be classified just as if it were a normal one as that type is usually so close to normal that no intentional amputation is performed.

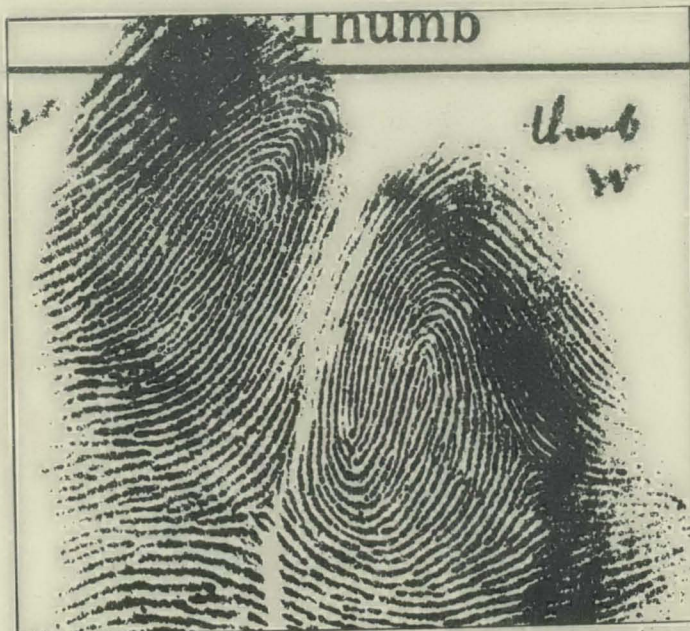


Illustration 3

If, however, the two parts of the impression contain separate, individual patterns, as in Illustration 3, the finger is usually so broad that sometimes an intentional amputation is performed. In classifying this type the portion of the thumb that is upon the outside of the hand should be ignored and that upon the inside used, for the reason that if an intentional amputation should be performed it would be the outside portion that would be amputated. The classifier should remember that in the rolled impression of the left thumb the outside portion of the thumb will appear toward the inside of the fingerprint card.

The same procedure should be followed in classifying a thumb with two joints, or "double thumb," as shown in Illustration 4.



Illustration 4

When more than five fingers are present upon one hand, the first five, starting with the thumb, should be used, the remainder ignored - as extra fingers are invariable rudimentary and located on the outside of the hand on the little finger side. If intentional amputations are performed such fingers would be selected for amputation.

A more serious problem is presented by hand deformities where fingers are lacking or malformed in such a way that it is difficult to judge which fingers are missing and which are present, as in the following illustrations.

Illustration 5



Illustration 6



In the case pictured in Illustrations 5 and 6, there is a wide space between the thumb and first finger, which is exceptionally long, so that it could be either index or middle finger. The small atrophied finger has no ridges upon it whatsoever. If it did, another problem in placement would present itself.

In Illustrations 7 and 8 it is almost impossible to judge where such fingers should be placed upon a fingerprint card.



Illustration 7



Illustration 8

In Illustrations 9 and 10 appears a type which causes the most difficulty. The right hand reflects a thumb and two fingers which might be adjudged to be index and middle, index and little, little and ring, or little and index.

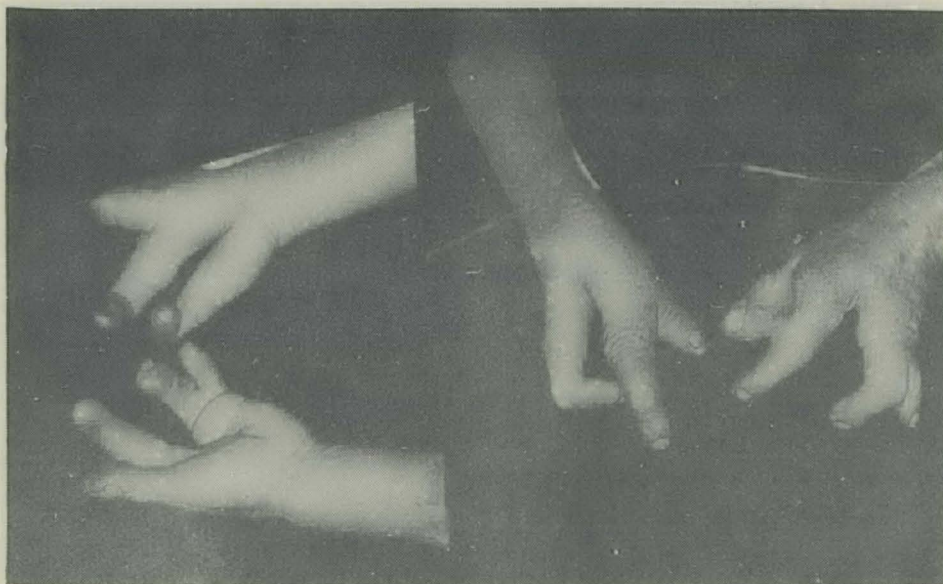


Illustration 9



Illustration 10

Paralyzed or crooked fingers, and fingers which are clenched tightly against the palm of the hand, are also fertile sources of perplexity to a classifier, if he is not in possession of complete information, -- as in some cases such fingers are not printed, while in others they are. Some agencies go so far as to slip a plate between clenched fingers and palm and photograph the plate, then cut and paste the impressions in their proper places upon the fingerprint card.

Mutilation and skin grafting often produce weird, unnatural looking ridge formations. Illustration 11 is an example of skin grafting.



Illustration 11

Illustrations 12, 13, and 14 reflect cases in which fingers have been mutilated by operations upon the side in such a way that the skin has been pulled to one side leaving a very peculiar looking pattern indeed.



Illustration 12



Illustration 13



Illustration 14

Illustration 15 is in all probability one of two webbed fingers upon which an operation has been performed in order to achieve a separation. It probably was originally a whorl of the double loop type. Now it resembles a loop upside down.



Illustration 15

The extreme difficulty experienced by a classifier in working with such deformities and mutilations is obvious. In such cases it is of the utmost necessity that a full explanation and description, all pertinent information, and a photograph, if possible, be in the hands of the classifier.

The innumerable problems arising from the various malformations and mutilations discussed when attempting to classify and search them through a voluminous file are greatly simplified if complete descriptions and photographs are available.

Contributors of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation are urged to furnish all information possible when fingerprints are submitted in such cases.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT-- STANDARDIZED LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

In view of numerous requests from law enforcement officers, the FBI published in the June and July, 1934, issues and the January, February and March, 1937, issues of this Bulletin a standardized list of abbreviations for the use of police officers in quoting violations of Federal and State laws. Since 1937 there have been numerous changes in this list and it is therefore deemed timely to publish the new revised list of standardized abbreviations which has now been compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation beginning in the March, 1940, issue of this Bulletin, and it is hoped that all contributors will make use of this list whenever possible.

MISSING PERSON NOTICES

LAVINA ALEXANDER ASHDOWN



Age: 23 years (1939)
Height: 5' 6" or 5' 7"
Weight: 130 pounds
Hair: Black and straight, hangs to her shoulders, sometimes rolled under
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Heavy tan

Her mother states that subject suffered a back injury on June 28, 1939 and is positive subject's mental condition is not good. She is likely to be wandering on the highways.

MISSING: Since August 20, 1939, from her home in Kellogg, Idaho

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ALICE MAE BIVENS



Age: 15 years (Born June 15, 1924)
Height: 5' 2"
Weight: 119 pounds
Hair: Dark blonde, long heavy page-boy bob
Eyes: Bluish-gray
Teeth: Small nick in left upper front tooth
Nose: Flat and circular at nostrils
Scars: 1/2" circular scar on right shin
Occupation: Student, Hadley Vocational School, St. Louis, Missouri
Place of Birth: Missouri
Residence: 1722 O'Fallon Street, St. Louis, Missouri

MISSING: Since approximately November 30, 1939, from her home

Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Bivens, parents, 1722 O'Fallon Street, St. Louis, Missouri

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ADRIENNE BORODKIN



Alias: Patricia Buckley

Age: 17 years (1939)

Height: 5' 6"

Weight: 130 to 140 pounds

Hair: Blonde

Eyes: Brown

Eyeglasses: Wears plain glasses with tinted rims

Peculiarities: Left ring finger is permanently rigid due to some kind of streptococci infection

Other Information:

Her mother indicated that Miss Buckley attended Rasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York.

MISSING: Since February 9, 1939, from home

Relative: Mrs. Rose Borodkin, Ambassador Hotel, Brooklyn, New York, or 1076A Union Street Building, Brooklyn, New York

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

VIOLET FLORINE COOLEY



Age: 17 years (Born April 4, 1922)

Height: 5' 7"

Weight: 130 to 135 pounds

Build: Heavy

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Dark

Teeth: Very good

Scars and Marks: Tan spot on back of calf of left leg

Place of Birth: Billings, Montana

Marital Status: Single

MISSING: Since February 17, 1939, from home

Relative: Roy A. Cooley, father

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERTA HANSEN



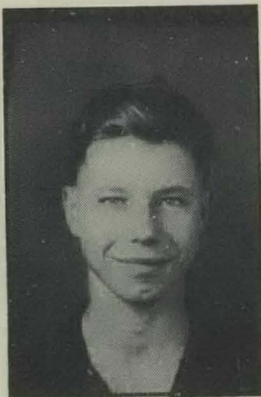
Age: 19 years (Born December, 1920)
Height: 5' 3"
Weight: 130 pounds
Build: Medium
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Scars: None
Peculiarities: Restless nature
Occupation: Child's nurse
Marital Status: Married October 9, 1937;
Separated June, 1939

MISSING: Since July 8, 1939, from Santa Rosa,
California

Relatives: Emmett H. O'Bryant, stepfather;
Cora W. O'Bryant, mother, San
Rafael, California

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of
Justice, Washington, D. C.

LEONARD LEWIS



Age: 16 years (1939)
Height: 5' 6"
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Gray
Scars: 11" incision left hip; left leg more
than 1" shorter than right

MISSING: Since August 27, 1939

Relative: Reverend Nolan Lewis, (father)
Barnesville, Ohio

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation, U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

NORRIS OSBORN, JUNIOR



Nickname: "Sonny"
Age: 16 years (1939)
Height: 5' 6"
Weight: 120 pounds
Hair: Dark brown (worn back and long, but usually falling over his face)
Eyes: Dark brown
Features: Small, fine
Voice: Deep
Scars: Small scar behind right ear; appendectomy scar
Peculiarities: Seldom wears hat; likes horses and is an excellent rider

MISSING: Since September 2, 1939, from home

Relative: Mrs. Norris Whitlock Osborn,
mother, Madison Barracks, New York

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

RAYMOND PULZONE



Age: 16 years
Height: 5' 6"
Weight: 135 pounds
Eyeglasses: Wears thick glasses
Occupation: Employed at Fruit Growers Express, Washington, D. C.

MISSING: Since June 26, 1939, from home

Relative: Mrs. Maria Pulzone, mother,
16 East Peyton Avenue, Alexandria,
Virginia

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

EDWINA ROSS



Age: 17 years (Born March 25, 1922)
Height: 4' 11"
Weight: Not given
Build: Chunky
Hair: Light brown, bobbed, parted left side
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Medium
Teeth: Even and white
Scars: Small mole on right side of neck
Peculiarities: Has ability as sketcher and
 portrait painter
Education: Third year high school
Religion: Devout Catholic
Place of Birth: New York City

MISSING: Since October 2, 1939, from Union
 City, New Jersey

Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ross, (Parents)
 4102 Hudson Boulevard, Union City,
 New Jersey

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of
 Justice, Washington, D. C.

