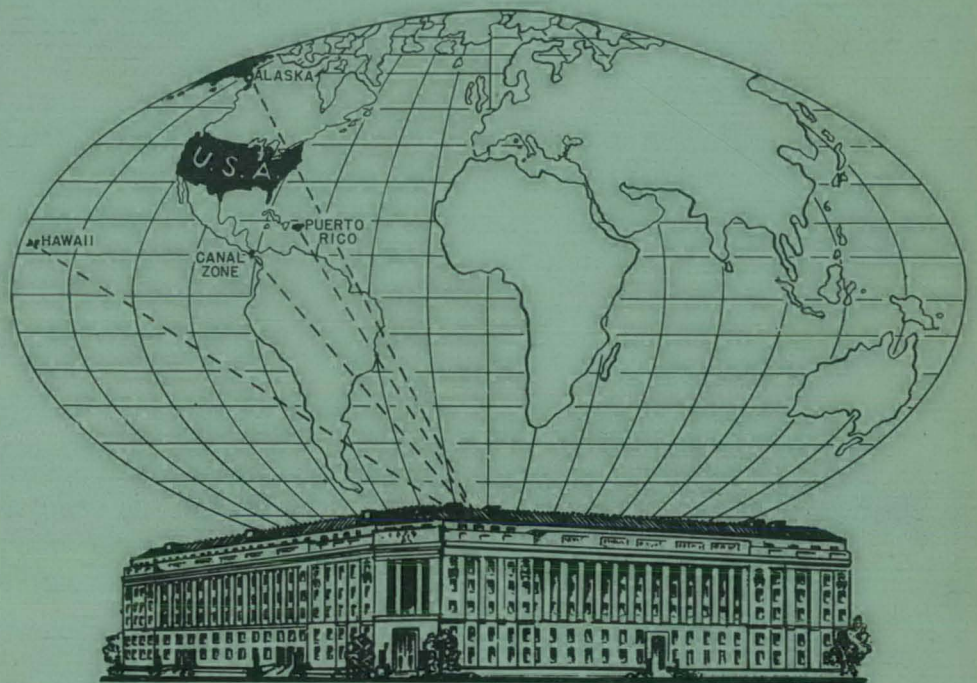


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

1940
January

Vol. 9

No. 1

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 kidnapped
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

JANUARY 1940

NO. 1

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
POLICE COMMUNICATIONS		
The Central Complaint Room -- Bruce Smith		3
APCO Elects 1940 Officers		9
Atlantic Police Communication Association		10
IDENTIFICATION		
A Questionable Pattern		11
Circularization of Data on Fugitives and Missing Persons		12
Missing Person Notices		17
SCIENTIFIC AIDS		
Howard Wallace Smith - Check Flasher		21
POLICE RECORDS		
Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting -- 1930 - 1939		25
POLICE TRAINING		
Standards in Police Training		31
TRAFFIC		
Automobile License Plates Information 1940		36
Court Courtesies in Traffic Cases		39
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY		
Announcement -- 13th Session -- NPA		40
Chief Edward B. Hansen, President, National Police Academy		
Associates Announces Committees for Ensuing Year		40
New York State Chapter FBI National Police Academy		
Associates Organized		41
BOOK REVIEWS		
Bibliotics or the Study of Documents -- Persifor Frazer		42
MISCELLANEOUS		
Special Announcement -- FBI Numbers		44
Announcement - National Stolen Property File		44
Wanted by the FBI -- Herbert Lowe		45
INDEX -- Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement		
Bulletin January, 1939, through December, 1939		48
POLICE PERSONALITIES		62

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.**

PLANT PROTECTION

The existing emergency has required the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take certain steps in connection with possibilities of sabotage and espionage in the Country's industrial plants. The FBI has, therefore, instituted a survey of a large number of industrial plants located in various parts of the Country, with a view to affording these plants the benefit of its experience in these matters and presenting to them certain suggestions which might aid in successfully combating any problems of this kind which might arise.

It was felt that particular and immediate attention should be devoted to those plants in which the War and Navy Departments are interested to a sufficient extent to give them a priority status with regard to the manufacture of supplies and equipment for the War and Navy Departments. The necessity for insuring continued production of these commodities, and the bearing of uninterrupted operations upon the vital interests of the country in this or any subsequent emergency, is believed obvious. The importance of this work cannot be overestimated.

As in all of its investigative work, the FBI functions in the closest possible cooperation with law enforcement officers and organizations in all parts of the Country. The FBI has always recognized that law enforcement in any phase of its operations is a collective and collaborative function and requires the fullest measure of cooperative support by all organizations. The FBI, therefore, in confronting this emergency situation, desires to call upon all law enforcement officers and organizations with whom it is in daily contact to exercise every possible vigilance and to report to the nearest representative of the FBI any and all developments in connection with industrial plants which would appear to indicate any possibility of sabotage, espionage, or the interruption of legitimate functioning due to the machinations of enemy agents or subversive elements.

J. Edgar Hoover

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.



THE CENTRAL COMPLAINT ROOM
An Essential Feature of Modern Police Work

by
Bruce Smith
Institute of Public Administration
New York City

The last fifteen years have been so crowded with major police developments as almost to merit description as a new era in the protection of life and property. In this great upward surge of police techniques, the central complaint room has enjoyed but little prominence, even though it provides the ways and means for organizing and correlating the use of many mechanical, electrical, and administrative devices.

Consider the condition of police service in the United States of 1925, and compare it with the situation which prevails today. Even a brief list of our recent technical advances is bound to include such outstanding items as the universal adoption of motorized patrols; municipal, state, and interstate teletype systems; local and regional radio broadcasts to patrol cars; improved and extended facilities for telephonic communication; more general use of recall signals; and the rapid spread of uniform crime reporting to all parts of the nation. Many other developments, not mentioned here, were concerned with improving the professional status of police by improved recruiting, training, promotional and disciplinary procedures; by breaking the grip of partisan politics; and by bringing to the aid of police work the new arts of criminal investigation which an age of science had made available. These represented advances along lines established many years before.

A Device for Speed, Accuracy and Control

But the new facilities for transportation and communication introduced into police operations a factor of extreme mobility which had never before been present. It became possible for the citizen to summon police aid in only a fraction of the time previously necessary. The time element, of the highest importance in any emergency service, was no longer an unfavorable factor. Theoretically it had at last been subordinated to police needs.

In actual practice, however, the time element has been brought under control only in those forces which have geared up the new communication facilities to the routine work of police service, by fitting the police structure and procedures to them. Wherever that process of readjustment

has been fully successful, it will be found that the following steps have been taken:

Centralized Communication Facilities

1. The communication facilities are all brought together at one central point. (See Figure 1 below)



**Figure 1 - Photograph of a Central
Complaint Room***

*Courtesy of Chicago Police Department

This makes it possible for headquarters to mobilize all police resources in extreme emergencies, or to select those resources -- foot patrols, motor patrols, investigation squads of a general or specialized character, the facilities of other police forces, and the like -- according to the particular requirements of each demand for service. This is accomplished without the delay caused by lost motion because the communication facilities are centered at one point, and are placed under single and responsible administrative control.

One Center for Handling Complaints

2. Care is taken that when the general public seeks any form of police assistance, particularly of an emergency character, the telephoned complaint goes directly to the central complaint room. This requires that only one telephone number shall be used for such purposes; that separate listings for district stations, the detective bureau and the like shall be removed from the telephone directories; that the telephone directories shall carry police emergency call numbers in a prominent place, preferably on the outside cover; and that radio broadcasts, billboard advertising, and similar devices shall be employed in acquainting the public with the police headquarters telephone number to be called in reporting a crime, an accident, or other emergency. Here the purpose is twofold: (a) to eliminate delays in the transmission of urgent messages, by obviating the necessity for relaying such messages from district stations or the detective bureau to the central complaint room; and (b) to assure to the central complaint room a complete record of all occurrences requiring police action.

Responsibility of Outlying Police Units

3. Any reports of crime which may nevertheless come to the direct attention of police officers, whether they be on duty on the streets or other public places, or in district stations or headquarters offices, or while off duty, are required to be telephoned without unnecessary delay to the central complaint room. Here again the purpose is twofold: (a) to speed up the dispatch of reserves, and specialized units, if these are deemed necessary, and (b) to avoid the possibility that district commanders may suppress the report of a crime by preventing it from being communicated to the central complaint room.

The Central Complaint Room Report

4. A simple memorandum report form is provided for the use of operators in the central complaint room, on which is entered the bare outlines of each criminal complaint or other demand for police service which is handled there. Essential features are: the name of the complainant; the general nature of the crime or other event reported; the place of occurrence; the date and time the report is received (use of a clock-work time-stamp is desirable); and a serial number for each such report (this may be entered by numbering machine at the time the central complaint room report forms are printed and bound in pads).

The report form is briefly filled in by the telephone operator while taking the call. If the call is one requiring immediate police action the operator in the nearby radio microphone booth can be cut in on the conversation with the complainant, and thus begin broadcasting police directions while the conversation is still in progress.¹ If the call is not of an emergency character, the telephone operator completes the form and turns it over forthwith to the officer immediately in charge of the central complaint room, who determines the police action to be taken. The varied communication facilities available are then employed for transmitting instructions, together with the serial number of the complaint, to the appropriate police units. Such action as they may take is reported back to the complaint room and entered briefly on the central complaint room report.

The purposes underlying this stage of the procedure are three in number: (a) to assure immediate police response to emergency complaints; (b) to provide an original headquarters record (i.e., the central complaint room report) of all crimes and other occurrences requiring police action; and (c) through this original and numbered record, to lay the basis for a follow up and control over the action taken.

Control over Crime Reports and Investigations

5. The central complaint room report is then transmitted to the crime records unit. To this unit there is also submitted each day the current reports of police action taken by both headquarters and district police units. All such progress reports carry the appropriate serial number as originally transmitted from the central complaint room; are signed by the police officer performing the service; and are approved in writing by his commander. With the foregoing data in hand, the crime records unit can maintain a complete record of each case, showing its origin, its exact nature as determined by investigation, whether there was any factual basis for the original complaint (e.g., whether it was "unfounded," and why), what police action (if any) was taken, the results of such action, and the authority and reason for "closing" the case.

The procedures at this stage are performed by active police units and by the crime records unit; not by the staff of the central complaint room. They are of the utmost importance, however, to the ultimate success of the central complaint room procedures already described in the preceding section because upon them depends the control which the police chief can exercise over the most important operations of the force. Specifically, their purpose is: To give to the chief administrative officer

¹ Two minor devices, now in general use in the larger forces, have proved their value in assisting the radio dispatchers to select the appropriate patrol cars for response to emergency calls. They are: (a) an index of streets showing the street numbers falling within each police district, or patrol car beat, and (b) a mechanically or electrically controlled panel which shows the distribution and approximate location of all patrol cars which are not already engaged in handling a complaint.

of the police force the means for determining: (a) how many and what types of crimes are being committed; (b) whether every crime reported is being investigated; (c) the success or failure of the police in conducting such investigation.

Uniform Crime Reporting

6. Eventually, of course, the complete record of crimes, their correct classification by the crime records unit, and the results of police action, find their way into various tabular summaries which are (a) transmitted each month to the central clearing house for crime records conducted by the FBI, which publishes the results in the quarterly bulletins of Uniform Crime Reports; (b) perhaps transmitted also to a state clearing house for crime records, as is required by state law in some jurisdictions; (c) employed for keeping the administrative head of the police force informed of the large-scale results of police operations, and (d) relied upon to contribute to the completeness and interest of the annual report which the police department issues on its operations, its facilities, and its current and future needs. The purpose at this stage, therefore, is to assure a complete and reliable departmental memory (i.e., a kind of "box-score") of police operations with respect to crime.

Organization of the Central Complaint Room

Such, in general outline, are the procedures necessary to make a central complaint room an effective medium for criminal information and close administrative control. As in most such questions, however, problems of organization arise which must themselves be solved if satisfactory results are to be obtained. At the very outset, the mere creation of a new administrative unit like a central complaint room raises questions concerning its formal relationships with other parts of the police force, and these in turn, involve the matter of structural organization. Such considerations are not very difficult of solution in the present situation because the basic procedures already described clearly indicate (1) that the central complaint room should be a headquarters unit, operating independently of any of the line organizations (such as the patrol force, detective bureau, traffic bureau and the like) and (2) that its administrative relationships require it to be a component part of the departmental records bureau, operating as a subordinate unit in the crime records division. The generalized set-up, for the larger police forces as well as for many of moderate size, is graphically portrayed in Figure 2. (See Page 8) In the smaller police forces, this arrangement can be and should be greatly simplified, without, however, disturbing the essential relationships here described. Since crime records work is in a sense an audit of certain police activities, it is particularly important that its organization as an administrative unit should not be subordinated in any way to the patrol force, the detective bureau, or other "line" agencies.

Extension of Central Complaint Room Practices

The foregoing treatment has undertaken to cover the essential

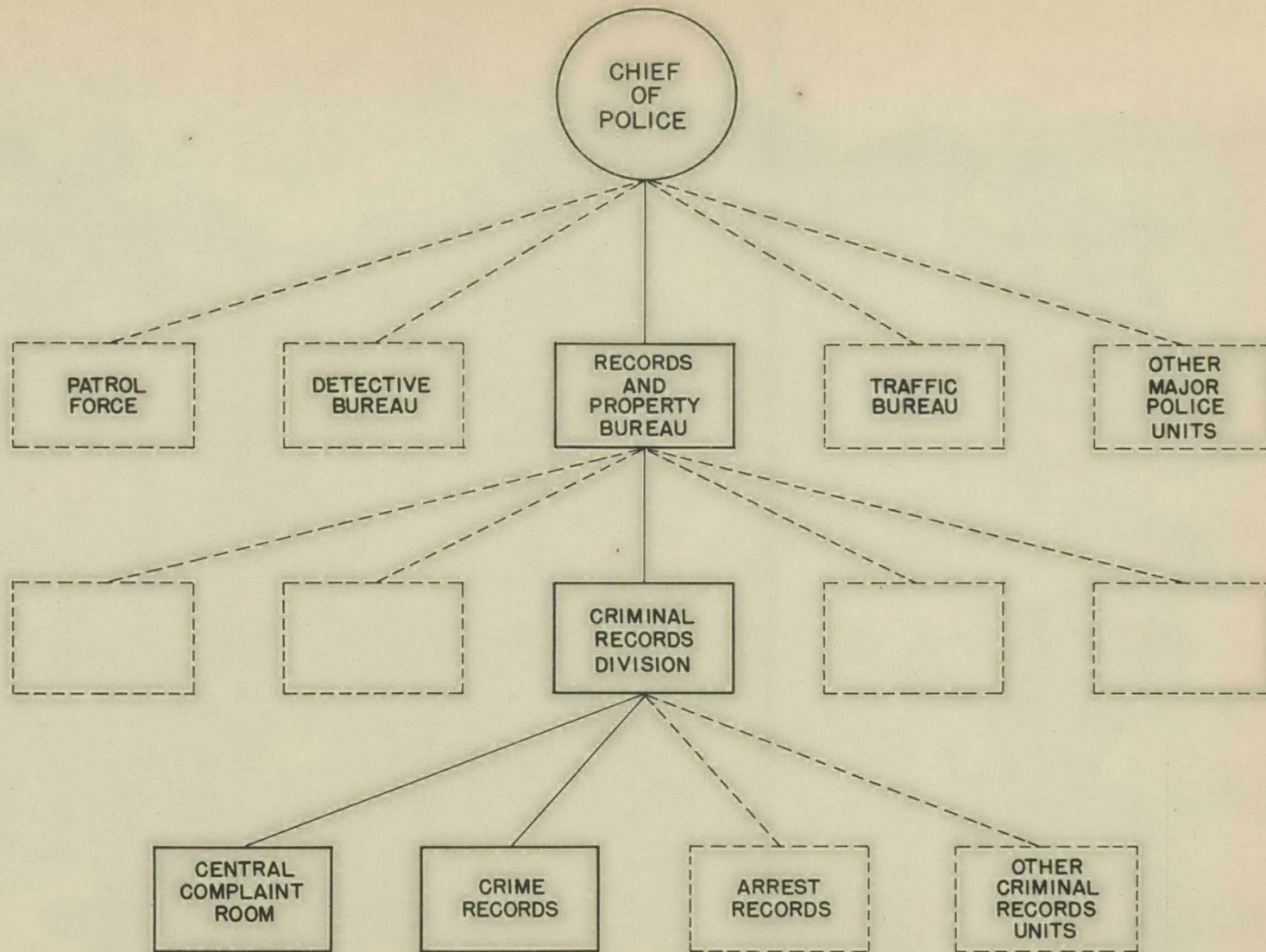


Figure 2.

