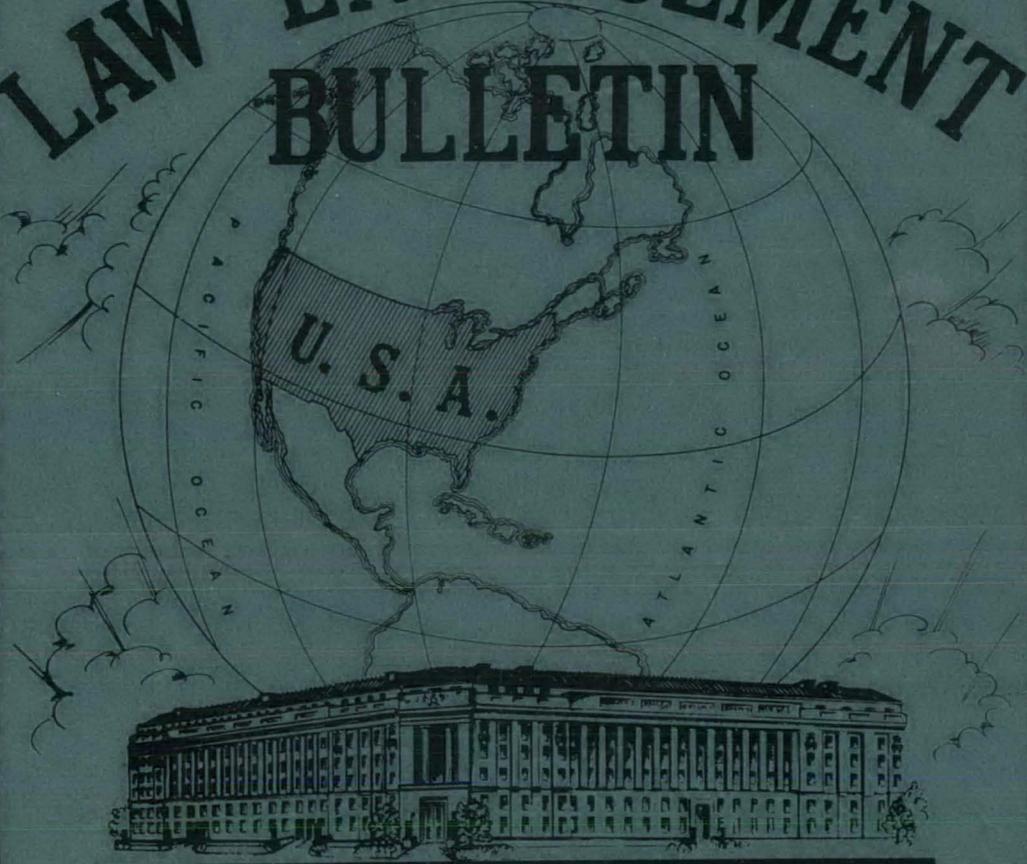


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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8 NO. 7 JULY 1, 1939

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

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

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

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

CRIME PREVENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

We law enforcement officers should be the first to admit that, generally speaking, we usually enter the picture too late to turn the juvenile criminal and first offender from crime. Too often our thankless job is to apprehend him after he has become a criminal.

The importance and necessity of crime prevention are recognized by every right-thinking enforcement officer and are illustrated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's study of every fingerprint card sent us, representing arrests for local violations during the year 1938. This study showed that 18.8 per cent of these cards, or almost one out of five, were those of youngsters twenty years of age or under; while 35.9 per cent or more than one out of three, represented persons twenty-four years of age or under.

If some method could be devised to cut down this high proportion of youngsters involved in crime, it would go a long way toward solving the crime problem in this country. We law enforcement officers must take an active part in any successful crime prevention program.

Aside from the moral issues involved and the satisfaction derived from turning a youngster from crime, it will redound to the benefit of law enforcement officers or agencies in many other ways. It will lessen our problems of detection and apprehension. Cut out the "feeder" class for criminals for a period of time and you cut down your crime problem in even greater proportion. And it will also gain the interest and cooperation of the public for law enforcement generally. Convince the public you are vitally interested and actively engaged in trying to save youngsters from crime and they will back you up as never before.

Too often so-called crime prevention organizations are manned by well-meaning but inexperienced theorists who know nothing of the practical nature of the problems involved, and occasionally the field has been exploited by self-seeking and self-styled "experts." The law enforcement officer would not be open to the first criticism in

crime prevention work since he has a first-hand knowledge of those with whom he would work. He should not be subject to the second criticism as he should do the job without remuneration other than his regular salary as a law enforcement officer.

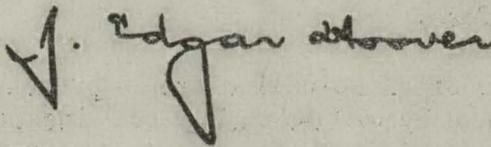
It is not my idea that law enforcement agencies could or should perform this important service alone. It is my idea that law enforcement agencies should take an active and leading part in the promotion of so fundamental and important a phase of law enforcement.

This very thing is being done successfully today throughout the United States. Forward-looking law enforcement agencies in many sections of the country have proven that such a plan will work and pay big dividends in the form of a decrease in juvenile crime and an increase in public respect. These law enforcement agencies do not attempt to do the job alone. They work in conjunction and close harmony with civic clubs, schools, and any existing agencies or citizens genuinely interested in the welfare of our youth.

Their efforts crystallize in many forms. One police department sponsors "Boys' Clubs." Another has its own Boy Scout Troops. Still another organizes its groups of youngsters into "Boys' Towns." Several promote "Big Brother" organizations. The names and set-ups of these law enforcement-sponsored crime prevention organizations are as varied as the needs and youth problems of the communities they serve. But there are not nearly enough of them.

An article in a recent issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin showed what the Washington, D. C., Police Department is doing along this line. In the future other articles will set out in detail what local law enforcement agencies in other communities are doing.

What are you and your department doing about this important problem?

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, curved underline that extends under the name.

Director

YOUR TASK AS A CITIZEN

by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

Address delivered before the National Convention,

United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa,

Oklahoma, on June 21, 1939

My pleasure in being able to be with you is matched only by my hopes for the future of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. I have followed your programs closely over a period of years, and taken pride in your achievements. In the practicality of your activities, you are building on firm foundations. May your civic programs gather momentum and roll forward to help in the building of a better America.

Your small groups, banded together some twenty years ago in St. Louis, soon would have withered had they not built their future upon a platform of worth-while programs and crusading civic spirit. As a result you today have six hundred Junior Chambers of Commerce in a like number of communities, all working, I know, toward a worth-while goal.

An organization is only as good as its friends and supporters, thus I am indeed proud of the fact that when you embark upon a civic program you can count on the support of not only 110,000 members, but of millions of good citizens, who know you, admire you and trust you. Of course, obstacles will beset you, but adversity is the real test of virile manhood.

We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have likewise faced adversity. The development of our Bureau, like the growth of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, has been over a hard road. Its achievements stand as a tribute to youth. The average age today of the men of the FBI is scarcely 34. Its development in reality has been a ceaseless conflict between corruption, inefficiency and the deadly forces of the underworld on one hand, and the forces of decency and truth on the other.

I recall vividly the tribulations with which we were confronted fifteen years ago this summer. Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, as fearless a foe of corruption and inefficiency as our present Attorney General, Honorable Frank Murphy, was determined to rebuild the Nation's law office on the firm foundations of honesty and integrity. He agreed with me that political influence should not dictate appointments or promotions. Overnight, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was removed from the political arena where it had been kicked about like a football, the pawn of pull, prejudice and patronage. Today only merit counts in an FBI appointment; no man can enter without it.

In 1924, only 30 per cent of the men had legal or accounting training. The others included some persons who had police records and at least one man who had been tried for murder. Others had been declared physically unfit and disqualified for duty by other law enforcement agencies, and had sought refuge in the Bureau. All that was changed, and

drastically. Today, to be eligible for appointment as a Special Agent, the applicant must be between 23 and 35 years of age, a graduate of a recognized law school and a member of the Bar, with at least two years of legal or business experience, or he must be a graduate of a recognized accounting school with three years of commercial accounting or auditing experience. These men, after appointment, attend a sixteen-week training school where they are diligently trained in all forms of scientific deduction, detection and apprehension. They are imbued with the principle that no case is ever closed until the wrongdoer is brought to justice. They are taught to get the facts, thereby freeing the innocent and convicting the guilty; our ever-present watchword is Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity.

Since 1932, when the Federal Kidnaping Law was passed by Congress, authorizing the FBI to act in such cases, all but two of the 156 cases reported to us have been completely solved and the wrongdoers -- crooked lawyers, gang doctors, money changers, finger men, fixers and harborers of criminals -- have been brought to justice. Sooner or later the heartless body-snatchers and killers in the two remaining cases will be brought to justice.

Already in the case involving the abduction and murder of the little Levine boy at New Rochelle, New York, more than 8,000 persons have been interviewed, 450 automobiles checked, some 500 premises inspected, 560 anonymous and crank letters investigated, and over 500 scientific laboratory examinations have been made. In the case of the little Mattson boy in Tacoma, Washington, over 20,000 persons have been investigated, more than enough suspects to populate a small city. And still the search goes on.

There is no mystery to good law enforcement. It merely applies to crime detection the same principles of efficiency necessary in any high-g geared business. Plus this is the fact that the FBI is distinctly a "We" organization -- everyone has his part in its trials or triumphs. Without cohesion everywhere the Bureau could not function with the success we enjoy.

Of course I am proud of the record of the Bureau. For instance in the past fifteen years the Federal Bureau of Investigation has cost the taxpayers less than fifty million dollars, and returned to those taxpayers of the Nation a profit of more than 190 million dollars -- and this even includes those early days when we were rebuilding the Bureau. I hope that our services to society in the apprehension and conviction of over 43,000 notorious criminals during the past ten-year period, are achievements beyond the capabilities of financial measurement.

In doing this, the FBI has paid heavily, in effort and even in life itself; twelve of our men have died in the line of duty, others have injured their health by overwork and overexposure, and have joined their fellows where the rattle of machine gun fire is unknown. Nor has the sacrifice ceased there. The long hours of vigil and the sorrow bravely faced by the women who stand behind the men of the FBI are an inspiration to the living and a monument to their sacrifice. Today, seven of the widows are a part of our organization, because they wanted to take their husbands'

places and carry on for them. We are proud of them; we are proud of our record -- of honest law-abiding citizens and cooperative law-enforcing officers, who have aided us in times of great stress. We would be even more proud if this record could be rivaled by local law enforcement in every town and hamlet of every State in the Union. Government is not some far-away, visualistic thing. You are government, and you can get what you want at home as easily as you can get it at Washington, if you'll only square your shoulders and fight for it!

