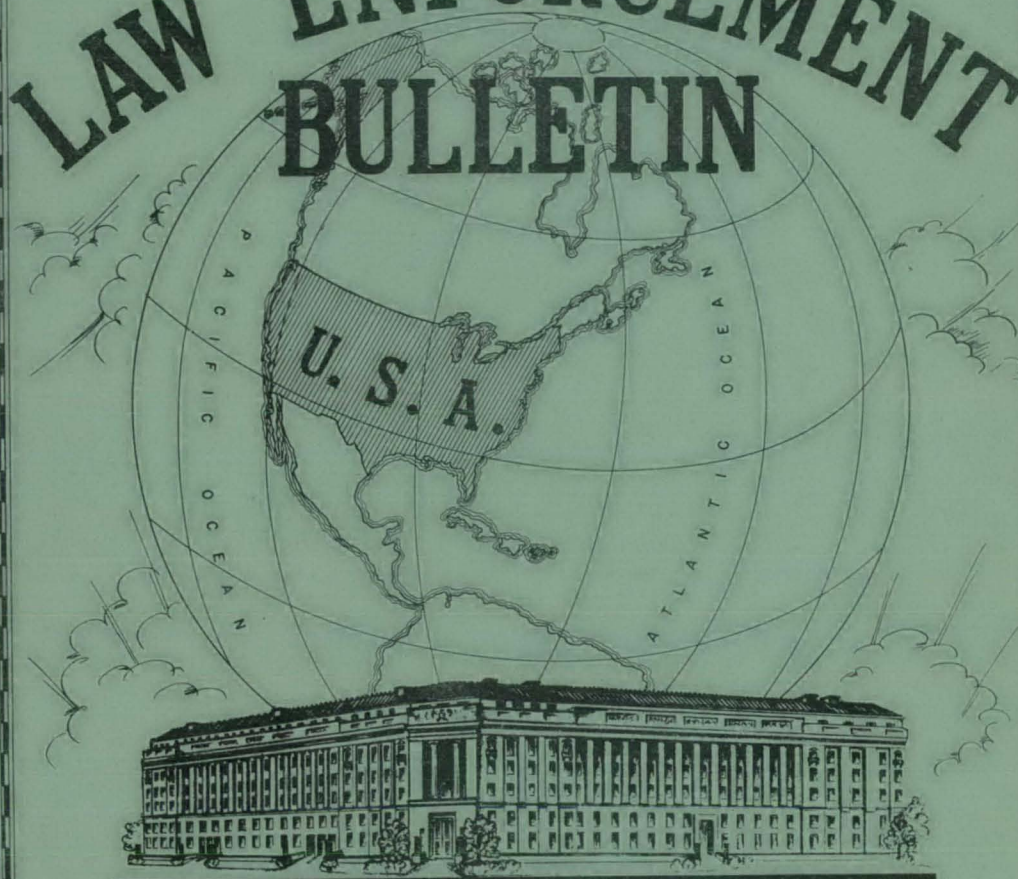


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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 7 No. 7 JULY 1, 1938

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

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

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more

National Bankruptcy Act

Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases

White Slave Traffic Act

Impersonation of Government Officials

Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce

Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer

Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been 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 and Member Banks of Federal Reserve System

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
"Pioneering in Honesty"		
Address - John Edgar Hoover		3
Fingerprints in Crime Detection		13
The Citizen's Part in Crime Prevention		18
Minnesota Leads Again		24
Unique Firearms Identification in a Murder Case		25
State-Wide Law Enforcement Agencies		28
An Unusual Pattern		44
Mattson Kidnaping Case		45
FBI National Police Academy Associates The Lone Wolf Burglar		47
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories		17, 43, 50
Interesting Identifications		42, 46
Fugitives Wanted and Apprehensions Insert		52

Regular law enforcement publications are authorized to reprint any material contained herein with appropriate reference to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as source.

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.

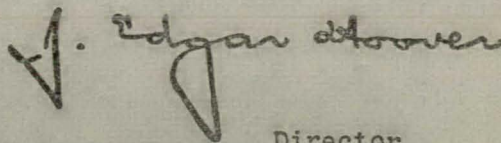
**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

The law enforcement officer in the course of his daily activities is confronted with situations which not only test his ingenuity but likewise cause him to have a heavy heart. Not a day passes but that we are greeted by tragedy. Maybe it will follow in the wake of a confidence swindle or fraud, leaving aged folks penniless - their life savings garnered by some predatory vulture. Or we might be confronted by the tragedy of a mother's love which has been violated by one who has not lived up to her expectations or ideals and who has cast his lot with the lawless. And possibly we might grieve with the loved ones of a kidnaped or murdered victim. I am sure that no officer, whether he be municipal, county, state or federal, has not at some stage in his experience been touched by the sight of a fatherless home or by the departure of some youth into the Great Unknown by reason of the deliberate malicious depredations of that heartless segment of society known as the criminal element.

There are times when our faith in human nature is tested and strained to the breaking point. Thus is it little wonder that experienced men of law enforcement abhor crime and the viciousness of the forces which permit it to continue unabated. In meeting these situations we are confronted with a two-fold duty. First, every resource and energy at our command must be directed toward the detection and apprehension of the culprit who leaves only grief in his wake, in order that no more innocent victims will suffer. And secondly, every consideration and understanding that we possess must be extended to the victims of crime.

Within the past few weeks such a tragic experience came to many of us who were engaged in the investigation of the kidnaping of little James Bailey Cash, Jr. I personally saw the intense pain and suffering in those early hours of uncertainty, and later in the hours of awful realization, and I was particularly touched in seeing the pathos of this situation so vividly portrayed in an editorial entitled, "The Little 'G-Man' Is Gone," which appeared in the Rutherford Courier of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on June 3, 1938. With the permission of the Editor of the Rutherford Courier, this editorial is being reproduced on the following page, for I am sure my brother officers will react to it as I did.

Today, as in no other period in our National History, the law enforcement officer is being looked up to by an idealistic, hero-worshipping youth, and it is my earnest hope that all of us engaged in the protection of society will ever be worthy of that trust.


J. Edgar Hoover

Director

"THE LITTLE 'G-MAN' IS GONE"

"A little boy will not come home tonight. At the dinner table, there will be no stories about how the G-Men ran a desperate criminal to earth in one of the most exciting chases of all time. And the little G-Man will not beg for another piece of cake and finally admit that a man in his position must let mother wipe the jam from his face. Dad will have no childish questions to answer, and the floor will be covered with no blocks and toys. The cowboy's pistol will remain in its holster, and things will be quiet at home. There will be no, "Now I lay me down to sleep...." and no good-night kiss for that little G-Man who submits to his mother's care only after paternal assurance that even government agents do likewise.

"There will not be a scramble down the stairs tomorrow morning, and the mother will not urge a little boy to drink his milk.

"For that little boy, who only yesterday was a brave, make-believe G-Man capable of defending the nation from the most desperate criminal, has been kidnapped. His father would spend thousands of dollars to have him back, and the police would do everything in their power. But it is a pretty useless undertaking, for the odds are strongly against the little boy being found alive. His little body, once a beautiful healthy example of innocent youth, may be found mutilated and broken, in the woods or in some bay or river.

"The real G-Men, the objects of the child's hero-worship, will begin a never-ending search for the man who prevented that little boy from coming home. Someday, the criminal, if he has not met with some fatal accident, will be found and tried. Perhaps he will be convicted and sentenced to execution.

"But the little, make-believe G-Man will never come home again. His toys will remain on the shelf; the story books must be left for another youngster to read; the little lead soldiers will fight no more battles under his careful generalship. No more desperate criminals will be run to earth by him."

PIONEERING IN HONESTY

Address delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,
at the Commencement Exercises, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Oklahoma,
May 23, 1938.

It is always with a great deal of pleasure that I visit a community whose history spans our more recent frontiers to the present day. The story of Oklahoma and the accomplishments of the Southwest have always interested me intensely. When we realize that here was a vast region with only an occasional trapper's cabin or frontier settlement which, within a few decades, has been changed by the mad rush of settlers' wagons as they came crashing onward through ravine and gully, fording treacherous rivers to found Oklahoma City, to build Muskogee, Tulsa, Enid and Shawnee and other cities in such a brief space of time, we are forced to pause and reflect that the age of miracles is not past and never will be so far as America and Americans are concerned, so long as there are new frontiers to face. That pioneering spirit which conquered the frontiers of the Southwest has its modern counterpart in the present-day attitude which is beginning to form against the underworld and its criminal army.

I feel that you particularly in Oklahoma and the Southwest understand what I mean by these comparisons when we consider that for years, and even as recently as the reign of "Pretty Boy" Floyd, certain portions of Oklahoma were known as the land of the outlaw, the train robber and the bandit. I feel sure that the subject of crime should be of great concern to the public-spirited citizens of this state who have done so much to bring about a better condition of affairs.

It was quite natural that Oklahoma should have been forced against her will to harbor a large number of outlaws, for here was a state which had been founded in the mad rush of a tumultuous settlement. Never in the history of the United States was there such a dramatic onward trek of pioneers as that great rush of 1889 when this territory was opened at last to settlement. The lines of wagons and horses stretched interminably along the starting point to clatter forward at the signal and, within a matter of hours, to result in the birth of a commonwealth. This, in turn, was followed by the opening of the Cherokee strip with scenes of equal turmoil and recklessness. The majority of those who made these two rushes were of the finest type of American pioneer blood. It was natural, however, that some of those who sought the new country would not seek it in the dauntless spirit of self-sacrifice by which America was built. but in order that their own selfish needs might be served.

Oklahoma was a country of vast distances, of varied terrain, of easy accessibility to the wandering cattle thief from the South, the outlaw from the West, the tin-horn gambler and the get-rich-quick schemer from the East--all of whom sought the new community where they felt they might be miles from the law and where they might carry on their nefarious activities

with impunity. This was particularly true in such regions as the Shawnee country, where in the gullied areas of scrub oak and Ozark brush one might hide for months in a poorly policed section and be safe from capture. Few states have ever started under such tremendous handicaps as did Oklahoma, even with all her fine natural resources and determined pioneers.

Then, too, we must remember the rush for black gold which caused slab-boarded towns to arise overnight in the mud and slime of communities where sidewalks did not exist and pavements were unknown, and everywhere the heavy smell of black gold permeated the air and there prevailed the vulturous greed which always is engendered when new money rushes suddenly into circulation from seemingly boundless deposits beneath the earth.

Thus, the names of the James boys, who used Oklahoma more than once as a place of shelter, the Dalton brothers, Bill Doolin, the Spencer gang and on through to Underhill, Bailey, and Floyd, and many others, became characters of fiction. Oklahoma found itself harassed from its birth by the stigma of filthy parasitic infiltrations and here and now I desire to compliment and express my admiration for the far-sighted, level-headed, and civic-spirited people of this state who, in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, have succeeded in placing Oklahoma progressively on the side of law and order.

We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation no longer look upon the Southwest as the cradle of crime. True, you will always have your difficulties, as will any of our states, but so long as the present attitude continues, of modernization and betterment of law enforcement, of seeking to place in office a better type of official, of cooperation and, above all, a determined desire to better the name of the community and the commonwealth, Oklahoma will continue to pioneer against lawlessness - a present-day frontier which must be conquered.

The remarkably successful manner in which a comparatively young state has fought off the enemies which had sucked its life's blood from the very day of its birth has been due to two great causes. The first of these, of course, is public opinion, for without the right kind of public opinion nothing good can be accomplished. Secondly, here and there throughout the state there arose men who realized that the commonwealth must achieve the seemingly impossible. These leaders were joined by others who steadily worked with a common desire toward the creation of a mighty wave of public sentiment, arising in indignation against the criminal element. Lawlessness, no matter how strongly entrenched, cannot stand before a pioneering spirit such as was exemplified in the actions of the founders of the great Southwest. Once this mighty wave of public sentiment broke, outstanding men began to take their place in community after community to fight for law and order, until today Oklahoma stands high indeed in the ranks of effective law enforcement.

We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will never forget that it was an Oklahoma officer, Chief of Police Otto Reed, of McAlester, who was shot down and gave his life along with Special Agents of the FBI in a crucial

battle which was the turning point in America's war against organized gangsterism, when Verne Miller, "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Adam Richetti with their machine guns, their high-powered automatics and their commission from the underworld to defy all authority, in cold blood murdered four officers and their prisoner in what now has become historically known as the Kansas City Massacre, when they attempted the delivery from custody of the prisoner, Frank Nash, a representative of the old days of Oklahoma banditry. This massacre will long remain as a landmark in the history of law enforcement. The brazen action on the part of the underworld was a challenge to law enforcement everywhere. The gangs threw down a bloody gauntlet in a challenge which law enforcement must triumphantly meet or our citizens will forever be ground under the heel of crime, which is coordinated into well organized and tightly affiliated groups of self-interested scoundrels who know how difficult it is for the unorganized majority to join hands.

Oklahoma should be proud that one of her native sons of fearless integrity took part in that battle and we should never forget that by his heroism, even though he lost his life, he gave impetus to a movement which resulted in the establishment of such institutions as the impregnable prison on Alcatraz Island, in the speedy building-up of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the many phases of its activities which assist local law enforcement officers everywhere, and the National Police Academy, where men of law enforcement from all parts of America are being trained in the scientific methods of the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that they may become, as one writer has termed them, "Home Town G-Men," and thus form a nucleus for a more advanced type of law enforcement.

And so we see from the turbulent frontier spirit of Oklahoma--through a strange set of circumstances leading to a bloody climax in which an heroic officer of your state stood on one side with the forces of law and order, while on the other were some of the nation's most vicious parasites--the emergence of a new era, a new outlook, and I hope a better and happier one.