Skeleton chart showing the relation of a central complaint room to a generalized scheme of police organization. The activities essential to control over reports of crime and criminal investigations are shown in solid-line boxes. In small police forces the structural arrangement shown above may be greatly simplified.

features of the central complaint room; its organization and procedures; its relationships to day-to-day police work; and the objectives to be attained by its use. All of the propositions here laid down are now in actual operation in some of the larger police forces of this country, and have been adopted in simplified form by a number of smaller police units. While there has been a certain amount of necessary adaptation, the main outlines of the system are everywhere the same. Two criticisms of prevailing crime records practices should, however, be noted: (1) there are still many police forces, including some of the larger ones, which thus far either have made no real attempt to integrate their transportation and communication facilities in the interest of mobility and of prompt response to complaints, or (2) have failed to bring the original record of crimes and their subsequent investigation under complete control. Articulating the management of transportation, communication and crime records facilities is a major aid to speedy police service, thorough investigation and accurate crime accounting. Establishment of a central complaint room contributes to all three of these objectives.

APCO ELECTS 1940 OFFICERS

The Annual Convention of the Associated Police Communication Officers was held in Kansas City, Missouri, October 2 to 5, 1939. This Convention, which was the largest yet to be held by the young but fast growing APCO, recorded 105 police communication officers as being present.

HERBERT F. WAREING, Radio Engineer, Police Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was elected President for 1940.

Other officers elected for the coming year were:

CHARLES B. McMURPHY, Radio Technician, Sheriff's Office, Alameda County, California - 1st Vice President.

MARTIN W. JOYCE, Lieutenant in Charge, Communications, Massachusetts State Police - 2d Vice President.

D. C. BAILEY, Radio Supervisor, Tampa, Florida, Police Department - Sergeant at Arms.

FRANK W. MORROW, Sergeant and Chief Communication Officer, Indiana State Police - Secretary-Treasurer.

J. M. WHERRITT, Captain, Radio Division, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Missouri - Editor, "The APCO Bulletin."

The 1940 convention has been slated for Orlando, Florida.

ATLANTIC POLICE COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION

The newly formed ATLANTIC POLICE COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION held a meeting at Lake Lure, North Carolina, on October 25, 1939, which was attended by officers from the North Carolina Highway Patrol, the Maryland State Police, the West Virginia State Police, the Virginia State Police, the Delaware State Police, and the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol. At this meeting the objectives of this group were set forth as being:

- a. The adoption of a standard code (for all departments concerned), to make messages more brief and prevent information getting to persons other than those for whom messages were intended.
- b. To promote cooperation between police units in forwarding messages to their proper destinations with minimum delay.
- c. To foster and promote the adoption of police radio and teletype messages as authoritative sources for pick-ups.
- d. Petition Federal Communication Commission to waive rules regarding relaying of police messages.
- e. Foster and promote legislation preventing the use of police radio receivers, by unauthorized persons.
- f. Petition Federal Communication Commission to extend police transmitter license from one to five years.
- g. Petition Federal Communication Commission for more space in radio spectrum for police, to prevent interference.
- h. Petition power, sign, telephone, and telegraph companies to use better methods of installation along highways, to prevent leakage and consequent noise in police car receivers.
- i. To acquaint automobile and motorcycle manufacturers with the necessity for better shielding of power plants, in their units, which would make for better radio reception by the police.
- j. To use this organization as a clearing house for information pertaining to receivers, transmitters, and other radio units as to their qualifications, (cost, service, et cetera) for police work.

Lieutenant Andrew T. Conner of the Maryland State Police was elected President of the group, Lieutenant Taylor of the Baltimore, Maryland Police Department was elected Secretary-Treasurer. It was decided to hold future meetings on the second Wednesday in April and October of each year, and the next meeting will be held at the Barracks of the Delaware State Police located seven miles south of Wilmington, Delaware, on Route #40.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for this month appears at a glance to be a tented arch. However, upon a closer scrutiny it will be seen that all of the ridges flow from one side to the other without forming an upthrust, angle, or backward looping turn.



In the Technical Section of the FBI this pattern would be classified as a plain arch. A reference search would be conducted in the tented arch group.

CIRCULARIZATION OF DATA ON FUGITIVES AND MISSING PERSONS*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has given intensive study to the problem of supplementing in every possible way its cooperation with law enforcement organizations and officers. It has endeavored always to function as a clearing house for criminal identification data and to aid and assist the law enforcement officers of the Country in their daily activities. Its various cooperative services are, of course, well known.

It appears that there exists a real need for a more comprehensive circularization along uniform lines of information concerning WANTED FUGITIVES, and MISSING PERSONS. The FBI desires at this time to offer its services in these two highly important phases of law enforcement work. The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is sent monthly to approximately 17,000 law enforcement organizations and officers throughout this and other countries. Effective immediately, the FBI will distribute circulars or WANTED NOTICES received from regularly constituted law enforcement officers, calling for the location and apprehension of individuals wanted for violation of some existing law or statute. This circularization will cover any territory desired by the issuing law enforcement organization. For instance, if circularization is desired in a specific State or several States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be advised of the extent of circularization desired, and the circulars will be sent to those on the FBI list in said State or States. In the event a law enforcement agency desires the circularization of a Wanted Notice, they should first communicate with the FBI by telegraph or mail advising of the details of the case, furnishing a copy of the WANTED NOTICE, and advice as to the extent of the circularization. The Bureau will then advise the law enforcement agency as to the number of Wanted Notices which will be required for the circularization, or the law enforcement agency may communicate with the nearest FBI Field Division.

It is definitely desirable that uniformity be observed to the greatest possible extent in the issuance of these WANTED CIRCULARS or NOTICES. The necessity for standards of circularization has been recognized for many years by law enforcement officers. In order to contribute to the accomplishment of this purpose, it is suggested that whenever possible the following information should be included:

1. The correct name and all known aliases, including nicknames; the aliases and nicknames should follow the true name in alphabetical order.
2. The fingerprint impressions of all ten fingers.
3. Recent photographs, including close-up, full face and profile views, and full length photographs whenever obtainable.
4. Handwriting specimen, preferably the signature.
5. Complete physical description, together with date and place of birth and the names and addresses of all immediate relatives.

*See also previous article on Missing Person Notices which appeared on Page 11 of the December 1939 issue of this Bulletin.

6. Complete criminal history, indicating the disposition for each arrest and showing the name of the arresting agency, police numbers assigned by these agencies, the date and charge for which arrested. Whenever possible the FBI number should be indicated.
7. The name and address of the law enforcement agency seeking the apprehension of the fugitive or desiring the location of the missing person, as the case may be, and the name of the Police Chief or Sheriff to be notified in the event the fugitive is located.
8. Complete information concerning the nature of the crime for which the fugitive is wanted, including such data as whether a warrant or indictment is outstanding and whether the fugitive will be extradited if apprehended outside of the State.
9. If the fugitive is dangerous or armed this information should be printed on the circular in bold letters such as - WARNING - THIS MAN IS DANGEROUS AND ARMED.

As indicated above, the FBI will also circularize similar WANTED NOTICES for MISSING PERSONS. The missing person problem has received increasing attention from law enforcement officers and those interested in social conditions for some years. The FBI desires to contribute to the solution of this problem. Where possible MISSING PERSON NOTICES should bear the finger impressions of the individual whose location is desired. The use of the FBI's Civil Identification fingerprint facilities will make it possible to secure these fingerprint records in many cases, either from the FBI's constantly increasing Civil Identification File, or from similar files possessed by local law enforcement organizations. It is understood, however, that in many instances wanted notices for missing persons will not include fingerprints. The MISSING PERSON NOTICE should carry the name of the police department to be notified. The Bureau cannot circularize MISSING PERSON NOTICES where private individuals are to be notified in case the missing person is located.

Both of the foregoing types of WANTED NOTICES should be printed by the local law enforcement agency interested, on 8 x 8 cards. It will not be possible to circularize WANTED NOTICES if they are not contained on 8 x 8 cards. The transmission of these notices on 8 x 8 cards will permit the filing thereof in the fingerprint identification files of the Country's police organizations, according to the fingerprint classifications of the individuals wanted in cases where this information is available.

The FBI will be glad to furnish the heads of local police departments with information relative to the number of cards necessary for any specifically limited distribution desired. After the WANTED NOTICES have been printed they should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for distribution, and a letter should be addressed to the Director stating exactly the type of distribution desired; that is, setting forth the States or sections of the country to be covered, or advising that nation-wide distribution is desired.

WANTED CIRCULAR
No. 1

(Blank) POLICE DEPARTMENT

December 1, 1939

(City), (State)

WANTED

CHARLES BROWN, with aliases: Charles Black;
"Chuck;" Bruce Johnson; "Slim."

For: ROBBERY
(Armed)

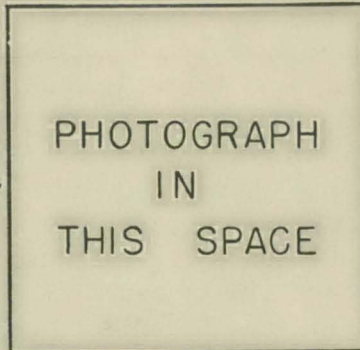
WARNING -- THIS MAN IS DANGEROUS

	FINGERPRINTS IN			
	THIS	SPACE		

Description

Age, 30 (Born 9-10-09 at Bay, Mo.); Height, 6'; Weight, 160 lbs.; Eyes, blue; Hair, brown-curly; Complexion, fair; Build, slim; Occupation, dishwasher, clerk; Scars and Marks, mole on left cheek, 1" cut scar on back right hand; tattoo-woman's bust, right forearm.

Photo. taken June 10, 1938



Criminal Record

As Charles Brown, #2061, arrested (City), (State) P. D., Sept. 10, 1932; charge larceny; disposition, 30 days County Jail.
As Charles Black, #1075, arrested (City), (State) P. D. July 5, 1938, charge, robbery; disposition, 1 year.
As Charles Brown, #3030, received (Blank) State Pen., July 10, 1938; crime, robbery; sentence, 1 year; released May 25, 1939.

Relatives

Mrs. Lorretta Brown: Wife.
John Brown: Son.
160 Oak St., (City), (State)
James Brown, brother.
22 Vine St., (City), (State).

Charles Brown
(Signature of fugitive)

On September 15, 1939, a warrant was issued by the County Court at (City), (State), for the arrest of Charles Brown, charging him with the armed robbery of a filling station in (City), (State), on September 10, 1939. During this robbery Brown was armed with a .45 caliber automatic pistol. The sum of \$105.75 was obtained in the robbery.

Please furnish any available information concerning the location of this fugitive to the undersigned. We will extradite. John Henry Knox, Chief of Police.

Sample of form that should be used by
Law Enforcement Agencies
in making up
WANTED NOTICES OF FUGITIVES

MISSING PERSON
NOTICE NO. 1

(Blank)

POLICE DEPARTMENT

December 1, 1939

(City), (State)

JOHN ARNOLD RAY

MISSING PERSON

Description

Age, 35 (Born July 15, 1904);
Height, 5' 9"; Weight, 183 lbs.;
Hair, black; Eyes, brown; Com-
plexion, dark; Build, heavy;
Occupation, laborer; Scars, 2"
cut on forehead; Characteris-
tics, jovial, loud voice;
Clothing, last seen wearing
brown suit, brown cap, brown
shoes, tan overcoat; Habits,
smokes cigars, drinks heavily
at times.



Photo. taken April 3, 1937.

John Arnold Ray
Signature

Relatives

Mrs. Hattie Ray, wife,
Raymond Ray, son
1115 Jackson Street
(City), (State)

Other Information

Had uncashed pay check drawn
on Bland Construction Co.,
(City), (State), in amount of
\$60 at time of disappearance.

Reason for disappearance:

Not known.

		FINGERPRINTS IN		
		THIS SPACE		

John Arnold Ray was last seen leaving work in (City), (State) at 4:30 P.M., November 18, 1939, after indicating his intention to go directly home. No word has been had from him by his family or employer.

Please furnish any information concerning the possible location of this man to the undersigned, collect, by telephone or wire.

James O'Toole,
Chief of Police

Sample of form that should be used by
Law Enforcement Agencies
in making up
MISSING PERSON NOTICES
(Where fingerprints are available)

MISSING PERSON
NOTICE NO. 1

December 1, 1939

(Blank) POLICE DEPARTMENT

(City), (State)

JAMES LIVINGSTON HANSON

MISSING PERSON

Description

Age, 30 (Born June 10, 1909); Height, 6' 2"; Weight, 185 lbs.; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue; Complexion, fair; Build, med.; Occupation, lawyer; Scars, appendectomy scar; Characteristics, walks erectly, loud voice; Clothing, last seen wearing blue suit, brown shoes, brown hat, oxford grey topcoat; Elgin wristwatch; Habits, smokes, drinks moderately, fond of horse races.