Certainly this applies to the widespread wave of lawlessness that has so long engulfed our social order. It is unnecessary, and it could be conquered as quickly as have the kidnaper and the bank robber, whose activities have declined over 80% in the past seven years, if everybody insisted that this be done. Our crime bill is bigger than our entire National tax bill. Think that over. And meanwhile remember that nations have crumbled because of internal disasters rooted in lawlessness. True freedom lies in true justice to all people and in all things. This comes not from super-imposed regulation; it springs from good conscience, honesty and integrity. It is the Golden Rule translated into action. It is the exemplification of the Ten Commandments and the embodiment of religious teachings. Justice insures the integrity of the Nation. I hope the day will never dawn when your America and mine sinks to the debauched level of vicious subversions. I long for the day when every man, woman and child will be impelled by the force of conscience to abide by the spirit of the law, rather than be driven to abide by the letter of the law imposed to correct abuses that would not exist if justice prevailed.

It is high time that we give more thought and energy to crime preventive measures; to curing the cause of lawlessness rather than to be forever combating it, once it runs rampant. The emergency situations must always receive first consideration and it is for this reason that we of the FBI have placed so much stress on detection and apprehension which, together with certainty of trial and punishment, constitute the time-proven deterrents to crime. But an even greater result can be achieved by damming the flow of crime at its source.

In this regard, a definite portion of every civic organization's program should be devoted to a study of crime conditions and the methods used in combating them. What, for instance, do you know about law enforcement in your town? What has happened to the big cases which were in the newspaper headlines a few months ago? Were they vigorously prosecuted, or were the felons allowed delay after delay while witnesses disappeared, and the final court room scene became a mere mockery of the law? Were juries tampered with, witnesses intimidated, perjury suborned? Did the criminal in a heinous crime or hundred-thousand-dollar swindle get off easier than some wayward youth who stole a car or burglarized a store while hungry? Are the operators of vice dens who commission high school students to solicit for them excused by the paying of a mere fine which amounts to a license to traffic in human flesh? Can criminals "cop a plea" -- plead guilty to a lesser offense and get by with a short sentence? Do sentences imposed by the courts mean what they say? Are convicted criminals afforded

greater opportunities and pleasures in prison than out? Can a traffic ticket be fixed? Do public officials who receive a pitiable salary live like millionaires?

Such questions are not hypothetical. For the past fifteen years every day has brought reports to my desk of just such cases. Few communities in the land are wholly free of abuse of the very laws enacted to protect society. But there is an answer. In America the majority still elect public officials. And if the majority demand it, they can oust corruption overnight.

Just as the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the freedom of your community from the forces of crime that strike somewhere in the Nation every twenty-two seconds, carries a sales ticket -- to be bought by civic alertness, decency, energy and self-sacrifice, not only for self-preservation but for the welfare of coming generations.

Are there slot machines in drug stores and restaurants in your town? Does gambling thrive? Are there bookmaking joints on every corner? Who controls the numbers racket? Is vice kept at an irreducible minimum, or does it contaminate most sections of the city? Does white slavery exist? Are the newsstands cluttered with salacious and perverse printed matter? Remember that the habits of youth govern the actions of the man. No public enemy ever won a place in the headlines overnight. Trace their histories as I have and you will find their criminal careers began long before, in surroundings that insulted civic decency.

Those who engage in widespread vice activities and rackets could not long survive without their ally -- the political renegade. No community in the land is contaminated by rackets and corruption to any great extent without the assistance of local interests, which hold law enforcement in restraint. Your law enforcement officers are your representatives. They are not persons with unlimited power; they must obey those under whom they hold office. If they are bent beneath the domination of the criminal-aligned politician, ruthless rackets and vice are inevitable. The law enforcement officials of our Nation, for the most part, are honest and anxious to do a good job. Regardless of their personal honesty, however, they are frequently powerless to act. You, and only you, can take the handcuffs off their wrists and place them where they belong, upon the racketeers and criminals!

It behooves every citizen and every group such as yours to constantly scrutinize the qualifications and the background of candidates for public office in order that the crook may be unmasked and the self-sacrificing, honest man in public service may be given every possible assistance. Here, party lines cannot exist. Public service should beckon and attract young men of character and ability. A career of honest public service is as sacred as the ministry and should demand the same stalwart principles. Thus honest citizens everywhere should aid the man who would dedicate his talents to public welfare. Only when two men are equal in character, ability and honesty are party lines, as we know them, justified.

Many outstanding community leaders have told me that they would not seek public office because of the muck-raking and foul, unfair, besmirching tactics adopted by those affiliated with venal politics. This is indeed tragic. The Nation very frankly is being cheated at the polls when its citizens tolerate and cheer such tactics. It will only be by the courageous outlawing of the mudslinger and rabble-rouser, that public offices, when contaminated, can be cleansed. More and more the Nation and all of its political sub-divisions need career men in politics, men who regard their community above their own personal desires. I hope indeed that some of the young men of this organization will some day see their way clear to make their contributions through public service. The Nation is in great need of the pioneering and patriotic spirit which has helped to make this organization a great and respected one.

Let us appraise further your duties as a good citizen. What do you know about the judiciary in your community? Is it a fountainhead of justice, or is it controlled by entrenched interests? For if the robes of justice are not clean, then society and mankind are not secure. America has been fortunate indeed in the high character of its judges, and those honest, God-fearing men would be the first to urge eternal vigilance that the Bench may be incorruptible. And your Prosecutors, do they seek justice for society and the accused as well? Or do they safeguard the interests of the accused by Grand Jury whitewashing, or improperly prepared cases?

Has there ever been a prison break in your community? Was this break investigated by an impartial authority? Have you ever looked into the coddling of prisoners -- the free and easy way they circulate in so many so-called penal institutions? Or is the institution operated so that its inmates will really be rehabilitated and reformed, through fair, humane, constructive, yet stern discipline?

When did you last visit your Police Department and observe its equipment? Have you inquired as to whether your local department has a police training school? Has one of its officers attended the FBI National Police Academy, which is maintained for them free of charge? And did the officer have to mortgage his home, as some of them have, to pay his railroad fare to Washington and defray his living expenses while attending the Academy? And upon his return was he afforded the necessary cooperation and assistance in starting a training school or was he relegated to a beat by professionally-jealous superiors or overly-anxious venal politicians?

American law enforcement is to be commended because of its sincere efforts in recent years, to improve conditions and protect our citizens. When you criticize your police force, remember that you and other citizens like you constitute the real power behind your police and public officials. Beyond that, you possess the power of recall if they are not efficient.

Fifteen years ago, the Fingerprint Division of the FBI was organized, in response to a vital need. Rapid means of transportation had made crime a swift-moving, dangerously-elusive problem. Older methods of

identification were faulty. Thus the Identification Division of the FBI came into existence, and the machine-like precision of modern business methods applied to its organization. Today, it is possible in less than three minutes to search a set of fingerprints and identify the impressions on the card if the individual has previously been fingerprinted, despite the fact that there are nearly eleven million sets of fingerprint records on file.

Recognizing the value of a positive means of identification, law-abiding citizens began to clamor for the benefits which were given the criminal. Thus in 1933 our Civil Identification Section was inaugurated. There the fingerprints of over one million three hundred thousand honest, law-abiding citizens are placed, wholly divorced from the criminal files, forever insuring their identity. You of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have long been allied with this project, which is designed to serve law-abiding citizens. The time is rapidly approaching when every honest citizen will want to have his fingerprints on file. Yet there are those who claim fingerprinting is a violation of civil liberties. Drivers' licenses are required in many States -- I have never heard them denounced as a violation of civil liberties. That is silly. Fingerprinting is liberty-insurance -- except for those who desire to conceal the fact that they are enemies of society.

I firmly believe that the public interest would best be served by requiring all persons in public office, or occupying positions of public trust, to be fingerprinted. This would surely put trusting, law-abiding citizens on their guard and might have prevented, for instance, the \$241,000 bank fraud perpetrated some time ago by the Vice President of a bank, who had previously been convicted for fraud.

As an experiment, the Travelers Aid Society in Richmond, Virginia, recently arranged for the Police Department to fingerprint all transients seeking assistance. The results were highly revealing. Out of 7,034 persons fingerprinted, 4,345 had previous police records, 2,387 were for minor charges, while 1,958 were for serious charges. Among these were 8 fugitives and 1 individual who had been reported missing.

In New York City the policy was adopted by the WPA Administrator of fingerprinting applicants for certain positions of trust and teaching and recreational assignments. Out of 18,594 sets of impressions, 1,555 represented persons with previous police records. Many who were seeking jobs in playgrounds had previously been charged with the commission of sex offenses. One individual was wanted for parole violation and had served a prison term for rape.

Last December a young man was found mortally wounded. He was rushed to the County Hospital in Chicago where he died unidentified. His fingerprints were forwarded to Washington. They were searched through the civil files and identified as having been received several months before from a CCC Camp. On the back of the fingerprint card was the young man's home address and the name of the person to notify in case of an emergency.

Likewise the body of an unidentified man was removed from the Connecticut River last Fall. His fingerprints were taken at the morgue and then sent to Washington. A search revealed he had been arrested on five occasions. Again complete identifying data as to his home and relatives were made available in order that this seventy-year-old man could be given a decent burial. Had he never been arrested or had the foresight to have had his fingerprints recorded, he would have been buried, unnamed, in a potter's field.

The mutilated body of an unidentified man was found beside the railroad tracks near Union, South Carolina. Again we made identification. This person had been previously fingerprinted in Richmond, Virginia, when he sought aid from the Travelers Aid Society and the complete details of his home and family were soon made available to the authorities in South Carolina.

At least 192,000 persons were reported missing last year and more than 16,000 have not been located. Over 9,500 unidentified bodies were removed to morgues last year. Some 1,600 cases of amnesia attacks were reported to authorities last year. Think of the sorrow and suffering that could have been alleviated had these unfortunate persons only had the foresight to have had their fingerprints recorded. It has only been a few years since we went to the morgues and solicited the cooperation of authorities in fingerprinting unidentified deceased persons. At times we encountered opposition but today even that has given way to a sincere desire to cooperate in the public's interest. Thus your Civil Identification Committee can well feel gratified by the service they have already rendered in many communities.

America needs your patriotic zeal and your services in a crusade to insure her destiny on the charted sea of Democracy. As never before in our national history, the Country summons her men of character and action. Once and for all we must eradicate from American thought and life those sinister forces which are alien to justice and which are the allies of lawlessness. The fight will require sacrifices, but they are necessary if we are to preserve our homes and our traditions. Remember that from dawn this morning until dawn tomorrow morning, 3,928 major crimes will have been committed, including 33 homicides, 814 burglaries, 162 robberies, 2,258 larcenies, 22 rapes, 515 auto thefts and 122 aggravated assaults. The criminal forces of America will have extorted and collected their daily tax of over \$41,000,000 for the invisible empire of lawlessness that exists within our midst. Why cannot that money be turned into the flow of commerce and the veins of progress, instead of falling constantly into the grimy, blood-soiled paws of the underworld?

I sincerely hope that each of the 110,000 members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce will resolve to dedicate himself here and now to ceaseless activity and relentless warfare against the forces that threaten the peace, security and well-being of our beloved America. There is great need that you enlist. There is greater need that you do not falter in purpose, nor cease to battle for the cleanliness, the happiness and the welfare of the kind of an America which we all so greatly desire!

PAROLE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Address

by

Honorable William J. Quinn
President, International Association of Chiefs of Police
Chief of Police, San Francisco, California

Delivered at the
National Parole Conference
Washington, D. C.
April 18, 1939

As President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, I want to thank you for this opportunity of appearing before this representative group and presenting the police officer's views on parole.