Today, throughout Oklahoma, the Southwest and the nation, we see in everyday use, advanced police methods; we see a closer cohesion of officers; we see a swiftly formed public opinion when some community opens its portals to the old type of bandit who sought to give Oklahoma a bad name; we see an eagerness to learn, a desire for knowledge concerning the newer and more scientific methods of apprehension and detection, plus a greater vigilance toward keeping the criminal where he belongs once he has been detected, apprehended, convicted and committed.

We find in the history of your state a connecting link to this university whose faculty and student body I am proud to address today. That connection is very easy to find and quite a normal one, for such bodies as these are cradles of opinion--such bodies as these increasingly furnish the personnel by which pioneering of a new and better order may be carried forth. I know that this pioneer school, founded within three years after statehood had come to Oklahoma, will remember that it still has a new frontier to face, and that there still are forces that can be conquered by the pioneering spirit. It is to such faculty and student bodies as yours that we of law

enforcement must look for our greatest assistance. You are our allies-- you must be the supporting voices in a battle of deadly seriousness and of tremendous import to every good-thinking citizen, a battle that must be engaged in by every community throughout our nation.

The war on crime cannot be won until the criminal enemy not only retreats but disappears. While we will always have law infraction, I am optimistic enough to believe that we can eliminate crime in its major sense. This cannot, however, be accomplished by mental laziness, by a lackadaisical attitude, or the belief that the job belongs solely to law enforcement officers. This task is the sacred duty of every thinking man, woman, and child of America, because crime is a menace which directly or indirectly affects you, whether you would believe it or not.

It is unfortunate that figures and statistics are so cold and lifeless that the true cost of crime to America cannot be easily comprehended and thoroughly understood by all. There is the temptation to believe that this tremendous monetary cost of crime, totaling approximately fifteen billion dollars each year, does not affect you. That is not true. When the annual crime bill is tendered, it is not paid through some Government subsidy--it is paid by each and every one of you. If we could divide it equally among everyone in the United States, it would constitute a charge which begins at birth and lasts until death, and would approximate an amount which, if it could be saved by the average person and compounded to the age of sixty, would form an annuity for everyone which would outshadow our Social Security and unemployment plans, resulting in happiness, security, safety and well-being for the citizens of this nation. Instead of this, however, it is tribute levied according to the ability to pay, and this ability does not always mean monetary wealth.

There are, for instance, over 13,500 unfortunate persons who every year must pay their taxes to lawlessness by the loss of their lives. Beyond this, there is the tremendous army of nearly 54,000 persons who contribute through blood and injury, shame and degradation in cases of aggravated and criminal assault, to which must be added the nearly 60,000 victims of robberies, over 290,000 victims of burglaries and other forms of crime which last year totaled 1,415,816 serious offenses and summed up the fact that once every twenty-two seconds some minion of the underworld contributes to the loss of property, the loss of well-being, and the loss of life, to say nothing of the losses occasioned by the more than fourteen million lesser infractions committed each year.

Someone must bear the cost of the depredations of the lawless and certainly the law violator who squirms and twists and writhes and struggles to free himself from the clutch of the law is not going to assume his share of the cost of crime in all its ramifications. It is beyond imagination that the nearly 700,000 persons, an army large enough to reproduce the city of Shawnee many times over, who yearly are committed to our jails and penitentiaries to be fed, clothed, sheltered, and held captive by expensive masonry and steel, contribute in the slightest way to this horrible cost. It is not believed that the murderer, the robber, the burglar, the

arsonist, or any other of the criminal army of more than four million five hundred thousand who form a national menace, contributes in the slightest degree toward the maintenance of any law enforcement body.

Therefore, who pays the costs of crime? Who pays the losses occasioned by the deaths of over 13,500 persons by homicide each year? Who pays for the erection of tremendous buildings of stone and steel to harbor our criminals? You pay for it! You, the respectable citizen! You, the educator! You, the ambitious student, looking forward to this day of your graduation when you may take your place in your community! And since you who look toward graduation naturally seek also the avenues of ambition, what is a better one than that you should carry always with you the belief, the knowledge, and the determination that your life will be happier, better, and more sanely calm, as well as the lives of everyone you know, if you work unceasingly to make the path of the criminal more difficult. This can only be accomplished by a definite program. First of all, you must be forced to the realization that crime is slimy, that crime is filthy, that crime is base, that crime reaches the utmost depths of degradation.

Should you ever come in direct contact with crime, in your own heart, you will abhor it. You must make up your mind that you will give no aid to criminality in any way, shape or form. From over twenty years of actual experience with crime and criminals, I am forced to the conclusion that too many otherwise good citizens aid crime through thoughtlessness. Not a day in the year passes but that someone of more or less importance seeks my aid in, as he says, helping a friend out of trouble. Do I know Judge So-and-So before whom someone has been called? Can I fix a traffic violation for someone else who is very busy and doesn't care to be called to court? Will I intercede for this man, for that man, and for the other man? The answer in all cases is NO--ABSOLUTELY NO--EMPHATICALLY NO--and for this reason my feeling is, and it should be the feeling, I believe, of everybody who wants a crime-free America, that if you and I, who are allegedly good citizens and want to see crime curbed, go to the front for this or that violator simply because we have been asked to do so, then we cannot complain if the violator, if the robber, the burglar, the arsonist, the murderer, or the rapist uses every shyster means of pressure, of bribery or intimidation at his control to obtain his freedom, and walk forth to the commission of new crimes.

On first analysis, it may seem far-fetched to compare the fixer of traffic violations or of other small offenses with the fixer of a murder case. I do not argue this point. I simply ask you to use your own judgment--to think it over--to observe that crime begins first in a small way. Moreover, the next time your spirit rebels against the fact that some criminal, who perhaps has robbed your home, has been able to walk away scot-free, consider that he used exactly the same methods that were used in the fixing of a traffic case. Moreover, there is not a murderer in prison today, there is not a kidnaper in Alcatraz, and there is not a condemned man in the death cell who does not use as his alibi for nefarious efforts to defeat punishment, the excuse that everybody else in the world tries to get out of trouble and why should not he also?

It would require but little self-sacrifice on the part of every truly respectable and reputable citizen, for his own benefit, to determine to set an example once and for all to deprive the criminal world of its alibis. If this were done for a sufficient length of time it would soon become a national habit and the American viewpoint would so solidify that almost overnight concerted opinion would result in a wholesale disbarment of shyster lawyers, the wiping out of ambulance chasing, the cleansing of courts wherever needed, the re-building of our jury systems and the overthrow of subversive forces everywhere in law enforcement, and, above all, the cleaning up of venal politics, through which all criminal forces seek aid.

You stand today on the threshold of your careers. Do you want to carry forth some great ambition into the world beyond that of your vocations? If you do, you can have no greater ambition than that of developing in your home, in your business, and in your community a desire to inculcate into the lives of your friends and your associates spirituality which will build up a barrier that will protect them from moral temptations. I suggest that you can have no better ambition than to be missionaries of the Golden Rule. If you do this, you will deal criminality in your community a death blow. If you and all the other young people graduating this Spring with college tradition and college training, could make the solidification of this one idea paramount, you would accomplish one of the greatest feats in the history of America, a feat that is truly pioneering--one to live for and one, if achieved, for which you will be remembered, the inculcation of the fixed belief that there can be no compromise with crime, that crime is your enemy, as vicious an enemy as is known to society, one that will take its toll among three out of every four of you assembled here today. The criminal has no thought of society except to prey upon it. He has no feeling for the good citizen except that of contempt. He has no belief except that the honest man was born to be his victim. He sneeringly accepts the belief that unless he is checked he is smart enough to get away with his misdeeds, and rest assured that once he is permitted to assume this attitude he will cause you nothing but grief.

Whenever I am with a group of young people such as this, I naturally am interested in looking forward to what their later life will be and I am always happy that a goodly number of them will consider the growing competition in some fields--the lack of it in others. Since we have talked much of pioneering today, and if you have a desire to pioneer in virgin territory, let me point to the map of the United States and in any locality place my finger upon American law enforcement. It may surprise you to know, for instance, that the depths of crime are being probed today for the first time in our national history. Until the FBI began to collect fingerprints in a methodical manner, little effort had been exerted in learning what was happening in the underworld of America and the extent of its toll. When you realize that the beginning of this effort was less than fifteen years ago in a nation that had already existed for a century and a half, you may well understand that a tangled mass of misapprehension, misinformation, and utter lack of knowledge existed concerning that part of our population which earned its livelihood by preying upon others.

In this pioneering project there were many difficulties even in the beginning of a national clearing house for criminal identification data. Many law enforcement agencies looked upon it as new-fangled, silly and of no assistance whatsoever in the capture of criminals. The answer to that, of course, is that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, through its Identification Division, annually aids in the capture of nearly 6,500 fugitives from justice. It took some years really to formulate this fingerprint bureau which now, with cooperation extending throughout the world, represents nearly eleven thousand law enforcement agencies in the United States and eighty-three foreign countries and territorial possessions, and possesses over eight and a half million sets of fingerprint records. Yet it was not until the Federal Bureau of Investigation could obtain the cooperation of the majority of American law enforcement agencies that a true study of crime could begin. It is through the submission of these fingerprints and other records by law enforcement organizations that we have been able to secure a fairly accurate picture of the number and types of offenses committed annually throughout the United States.

Despite the progress that has been made, the frontier has not been conquered. There remains a tremendous amount of work to be done which naturally is held in check until appropriations can be granted for extensions along these lines and until obstacles can be overcome. There has been little investigation made into the homes from which crime comes--there is no greater subject that can be studied, for crime all too often begins in the home, is part of the home, is nurtured in the home and grows in the home because of the improper attitude on the part of parents who, through their lackadaisical outlook and through their hero worship of criminals, often inculcate into youth the desire to become what they think is a Robin Hood, but what in reality is permitting them to degenerate into the basest form of life.

I have only delineated a few things to depict to you a frontier that openly calls for pioneers--that calls to those who would embark into a lifelong crusade against crime. The crystallization of a nation-wide public opinion against crime did not truly begin until after that bloody day in Kansas City following the heartless massacre of officers by ego-maniacs of the underworld, which opened the eyes of many of our citizens to exactly what had happened in the years when popular violation of the Prohibition Law made the bootlegger welcome to so many homes, and the ex-convict a person to be accepted upon a social basis.

This black era of toleration of lawlessness in our national history provides a striking comparison to the early days of our frontier states when side by side with the honorable pioneer, the crook flooded into a new country where by the very force of circumstances law enforcement was lax, and there fastened himself upon the body politic. In the years of prohibition and prohibition violation, the spawn of the penitentiary found for the first time that he could open the front door of society and walk in upon a common basis, all because he was received by a people that had emerged from the post-war era with a lackadaisical attitude toward crime and a perverted sense of civic responsibility, and whose moral conscience had atrophied in-

to a state of deterioration. His reception inflated his ego, it enhanced his predatory powers, it raised his cheap venomous character to one where he believed that he was being accepted upon his own personal qualifications.

No matter what the cause, the effect was there, and America was shot through with an infiltration of criminality of which we could gain only a general picture--all because law enforcement was scoffed at. The climax came when the underworld believed it could shoot down honorable officers of the law en masse and get away with it. Since that day sentiment has rapidly been crystallizing. It has not yet reached the point where it recognizes all of the necessary things to be done in order that society might be freed of its blood-sucking parasites. It has, however, reached a point of approach from which we who view law enforcement from actual experience can see in the future the time when society will demand the type of officer in all branches of the administration of criminal justice that is now required by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This means that to obtain this type of man, educated, honest, intelligent, agile of mind, courageous, resourceful, the same rewards must be given which are given in the FBI--that of a salary commensurate with the services rendered and the type of personnel demanded, retirement benefits, a standing in the community and a freedom from all such perverse influences as those of venal politics.

There is no place for politics in law enforcement. There should be no law enforcement officer who, in the discharge of his duties, should be forced to pause and consider the political effects of any movement against the army of crime. There should be no municipality or community in which venal politics enters into the apprehension, conviction, imprisonment or release of an offender against the law. The time will come in America when every community will witness the downfall of corruption, the downfall of the stifling influence of the venal, self-seeking politician who serves only his own needs and those of his henchmen.

Unfortunately, at the present time, law enforcement bodies are fraught through and through all too frequently by corruption. The grimy and slimy hands of venal politicians interfere all too frequently in the discharge of the duties of a court. Greedy politics and pressure in too many instances follow a convict into prison, there to grant him privileges tantamount to those of a country club--radio, magazines, newspapers, books, athletic games, shows, better food than is placed on the tables of one-third of our population, baseball, basketball, motion pictures, orchestras to play during meals, swing bands which have actually filled outside engagements with music purveyed from the lips of murderers and arsonists and plunderers of the respectable.

We find that there is no such thing as a life prisoner but that the average man who receives a life sentence for the commission of a crime remains behind bars less than ten years. We are amazed to learn that the average sentence served by persons convicted of taking the life of another is only fifty-eight months!

We find wide-spread abuses in the administration of parole, coupled with a disinclination on the part of professional parole advocates to correct these abuses. I have been represented as being opposed to parole. This is untrue. I firmly believe in parole, when it is properly administered. It is an essential part of the program for the reformation and rehabilitation of criminals. What I have objected to and what I shall continue to object to is the maladministration of all too many state parole systems. The abuses which exist are known to every experienced law enforcement officer in America and represent one of the great obstacles in the way of effective law enforcement. When confirmed criminals with four or five and more paroles commit robberies, kidnappings and murders and are then released from their cells, told to be good boys, and are turned loose to repeat their crimes or commit others, I believe the public is fully justified in becoming aroused against the present abuses in some of our state parole systems.