Photo. taken March 3, 1939

James Livingston Hanson
Signature

Relatives

Oscar Hanson, father,
Minnie Hanson, mother,
Bert Hanson, brother,
1020 Elm Avenue,
(City), (State).

Other Information

Had about \$50. at time of disappearance. Prefers to travel by air. Speaks Swedish.

Reason for Disappearance

Not known.

James Livingston Hanson was last seen leaving his home in (City), (State), at 8:30 A.M., November 10, 1939, after indicating his intention to go directly to his office. No word has been had from him by his family or friends.

Please furnish any information concerning the possible location of this man to the undersigned, collect, by telephone or wire.

John Brown,
Chief of Police

Sample of form that should be used by
Law Enforcement Agencies
in making up
MISSING PERSON NOTICES
(Where no fingerprints are available)

MISSING PERSON NOTICES

KENNETH ALLEN



Age: 12 years (1939)
Height: 5'
Weight: 95 lbs.
Hair: Medium brown
Eyes: Brown
Teeth: Protrude slightly
Scars: Faint 1" scar on forehead

MISSING: Since May 7, 1939, from home, 1519
Fort Park Boulevard, Lincoln Park,
Michigan

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

MARGARET JUNE BANKS



Age: 16 years (Born June 8, 1923)
Height: 4' 1"
Weight: 96 lbs.
Build: Medium to heavy
Hair: Black, shoulder length, parted in middle
Eyes: Dark brown
Complexion: Dark
Teeth: Large front teeth, upper left missing
in front of molar
Scars: Circular brown birthmark on outside
left arm just above the wrist; vacci-
nation upper left arm
Peculiarities: Heavy eyebrows and eyelashes
Speech: Southern accent
Eyeglasses: None
Occupation: High School Student
Education: Completed 9th grade
Residence: 1426 Third Avenue, Bessemer, Ala.
Place of birth: Bessemer, Alabama
Marital status: Single
Nationality: American

Race: White

Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. William Lafayette Banks, Bessemer, Alabama, grand-
parents; Edgar L. Banks, Graymont, Alabama, father; J. C. Piper,
RFD, Columbus, Mississippi, uncle; W. D. Davis, Memphis,
Tennessee, uncle.

MISSING: Since June 6, 1938, from home at Bessemer, Alabama

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

EDWARD DOUGLAS DAY



Age: 12 years (1939)
Height: 5' 1"
Weight: 110 lbs.
Hair: Blonde
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Light
Race: White

MISSING: Since October 29, 1939.

Relative: Mrs. Mary Day, mother, 747 West
Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Inves-
tigation, U. S. Department of Jus-
tice, Washington, D. C.

ROSE GRILLS



Age: 15 years (1939)
Height: 5' 5"
Weight: 115 lbs.
Hair: Blonde
Eyes: Dark brown
Complexion: Medium
Scars: Scar on left knee; birthmark (bunch
of grapes) on right side of back
above waist

MISSING: Since July 22, 1939, from school.

Relative: Mrs. Leona Lovitt, mother,
Mountain Ash, Kentucky

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

DAVID IGLEHART HANLY



Aliases: Lester Johnson, "Reds," "Dave"
Age: 15 years (Born December, 1924)
Height: 5' 8"
Weight: 165 lbs.
Hair: Red
Eyes: Gray
Complexion: Freckles
Teeth: Protruding

MISSING: Since August 28, 1939

Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hanly, parents,
221 Rosemary Street, Chevy Chase,
Maryland

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

FRIEDA ALICE McCONNELL



Age: 18 years (Born July 24, 1921)
Height: 5' 4"
Weight: 120 lbs.
Build: Average
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Dark brown
Complexion: Medium
Mustache: Has to have mustache removed occa-
sionally
Teeth: Good
Scars: None
Occupation: High school student
Residence: 501 East Reynolds Street, Plant
City, Florida
Marital status: Single
Race: White
Nationality: American
Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McConnell,
parents, 501 East Reynolds Street,
Plant City, Florida

MISSING: Since March 21, 1939, from Plant City, Florida.

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

EUGENIA MARIE McDAVID



Age: 18 years (Born December 6, 1921)
Height: 5' 5"
Weight: 95 lbs.
Build: Slender
Hair: Light blonde
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Teeth: Good; some fillings
Scars: Very bad scar left side (appendicitis)
Occupation: High school student
Marital status: Single
Race: White
Nationality: American
Relatives: Mrs. Fannie McDavid, mother;
John A. Henry, uncle, 2642 N. W.
29th Avenue, Miami, Florida
MISSING: Since March 21, 1939, from Plant City,
Florida.

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

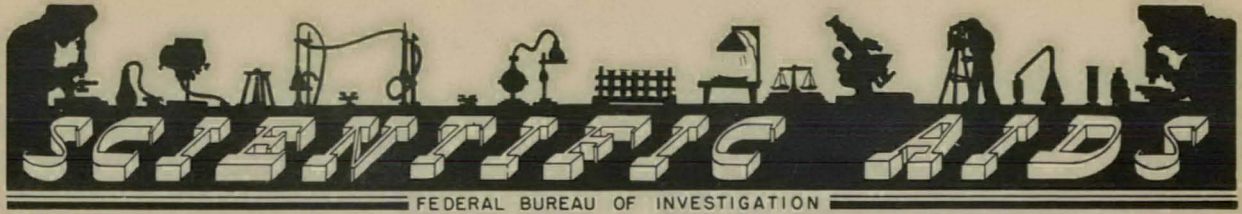
PEGGY MARIE WILLIAMS



Age: 18 years (Born June 3, 1921)
Height: 5' 2"
Weight: 87 lbs.
Build: Slender
Hair: Reddish-brown
Eyes: Bluish-gray
Complexion: Medium
Teeth: Good; protrude slightly
Scars: Old scar just above right eye; sunburn
scar on right shoulder with brown
spots.
Peculiarities: In eating; very friendly; likes
dancing and all clean fun.
Eyeglasses: Brown-colored; worn short time.
Occupation: High school student
Residence: 608 East Reynolds Street, Plant
City, Florida
Marital Status: Single
Race: White. Nationality: American.
MISSING: Since March 21, 1939, from Plant City,
Florida.

Relatives: Mrs. Floy H. Williams, 608 East Reynolds Street, Plant City, Florida, Mother; Mrs. William Boyd Dyche, 405 Medical Arts Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee, aunt.

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



**HOWARD WALLACE SMITH
CHECK FLASHER**

NOW INCARCERATED IN SAN QUENTIN PRISON

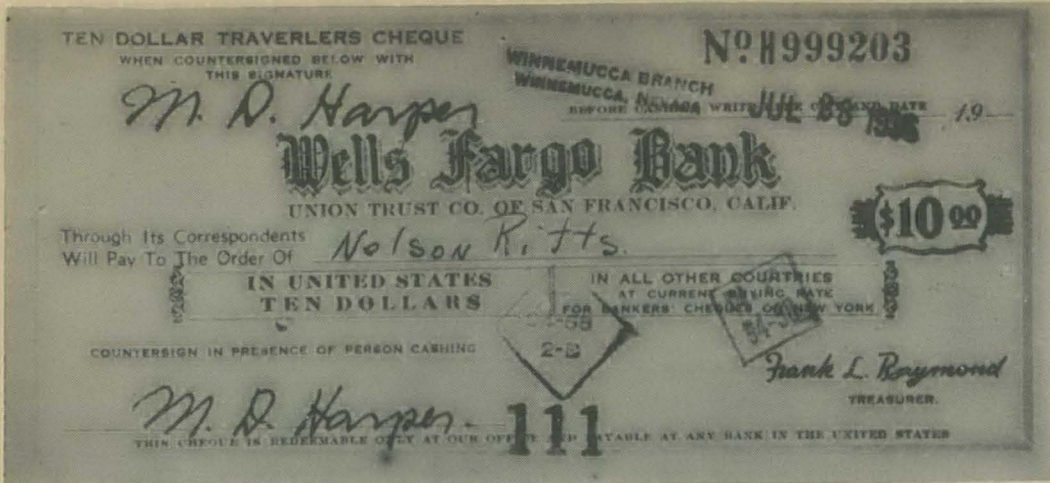
As Howard Wallace Smith (FBI #1260240) flashed fraudulent checks in numerous States from Florida to California during the past three years, this article is being presented in an effort to possibly clear up unsolved cases in various Police Departments throughout the Country, in which Smith might have participated.



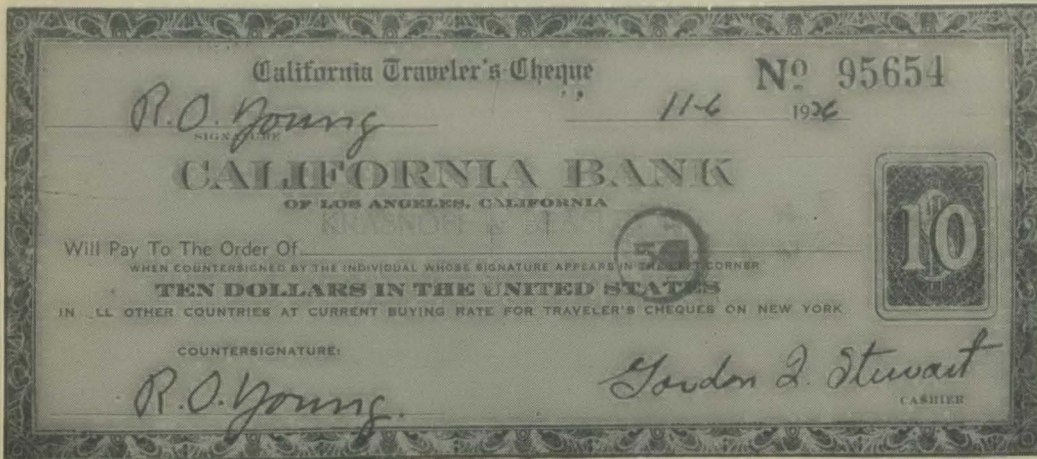
Photographs of Howard Wallace Smith--FBI #1260240

The first word the FBI received of Smith's criminal activities was early in 1936 at which time he was operating in Oklahoma and Missouri under the name of A. M. Morris and in California under the name of J. K. Burke. Later in 1936, as R. O. Young, he passed checks in South Carolina and Florida. Leaving Florida, Smith was next heard from in Louisiana in February of 1937 at which time he was using the name of F. P. Kennedy. From there he apparently returned to South Carolina and then headed toward the West, passing through Tennessee and then to Arkansas using the names, Y. E. Lamar, V. R. Burns, and J. A. Bond.

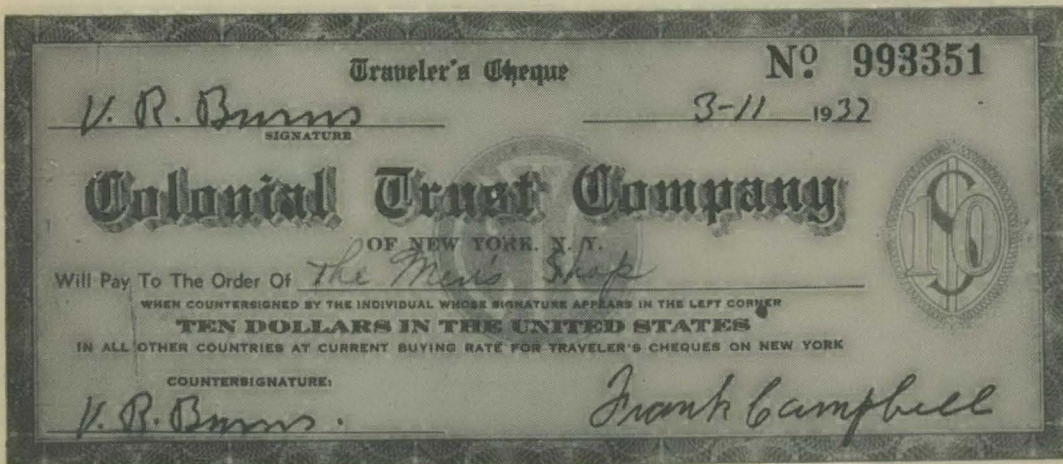
Unlike many fraudulent check flashers, Smith uttered a number of different types of checks, mostly of the "Traveler's Cheque" variety, as seen in the following facsimiles of checks passed by him.



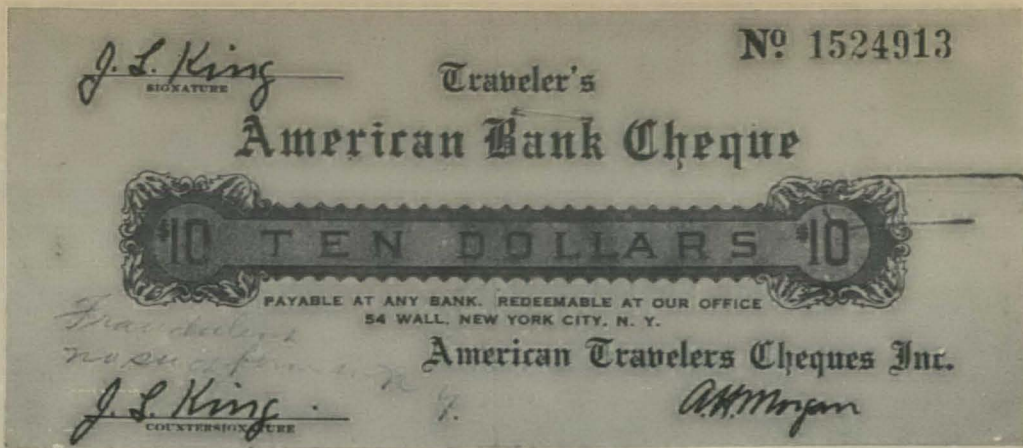
This check passed in Winnemucca, Nevada, July, 1936.



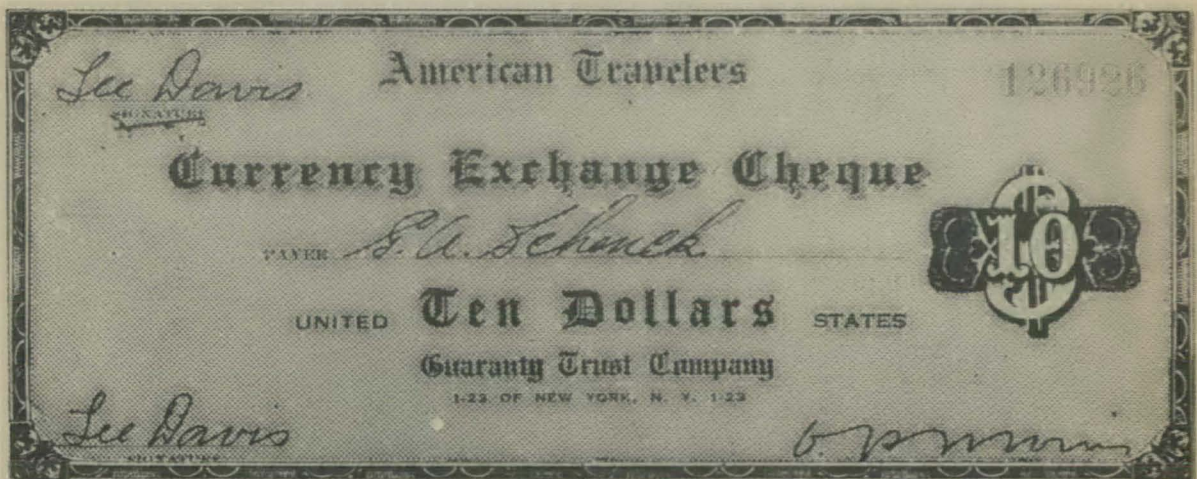
The above check passed in Bishopville, S. C., Nov., 1936.