Peace officers agree that there is a vital need for parole. We must have it, because parole means hope and the moment you take hope from a man behind prison walls, you have a desperate man. We do not advocate that every man should be paroled after serving only a part of his sentence in prison. Far from it. A man may be sentenced to serve fifty years in prison and he might actually serve fifty years because he is unfit to be released to society; but always ahead of him must be held the hope that his stay behind prison walls may be shortened by parole.

We are convinced that the basic principle of parole is sound, but we deplore the flaws in its administration and the abuses to which it has been put. To be able to discuss frankly these flaws and abuses as we have seen them in our experience with law violators is an opportunity peace officers have long awaited.

I have come here so that you may know of the problems parole presents to peace officers and to learn from you how we can better cooperate with you in working out this tremendous social problem which concerns all of us. It is our contention that the parole system will never work 100 per cent efficiently unless law enforcement units are permitted to play some part in it. When the police departments, through training, can be given a better understanding of the entire prison and parole problems, and when prison officials and those who are in charge of parole systems have been taught a better understanding of the police and their problems, we are sure a more workable and efficient system of paroling prisoners will be effected.

We recognize, first of all, that parole is not leniency; it is not turning a convicted felon out scot free before he has served his full sentence. It is, rather, a system of permitting a prisoner, for whom there is hope of rehabilitation, to serve the latter part of his term outside prison walls where, under proper supervision, he is able to readjust himself to the society from which he has been an outcast. Should he violate the terms of his parole, or violate the laws while he is on parole, he can be returned to prison without trial. The theory of parole, of course, is that under this supervision, temptations are minimized and, in keeping the

laws under supervision during the difficult period of readjustment, the subject is morally strengthened so that when he is legally free, he will be able to keep the laws.

Before we go into parole further, however, I want to touch briefly on our penal systems, for prison and parole go hand in hand.

While civilization has progressed amazingly in every way, our penal system has not kept pace. It is true that our prisons are more modern, that brutalities no longer exist, but society as a whole is prone to frown upon any effort to lift up the prisoner himself. Society still demands that, no matter what his degree of crime or his motives, no matter what his background may be, a law violator must be punished by ostracism and imprisonment for a certain length of time - according to the gravity of his offense. Then it is felt that the ends of justice have been served and the effect of the punishment on the individual himself is his own problem.

We have only two alternatives in treatment of a convicted felon - either we must kill or incarcerate him for life, or we must put him away for a time and then, when he has served his sentence, turn him free again. In the latter case, we should so conduct our prisons that they will turn out men who will no longer be a menace to society. But what do we find in our prisons? Overcrowding, indiscriminate mixing of first offenders with hardened criminals, and idleness. How can we expect to turn out men who are going to be able to take a decent place in society under such conditions? We must remember that most people who commit crime are weak - they cannot resist temptations; they cannot fight evil influences; they cannot rise above their environments and associations. How, then, can we expect the prison environment and associations to do anything more than further degrade such persons?

It is true that in some enlightened states there is segregation of prisoners, but with crowded conditions that prevail in most institutions, prison administrators, in spite of their own wishes and their best efforts, are helpless to provide conditions which might be conducive to rehabilitation.

Our Federal Government, in its segregation of prisoners in various institutions, has the nearest to the ideal in prison administration and consequently, it has the nearest to perfection in parole administration. It is the firm contention of the United States Department of Justice that release without supervision is not parole and consequently of the approximate 25 per cent who leave the Federal penitentiaries on parole, there is a very low percentage of failures.

There is a common belief that peace officers, and especially police officers are interested only in putting people behind bars. Such is definitely not the case. No one knows better than we the effect of prison on first offenders. As a matter of fact, police officers advocate probation rather than jail or imprisonment for certain types of offenders.

In no sense criticizing juvenile corrective institutions, jails and prisons, we nevertheless know that the hardened and habitual criminal has usually gone through what amounts to a training school for crime, for his career usually starts with juvenile delinquency, then petty crime and finally felony. Dotted along that career we usually find detention in so-called reformatories, jails and finally penitentiaries.

Consequently, police officers of today fight just as fiercely to prevent the development of criminals as they do to track them down once they have taken the road to crime. Today, nearly every major police department in the United States has some program designed to interest boys in healthy, wholesome activities and to teach them respect for the law. We find the New York City Police Department sponsoring the Police Athletic League for under-privileged youngsters; in Washington, your Metropolitan Police are operating their splendid Boys Clubs; in Boston, we find the Junior Police; in Los Angeles, we find Boy Scout Troops sponsored by the Police Department; in our San Francisco Police Department we have a Big Brother Bureau, which acts in an advisory capacity to boys in trouble and organizes under-privileged boys into recreational groups under proper direction. These are only a few of the activities engaged in by police of today to keep boys out of crime and out of institutions. I might state that so important do police believe boys' work in Police Departments to be that we have, as one of the major activities of the International Association of Chiefs of Police a unit known as the Big Brother League, which is intended to spread this work throughout every jurisdiction represented in our association. Nor must we forget the School Boy Traffic Patrol, which is functioning under police direction in nearly every city in the land and which is one of the greatest character-building organizations we have, for it gives the boys that respect for law and that responsibility toward his fellows which are good citizenship.

We believe that with modern awakening to a realization that the great majority of men confined to penal institutions are under 24 years of age and that some concerted community efforts must be made to divert youthful energies into the proper direction, much will be accomplished toward stemming the flow of youth into crime. But we are not so foolish as to think that this will solve our problem, for we know that there will still be those who will violate the law. Human nature will never change and we will always have our anti-socials and these people will continue to fill our reformatories, our jails, and our prisons.

Now, then, once a man is confined in one of our penal institutions, we must consider what is going to happen to him and to society when he comes out. Is he going to be the better for that imprisonment?

Only a small percentage - approximately 10 per cent - of those committed to prison will be released through death or pardon. The balance, approximately 90 per cent, will eventually be turned loose on society and there are only two ways for the release of that 90 per cent to be accomplished - either with or without parole. We can do one of two things - turn a man loose, after he has served his full sentence behind prison walls.

give him a new suit of clothes and ten dollars and say, "There, we've done our best for you. We hope you have learned your lesson. Go and sin no more." Or, we can open the prison gates for a man and say, "Here is the whole world for you. You have a job and friends and chance to earn back your own self-respect. If, for a given time, you obey the laws under our supervision, you will once again be a free man in the world of men."

This latter method we call parole. Parole is not clemency in any sense of the word. A man must be worthy of parole before he is granted it and then, being judged worthy, he must prove himself. Recognizing that approximately 90 per cent of our convicted felons will some day be released, isn't it better to release them under supervision than to turn them out alone, friendless, jobless, with the brand of felony on them, and unprepared to earn a decent livelihood?

Let me quote some eloquent statistics from records in my own State of California, which doubtless are typical of every other section of the country: During the ten-year period from 1925 to 1935, there were 2,380 men discharged from our state penal institutions without parole. Of this number, 984 men, or 41.34 per cent of the total, were later arrested and convicted of some offense. During the same period, 7,448 men were discharged with parole; of this number, 1,963, or 26.36 per cent of the total were later arrested and convicted. And a study of men released over the same period reveals that of the men discharged without any parole, 58 per cent made good, while of the men discharged with parole, 74 per cent made good.

It is not our intention to attempt to tell prison administrators how to run their institutions, nor do we propose to try to tell parole administrators how they should function. But as peace officers, we are concerned with penal and parole administrations as they are related to crime. We believe that a parole system properly administered, is one of the greatest crime-fighting weapons at our command. But it is against the abuses of the administration of parole in the United States - abuses that we all know do definitely exist - that peace officers vigorously protest. Such abuses tend to affect police work and efficiency adversely and bring about conditions which make the enforcement of the laws a more difficult task, since persons on parole are not handled properly in many jurisdictions.

You will understand that peace officers do not urge that every convicted felon - or even a large percentage of felons - be given parole. But we do urge an effective parole system which offers every convicted felon the hope without which he would be a desperate prisoner almost beyond control, and which offers to those who show a will to rehabilitate themselves the chance they need. We know that there are certain types of criminals who should be permanently, or for the maximum length of time for their offense, be kept away from society; for some types, there is never any hope of rehabilitation. But regrettably, it is this type of criminal who is clever enough and has a will power strong enough to so conduct himself in prison that his record will be in his favor to win early parole. This is one of the flaws of our parole system as it is administered today -

that parole boards, either through lack of proper data on applicants, or indifference, or favoritism, or misdirected sympathy, or politics, will turn loose on society criminals who should stay behind the bars. Such criminals do not know the word "honor," from which the term "parole" got its name.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is of the opinion that too often parole is given to the wrong persons. At its Atlantic City conference, on July 11, 1935, the Association passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, there has been considerable discussion regarding the parole system as administered in this country, and

"WHEREAS, it is the consensus of opinion of the members of the Association that parole in proper cases of offenders who may be restored to society as useful members thereof is highly desirable, it is nevertheless true that abuses in the administration of the parole system which permit hardened and habitual criminals to obtain their freedom to continue their vicious depredations against society has amounted to a travesty of justice; now therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in convention assembled, urges the pardon and parole authorities throughout the nation to consider the welfare of society as a whole rather than the demands of those who have forfeited their rights as decent citizens by their criminal conduct."

Let us, briefly, consider some of the abuses which have come to the attention of police officers.

We have found, in our experience, that many parolees are exploited. There are countless employers who offer jobs to prisoners paroled to them, but they are motivated only by a greedy desire to secure cheap labor and pay wages insufficient for their employees' needs.

There has been known to exist in certain jurisdictions - and I am not so certain that it does not still exist - a system of offering a bounty to those who apprehend a parolee violating the terms of parole. It is easy to picture what vicious practices such a system can develop - corrupt officials who deliberately trap parolees into violations of terms of parole and then collect the bounty.

One of the greatest weaknesses in parole with which we now have to contend is the lack of uniformity in the parole systems in the various states. For instance, in some states there is a practice of releasing prisoners on parole with the provision that they leave the state at once.

I need not dwell on what might - and often does - happen to such men if they are without proper supervision. True, there are probably many men who have left prison under such circumstances and made good far away from the scene of their shame, but for every man who makes good after being released on parole and told to leave the state, with no proper provision made for his supervision, there is one or more who simply leaves to find fresh fields for criminal activities.

This naturally works an unfair hardship on the states to which they go. It is true that some states do enter into reciprocal parole arrangements with other states. My own state of California has such arrangements with 17 states and the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii. Under such agreements, parolees in these states are supervised by the Parole Department of the state where they are employed. In turn, California renders a like service in the form of investigations and supervision of such parolees as these states have permitted to come under our jurisdiction. This arrangement, of course, makes possible investigation of the future homes and employment conditions of parolees and in many cases has doubtless proved an ideal aid in rehabilitation, as it removes the subject from his old associations and environments. But until such reciprocal parole arrangements are made between all the states, there is always the danger of men being released on so-called "sunset" paroles and drifting, unsupervised, relatively free men.