All of this must be changed and it must be done by the younger generation who, sickened by filth and revolting at the actions of inexperienced and over-sentimental individuals who are often motivated by selfishness, and who have fastened themselves upon law enforcement, decide to clean house and do this by their actions, by their vote at the polls, by working for honest and clean elections and for the appointment of their own youthful, agile, educated, intelligent men in public office and law enforcement agencies. This is your job as a pioneer today, a job demanding as much courage as was demanded of the frontier marshals in the rough and ready days in the history of your state and the Southwest.

If you are to protect your future home, you must know how to protect it. This cannot be done so long as prison holds no fear for the criminals, when a term in prison in many cases represents a better type of life than that to which they have been accustomed. It cannot be done so long as prison represents only a stopping place for the high-powered plunderers who look upon a period of incarceration as a mere vacation from their regular depredatory life, this vacation to be terminated as soon as their shyster lawyer can make the proper connection with venal politicians or with theoretical or over-sentimental sob-sisters.

All of this must be ended by youth, by a vociferous youth, by what I am proud to call a selfish youth--a youth selfish enough for its own future happiness and for the welfare of those whom it loves to work unceasingly, not only for a cleaner community, but for the up-building of new fields of employment for the thousands upon thousands of those who form student bodies of our colleges and universities. Many fields of endeavor are over-crowded today. We hear the cry--there are too many merchants, too many lawyers and too many persons in professions and callings which depend upon the college for their personnel, but there are not too many college graduates in law enforcement. There are too few. Law enforcement is rapidly becoming a profession, as it should be. Vacancies in police departments should be an invitation to college students. There should be no warden of a penitentiary or guard who is not well educated and there should be no one in any branch of probation or parole who is not of the highest type of intelligence and integrity.

Here and there throughout America are rising examples whereby law enforcement agencies are achieving remarkable results through the up-building of a personnel free from political interference. We speak of crime in terms of robbery or plunder. There is another--a crime which is being committed by society against itself in the miserly, meager salaries which it pays in many communities to those whom it holds responsible for its safety, happiness, and security. We always blame the individual when a prison door prematurely opens for some dangerous convict. That blame should be placed where it belongs--upon society--and this is true of any city or any community or commonwealth where the police departments are inefficient and manned by a low order of mentality, where venal politics interferes, where criminals may feel safe and sneer at law enforcement, where law enforcement machinery is archaic and out-moded because of lack of funds.

It costs less in the long run to operate an efficient law enforcement agency than it requires to conduct an inefficient one. During the past four years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation cost the taxpayers of America eighteen millions of dollars. For that money 15,777 convictions of persons who violated Federal laws coming under our investigative jurisdiction were brought about, and we saved the taxpayers a total in fines, recoveries of stolen property and savings in suits against the Government, a total of over one hundred and thirty-five million dollars, thus paying dividends of over one hundred seventeen million dollars--a return of over seven dollars for each dollar spent. Other law enforcement agencies can do the same thing, provided they can operate like the FBI--with the highest possible grade of personnel, good salaries, high efficiency and integrity, public support and a freedom from politics. The law enforcement agency in your community will possess these advantages only when you insist upon them and take the necessary action to see that they are made available.

Happily, there are many evidences that America is awakening to this serious defect in its armor through which it hopes to protect itself against the ravages of crime. It is to the younger generation that we must look for this awakening. By enlisting upon the side of law and order, you benefit society, you benefit yourself and you benefit thousands who are now entering the schools and colleges and universities of our country. Certainly in such a case as this it is laudable indeed to be selfish, for by that selfishness you will work for the betterment of a great and honorable profession and a crime-free America.

There is no magic formula for crime prevention. It amounts only to honesty--honesty in effort, honesty in office, honesty in the detection and apprehension of criminals, honesty in the treatment of criminals and the constant insistence upon honesty everywhere about you. I urge that you graduates of the Oklahoma Baptist University face your new frontiers with honesty of purpose and of determination. It will prove a motivating force which will aid you to conquer the new worlds which lie ahead.

FINGERPRINTS IN CRIME DETECTION

By Mr. D. Warnock, Assistant Chief Constable, Criminal
Investigation Department, City of Glasgow Police,
Glasgow, Scotland. *

It is only in recent years that the majority of Police Forces have realized the value of evidence of fingerprints in crime detection. In many cases in the past, valuable evidence in the form of fingerprints may have been left at a crime locus and not been noticed, and even if noticed, ignored by the investigating officer.

In the Glasgow Police Force which comprises 2,308 officers and men, the Chief Constable, Captain P. J. Sillitoe, C.B.E., inaugurated a Photographic and Finger Print Bureau in 1932 under the direct control of the Assistant Chief Constable, David Warnock, O.B.E., Superintendent Hammond being the Executive Officer in charge of the work. It was realized on the opening of the Bureau, which at this time was to serve Glasgow only, that to be efficient the best equipment possible must be purchased and that the necessary room for expansion be provided. Also that a system be devised for dealing with articles for examination and Fingerprint Forms, etc., which would give the maximum efficiency with a minimum of labour.

In addition to Photographic Equipment, Dark Rooms, Filing Cabinets for fingerprint forms, etc., an efficient system had to be devised for the filing of Productions as it was realized that these might have to be stored for a period of years, and that the impressions thereon must be preserved.

It would perhaps be as well therefore if the method of dealing with such Productions in the order in which the work is carried out, is given. I will first deal with articles brought to the Bureau by the local C.I.D. officers.

The officer handing in articles fills in a Slip which is made out in duplicate, Form No. 1, giving full description of the articles, where found, case referred to, date and time found, name and address of owner, name of suspects if any, or name of persons if arrested, the officer in charge of the enquiry, date and time received at Photographic Department. The officer at the Finger Print Bureau who examines the articles endorses the result of examination thereon.

*(The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is pleased to present this article prepared especially by Mr. Warnock for publication in the present issue. Mr. Warnock has kindly forwarded with his article copies of the various forms utilized in recording the operations of the Glasgow Police Force and it is regretted that limitation of space prevents the reproduction of each of these forms.)

The Slip showing particulars of the articles sent in is supplied in book form, each page is divided into three parts by two perforations. The pages are numbered consecutively and the page number is marked on each of the three sections of the page. The officer sending in the articles fills in Sections 1 and 2 in identical manner. Section 3 he leaves blank for the result of examination. He then detaches Sections 2 and 3 and forwards the slip they comprise to the Finger Print Bureau with the articles for examination. Section 2 is retained at the Finger Print Bureau for future reference. The result of examination is typed on Section 3 for return to the officer in charge of the case, stating if the prints found are photographed and filed, or are of no value. In the latter case the officer is asked to call and return the article to the owner, or if the article was sent by post it is returned. In typing the result of examination on Section 3 a copy is taken which is attached to Section 2 and filed at the Finger Print Bureau. Section 3 is then sent to the officer in charge of the case who attaches it to Section 1 in his slip book and thus has full particulars of the case and the result of the examination of the articles at the Finger Print Bureau.

Elimination prints are taken on a special form, Form No. 2, and accompany the Productions whenever possible. Eliminations are carried out before photographs are taken to avoid waste of time and material. Labels are also sent in and attached to the articles when photographed. (Form No. 3). All witnesses in the case sign the label at the time the article is removed by the officer in charge of the case.

The particulars from the Slip received from the officer are entered in a Register kept for this purpose which shows all the particulars of the case, and has columns for Persons fingerprinted for elimination and result of comparison; Date photographed; Persons identified; Classification of Cards filed; Correspondence filing number, etc. Such particulars are entered and the case is given a consecutive number. The cases are numbered for the year received, i.e. 1/38, 2/38, and so on. This Register is called the Fingerprint Register and the case numbers are called F. P. numbers.

When a latent impression is found on an article a small arrow is attached bearing the F.P. number. This arrow and number are shown on the photograph and serves to identify it. If more than one impression is found such impressions are indicated by small arrows lettered consecutively, i.e.

1/38 A 1/38 B . By so doing one can readily ascertain on which article a particular print is, and an officer can put his hands immediately on the article and print. In the case of articles of a similar nature such as bottles and pieces of glass, a small label is attached giving a consecutive number in addition to the F.P. number. The officer examining them enters the particulars as per example, "Bottle No. '6', impression 1/38 C." This is especially useful when a number of productions are at Court as it saves delay in finding a particular article or print referred to. Any delay or hesitation on the part of a Police Witness when giving evidence creates a bad impression in the minds of both Judge and Jury.

The impressions found on articles are photographed as soon as possible and brought to the Finger Print Bureau for search through the Single Finger Print Collection. Two copies of each photograph are made. One is mounted on a small card called "Scene of Crime Card" (Form No. 5), and the other mounted on a sheet of plain foolscap paper. If the impression is not identified through the Single Finger Print Collection, the mounted card is filed in the "Scenes of Crime" Collection, under its respective pattern. It will be seen from this that prints from one crime locus would be filed in different parts of the "Scenes of Crime" Collection. The F.P. number is endorsed on the corner of each card and if more than one card is filed particulars are endorsed in the space provided showing the number of cards filed and their classifications. (Form No. 5). The other prints are as stated mounted on sheets of foolscap paper showing the F.P. number and the crime locus. This is done in order to have a spare copy on file, and if any suspects are submitted at any time all the impressions so filed can be quickly compared. This prevents delay to men on the "Scenes of Crime" search which would occur if the cards had to be taken from the "Scenes of Crime" Collection for this purpose.

"Scenes of Crime" prints are filed for two years and if not identified in that time they are withdrawn. If there are several cards filed from different crime loci which are of the same person's fingers, these are retained longer.

After the articles brought for examination have been photographed the officer filing them enters the cupboard number in the F.P. Register in the column provided, so that any article can be found at a moment's notice. Pieces of glass bearing fingerprints or palmar prints are filed in a section of large drawers, lettered from A to Z.

The Fingerprint Register is indexed with the name of the occupant of the premises attacked, and the street and number. From the foregoing it will be seen that all possible information is in the F.P. Register, the index of which covers everything in connection with the case. Correspondence relative to the F.P. cases is filed under the F.P. numbers.

When an identification is made all correspondence referring to the case is filed in a special folder with minute sheet attached giving particulars of all cases identified for the same person. The officer making the identification hands the prints to a senior officer for check, and a form (No. 6) is filled in if the impressions disclose sufficient characteristic data. This form contains all the data regarding the person identified, the officer at the crime locus; the officer taking the fingerprints of the prisoner; the numbers, etc., of the impressions identified; the description of the articles bearing impressions; the remaining unidentified impressions in the case; comparison of palmar prints, if any, in the case; the impressions eliminated as those of persons having legitimate access; the identifying officer; the checking officer; the date the officer in charge of the case is notified; and, particulars of Court Productions.

This form is completed and filed under the F.P. reference number

with each case identified. If the person identified is not in custody, i.e., is identified through the Single Finger Print Collection, it may be some time before he is arrested. Immediately he is arrested reference to Form No. 6 which is filed on the outside of the folder containing each case shows at a glance every officer from whom statements are required for the Court. If ten or more characteristics in sequence and agreement on more than one print of the same person are identified Productions are made for Court. In the case of Palmar and Foot Prints twenty characteristics are the minimum marked. If there are more than eight and less than sixteen characteristics shown in the "Scene of Crime" Print which agree with any person the latter number being the minimum on one print upon which fingerprint evidence is given in the Courts in this country, a form (No. 7) is completed and sent to the officer concerned.

In order to be successful speed is essential. As soon as the scene of a crime has been examined articles bearing fingerprints should be photographed and the search made through the Single Finger Print Collection. In this Bureau if impressions are found of either the right or left hand and only three of such prints are decipherable a search can quickly be carried out through the Main Collection, as the fingerprint forms are filed as follows: The right hand in the numerator and the left hand in the denominator. The time this would take of course depends on the number of cards filed in the Collection. Several identifications have been made here in this manner during the past few years.

There must be no delay in sending fingerprints for search and photographing. The practice of some Police Forces of accumulating articles bearing fingerprints until a favourable opportunity to despatch them to the Bureau should be discouraged. A typical case illustrating this is as follows: "A man was arrested and remanded for four days when he pled guilty to a charge of H.B. and was sentenced to 60 days' Hard Labour. A week later articles bearing fingerprints were brought to the Bureau for examination. Such articles had been taken possession of at housebreakings committed six weeks previously and as no suspect was known they were not sent to the Bureau. These prints on being examined were found to be those of the accused who had been sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment." As the majority of Procurator Fiscals will not consider charges against an accused for offences previous to those for which he has been sentenced, no action can be taken in cases such as these.

In addition to fingerprint forms taken for the Main Collection where it is thought advisable additional prints are taken on a special form for the Single Finger Print Collection and a spare card for what we term the Local Suspect File. The index card for the Single Finger Print Collection contains the separate classifications for each digit and it is possible by a glance at the index card to tell at once if a suspect given is the person wanted. The spare fingerprint cards for the "Suspect File" are filed in classification order for each city and borough Force.

When any "Scenes of Crime" prints are received from a particular Force all the fingerprints filed of local men are searched first and

the search extended if necessary throughout the whole of Scotland. Palm prints are taken also of all safeblowers, housebreakers, etc., in fact for any offence for which such evidence could establish identity. At the present time a member of the Finger Print Bureau here is working on a system of classification of palmar prints.

That the filing of palmar prints is justified can be judged from the results achieved in this Bureau, particulars of which are given later. It has been found on numerous occasions that thieves have worn the fingers of gloves and left the palms of the hands uncovered.

It will be realized that it is impossible to detail all the working methods of the Bureau. As different circumstances arise, methods are introduced to deal with them. The foregoing is a brief description of the main working methods of this Bureau in dealing with "Scenes of Crime" prints, and which, I trust, will be of interest and instruction to those who are engaged in this class of crime detection.