AMANDA SAYLORS



Age: 16 years (1939)
Height: 5' 2"
Weight: 135 pounds
Build: Medium heavy
Hair: Blonde
Eyes: Light brown
Complexion: Olive
Eyeglasses: Wears rimless glasses
Ears: Pierced
Occupation: School girl, fourth year high
 school
Residence: Brownsboro, Texas

MISSING: Since March 23, 1939, from Browns-
 boro, Texas

Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Saylor,
 (Parents) Brownsboro, Texas

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of
 Justice, Washington, D. C.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

Here is a questionable pattern of the double loop type whorl, concerning which there is no doubt as to interpretation though it is unusual in that the two loops enter from opposite sides in juxtaposition.



The tracing of this type, however, is often questioned. It should proceed from the left (top) delta, which is the nearer bifurcation to the core of the left-hand loop, to the right and downward because that is the direction of the right delta.

In the Bureau's Technical Section this would be classified as a double loop with an inner tracing. A reference search would be conducted as meeting and outer.

**IDENTIFICATION EFFECTED THROUGH
NOTICE IN FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**

The case being presented discloses the extreme value of using Wanted Notices appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

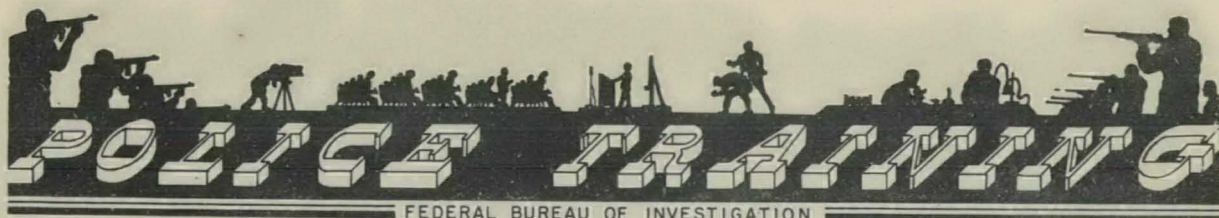
On November 26, 1938, Robert Drake Taylor, alias Major Taylor, escaped from the State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was serving a seventy-five year sentence for robbery. A few months later Taylor, who was classified as an extremely dangerous type of criminal, with the aid of three accomplices held up and robbed the patrons of the Sixty-six Club, Miami, Oklahoma. Since it appeared that Taylor left the State of Oklahoma after this crime a Federal warrant for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution was issued and a notice relative to him was published in the September, 1939, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin advising that he was wanted by the Bureau and by the authorities of the State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

On October 1, 1939, an individual who gave his name as Clay Henry Cochran was arrested after a drunken brawl at Wink, Texas, and was fined \$16.35. In lieu of payment he was committed to the County Jail at Kermit, Texas. Although the crime he had committed was a minor one, upon his receipt in jail he was fingerprinted by Sheriff F. E. Summers and copies of the fingerprints were forwarded to the Bureau of Identification and Records, State Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, and to the FBI Headquarters in Washington.

When Cochran's card was received at the State Bureau, Austin, Texas, and searched in the fingerprint files it was identified through the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin notice as pertaining to Robert Drake Taylor. The Texas State Bureau notified the Dallas Field Division of the FBI and the Warden of the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri. Steps were then taken to return the subject to the Oklahoma officials who desired his custody.

As a result of the efficiency of Sheriff Summers in fingerprinting persons charged with misdemeanors and the Texas State Bureau in fully utilizing the Wanted Notices appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin it was possible to secure the apprehension of this felon and, by placing him in a proper penal institution, to bring a halt to his depredations against society.

Blank 8 x 8 cards will be furnished upon request to those contemplating the use of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Wanted Notices for inclusion in their file.



STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING

APPENDIX C*

Police and Fire Academy Regular Course Scope of Training Newark, N. J.

Automobile Theft Laws - Federal and State; Blood Tests	Expert Medical Testimony, Pathology
Code of City Ordinances	Metals and their Identification
Commercialized Vice and Rackets	Metals, Restoration of Numbers
Communications Systems	Modus Operandi of Criminals
Radio-Teletype-Telephone	Motorcycles, Automobiles, and Trucks
Cooperation with other Agencies	Morale and Discipline
Federal-State	Moulage and Plaster Casts
County - Municipal; Health, Fire Education; Street; Welfare	Observation and Description
Crime Scene Searches; Crime Statistics	Parades, Assemblages, Riots and Related Emergencies; Photography
Criminal Laws of New Jersey	Physical Training and Personal Hygiene; Plastic Surgery
Documents, Forgeries, Alterations	Police Administration and Organization; Police Practice and Procedure
Emergency Rescue Work	Practical Psychology in Police Work
Evidence - Confessions; Explosives	Raids, Blocking of Roads, Premises, et cetera. Recording of data
Fingerprint Identification	Rules and Regulations of Department Searches and Seizures
Firearms Training; First Aid	Sketching and Charting
Forensic Ballistics and Firearms Identification	Study of Actual Trial Procedure
Forensic Chemistry and Microscopy	Federal - County - Municipal
Forms, Records, Reports, and Report Writing; Glass Fractures	The Police Officer and the Prosecutor; Traffic Control
Hydro-Cyanic Gas Fumigation	Unethical Tactics - Use of Force, et cetera
Interviews and Pretexts; Investigations	Ultra-Violet Rays in Crime Detection
Jiu Jitsu; Juvenile Delinquency	
Lectures by Class Members	
Legal Medicine, Medical Examinations,	

*This article is the eighth in a series presenting in detail the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. Subsequent issues of this Bulletin will carry further recommendations.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1. Sample of a Complete Program Followed in a Training School for Recruits, Los Angeles, California.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st.

8:30	AM	Personnel Bureau	12:30	PM	Order Training Clothes
11:00	AM	Preliminary Instructions	1:00	PM	Relief Association (credit union) Protective League
11:15	AM	Locker Keys--First aid books issued	2:30	PM	Released to order uniforms, note books, etc.
12:00	M	Lunch			

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd.

8:00	AM	Roll Call; School of Officers	1:00	PM	Fingerprints
9:00	AM	Setting-up Exercises and Shower	2:00	PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30	AM	Notes, preparation of	4:00	PM	Job Analysis
10:30	AM	Juvenile Control	5:00	PM	Traffic
11:30	AM	Lunch	6:00	PM	Dinner
12:00	M	Report Writing	7:00	PM	Auto Theft

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

8:00	AM	Roll Call; School of Officers	12:00	M	Report Writing
9:00	AM	Setting-up Exercises and Shower	1:00	PM	Fingerprints
9:30	AM	Notes, preservation, relation to reports	2:00	PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:30	AM	Juvenile Control	4:00	PM	Job Analysis
11:30	AM	Lunch	5:00	PM	Dinner
			7:00	PM	Public Relations

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th.

8:00	AM	Roll Call; Hike; Shower	2:00	PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30	AM	Job Analysis	4:00	PM	Notes, Practical taking, Hypothetical case
10:30	AM	Juvenile Control	5:00	PM	Traffic
11:30	AM	Lunch	6:00	PM	Dinner
12:00	M	Reports	7:00	PM	Handwriting
1:00	PM	Fingerprints			

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th.

8:00	AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	12:00	M	Report Writing
8:30	AM	Military Drill; Shower	1:00	PM	Fingerprints
9:30	AM	Notes, Practical taking, Hypothetical case	2:00	PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:30	AM	Juvenile Control	4:00	PM	Job Analysis
11:30	AM	Lunch	5:00	PM	Traffic
			6:00	PM	Dinner
			7:00	PM	Narcotics

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Laws of arrest	12:00 M	Laws of arrest
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Military Drill	4:00 PM	First Aid
10:30 AM	Traffic	6:00 PM	Dismissed
11:30 AM	Lunch		

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Job Analysis
9:30 AM	Laws of arrest	5:00 PM	Traffic
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	6:00 PM	Dinner
11:30 AM	Lunch	7:00 PM	Public Relations
12:00 M	Report Writing		

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Job Analysis
9:30 AM	Lawful resistance	5:00 PM	Traffic
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	6:00 PM	Dinner
11:30 AM	Lunch	7:00 PM	Crime Laboratory and show-up

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	First Aid
		4:00 PM	Job Analysis
8:30 AM	Military Drill	5:00 PM	Traffic
9:30 AM	Jurisdiction	6:00 PM	Dinner
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	7:00 PM	Visitations, Record Bureau and Communications Division
11:30 AM	Lunch		
12:00 M	Report Writing		
1:00 PM	Fingerprinting		

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Jurisdiction	12:00 M	Statute of Limitations
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	First Aid
10:30 AM	Traffic	6:00 PM	Dismissed
11:30 AM	Lunch		

MONDAY, AUGUST 15th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower
		9:30 AM	Escapes

10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	4:00 PM	Job Analysis
11:30 AM	Lunch	5:00 PM	Traffic
12:00 M	Report Writing	6:00 PM	Dinner
1:00 PM	Fingerprints	7:00 PM	Public Relations
2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament		

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
	Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Job Analysis
9:30 AM	Retaking escapes	5:00 PM	Traffic
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	6:00 PM	Dinner
11:30 AM	Lunch	7:00 PM	Subversive Activities
12:00 M	Report Writing		

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
	Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Job Analysis
9:30 AM	Warrant of arrest	5:00 PM	Traffic
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	6:00 PM	Dinner
11:30 AM	Lunch	7:00 PM	Public Relations
12:00 M	Report Writing		

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Hike	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:00 AM	Search--Person	4:00 PM	Warrant of arrest
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Handwriting
1:00 PM	Fingerprints		

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up	1:00 PM	Fingerprinting
	Exercises	2:00 PM	Forensic Chemistry
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Search, automobile; building
9:30 AM	Warrant of arrest		(Practical)
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Night Shooting

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call--Information--	11:30 AM	Lunch
	Complaint--Indictment	12:00 M	Warrants of arrest
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Military Drill	4:00 PM	First Aid
10:30 AM	Traffic	6:00 PM	Dismissed

MONDAY, AUGUST 22nd.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	12:00 M	Report Writing
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Showers	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
9:30 AM	Review of warrants; Procedure in swimming	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:30 AM	- - -	4:00 PM	Searching prisoners
11:30 AM	Lunch	5:00 PM	Traffic
		6:00 PM	Dinner
		7:00 PM	Public Relations

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23rd.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Search warrant	4:00 PM	Booking of prisoners
10:30 AM	Bench warrants	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Bunco

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Arraignment of defendant	4:00 PM	Booking of property; Evidence, found
10:30 AM	Marking of Evidence	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Hike; Shower	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:00 AM	Booking of property (personal)	4:00 PM	Disposition of Property; Found, personal evidence
10:30 AM	- - -	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Handwriting
1:00 PM	Fingerprints		

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	2:00 PM	Forensic Chemistry
9:30 AM	Disposition of Property	4:00 PM	Releasing of Prisoners
10:30 AM	Police tactics	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Night Shooting

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Police tactics	12:00 M	Police tactics
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Military Drill	4:00 PM	First Aid
10:30 AM	Juvenile Control	6:00 PM	Dismissed
11:30 AM	Lunch		

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill	4:00 PM	Penal Code
9:30 AM	Police tactics	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill	4:00 PM	Penal Code
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Visitation City Jail

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31st.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
		3:00 PM	- - -
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Concealment
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations
1:00 PM	Fingerprints		

The complete program followed by the Los Angeles Police Department in training recruits covered a two-month period, August and September. However, due to limitation of space the entire two-months' course could not be published in one issue. It will therefore be continued in the March issue of this Bulletin.