Here we hark back again to lack of proper supervision for parolees. Our parole officers are doing their best, but it is a human impossibility for one officer to adequately supervise several hundred parolees. How can he keep his finger on the activities, the associates of every one of the men in his charge? We find that the reason for this lack of proper supervision, of course, is usually lack of money to employ a suitable number of parole officers. For some reason, most of our Legislators seem to feel that it is cheaper to keep men behind prison bars than to release them under adequate supervision to try to earn an honest and decent living. Police officers are of the opinion that many a convicted felon could be rehabilitated, were he placed on parole under the supervision of a friendly, intelligent parole officer who would act as an advisor when necessary.

Nor should the supervision of parolees be the responsibility of parole officers alone. Police Departments should bear their full share of responsibility in this regard.

I want to take this opportunity of answering, in this connection the charge that police "hound" men with prison records. Let the word go around that the police are looking for, or accusing an ex-convict, and you hear the cry, "police persecution." Of course the police have to keep hardened criminals under surveillance - if they can. It is a certainty that if they did not, no one else would, for, no matter how zealous their parole officers may be, there is not a state in the Union which can keep a finger of supervision, under the present system, upon its most dangerous parolees. Thus, when the police of any certain city learn that a certain gunman with a long record of crime is in their jurisdiction, they keep an

eye on that man and if suddenly there is a wave of crime of the type in which that particular individual specializes - for every criminal has his own specialty and his methods are so peculiarly his own that they are as recognizable to the police as if he had left his card at the scene of the crime - the police immediately start looking for him for questioning. If peace officers did not do this, society would not be safe. We argue then, why not acknowledge the interest of the police in parolees and let them be ex-officio parole officers? After all, the Police Departments and the Parole Departments are both interested in protecting the public against crime and, where possible, rehabilitating the offenders of society.

But the greatest responsibility of administering parole, of course, rests on the parole boards and until politics are entirely divorced from parole boards, we will never have an entirely satisfactory system of parole. Parole boards should be composed of men and women who are entirely free of politics; they should be people of broad sympathies but unswayed by emotions in making their decisions; they should be able to judge each case individually, taking into consideration the history, personality, record, ability and prospects of each subject; they should decide each case without fear, favor or prejudice; they should have a thorough training in and understanding of parole administration and they should see to it that every parole officer in their jurisdiction is similarly trained and well-versed in his duties.

I am not criticizing our present parole boards, but merely stating the facts as we have found them. There are some fine men who sit on these boards, but with our penal systems as they now are and with the weaknesses of the existing parole systems, it is almost impossible for these parole administrators to decide who is fit for parole and who is not. If our prisons could be so administered that the men could gradually work toward parole, it would make the task of parole administrators easier. In other words, if the various states could conduct their penal institutions along the lines of the Federal Government - with hardened prisoners kept entirely apart from the others, and those who show a will to rehabilitate themselves given a chance to prepare, through education, for life outside prison walls and, when released, kept under adequate supervision until the expiration of their sentences - we believe that then the parole system would be practical and society would benefit.

You will understand that we do not propose coddling prisoners. Every law violator should be made to fully realize the gravity of his offense, but as the prime reason for sending him to prison is to serve the best interests of society, would it not be better to give some intelligent consideration to his future and what he may be when he comes out of prison?

There is just one more point I want to bring out which is not directly connected with parole, but which has a certain relation to it, in that it concerns the welfare of the man who is rehabilitated. That is the matter of his civil rights.

In the State of California as in a majority of other states,

a man who has been convicted of a felony loses all his civil rights - the right to vote, to hold public office. The only way he can be restored to those rights is by Governor's pardon, and the Governor cannot consistently pardon a man who has been proved guilty of a felony and has served his full sentence, either in prison or on parole outside. Thus we find men who have served prison terms on felony charges, rehabilitated themselves and become respected members of a community where the past is unknown. Those men live in constant terror that their past will suddenly be revealed - that they will lose all they have fought so hard for - and, in the event of such revelation, they are driven to desperation.

A few years ago, out in California, we had just such a case. The man in question had served a prison term for felony, had rehabilitated himself and become a property owner and taxpayer; he had a lovely family and had earned the respect of his neighbors. Yet he was deprived of his civil rights and for years he lived in terror that his past would somehow rise up to shame him, which eventually it did. One day that man was called for Jury duty and was challenged by the prosecution who said, "Why, you can't do Jury duty. You're an ex-convict." At thus being unmasked before his family and friends, the former convict, who had proved his worth and proved himself strong enough to rise above his temporary weakness which had driven him to commit a crime so many years before, completely broke and in a frenzy shot the man who had betrayed him and then committed suicide.

If we are going to rehabilitate a man - as we hope to do through parole - we should restore him to his full rights when he proves himself worthy. The State of Minnesota does this. It provides that: "An inmate who shall pass the entire period of his imprisonment without a violation of the rules and discipline, except such as the Warden or Board of Control shall excuse, shall upon his discharge from Prison be restored to the rights and privileges forfeited by his conviction, and shall receive from the Governor a certificate under the great seal of the State as evidence of such restoration, to be issued upon presentation to the Governor of a certificate of such conduct, which shall be furnished to such inmate by the Warden."

I submit that, in considering the matter of a universal and satisfactory parole system, this body should also consider the matter of restoration of civil rights to a man who has served his full sentence in expiation of a crime against society and is considered fit once more to take his place in the world.

In summing up, gentlemen, peace officers of the United States believe that parole is basically sound and practical and should be given, under proper and adequate supervision, to first offenders who have proved they are willing to rehabilitate themselves. We are unalterably opposed, however, to granting parole to those criminals who have proved themselves to be definitely anti-social and who, at large, are a menace to society. We believe there should be a uniform system of parole in the various states of the Union and that there should be reciprocal parole arrangements between the states. We believe that the police should be authorized to work

in close cooperation with parole officers in their respective jurisdictions and that parolees should be required to report to the police as well as to the parole officers at regular intervals. We believe that everyone who, in his duties, has contact with law violators - namely, police officers, prison guards and wardens, prison and parole board members and their enforcement officers - should be thoroughly familiar with parole administration in all its ramifications; we believe that crime control through rehabilitation of criminals should be the prime aim of parole.

A resolution on the abuses of pardon and paroles which was adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police on October 7, 1937, at its annual conference in Baltimore tells the attitude of law enforcement officers toward parole systems and offers a solution:

"WHEREAS, there has been brought to the attention of the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in convention assembled at Baltimore, Maryland, this seventh day of October, 1937, that certain definite abuses do exist in the administration of pardon and parole in the various states of the United States; now therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that this Association go on record as endorsing fully the federal penal system of pardon and parole; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that the adoption of the above penal system by the various states would be of invaluable aid and assistance to the law enforcement officers of this country."

Let me once again assure you that law enforcement officers of the United States, through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, stand ready to cooperate to the fullest extent in any program developed as a result of this Conference.

Thank you.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

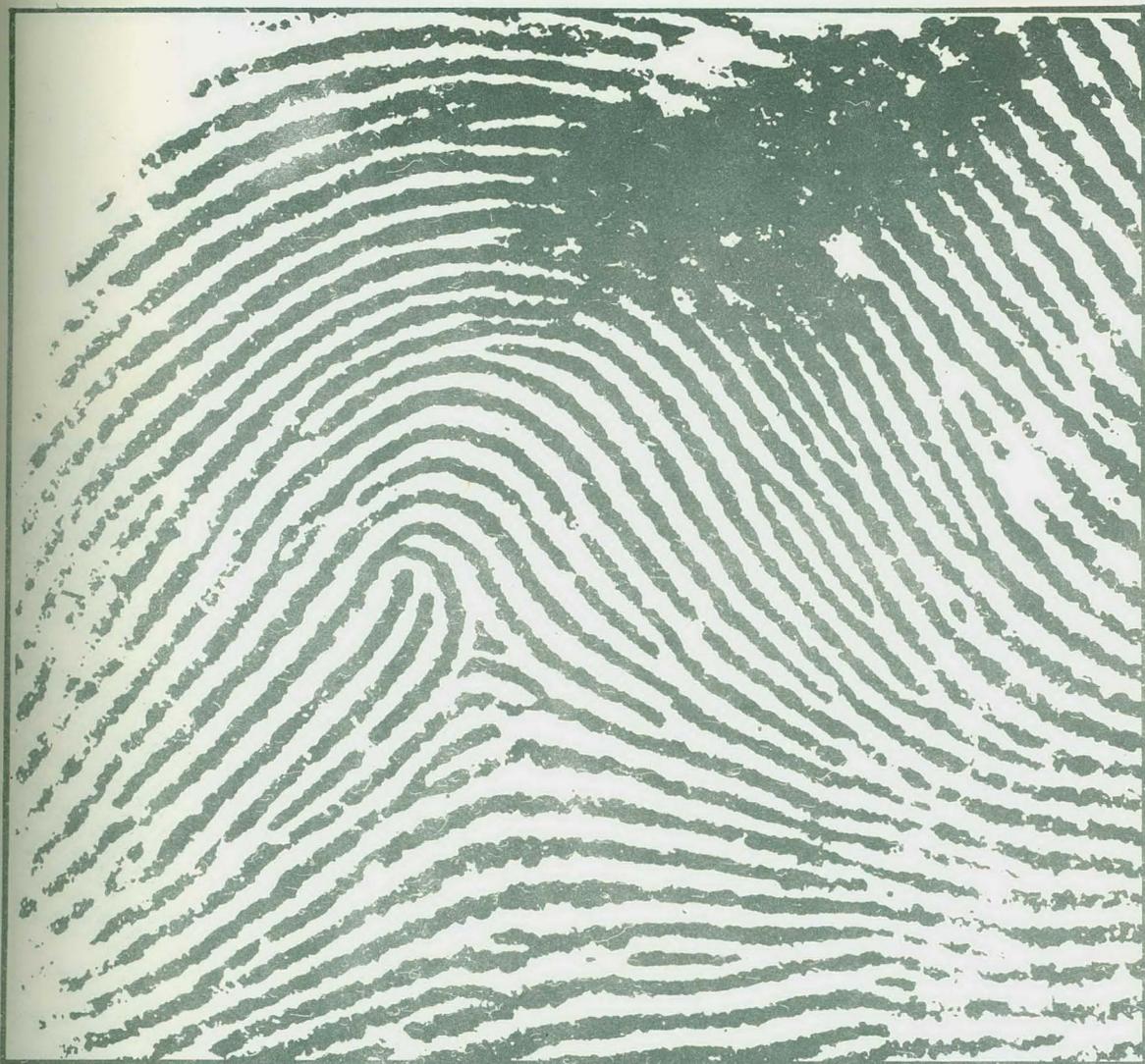
Carl Straka, with innumerable aliases, the subject of FBI Identification Order #1540, charged with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, is known to carry in his vest pocket a small bottle of nitroglycerin for protection against law enforcement officers should they attempt to arrest him. Straka has been known to make the statement that he intends to use the nitroglycerin in his defense rather than submit to apprehension.

Law enforcement agencies are advised of this for consideration in conducting any investigation in connection with efforts made to apprehend Straka.