As stated previously, this Bureau was started in 1932 with no fingerprints on file and very little photographic apparatus. The Bureau began on the identification of "Scenes of Crime" prints in May 1932. The total number of identifications from May 1932 to December 1937 is as follows: 1,359 criminals have been identified for 1,917 cases of murder, house-breaking, safeblowing, false pretences, etc. These cases have been cleared up by means of fingerprint and palm print evidence only. In 67 of these cases palmar prints only were used to establish identity. The Main Fingerprint Collection which was started in August 1934 on the instructions of the Scottish Office as the Central Bureau for Scotland, contained 23,624 fingerprint forms in December 1937. Identifications through the Main Collection for 1935 were 1278; in 1936, 1607; in 1937, 1705.

PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES - 1936

From data compiled from "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories," it will be noted that 67,159 persons were discharged from a limited number of penal institutions in 1936. 35.7 per cent were released upon the expiration of their terms, 56.3 per cent were released on parole, 1.4 per cent received pardons, and 6.6 per cent were released by some other administrative act.

Within the Part I classifications under the uniform system of crime reporting, it will be noted that 44,286 persons were discharged from a limited number of penal institutions. 36.8 per cent were released at the expiration of their terms, 54.0 per cent were released on parole, 1.6 per cent were released by pardons and 7.6 per cent were released by some other administrative act.

It will be observed that 46.8 per cent of the prisoners discharged in 1936 who were serving terms for homicide were released on parole. Of those released who were serving terms for robbery, 67.7 per cent were paroled.

THE CITIZEN'S PART IN CRIME PREVENTION*

The Police Department is ready day and night to protect you, your family and your property. Radio equipped police cars cruise the streets, listening for the message that will dispatch them to the scene of a disturbance. But the Police Department's effectiveness depends in a very large measure upon the prompt and intelligent cooperation of all Winnetka citizens.

HOW YOU CAN COOPERATE

You can aid in the detection and suppression of crime by being alert and telephoning the police whenever you observe suspicious persons or happenings, or hear unusual noises, either at your own house or in the neighborhood. Do not attempt a personal investigation, nor turn on additional lights in the house and make a lot of noise. That will only put the person in question on guard and prevent his capture if he is a criminal. This is especially true if you return home and find that the lighting arrangement has been changed during your absence.

Don't delay! Don't look for an officer in the vicinity! Go to a telephone and in as low a voice as possible, tell the operator, "I WANT THE POLICE." When connected with Police Headquarters, tell quickly and distinctly:

1. The location where police are needed.
2. What has happened.
3. Description of persons involved (names if known, sex, color, age, height, weight, clothing worn).
4. Description of automobile used (number of occupants, license number, make, type and color).
5. Your name, address and phone number in case further information is needed.

Cover as many of the above facts as you can; any additional ones are always useful. Be observant; in getting a description always look for distinctive marks and peculiarities of physical appearance, manner and dress.

* As an adjunct to the program of training which Lieutenant Glen Boyd of the Winnetka, Illinois, Police Department and a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, is conducting for the benefit of the fellow officers of his city, Mr. Boyd has published with the permission of Chief William Peterson a small booklet containing suggestions which may be used by the citizens of Winnetka in playing their part in the program of crime prevention. Chief Peterson and Lieutenant Boyd have advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the booklets containing these suggestions were mailed out to each of the citizens of their city and that a noticeable increase in cooperation on the part of the public with law enforcement has been the result. As of possible interest to law enforcement officers everywhere, the suggestions contained in the Winnetka Police Department booklet are being published in this issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin with the kind permission of Lieutenant Boyd and Chief Peterson.

When your phone call is received at Police Headquarters, squad cars are instantly directed to the scene by radio. No time is lost. A radio car will be at your doorstep shortly after you have hung up the telephone receiver. If the information has been received in time, there is a very good chance to trap the escaping criminals.

If you witness an accident or crime, don't take it for granted that the police have been called. Phone Police Headquarters if no officers are about. No harm has been done if the incident has already been reported. If it was unreported, your action in telephoning may prevent or clear a crime, or even save a life.

SUSPICIONS ARE ALSO VALUABLE

If you have only a "hunch" that something is wrong, call the police. Whenever persons loiter about your house or that of a neighbor, and it appears to you that they should be investigated, do not hesitate to phone the police AT ONCE. When something looks suspicious, do not wait until the damage has been done, but QUICKLY communicate your fears to the police. Impress upon your family and your servants the necessity for cooperation by phoning IMMEDIATELY.

Do not get the idea that any complaint is too small or unimportant to be investigated by the Police Department. We are here for the purpose of looking into any suspicious circumstances, and are always glad to do so, if only to relieve your anxiety. We would rather investigate a hundred unfounded reports than have a single burglary occur.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEHOLDERS

If you return home and find that apparently your house has been entered during your absence, please disturb nothing. Telephone the police at once. Protect the scene and leave everything exactly as you find it, because you might destroy valuable evidence, such as fingerprints, before the police arrive.

When leaving for the evening:

1. Leave a light burning in the house; turn off your porch light.
2. Do not pull down window shades.
3. Do not leave notes indicating the time you will return.
4. Do not leave your key under the mat, over the door or in the mailbox.
5. Be sure that all doors and windows are securely locked. Get in the habit of double-locking the doors.
6. Close the garage doors; open garage doors reveal your absence.
7. Tell your neighbor how long you will be gone; ask him to keep an eye on your house but not to divulge the information to anyone else.

On leaving for an extended period:

1. Do not have the newspapers publish the fact that you are leaving.
2. Stop the milkman and newspaper carrier from making deliveries.
3. Tell the mail carrier to hold or forward your mail.
4. Arrange with a neighbor to remove advertising matter and other articles that may be left on your porches. Such articles only advertise an unoccupied house and invite burglaries.
5. Notify the police when you are leaving and the approximate date of your return so that a special watch may be made of the premises.
6. Leave the key with some responsible person so that in case of an emergency an entry can be made without damaging your property. Tell the police the name, address and phone number of this person.
7. Advise the police where you can be reached in an emergency.
8. Remove all money, valuable jewelry, oriental rugs and other articles that can be taken easily by a burglar. Don't hide money or other valuables under rugs, behind pictures, in the crockery, or in mattresses, as these are the first places where a thief will look. Instead, remove them from the house and put them in a safe place.
9. Inspect all doors and windows before leaving, to make certain they are securely locked and fastened.

Other Precautionary Advice

DOOR LOCKS AND WINDOW FASTENINGS

Carefully examine the defenses of your house or apartment. Close inspection will probably convince you that they are inadequate.

First of all, consider whether there are any outstanding door keys in the possession of former tenants or servants. They could easily have duplicate keys and return at any time to commit a crime. It costs very little to change the lock tumblers, and this should be done whenever you move into another place or lose your keys.

Doors should be equipped with modern and efficient locks. Cylinder locks with the dead lock feature are recommended. Avoid locks of the bit-key type, for they are of such simple construction that they are opened easily. Doors of apartments and offices should be carefully examined to see whether it is possible to insert a knife blade or thin strip of celluloid behind the doorstep and thus push back the nose of the lock bolt. This can be remedied by using a "safetystrike" to replace the strike now employed, or by driving a metal wedge or corrugated wood fasteners between the door stop and the strike plate. Always make it a practice to double-lock such doors when going out.

Place chain or bar guards on the inside of all outside doors. These inexpensive little devices are excellent protection for a woman, as they enable her to open the door and see who is there without danger of the person outside forcing his way in. Bathroom doors should have thumb turns or latches on the inside.

Window sashes should have catches installed that permit them to be opened only just so far. These sash fasteners are not expensive and can be applied by any handy man.

Any competent locksmith will be glad to discuss your problem with you and advise where protective improvements can be made. When building a new home, ask your architect to give careful consideration to the home defenses when drawing up plans.

SOLICITORS AND PEDDLERS

Many daylight burglaries in residence districts are committed by solicitors, who enter homes they find are unoccupied. They have an apparently legitimate excuse for being in the neighborhood, and for that reason it is extremely difficult for the police to catch them in the act. Large companies throw 25 or more persons into a neighborhood on one day, canvass it thoroughly and move on to another locality the second day. They are not careful whom they employ, and sometimes among their solicitors are persons of criminal tendencies who do not hesitate to "prowl" a house. Other solicitors practice frauds on the public in various ways.

Recognizing this danger, and desirous of protecting Winnetka citizens, the Village Council recently passed an ordinance requiring solicitors to first register with the Police Department and obtain permission to operate. These permits are issued without cost, to applicants who satisfy the police as to their character and responsibility. Reputable solicitors do not fear investigation, and welcome such an ordinance.

Solicitors are not allowed to work before 9:00 A. M. nor after 5:00 P. M., and under no circumstances are they to go to back doors. They must show their permits upon request to any person solicited or to a police officer. The expiration date of the permit is shown on the card.

Always ask a solicitor to show his card and notice whether the expiration date has passed. Notify the police at once if he has no permit, or if it has expired and he is still working. Advise the Police Department if you are defrauded by a solicitor.

Please remember that the Police Department DOES NOT RECOMMEND the bearer of a permit, the merchandise or services offered, nor the business methods used in selling them.

Pay no money in advance to any solicitor, because you may not get the articles you pay for.

Never permit a solicitor or other stranger to enter your house, but make him transact his business in the vestibule or doorway, with the inside chain on the door. Don't leave him standing in the open doorway while you go into another part of the house for your purse; shut him out, then go for your money.

Buy no merchandise from strangers who give the impression that the goods offered are a great bargain. Many times they will be found to be faked or stolen property. It is advisable to call the police at once.

BEWARE OF STRANGERS WITH PRETEXTS

Demand to see the credentials of any unknown man who represents himself as a public utility employee and wants to enter your house. His picture should be on the credentials; examine the latter closely. If in doubt, call the police.

Remember that today's crook does not look like a thug. Don't trust persons with whom you come in contact because they are prosperous looking, are smooth talkers and have polished manners.

Under no circumstances should you inform strangers of your neighbors' absence.

Hire no transients and give no money to beggars, because many are thieves or worse.

IF YOU EMPLOY DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Investigate the references given by applicants seeking employment as domestics. References should be checked in person and not by telephone, as in many cases they are fictitious. For a small sum, a credit reporting agency will make a character investigation of an applicant. In this way you may avoid hiring a professional servant thief or other criminal. We have found in domestic service many persons with long criminal records, which were discovered only after they had committed serious crimes.

IF YOU LIVE IN AN APARTMENT

Find out who rang your door bell before you push the button to give them admittance. Many thieves use this means of gaining entry to apartment houses. Be sure that your service door is always locked.

WATCH YOUR MONEY

Your purse may be stolen if you lay it down on counters while examining merchandise.

Hold your purse tightly while walking on the street, or it may be taken by purse snatchers before you realize it. Most of them are young men or boys; one will stay at the wheel of a getaway car while the other

gets out, asks you some question, then grabs your purse or fur coat. Call for help.

Pickpockets may steal your pocketbook if you fall asleep on a train, street car or other public conveyance. Pickpockets are active in crowds of all kinds. Watch your valuables if anyone pushes or jostles you, or places a newspaper close to your face.

Accept no checks from strangers; watch to see that you are not short changed when making purchases.

YOU AND YOUR AUTOMOBILE

Never go home if you think your car is being followed by another one, or you may be robbed. Stop where you see a policeman or a lot of people, or drive to the nearest police station.

Satisfy yourself as to the title before you purchase an automobile.

Have some private, secret markings of your own on your car, so that you can identify it in case it is stolen and the motor and serial numbers are altered. Note any stains, repaired upholstery and parts damaged in accidents, for these are excellent identifying marks.

Lock your car when parking to prevent auto thefts. Stolen cars are used in most major crimes today. The State law recognizes this, and provides a penalty for those who fail to lock and remove the ignition keys from parked cars. Lock the car doors, too, or packages may be stolen while you are gone. When putting the car away, lock the car as well as the garage doors.

DON'T MAKE THESE MISTAKES

Many overcoats and hats are stolen from restaurants, so watch yours.

Never leave valuable clothing, furs or rugs on the line to be aired when you are going out. They may not be there when you come back.

Watch out for second-story burglars when you are having parties or entertaining guests downstairs. They are porch-climbers looking for money and valuable jewelry.

CHARITY RACKETS AND FAKE PROMOTIONS

Beware of unscrupulous promoters who solicit you by telephone, mail or in person, requesting that you contribute toward a charity or benefit sponsored by some obscure organization. Do not respond with money to telephone solicitations, especially when an offer is made to have a messenger call for the contribution. Buy no tickets to police or fire department

dances; you do not have to, and the organization often receives only a percentage of ticket sales. Reputable social agencies and organizations welcome inquiries about their methods and activities.

WARN CHILDREN AGAINST SEX OFFENDERS

Tell your children not to be friendly toward strangers, and to shun any advances that may be made toward them. Older girls should be warned never to accept rides from strangers under any circumstances. Any young person who is forced to walk through any lonesome, poorly populated area, at any time of the day or night, should take a companion along. If you learn that a sex offender has been working, notify the police at once and cooperate with them fully.

IF STOPPED BY POLICE

Do not be offended if questioned as to your identity and business by a police officer. He cannot know everyone and is only trying to protect you and the public. Be glad that he is on the job. Reputable persons have nothing to fear from the police.

KEEP A LIST OF YOUR VALUABLES

Make a record of the numbers, monograms, initials and jewelers' scratch marks on your valuables. Get an accurate description so that if stolen there will be a chance to recover them. Also note the numbers on firearms, watches, bicycles, and electric motors of all kinds on washers, fans and sweepers.