WISCONSIN
FIRST IN UNITED STATES
TO CONDUCT PERMANENT
STATE-WIDE POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM

Stimulated by the tremendous interest shown by Wisconsin peace officers in the State-wide training program conducted during the last four months of 1939 in seventeen key cities in that State, and enthusiastic because of an average daily attendance of more than 1,300 officers at the lectures, demonstrations, and moving pictures presented by lecturers from the official staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Wisconsin police officials have set up a permanent program of training to commence on February 5, 1940. Thus to Wisconsin belongs the distinction of being the first State to initiate a permanent program of instruction available to all peace officers in the State.

At a conference held at Milwaukee by Wisconsin Police Chiefs, members of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on August 29, 1939, plans were drawn up to conduct training schools in seventeen Wisconsin cities, and the first schools were opened on September 11, 1939, at Ashland, Superior, Wausau, and Stevens Point. Other schools followed at Madison, Janesville, Kenosha, Racine, Sheboygan, Watertown, Appleton, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, La Crosse, and West Allis, where the series was concluded on December 22, 1939. All of the instruction given was by members of the official staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and followed that given at the National Police Academy at Washington, D. C. Lectures, demonstrations, motion pictures and practice in methods of arrest were given. Training was provided in improved methods of conducting interviews, the use of firearms, obtaining accurate descriptions, and preparing comprehensive reports. Each school included a demonstration of a hypothetical crime scene so that the officers might observe and take part in the proper method of making a search at the scene of crime. An important part of the instruction was the proper method of collecting, preserving, and identifying evidence found at the scene of crime and a course in fingerprint identification including the locating, preserving, and recording of fingerprints was included in the instruction.

The keen interest taken by the officers and the attendance record, which exceeded all expectations, testify to the success of the schools in this first series. Letters received by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from police executives and officers who attended, and from Chiefs of Police under whose supervision the schools were conducted furnish concrete evidence that the schools were an outstanding success. One prominent executive wrote:

"In my opinion this school has been the best and most helpful training course ever offered in this State. We feel proud of the fact that we have been one of the first to get this type of instruction. The men in my department expressed themselves as having received much valuable information from the school.....It is my hope that some further means of training will be had in cooperation with your department in the future."

Many other letters received indicated clearly the true spirit of enthusiasm and interest that prevailed, such as the following excerpts from these letters show:

"We cannot comment too highly on the ability, attention, and cooperation given us by each instructor.....we are certain that each attending officer derived great benefits..."

"Please accept my congratulations on such a venture. Your department should be complimented and encouraged to have these schools in other States.....everyone agreed it was the best course they had ever heard of in police work..."

"The lectures and demonstrations were of outstanding value for the peace officers of the State of Wisconsin."

Editorial comment - Oshkosh Daily Northwestern - November 24, 1939:

"With a specialized group of eager and enthusiastic students to work with, the FBI instructors have been able to accomplish a great deal for the vital cause of law enforcement and scientific and successful investigation of crime....."

Because of the great success achieved in the first series, a second conference was held at Milwaukee on January 4, 1940, and plans were formulated for a permanent system of police training in the State of Wisconsin. At this conference there was formed a permanent advisory board to the police training committee of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association made up of Chief Joseph Kluchsky, President of the Association; Chiefs of Police Walter English of Wausau, Glenn Zimmerman of Plymouth, Alfred Quest of Watertown and Special Agent in Charge L. V. Boardman of the Milwaukee Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The second series of schools to commence on February 5, 1940, will be held at the following places: West Allis, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Racine, Appleton, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Janesville, Watertown, Madison, Superior, Richland Center, Ashland, La Crosse, Rice Lake, Stevens Point, Eau Claire, and Wausau.

The new curriculum will include detailed instructions in the following subjects which it will be noted do not in any instance duplicate the basic material covered in the first series:

- The Jurisdiction of Federal Investigative Agencies
- Scientific Aids in Crime Detection
- Burglary and Larceny Investigations
- Homicide Investigations
- Bombs and Explosives
- Traffic Accident Investigations
- The Law of Evidence, Arrests, Searches and Seizures
- Testimony and Demeanor on the Witness Stand

The second series will be concluded on June 7, 1940, at Wausau, Wisconsin, and the majority of the instructors will be furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in line with its policy of cooperation with

local, County, and State law enforcement agencies in their training programs. The other instructors, not members of the staff of the FBI, will be Wisconsin police officials who are graduates of the FBI National Police Academy and who have received the special training afforded at the Academy for this work.

Detective Charles Burmeister of the Madison, Wisconsin, Police Department, is a graduate of the Third Session of the FBI National Police Academy and completed the course of instruction on October 10, 1936. He has been a member of the Madison Police Department since 1922.

Captain Hubert E. Dax of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department, was a member of the Fifth Session of the FBI National Police Academy and was graduated on July 24, 1937. Captain Dax, a member of the Wisconsin Bar, was selected to attend and participate in a conference to formulate policies for the preparation of a program of procedures on the subject of Police training held in Washington, D. C., in February, 1939, and is the Director of the Police Training School of Milwaukee. He has been a member of the Milwaukee Police Department since 1918.

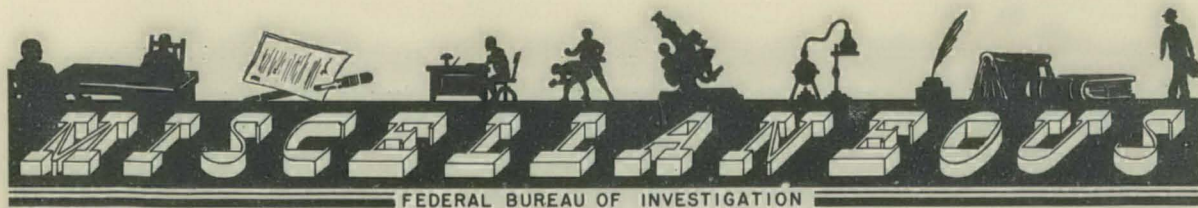
Sergeant Wilbur R. Hansen of the Racine, Wisconsin, Police Department, was a member of the Fourth Session of the FBI National Police Academy and was graduated on April 3, 1937. He has been a member of the Racine Police Department since January, 1929.

Detective Peter G. Ostrom of the Superior, Wisconsin, Police Department, was a member of the Seventh Session of the FBI National Police Academy and was graduated on April 2, 1938. He has been a member of the Superior Police Department since August, 1920.

Deputy Sheriff Teofan J. Szewczykowski of the Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, Sheriff's Office, was a member of the Seventh Session of the FBI National Police Academy and was graduated on April 2, 1938. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office in June, 1921, which position he now holds.

Great credit is reflected on Chief of Police Joseph Kluchesky, President of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, and the members the police training committee of that association, composed of Chiefs of Police Walter English, Glenn Zimmerman, and Alfred Quest, for the progress that has been made in the State of Wisconsin in police training. The results obtained in the first series point to future success. Schools have already been scheduled for a fall session to commence on September 30, 1940, and to conclude on the following December 6.

The service rendered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the program of instruction in the State of Wisconsin is in line with the Bureau's policy to extend the fullest cooperation to all law enforcement agencies in providing consultative service in drawing up programs and designating representatives of the Bureau to give instruction in police training schools.



U. S. RIFLE, CALIBER .30 M₁

Popularly Known As

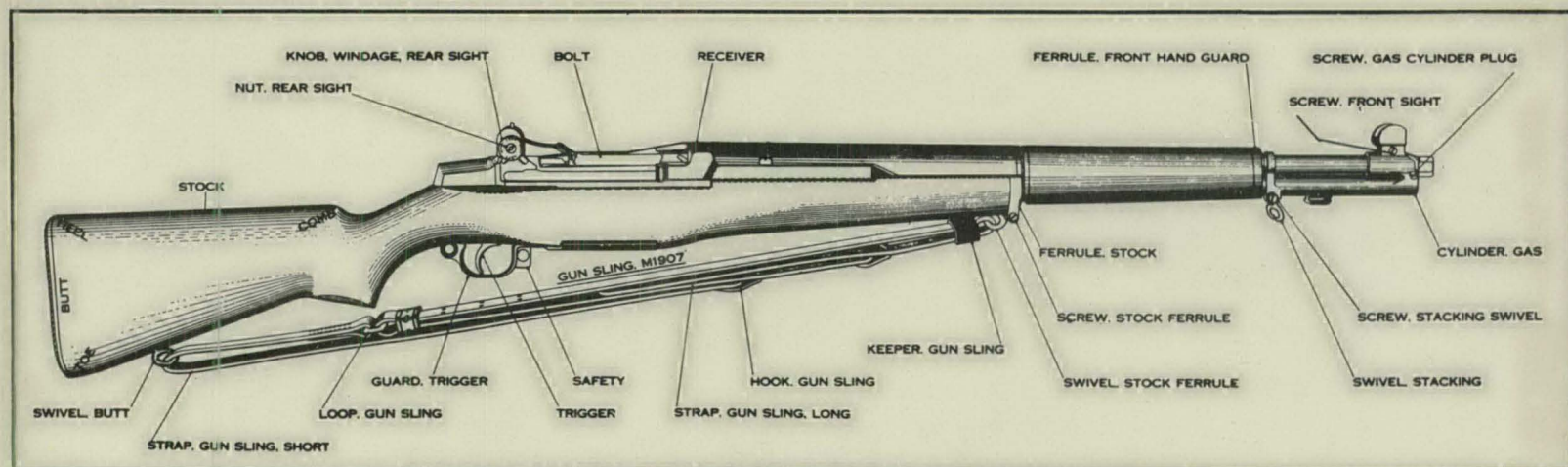
THE GARAND SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Police Officers and Law Enforcement Officials throughout the entire Country have shown much interest of late in the new semi-automatic caliber .30 rifle which has been adopted by the United States Government as the service weapon for the military and other armed forces of this Country.

Police departments throughout the United States usually have available for use in emergencies, high-power weapons of the shoulder type usually of thirty caliber or larger. For many years the well-known .30-30, otherwise known as the caliber .30 WCF has been used by a large number of police departments. There has been, however, no standardization among law enforcement agencies upon any particular type, design or caliber of rifle. Among the types of rifles frequently found in the gun racks of police departments both large and small are the model '07 Winchester self-loading rifle caliber .351; the Remington models 8 and 81 in caliber .30 Remington; caliber .32; and caliber .35 Remington; and various types of bolt action rifles such as the caliber .30-40 Krag; the U.S. rifle caliber .30 model 1917 and others. The popularity of the self-loading or auto-loading principle is one of the reasons for the widespread interest in the U.S. Army's new semi-automatic weapon. The semi-automatic or self-loading weapon has certain advantages which make it particularly desirable for law enforcement work. In military use combat firing with the caliber thirty rifle is frequently at relatively long range: 500 yards, 600 yards, or more, while in law enforcement work the ranges at which rifles are used are relatively short, usually 200 yards or less. Frequently, the ranges are much less than 100 yards.