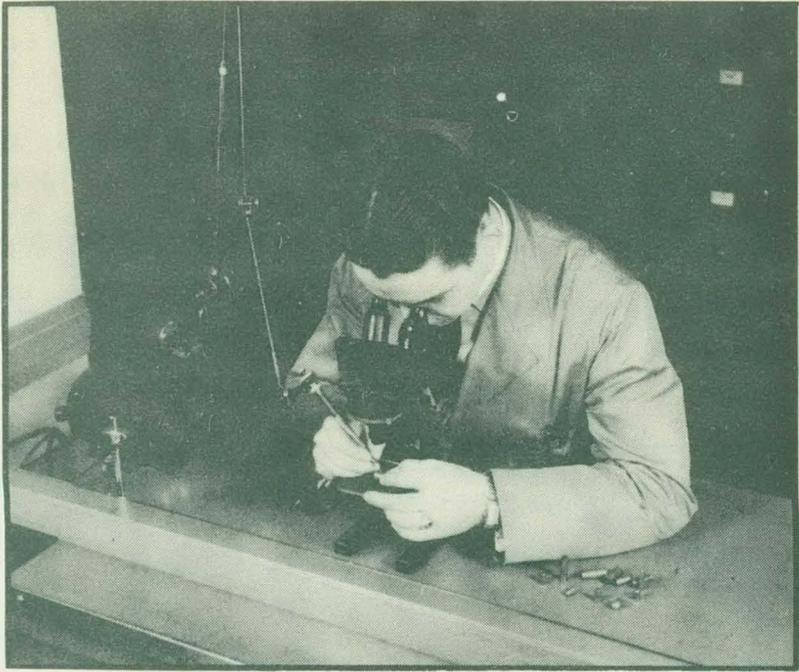
A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for consideration this month consists of a single looping ridge with an appendage upon it. The pattern has a delta and a ridge count. The only question arising is whether or not the appendage spoils the recurve of the loop.

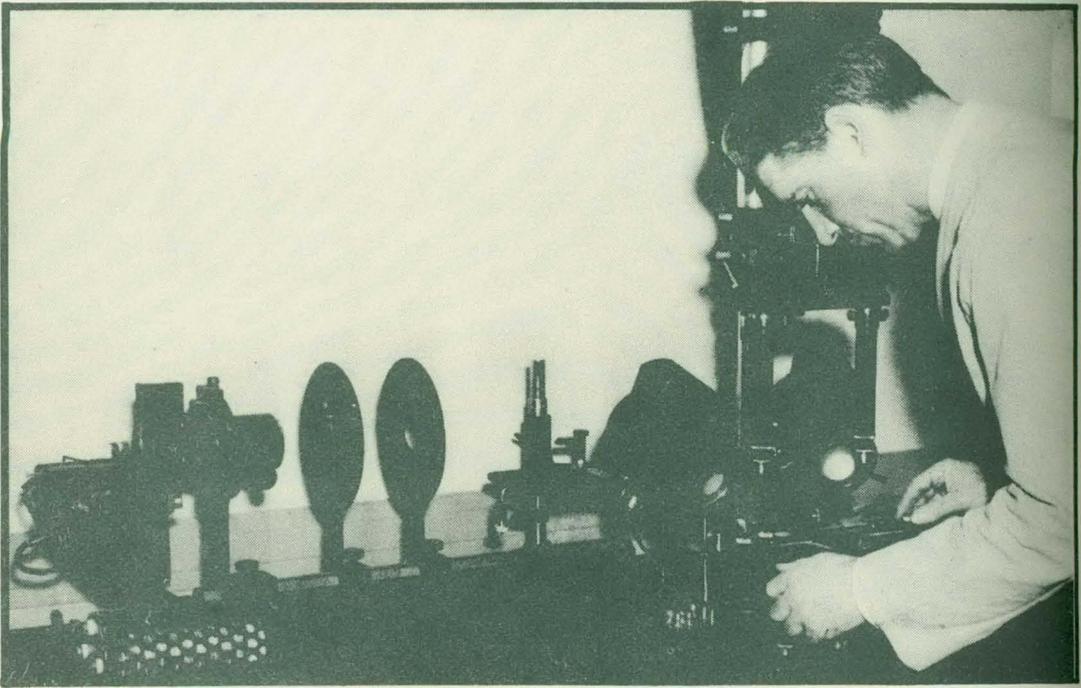
The test is, if the appendage flows on to the recurve smoothly forming a bifurcation rather than a right angle, the recurve is considered to remain intact. If the appendage abuts upon the recurve at a right angle between the shoulders of the loop, it is considered spoiled.



In the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this pattern would be classified as a loop. A reference search would be conducted as a tented arch.



An expert examining a bullet through a microscope in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation



An expert using the comparison microscope to compare a fatal bullet with one fired from a suspect's gun, in the Technical Laboratory of the FBI.

A NATIONAL FILE FOR UNIDENTIFIED AMMUNITION SPECIMENS

One of the most interesting services offered to all law enforcement agencies by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is that afforded by the maintenance of the Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory. Here are filed, properly classified according to caliber and type, bullets and cartridge cases found at the scenes of various unsolved crimes in all parts of the country. Daily these specimens are compared with test specimens taken from all guns submitted to the Laboratory for examination.

The Bureau sincerely desires to cooperate with law enforcement agencies on all occasions, but finds it highly impractical to attempt to furnish test specimens from guns received in the Laboratory, to law enforcement agencies throughout the country for their comparison with other evidence specimens. To obviate this situation, the Bureau offers to maintain these unidentified ammunition specimens on file in the Technical Laboratory, where they will be compared with other evidence specimens and with test specimens from all weapons submitted to the Laboratory, and where they will be available for comparison with any further specimens submitted by the contributor.

The possibilities of important identifications by means of this file are unlimited. For instance, a weapon confiscated in some minor offense in one part of the country and submitted to the Bureau's Laboratory for routine examination, may be identified as the weapon which fired evidence recovered by another law enforcement agency in the investigation of an unsolved crime.

In just such a case, it was possible to link up two suspects arrested in Birmingham, Alabama with a shooting which occurred several months before in Bowling Green, Ohio. At Bowling Green, four bullets had been removed from the car of a Deputy Sheriff who had been fired on by bandits, who drove through a highway barricade and escaped. These bullets were submitted to the Technical Laboratory and the Sheriff was advised that they had been fired from a Thompson sub-machine gun and that no identification resulted in comparing them with all specimens of the same type then on file. In accordance with the contributor's request, these bullets were then placed in the Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File and were subsequently compared with all evidence specimens and guns of this type received in the Laboratory.

Several months later, there were received from the Birmingham office of the Bureau, test specimens from several weapons confiscated by agents of that office and Birmingham police. Two men had been arrested by Birmingham police as suspicious characters and several automatics and a Thompson sub-machine gun were found in their hotel room. In a customary check of the file, it was disclosed that the test bullets from the sub-machine gun and the four bullets which had been removed from the Deputy Sheriff's car at Bowling Green were identical.

In addition to the comparison with test bullets and cartridge cases from confiscated guns, the specimens maintained in the Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File are also compared with all evidence bullets and cartridge cases submitted for Laboratory examination. In this way, it may be possible to definitely link together two apparently unconnected crimes. Such was the case when the Aberdeen, South Dakota office of this Bureau submitted, as a cooperative act for the Sioux Falls, South Dakota Police Department, a .45 caliber bullet which had been removed from the arm of a Sioux Falls woman. This woman had been shot at, with apparently no motive, from the roof of a nearby building, or possibly from an airplane which was flying over that vicinity at the time. The Technical Laboratory examined this bullet and submitted a descriptive report of the same, advising that the bullet would be filed in the Laboratory's collection of unidentified ammunition specimens.

Subsequently, there was received a letter from the Prosecuting Attorney in Youngstown, Ohio, transmitting a .45 caliber bullet recovered at Struthers, Ohio, where a tavern owner had been shot and killed when his place of business was held up by armed bandits. The Laboratory examined this bullet and, as is the case with all bullets so received, compared it with all bullets of the same type contained in the Laboratory's collection of unidentified ammunition specimens. As a result of this examination, the bullet was positively identified as having been fired in the same weapon which fired the bullet removed from the arm of the Sioux Falls woman.

In the event an identification is made in this file, the Bureau will, of course, endeavor to make available for testimony the firearms expert who made the examination. This service, as are all Technical Laboratory services, is without cost to the contributor.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Single Disposition Sheets

On February 1, 1938 all law enforcement agencies contributing fingerprints to the Identification Division were advised by letter that the Bureau's new single disposition sheets were available for their use in forwarding disposition of cases wherein fingerprints had previously been transmitted to the Bureau. The resultant use of the new disposition sheets has been very gratifying; however, it is desired to call to attention the fact that these sheets should be used only for the purpose intended, and not for the reporting of new or subsequent arrests, the placing of wanted notices or advising of subjects' demise. Appropriate forms for wanted and deceased subjects will be furnished to any duly constituted law enforcement agency upon receipt of request for same. It is preferred that all arrests be supported by fingerprints, so that the Bureau's records will be complete. Contributing agencies are advised of new arrests only when those arrests are reported by fingerprints.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- LOUIS BUCHALTER



Louis Buchalter, with aliases: "Lepke," Louis Buckhouse, Louis Buckhalter, Louis Kawer, Louis Cohen, Louis Buckalter, Louis Kauvar, Louis Buchholtz, Louis Lauvar, Louis Saffer, Louis Kauver, "Lepky," "Lefky," "Sefky," Lou Brodsky, Judge Lewis, "Judge," "The Judge," "Judge Louie," Judge Brodsky, Louis Brodsky.

Description: Age, 42 years (born February 12, 1897 at New York City); Race, white; Height, 5'5½" to 5'7½"; Weight, 160 lbs.; Build, medium; Hair, dark brown or black; Eyes, brown; Complexion, dark; Peculiarities: nose, large, rather straight and blunt; ears, prominent; eyes, alert and shifting. Marital status, married - one son; Harold, age about 18; Finger print classification: 25 II 17
27 0

Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, a fugitive from justice wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is one of the most notorious criminals ever to operate in this country, being characterized as one of New York's outstanding underworld racketeers and gangsters. For years his criminal operations have been a menace to industry in New York City and vicinity. As a result of an investigation conducted by the FBI, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, on November 6, 1933, returned an indictment against him charging interference with interstate commerce. Any information obtained concerning Buchalter should be transmitted to the nearest Field Office of the FBI, or to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

FORGERY OF TRAVELERS CHECKS

From all parts of the United States numerous travelers checks drawn on fictitious banks for \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory, all of which are apparently prepared by one printing establishment and then distributed throughout the country to various individuals or groups who pass them. Their victims for the most part have been druggists, shoe store clerks and gas station attendants. In the past few years a number of individuals have been apprehended by various police departments with these checks in their possession but so far no information has been disclosed as to who is the manufacturer and distributor of the checks. On one occasion \$100,000 worth of bogus travelers checks together with fake stock certificates, letters and certified checks were found in the possession of a group of persons who were apprehended. At another time \$50,000 worth were found on an impersonator. Of all the individuals who have been apprehended for passing fraudulent travelers checks a man named F. H. Honeycutt, alias L. J. Goodman, #FBI-715553 is the only one who has definitely been identified as writing any of the checks.