This check passed at Knoxville, Tennessee, March, 1937.



Using the name of J. L. King, Smith passed this fraudulent check at Chapman, Kansas, late in 1938 or early in 1939.



Facsimile of check passed by Smith at Bushnell, Florida, January, 1939, using the name of Lee Davis.



Passed at San Jon, New Mexico, Dec., 1938, by Smith under the name of Tom Owens.

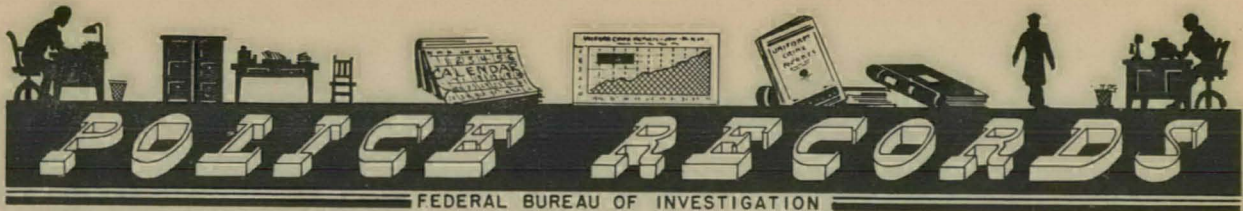
On March 15, 1937, at Osceola, Arkansas, Smith was arrested by the Sheriff's Office and the Police Department of Osceola, for passing worthless checks and was turned over to the Sheriff of Caruthersville, Missouri. He was tried and found guilty on a charge of forgery and on July 26, 1937, was sentenced to serve two years in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri. At the time of his apprehension in Osceola, Smith had approximately \$3,000 worth of counterfeit Traveler's checks in his possession drawn on the Colonial Trust Company of New York and the California Trust Company of Los Angeles, California. He advised the authorities that he had purchased over \$10,000 worth of these checks for the sum of \$130 at Tiajuana, Mexico.

Immediately upon his release from the State Penitentiary of Missouri, on August 3, 1938, Smith sallied forth to again victimize unsuspecting citizens and apparently traveled fast for on September 16, 1938, only six weeks from the time of his release in Missouri, he was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Twin Falls, Idaho, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. At that time he was using the name of J. L. King and had a number of fraudulent Traveler's checks in his possession. A few months later just prior to Christmas, 1938, Smith passed Traveler's checks at San Jon, New Mexico, under the name of Tom Owens and in about thirty days he was passing more fraudulent checks in Florida under the name of Lee Davis.

In March, 1939, Smith was arrested by the Police Department of San Jose, California, for passing fraudulent checks, was tried and sentenced to from 0 to 14 years in the State Penitentiary at San Quentin, California, on April 28, 1939.

Smith is described as being 51 years old, 5' 5", 155 pounds, slender build, gray mixed brown hair, hazel eyes, medium complexion, four gold caps on the front lower teeth, a gold filling in the upper front center tooth, a burn scar or birthmark on the left cheek in front of the ear which is noticeable and brownish in appearance. He is usually seen wearing steel rim glasses. Smith states he is a salesman by occupation, is married and of American nationality.

This case is an excellent illustration of the value of the Fraudulent Check File maintained in the Technical Laboratory of the FBI Headquarters at Washington, D. C. This file now contains 1200 copies of fraudulent and fictitious checks which have been passed throughout the Country in recent years. For more than a period of three years the FBI has been able, through searches in the Fraudulent Check File, to report to interested Law Enforcement Agencies the activities of Howard Wallace Smith and numerous other like individuals as they have moved about over the various States passing thousands of dollars of worthless checks. Every fraudulent check submitted to the FBI is searched in this file with the idea that there may possibly be another check in the file that might be identified with the one being searched. However, if the check cannot be identified a copy of it is placed in the file so that if at some future time another check is received for comparison that is the work of the same artist, it will then be possible to connect the two cases with each other.



TEN YEARS OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING 1930 - 1939

The systematic collection of national police statistics throughout the United States was first begun in 1930 under the system known as uniform crime reporting. In view of the scope of the project and the number of problems which naturally arise in such an undertaking, the need for a review of the work done during the past ten years is evident.

Such a review has been prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and mimeographed copies are available for distribution upon request. Selected portions consisting of the Foreword by John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and Chapter V which deals with local records, contribution of the crime reporting project, problems, summary and recommendations, are reproduced in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for the benefit of law enforcement officers.

FOREWORD

This report has been prepared by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in accordance with the suggestion and request of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Special mention must be made of the invaluable aid rendered by Mr. Bruce Smith who served in an advisory capacity in the preparation of this report and reviewed the manuscript. In addition to his splendid achievements as head of the staff which produced the "Uniform Crime Reporting" manual, Mr. Smith has served as advisor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with problems pertaining to crime reporting which have arisen during the past ten years. His contribution could not have been duplicated, and it is gratefully acknowledged.

I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the vision and foresight of the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police which caused them to initiate and support the uniform crime reporting program. Special recognition and appreciation are due Mr. William P. Rutledge, who played a leading role in the early development of the project. His

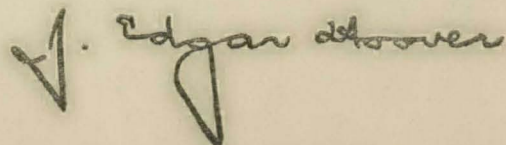
enthusiasm for the work has never lagged throughout the decade during which he has served as Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The cooperation of law enforcement officials throughout the United States has resulted in progress in the collection of crime statistics which constitutes a signal achievement of which the law enforcement profession in general, and more particularly the International Association of Chiefs of Police, may well be proud.

Systematic crime reporting in the United States received its first impetus in 1927 - 1928. After almost three years of preliminary and preparatory work, the collection of monthly crime reports from police agencies throughout the Nation was begun in 1930. This was the beginning of a nation-wide crime reporting program, initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which has shown tremendous growth and progress during the past ten years. In January, 1930, crime reports were received from 400 police departments and sheriffs' offices. This was a surprisingly large number considering the fact that this was the first attempt to collect nation-wide police statistics, and the continued response of law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation is indicated by the fact that during the calendar year, 1938, one or more crime reports were received from 4,283 law enforcement agencies.

The scope of the project and the considerable number of problems which naturally arise during the course of collecting nation-wide crime statistics make it highly desirable that a review be prepared at the end of the first ten years of the conduct of the program in order to evaluate the work done to date. It will be the aim of this survey briefly to restate the entire problem of collecting crime statistics; to review the work performed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police through its Committee on Uniform Crime Records, including the Technical Staff which did the detailed work of devising the uniform crime reporting system and its Advisory Committee; to review the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in acting as a central clearing house for the collection of nation-wide police statistics; to indicate problems which have arisen and the manner in which they have been handled; and to present as comprehensively as possible pending problems, together with suggested solutions.

It is hoped that the report will serve to acquaint law enforcement officials and others interested in adequate and comprehensive crime statistics with the problems involved in the undertaking. Possibly this report will serve as a basis for a conference discussion of the future program for the further development of the uniform crime reporting project.

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

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CHAPTER V

LOCAL RECORDS; CONTRIBUTION OF THE CRIME REPORTING PROJECT; PROBLEMS; SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

LOCAL RECORDS

Offense and Arrest Records, Files and Indexes.

The reports of crimes received by a central collecting agency can be no better than the basic records from which they are compiled by the local agencies. It is apparent of course to all those acquainted with the nature of the information to be included in the monthly and annual crime reports that there must be two separate types of records maintained by law enforcement organizations: (1) a record of crimes and complaints of crimes, together with information concerning the investigative attention given them by the agency; (2) a record of persons arrested. The information for the monthly and annual reports showing the number of crimes committed and the number disposed of by arrests is of course obtained from the file of reports of crimes and their investigation. On the other hand, the annual report of persons arrested is compiled from the file of data pertaining to individuals taken into custody. The most common setup of offense reports containing information concerning crimes, complaints of crimes, and investigations is to number the reports in consecutive order and to file them according to number. This means that the records will be filed in chronological order. A slight variation in the filing procedure employed by a minority group of police departments consists in first subdividing the offense reports according to the type of crime. However, in each subdivision the reports would be in chronological order. It will be apparent that it is a simple matter to examine such a file of offense reports and to compile the desired statistical information from it.

For local administrative purposes, the file of offense reports is of course indexed alphabetically by the name of the complainant and any other names of significance appearing in the reports. A substantial number of departments also has a second set of index cards for the offense reports, the index cards being filed according to type of crime. A smaller group of organizations uses a third index card which is filed according to the location of the crime. As indicated, these index cards are all primarily for administrative purposes and not for use in the compilation of statistical data. However, it may be noted that the index card filed by type of crime can be conveniently employed in collecting statistical information.

The most common practice on the part of police departments in maintaining arrest records is to have the records in chronological order. Most departments also have an alphabetical index to the arrest docket or have a separate copy of the arrest record which is filed alphabetically. Obviously it would be unsatisfactory to have only one copy of the arrest record and to have it filed alphabetically, since this would make it impossible to recheck the records after they have been filed without entailing a large amount of work. Only a very few police departments in the

smaller cities have been observed to have this type of arrest file. Their practice is to make a tabulation of the necessary statistical information prior to filing the individual arrest record alphabetically. However, the almost universal practice is to compile the statistical information from a chronological arrest record. This of course is the more satisfactory procedure.

Improvement in Local Records.

Prior to 1930 it was undoubtedly true that a considerable number of police departments did not clearly distinguish in their records between the two basic types of files, i.e., offenses committed and persons arrested. However, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the early stages of this project laid a great deal of emphasis upon the fact that the data for the monthly reports must be compiled from a record of crimes and complaints of crimes as distinguished from a record of arrests, with the result that during 1930 and 1931 the great majority of the departments not already having satisfactory records concerning crimes known to have been committed modified their record procedures in order to set up such a record. The evidence that this change took place may be readily detected by an examination of the reports for individual cities for 1930 - 1939.

At the present time, the police departments of all cities with population in excess of 100,000 maintain records of crimes and complaints of crimes distinct from the records of persons arrested. This is not to say, however, that the record practices of all of the agencies are such as to leave no room for improvement. Some of the deficiencies which have been observed will be mentioned in later portions of this chapter.

In the group of cities having a population from 25,000 to 100,000 there are a few cities which either do not have a separate file of crimes and complaints of crimes or they do not compile the monthly statistical reports from such a file.

In the group of cities with population under 25,000 it has not been possible to do as extensive work in checking the record practices of the local agencies as has been done in larger communities. The reports received from the smaller agencies include some which list an extremely low number of crimes monthly from which it is not unreasonable to suspect that the records from which the statistical reports were prepared may have been limited to arrests. To aid agencies in the smaller communities the Federal Bureau of Investigation has distributed without charge thousands of booklets of the "Register of Offenses Known to the Police." This has benefited local agencies and has resulted in improved crime reports.

Standards in Records and Reports.

Setting up files and indexes according to generally accepted standards is one step in the direction of first-class statistical reports. Another important item involves policies with reference to the writing of

reports. In this connection the following questions might be raised.

(1) Is it the practice of the department to make a permanent written record at the time a complaint is received? An alternative procedure is to wait until the investigation has been conducted, and then either to write a report or not to do so because it was felt that the complaint is of insufficient importance.

It will be noted that the latter practice is one which allows for a certain amount of looseness in the records and also in the administrative control over the activities of the department. Obviously an acceptable standard would require that individual organizations adopt and rigidly enforce the policy of making a permanent written record at the time the complaint is first received. This then becomes a control record which makes it possible to follow through and see that an investigative report is submitted by the officer assigned to the matter. Undoubtedly loose record practices do exist in a number of organizations. The record practices of such agencies will be improved as soon as local executives recognize the close relation between first-class records and efficiency in the administration of law enforcement organizations.*

(2) Is it the practice of the department to require that a record be made of every complaint of a theft irrespective of the small value of the property involved? It has been observed that the practice of some of the departments is not satisfactory with reference to this item, since complaints are not recorded if it is felt that the matter is so trivial as to not warrant the making of a written record. Although the complaint might appear trivial to the law enforcement officer, the matter undoubtedly is of considerable importance to the private individual making the complaint; otherwise he would not have taken the trouble to report it to the authorities. Also it has been noted that some departments have maintained two separate records, one in which the more important thefts have been listed, and a second in which minor complaints ordinarily handled by uniformed officers rather than detectives have been recorded. Although not widespread, there is at least one instance in which this practice was observed, and it was also determined that the records of larcenies handled by the uniformed division were not included in the reports forwarded to the FBI. However, as soon as this matter was called to the attention of the agency the deficiency in the prior statistical reports was eliminated in reports prepared thereafter.

(3) Do investigative reports on individual crimes contain sufficient information concerning the details of the complaint and its investigation to make possible the accurate classification of the violation? There is undoubtedly a tendency on the part of some agencies to place so little information in their records that it is difficult to determine accurately whether the violation should be allocated to one classification or another. For instance, incomplete information in the report may make it

*For a discussion of the importance of headquarters control over records see Uniform Crime Reporting, pp. 76 - 79.

difficult to determine whether the offense committed constituted robbery, burglary, or larceny. A minimum standard with reference to this problem would require that the investigative report recite the details of the crime as alleged by the complainant and as determined by investigation. One individual in the department should be assigned the responsibility of checking all reports on crimes to see that they have been properly classified pursuant to the uniform definition of crimes. In the event the report does not include sufficiently detailed information this should be brought to the attention of the supervising officer so that a revised report may be submitted.

(4) Does the departmental procedure include the practice of making a record on the offense report when the crime has been cleared by the arrest of the offender? The experience of the FBI with reference to this item has been that in the early years of the collection of the annual reports there was a rather large proportion of the contributing police departments which listed figures purportedly representing clearances which were identical with the entries in the columns indicating persons arrested for those types of crimes. This indicated that both sets of figures probably represented the number of persons arrested, and subsequent inquiry revealed in most instances that was actually true. A great deal of correspondence has been carried on by the FBI for the purpose of encouraging local departments to make notations on the offense reports showing which cases have been cleared by arrest and to compile data concerning clearances from this source, with the result that there has been much improvement during the past several years in the quality of information furnished along this line. It is, of course, entirely to the advantage of the local organization to be careful in maintaining a comprehensive record of the number of offenses cleared by arrests because experience indicates that on the average it more frequently happens that the arrest of one person clears two or more crimes than the arrest of two individuals clears only one crime.