In view of the above, the rifle, which after loading permits a number of successive shots merely by an equal number of successive trigger pulls by the shooter, has obvious advantages from the standpoint of rapidity of fire and the standpoint of accuracy, as the shooter can concentrate upon his aim and trigger squeeze and not be forced to focus a portion of his attention on the mechanical manipulation of the weapon's mechanism.

Over a period of many years efforts have been made to develop a satisfactory semi-automatic rifle for military use in the United States.



MAIN EXTERIOR PARTS OF THE RIFLE

A DIAGRAM OF THE GARAND
U. S. SERVICE RIFLE
IS SHOWN BELOW

During the period of search and development many types and designs embodying different principles of operation have been investigated.

Competitive tests to which inventors were invited to submit models of semi-automatic rifles were publicly announced by the War Department for September 15, 1921, and again seven years later in 1928. The invitations to the inventors gave full details of the necessary characteristics and requirements for military service.

Many designs were tested and rejected until finally there was developed at the Springfield Armory the weapon which is officially known as the U. S. rifle caliber .30 M., the inventor of the weapon being Mr. John C. Garand, an ordnance engineer employed at the Springfield Armory.

The new semi-automatic military rifle, with which the United States Army is being equipped, appears to meet all of the requirements for a satisfactory semi-automatic rifle of high power.

The Garand rifle weighs slightly over nine pounds and is a gas operated, clip-fed, self-loading shoulder weapon. It fires the same ammunition as the famous Springfield Rifle with which the U. S. Military forces have been equipped for over thirty years. The ammunition for this rifle is supplied in eight-cartridge, reversible clips which are fed by hand into the magazine of the rifle. When inserting cartridges from a clip into the Springfield rifle the cartridges are stripped out of the clip and into the magazine of the weapon, while in the Garand rifle the clip itself containing its eight cartridges is inserted into the magazine, the clip remaining in the weapon until the eighth cartridge is fired. Upon being inserted into the magazine the clip compresses a follower which in turn releases a catch allowing the bolt to go forward under the action of a compressed spring, stripping the top cartridge from the clip and pushing it forward into the chamber. When the last cartridge in the clip is fired and the empty case is ejected, the clip also is automatically ejected and the bolt is retained in the open position ready for the insertion of the next loaded clip.

The semi-automatic or auto-loading action of the rifle is accomplished by utilizing the power obtained from the powder gases propelling the bullet. When the cartridge is fired the bullet is propelled down the bore. As the rear end of the bullet reaches the end of the true barrel of the rifle the powder gases which are propelling the bullet enter a gas chamber and impinge against a piston, driving the piston to the rear. This piston is an integral part of an operating rod, the other end of which contains the slotted cam into which projects a cam-shaped extension of one of the bolt-locking lugs. In traveling to the rear this slot cams the bolt-locking lug extension upward rotating the bolt until the bolt-locking lugs are disengaged from the locking recesses in the receiver. After rotating the bolt and disengaging the locking lugs from their locking recesses, the operating rod continues to the rear with the bolt which in turn extracts and ejects the empty cartridge case and cocks the hammer. During the rearward travel of the operating rod and the bolt, a spring is compressed thereby storing up sufficient energy to return the rod, the bolt and a new cartridge to the

firing position. As the spring pushes the rod and bolt forward, through a camming action, the bolt is again turned and the locking lugs are engaged in the locking recesses in the receiver. The only manual operations performed are those required to pull the trigger for each shot and to insert a new clip after every eighth cartridge is fired.

The Garand rifle is forty-three inches in length and weighs a fraction over nine pounds. These dimensions are comparable to the famous Springfield rifle, which is technically known as the U. S. rifle, caliber .30 model 1903, the Springfield rifle being 43.219 inches in length and weighing 8.69 pounds. (A diagram showing the main exterior parts of the Garand rifle appears on page 29)

The rapidity of fire of the new Garand semi-automatic rifle is not its only marked advantage over the Springfield rifle. One marked advantage, from the standpoint of the shooter, is that while the free recoil of the weapon is only from ten to fifteen per cent less than that of the Springfield the effective recoil is very much less. In other words the "kick" of the rifle as felt by the shooter is very markedly less than in the Springfield though they use the same ammunition. This is due not only to the compensating effect of the auto-loading mechanism but also to the time interval during which the recoil is operating. This reduction in recoil or "kick" results in more accurate shooting and practical freedom from the tendency of an inexperienced shooter to flinch after he has once been "kicked" by the recoil of a high-power rifle.

The sighting equipment upon the Garand semi-automatic rifle has a number of improvements over the sighting equipment on the Springfield. Among the notable features of the new design are the location and method of adjustment of the rear sight. The rear sight is mounted on the receiver as close to the eye of the shooter as possible and it is of the aperture type, the diameter of the aperture being seven hundredths of an inch. The rear sight is operated in elevating or lowering for variations in range by means of a knurled knob on the left side of the receiver. Range graduations are engraved on the periphery of the knob in one hundred yard increments up to twelve hundred yards. Adjustments can be made in 25 yard steps. As the knob is turned there are a number of definite clicks. Each click signals an increase or decrease of 25 yards in range. Windage adjustments are made by means of a knob on the right side of the receiver directly opposite the range knob. The windage knob provides adjustment for variations in lateral deviation.

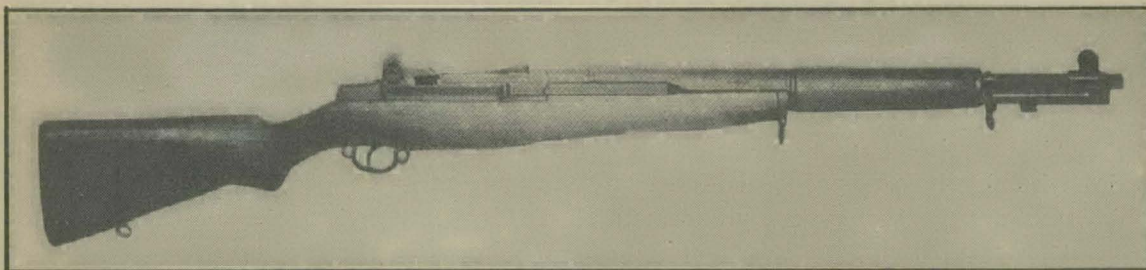
Adjustment for range and windage may be simply explained as follows: Each click of the elevation adjusting knob will move the bullet one inch for each hundred yards of range, i.e., if the range be three hundred yards, one click will move the point of impact of the bullet three inches. The same is true of the windage adjustment knob, one click moving the bullet laterally one inch for each one hundred yards of range.

The front sight of the weapon is of the blade type and is protected by guards or flanges on either side of and projecting above the front blade. The life of the barrel for average firing in normal service is from eight thousand to ten thousand rounds.

From the standpoint of the military services, the advantages of the Garand semi-automatic rifle may be summed up as permitting much greater rapidity of fire together with a decided improvement in accuracy when in the hands of men with an average amount of training.

The Garand rifle has an additional advantage in that, though a gas operated semi-automatic weapon, it has only seventy-two component parts which includes springs, pins and screws and it may be stripped for cleaning or replacement of broken parts without tools.

While the Garand rifle is a subject of much interest to law enforcement officers generally, it is not believed that in city police work there is a need for such long range accuracy and power as is contained in the caliber .30'06 cartridge for which the Garand rifle is chambered, inasmuch as experience has shown that even when high-power rifles are needed in police work the shooting, with rare exceptions as mentioned previously, is at ranges of 200 yards or less.



RIGHT SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW SEMIAUTOMATIC SERVICE RIFLE

WANTED BY THE FBI

RAYMOND WRIGHT, alias RAYMOND KNOEL

For:

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -- MURDER



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual
appear on pages 34, 35 and 36

**WANTED BY THE FBI -- RAYMOND WRIGHT, alias
Raymond Knoel**

Shortly after Mr. Cecil Thomas of Washington County, Oklahoma, left his home on the night of October 18, 1934, to cut off the power at the powerhouse located on his farm, a shot was heard by his wife and son. Mrs. Thomas ran to the powerhouse and found that her husband had been murdered.

The Thomas home was located directly across the State line from Tyro, Kansas. The powerhouse was located on the Kansas portion of the Thomas farm.

Some time later that same night a neighboring farmer named W. H. Hicks drove onto the premises adjoining the Thomas home. With Hicks was a farm hand who had worked on various farms in the vicinity whose name was Raymond Wright, but who for years had used the name of Raymond Knoel. Upon seeing Wright, Mrs. Thomas accused him of murdering her husband. Wright thereupon fired a revolver at Mrs. Thomas and the bullet from his gun entered her breast. Immediately thereafter a fight ensued between Hicks and Wright in which Hicks was mortally wounded. Wright then stole Hicks' automobile and effected his escape. The car was recovered the following day near Calvin, Oklahoma.

The murder of Mr. Thomas occurred in Kansas while the murder of Mr. Hicks and the wounding of Mrs. Thomas occurred in Oklahoma; therefore Wright is wanted for the crime of murder in both of these States.

On September 28, 1935, a Federal Grand Jury in Wichita, Kansas, returned an indictment charging Raymond Knoel with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution on a charge of murder. A bond of \$10,000.00 was recommended.

The investigation conducted by Agents of the FBI thereafter revealed many interesting facts concerning this murderer.

Raymond Wright, better known as Raymond Knoel, in Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma, exhibited murderous tendencies at an early age. Wright was born at Peach Orchard, Arkansas, about 1913, being one of three children of John Wright and Emmy Wright. In 1916 Emmy Wright married John Knoel, a transient at Peach Orchard, Arkansas, and her three children lived with them at Peach Orchard and Delaplaine, Arkansas, until the year 1918 when Emmy Wright Knoel "ran Knoel off." The following year, 1919, Emmy Wright Knoel died and Raymond Wright proceeded to Ramona, Oklahoma, to live with John Brakebill and his wife. From there he apparently migrated to Kansas and was "picked up" on the road by a traveler.

Mr. Harve Roper, who when last interviewed was 75 years of age, resided on a farm near Caney, Kansas, and Tyro, Kansas. He advised Agents of the FBI that he took Wright into his home when Wright was about fourteen years of age; that Wright went by the name of Raymond Knoel. Mr. Roper advised that Wright was first brought to his home by a traveler who told

Mr. Roper he had picked him up on the public highway between Independence and Caney, Kansas; that upon learning that Wright had no close relatives he gave him a home and sent him to school; that Wright was reared and treated as a member of the Roper family until the time he committed murder in 1934. Mr. Roper soon discovered that Wright had a cruel and vindictive streak in his nature, evidenced by the fact that he was sullen and cruel to the farm stock and delighted in killing animals. While at the Roper home, Wright was also employed as a farm hand by Mr. Floyd Key.

Mr. Key is a resident of Caney, Kansas, and stated that he employed Wright at irregular intervals; but had no information concerning the origin or family connections of Knoel.

A former sweetheart of the murderer, who resides at Caney, Kansas, advised that she had never known anything concerning Wright's background.

The widow of Cecil Thomas, now Mrs. Gertrude McMurtrey, resides near Copan, Oklahoma, and has advised that neither she nor Mr. Thomas was acquainted with Wright prior to the time they employed him as a farm hand. Numerous other persons in the vicinity of Caney, Kansas, are acquainted with Wright, but nothing is known of his personal history.