In all instances the general makeup of the checks is the same as the copies below:

U. S. DOLLAR TRAVELERS CHEQUE WHEN COUNTERSIGNED BELOW WITH THIS SIGNATURE		B No 9510
<i>J. C. Stone</i>		2/27 1939
Exchange National Bank OF NEW YORK		
PAY THE BALANCE OF OUR	<i>Humble Bros</i>	(\$20.00)
BALANCE TO THE ORDER OF		
IN UNITED STATES <i>Twenty Dollars</i> IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES		
COUNTERSIGN HERE IN PRESENCE OF PERSON CASHING		<i>Franklin R. Pierce</i> TREASURER
<i>J. C. Stone</i>		
THIS CHEQUE IS REDEEMABLE AT OUR PAYING AGENCIES		

U. S. DOLLAR TRAVELERS CHEQUE WHEN COUNTERSIGNED BELOW WITH THIS SIGNATURE		No. 269972
<i>A. R. Deimer</i>		19
Continental National Bank OF SAN FRANCISCO		
PAY THIS CHEQUE FROM OUR		(\$20.00)
BALANCE TO THE ORDER OF		
IN UNITED STATES <i>Twenty Dollars</i> IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES		
COUNTERSIGN HERE IN PRESENCE OF PERSON CASHING		<i>Richard E. Lewis</i> TREASURER
<i>A. R. Deimer</i>		
THIS CHEQUE IS REDEEMABLE AT OUR PAYING AGENCIES		

TRAVELERS CHEQUE WHEN COUNTERSIGNED BELOW WITH THIS SIGNATURE		No. 8261 June 20 1938
<i>Grace Norris</i>		
Union National Bank OF PITTSBURGH, PA.		
PAY THIS CHEQUE FROM OUR BALANCE TO THE ORDER OF		(\$20.00)
IN UNITED STATES <i>Twenty Dollars</i> IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES N. P. 91-144		
COUNTERSIGN HERE IN PRESENCE OF PERSON CASHING <i>Grace Norris</i>		Ralph A. Steele TREASURER
THIS CHEQUE IS REDEEMABLE AT OUR PAYING AGENCIES		

U. S. DOLLAR TRAVELERS CHEQUE WHEN COUNTERSIGNED BELOW WITH THIS SIGNATURE		C 91734 12/27 1938
<i>Leona Webster</i>		
Exchange National Bank OF NEW YORK		
PAY THIS CHEQUE FROM OUR BALANCE TO THE ORDER OF		(\$100.00)
<i>Kitty Pope Shaper</i>		
IN UNITED STATES <i>One Hundred Dollars</i> IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES		
COUNTERSIGN HERE IN PRESENCE OF PERSON CASHING <i>Leona Webster</i>		Franklin R. Pierce TREASURER
THIS CHEQUE IS REDEEMABLE AT OUR PAYING AGENCIES		

The variations in the checks are as follows:

1. The paper used for these checks is either green paper which contains the watermarks "HAMMERMILL SAFETY," "EXCHANGE SAFETY PAPER" or "BANKERS SAFETY PAPER," or yellow paper which bears the watermark "LLOYD'S MONETIZED SAFETY PAPER."

2. Printing ink for the forms is either royal blue, blue black or black on the green paper and brown on the yellow paper.

3. The first printed line is sometimes abbreviated to read, "TRAVELERS CHEQUE" instead of "U. S. DOLLAR TRAVELERS CHEQUE."

4. The words "WHEN COUNTERSIGNED BELOW WITH THIS SIGNATURE" are always printed in slightly smaller type than the words "U. S. DOLLAR TRAVELERS CHEQUE."

5. The serial number is always in red ink. The numbers contain four, five, six and seven figures. Frequently the five and six number figures are preceded by a letter such as "A", "B", or "C". Not all of the serial numbers are preceded by the abbreviated word "No."

6. Names of the banks are printed in old English style of type with slight variations. The names used are "EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK," "CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA," "CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO," "PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK," "UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA," "NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK" and "NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, LOS ANGELES."

7. "PAY THIS CHEQUE FROM OUR BALANCE TO THE ORDER OF" is the same on all of the checks except that on some checks the first letter of each word, barring the words "TO" and "OF", is larger than the following letters in the word, while on other checks all of the letters are the same size.

8. The amount of the check is printed in words in the script style of type inside a rectangular frame and in figures enclosed in parentheses. The style of the type varies slightly.

9. The rectangular form which encloses the amount of the check, printed in script type, is made in various designs.

10. The name of the treasurer is printed in script style of type using the names "Richard E. Lewis," "Franklin R. Pierce," "Howard A. Payne" and "Ralph A. Steele" whereas the name "E. J. Marriot" is a printed facsimile signature.

11. Across the faces of the checks drawn on the National Bank of Commerce are the words "Traveler's Cheque" printed with blue-grey ink. These words are printed four times on each check in the same relative position.

The descriptions of the individuals who passed the bogus travelers checks or who were apprehended with them in their possession are rather incomplete, but from the descriptions which were given the following information was obtained. A young man 20 to 25 years old, 5'6", 140 pounds, dark complexion, dark hair and wearing a gray suit was reported to have passed checks in Louisiana and to have been accompanied by a man who was about his same age and build but had blond hair, and a girl of whom no description was given. This man used the names "L. C. Vinson" and "Robert Marks" when passing the checks. From the Chief of Police at Manhattan, Kansas, it was learned that a young man answering somewhat the description of the check passer in Louisiana passed a check and was accompanied by another person in a large dark-colored car. He was described as being about 21 to 25 years of age, very well dressed, a very good talker, and looked the person to whom he was speaking right in the eye. In passing the bogus travelers check he used the name "James Drake." It is also believed that he may have used the name "R. J. Randall." From Malta, Montana the report was received that a man about 25 years of age, 5'6", 135 to 140 pounds and wearing a mustache was passing fraudulent travelers checks and was accompanied by a woman about 35 years old, 5'8" or 9" tall who weighed about 160 pounds. It was observed that this couple was driving a red Hudson Terraplane with a 1938 Arkansas license number 158-544. No name used

by this man was given but his woman companion used the names "Mrs. Lilly Watts" and "Mrs. Cleo Gaines." It is noted from a comparison of the handwriting on the checks signed "Mrs. Lilly Watts" and "Mrs. Cleo Gaines" that this individual may have also used the names "Mrs. Alice Wayne" and "Grace Norris."

The individual using the name "Mrs. Alice Wayne" is described as being about 34 to 35 years old, 125 pounds, 5'4" to 6" tall, blond hair, blue eyes, complexion light, build medium, well dressed and nationality American. This woman was observed to have had a woman companion who was about 35 to 40 years old, 5'4" to 7" tall, 130 pounds, hair dark, eyes dark, complexion dark, build heavy, well dressed and nationality American, and a man companion described as being about 45 to 50 years of age, 160 pounds, 5'10" to 11" tall, hair gray, eyes blue, build medium and nationality American. These individuals were seen to travel in a Buick Sedan with New York 1937 license plate #2Z-22-05 at several places in Tennessee, but at one place a gas station attendant reported this group to be driving a late model Buick Sedan, brown in color with 1937 California license plates.

The individual who signed the check "Grace Norris" and who is believed may be the same woman who signed checks as "Mrs. Alice Wayne" passed several of these bogus travelers checks in Arizona and was traveling with one other woman and two men. This party of four was last heard of as being in Albuquerque, New Mexico during the middle part of the summer of 1938.

In connection with the individual who passed the checks using the name "James Drake" it is believed that he may be the same person who cashed some of the bogus travelers checks in California and Nevada and used the name "H. D. Hammon." The man using the name "H. D. Hammon," however is described as being 29 or 30 years old, 5'9" tall, 135 pounds, sandy hair, slender build, neat in appearance, good personality, wearing a dark green sport jacket, quiet type, talked about the East and is American. Another name used by this group traveling with Hammon is "Carl Streiter." These checks were passed in the fall of 1938.

The travelers check signed by "D. A. Todd" was passed by one of the men traveling with Grace Norris about June 20, 1938 in Arizona; however, no description was given of the man who passed the check.

At about the same time the group composed of two women and a man were passing checks in Tennessee a couple passed a check at Knoxville on September 18, 1937. The man was described as being about 38 years of age, 5'10" tall, weighing 135 pounds and wearing a gray mustache. His woman companion was about 30 to 32 years of age with sandy hair and was rather dissipated looking. In passing the check the man used the name "Geo. Graves."

At Urbana, Ohio it is reported that a man about 50 years old, 5'8" tall, 165 pounds, being neither dark nor light, having no peculiarities

or distinctions that would be of assistance in identifying him and using the name "Paul T. Simpson" passed one of these travelers checks on August 29, 1938. From Murfreesboro, Tennessee comes the report that a man well dressed, weighing 150 pounds, 5'7" tall, wearing a little mustache and rather fine-featured passed a check about December 17, 1938, at a shoe store using the name "Carl T. Brunner." Another report was received from Knoxville, Tennessee that a man about 30 years old, 6' 1 or 2" tall, 150 pounds, slender, hair light brown, well dressed, apparently well educated, passed a check at a candy shop using the name "R. R. Denner." It is noted from a comparison of the handwriting that the individual who passed the check using the name "Carl T. Brunner" in Tennessee may be the same individual who passed some of the checks in California using the name "Carl Streiter."

One of the bogus travelers checks was received from Ahoskie, North Carolina and was passed by an individual of about 35 years of age, 5'5" tall, slender build, well dressed, clean shaven and used the name "D. R. Bennett." It is noted that this individual makes the habit of passing these checks at drug stores. Another of these checks was passed by this individual at Beckley, West Virginia on August 13, 1938, seven days after he passed the check in North Carolina.

The Cleveland Police Department apprehended several individuals who had these checks in their possession, they being two men and one woman. The description of the man using the name "Carl Bedford Morris" is age 39, height 5'8", weight 140 pounds, build medium, hair medium chestnut, eyes medium blue-yellow, complexion dark, teeth good, face smooth, marital status married, occupation salesman and bookmaker, descent Welsh-American, born January 16, 1899 in Los Angeles, California. The other male companion is Richard A. Schmidt, age 37, height 5'9", weight 166 pounds, build medium, hair medium blond, eyes medium blue, complexion florid, teeth full and even, face smooth, marital status married, occupation insurance broker, descent German-American, born December 15, 1900 at Seattle, Washington. The girl companion is Madeline Morris, alias Madeline Lebon, age 28, height 5'5½", weight 116 pounds, build slender, hair medium red, eyes medium chestnut, complexion light, teeth full and even, marital status married, occupation housewife, born May 9, 1910. Garnet Winston Churchill who was arrested in connection with this investigation was apprehended by the Buffalo, New York Police but no description was given of him.