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



STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING *

A P P E N D I X B.

No. 1 - OUTLINE OF COURSE Police Training School Jacksonville, Florida.

FOR RECRUITS
PATROLMEN
POLICEWOMEN
POLICE MATRONS

OBJECTIVE: TO ESTABLISH AN ELIGIBLE LIST FOR
EMPLOYMENT FOR POLICE SERVICE.

METHOD: LECTURES,
DEMONSTRATIONS
AND SUPERVISED
PRACTICE

- (a) ENROLLMENT AND CLASS ASSIGNMENT.
DISCUSSION COURSE OUTLINE,
PURPOSE, SCOPE AND METHOD. (2 hours)
DISCUSSION QUALIFICATION REQUIRE-
MENTS AND APPLICATION BLANK.
- (b) EARLY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF CITY.
HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF POLICE AND (2 hours)
LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT.
- (c) FIRST AID AND ITS RELATION TO
LAW ENFORCEMENT. (20 hours)
- (d) POLICE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINIS-
TRATION. (POLICE MANUAL). (12 hours)
- (e) GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL, STATE AND
CITY. (LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE (2 hours)
AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES).

*This article is the seventh in a series and is incorporated in the report entitled "Standards in Police Training," which report contains 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.

- (f) CRIMINAL LAWS AND STATUTES. (12 hours)
 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
 CITY ORDINANCES.
- (g) FIREARMS. (? hours)
 CARE AND CUSTODY OF EQUIPMENT.
- (h) MILITARY DRILLS. (? hours)
- (i) AND SUCH OTHER SUBJECTS ASSIGNED
 BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

NOTE: FIREARMS AND MILITARY DRILL - NUMBER OF HOURS DEPENDS ON PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF PUPILS.

No. 2. - Descriptive Statement of Work of the
Crime Prevention Bureau.
Jacksonville, Florida.

JUVENILE RELATIONS DIVISION: All complaints concerning or involving boys under seventeen years of age are referred to this division for investigation and adjustment. The Police Juvenile Officers are assigned to this division. All boys arrested by the Police Department are brought to the Crime Prevention Bureau for investigation. The boy's home, school, and leisure time activities are investigated before disposition is made of the case. No child's name is placed on the official police docket book unless after investigation the findings are such that they cannot be adjusted by this division, and it is necessary to refer the case to the Duval County Probation Officer and Juvenile Court, and a complete copy of all information is furnished the court on each case. A statistical report of the Juvenile Relations Division, showing the source of complaints, problems presented, and disposition of the case reflects that 1028 complaints have been handled by this division since the Bureau was organized. Of this number, 265 were official cases and it was necessary to turn the boys over to the Probation Officer for court action. During 1937, the names of 532 boys were entered on the official police docket book and turned over to the Probation Officer for disposition.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT: The Probation Department is handled in connection with the Juvenile Relations Division of the Police Juvenile Officers; 265 boys were placed on probation, many of whom were truants from school. The probationer was required to report twice a week, and at the end of the period of probation, if their record was good, some sort of recreation was provided. During the Summer, a list of 100 names of boys who had been on probation was furnished to a local welfare group, who took them to Summer Camp. The Police Juvenile Officers did the follow-up work in this department and kept in close touch with each individual boy. We recommend that an additional worker be assigned to the Bureau to handle the probation work, and leave the Juvenile Officers free to take care of the investigations.

BOYS CLUB ACTIVITIES: On April 2nd, a meeting was held in the Municipal Court Room for the purpose of organizing a Boy Scout Troop for the sons of Police officers. A Scout Committee and Scoutmaster were appointed at this time. This troop, known as Police Troop No. 101, was granted a charter by the Local Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America on August 31, 1938. The Troop has thirteen registered Tenderfoots, one First Class Scout, and several boys are ready for the Second Class tests. The Troop holds weekly meetings in the Police Gymnasium on Friday nights. They have acquired \$36.75 worth of equipment, and the American flag and Scout flag which were presented to them by the Jacksonville Police Wives' Club. The Troop has spent \$3.19 for entertainment, and on Christmas Eve donated three baskets of groceries to the Salvation Army. Members of the Troop have enjoyed several week-end outings at the Scout Camp, accompanied by their Scoutmaster.

SPOT MAPS: A spot map is being kept on delinquent boys, official cases only, in order to determine the extent of juvenile delinquency in our city. We hope in the near future to be able to establish Boys Clubs under police supervision in the districts where they are most needed.

WOMEN AND GIRLS' DIVISION: The Women and Girls' Division is handled by the policewomen. We are concentrating on girls under seventeen years of age, but also give attention to older women who are in need of assistance. A policewoman visits the Women's Jail and Juvenile Detention Ward each morning before court, and attends court with women prisoners. No girl of juvenile age is placed on the official police docket book unless after investigation the facts are such that require attention from the Juvenile Court, or they are held for out of town authorities; 1863 women were arrested by the Police Department during the year (Traffic violations not included.) Of this number, 601 received special attention from the Women and Girls' Division; 245 of this number were juveniles. It is our aim to follow the same program with our girls, as outlined for the boys' work. Our personnel at this time is insufficient to carry out such a program.

MEN'S CASES: 212 complaints involving men and boys over seventeen years of age have been handled by the Crime Prevention Bureau. The problems presented, in which juveniles were involved in the majority of the cases, were disorderly conduct, sex offenses, improper guardianship and domestic difficulties.

BICYCLE DIVISION: A bicycle detail is handled by a detective and a patrolman. A bicycle shop with complete files is maintained in the rear of the police station. Bicycle owners are required to register their bicycles with this department; 2961 bicycles have been registered and licenses issued since January, 1938. The license tag number is stenciled on several parts of the bicycle as an aid to identification if it should be stolen; 696 bicycles were reported stolen during the year; of this number 451 were recovered, 309 by the Police Department, and 142 by owners; 272 were returned to owners and we have 30 on hand. A large majority of the bicycles were stolen by juveniles, and in most cases the Bureau was able to make an adjustment without court action.

BICYCLE LOANS: A number of boys who came to the attention of the Juvenile Relations Division were badly in need of jobs and were unable to obtain one because they did not have a bicycle. A plan was worked out whereby assistance could be given by the Bureau. The Bicycle Division had on hand a number of frames, parts, and bicycles that were unclaimed. Out of this unclaimed property twelve bicycles were built, to be loaned to deserving boys, with the understanding that they were to be returned as soon as the boys were able to make a down payment on a bicycle of their own. These twelve bicycles were loaned to ninety-nine boys. Forty-eight boys made good and purchased bicycles of their own. Twenty others made good on their jobs but were unable to buy a bicycle. It was necessary to recall bicycles from twenty-four boys who did not carry out their agreements. The boys were assisted in obtaining jobs by the worker in the bicycle shop, who kept in close touch with them. The approximate cost of operating twelve bicycles for the year is \$25.02.

TRUANCY DETAIL: Through the cooperation of the Superintendent of Public Instructions and the Duval County Probation Officer, a plan was inaugurated to enforce the compulsory school law by members of the Police Department. A card system was established whereby the various schools filled out a card on children absent over a period of several days. These cards were turned over to the Crime Prevention Bureau for investigation by the Superintendent's office. Duplicate cards were made and distributed to officers on the beat who made the investigation and reported his findings to the Crime Prevention Bureau, who in turn made a written report to the principals of the schools; 791 cases of truancy were investigated by the Police Department; 125 of the number received special attention from the Juvenile Relations Division, and 19 were girls who were handled by the Women and Girls' Division; 310 were white children, and 481 were colored.

MISSING PERSONS BUREAU: 987 persons were reported missing to the Bureau during the year. Of this number 555 were juveniles, many of whom required special attention. Of this number, 644 were located or returned home. Owing to lack of personnel, it was impossible to follow up all of the cases reported to the Bureau.

SAFETY SCHOOL BOY PATROL: The Safety School Boy Patrol consists of 420 school boys, 318 white and 102 colored. We have 26 white patrol squads, and 13 colored. Children attending 39 city schools are protected by the Safety Patrol. No accidents or deaths have occurred at intersections where patrol boys have been on duty. Drills were held weekly at the Duval County Armory, and actual demonstrations in handling school traffic and safety lessons were taught to the boys. Safety lessons and posters furnished by the American Automobile Association were distributed to the city schools. On May 5, 1938, 82 patrol boys were sent to Washington, D. C. to participate in the annual safety parade sponsored by the American Automobile Association. The Jacksonville Patrol won first prize. On June 3rd, 106 boys were given an outing at Camp Immoklee, and on June 11th, 250 boys attended an outing at Jacksonville Beach through the courtesy of Sheriff Rex Sweat; 24 boys were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the City of Jacksonville for meritorious service while on duty. These awards were presented by Honorable

Fred M. Valz, Commissioner of Public Safety, at a banquet held on June 10th at the Windsor Hotel. Forty-four boys are members of the Safety School Boy Patrol Band. The Safety School Boy Patrol has participated in various civic affairs, parades, and events held from time to time.

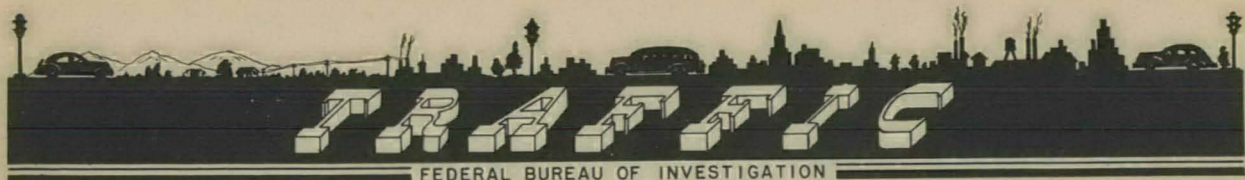
RECORD BUREAU: The Record Bureau of the Crime Prevention Bureau has one of the most complete files in the Police Department. Every child coming to the attention of the Bureau is interviewed, and a confidential report written covering his entire background, the home, the school, and leisure time environment. These reports are not public records and every effort is made to protect any child coming to the attention of the Bureau. Only parents or responsible representatives of interested agencies are allowed access to these reports. An unofficial juvenile docket is maintained, and no person's name under the age of seventeen years is entered on the official police docket book, unless it becomes a court case. All communications are handled by the Record Bureau. A separate and complete file is kept of each division of the Bureau, including a sex offense and nickname file, and an arrest record of all women in Jacksonville.

DETENTION ROOMS: The Detention Rooms are under the supervision of the Crime Prevention Bureau, as well as the Women's Jail. A day and night matron is in attendance from 7:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and from 8:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. Children brought to the Bureau are booked on the unofficial juvenile docket and detained temporarily while investigation is made into the case; 939 children were detained during 1938.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU: Several speakers have been furnished to schools, churches and various civic organizations.

The outcome of our first year's work in the Crime Prevention field is most gratifying; 4215 complaints were handled by the nine workers in the Bureau, and proves that there is a very definite need for this type of police work in our community. We are planning a more thorough and effective program for the future, and call your attention to our need for more personnel to carry out the program planned - policemen and policewomen, as well as a clerical worker in the Record Bureau, as written reports and case histories were made in each of the 4215 complaints. It is also necessary that we have another matron so that we will be able to give constant supervision and attendance to the children in our custody.

The success of this first year's program has been made possible by the splendid cooperation received from members of the Police Department, the Juvenile Court, Boys' Home Association, Welfare Agencies, School Authorities and interested citizens, which we gratefully acknowledge. (Submitted by Captain Sherman Cannon, Director of Police Training, Jacksonville, Florida.)



AUTOMOBILE LICENSE PLATES INFORMATION 1940

Numerous inquiries have been received from various law enforcement agencies throughout the country, requesting that the Bureau publish in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin detailed data concerning the color of license plates for 1940, the date of expiration, days of grace and the number of plates issued by the various States. There appears below this material for the various States, Territories and Possessions of the United States and the Provinces of Canada.

<u>State</u>	<u>Color of Numbers</u>	<u>Color of Background</u>	<u>Date 1939 License Plates Expire</u>	<u>Days Grace or Last Date 1939 License Plates Can be Used</u>	<u>Number of Plates Issued</u>
Alabama	Yellow	Black	Sept 30 1939	Oct 15 1939	2
Arizona	Blue	White	Dec 31 1939	Feb 1 1940	2
Arkansas	Red	Aluminum	Dec 31 1939	30 days, Governor's Discretion	2
California	Black	Yellow	Dec 31 1939	Feb 4 1940	2
Colorado	Black	Yellow	Dec 31 1939	Jan 31 1940	2
Connecticut	Black	Aluminum	Feb 28 1940	None	2
Delaware	Blue	Gold	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Dist. of Columbia	Black	Chrome- Yellow	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Florida	White	Black	Dec 31, 1939	15 days	1
Georgia	Dark Orange	Leaf Green	Feb 1 1940	30 days may be granted by Executive order	2
Idaho	Green	Gold	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Illinois	Ivory	Brown	Dec 31 1939	Feb 1 1940	2

Indiana	Aluminum	Black	Dec 31 1939	None by law but 30-60 days usually granted	2
Iowa	Blue	Orange	Dec 31 1939	Feb 1 1940	2
Kansas	White	Black	Dec 31 1939	Feb 2 1940 (with 50¢ penalty)	2
Kentucky	Red	White	Dec 31 1939	Mar 1 1940	2
Louisiana	Blue	Gold	Dec 31 1939	Feb 5 1940	2
Maine	Dark Green	Aluminum	Dec 31 1939	Feb 29 1940	2
Maryland	White	Dark Blue	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Massachusetts	White	Maroon	Dec 31 1939	None	2
Michigan	Black	Aluminum	Feb 29 1940	None	2
Minnesota	White	Black	Dec 31 1939	March 31 if application filed before February 15	2
Mississippi	Yellow	Black	Oct 31 1939	None	1
Missouri	Black	White	Jan 1 1940	30 days customarily	2
Montana	White	Blue	Dec 31 1939	Jan 31 1940	2
Nebraska	Orange	Sky Blue	Jan 1 1940	Feb 1 1940	2
Nevada	Silver	Blue	Dec 31 1939	Jan 31 1940	2
New Hampshire	White	Green	Mar 31 1940	None	2
New Jersey	Apple Green	Black	Mar 31 1940	None	2
New Mexico	Yellow	Deep Red	Dec 31 1939	Mar 1 1940	2
New York	Yellow	Black	Jan 31 1940	None	2
North Carolina	Red	Aluminum	Dec 31 1939	None	2