An extensive and wide-spread investigation has been conducted in all sections of the United States by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but as yet no definite information has been secured concerning the present whereabouts of Wright.

A description of the subject as obtained from acquaintances and former employers is as follows:

Name	Raymond Wright, alias Raymond Knoel
Age	26 years (1939)
Height	5' 8"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark brown, combed straight back
Eyes	Black, small; sometimes appear green
Complexion	Ruddy; when last seen had face pimples
Occupation	Farm hand; mechanic; truck driver
Teeth	Prominent eye teeth
Peculiarities	Pear shaped, peaked head; high cheek bones; well mannered; quiet; talks slowly and deliberately; handy about the kitchen; frequently helps with cooking; fond of women
Nationality	American
Marital status	Single
Scars	On left temple and left eye and on back of head (Noticeable when hair is closely cut)
Criminal record	Unknown (Photograph and handwriting specimen appear on Pages 33 and 36)

Relatives

Mrs. John Brakebill, aunt, Ramona, Oklahoma
John Brakebill, uncle, Ramona, Oklahoma
Mrs. Mary Harvey, cousin, Ramona, Oklahoma
(with Mrs. Brakebill)
Mrs. Lela Mae Gabbert, cousin, Ramona, Oklahoma
Mrs. Anna Biggs, aunt, last address, Peach Orchard, Arkansas
"Dollie" Knoel or Biggs, sister, last address, Peach Orchard, Arkansas
Charlie Wright, uncle, last address, Peach Orchard, Arkansas.

There is shown below a specimen of the handwriting of Raymond Wright, alias Raymond Knoel.

Well I will close
With love and lots
of it. from your
Sweetheart

Raymond
Ramona Knoel
Oklahoma

It is requested that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States endeavor to develop any information concerning this murderer and in the event any information is obtained, it should be transmitted immediately to the nearest Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or directly to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



**IACP
ADOPTS RESOLUTION APPROVING
COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE'S REPORT**

On October 12, 1939, a resolution was passed by the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at their annual convention at San Francisco, to approve the recommendations and report of the Communications Committee and authorize the Committee to take all action necessary to effect certain statements, proposals, and plans contained in their report which will be outlined briefly here. The report stated that:

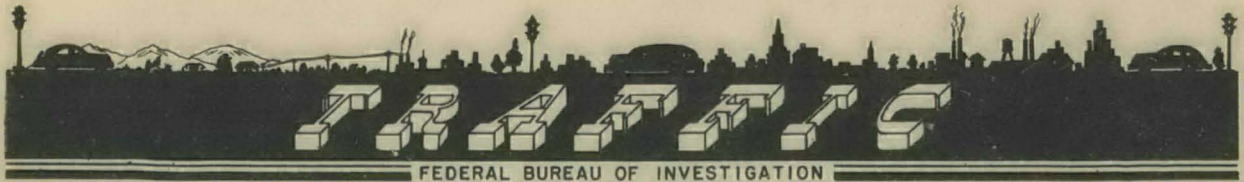
1. There were indications of very serious and often disruptive interference on several of the State Police radio-telephone channels and there was an absolute necessity of increasing the number of State Police channels in accord with the recommendations contained in the report.

2. Action had been taken by the Federal Communications Commission to comply with the agreement entered into between this Association, the amateurs, and other services at the Inter-American Radio Conference, Havana, Cuba, relative to frequencies assigned for the police radio-telegraph system and that definite recommendations and reservations had been submitted in the report of the Associated Police Communications Officers and the Communications Committee relative to the relinquishing of the 2,000 kc zone.

3. A plan had been submitted for removal of certain radio-telephone relay restrictions contained in the Federal Communications Commission Rules 10.126 and 10.153 and interpretations thereunder, by revisions of these Rules.

4. A proposal had been submitted to further cooperation between the police departments and the Army not only during time of war or great emergencies, but in peace time as well so that a national network set up and working with equipment as well as operating personnel would be available in case of such emergencies.

5. It would be highly desirable to have some member of the staff of Federal Communications Commission designated as a police radio coordinator whose duties would be to study police radio problems from a technical standpoint and to assemble such data as might be helpful to police licensees in the proper construction and maintenance of apparatus and the operation thereof.



REVIEW OF ARTICLE ON TRAFFIC SAFETY

The statistician's decimal point is the traffic engineer's stethoscope and is the master key to motor vehicle accident prevention, according to an article appearing in the July - August, 1939, issue of "The Police Journal."

The article, entitled "Statistics Must Serve as Traffic-Safety Guide," quotes R. L. Forney, Chief Statistician for the National Safety Council, as an authority in pointing out that summaries showing how, when, where, why, and to whom motor vehicle accidents occur are vitally necessary factors in any attempt to reduce traffic hazards. After certain types of careless drivers, and the more obvious hazards are eliminated, what are the causes of the many accidents that still occur with such costly frequency? It is Mr. Forney's belief that "Complete statistics and records are the only means that will provide a clue to the less obvious but equally dangerous accident causes."

The experimental work being conducted in laboratories to determine the personal traits and physical defects of drivers and pedestrians, seeking the answers to otherwise unexplainable accidents, will be relatively useless unless reduced to figure-facts for the information of traffic engineers and accident prevention organizations.

To indicate the need of emphasis on this subject, the article relates that several States and many cities do not have laws requiring the citizenry to report traffic accidents to local authorities. To indicate some of the necessary tabulations that every city and State should have available, Mr. Forney asks the following questions with reference to accident experiences:

"How many were pedestrians? How many of the accident-drivers had been drinking? What is the ratio of accidents in business districts to those in residence areas? How many occurred at night, during the fog or rain? How many came at intersections in comparison with the total on straight-aways? What was the degree of traffic congestion? Was either car turning right or left?"

General totals with reference to the number of accidents occurring or the number of persons killed or injured in this day and time are of little value to the police, traffic engineers, and educators. Too much importance can not be placed on the intelligent compilation and analysis of figures and ratios with reference to traffic accidents, in order to correct the trouble at its source.



**CHANGE OF STATUS
OF
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
GRADUATES**

ALABAMA

Mr. Allen Poindexter, Junior, formerly Detective-Sergeant of the Montgomery, Alabama, Police Department, has been promoted to the rank of Detective-Lieutenant in the same Police Department.

ILLINOIS

Mr. George Hussong, formerly an Officer of the Quincy, Illinois, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Detective of that Department.

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. A. E. Crawford, formerly Captain of Detectives of the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Chief Deputy Sheriff of the Hinds County Sheriff's Office, Jackson, Mississippi.

MISSOURI

Mr. Darrell H. Chiles, formerly Patrolman of the Tampa, Florida, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Director of Personnel of the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department.

Mr. Edward Murphy Davis, formerly Chief of Police of the Frankfort, Kentucky, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Junior Inspector, Traffic and Safety Division, Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department.

Mr. Burton T. Andrews, formerly Superintendent, Bureau of Identification, of the St. Joseph, Missouri, Police Department, has been promoted to the position of Captain of Detectives of that Department.

NEBRASKA

Mr. John D. Dennison has been promoted from Lieutenant to Captain of the Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Matthew J. Donohue, formerly Under-Sheriff of the Bergen County Sheriff's Office, has returned to the Bergen County, New Jersey, Police Department as Captain.

Mr. Richard Wall, formerly an Officer of the Passaic, New Jersey, Police Department, has been promoted to the position of Detective of that Police Department.

NEW YORK

Mr. Thomas W. Ryan has been promoted from Captain to the position of Inspector of the Buffalo, New York, Police Department.

Mr. Harry Nelson, formerly Patrolman of the Jamestown, New York, Police Department, has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant in Charge, Traffic Division, of the same Police Department.

OHIO

Mr. Patrick Lenahan, formerly Lieutenant of Detectives of the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Captain of Detectives of the same Police Department.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. E. M. Gillespie, formerly Patrolman of the Blackwell, Oklahoma, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Record Clerk, Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma.

TENNESSEE

Mr. James English has been promoted from Sergeant-Instructor to Lieutenant-Instructor of the Tennessee State Highway Patrol at Franklin, Tennessee.

TEXAS

Mr. Harry T. Riddell, formerly Lieutenant and Assistant Superintendent, Identification Bureau, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, is now Captain in Charge of the Identification Bureau of that Department.

Mr. Robert D. Drennan has been promoted from Detective to Sergeant of the El Paso, Texas, Police Department.

VIRGINIA

Mr. James F. Ingoldsby, formerly Chief of Police of the Bristol, Virginia, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Radio Operator, Virginia State Police at Richmond, Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Virgil W. Hanlin, formerly Chief of Police, Petersburg, West Virginia, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police of the Romney, West Virginia, Police Department.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY THIRTEENTH SESSION INAUGURATED

The Thirteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy began Monday, January 8, 1940, with 37 representatives of law enforcement agencies from 25 States and the District of Columbia in attendance.

Director J. Edgar Hoover extended a message of greeting and addressed the members of this Session on the opening day. He informed the officers that it was not the purpose of the Academy to make them police officers for they were already in that status and stated the purpose of the Academy is to make instructors out of them so that in turn they can go back to their own Departments and instruct their associates in their respective organizations.

The opening of this Session of the Academy, the first of three Sessions scheduled for the year 1940, marks another step in the establishment of modern police training schools in the police agencies represented, for the primary purpose of training selected law enforcement officers from County, State and municipal agencies to conduct police training schools.

Mr. Hoover informed the class that they had been carefully selected and it was obvious they were in Washington attending the Academy with the serious intention of making good. He pointed out that the school was not a series of lectures but a real course of instruction, consisting of numerous forums and conferences to which each member of the class would make important contributions, based upon his experiences.

It was also pointed out by the Director that the class was made up of representatives -- some from large Police Departments and some from small Police Departments, some from Sheriffs' organizations and some from State Police groups; that this was splendid as it would provide a typical cross-section of the law enforcement agencies of the Nation and enable each class member to obtain a better understanding and appreciation of the

problems of other law enforcement agencies. He invited the students to ask all the questions they cared to as it aided not only themselves but also the other students in acquiring the instruction which they desired.

The inauguration of the FBI National Police Academy which was initiated on July 29, 1935, was mentioned and the Director stated that since that date there have been 12 Sessions of the Academy from which 406 law enforcement officers have been graduated, representing a total police personnel of 80,037. He also stated that the Academy now has traditions and provides a common meeting ground on which a most cordial relationship between local law enforcement officers and Federal law enforcement officers is cemented.

He said that the course of training in the Academy is therefore rapidly eliminating jealousies and misunderstandings.

The class received Mr. Hoover's comments very cordially and enthusiastically and from their spirit in the classroom, it was obvious on the opening day that the serious purpose on the part of the class members in attending the Academy would result in a definite contribution to law enforcement as a result of this course of training.

The course of training afforded by the Academy during the 12 weeks it is in Session includes a large number of subjects among which are the following:

Scientific and Technical Usages

Statistics, Records and Report Writing

Firearms Training and First Aid

Investigation, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedures

Tests and Practical Experience

Administration and Organization of Police Agencies

Special instruction in methods of organizing police training schools and instructing police officers.

The following names constitute the roster of the Thirteenth Session:

NAME	RANK	ORGANIZATION
Paul M. Beltz	Sergeant	Akron, Ohio, Police Dept.
William S. Boma	Patrolman	La Crosse, Wis., Police Dept.
Glenn Winston Byrd	Detective	University Park, Texas, Police Dept.
Swanson L. Carter	Deputy Sheriff	Rockingham County, (Reidsville) N. C. Sheriff's Office.