The Indiana State Police arrested three persons named Eddie Stillabower, with aliases, James J. Johnson, Henry Henderson, Edward Williams; John Everett McIntee; and Mary Dale, alias Bello Dale, Mary A. Wilson, with these checks in their possession. They were subsequently released without being prosecuted. Their descriptions are as follows: Eddie Stillabower, #FBI-1537324, 38 years of age, 5'10" tall, 160 pounds, medium build, fair complexion, eyes blue, hair brown, nationality American, a gambler. John E. McIntee, #FBI-315431, 53 years old, 5'10½" tall, 185 pounds, medium stocky build, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, American, a gambler. Mary Dale, #FBI-1539466, 23 years old, 5'8" tall, 150 pounds, medium large build, very fair complexion, blue eyes and blonde

bobbed hair. Another individual known by the Indiana State Police to have passed these checks is W. A. Corbett who is described as being 44 years old, 5'8½" tall, 134½ pounds, slender build, fair complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair and American nationality. Corbett was not apprehended for passing the checks.

A gasoline station attendant at Tucson, Arizona reported that a woman described as being 32 to 33 years old, 5'7" tall, 115 to 118 pounds, slender build, black or dark brown hair, dark complexion, eyes with crows-feet and wearing tight blue slacks and accompanied by a man 48 to 52 years old, 5'5" to 6' tall, slender build, grey weatherbeaten complexion, stoop shouldered and wearing an Oxford grey or salt and pepper suit, passed one of the U. S. Dollar Travelers checks using the name Mrs. J. T. Powers. This couple was traveling in a black 1936 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan, 1938 California license #2Y6040. It is believed that the woman who passed the check at the gas station may have used the names "Mrs. Jean Wilson," "Mrs. J. T. Adams" and "Mrs. T. M. Rash" in passing these checks in other parts of Arizona and California. Mrs. Powers made the statement that she had bought a book of these checks "back east in Buffalo."

At New York it was learned that a well-known card sharp who worked coastwise and on transatlantic liners, Anthony Albani, was taken off of the S. S. New York, a German boat, by the French Police when the boat docked at Cherbourg, France on or about May 12, 1938 with thirty of the fraudulent travelers checks, in the sum of \$100 each, in his possession.

The checks most recently passed which have come to the attention of the Bureau were passed in the South. At South Pittsburg, Tennessee, two men who passed the checks were traveling in a 1937 or 1938 Pontiac roadster with 1939 Georgia license plates, while at Christiansburg, Virginia they were traveling in a 1937 Pontiac coach, gunmetal color, with 1938 Tennessee plates #5-1456. These men are described as being about 6' tall, weighing 175 pounds and being well dressed and smooth talkers and in passing the checks used the name "J. C. Stone." They indicated by their conversation that they were headed for the North and it is reported that in their possession they had around 100 such fraudulent travelers checks. Another of the checks was passed at Crossville, Illinois on March 3, 1939.

From Lancaster, Kentucky the report was received that an individual using the name "Geo. Ward" cashed a travelers check. He is described as being 6' tall, 150 pounds, wearing late style gray suit with lighter gray pencil stripe, light green topcoat with snap brim hat to match, black oxfords, a rather pronounced type, that is the shape of the toes were very narrow. His hands and face would indicate a man who had worked indoors or had been in prison. His fingers were long and slender with prominent dark veins on the back of his hands. He was very polite and very neat in appearance.

Leona Webster, believed to be Leona Vaughn, #FBI-385662, and described as being 28 years old, 5'6½" tall, 125 pounds, red hair, blue eyes, fair complexion and medium build, passed one of the bogus U. S. Dollar Travelers checks at Daytona Beach, Florida.

The Sheriff of Dillon, South Carolina reports that a man using the name "Geo. H. Davis" and described as being white, about 35 years old, weighing 150 pounds and 6' tall passed a U. S. Dollar Travelers check at Dillon, South Carolina. This man was driving a 1939 Chevrolet business coupe with North Carolina license. When he left Dillon he headed South. The check passed by Davis dated March 18, 1939 is the most recent check passed which was submitted to the Bureau.

Sheriff I. W. Moore of Statesville, North Carolina reports that a man riding in a 1938 Ford coach with Tennessee license passed one of the travelers checks using the name "J. M. Berry."

As previously stated the only person who has definitely been identified with having written one of the checks is F. H. Honeycutt, alias L. J. Goodman, #FBI-715553. He is now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal at Memphis. Honeycutt is described as being 22 to 26 years old, 6' tall, 131 pounds, fair complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair and slender build.

In view of the wide-spread activities of these individuals, the photographs of the various ones who have been apprehended in connection with the passing of bogus checks appear below:



F. H. Honeycutt



William A. Corbett



Garnet Winston Churchill



Richard A. Schmidt



John Everett McIntee



Eddie Stillabower



Madaline Morris



Mary Wilson



Leona Webster

Unless the Federal Impersonation Statutes or other Federal Laws are violated in conjunction therewith, the fraudulent passing of bogus checks is a state law violation and therefore not under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. However, the facilities of the Technical Laboratory of the FBI are available to all state and local law enforcement officials and if bogus checks of this type are forwarded to the Bureau they will be compared with those already on file and a report submitted. Address such communications to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

As the result of a Fugitive Notice appearing in the August, 1938 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the Detroit, Michigan Police Department was able, on May 20, 1939, to effect an identification on Genevieve Burton, wanted by this Bureau as a parole violator.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- A. C. TAYLOR



Detailed descriptive data on this fugitive appear
on pages 35, 36 and 37.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- A. C. TAYLOR

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been engaged in an investigation for the purpose of locating A. C. Taylor, who was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 30, 1937, for various violations of different statutes pertaining to the transportation of merchandise in interstate commerce. Photographs of Taylor appear on the opposite page.

Twenty indictments in this connection were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Shreveport, Louisiana, against A. C. Taylor and co-defendants operating in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, for violation of Section 121, Title 49, United States Code, charging the misbilling of tank car shipments of gasoline delivered to various common carriers for movement in interstate commerce. The indictments returned also included violations of Section 385, Title 18, United States Code, wherein charges were outlined alleging that Taylor and his co-defendants delivered to common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, explosives and dangerous articles in tank cars, namely, gasoline, which articles were listed under false and deceptive descriptions of kerosene and distillate, without furnishing the various common carriers with information as to the true explosive nature of the contents of these tank cars. In addition, they were charged with violation of Section 10, Title 49, of the Transportation Act, United States Code, by reason of the charges against them for obtaining lower freight rates by misbilling a tank car of gasoline as fuel distillate. Four of A. C. Taylor's co-defendants operating in Mississippi and Florida have entered pleas of guilty to the above charges and have been appropriately convicted.

The following is a description of A. C. Taylor:

Name	A. C. Taylor alias A. Carroll Taylor
Age	48 to 50 years
Height	5 feet 10 inches
Weight	170 to 190 pounds
Build	Has large chest and large stomach; small legs
Hair	Medium brown, gray on sides and thin on top; hair in front is left long and combed back over bald spot
Eyes	Grayish-blue or green
Complexion	Fair, possibly ruddy; may have flab- by neck
Peculiarities	Seems to be smiling or laughing all the time when he actually is not; has been termed a heavy drinker of beer; smokes constantly
Occupation	Formerly broker and salesman in the oil business with his activities centering principally at Gladewater, Texas, and vicinity.

Dress	Usually fairly well dressed and usually wears clothes similar to the ones worn in the full length snapshot; in summer had a black toy Boston bulldog which he and his wife always took with them in their automobile
Criminal record	None known

In view of the fact that subject's wife, Mary Taylor, may be in his company, her description is set forth:

Age	40 to 42 years
Height	5 feet, 9 inches to 6 feet
Weight	From 105 to 115 pounds
Build	Very slender
Hair	Black, slightly gray, and bobbed
Complexion	Fair
Peculiarities	Smokes cigarettes constantly

A. C. Taylor, during the latter part of the year 1935 and the first part of the year 1936, shipped from the Griswold Refinery, Shreveport, Louisiana, to various consignees in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, fifty-five tank cars of gasoline. In billing this gasoline, however, Taylor indicated that fifty-four of the cars contained kerosene, and also showed that the one remaining car was filled with fuel distillate. The consignees of these fifty-five tank cars of gasoline, who were also charged with various violations of the interstate commerce acts, made false reports to the tax divisions of their respective states, with the result that the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee were defrauded of the statutory tax due on gasoline. This loss amounted to from 5¢ to 7¢ tax per gallon, whereas the tax on kerosene in each of the states mentioned is only 1¢ or less per gallon. A. C. Taylor also profited in these unlawful transactions by charging the consignees a higher price for the gasoline, which difference in price covered his split of the gasoline tax which should have been paid to the four respective states.

On May 6, 1939, Taylor surrendered at Nashville, Tennessee, on an indictment returned against him and others by the Davidson County Grand Jury at Nashville, charging conspiracy to defraud the State of Tennessee of taxes due on gasoline. He furnished a surety bond of \$10,000 at the time, and as he failed to appear to answer to this indictment in the State Court at Nashville, Tennessee, his bond was subsequently forfeited on June 16, 1936.

Information developed during the course of the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cause the apprehension of Taylor has indicated he was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and is believed to have a sister still residing in that city. It has also been learned

that his parents are deceased. There is some reason to believe that the full name of Taylor is Andrew Carroll Taylor, although this information has never been substantiated.

In view of this individual's activities in connection with his dealings in the oil industry, it is reasonable to assume that he may at the present time be again engaged in a similar business. The local departments throughout the United States are asked to be on the alert for any data or information relative to Taylor, as he is undoubtedly posing in some city as a respectable business man.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Taylor, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately, or that the information be furnished directly to Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

SLAIN FELON FOUND ON FINGERPRINT COMPARISON TO HAVE LENGTHY RECORD

On February 18, 1939 an unknown white man approximately thirty-five years of age was shot and killed by officers of the Police Department at Tucson, Arizona during the course of an armed holdup of a Western Union Telegraph office in that city. His fingerprints were recorded and transmitted to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a search through the files in an effort to secure information concerning a possible criminal record.

When this set of fingerprints was searched through the files of the Identification Division, it was found that this individual during his lifetime had used the names John Gordon, Glen Bishop, Elmore Reynolds, Donald Murray, W. L. Warren, Elmer Reynolds, George McDonald, Elmore Irving Reynolds, Malcolm Stewart and other variations of those names. His criminal record was found to extend back to the year 1912 and fingerprints had been submitted for him by law enforcement agencies on fourteen occasions for violations of the law. His criminal record further reflects that his specialty was evidently burglary, he having been committed to penal institutions on four occasions following convictions for that offense. A sentence of from seven to eight years in the Auburn Prison at Auburn, New York for assault first degree and grand larceny first degree together with an indeterminate sentence of five years in the Folsom Prison at Represa, California for escape also appears in his record. This individual had been paroled and violated parole on numerous occasions. A telegram was at once forwarded the Police Department at Tucson, Arizona informing of the identification thus effected as well as the birthplace and the residences indicated by this deceased person on the occasions of his arrests.

GENERAL APPEARANCE FILES OF THE FBI

The general appearance files of the Single Fingerprint Section, a unit of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, consists of the photographs and descriptions of individuals known to be kidnapers, major extortionists, bank robbers, outstanding gangsters and dangerous criminals, as well as the photographs and descriptions of well-known confidence men.