North Dakota	Yellow	Black	Dec 31 1939	None if vehicle operated on highway	2
Ohio	White	Dark Blue	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Oklahoma	Black	Yellow	Jan 1 1940	Mar 31 1940	2
Oregon	Navy Blue	White	Dec 31 1939	None	2
Pennsylvania	Blue	Yellow	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Rhode Island	White	Black	Dec 31 1939	March 31 1940 if corrected registration secured	2
South Carolina	Yellow	Black	Oct 31 1939	Nov 19 1939	2
South Dakota	Black	Yellow	March 31 1940	None	2
Tennessee	Orange	Black	Apr 1 1940	None	2
Texas	Purple	White	Apr 1 1940	None	2
Utah	Orange	Med. Blue	Dec 31 1939	Feb 28 1940	2
Vermont	Dark Blue	White	Apr 1 1940	None	2
Virginia	Black	White	Mar 31 1940	15 days	2
Washington	Green	White	Dec 31 1939	None	2
West Virginia	Lemon Black*	Black Yellow (1940-41)	June 30 1940	None	2
Wisconsin	Red	White	Mar 31 1940	None	2
Wyoming	White	Lt. Blue	Dec 31 1939	Feb 29 1940	2

U. S. Territories and Possessions

Alaska	Black	Yellow	Dec 31 1939	None	2
Hawaii	Black	Yellow	Dec 31 1939	Feb 28 1940	2
Panama Canal Zone	Yellow	Green	Dec 31 1939	None	1

*This represents plates to be issued after June 30, 1940

Provinces of Canada

Alberta	Orange	Black	Mar 31 1940	21 days	2
British Columbia	Lemon	Black	Feb 28 1940	None	2
Manitoba	White	Apple Green	Dec 31 1939	None	2
New Brunswick	Yellow	Dark Green	Dec 31 1939	*	2
Nova Scotia	White	Black	Dec 31 1939	May 1 usually	2
Ontario	Black	Lemon	Mar 31 1940	Not Determined	2
Prince Edward Island	White	Black	Feb 29 1940	Granted	2
Quebec	White	Black	Feb 28 1940	None	2
Saskatche- wan	Red	White	Feb 28 1940	None	2

* Motor Vehicle Act gives Minister of Public Works authority to extend yearly license plates' operation for four months.

COURT COURTESY IN TRAFFIC CASES

"Courtesy" is the keynote of Police Judge George P. Ruediger's new "Fair Deal" Court at La Crosse, Wisconsin, according to an article appearing in The Police Call Magazine, September-October, 1939, issue. The author of the article, Gordon H. Feinberg, explains that Judge Ruediger has made a ten-year study of traffic laws and offenders, and has found that ninety per cent of the offenders brought before him paid fines for infractions which were in no way dangerous to property or person; that in such cases payments of fines were not only unfair but did not correct the traffic violations. Therefore Judge Ruediger, rather than impose fines in these types of cases, requests the offender to prepare in his own handwriting an original and duplicate "Courtesy Record" which, when completed, will show a complete history of the particular infraction and a list of all previous violations. The original is turned back to the violator and the duplicate is kept in the Court files. Judge Ruediger explains that diligence in prevention of violations and accidents is far more important to citizens than any amount of money collected in fines. Offenders, of course, appreciate being treated with courtesy and have more respect for the law enforcement profession.



ANNOUNCEMENT - 13th Session - N. P. A.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced that three sessions of the FBI National Police Academy are scheduled for the year, 1940. The first of these sessions, which will be the 13th Session of the Academy, will begin on January 8, 1940, and invitations to attend this particular Session have been extended to 38 representatives of Law Enforcement Agencies from 25 different States and the District of Columbia. For the first time in the history of the NPA, a member of the United States Park Police of Washington, D. C., will attend. It is planned that the facilities of the FBI Barracks and School building at Quantico, Virginia, will be available for utilization for the first time by the members of the 13th Session of the NPA.

CHIEF EDWARD B. HANSEN PRESIDENT, NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES ANNOUNCES COMMITTEES FOR ENSUING YEAR

Chief Edward B. Hansen of the Duluth, Minnesota, Police Department and President of the NPAA, has advised the FBI of the names of the NPA Associates members who will formulate the various Committees of the NPA Associates during the ensuing year. Chief Hansen was elected President of the Alumni body at its Annual Reunion and Retraining Session held in Washington, D. C., on September 25, 1939.

The Committees selected are as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: Patrick Lenahan, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman; H. M. Adair, Columbus, Ga.; George H. Culver, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Murphy J. Roden, Baton Rouge, La.; Charles Blake, Providence, R. I.; Lowell Hammond, Greenville, S. C.; Arthur Thalacker, Burlington, Vt.; Claude Broom, Detroit, Mich.

REGIONAL REUNION: Walter Eckert, Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman; Lloyd Wendland, Alameda, Calif.; Ora J. Shaw, Boise, Idaho; Lester D. Price, Pierre, S. D.; Charles Burmeister, Madison, Wis.; George R. Folds, Augusta, Ga.; Elmer E. Dyke, Knoxville, Tenn.; Bryan Ford, Rochester, N. Y.

RESEARCH: Howard Travis, Hornell, N. Y.; Harley Bue, Sioux City, Iowa; W. C. Kirven, Sumter, S. C.; F. Clarke Grady, Great Falls, Mont.; Edward C. Cupit, Reno, Nev.; Dana Jewell, Portland, Ore.; William Taggart, Greenville, Wis.; Fred C. Philby, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: L. E. Bowery, Wichita, Kans., Chairman; Fred M. Sorenson, Brigham, Utah; James Barker, Miami, Fla.; Harry T. Riddell, Dallas, Texas; Homer B. Moales, Charleston, W. Va.; Wilbur R. Hansen, Racine, Wis.; Vaughan Smith, Plymouth, Mich.; Walter F. Anderson, Winston Salem, Mass.

REUNION: Stanhope Lineberry, Charlotte, N. C., Chairman; Eugene L. Yeats, Gadsden, Ala.; Ray Owen Blankenship, North Little Rock, Ark.; W. C. Miller, Casper, Wyo.; Dewey M. Schaible, St. Paul, Minn.; James B. Nolan, New York, N. Y.; James T. Sheehan, Boston, Mass.; Eugene S. Jones, San Bernardino, Calif.

LEGISLATION: Thomas F. Kearney, Kansas City, Mo.; George D. Callan, Newark, N. J.; Joseph G. Huber, Elgin, Ill.; W. G. Rogers, Austin, Texas; John F. Woods, Norfolk, Va.; Amos Leach, Farmington, N. M.; Emile Vallet, Seattle, Wash.; Ernest A. Littlefield, Phoenix, Ariz.

NEW YORK STATE CHAPTER FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES, ORGANIZED

The New York graduates of the FBI National Police Academy have now formed an organization to be known as the New York State Chapter of the FBI National Police Academy Associates. The purpose of this Chapter is to promote closer cooperation between the graduates themselves so they may become closely acquainted with each other and through that acquaintanceship aid not only their own Departments but also the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The graduates forming this Chapter are as follows: Thomas Welch, Detective, Police Department, Albany, N. Y.; John Deering Kinsella, Detective, Police Department, Auburn, N. Y.; Thomas W. Ryan, Inspector, Police Department, Buffalo, N. Y.; Richard Connelly, Lieutenant, Police Department, Elmira, N. Y.; Howard M. Travis, Chief of Police, Hornell, N. Y.; Joseph W. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Safety, Binghamton, N. Y.; Harry Nelson, Patrolman, Police Department, Jamestown, N. Y.; Bryan E. Ford, Lieutenant, Police Department, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph T. Owens, Chief of Police, Rome, N. Y.; and Edward J. Curtin, Acting Chief of Police, Watertown, N. Y. Three other graduates were precluded from attending due to current business engagements. The officers elected were: Chief Howard M. Travis, President; Lieutenant Richard Connelly, Vice President; and Chief Joseph T. Owens, Secretary-Treasurer.

(NOTE--Mr. Howard M. Travis has resigned his position as Chief of Police at Hornell, N. Y. to accept a position as Special Agent of a Fire Underwriters Concern.)



BIBLIOTICS OR THE STUDY OF DOCUMENTS *

by
Persifor Frazer

This book is based on the author's own experiences as an examiner of questioned documents and was published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1901. The book is divided into four main parts; e.g.

- (1) "Physical Considerations," which include general physical examination and the physical tests used.
- (2) "Grammapheny," or the study of the individual characteristics of the writing.
- (3) "Plassopheny," or the means to be employed for the detection of forgeries.
- (4) "Chemical Considerations," which includes a description of the constituents of the common inks and chemical tests used on documents.

An explanation of the different movements commonly used in writing is the author's opening discussion. There are three common movements, depending upon the portion of the arm which is used as a point of pivot. This point of pivot may be somewhere between the elbow and the wrist; it may be the elbow itself; or it may be the wrist. Each movement will reflect itself in an individual's handwriting.

The author then discusses preliminary examinations of physical characteristics. Everything peculiar to the document should be noted, including the kind of pen and ink, the kind of paper used, any alterations or erasures which may exist, and anything else which may be of value in any later examinations. The sequence of crossed lines is treated in some detail, and a method of testing by means of oblique light is explained. Any tremors in the writing should be carefully examined to determine if they are genuine or the tremors of forgery. A method for comparing colors of inks by means of glass prisms is presented in the book, in determining if two inks are identical; monochromatic light is used in such examinations.

The author, in his discussion of individual characteristics, puts considerable faith in the microscopic examination of ink lines as a means of identification. He claims that the irregularities found in ink lines are due primarily to two things. One type of irregularity is caused by such things as illiteracy, fraud, and weakness. This type is readily visible

*The FBI submits in this section reviews of both old and new books of interest to Law Enforcement Officers

to the naked eye. The second kind of irregularity is due to varying pen pressure, which, in turn, results from variations in nerve impulses exerting themselves in the fingers of the writer. The author has included in his book a series of plates and diagrams to illustrate his point and its use in identification.

Another method of identification described by the author is composite photography. If a composite is made of several genuine signatures, for example seven or eight, it will be noted that the darkest portion or lines of the resulting print represent the ideal or most regular lines made by the writer. If this composite is then compared with the questioned signature, the dark lines are used as the most normal tendencies of the genuine signatures.

Mr. Frazer also advocates measurements and mathematical averages as a quantitative means of identifying handwriting. These measurements are taken between various points in a word and a number of words are so "measured." These measurements are averaged, ratios are found between the various measurements, and compared with similar ratios found in similar words of the questioned writing, and from this comparison, a conclusion is reached. Guided handwriting is also discussed fully by the author. Here again, line quality plays an important part in the examination.

The author covers rather thoroughly the subject of forgeries, how they are effected, and their detection. In discussing this material, Mr. Frazer gives considerable space to erasures, alterations, and additions and inter-lineations. In regard to forgeries, the author states that "It is, of course, improper for an expert to allow himself to be influenced in his purely scientific investigation, but he need not deny himself the encouragement which is derived from the apparent motive for the act, nor neglect the clue which such a motive might suggest as an additional line of investigation."

In "Chemical Considerations," the author opens with an account on the composition of the various kinds of inks most commonly used. This is followed by a discussion of the means of testing for inks and the best reagents to be used. The main purposes of the tests prescribed are to determine the general class in which an ink may fall, i.e., whether it is nutgall, logwood, carbon, et cetera, and whether two particular inks give the same reactions. The tests used are very much the same as those used in the FBI's Technical Laboratory. Mr. Frazer discusses very briefly sympathetic inks and the means for their development. The book concludes with an appendix in which various technical procedures are outlined, such as the use of the spectrum in comparing inks, the comparison of inks by means of photographic processes, and a discussion of expert testimony.

"Bibliotics or the Study of Documents" furnishes a rather complete picture of the status of document identification in 1900. Much work has been done in establishing document examinations as a more exact science since that time. However, many of the suggested procedures are adaptable to present day work in the Technical Laboratories of law enforcement agencies.



SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT--FBI NUMBERS

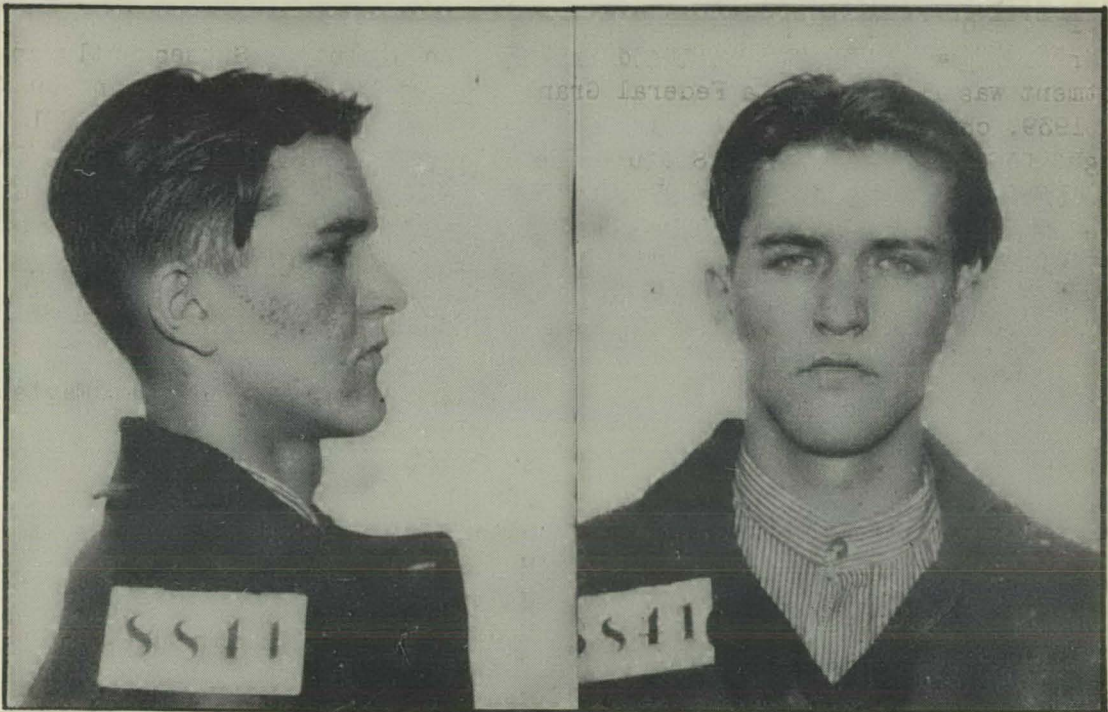
It is noted that there are a number of contributors who are not familiar with the procedure followed in the Identification Division of this Bureau concerning the assignment of FBI numbers. When contributors are advised that no prior record exists for an individual, in many instances they will write and request the FBI number for the particular case.