Take the serial number of your child's bicycle. Many stolen bicycles are never recovered because the owners do not have the serial numbers. You will find the serial number at the bottom of the frame, under the pedal housing. It may be necessary to scrape away the paint to see it clearly. Provide your child with a good lock and tell him to use it on his bicycle. Warn him not to leave his bicycle around school yards, on parkways, street corners or in the parks.

MINNESOTA LEADS AGAIN

In Volume 6, Number 8, of the August 1937 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, announcement was made on page 30 of that publication to the effect that a complete set of monthly crime reports for the calendar year 1936 was received at the FBI for each urban police department and each sheriff's office in Minnesota.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is pleased to announce at this time that Minnesota has again achieved this record for the year 1937. No other state has yet established a complete file for one year.

UNIQUE FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION IN A MURDER CASE

About the middle of March 1938 Sheriff J. W. Newcome and State Patrolman George F. Miller approached the home of George W. Pingley of Winchester, Virginia to serve legal papers on him.

As Sheriff Newcome entered Pingley's house on this apparently peaceful mission he was met with a discharge from Pingley's 12 gauge shotgun. Sheriff Newcome fell to the floor mortally wounded. Officer George Miller who was a few feet behind Sheriff Newcome was also wounded by the slugs from the shotgun. He was struck in the shoulder but managed to continue on and enter the house. He was carrying a revolver in one hand and a flash light in the other. As Officer Miller entered the door, his gun was knocked from his hand and his flash light fell to the floor. In the darkness and confusion Pingley managed to escape.

Sheriff Newcome died soon after the encounter. A search of the woods near Winchester resulted in the capture of Pingley the next day. It appeared certain that Pingley would be convicted for the murder of Sheriff Newcome.

At Pingley's arraignment shortly before his trial, a new element entered the case. It appeared far less certain that Pingley would be convicted when indication was given that Pingley would claim that he shot Sheriff Newcome accidentally in a struggle of self-defense with Sheriff Newcome. He denied that he attacked Patrolman Miller and stated that he fled in fear after the shotgun accidentally discharged. Such a situation might swing the case in Pingley's favor, twisting the crime into the appearance of a purely accidental occurrence. The State of Virginia had only one witness to contradict this testimony--Patrolman Miller. Fortunately, however, investigating officers and the prosecution were alert to those small items of physical evidence which go so far to substantiate and corroborate the testimony of a truthful witness. On the barrel of Pingley's shotgun, recovered at his home, was a small indentation which seemed to contain minute scratches.

Believing the mark on Pingley's gun might have some significance, Patrolman Miller's gun and Pingley's shotgun were transmitted to the FBI Technical Laboratory for expert examination. The two weapons were subjected to an exhaustive examination in the Technical Laboratory. A report on the results of this examination was furnished to the prosecutor at Winchester, Virginia and photomicrographs to illustrate the examiner's conclusions were prepared.

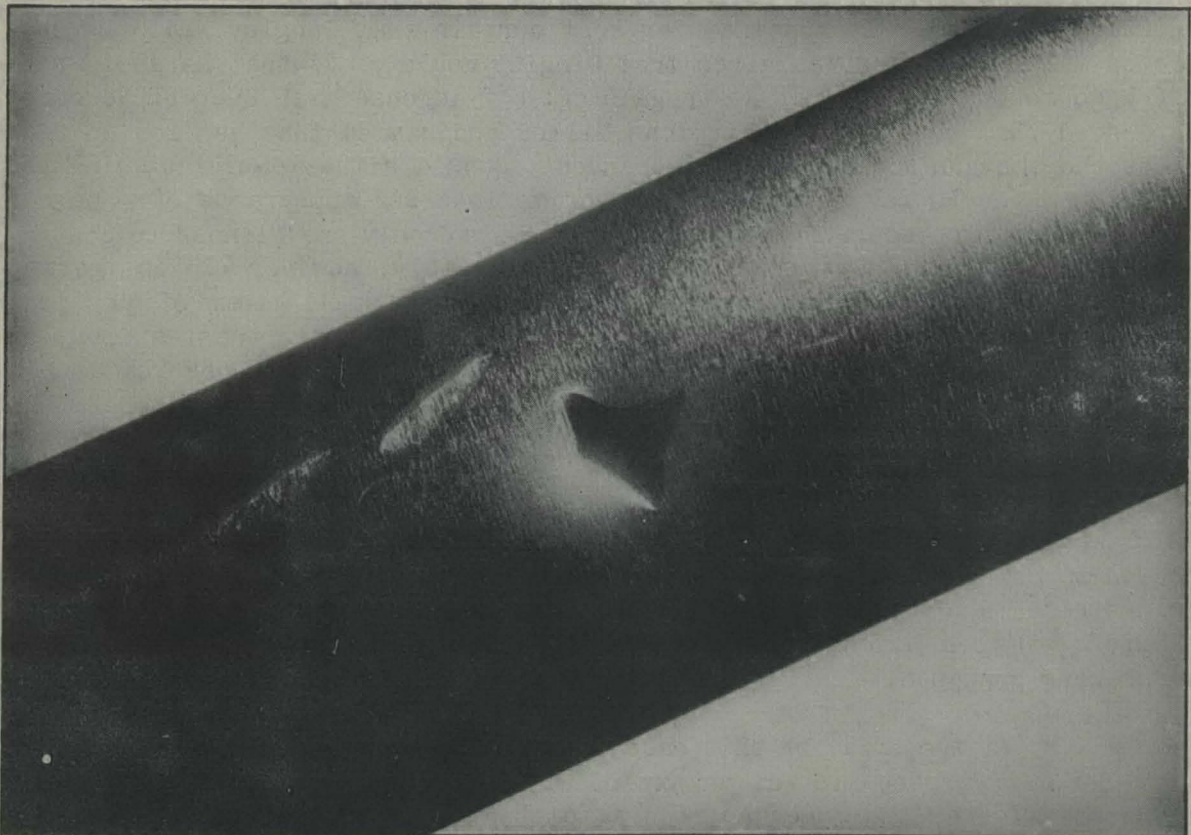
At the trial of this case the firearms examiner of the FBI testified for the prosecution as an expert witness. He took the witness stand in rebuttal after the defendant had attempted to prove that Sheriff Newcome had attacked him and was shot as a result of the struggle. He emphatically denied attacking Patrolman Miller or having any contact with him whatsoever. The FBI firearms examiner was able to testify that Pingley's gun was the one from which the shotgun shell found at the scene of the crime was fired.

Of vast importance, however, was the following unusual testimony given by this firearms examiner. He was able to prove conclusively that the service revolver belonging to Patrolman Miller had been struck with great force by Pingley's shotgun.

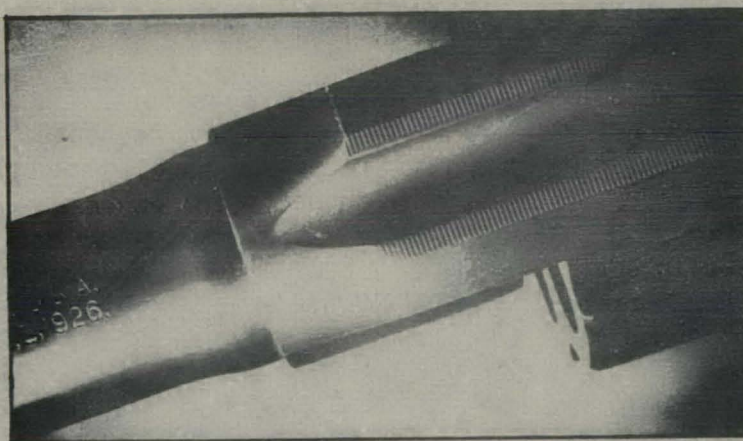
While examining the shotgun and revolver in the FBI Technical Laboratory the firearms examiner had paid particular attention to the small dent in the shotgun. He had also detected a tiny, almost microscopic, scratch on Patrolman Miller's gun. When examined under the comparison microscope, the striations appearing in these scratches were a perfect match. The mark on Miller's gun could be from no other source than the muzzle of Pingley's gun.

The theory of the prosecution that Pingley had first shot Sheriff Newcome, and then because his shotgun was empty struck Miller's revolver out of his hand, was thus ably corroborated. Pingley was convicted of the murder of Sheriff Newcome and was subsequently sentenced to death.

The following photographs illustrate this unique identification.



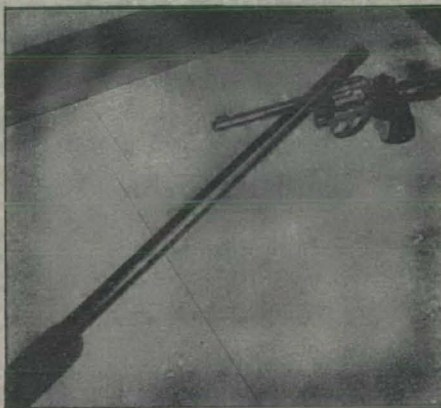
This photograph shows the dent underneath the barrel of Pingley's shotgun.



A small scratch, which was examined microscopically, may be observed on a portion of the revolver in the center of the picture.



The left side of this composite photograph is of the dent in the shotgun barrel, while the right side is of marks caused by the revolver. The lines matching at the center show conclusively that both sets of scratches were necessarily caused by the same instrument.



From the examination it was possible to show that the guns were in the position shown when they came in contact.

STATE-WIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin sets forth, herewith, a list of state-wide law enforcement organizations. Many requests have been received for information of this type. It is believed that this list may be of some assistance to those desiring these facts.

Name of Organization

Officer in Charge

ALABAMA

Alabama State Highway Patrol,
500 Dexter Avenue,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Mr. Walter K. McAdory,
Chief.

The jurisdiction of the Alabama State Highway Patrol includes the specific duty of enforcing the Rules of the Road, which is a code of regulations governing all vehicles using the public roads and highways of the State of Alabama. It further provides that each officer of this organization shall have general arresting and investigative powers coincidental with those of Deputy Sheriffs, which powers apply any place within the State of Alabama and are not confined to the highways or vicinity.

ARIZONA

Arizona State Highway Patrol,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Thomas Rumans,
Superintendent.

The Arizona State Highway Patrol is charged with the state-wide enforcement of traffic and motor laws in Arizona. However, the members of the Patrol may be called to duty in any law enforcement matter throughout the State and exercise full police powers. They have the power to arrest, the power to carry firearms and the power to serve warrants.

Inspectors of Arizona State Highway
Inspection Stations,
Motor Vehicle Division,
Arizona State Highway Department,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Vern G. Davis,
Superintendent.

The Inspectors have general police powers, such as the power of arrest, and the power to carry firearms, which they are authorized to use at their stations in enforcing the motor vehicle tax and fee laws. This police power may be used in any other law enforcement matter, with the limitation that specific authority must be obtained from the superintendent in any matters outside the primary jurisdiction of the organization.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas State Police Department,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. A. G. Albright,
Superintendent.

The duties of the Arkansas State Police are to enforce highway laws and regulations, to conduct tests for drivers, to set up and operate inspection stations for automobiles, to investigate highway accidents, to

assist in the enforcement of all laws and regulations of State Departments affecting the revenues of the State, to protect State property, and to assist the State Fire Marshal. Its members also investigate applications for clemency, assist heads of penal institutions, supervise parolees, and coordinate the efforts of local and out of state officers in the identification and apprehension of criminals.

CALIFORNIA

California Highway Patrol,
Sacramento, California.

Mr. E. Raymond Cato,
Chief.

The primary duties of the members of the Highway Patrol are to patrol the highways and enforce the laws in respect to the proper use of the public highways. They are not allowed to act as peace officers in enforcing other than highway laws except: 1. When in pursuit of any offender or suspected offender. 2. To make arrests for crimes committed in their presence or upon any highway. Under the California Vehicle Code, the only felonies investigated are auto theft, negligent homicide, and hit-and-run driving. However, the patrolmen are authorized to make arrests in any felony case, and then turn the prisoner over to the local police or sheriff.

COLORADO

State Highway Courtesy Patrol,
1308 Lincoln Street,
Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Joseph J. Marsh,
Supervisor.

The duties of the State Highway Courtesy Patrol are to promote safety, protect human life and preserve the highways of the State of Colorado by strict enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to traffic upon the highways. It also enforces the collection of all types of motor vehicle taxes, and of all laws concerning the inspection, registration and regulation of vehicles used upon the highways. Members of the Patrol have the power of peace officers for the purpose of enforcing any of the laws relating to the operation of motor vehicles, and the use of public highways. They also can make arrests with or without a warrant for any violation of the laws under their jurisdiction. It is also within their power to inspect vehicles when attempting to locate stolen automobiles; to serve warrants, notices, and summons relating to the enforcement of the highway laws; to investigate traffic accidents; to investigate automobile thefts; and to take and to hold stolen vehicles.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Police Department,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Anthony Sunderland,
Commissioner.

This is a state-wide organization and exercises police functions in all parts of the State with the restriction that it will not enter certain territory until it receives a request from the head of the local police unit in that section.

Inspection Division of the Department of
Motor Vehicles, Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Michael A. Connor,
Commissioner.

The duties of the Inspectors of this organization are to investigate all irregularities of the motor vehicle laws, and to detect any false statements appearing in any of the papers pertaining to motor vehicle registration. They also make inspections of the highway for any motor vehicle irregularities.

DELAWARE

Delaware State Police,
10th & King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. John R. Fader,
Superintendent.

The statute providing for the Delaware State Police states that it shall have jurisdiction as "general conservators of the peace," and permits investigations and arrests in connection with the investigation of any violations occurring within the State. This group investigates all crimes which occur in the State with the exception of those in the City of Wilmington where the police handle all violations within the city limits.