NAME	RANK	ORGANIZATION
James Joseph Clark	Private	Nevada State Police (Carson City)
Leonard J. Clark	Detective	Scottsbluff, Nebr., Police Dept.
Paul E. Dowis	Patrolman	Fulton County (Atlanta), Ga., Police Dept.
James Perry Downs	Patrolman	Yazoo City, Miss., Police Dept.
Charles MacDrye	Officer	Albermarle, N. C., Police Dept.
Stratford B. Duke	Patrolman	Oklahoma Highway Patrol (Oklahoma City)
Thomas B. Farley	Detective	Kansas City, Mo., Police Dept.
Chester F. Glisson	Chief of Police	Downingtown, Pa., Police Dept.
R. G. Gregson	State Agent	Iowa State Department of Public Safety
Alonzo H. Harter	Sergeant	Galveston, Texas, Police Dept.
Fred A. Harvey	Sergeant	Bismarck, N. D., Police Dept.
Alvin J. Herr	Chief of Police	Swarthmore, Pa., Police Dept.
Roland R. Howerton	Lieutenant	Fort Worth, Texas, Police Dept.
Arthur L. Hutchins	Captain	Georgia State Highway Patrol (Atlanta), Ga.
L. E. Jett	Patrolman	Spartanburg, S. C., Police Dept.
Ben L. Jones	Chief of Police	Hutchinson, Kansas, Police Dept.
E. J. Kemp	Detective	Greenwood, S. C., Police Dept.
Daniel J. Keogan	Sergeant	South Bend, Ind., Police Dept.
John M. Lee	Patrolman	Clarksville, Tenn., Police Dept.
James B. McVeety	Supt., Bureau of Identification	Port Arthur, Texas, Police Dept.
Christopher W. Nelson	Detective	Westchester County, N. Y., Park- way Police
R. Clayton Northcutt	Patrolman	Texarkana, Ark., Police Dept.
John H. Peterson, Jr.	Patrolman	Darlington, S. C., Police Dept.
Odes B. Record	Inspector of Police	Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Dept.
Carl Schnetter	Private	Delaware State Police (Wilmington)
Martin H. Stephens	Sergeant	Nashville, Tenn., Police Dept.
G. S. Swartout	Patrolman	Spokane, Wash., Police Dept.
Alfred W. Turner	Chief of Police	Ashland, Va., Police Dept.
Joseph Wardell	Patrolman	Neptune, N. J., Police Dept.
J. Willard Welsh	Sheriff	Chippewa County, Mich., Sheriff's Office
Joseph T. Wirth	Patrolman	U. S. Park Police, Washington, D. C.
C. W. Woodson, Jr.	Lieutenant	Virginia State Police
Donald R. Young	Patrolman	Maryville, Tenn., Police Dept.



PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

by
JULIAN M. BLAIR, Ph.D.*

The author advises in his preface that this book was originally planned for use in college classes in photography, but in view of the widespread interest it aroused among other readers in its earlier forms it encouraged him to address the book to the general reader. In accordance with this purpose, each chapter is arranged in three parts; explanation of the theory involved and the practice actually employed in the application of that theory, experimental procedures to test the knowledge acquired of the theory and finally a list of questions upon the theory and principles involved. Thus the book can be used in college classes as both a text and a laboratory manual, or it can be used by one in following a home study course for the acquisition of a knowledge of the science of photography.

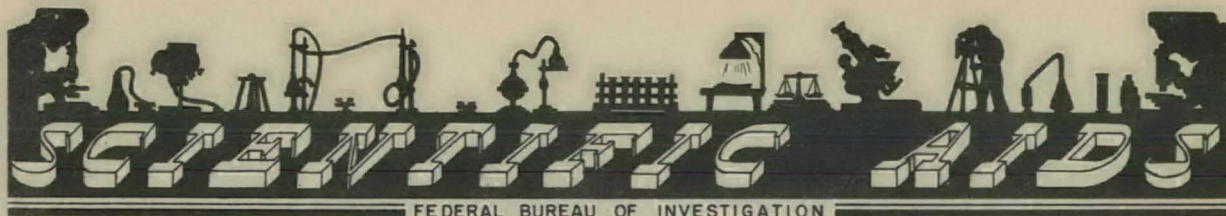
The book is well arranged, the chapters short and clear in the presentation of subject matter and all highly theoretical terms are omitted. The first chapter deals with "Cameras and Developers." Among the subjects discussed are types of cameras, principles of photography used in the making of a camera and development. After the theoretical discussion, the author presents experimental exercises, and finally at the close of the chapter presents questions involving the material covered. Among the subjects discussed in the following chapters are: Contact printing, enlarging, exposure, color photography, portraits, X-rays, lenses, intensification, reduction, lantern slides, photomicrographs, density, photoengraving, and so on.

The author presents a short chapter on police photography in which he discusses the use of ultra-violet and infra-red photography in the detection of forgery, the use of microscope and camera for the production of photo-micrographs in firearms identification, and the use of the camera for recording latent fingerprints.

The text is very good for the individual just entering the field of photography, as all of the elementary principles are clearly discussed.

"Practical and Theoretical Photography" was published in 1938 by the Pitman Publishing Corporation of New York and Chicago.

* Associate Professor at the University of Colorado.



CENTRALIZING FUNCTIONS OF THE FBI TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Among old law enforcement officers there was at one time a realization of the existence of jealousy and a lack of real mutual assistance between organizations and individuals engaged in this work. Despite this handicap, there has been a tremendous improvement in law enforcement methods throughout the Country. This improvement is general and was brought about almost entirely through the recognition of the benefits of cooperation. Lacking a central police authority in the United States, such as is present in some of the individual countries of Europe and South America, the adoption of new methods and particularly those which come from centralization of functions has depended entirely upon voluntary cooperation.

At the time when the revision in Administrative procedure began in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924, when Director, John Edgar Hoover, was selected by Attorney General Stone to revamp the organization on the basis of efficiency, there was little interchange of information between the different police forces. The germ of the idea of centralization of certain functions requiring the interchange of information was just beginning to appear. Indeed, the situation was so bad and the disregard of the interests of others so great that some organizations would openly harbor and protect criminals known to be operating in adjacent territories as long as the criminals agreed to remain quiescent while at home. The need for authoritative records as to previous arrests collected in one central file which would reflect arrest records from various police departments, was finally realized, mainly through the collection maintained at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and the collection of the IACP maintained at Washington, D. C. But the most adequate treatment even of this indispensable function could not be accorded until these records were transferred into the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, and efforts were started to combine them and to make them complete. It is, of course, realized universally today that a primary requisite in law enforcement is supplied through this central file, the records of which belong to individual police departments and which are centralized and operated by the FBI. There is still nothing to prevent any individual contributor from discontinuing the use of this service, yet today the voluntary cooperation entailed is taken for granted as a necessity.

It may be said therefore that the inauguration of the first centralization function of the FBI marked the beginning of a new era and a tremendous change in general law enforcement in the United States and contiguous territories which utilize the service. Because of this it is no

longer possible for a criminal deliberately to escape his past record merely by traveling to another district.

During the years that followed this step and while this function was developing into its present state of high efficiency, it was not generally realized that various other similar epochal changes in the law enforcement of the Country were being brought about by the same means through the voluntary centralization of additional services. For instance average laymen, indeed, many law enforcement officers, do not realize that the establishment of the Identification Division of this Bureau marked the beginning of functions now recognized generally to be indispensable to efficient law enforcement by the individual units of the different jurisdictions. No adequate data even of the extent or type of crime could be made available for administrative officials without this work. Not the least of the advantages, now considered a primary requisite for the Country, is the opportunity of developing standards such as forms for recording data which are desirable or necessary to exchange as those which have been made possible through the compilation of Uniform Crime Reports. Common definitions are thus evolved and the confusion through isolated developments are eliminated. In these days of extensive travel there is no other solution and it is the adoption of these changes through cooperation which enables the individual police jurisdiction to cope with the new problems. One has only to accompany a European on his first trip through the United States to realize how impossible a similar situation would be in Europe where the different jurisdictions in the different countries (many of which are smaller in size than our smallest state) have developed no interstate means of this kind.

Following the installation of these two centralizing functions, operated purely by cooperative efforts of the different police organizations and individuals, there occurred another similar change which marks even a greater division between old and new methods. Today it is taken for granted that scientific examination of materials, as distinguished from the interrogation of witnesses, plays an important part in most criminal investigations and trials. Older police officers, however, can easily remember the beginning of this development when the average person engaged in law enforcement looked upon this type of effort as, "School boy stuff," "Sherlock Holmes" and "Boy Scout" publicity seeking which had actually little or no value. Although today the utilization of scientific means of laboratory examinations is generally recognized, there is an aspect of the services performed by the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau, the significance of which is generally missed. This is the centralizing function which is performed by certain sections of the Laboratory in exactly the same manner as the fingerprint division and the other cooperative sections of this kind. These centralizing functions are indispensable to general law enforcement in the United States. Just as the centralization of the fingerprint records decreases the criminal's chance of escape, so the centralization of material evidence has closed further the gate for the flight of the criminal through the loophole of separate police jurisdictions. Not only individuals, but also whole classes of criminals have in the past depended for success upon their ability to pass from one jurisdiction to another, committing what amounts to petty crimes in each jurisdiction but which summarize to major crimes when the activities are studied from a national standpoint. The individual police

jurisdiction, being unable in these interstate situations to adequately function independently is now enabled to further eradicate this type of activity through utilization of the FBI's central repositories of various types of data.

Questioned Documents

With reference to writings and papers of all kinds submitted for examination in the Laboratory, there are maintained certain files which enable a routine interchange of information. The largest of these, which contain unknown as well as known material, are the anonymous letter files and the fraudulent check files. In the anonymous letter files are placed all the writings in general of the character of anonymous letters including such important evidence as extortion and ransom letters in kidnaping cases. Upon receipt of any such specimen, a routine comparison of the writing characteristics is made with the photographs in this file. Merely by such comparison, different crimes are proven to be committed by the same individuals. Some of these in the past have been apprehended or their identities have become known. In an identification of this kind, the crime is solved entirely by the comparison in the file so that practically all investigative activities are thereafter made unnecessary. Leads are furnished by which investigative officers can go directly to the location of the criminal in some instances or take other necessary steps to protect those endangered and to apprehend those involved in the crime. Unless anonymous letters or any other communications entering into law enforcement work of a similar nature are forwarded for comparison with this file, no wholly efficient detection of such a crime is possible.

It is because of the fact that the greater proportion of these letters are forwarded for this purpose that a large percentage of identifications are made. This percentage increases (just as the identifications in the fingerprint files are increased) in direct proportion to the relative number of individual records which have been forwarded. It is only when all are forwarded for inclusion in the file that the highest percentage of identifications can be effected. This percentage has always been so high, even though the file has only been in existence five or six years, that it would be impossible for the Bureau to efficiently investigate violations of such laws as the Extortion Statutes without the assistance of this file.

Anonymous files of writings are divided according to the kind of material or the kind of crime. It is a well-known fact that criminals specializing in one type of crime adhere to methods previously successful rather than continuously revamping their procedure. This fact enables the division of the files primarily according to the criminal's "specialty." For example, in addition to the anonymous letter files, there is a separate file dealing with fraudulent checks of all kinds and with the known writing of impersonators and confidence men. Kidnapers and bank robbers follow a type of operation enabling their writings to be separated from those of check passers.