An FBI number is not assigned to any case where no prior record exists. If a current print received from a contributor has been searched against the files of the Identification Division and an identification effected, an FBI number is assigned. The purpose of this is to enable the Bureau to maintain in its master files only one print of the individual's record and to place the balance in a folder which can be referred to subsequently, in the event current fingerprints or correspondence are received pertaining to that particular individual.

ANNOUNCEMENT NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY FILE

The practice heretofore followed of accepting items of stolen property which do not bear serial numbers only in the event they are of value of \$5,000 or more has been discontinued. At the present time, all stolen property, irrespective of value, will be accepted for inclusion in the National Stolen Property File provided it has sufficient identifying data to permit of adequate indexing. The only exception to the above rule is that reports of stolen bicycles are not accepted for inclusion in the file. The reason for this is twofold: first, most bicycles even though capable of adequate description and bearing serial numbers are recovered by the same organization which reported them stolen, and second, the great majority are recovered in a short time after their being reported missing.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- HERBERT LOWE



**Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual
appear on pages 46 and 47.**

WANTED BY THE FBI--HERBERT LOWE

One of the outstanding safeblowers and users of nitroglycerin in the perpetration of burglaries, whose activities have been the subject of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is Herbert Lowe, with aliases--George Bischel, John Bischel, John Mazer and John Meger. Lowe has been wanted by local law enforcement agencies in the State of Wisconsin since July of 1936, on various charges of burglary.

Subsequent to the filing of burglary charges by various local law enforcement agencies in the State of Wisconsin, investigation revealed that Lowe had fled from Mauston, Wisconsin, to Winona, Minnesota, for the purpose of avoiding State prosecution for burglary. In order to facilitate the apprehension of this badly wanted burglar, a complaint was filed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before the United States Commissioner at Madison, Wisconsin, charging Lowe with a violation of the Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute. Subsequently an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 28, 1939, charging Lowe with still another violation of the Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute, he having on or about February 9, 1938, fled from Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, to Winona, Minnesota, to avoid prosecution for a crime of burglary which he committed on February 8, 1938, in Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

The following is a physical description of Lowe:

Age	26 (born April 20, 1913, at Eagleton, Wisconsin)
Height	5' 8 3/4"
Weight	165 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Medium Chestnut
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	German-American
Education	Eighth grade
Occupation	Farmer
Scars and marks	Vertical scar 1½c. base left thumb rear; obl. scar 1½c. first phalanx right middle finger, front; vert. scar 4½c. back right hand; obl. curv. scar 3 c. x 3 c., 8 c. below right elbow rear; obl. scar 2 c., left eyebrow
Teeth	3 front upper teeth and 1 right lower tooth missing
Relatives	Charles Lowe, father George Lowe, brother Tilden, Wisconsin

Relatives (continued)

Mrs. Lyman (Clara) Shoemaker, sister
Route #2, Black River Falls, Wis-
consin
Anton Reischel, uncle,
Route #2, Bloomer, Wisconsin
Mrs. Dave Reischel, aunt,
Mrs. Robert (Eleanor) Arnold, cousin
Miss Rose Reischel, cousin,
243 Clinton Street, Hammond, Indiana

The criminal record of this individual reflects that he has been incarcerated in the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and in the State Reformatory in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Lowe travels on freight cars and lives in "railroad" or "hobo jungles" where he is known by a few of his close associates as "Johnny" or "Little Johnny." Lowe likewise is an amateur airplane pilot and at one time owned an airplane. Recent investigation revealed that Lowe has spent some time in Milwaukee and Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Lowe's activities as a burglar include the burglary of the State Bank of Brill, Wisconsin, on December 12, 1937, together with one Clifford Hatcher who is now confined in the Wisconsin State Penitentiary at Waupun, Wisconsin.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by local law enforcement officers, together with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of apprehending this badly wanted fugitive and on December 16, 1938, Identification Order #1587 was issued by the FBI setting forth pertinent information concerning Lowe, who, on more than one occasion, has openly resisted arrest.

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

I N D E X
Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
January, 1939, through December, 1939

In the January, 1939, issue of this Bulletin there appeared an index of all articles previously published, from September, 1932, through December, 1938. In view of the favorable comment concerning that index from Law Enforcement Officers throughout the Country, and the numerous requests received to publish an index in the January issue each year in order to have a permanent and current index of all articles published in the Bulletin, there is set forth below the index for Volume 8, which includes each article that has appeared in the Bulletin during 1939.

<u>Subject Matter</u>	<u>Bulletin</u>	<u>Page</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Addresses:		
Hoover, J. Edgar		
Graduation, 10th Session, FBI NPA	5	26
Law Enforcement in a Crisis	12	3
Opening Address Delivered at the Second Annual Reunion and Retraining, FBI NPA, September 25, 1939	10	7
Problems of Law Enforcement	11	9
Your Task as a Citizen	7	3
Jackson, Robert H.		
Opening Exercises of the FBI NPAA Retraining Course and Annual Reunion, September 25, 1939	10	3
Murphy, Frank		
National Parole Conference, April 17, 1939 10th Session, FBI NPA	6	3
	5	13
Pepper, Claude		
Graduation, 10th Session, FBI NPA	5	19
Quinn, William J.		
Parole and Law Enforcement	7	10
Randolph, Jennings		
10th Session, FBI NPA	5	22
Roosevelt, Franklin D., Honorable		
National Parole Conference, April 17, 1939	5	3
Stark, Lloyd C.		
Graduation Exercises of the Twelfth Session and Retraining School of the FBI NPAA, September 30, 1939	11	3
Walsh, S. J. Reverend Edmund A.		
Graduation Exercises, 11th Session, FBI NPA, July 8, 1939	9	3
Woods, John Fulton		
Graduation, 10th Session, FBI NPA	5	25

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Alcohol		
Carbon Monoxide, Chlorides in Drowning, Alcoholism	3	43
Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication	6	43
Sound Film on Intoxication Available	9	25
Ammunition		
National File for Unidentified Specimens	7	20
National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File	12	7
Anslinger, H. J., Honorable		
Marihuana Research	3	3
Ashkinas, Joseph P. II*	8	42
Automobile		
Investigation of Stolen	3	43
License Plate Information, 1939	1	5
Study of Auto Tampering Cases	1	19

- B -

Ballistics (Also See Firearms)		
National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File	12	7
National File for Unidentified Ammunition Specimens	7	20
Bankruptcies, Investigation of Fraudulent, Part II	1	20
Battley System of Single Fingerprint Classification	4	3
Bicycle Licensing - A Major Problem	4	46
Blood Stains, Testing Origin of	9	21
Blood Tests (See Alcohol, Scientific Crime Detection, Technical Laboratory)		
Bogus Checks, Laboratory Examination of	3	2
Book and Article Reviews		
Bicycle Licensing: A Major Problem--Washington State Sheriff and Police Reporter	4	46
Brothers In Crime--Clifford R. Shaw	2	38
Carbon Monoxide, Chlorides in Drowning, Alcoholism-- Frank Stratton	3	43
Court Upholds Police Right to "Fresh Pursuit"--Sergeant Charles B. Rudderham	5	44
Crime Prevention Committee, Homer B. Cross, Chairman	5	43
Fingerprints -- History, Law and Romance--George Wilton Wilton - Announcement	1	19
Review	2	28
Lie Detector Test, The--William Maulton Marston	1	18
Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine In- toxication--Mason Ladd and Robert B. Gibson	6	43
New Light on Delinquency and Its Treatment--William Healy and Augusta F. Bronner	9	45
No More Highlight Worries--Bill Leitzel	3	42

*This and all other references to II refer to Interesting Identifications.

Book and Article Reviews (Continued)

Palm Prints -- Their Classification and Identification-- Detective Sergeant Vaughan Sharp	3	42
Police Communication Systems--V. A. Leonard	4	47
Police Radio for State Use--M. W. Driskell	4	46
Police Radio Scores Another Bull's Eye--Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association Official Bulletin	4	46
Psychiatrist in Court, The--Winfred Overholser	2	37
Public Plunder -- A History of Graft in America--David Loth	1	18
Sex Criminal, The--Dr. Bertram Pollens	1	18
Special Agent, The -- His Duties and Functions--Joel S. Hindman	3	43
Stolen Automobile Investigations--William J. Davis	3	43
Study of Auto Tampering Cases--Cleveland Crime Commission	1	19
Testimony of Witnesses in Foreign Countries--George Washington Law Review	2	37
Twelve Months of Crime in New York City--Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime in New York, Incorporated	1	18
Bretz, Willard D., Public Relations of Police Organizations	2	25
Brockell, Joe II	11	23
Bronner, Augusta F., Ph.D.	9	45
Brothers In Crime--Clifford R. Shaw	2	38
Brown, Major Ernest W., Juvenile Program as Sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.	2	3
Brubaker, John II	11	16
Buchalter, Louis -- Wanted by the FBI	7	23
Burr, Raymond Ambrose -- Wanted by the FBI	3	18
Burris, Henry Herman II	4	53
Burton, Genevieve II	7	33
- C -		
Cain, Edward Neil II	10	6
Cannabis Sativa (See Marihuana)		
Carbon Monoxide, Chlorides in Drowning, Alcoholism-- Frank Stratton	3	43
Carrera, Barney II	3	20
Cartoon -- FBI NPA "United Under One Badge"	12	12
Casts, Taking in Snow	4	13
Checks		
Forgery of Travelers	7	24
Fraudulent	12	31
Laboratory Examination of Bogus	3	2
Swindle, Chief Stanhope Lineberry Solves	12	13
Chicago Police Department, Data Required in Preparing Fugitive Warrants	9	26

Civil Identification (Also See Interesting Identifications)		
Deceased Person Identified Through Civil Identification Files	8	42
Drowned Person Identified Through Fingerprints	10	6
Cleveland Crime Commission, Study of Auto Tampering Cases	1	19
Coates, Joe II	2	19
Communications		
Police Radio Scores Another Bull's Eye	4	46
Police Communication Systems - Announcement of Leonard's book	2	38
Police Communication Systems - Review of Leonard's book	4	47
Police Radio for State Use	4	46
Confessions, Search and Seizure	12	18
Consolidated Daily and Monthly Reports	11	8
Convicted Felons, Registration of	2	40
Court Upholds Police Right to "Fresh Pursuit"--Sergeant Charles B. Rudderham	5	44
Courtesy, Sample Lesson Plan on	10	33
Courtesy, Close of lecture on	11	33
Crime Meter--Captain A. A. Lewis	2	20
Crime Prevention		
By Law Enforcement Agencies	7	1
Crime Prevention Committee	5	43
Your Task as a Citizen	7	3
Crime Statistics		
Annual Crime Trends--January 1 - June 30, 1931-39	10	29
Criminal Repeaters		
First Quarter, 1939	6	39
First Six Months, 1939	9	23
For Year, 1938	3	17
Crime Meter	2	20
Crime Reporting on a Nation-wide Scale (Chart)	9	28
Crime Trends--Offenses Known to the Police (Chart)	11	27
Crime Trends in the United States, First Quarter, 1939	6	39
FBI Estimate Shows 192,702 Persons Reported Missing During 1938	7	54
Relation Between Average Crime Rates and Average Number of Police Employees (Chart)	9	33
Report Forms		
Consolidated Daily and Monthly Reports	11	8
Guide for Preparing Annual Report	1	17
Missing Person Notices	12	11
Thefts Without Violence	2	2
Women in Crime		
Year 1938	3	27
First Quarter, 1939	6	41
First Six Months, 1939	9	23
Twelve Months of Crime in New York City	1	18

Crime Statistics (Continued)

Youth in Crime		
Year 1938	3	35
First Quarter, 1939	6	40
First Six Months, 1939	9	23
Criminal Repeaters (See Crime Statistics)		

- D -

Davis, William J., Stolen Automobile Investigations	3	43
Deutsch, John -- Wanted by the FBI	4	32
Disposition Sheets, Use of Single	7	22
Document Examinations (See Technical Laboratory, Scientific Crime Detection)		
Dreher, John II	6	25
Driskell, W. M., Police Radio for State Use	4	46
Dual Personality and Crime, Dr. Carleton Simon	3	36

- E -

Evidence

Transmittal to Laboratory	8	32
" " "	10	22

- F -

Federal Bureau of Investigation (See Various Divisions)

FBI National Police Academy		
10th Session, Inauguration	2	23
10th Session, Graduation	5	10
11th Session Inaugurated	6	23
11th Session, Graduation	8	33
Retraining School	5	36
" "	8	35
" "	9	22
" "	11	30
12th Session Inaugurated	8	37
12th Session, Graduation	11	28
"United Under One Badge"	12	12
FBI National Police Academy Associates		
Glens Falls, New York, Police Training School	9	34
Henrico County Police Department's Firearms Range-- E. W. Savory	4	38
Footprints Discovered by NPA Graduate Solve Robbery Case	7	43
Man Murdered for 65 Cents	1	15
Palm Beach Police Training School	10	30
Chief Stanhope Lineberry Solves Check Swindle	12	13

Files

Fraudulent Checks -- Identified Through Fraudulent Check File of FBI	12	31
General Appearance Files of the FBI	7	38
Interpretations, Modifications and Extensions of the Battley System of Single Fingerprint Classification Utilized in FBI Single Fingerprint File	4	3
National File for Unidentified Ammunition Specimens	7	20
National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File	12	7
Fingerprints		
Deceased Persons, Form for Reporting	4	12
History, Law and Romance--George Wilton Wilton	1	19
Latent (See Interesting Identifications)	11	21
Seasonal Effects of Humidity in the Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints	11	21
Single (See Single Fingerprints and Files)		
Firearms (Also See Interesting Identifications)		
Firearms Examination Assists Murder Investigation	2	19
Forensic Firearms Identification	5	29
National File For Unidentified Ammunition Specimens	7	20
National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File	12	7
Theft of Government Firearms	4	42
Firearms Range		
Henrico County Police Department	4	38
Fisher, Garnett Leroy II	6	54
Fitzgerald, Edward -- Wanted for Murder	4	36
Footwear, Identification by	3	9
Foreign Police Organizations		
Police Organizations of France	2	32
Police Organization in Thailand--Colonel Aduldej Charas	10	11
Forgery (Also See Checks)		
of Travelers Checks	7	24
France, Police Organizations of	2	32
Fraudulent Checks, Laboratory Examination of	3	2
Fresh Pursuit, Court Upholds Police Right to	5	44
Fugitive Warrants, Data Required by Chicago Police Department in Preparing	9	26

- G -

Gasoline, A Method of Tracing Stolen	10	23
Gibson, Robert B., Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication	6	43
Giles, Thomas II	11	38
Gordon, John II	7	37

Guide to the Identification of Human Skeletal Material-- Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman	8	3
Guild, June Purcell, Transients in a New Guise	6	26
Gunther, Irwin M. -- Wanted by the FBI	6	36