GEORGIA

Georgia State Patrol,
Department of Public Safety,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Phil Brewster,
Commissioner.

It is the primary duty of the members of the Georgia State Patrol to patrol the highways in the State, to prevent, detect and investigate criminal acts, and to arrest and apprehend those charged with committing criminal offenses appertaining thereto, and to safeguard the lives and property of the public. They cooperate with all other law enforcement agencies in detecting and apprehending persons committing offenses against the criminal laws of any State or the United States. Their power of arrest is limited to traffic offenses or those arising from the use of the highways. However, upon the request of local authorities they are authorized to render assistance in other criminal cases.

State Highway Board,
Motor Vehicle Inspectors,
State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Lint W. Miller,
Chairman.

The Inspectors of the State Highway Board operate all over the State in the investigation of violations of the Motor Vehicle Laws of 1927, principally in connection with the illegal license or operation of motor vehicles. They have full power of arrest for violations of this law but their jurisdiction does not extend to violations of any other laws. There are about 27 Inspectors in the organization at the present time.

IDAHO

State Highway Patrol of Idaho,
Department of Law Enforcement,
Boise, Idaho.

Mr. J. L. Balderston,
Commissioner.

The members of the State Highway Patrol have full police powers within the State of Idaho equal to the powers of a local peace officer in his particular district.

ILLINOIS

Illinois State Highway Maintenance Police,
Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Walter Williams,
Superintendent.

The members of this organization have full police powers throughout the State of Illinois. They are concerned primarily with the enforcement of the State Motor Vehicle Laws. They cooperate with police officers of cities and counties in enforcing the laws of the State, and in making arrests and recovering property.

INDIANA

Indiana State Police,
State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Donald F. Stiver,
Superintendent.

The Indiana State Police have full police powers throughout the State of Indiana except no arrests may be made in connection with labor strikes unless on directed orders by the Governor. In addition to its police powers the Indiana State Police maintains a training school for its personnel and also a state radio broadcasting system. A criminological laboratory and a Criminal Bureau of Identification and Fingerprinting are also included in the functions of this organization. They likewise examine applicants for driver's licenses and give talks on safety.

IOWA

Iowa Highway Safety Patrol,
State Capitol,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. John R. Hattery,
Chief.

The duties of the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol are primarily the enforcement of the Iowa laws, relating to the regulation of traffic and motor vehicles. The members of the patrol also have the power to arrest without a warrant any person committing within their presence or view a breach of peace or other violation of the law. They also furnish assistance upon request to other law enforcement authorities in the apprehension of criminals.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. William W. Akers,
Chief.

This organization has state-wide police powers, the same powers as are possessed by county attorneys and peace officers within their respective counties. As a matter of policy the State Agents of the Bureau of Investigation do not enter into cases until requested to do so by local authorities. The Bureau of Investigation also maintains a State Identification Bureau and all sheriffs and all chiefs of police of cities having 10,000 or more population are required to submit fingerprints to that Bureau. In addition, there is operated by the Bureau of Investigation a state-wide Police Radio Broadcasting System, consisting of five stations and one mobile unit.

KANSAS

Kansas State Highway Patrol,
10th and Van Buren Streets,
Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Jack B. Jenkins,
Superintendent.

This organization is charged with the duty of enforcing the state highway laws. The members of the Highway Patrol have the power of arrest in connection with violations of highway laws and offenses committed in their presence. They conduct no investigations other than violations of the highway and traffic laws unless specifically requested to do so by a local sheriff or other law enforcement agency and then only in emergency matters.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Highway Patrol,
420 High Street,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Major Joseph Kelly,
Executive Director.

The Kentucky Highway Patrol is divided into a Bureau of Identification and Investigation and a Safety Division. The first mentioned organization is the investigative unit of the Highway Patrol and has concurrent jurisdiction with, and the same general powers as sheriffs. The officers can investigate and make arrests for any state offense regardless of location. This agency concerns itself principally with the more serious crimes in the State.

The Safety Division consists of the Highway Patrolmen proper, whose chief duties are to supervise the safety of the highways and make arrests incident thereto. They have the right to arrest for any crime which is a State violation.

Every man in the Highway Patrol is a National Guardsman and could in an emergency be summoned to enforce martial law.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Police,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

General L. F. Guerre,
Superintendent.

The Louisiana State Police have state-wide police power except in industrial disputes in municipalities, and then only on order of the Governor at the request of the executive officer of the municipality. However, the State Police do not act within the limits of any incorporated municipality which maintains a police force, except when in search or pursuit of an offender, or when requested by the Governor or by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief of Police of the municipality. It may enter into an agreement with a municipality or parish to enforce both local ordinances and State Laws upon proper payment. This organization also includes a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

MAINE

Maine State Police,
State Capitol,
Augusta, Maine.

Major John Healy,
Superintendent.

The members of the Maine State Police have full police power throughout the State of Maine. The State Law provides that these officers shall have the same power in the serving of criminal process and the investigation of crimes within the State, as any Sheriff would have as law enforcement officer within his own county.

MARYLAND

Department of Maryland State Police,
Guilford Avenue and 21st Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Major Elmer F. Munshower,
Superintendent.

It is the duty of the State Police to prevent and detect crime, to apprehend criminals, to enforce the criminal laws and motor vehicle laws of the State, and to perform such other related duties as may be imposed upon them by the Legislature.

The general jurisdiction does not apply to Charles, Calvert, Howard and Montgomery Counties, with the exception of the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws. The State Police do not act within the limits of any incorporated municipality which maintains a police force except when in pursuit or search of an offender or suspected offender, or unless requested to act by the officials of the municipality or the Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts State Police,
The Massachusetts Department of Public Safety,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Eugene McSweeney,
Commissioner of
Public Safety.

This organization has full police powers throughout the entire State in all matters relating to crime, without any restrictions, but as a matter of policy, the organization does no police work in any city having an effective police department unless directed by the Governor, or by the Attorney General or by the District Attorney of the county involved. It also maintains a Bureau of Criminal Identification which is a central point for all criminal records in the State. A Detective Bureau within the State Police organization does investigative work throughout the State. There is also maintained a laboratory and training school.

MICHIGAN

Michigan State Police,
Lansing, Michigan.

Mr. Oscar G. Olander,
Commissioner.

The members of the Michigan State Police have jurisdiction in the enforcement of all the criminal laws in the State. They have general police powers throughout the State and work in cooperation with all other police organizations in Michigan. The organization also includes a Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Highway Patrol,
1279 University Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Martin J. Murray,
Chief Highway
Patrol Officer.

Members of the Minnesota Highway Patrol can only enforce the laws regarding the protection of and the use of trunk highways, and the operation of motor vehicles on them, except in cases of continuous pursuit.

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension,
Room 22, State Office Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Melvin C. Passolt,
Superintendent.

This organization has full police power in the State of Minnesota. It investigates all violations of the criminal laws of the State, cooperates with other agencies in the enforcement of the laws, compiles crime statistics and reports them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It reports court crime statistics to the Bureau of Census, maintains a State Fingerprint Bureau and exchanges fingerprints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies, and maintains a State Radio Station at Redwood Falls, Minnesota for state-wide police broadcasting.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Highway Patrol,
State Capitol, Jackson, Mississippi.

Major T. B. Birdsong

The Mississippi State Highway Patrol is charged with the duty of enforcing the state laws regulating the registration, licensing, and taxing of motor vehicles. Its members have the power to arrest without warrant any person committing or attempting to commit a breach of the peace or a felony on a state highway. They shall aid local officers in apprehending fugitives using the highways, and promote courtesy on the state highway system.

MISSOURI

Missouri State Highway Patrol,
Capitol Building,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

Colonel B. Marvin Casteel,
Superintendent.

The principal duty of the Missouri Highway Patrol is the regulation of traffic upon the highways of the State, the members being invested with all powers of peace officers, save the serving of civil process. The members of the Highway Patrol also assist sheriffs and other law enforcement officials throughout the State in investigative work in connection with other offenses. As a general rule its members do not perform investigative and law enforcement work in the larger cities of Missouri. It maintains an Identification Bureau at its headquarters in Jefferson City, and does some technical work.

MONTANA

Montana Highway Patrol,
Helena, Montana.

Mr. L. C. Boedecker,
Supervisor.

The Montana Highway Patrol is concerned primarily with traffic control and investigations. Its jurisdiction is further limited in that it has no jurisdiction over traffic in an incorporated town or city. The members of the patrol do have general police powers and are authorized to as-

sist local officers in connection with felony cases when called upon to do so or when an individual member actually sees a felony committed.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Safety Patrol,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Captain Raymond F. Weller

The jurisdiction of this organization extends over the entire State of Nebraska and each officer can make arrests anywhere in the State in enforcing the motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations. They do not have general police powers.

The State Sheriff's Office,
1401 State Capitol Building,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. William F. Flake,
State Sheriff.

The State Sheriffs have state-wide police power and can arrest for any violation of a state law. However, they generally confine their activities to the more serious types of law violations, such as murders, robberies and major burglaries. They frequently assist County Attorneys and County Sheriffs in solving the above types of crimes.

NEVADA

Nevada State Police,
Carson City, Nevada.

Mr. W. L. Lewis,
Superintendent.

Members of the Nevada State Police have the power, generally, to make arrests with or without warrant of persons suspected or charged with violating State or Federal laws; to suppress riots and command the assistance of all peace officers; to serve any criminal process issued by any court of the State; to cooperate with local authorities in apprehending criminals and to perform all duties required of any peace officer by the laws of the State, except the service of civil process.

State Highway Patrol,
Unit of Department of Highways,
Carson City, Nevada.

Mr. Robert A. Allen,
Nevada State Highway
Engineer.

The principal purpose of the Highway Patrol Unit is the enforcement of traffic regulations governing the use of motor vehicles upon the highways. It also enforces all motor vehicle license acts and all safety measures in connection with highway travel.

At present there are six patrolmen in the Department and two of them are also commissioned as members of the Nevada State Police and in such capacity have full police powers. Practically all of the patrolmen are made Deputy Sheriffs in the Counties included within the highway divisions to which they are assigned, and in these capacities, have police powers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire State Police,
Concord, New Hampshire.

Mr. George A. Colbath,
Superintendent.

Members of this organization have full police power in all matters of crime throughout the State, their only restriction being that they cannot be used in the matter of strikes or other labor difficulties without the authority of the Governor of the State.

NEW JERSEY

Department of Motor Vehicles,
State House, Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. A. W. Magee,
Commissioner.

This organization patrols the highways, examines applicants for operator's licenses, inspects all vehicles, apprehends and prosecutes all violators of motor vehicle laws and regulations. It also is charged with the duty of recovering stolen automobiles, apprehending car thieves, issuing automobile license plates, controlling traffic and preparing educational safety matters for publication. The members who enforce the laws and make arrests are known as Motor Vehicle Inspectors.

This organization has no general police powers and its jurisdiction is limited to those laws having to do with motor vehicles, their use, and licensing.

New Jersey State Police,
164 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Colonel Mark O. Kimberling,
Superintendent.

The State Police are empowered to act as peace officers throughout the State, and as such, to prevent crime, pursue and apprehend offenders, obtain legal evidence for use in the trial of offenders, execute lawful warrants and orders of arrest, make arrests without warrants for felonies on reasonable grounds of belief. They are also charged with the responsibility of rendering first aid to the injured, and of rendering succor to the helpless. They are empowered to act as wardens in protection of the game and fish of the State; and to act as inspectors of motor vehicles, and to patrol the highways of the State.

They are employed primarily in furnishing protection to the inhabitants of the rural sections, and are forbidden by law from acting as a posse in any municipality except when ordered by the Governor to do so, upon the request of the governing body of the community.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico State Police,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. E. J. House, Jr.,
Chief.

The duties of the New Mexico State Police are to enforce all laws of the State of New Mexico. They investigate and handle all kinds of violations of state criminal laws.

NEW YORK

Division of State Police,
Albany, New York.

Major John A. Warner,
Superintendent.

The New York State Police enforce all the laws of the State of New York throughout the entire State in all locations where there is no

regularly incorporated city, village or township police department. In areas which are patrolled by a regularly incorporated city or village police department, the State Police have jurisdiction only if requested by the Mayor, Chief of Police or District Attorney. The enforcement of the State's Motor Vehicle Laws also rests with the State Police.

Within the State Police organization is a Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The troopers in this Bureau operate in civilian clothes and are charged with investigating and detecting violations of the criminal laws of the State of New York. The organization is empowered to cooperate with any Department of the United States Government in the investigation and detection of any Federal crime equivalent to a felony under the laws of the State of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina State Highway Patrol,
State Revenue Building,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Major Arthur Faulk

The State Patrol has power to enforce all laws and regulations respecting the use of motor vehicles upon the highways and anywhere within the State, irrespective of county lines. It also has authority to arrest persons accused of highway robbery, bank robbery, murder or other crimes of violence.

An agency known as Automobile Inspectors is a branch of the North Carolina Highway Patrol. These inspectors are under the command of Mr. R. R. McLaughlin, Motor Vehicle Commissioner. They have the same general police powers of the State Highway Patrol but their primary duty is to investigate automobile thefts and collect delinquent license fees.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota State Highway Patrol,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Mr. Henry G. Lund,
Superintendent.

The members of the Highway Patrol have the power of Peace Officers for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of all laws regulating the operation of vehicles and the use of the highways. They can make arrests without warrant for any violation of the motor vehicle laws committed in their presence. This organization also has a number of other duties with respect to the regulation and operation of motor vehicles on the State highways. However, the officers on the Patrol do not have general police powers.

OHIO

Ohio State Highway Patrol,
1117 East Board Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Lynn Black,
Superintendent.