In order that the nature of these files regarding writings may be understood, separate articles are from time to time placed in the Bulletin. A recent article, for instance, related solely to the check file. One of the most recent developments is the file containing writings encountered in espionage cases including those of known espionage agents. This file is divided so that all messages in which ciphers are used may be compared with each other so as to disclose identity solely by reason of the appearance of the symbol, drawing, or other device employed for transmitting the secret message. If it were not for this file, it would be impossible to decipher many such messages because the average individual message is so short that its brevity prevents the application of methods of deciphering dependent upon the frequency with which certain letters appear in the language employed. This file is of interest to every law enforcement officer and is, of course, of vital interest to the armed forces and those branches of the Government most particularly concerned with sabotage, espionage, and situations due to war conditions. If individual organizations should fail to forward for inclusion in this file material which they encounter individually, it will readily be seen that the high efficiency secured in this work would be impossible. A concrete example of the manner in which this works might be of interest. We will suppose that an employee of a communication company through his work in sending radio messages intercepts a secret message intended for a foreign Government. Desiring to sell this information, he writes anonymous letters to representatives of different nations offering to disclose the secret for a price, contacting the officials by advertisements in newspapers. One of these comes to the attention of one interested police agency and another is received by a different organization. Being automatically forwarded to the Laboratory of the FBI for routine laboratory treatment, they are compared together by means of this file. Were it not for the file they could not be identified as the work of the same individual nor could a secret message such as a cipher be deciphered.

The centralizing functions are not, however, confined to these anonymous files nor, indeed, to the Division of Questioned Documents. In addition to the anonymous files, efficient investigation and prosecution of crimes in the different jurisdictions require the comparison of material examined in the Laboratory with standards of known materials. By this means, for instance, paper is traced to its source or determined to be authentic or spurious. The kind of check protector or rubber stamp used or the model of typewriter employed is determined by reference to files of standards. Should such materials from different jurisdictions not be compared with the same standards no uniformity of results could be expected. As a practical matter, it is almost impossible to organize complete, authentic and provable standards in more than one file. There is a necessity that there should be one central file which may through the procedure in preparing the known specimens insure the authoritative quality of the known standards. This is exactly the type of function which, with relation to measuring devices, necessitated the establishment of the National Bureau of Standards where are maintained the standard yardstick and the Standards of Weights and Measures. These files of the FBI perform the same function for all law enforcement agencies, constituting national standards against which questioned material is compared. The reason for this is the manner in which these known standards

have been secured by the Bureau. For example, manufacturers of typewriters are in constant communication with the Laboratory, furnishing the Laboratory with complete and uniform data as to each and every change in the style of type used on their typewriters. So thorough is this cooperation by these manufacturers that some are even going to the trouble of introducing changes in order to set up new standards for the purpose of assisting identification. In providing these standards to the Bureau they are aware of the policy that the Bureau will make this service available to all law enforcement officials. A similar situation exists regarding paper. The Bureau has direct agreements with paper associations in order that it might secure advance information of all changes of water marks and similar data.

In other divisions of the Laboratory, central files perform the same functions of providing a means whereby anonymous specimens may be compared with each other and with material from known criminals and the secondary function whereby unknown materials may be identified with known material. Here, bullets recovered in one crime of one city are compared with bullets recovered in another crime in another police jurisdiction. Bank robbers can no longer rob a bank in one city and then transfer their activities to another jurisdiction and thus escape detection. By comparison of the bullets the two crimes are known to be the work of the same individual or gang and when a trial occurs the extent of the activities may be clearly shown. The standards which consist of samples of all cartridges, shells and weapons manufactured enable conclusive statements to be made as to the nature of a firearm from an examination of a fragment only, because the procedure adopted by the FBI in securing these standards makes it possible to build and maintain files which are sufficiently extensive and authoritative for this work. The FBI can do this because it is the centralizing agency and the volume of cases warrant this procedure. Being a centralizing agency for all law enforcement officers, it performs for all and enables all to secure the same service. For this reason manufacturers go to some length to assure completeness of the collections since this eliminates the need which would otherwise exist to make up individual collections in different jurisdictions. No small item of expense is involved in such a collection as firearms and ammunition. For instance, one small proportion of the ammunition of one manufacture costs \$350 in initial outlay alone.

The experience of identifying a criminal through a laboratory comparison of questioned material with known material or previous cases, provides a feeling of sensation to the police officer or police agency sending in the questioned material. Therein lies one of the major reasons for the fervent support the Bureau's Laboratory is receiving from individuals and organizations throughout the Country.

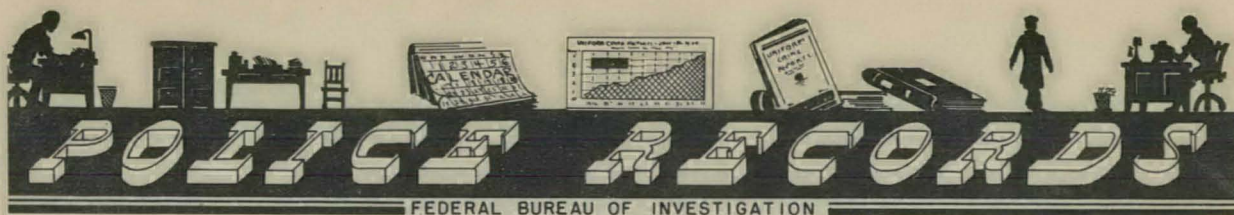
Some of the other types of specimens used in this way for centralizing functions are those with regard to examinations in the microscope division such as hair, fibers, and minerals. Standards of ropes and twines, for example, are bewilderingly extensive to a layman but form a very necessary complement to the microscope technicians as an instrument enabling them to furnish data by which known specimens are traced. In the work with the

spectrograph, in the analysis of minute quantities of material such as stains on pocket knives, it is necessary to maintain the most complete and authoritative data as to minute spectra differences of various materials. Advancing technique indicates more extensive use of these instruments and not the least of their functions is the application of the centralization service of the Laboratory through the use of unknown or known files.

The manner in which this operates in the Chemical Section of the Laboratory is best visualized in regard to blood tests. In this work the volume of examinations is increasing tremendously every day, especially in connection with automobile accidents, hit and run cases, and similar matters. In order that any adequate decision may be made as to which of the large number of possible domestic animals may have left a stain on the questioned material, it is necessary to maintain serums applicable to each animal. The preparation of these must be done in advance, involving a considerable period of time, and would be too costly for individual police agencies. Were it not for the volume which flows into the FBI Laboratory and the fact that it is a central point of exchange, it would not be possible to maintain such a large nor such an authoritative collection. The serums for each animal requires independent preparation and independent maintenance and renewal under proper conditions.

In this brief article no effort has been made to discuss details of procedure from the technical standpoint. This will be done in individual articles from time to time in this Bulletin. In the utilization of technical data or descriptions of procedure, attention is invited to the fact that it is impossible by this means to train technicians. It is not the intention of the FBI through its technical articles to furnish material which through study will enable anyone to become a technician. This is impossible as such a capacity requires years of training and preparation. The purpose in providing the articles and descriptions of particular technique is to enable all interested law enforcement officers to gain a general knowledge which will aid them in their investigative work. A secondary purpose is to provide textbook material of value for reference purpose by examiners already qualified. Because of this dual purpose, every effort will be made to see that material is stated insofar as it is possible to do so in language of a non-technical nature. Where technical language is used terms will be explained. In connection with these articles, it is earnestly urged that their confidential nature be realized and maintained. That is, they should not be made available to criminals or their associates for reading or study.

The FBI desires that a full understanding exist with regard to the modes of procedure used in the Laboratory and the policies employed. It is glad to extend the cooperative services in every possible way and it is for this reason that this explanation of the centralizing functions is given. Although these services have been available for more than five years, this is the first complete public statement concerning them. In extending or improving the facilities, every effort is made to take advantage of all developments. Any suggestions offered by police officers that might serve to enhance the value of the various cooperative functions outlined or that might accrue to the interest of the law enforcement profession will be welcomed and appreciated by the FBI.



TEN YEARS OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING 1930-1939

CHAPTER V *

Manual of Police Records

There is considerable variety among the record forms used by local agencies throughout the nation. Such variety is quite understandable, and is no problem in itself, since there is no need for uniformity in the exact physical form taken by the records. What is necessary is uniformity in the nature of some of the information maintained in the files. This fact was recognized by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP and no attempt was made by it, nor has any attempt been made by the FBI, to encourage local agencies to employ exactly the same types of record forms. However, in order that there might be available suggested forms for reference use by agencies interested in improving their records, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records included in the crime reporting manual a suggested set of forms. In addition, in August, 1931, it distributed a manual of police records which had been developed under the supervision of Mr. Donald C. Stone, who had served as assistant director of the Technical Staff of the Committee. This records manual was designed primarily for a police department operating solely from a central headquarters, an organization with no precinct stations. The manual was distributed without charge by the IACP to a large number of local organizations.

Whenever the statistical reports received from local agencies have indicated that probably there was room for substantial improvement in the basic records maintained by the organization, the FBI has suggested to the organization that an explanation of record forms might be found in Chapter III of the crime reporting manual. Also the FBI has transmitted mimeographed copies of those forms together with a brief explanatory statement concerning filing and indexing. In carrying on this phase of the work

*This is a continuation of Chapter V of the report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation entitled "Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting - 1930 - 1939." Mimeographed copies of this report in its entirety are available upon request to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. The first portion of Chapter V was contained in the January, 1940, issue of this Bulletin, and subsequent issues will contain additional data.

it has been the aim to emphasize the practical value of adequate records to the local administrator. Much constructive work along this line has also been done through the training afforded members of the National Police Academy, as well as through participation by FBI representatives in local and regional training schools.

Just as successful business organizations must have records concerning the matters with which they deal, just as they must have balance sheets, profit and loss statements, and similar reports, so the up-to-date, efficient law enforcement organization must have records showing the volume of crime, how many of the crimes have been cleared by arrest, how many persons were arrested, what they were charged with, how the charges were disposed of, et cetera, and progressive law enforcement officers are increasingly recognizing the need for such records.

The improvement in local records referred to in the preceding paragraph has been evidenced by the increasing amount of detailed information which it is possible for local organizations to place in crime reports furnished the FBI, particularly with reference to such items as the number of offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons found guilty, the value of property stolen, and the value of property recovered. Notwithstanding the amount of improvement which has been shown there still is room for a large amount of improvement on the part of a substantial number of police departments, and it is suggested that the IACP might well give consideration to the development of a program which would result in further advances in the record practices of local organizations in order to continue the splendid work which was initiated and given great emphasis by the IACP in 1929 and 1930.

The number of requests received by the FBI from local agencies for assistance in revising and improving their records systems and practices is constantly increasing. It appears appropriate to suggest in this report that it would be desirable that there be made available for distribution to interested officials an up-to-date pamphlet outlining record forms, filing systems, index systems, and including a statement concerning minimum standards with reference to the types of information which should be made available by records and the types of reports which should be made up periodically. This pamphlet might also contain suggestions concerning the administrative uses of each of the various types of records, not only in the day to day operation of the department but more particularly in connection with the administrative study of the functioning of the department over lengthy periods of time. The third chapter of the crime reporting manual is devoted to a discussion of police records, and it is believed that at this time it would be desirable to revise to some extent the record forms outlined therein and to simplify the explanatory statements.