- H -

Handbills, Validity of Municipal Ordinances Controlling Distribution of	3	21
Healy, William, New Light on Delinquency and Its Treatment	9	45
Hindman, Joel S., Special Agent -- His Duties and Functions	3	43
Holmes, John Lieber II	7	54
Hoover, J. Edgar (See Addresses)		

- I -

Identification (See Type Desired)

Interesting Identifications

Bulletin Notices

Railroad Special Agent Identifies Photograph of Grover M. Yowell in January Issue of Bulletin	4	37
--	---	----

Fingerprints

Amnesia Victim Identified Through Fingerprints Con- tained in FBI Files	11	16
Applicant Identified by Fingerprints as Ex-Convict	4	50
Colorado Officers Identify Latent Fingerprints Through FBI Files Within 46 Hours--Elton L. Leighton	1	2
Deceased Person Identified Through Civil Identification Files	8	42
Drowned Person Identified Through Fingerprints	10	6
Drowning Victim Identified by Fingerprints	6	54
FBI Fingerprint Files Disclose Identity of Unknown Peddler Who Dropped Dead During Visit of King and Queen	9	27
Franklin County, Kentucky, Saves \$35.00 by Finger- printing Unidentified Dead Person	4	11
Louisiana Fugitive Arrested in Maryland Identified Through Fingerprints in FBI Files	10	41
Seventeen Year Flight Terminated by Fingerprint Identification	6	25
Slain Felon Found on Fingerprint Comparison to Have Lengthy Record	7	37
Special Officer Applicant Identified by Fingerprints as Ex-Convict	10	28
Submission of Applicant Fingerprints Discloses Former Criminal Record	11	38
Taxicab Driver Applicant Revealed as Auto Bandit Through Fingerprint Comparison	4	50

Interesting Identifications (Continued)

Fingerprints (Continued)

Unknown Amnesia Victim Identified by Fingerprints in Federal Bureau of Investigation Files	3	46
Unknown Deceased Person Identified by Fingerprints	3	20
Unknown Deceased Person Identified Through Fingerprints	11	23
Value of Fingerprinting Illustrated by Recent Apprehension	9	50

Firearms

Hitch-hiker Gun Linked With Murder	9	44
Murderer's Identity Checked by Firearms	2	19

Foot Impressions

Footprint and Fiber Identification Assist in Solving Hit-and-run Case	4	41
Footprints Solve Robbery Case	7	43

Identification Orders

Fugitive Identified by Wanted Notice in Jewelers Trade Journal	7	54
Genevieve Burton Identified by Fugitive Notice	7	33
I.O. Causes Apprehension of Clothes Thief in Georgia as Federal Parole Violator	4	53
Sheriff C. F. Chesier Identifies Garage Owner as Fugitive Wanted by the FBI	8	31

International Exchange

International Exchange Facilities of FBI Assist in Identifying Unknown Decedent	9	43
---	---	----

Laboratory

Paper Examination Proves Document Fraudulent	2	31
Spectrographic Analysis Solves Burglary	6	52

Latent Fingerprints

Colorado Officers Identify Latent Fingerprints Through FBI Files Within 46 Hours	1	2
--	---	---

Interpretations, Modifications and Extensions of the Battley System of Single Fingerprint Classification Utilized in FBI Single Fingerprint File	4	3
--	---	---

Intoxication (See Alcohol)

- J -

Jackson, Robert H. (See Addresses)

Juvenile Delinquency

First Quarter, 1939	6	40
First Six Months, 1939	9	23
Juvenile Program as Sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C.--Major Ernest W. Brown	2	3
New Light on Delinquency and Its Treatment	9	45
Youth in Crime, 1938 Figures by FBI Records	3	35

- K -

Karlmark, Dr. Erik, Taking Casts in Snow	4	13
Kelley, Wm. M. II	10	41
Krogman, Wilton Marion, Dr.,	8	3

- L -

Ladd, Mason, Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication	6	43
Latent Fingerprints (See Interesting Identifications)		
Law Enforcement		
Law Enforcement in a Crisis--J. Edgar Hoover	12	3
Problems of Law Enforcement--J. Edgar Hoover	11	9
Public Relations of Police Organizations	2	25
Lawrence, Howard L. -- Wanted by the FBI	10	26
Leighton, Elton L.	1	2
Leitzel, Bill, No More Highlight Worries	3	42
Lenahan, John W. -- Wanted by Sheriff, Salinas, California	4	36
Lewis, A. A. Capt., The Crime Meter	2	20
Leonard, V. A., Police Communication Systems, Announcement	2	38
Leonard, V. A., Police Communication Systems, Review	4	47
License Plates, Information for 1939	1	5
Lie Detector Test, The -- William Moulton Marston	1	18
Loth, David, Public Plunder -- A History of Graft in America	1	18
Lowe, Willie II	4	11
Lloyd, Charles Henry II	10	6

- M -

Marihuana Research--Hon. H. J. Anslinger	3	3
Marston, William Moulton, The Lie Detector Test	1	18
Martin, R. W. -- Wanted by the FBI	12	31
Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication--Mason Ladd and Robert B. Gibson	6	43
Method for Tracing Stolen Gasoline	10	23
Miller, Joe II	9	27
Milwaukee, Wisconsin (See Police Training)		
Missing Persons, FBI Estimate	7	54
Motor Vehicle Officials, Names of	1	8
Mouflage (See Casts)		
Murphy, Frank (See Addresses)		
Murray, William Andrew -- Wanted by the FBI	8	40

- N -

Narcotics (See Marihuana)		
National Parole Conference (See Addresses, Parole)		

Police Training (Continued)		
Standards in (Continued)		
Part VI--A Sample of an Examination Paper Entitled, "Confessions--Search and Seizure"	12	18
Policeman's Notes, The	6	34
Pollens, Bertram, Dr., Author of "The Sex Criminal"	1	18
Psychiatrist in Court--Winfred Overholser	2	37
Public Plunder--A History of Graft in America--David Loth	1	18
Public Relations of Police Organizations--Willard D. Bretz	2	25

- Q -

Quadruplets' Fingerprints Entirely Different	12	23
Questionable Patterns	1	11
"	2	39
"	3	28
"	4	51
"	5	45
"	6	42
"	7	19
"	8	39
"	9	29
"	10	25
"	12	30

Quinn, William J. (See Addresses)

- R -

Radio		
Police Communication Systems--V. A. Leonard, Announcement	2	38
Police Communication Systems--V. A. Leonard, Review	4	47
Police Radio--Reviews of Articles	4	46
Railroad Police Cooperate With FBI in Theft From Inter- state Shipment Cases	6	16
Range (See Firearms Range)	4	38
Recidivists (See Crime Statistics)		
Reczynski, Stanley -- Wanted by the FBI	9	30
Report Forms		
Consolidated Daily and Monthly Reports	11	8
Form for Reporting Deceased Persons Previously Finger- printed	4	12
Missing Person Notices	12	11
Single Disposition Sheets	7	22
Reports		
Guide for Preparing Annual Police Reports	1	17
Rose, Walter Lee II	9	43
Rudderham, Charles B., Sergeant, Court Upholds Police Right to "Fresh Pursuit"	5	44

Sanders, Walter II	4	50
Schools, Police Training (See Police Training)		
Schwartzberg, Harry -- Wanted by the FBI	5	40
Scientific Crime Detection (See Technical Laboratory)		
Blood Tests to Determine Intoxication	6	43
Determination of Alcoholism (See Alcohol)		
Document Examination by Ultra-Violet Light	9	13
Footwear, Identification by	3	9
Guide to the Identification of Human Skeletal Material-- Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman	8	3
Lie Detector Test, The--William Moulton Marston	1	18
Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication	6	43
Studies in Identification No. 1--Sydney Smith	3	9
Taking Casts in Snow--Erik Karlmark, M. D.	4	13
Use of the Ultra-Violet Lamp in Police Science-- L. C. Nicholls	9	13
Search and Seizure, Confessions, Sample Examination Paper on	12	18
Secret Writing With Sympathetic Inks	6	8
Sex Criminal, The--Dr. Bertram Pollens	1	18
Sharp, Vaughan, Detective Sergeant		
Palm Prints--Their Classification and Identification	3	42
Shaw, Clifford R., Brothers in Crime	2	38
Siam (See Thailand)		
Simons, Carleton, Dr., Dual Personality and Crime	3	36
Singer, Bert II	3	46
Single Disposition Sheets, Use of	7	22
Single Fingerprint File, System Used in FBI	4	3
Skeleton, Guide to Identification	8	3
Smith, Melvin Wilbur II	8	31
Smith, Sydney, M.D., Studies in Identification No. 1	3	9
Special Agent, Duties and Functions--Joel S. Hindman	3	43
Spectrographic Analysis Solves Burglary	6	52
Standards in Police Training (See Police Training)		
Stark, Lloyd C. (See Addresses)		
Statistics (See Crime Statistics)		
Stevens, Aubrey Dowd -- Wanted by the FBI	11	24
Stolen Automobile Investigations--William J. Davis	3	43
Straka, Carl -- Wanted Subject Carrying Nitroglycerin	7	18
Stratton, Frank, Carbon Monoxide, Chloride in Drowning, Alcoholism	3	43
Studies in Identification No. 1--Sydney Smith, M. D.	3	9
Study of Auto Tampering Cases--Cleveland Crime Commission	1	19
Swindles		
New Racket	12	22
Sympathetic Inks, Secret Writing With	6	8

- T -

Taking Casts in Snow--Dr. Erik Karlmark	4	13
Taylor, A. C. -- Wanted by the FBI	7	34
Technical Laboratory		
Examination of Bogus Checks	3	2
Forensic Firearms Identification	5	29
Method For Tracing Stolen Gasoline	10	23
National File for Unidentified Specimens	7	20
National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File-- Additional Data	12	7
Physical Science in the Crime Detection Laboratory-- J. Edgar Hoover	2	11
Seasonal Effects of Humidity in the Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints	11	21
Secret Writing With Sympathetic Inks	6	8
Spectrographic Analysis Solves Burglary	6	52
Submission of Samples to FBI Laboratory for Toxicological Examination	8	32
Sympathetic Inks, Secret Writing With	6	8
Testing Origin of Blood Stains	9	21
Tool Marks, Examination of	11	17
Transmittal of Evidence to the FBI Technical Laboratory	10	22
Testimony of Witnesses in Foreign Countries	2	37
Thailand, Police Organization in	10	11
Theft of Government Firearms by Criminals	4	42
Till, Thomas Jefferson II	10	28
Tool Marks, Examination of	11	17
Townsend, Francis Leon -- Wanted by the FBI	12	26
Toxicological Examinations, Submission of Samples to FBI Laboratory	8	32
Training Schools (See Police Training)		
Transients in a New Guise--June Purcell Guild	6	26
Travelers Checks, Forgery of	7	24
Twelve Months of Crime in New York City	1	18

- U -

Unusual Pattern (Fingerprint)	11	32
Use of Ultra-Violet Lamp in Police Science--L. C. Nicholls	9	13

- V -

Validity of Municipal Ordinances Controlling the Distribution of Handbills	3	21
---	---	----

- W -

Walsh, S. J. Reverend Edmund A. (See Addresses)		
---	--	--

	Bulletin <u>Number</u>	Page <u>Number</u>
Wanted by the FBI		
Buchalter, Louis	7	23
Burr, Raymond Ambrose	3	18
Deutsch, John	4	32
Gunther, Irwin M.	6	36
Lawrence, Howard L.	10	26
Murray, William Andrew	8	40
Pezzopane, Carlo, Jr.	4	32
Reczynski, Stanley	9	30
Schwartzberg, Harry	5	40
Stevens, Aubrey Dowd	11	24
Taylor, A. C.	7	34
Townsend, Francis Leon	12	26
Yowell, Grover M.	1	12
Wanted Notices, Special Announcement Concerning	8	51
Warrants, Fugitive, Data Required for Preparing by		
Chicago Police Department	9	26
Washington, D. C. Juvenile Program as Sponsored by the		
Metropolitan Police Department	2	3
Wilton, George Wilton, Fingerprints -- History, Law and		
Romance - Announcement of Book	1	19
Review of the book "Fingerprints" - Wilton	2	28
Witnesses, Testimony in Foreign Countries	2	37
Women in Crime (See Crime Statistics)		
Woods, John Fulton (See Addresses)		

- Y -

Youth in Crime (See Crime Statistics, Juvenile Delinquency)		
Yowell, Grover -- Wanted by the FBI	1	12
Railroad Special Agent Identifies Yowell from Photograph	4	37



CONNECTICUT

Mr. Walter A. Sandstrom was recently appointed Chief of Police at West Hartford, Connecticut.

GEORGIA

Mr. W. C. Rogers has been appointed Chief of Police at Thomas-
ton, Georgia, succeeding Mr. C. M. Sauley.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Walter Bauer has been appointed Sheriff of Logan County,
Lincoln, Illinois, succeeding Sheriff P. J. Moos.

IOWA

Mr. H. T. Ryan has succeeded Mr. Willis Belknap as Chief of Po-
lice at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. Owen Crispin is now Chief of Police at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

MAINE

Mr. Thomas Johnson is presently Chief of Police at Lewiston,
Maine, having succeeded Mr. John H. Ashton.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Harry J. Kelly has succeeded Mr. John J. Wall as Chief of
Police at Northampton, Massachusetts.

MISSOURI

Mr. A. D. Sheppard, former Captain commanding the Poplar Bluff
Troop of the State Highway Patrol in Missouri, has been designated as Act-
ing Superintendent of that organization.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Harold Bonneau has succeeded Mr. Eddie Davis as Town Marshal at Craig, Nebraska.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Ralph Bakley is Acting Chief of Police at Camden, New Jersey, following the death of Mr. Arthur Colsey, former Chief of Police.

NEW YORK

Mr. Jeremiah Mc Nerney, Senior, formerly Sergeant at the Geneva, New York, Police Department, has been appointed Acting Chief of Police of that Department.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. A. H. Young, Junior, was recently appointed Chief of Police at Raleigh, North Carolina.

TENNESSEE

Mr. John F. Griffin has been appointed Chief of Police at Nashville, Tennessee.

TEXAS

Mr. Dave Henry is at the present time Acting Chief of Police at Galveston, Texas.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. John J. Criss is the new Chief of Police at Cowen, West Virginia.

Mr. Howard M. Meredith has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Monongah, West Virginia.

Mr. Harry Chaffin recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Welch, West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

Mr. Rudolph J. Exner has been appointed Chief of Police at Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, to succeed the late R. S. Payne.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square Building
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McGuire, J. J.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Thornton, J. E. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Drayton, S. J.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	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
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.	G18	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
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Untreiner, R. J.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
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 0300 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Wyly, P.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Thompson, E. K.	San Juan 962	606 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Guerin, R. A.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED BY THE FBI



Raymond Wright
Unlawful Flight To Avoid
Prosecution - Murder

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