The members of the Ohio State Highway Patrol are charged with the duty of enforcing the laws regarding the use of the State Highways. They have the authority of Peace Officers for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the State relating to the registration of motor vehicles, the operation of vehicles upon the highways and all laws for the protection of the

highways. They have the authority to arrest without warrant any person who, in their presence, is violating any of these laws; although their police power is limited to the enforcement of laws relating to the highways, they also make investigations in connection with bank robberies, hold-ups, and such crimes occurring in the State on the theory that the subjects may have used a stolen car or have violated other laws pertaining to the highways.

OKLAHOMA

Department of Public Safety,
10th and Broadway,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. J. M. (Bud) Gentry,
Commissioner.

There are two groups in this Department which are as follows:

State Highway Patrol,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Howard Cress,
Chief.

The State Highway Patrol operates primarily for traffic measures and safety on the public highways. However, it may be given full police powers in emergency matters by the Governor of the State.

Division of Investigation,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Jake Strickler,
Chief.

The Division of Investigation was created primarily for investigations relative to stolen vehicles, and stolen or lost auto license plates. However, the operatives in this Division are often assigned by the Governor to investigate other criminal matters.

Oklahoma State Bureau of Criminal Identification
and Investigation,
State Capitol Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Clint Miers,
Acting Superintendent.

This organization does general investigative work, primarily under the jurisdiction of the Governor and Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma. Investigators of this Bureau may be assigned to assist County Attorneys in gathering evidence in major cases upon a request made to the Attorney General by the local prosecutive official. This Bureau also has the duty of gathering and compiling fingerprints submitted by all State agencies.

Governor's Special Investigators,
Governor's Office,
State Capitol Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Dave McConnell,
Chief Investigator.

The investigators on the staff of the Governor are under his personal supervision and direction and may be assigned by him to perform any type of investigative work he desires, inquiring into vice conditions in various counties or districts, inefficiency of local law enforcement officials, and labor organization disturbances.

OREGON

Oregon State Police,
Salem, Oregon.

Mr. Charles P. Pray,
Superintendent.

The duties of the State Police are to enforce all criminal laws. Its members have the same powers as do the peace officers of the State, counties, and municipalities. They are empowered to cooperate with any department or authority of the State, and with counties and municipalities in detecting crime, apprehending criminals and preserving law and order.

The State Police also maintain a central Bureau of Criminal Identification at Salem, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Motor Police,
State Capitol Building,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. P. W. Foote,
Commissioner.

The Pennsylvania Motor Police have unlimited police powers throughout the State over any and all crimes. They also function as a State Highway Patrol as well as an actual police organization. There are no limitations placed on this organization by law. However, as a matter of policy, the Motor Police do not cover cities having duly organized police departments unless called on by the local police department or the Sheriff of the particular county.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island State Police,
Lincoln, Rhode Island.

Mr. Edward A. Kelly,
Superintendent.

The Rhode Island State Police have jurisdiction throughout the entire State with full and complete police powers in all matters of crime, and without restrictions. As a matter of policy, however, the organization confines its police activities to the rural areas and does not police the cities unless so directed by the Governor or the Attorney General, or unless requested by the police department of the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina State Highway Patrol,
Motor Vehicle Division,
South Carolina Highway Department,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Captain G. L. Young

The jurisdiction of the patrolmen of the South Carolina Highway Patrol is that of policing the highways and their authority extends over crimes committed on the highways and on pursuits from the highways. Their police authority is limited to violations of the State Motor Vehicle Laws.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Secretary of State,
Pierre, South Dakota.

Miss Goldie Wells,
Secretary of State.
Mr. Milo Barber,
Director of Safety.

The Secretary of State's Office is charged with the enforcement of all motor vehicle and highway laws. Its police power is limited to State motor vehicle violations under the direction of the Motor Vehicle Safety Council.

Attorney General,
Pierre, South Dakota.

Mr. Clair Roddewig,
Attorney General.

The Attorney General's Office has jurisdiction over all State law violations. There are eight Assistant Attorney Generals and eight Agents in this office who have state-wide and unlimited police powers. This organization also includes the State Bureau of Criminal Identification.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee State Highway Patrol,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Joe Williams,
Chief.

The Highway Patrol has the duty to enforce the traffic laws and regulations of the Department of Highways and Public Works. They have police powers, including the power to arrest and to serve criminal warrants and subpoenas for witnesses. To a very limited extent they exercise general state police powers.

TEXAS

State Highway Patrol,
Department of Public Safety,
Austin, Texas.

Mr. L. G. Phares,
Chief.

They are to patrol the highways and enforce the regulations promulgated by the State Highway Commission. The officers have state-wide powers of arrest and are used in any emergency wherein a major crime is committed. They work very closely with all local police departments and sheriffs throughout Texas. They are uniformed, and are a motorized force, using both motorcycles and automobiles.

Texas State Rangers,
Austin, Texas.

Colonel H. H. Carmichael,
Director, Department of
Public Safety.

The members of this organization have state-wide powers of arrest, are a non-uniformed force, confining their operations to investigations of major crimes and to assist local officers when called upon or to go into a county and take charge of a situation where there is a breakdown of local law enforcement.

UTAH

Utah Highway Patrol,
Utah Road Commission,
State Capitol Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. R. W. Groo,
Superintendent.

The duties of the Utah Highway Patrol are to police all State highways, to enforce the laws of the State and the rules of the State Road Commission governing the use of the highways. The members of this patrol also have the same powers in the counties of the State as do other peace officers, except the service of civil process. They may serve criminal processes and arrest and prosecute violators of any State law.

VERMONT

Vermont Motor Vehicle Department,
Highway Patrol,
Montpelier, Vermont.

Mr. Murdock A. Campbell,
Commissioner.

The uniformed Highway Patrol Officers of this organization enforce the Vermont laws respecting motor vehicles, investigate motor accidents, and are also charged with the direction and control of traffic. They are empowered to make arrests for any violation of the motor vehicle regulations. In addition, approximately one-half of the force hold appointments as deputy sheriffs in the various counties of the State. In such capacity, they may make criminal investigations but are responsible to the Sheriff of the County.

VIRGINIA

Virginia State Police,
Richmond, Virginia.

Major H. B. Nicholas,
Superintendent.

The Virginia State Police Officers possess the same powers as Sheriffs and all other Peace Officers in the enforcement of the Virginia criminal statutes. They have full police powers throughout the State.

WASHINGTON

Washington State Patrol,
Olympia, Washington.

Mr. William Cole,
Chief.

The Washington State Patrol enforce all motor vehicle laws, rules and regulations in the State. In addition, on the direction of the Chief of the Patrol, they may exercise anywhere in the State such police powers as are vested in Sheriffs and Peace Officers generally.

WEST VIRGINIA

Department of Public Safety,
State of West Virginia,
(West Virginia State Police),
Capitol Building,
Charleston, West Virginia.

Colonel Charles C. Tallman,
Superintendent.

The members of this organization have general police powers throughout the State, comparable to the powers conferred upon a Sheriff or any other Peace Officer, except they cannot serve civil process. Their authority is limited only in respect to participation in politics, assisting either employer or employee in labor disputes, or acting as a guard of private property for a remuneration.

WYOMING

Wyoming State Highway Patrol,
State Capitol Building,
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Captain George G. Smith,
Chief.

The members of the Highway Patrol enforce all the motor vehicle laws of the State. They also perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the State Highway Superintendent or by the Governor of the State. They have full police powers, except the service of civil process.

BLOOD TESTS LEAD TO CONVICTION OF
MURDERER

Early on the morning of December 31, 1937, a Chinaman known as Hom Fook Neo was found lying on his back at the corner of 17th and California Streets in Omaha, Nebraska. Neo had been stabbed to death, having four knife wounds in his chest, one in the abdomen, one on the left forearm and one on the right hand.

The lady who found the victim, in relating her story to the police, stated that while walking along the street near the scene of the crime a Chinaman had passed her going in the same direction. As she progressed toward the corner of 17th and California Streets she heard loud talking in Chinese and saw two men struggle from the curbing into the middle of the intersection. She crossed the street to be as far as possible from the struggle. Within one-half a block from the intersection the same Chinaman who had passed her shortly before again passed, going in the opposite direction. The police were notified and a notice was flashed to nearby towns to be on the look-out for a Chinaman probably headed in the direction of North Platte, Nebraska.

At the scene of the murder was found one light brown button with a few yarns adhering to the thread with which the button had been sewed. This was carefully preserved by the Inspector of Detectives in the hope that it might compare favorably with similar buttons on a suspect's overcoat.

News of the flight of the Chinaman was relayed by bus drivers and sheriffs and in turn each successive town along the road was notified of the progress of the suspect. The Omaha Police Department was finally rewarded on receipt of a telephone call from the Sheriff at Grand Island, Nebraska, that he had in custody a Chinaman meeting the general description of the suspect. This suspect was wearing a light tan overcoat which was minus one button. The suspect's overcoat had the appearance of having been washed in several places. The Inspector of Detectives of the Omaha Police Department left immediately for Grand Island, taking with him the button found at the scene of the murder. He found that this button compared favorably in color with other buttons on the suspect's coat and

that the yarns adhering to it matched the yarns composing the fabric of the coat. Preliminary examinations by the investigating officers of the suspect's wearing apparel indicated that there might be blood stains on the front portion of his trousers. Although there were no visible blood stains on the light tan overcoat, it was deemed advisable to transmit all of the suspect's wearing apparel to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for examination, together with the blood stained clothing of the victim.

Examination of the suspect's trousers by the technical examiners in the FBI Laboratory revealed blood of human origin on the lower front portion of the trouser legs. Although the overcoat belonging to the suspect had been washed and was apparently free of any blood, examinations conducted on the washed portions showed that it still contained considerable blood which was also of human origin. Because of the amount of blood stains on the trousers and the washed portions of the coat was limited in quantity, blood grouping tests could not be conducted. The Omaha Police Department was notified as to the results of the laboratory examination.

The Prosecuting Attorney requested that the technician who conducted the examination of the evidence appear as a witness at the trial which was held at Omaha, Nebraska on March 21, 1938. On the first day of the trial considerable difficulty was encountered in that the defendant, Chin Ying Teung, was found to be unable to understand English. Considerable time was spent in an effort to secure a Chinese interpreter for the defendant. This continued throughout the first day of the trial.

Upon the arrival of the laboratory examiner in Omaha on March 22, 1938, the defense counsel was notified of his appearance and briefly advised as to the type of testimony he was preparing to furnish. The defense counsel in conference with the defendant discussed the situation and the defendant, much to the surprise of those in the court room, asked to be permitted to speak for himself. He then asked the Judge, using excellent English, if he might plead guilty to manslaughter and not guilty to the charge of murder. Since no premeditation could be shown on the part of the defendant, and because there was no evidence to indicate that the victim was not killed by the defendant in self-defense, this was found to be agreeable and the defendant's plea of guilty to the charge of manslaughter was accepted. The defendant was sentenced to imprisonment from five to ten years in the Nebraska State Penitentiary.

In the publication, "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories - 1936," the following data concerning the marital status of prisoners received during that year is set forth: 28,630 male prisoners, or 49.4 per cent were single; 23,360 or 40.3 per cent, married; 1,545 or 2.7 per cent, widowed; 2,338 or 4.0 per cent, divorced; and 2,082 or 3.6 per cent, unknown. Of the female prisoners, 954 or 32.1 per cent were single; 1,485 or 50.0 per cent, married; 272 or 9.2 per cent, widowed; 208 or 7.0 per cent, divorced; and 51 or 1.7 per cent, unknown.

AN UNUSUAL PATTERN

The finger impression reproduced below is an unusual pattern. Containing four deltas, it is an accidental whorl of a very rare type. It was referred to the Bureau by Dr. Valentin Sava, Chef du Service d'Identite Judiciaire, Bucharest, Rumania.



The only problem encountered in the classification of this print is the one arising from ridge tracing. However, the rule governing the tracing of whorl formations having three or more deltas is applicable to this case. Under such circumstances the two extreme outside deltas are located and the ridges then traced according to the method pertaining to all whorl patterns. In this instance deltas "A" and "B" are the ones utilized and the pattern would be given an outer tracing.

MATTSON KIDNAPING CASE

When the kidnaper of Charles Fletcher Mattson entered the Mattson home on the evening of December 27, 1936, his features were hidden by a dark handkerchief which covered the entire lower portion of his face. However, before he left the house this mask slipped down and ample opportunity was had for the witnesses who were present to clearly view him. Moreover, prior to leaving with Charles, the kidnaper directed one of the witnesses to step outside with him and for a few moments the two stood face to face about four or five feet apart while the kidnaper questioned him concerning money. This permitted an additional opportunity to judge the height and size of the man and to observe him.

The opinions of the witnesses as to the age of the kidnaper vary somewhat, but they are generally agreed that he is a man probably between 25 and 35 years old.

According to their statements the kidnaper of Charles Mattson was rather small, the opinion being that his height would not exceed that of the victim's older brother by more than an inch or two. Accordingly, if the witnesses are correct, the height of the man sought should approximate 5 feet 7 inches.



He was described as being slender in build and an estimate of his weight has varied from 130 pounds to 150 pounds or slightly more.

The man was said to have a sallow or swarthy complexion, to be unshaven and to have the appearance of Slavonian, Austrian, Italian, or person of Southern European extraction. His voice substantiated this opinion as his speech was slightly broken and indistinct.

Across the bridge of the kidnaper's nose was observed a white mark, thought possibly to be the result of a break, to be a scar, or possibly to have been occasioned by the neckerchief-mask drawn tightly across the nose and thus leaving a white mark.