In the event it is found feasible to develop a new police records manual containing revised record forms, consideration could be given to the possible further step of arranging to print a large supply of the revised record forms for distribution at cost to local agencies. This suggestion is made because sometimes a major obstacle which is met by local

officials is the cost of printing a comparatively small supply of new record forms. In the event it would be possible to undertake this matter, it is believed that it would furnish a very great stimulus to the improvement of record systems on the part of organizations which at the present time do not have records which meet the standard of up-to-date law enforcement work.

Contribution of the Uniform Crime Reporting Project

The contributions of the uniform crime reporting project as conducted to date have been both tangible and intangible in character. Reference will be made to both types in this section.

(1) A carefully devised plan presented after many months of research, sound in theory, and based on the practical needs of law enforcement administrators.

(2) A series of compilations of crime statistics for the ten-year period 1930 - 1939 which is tangible evidence of the fact that a successfully operating system has resulted from the plan of procedure originally devised. These compilations have furnished information concerning the amount, fluctuation, and distribution of crime based on a record of offenses known to the police, which is admittedly the best index to the amount of crime committed.

(3) The project has both directly and indirectly contributed to increased efficiency in law enforcement administration. Local officials have been stimulated to make a critical evaluation of their own record forms and record practices and to improve them wherever necessary. Furthermore, it has been possible for them to compare local crime rates with the national average, which comparison has in many instances furnished an incentive toward further improvement, resulting often in the conduct of special studies of various phases of the crime problem in order that effective remedial programs might be planned and executed. A study of the data which can be compiled from adequate records has made it possible to more intelligently assign duties to the members of the organization with the result that the maximum strength of the force is available during the hours when the records have shown the incidence of crime to be highest. Also the information in the records makes it possible to study beat layouts and to re-distribute the territory where desirable.

(4) An improved attitude on the part of other municipal officials and private citizens toward the problem of crime and law enforcement. The compilation and distribution of information concerning the nature and extent of the problem confronting law enforcement organizations have been helpful in developing a sympathetic and cooperative attitude on the part of all good citizens. The statistical information published in the "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin has been of value not only in developing an interest in the problem but also in sustaining that interest. The matter of public opinion is largely intangible, but is nevertheless a very important element in determining the degree of success which law enforcement organizations will attain in combating crime.

(5) Criminologists, sociologists, judges, prosecutors, legislators, and others have been furnished with certain types of statistical information concerning the crime problem in this country which were almost totally non-available prior to 1930. Crime is a social disease and it is essential that comprehensive information concerning the nature and extent of crime be available at all times to those who desire to make a serious study of the problem, as well as to those who are engaged in some phase of the administration of criminal justice.

To illustrate the use of the data published in the "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin by sociologists and criminologists, reference may be made to the study by Mr. William F. Ogburn of factors causing variation in the amount of crime in different cities.² This study was based on data from the "Uniform Crime Reports" which the author refers to as "generally considered to be the best indications we have of the number of crimes committed."³

Thousands of judges, prosecutors, and legislators have requested the bulletin in order that they might have the benefit of the information contained therein with particular reference to the performance of their duties involving the administration or modification of the criminal statutes. Judges have used the crime statistics in charging jurors in order to impress them with the scope of the crime problem and the serious character of their obligations as jurors. During recent years several new Federal crimes⁴ have been created by the Congress of the United States, designed especially to curb the activities of criminals operating interstate. Before those laws were enacted members of Congress requested nation-wide crime statistics in order that they might more accurately evaluate the merits of the proposed legislation.

Newspapers and magazines have extensively used crime data from the "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin, with the result that the American public is much more aware of the nature and scope of the crime problem than ever before. As a consequence there has been a very definite improvement in the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems. Greater interest is shown by our citizens, not only in matters pertaining directly to the enforcement of laws, but also in reference to the problem of crime prevention. Those sponsoring crime prevention programs in many communities have employed crime statistics to help them define the problem more clearly and to arouse public support for their plans.

Municipal administrators use the information in the quarterly crime bulletin to check on the functioning of their local law enforcement organizations. In one city an examination of the crime data indicated that

- (2) William F. Ogburn, "Factors in the Variation of Crime Among Cities," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 30; pp. 12-34, March, 1935.
- (3) Ibid, p.12.
- (4) Federal Felon Act, National Stolen Property Act, National Firearms Act, Anti-Racketeering Act, Bank Robbery Act.

the local crime rates were greatly in excess of national and regional averages for cities of approximately the same size. Furthermore, there had been a disturbing increase in certain types of crime in that community during the immediately preceding years. Further inquiry disclosed that the local police department employed offense records which were modeled after the standard forms of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with the result that a large amount of valuable information was available in its files. A careful study was made of this information, as a result of which it was learned that the number of officers on patrol duty was smallest during the hours when the incidence of crime was highest. A further study of the information in the files of this organization resulted in substantial changes in the layout of beats and in the assignment of men to patrol duty during the several hours of the day. Later a follow-up check was made to determine the effect of changes made, and the records disclosed that there had been a very substantial reduction in the number of crimes committed, accompanied by an increase in the number of offenses disposed of by arrests. This is an indication of how the data in the quarterly crime bulletin may be used to stimulate local officials to reach higher standards of efficiency in the administration of their organizations.

In a second city the police department was unquestionably seriously undermanned. For some time local police officials had requested, without success, additional funds so that the personnel of the department could be increased. Apparently those controlling municipal expenditures felt that public opinion was not in favor of such an increase. However, when a study was made, employing data from the "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin, to show that the numerical strength of the local law enforcement agency was far below the average of other cities of comparable size, and to show that cities with the smaller number of police per unit of population have the highest crime rates, there was, in a comparatively brief period of time, a complete reversal of public opinion, with the result that funds were quickly granted providing for a substantial increase in the numerical strength of this organization. This again indicates the practical use which may be made of the information compiled and published in the quarterly bulletin.

In a third city the police records were far short of the standards outlined by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This fact was recognized by several members of the local organization who gradually built up sentiment in favor of a complete reorganization of the records. The responsible local officials authorized the change, and the FBI assisted in an advisory capacity in the reorganization, which was of course in accordance with the standards previously set by the IACP. As might be expected, there were some members of the local organization who were not enthusiastic about the new record procedures at first. However, the project was supported by responsible municipal officials and was also given enthusiastic approval by the local press. The results have been highly gratifying to all concerned, with the result that now the entire community is favorably impressed with the efficiency of the local record system and its contribution to higher standards of police service.

(Subsequent issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin will contain additional data on Chapter V of "Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting.")



CALIFORNIA

Mr. Robert C. Walton has been appointed Chief of Police at Carmel, California.

Mr. Carl C. Cupp, former Captain of the Inglewood, California, Police Department, assumed the duties of Acting Chief of Police of that Department following the resignation of Mr. Ben Fairbrother.

Mr. J. Brooke Ashurst, formerly Assistant Chief of Police at the Pomona, California, Police Department, has been appointed Chief of Police of that Department, succeeding Mr. Fred C. Hunter.

Mr. Irven S. Brown is the new Chief of Police at Selma, California.

Mr. J. M. Fluty is now the Chief of Police at Visalia, California, having succeeded Mr. Harold Hicks.

FLORIDA

Mr. F. A. Childers has been appointed Chief of Police at Avon Park, Florida.

IDAHO

Mr. R. Jarvis Roubidoux is now the Chief of Detectives at the Pocatello, Idaho, Police Department.

Mr. L. W. Hawkins has been appointed Sheriff of Twin Falls County, Twin Falls, Idaho.

INDIANA

Mr. Ivan L. Miller, formerly with the Indiana State Police, has been appointed Chief of Police at West Lafayette, Indiana.

IOWA

Mr. Foss Davis, former Sheriff of Greene County, Iowa, has succeeded Mr. W. H. Frazer as Warden of the Iowa Men's Reformatory.

KENTUCKY

Mr. George Berry, formerly Chief of Police at Glasgow, Kentucky, has been appointed Chief of Police at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Colonel E. P. Callahan has been appointed Chief of Police at Louisville, Kentucky, succeeding Mr. John Malley.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Winfred J. Ellis has been elected City Marshal at Gloucester, Massachusetts.

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Hyde R. Jenkins has succeeded Mr. Audley B. Conner as Sheriff at Natchez, Mississippi.

NEW YORK

Mr. J. Allan Wood recently retired as Chief of Police of the Kingston, New York, Police Department. Mr. Charles Phinney is now the Acting Chief of Police of that Department.

Mr. John M. Jones has been appointed Chief of Police at the Utica, New York, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Charles P. Curtin who has returned to the New York State Police.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Walter M. Irwin has succeeded Mr. W. A. Jones as Deputy United States Marshal at Wilkesboro, North Carolina.

OHIO

Mr. James C. Goodwin is the Acting Chief of Police of the Lima, Ohio, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Ward L. Taylor.

Mr. John W. Turnbull has been appointed Chief of Police at Youngstown, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Carl L. Olson.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Herbert Quickel is now Sheriff for Woodward County, Woodward, Oklahoma, having succeeded Mr. Elmer Nelson who is presently a Special Agent for the Santa Fe Railway Company.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Charles J. O'Laughlin, former Chief County Detective for Beaver County, Pennsylvania, has recently been elected Sheriff for that County.

Mr. W. L. Ambrose, former Chief of Police at Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, has been named Chief County Detective for Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Michael Simons is now Chief of Police at Chamberlain, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Joseph B. Somer.

Mr. V. K. Galvin has been appointed Chief of Police at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Clarence J. Rufer.

Mr. Alva Lefler has succeeded Mr. William Speidel as Chief of Police at Winner, South Dakota.

Mr. Cecil H. Peterson is now Sheriff of Tripp County, with office at Winner, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Nick Strieff.

TENNESSEE

Mr. X. B. Haynie has been appointed Chief of Police at Cookeville, Tennessee, succeeding Mr. H. L. Quarles.

TEXAS

Mr. A. D. Cooper has succeeded Mr. Walter C. Suttle as Chief of Police at Electra, Texas.

Mr. George Duckworth is Acting Chief of Police at Gladewater, Texas.

UTAH

Mr. Guy F. Christensen has been appointed Chief of Police at Provo, Utah, succeeding the late Henry East.

VERMONT

Mr. Laurence E. McGovern, formerly an official of the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, has succeeded Mr. Martin K. Judd as Warden of the Vermont State Prison, Windsor, Vermont.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Wallace W. Soule has been appointed Chief of Police at Littleton, West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

Mr. F. B. Parkman has succeeded the late James F. Hall as Chief of Police at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square Building
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McGuire, J. J.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Drayton, S. J.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Davis, E. R.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Cornelius, A.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Plaxico, H. E.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Memphis, Tennessee	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Miami, Florida	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Newark, New Jersey	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
New Orleans, La.	Untreiner, R. J.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New York, New York	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8183	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Panama Canal Zone	Gleason, R. F.	2-2643	Balboa Heights
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Phoenix, Arizona	Fitzsimons, B. F.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Wyly, P.	Maine 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Thompson, E. K.	San Juan 962	606 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Guerin, R. A.		305 Realty Building
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	7923	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER: NATIONAL 5303
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING): NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Herbert Lowe

**Unlawful Flight To Avoid
Prosecution - Burglary**

Detail descriptive data on this individual appear on
pages 46 and 47