On the evening of December 27, 1936, the witnesses relate that the kidnaper was wearing a tan checked cap, a dark colored--probably blue or black--zipper jacket of hip length, dark trousers and black shoes. The neckerchief-mask was of black material tied in back of the neck.

The witnesses indicate that the appearance of the man was that of an uneducated person and one possibly connected with the waterfront in some capacity. His actions and demeanor were said to reflect an uncertainty in the carrying out of the details of this kidnaping, yet there was no indication of haste nor alarm as to possibility of apprehension while in the Mattson home according to the information they have furnished.

CRIMINAL SPANS THE COUNTRY TO EVADE ARREST BUT IS TRAPPED BY FINGERPRINTS

On April 22, 1938 the New Bedford, Massachusetts Police Department requested that a wanted notice be placed in the files of the FBI Identification Division against the record of Joseph T. Duarte, who was wanted for armed holdup, breaking and entering and larceny. Duarte, whose criminal record reflected numerous arrests since 1929 for similar offenses, was also wanted later in April 1938 by the Fall River, Massachusetts authorities for armed robbery.

Subsequent to the placing of the wanted notices against this person's record no further data was received until June 4, 1938 when a fingerprint card was received from Los Angeles, California, reflecting the arrest of one Joe Costa. The finger impressions of Costa and Duarte were found to be identical and immediately this information was telegraphically transmitted to the police at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Fall River, Massachusetts in accordance with the wanted notices which had been placed against the record of this person.

On June 8, 1938, the Bureau received a telegraphic communication from the District Attorney of the Southern District of Massachusetts expressing his appreciation for the assistance rendered by the FBI and further advising that he had been in communication with the officials in California and proper papers were being forwarded to Los Angeles officials to effect the return of this person to Massachusetts to answer to the charges pending against him within that State.

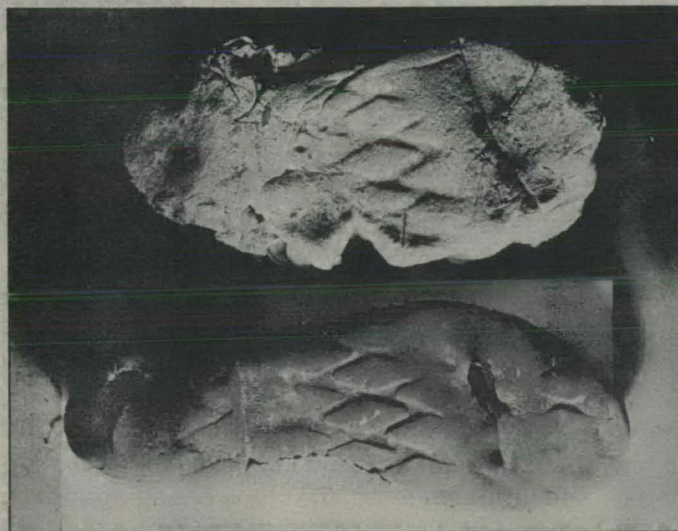
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

The Lone Wolf Burglar

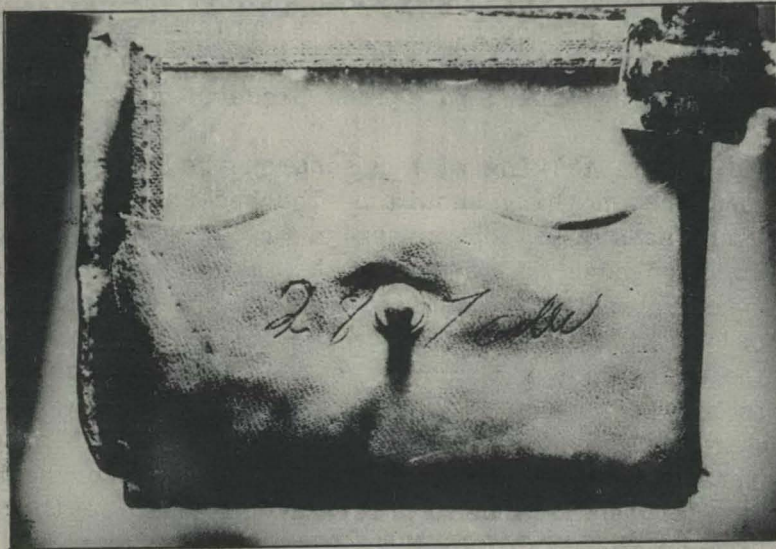
The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is pleased to print interesting cases which have been investigated by graduates of the FBI National Police Academy. A recent case investigated by J. W. Hernandez, Superintendent, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico, an FBI National Police Academy graduate, illustrates the way in which Mr. Hernandez and his assistants have utilized methods learned by Mr. Hernandez during his attendance at the FBI National Police Academy.

On December 16, 1937, Mr. A. W. Besosa, Assistant Manager of the Federal Land Bank, reported to Mr. Hernandez that on the previous night he had been awakened by a man who was burglarizing his home. Hastily taking a pistol from a bureau drawer, Mr. Besosa fired several shots at the intruder, but was unable to stop him. Checking over his property he found that the burglar had made away with a cabinet radio, a pair of gold spectacles, a mahogany powder container and a photographic camera. In the haste of his departure, he left outside the house a case containing a number of valuable articles and certain miscellaneous materials including a pair of pliers, a piece of manila wrapping paper and a long piece of cord.

While still talking with Besosa on the telephone, Mr. Hernandez instructed Besosa that nothing should be touched and that intruders should be kept off until the arrival of investigators. Upon arriving at the premises, Eleuterio Hernandez was detailed to make a thorough search of the grounds and Alejandro and Mr. Hernandez examined the objects inside the house which might possibly have been touched by the intruder. Using powerful photoflood bulbs, Alejandro made a thorough search of the screened-in porch, from where the radio had been taken. Careful powdering brought out several good latent fingerprints which were immediately photographed. Eleuterio Hernandez reported that his search outside had been fruitful, for he had found on a flower hedge several tennis shoe imprints and a cheap leather billfold.



Going outside, the officers made a thorough examination of all articles left on the ground by the burglar. Included among these articles were a number of bottles, every one of which showed several fingerprints. Feeling that this was a valuable lead, the police informed Mr. Besosa that it was necessary to take the fingerprints of everyone in the house, to which he readily assented. Plaster casts were made immediately of the shoe prints. The wrapping paper was treated with a silver nitrate solution and fingerprints developed therefrom. Likewise, all additional fingerprints were photographed, resulting in a total of twenty-five excluding the fragments. In studying the finger impressions, one peculiar thing occurred. One particular latent fingerprint persistently appeared a number of times on every object. Concentrating on the fingerprints, the officers began a systematic search of primary classifications in the hope of locating within fifteen thousand fingerprint cards, the one to which that persistent fingerprint belonged. The check of the main fingerprint files was unsuccessful. The latent fingerprints revealed that the persistent fingerprint found at the Besosa burglary also appeared on objects found at other burglaries, committed at the homes of well-to-do residents of "Condado Section."



Going over the remainder of the evidence, there was found on the inside of the billfold under a flap a number reading "287 street." This appeared to be the number of a house on some street, but as the police did not have the number or name of the street it was set aside temporarily, because a number of inquiries and a search through the city directories failed to locate any similar street. An investigator was given the problem of ascertaining whether or not there was any street which could be located out of the numbers available such as 28 7th Street, or 2 87th Street. At the end of half a day he reported there was a number 28 7th Street Barrio Obrero. Going over the directory once more to see how it could be possible that this number was missed, they discovered that it was not listed in the city directory, probably due to the fact that Barrio Obrero is mainly populated by poor laborers, who have built shacks on city government property. The shacks are so built that if the dwellers do not like any particular neighborhood they place them on rollers and move to a new site.

The house in question, according to the investigation made, was occupied by a widow. It was closed a great deal of the time, due to the fact that the old lady spent most of her time doing chores for a married daughter who lived in the neighborhood. Other information indicated that the old lady lived presently by herself but that several months before two men were seen in the house on several occasions, usually in the mornings leaving the house quite early. A neighbor, questioned as to a definite date when the boys had been last seen, stated that they had not been seen in over three months.

A surveillance was begun with respect to this house to learn of the movements of any person leaving or entering. After one whole day of watchful waiting no activities were reported. However, an employee of a bus line informed the investigator that one of the boys who had resided at the 7th street address had been a fellow worker at the White Star Line shops and furthermore he had a smaller brother who resided with his father at 14th street about two blocks away from the 7th street house. Verifying this information, it was found that one of the young men who resided at 7th street worked at the White Star Line shops and that his name was Fidel Ortiz Vazquez. Information indicated that this boy was a former convict, having been sentenced on one occasion on a first degree burglary charge. A check of the cross index files brought forth a card pertaining to this man and verified the information concerning his conviction. Withdrawing the card from the file, they checked the latent fingerprints and it was found that the persistent ring finger latent belonged to Fidel Ortiz Vazquez. Remembering the value of proceeding with caution upon receipt of the first valuable lead in an investigation, the officers decided to go ahead carefully in order to locate, if possible, the cache where Vazquez had probably hidden his loot. With this in mind, it was decided that the younger brother of Vazquez would be the most vulnerable point of attack.

The younger brother was picked up and questioned at headquarters at which time he stated his name was Jose Santiago Vila, a difference in the surname, which seemed to indicate that possibly the wrong boy was picked up. Questioned concerning this he stated he was, in fact, Vazquez' brother. His change in name had come about ten years previously when he had been sent to the reformatory for having stolen a one hundred pound roll of twist tobacco from a farmer. He had never changed it since; that in fact, he had been able to go through the eighth grade at the reformatory and his Common School Diploma was made to Jose Santiago Vila. To give credit to this boy, it must be said that he made a statement in good fashion and told where his brothers had hidden hundreds of dollars worth of property. He also gave information in connection with other burglaries committed by other subjects with whom his brother at one time had been connected. He admitted that he had not seen his brother in months and furthermore was trying to live down his past and had no desire to know of him or meet him.

Consequently plans were made to apprehend Vazquez during the night. After all preparations were made to surprise him and after the house was surrounded, it was found that the entrance door had a padlock on the outside. Having been informed by Santiago that his brother generally went to the country whenever he got in trouble it was decided that striking while the

iron was not would be the best action. The shack was broken open and two or three thousand dollars worth of property was taken. At the head of a caravan of a half dozen men the police started for "Hell's Brook" a barrio about twenty miles distant in the jurisdiction of the town of Gurabo. The trek commenced about 12:00 P.M. and not until four-thirty the next morning were they able to arrive at the country shack where Fidel was supposed to be staying.

An investigation was made from the outside, taking notes of doors, windows, and other possible avenues of escape. When the house was surrounded, the dwellers were commanded to open it in the name of the law. A search of the premises brought forth the subject. Rather sheepishly and with a grade of belief in the supernatural, Fidel said, "You know, just about the time you people knocked at the door I awakened from a terrible dream. It seems that you people have been chasing me all night and I am tired, and I am glad it is all over."

Returning to headquarters about 6:00 A.M. and handling Fidel humanely, they gave him a substantial breakfast of ham and eggs, coffee, and lots of bread and butter. After finishing, a look of satisfaction came over his face and he said, "All right, Chief, let's get this thing over. I know you boys must be dead tired for some sleep. Where shall I begin, on the last burglary and work backwards or from the first one after my leaving the Penitentiary and narrating forward?"

After a three-hour narration Fidel asked for a cup of black coffee and it was apparent that he was straining his memory to tell everything. A half an hour after his coffee he finished his narration in which he confessed thirty-five night time burglaries. When Vazquez' shoes were examined it was found that the pattern was similar to the impression made in the ground at the home of Mr. Besosa by the foot of the burglar.

That same day every home burglarized by Fidel was visited and the housewives were instructed to call at headquarters and identify their property. Fidel plead guilty to fifteen counts of burglary for which he received twenty-nine years at hard labor. Twenty-nine years which are twenty-nine years, for in Puerto Rico, there is no parole of any kind, with the exception of a bonification of five days out of every month, for good behavior.

The average and median time served by male prisoners discharged during 1936, according to the publication, "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories - 1936" presents rather interesting data in connection with the actual time served for major offenses:

Offense	Av. Time	Median Time	Offense	Av. Time	Median Time
	Served	Served		Served	Served
	Months	Months		Months	Months
Homicide	58.1	38.9	Burglary	25.9	19.7
Robbery	46.8	40.3	Larceny	18.5	14.2
Aggravated			Auto Theft	24.0	19.4
Assault	26.7	18.8	Rape	38.9	26.5

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Aberdeen, S. D.	Hanni, Werner	4652	304 Federal
Atlanta, Georgia	Vincent, J. W.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E. A.	7-1755	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V.W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, N. Y.	Warnes, J. W.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Andersen, H. E.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Ladd, D. M.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H. D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Rosen, A.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Brown, R. D.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Chipman, L. M.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R.J.	Main 501	202 U. S. Court House
Huntington, W.Va.	McLaughlin, W.V.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reinecke, H. H.	Riley 5416	506 Fletcher Trust
Kansas City, Mo.	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	1612 Federal Reserve Bank
Knoxville, Tenn.	Davis, E. R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Ark.	Fletcher, H. B.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hanson, J. H.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	775 Starks
Memphis, Tenn.	Clegg, J. E.	8-1850	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Rutzen, A. C.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sackett, B. E.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N.J.	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Hood, R. B.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Vetterli, R. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Guinane, E. P.	2-8186	224 Federal
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Peoria, Illinois	Fitzsimons, B.F.	4-5800	300 Commercial Merchants National Bank & Trust Company
Philadelphia, Pa.	Leckie, A. B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Gurnea, M. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N.J.L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
St. Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360(*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Hendon, R. C.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(*)Telephone number to be used after 5:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

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

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

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

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

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