Of the two general appearance files, one contains the photographs and descriptions of approximately 13,276 individuals, who, according to the records of the Bureau, are known kidnapers, major extortionists, bank robbers, outstanding gangsters and dangerous criminals. The other contains the photographs and descriptions of approximately 2,780 prominent confidence men.

These photographs are filed numerically according to a number assigned to the record of each individual. This number appears on the complete record of each individual in the main fingerprint files of the Bureau. In the case of known kidnapers, extortionists, bank robbers and outstanding gangsters this same number appears on their single fingerprint records. The photograph files are supplemented by as complete a description as possible which is obtained from the fingerprint records furnished to the Bureau by law enforcement agencies and by the personal observation of Special Agents of the FBI whenever practicable. These descriptions are checked on a numbered general appearance form, (as shown on page 41), the number corresponding to that appearing on the photograph. The general appearance forms are filed according to the report number which appears in the upper left-hand corner. Upon completion of one of these forms, the description of the individual is transferred to a punch card which contains in code form all of the characteristics appearing on the general appearance form.

REPORT NUMBER	FILE										SELECTOR CHARACTERISTICS																			
	GENE	SEX	HAIR	YEARS OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COMPLEXION	COLOR-HAIR	TYPE-HAIR	COLOR-EYES	SPEECH	DEFECTS	SCARS	MARKS AND EXPANIMENTS	TEETH	DRESS	TAILTOO MARKS	MUSTACHE	APPARENT RACE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2											
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3											
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4											
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5											
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6											
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7											
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8											
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9											

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE

The General Appearance Punch Card

These punch cards are then filed for future reference and in order to expedite handling are filed primarily according to sex and color, secondarily as to height and weight and these groups are subdivided according to the year of birth.

Searches are made through the general appearance files at the request of Special Agents of the Bureau and law enforcement agencies based upon descriptions, obtained from witnesses, of unknown individuals who have committed crimes coming within the purview of the files. Upon receipt of this information, the description is noted on a general appearance form. The punch cards of all persons which fall within the general classification set out are placed in a sorting machine which has been set to select cards bearing similar descriptions to that appearing on the general appearance form. The cards selected by the machine are then passed through a reproducing machine and the duplicate records made in this manner are used as charge-out cards in the photograph files. It is noted that these charge-out cards bear the number corresponding to that appearing on the general appearance form, together with the date and other pertinent information. These duplicate punch cards which have been selected by the machine are then taken to the photograph file and photographs corresponding to the numbers appearing on these cards are withdrawn from the file, replaced by the charge-out cards, and the photographs forwarded to the interested officials.

Photograph for General Appearance File



Joseph Paul Cretzer

An interesting adjunct to the general appearance files is the peculiar characteristic file. This file contains 3x5 cards upon which are noted characteristics peculiar to certain individuals whose photographs are entered in the general appearance files. These characteristics are of various types. They may pertain to the physical makeup of the person such as "large ears" or they may pertain to some mannerism such as "Talked out of corner of mouth." Thus it will be seen that by use of this file, it is

sometimes possible to select photographs to display to witnesses even though the description furnished is too general to permit a satisfactory search by machine through the punch cards as previously described. These peculiar characteristics are indicated on the form in the lower left-hand corner in the space provided for under the heading "Any Other Unusual Identifying Features."

All law enforcement agencies are advised that the general appearance files of the Bureau are maintained for assistance in solving crimes under investigation by their office, as well as cases investigated by the FBI. These files have been the means of identifying the perpetrators of stickups, swindles, and other types of crime in various parts of the country.

In studying the general appearance form and the corresponding punch card and photograph, it should be noted that it is not necessary, in order to conduct a search, to have a complete description of the unknown subject or subjects. However, descriptions furnished the Bureau for search should be as complete as possible and should contain the following information in order to effect a satisfactory search of either of the general appearance files:

Sex	Color of Hair
Color	Type of Hair
Age	Eyes
Height (in inches if possible)	Speech
Build	Dress
Complexion	Apparent race

It should be realized that in some instances it is possible to make a satisfactory search on the basis of less information than is indicated above. However, the above data are necessary to conduct a search for photographs of unknown subjects of average appearance.

INTERESTING EXAMPLES OF OPERATION OF GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE

Excellent examples of the benefits to be obtained by police departments through the use of the general appearance file are contained in the following cases:

On December 8, 1938, the Chief of Police of Cleveland, Ohio requested information relative to an individual who had committed several loan company robberies in Cleveland during the few months previous. The Chief furnished a description of the unknown subject and stated that the latest robbery had been the Ohio Loan and Discount Company.

On December 16, 1938, a letter was forwarded to this contributor enclosing thirty-five photographs withdrawn from the Bureau's general appearance file on the basis of the description submitted of the suspect.

GENERAL APPEARANCE FORM

FD-30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT # 1500 REPORT DATE 5-14-37 FIELD DIVISION Portland, Oregon
15 23 W I 18
Joseph Paul Cretzer #9677 PD Portland, Oregon 18 R O 19
 NAME ARREST NUMBER F.P.C.

It is desirable that as much physical descriptive data on the above named individual as obtainable be submitted in order that his record may be comprehensively indexed in the Bureau's files. Below is indicated by check mark (✓) the items of descriptive data abstracted from information already in the Bureau's records. This data should be verified where practicable and to it should be added by use of check mark (✓) any of the additional physical characteristics listed which are noticeably applicable to this individual. Particularly should a photograph be obtained if none appears in the Bureau's records at present. Omit reference to any groups which do not apply.

6. CRIME
 1 - Kidnaping ()
 2 - extortion - without Kidnaping ()
 3 - bank robbery (✓)
 4 - outstanding gangster ()
 (Do not indicate 4 if 1, 2, or 3 has been checked)
7. SEX
 1 - male (✓)
 2 - female ()
8. COLOR
 1 - white (✓)
 2 - black ()
 3 - yellow ()
 4 - red - Indian ()
 5 - brown - Malay, etc. ()
- 9-10. AGE
 (present) 26-37 years
11. HEIGHT
 1 - short (up to 5'6") ()
 2 - medium (5'6" - 5'10") (✓)
 3 - tall (over 5'10") ()
12. WEIGHT
 1 - light (up to 149 lbs.) ()
 2 - medium (150 lbs. to 179 lbs.) (✓)
 3 - heavy (180 lbs. up) ()
13. BUILD
 1 - slender ()
 2 - medium (✓)
 3 - heavy (✓)
14. COMPLEXION
 1 - sallow ()
 2 - light-fair ()
 3 - ruddy ()
 4 - dark-swarthy (✓)
 5 - freckled ()
 6 - ginger cake or light brown ()
 7 - dark brown) negro ()
 8 - chocolate, black ()
15. HAIR (color)
 1 - blonde ()
 2 - red ()
 3 - brown (✓)
 4 - black ()
 5 - grey ()
 6 - partially grey ()
16. HAIR
 1 - bald ()
 2 - partially bald ()
 3 - bobbed ()
 4 - curly ()
 5 - straight (✓)
 6 - well dressed (✓)
 7 - unkempt ()
17. EYES
 1 - blue ()
 2 - grey ()
 3 - hazel ()
 4 - maroon or brown (✓)
 5 - black ()
18. EYE DEFECTS
 1 - cast rt. eye ()
 2 - cast left eye ()
 3 - rt. eye missing, blind, or artificial ()
 4 - left eye missing, blind, or artificial ()
 5 - noticeably near sighted ()
19. VISIBLE SCARS, INCLUDING MOLES
 1 - face & head - right side (✓)
 2 - face & head - left side ()
 3 - face & head - both sides ()
 4 - neck ()
 5 - nose (include broken nose) ()
 6 - right hand, wrist or arm ()
 7 - left hand, wrist or arm (✓)
 8 - both hands, wrists or arms ()
 9 - cleft chin ()
- 20-21. AMPUTATIONS & DEFORMITIES
 01 - right ear ()
 02 - left ear ()
 03 - right arm ()
 04 - right leg ()
 05 - left arm ()
 06 - left leg ()
 07 - right hand ()
 08 - left hand ()
 09 - right foot ()
 10 - left foot ()
 11 - finger or fingers from right hand ()
 12 - finger or fingers from left hand ()
 13 - hunch back ()
 14 - lame ()
 15 - crippled right arm ()
 16 - crippled left arm ()
 17 - crippled right leg ()
 18 - crippled left leg ()
22. TEETH
 1 - protruding - upper ()
 2 - protruding - lower ()
 3 - irregular ()
 4 - gold - visible ()
 5 - stained ()
 6 - visible decay ()
 7 - false or missing ()
23. SPEECH
 1 - soft or low ()
 2 - Southern accent ()
 3 - loud ()
 4 - refined ()
 5 - vulgar ()
 6 - foreign or broken English ()
 7 - lisping ()
 8 - stuttering ()
 9 - rapid ()
 0 - dumb ()
24. DRESS
 1 - neat (✓)
 2 - well dressed ()
 3 - rough ()
 4 - uniform (Army-Navy-chauffeur-maid, etc.) ()
25. TATTOO MARKS
 1 - right arm ()
 2 - right hand ()
 3 - left arm ()
 4 - left hand ()
 5 - visible neck or chest ()
26. MUSTACHE
 1 - clean shaven (✓)
 2 - mustache ()
 3 - mustache & beard ()
 4 - side-burns ()
27. APPARENT RACE
 1 - Italian ()
 2 - Irish ()
 3 - Hebrew or Jewish ()
 4 - French ()
 5 - German ()
 6 - Scandinavian ()
 7 - Greek ()
 8 - Mexican, So. Amer., Spanish, etc. ()
 9 - All other foreign appearing ()
 0 - American (✓)

Photograph not needed unless more recent than 10-6-32
 No photograph available in Bureau files and one should be obtained ()

Any other unusual identifying feature:

Inasmuch as the instant crime was a hold-up, only photographs of bank robbers taken from the "K" photographs were submitted.

On January 9, 1939, the Bureau received a letter from George J. Matowitz, Chief of Police at Cleveland, Ohio, advising that the photograph of Leo Carlino, who is listed in our files as K-2382, FBI No. 699393, had been identified by five witnesses to the robbery of the Ohio Loan and Discount Company. This robbery took place on November 30, 1938. The Chief further advised that four other witnesses in connection with two other loan company robberies had selected this same photograph but were not positive as to the identification. Chief Matowitz requested a complete criminal record of Carlino and the same was prepared and forwarded to him. He expressed his appreciation to the Bureau for its cooperation in this instance.

Another interesting example of service rendered to local law enforcement agencies through the use of this file was another case at Cleveland, Ohio. On September 23, 1938, the Sheriff's Office at Cleveland, Ohio, forwarded the Federal Bureau of Investigation a report of a swindle perpetrated upon a married couple at Broadway Heights, Ohio. They had been swindled out of \$4,500, by means of the substitution of four one-dollar bills, newspaper and tissue paper for cash. The Sheriff's Office furnished descriptions of two men who perpetrated the fraud. Sheriff O'Donnell requested any information, names or photographs of suspects connected with this matter.

A search of the "Confidence Men" file maintained by the FBI, based on the descriptions furnished resulted in locating 17 photographs of suspects similar in description to one of the unknown subjects and 24 photographs of suspects similar in description to the other unknown subject.

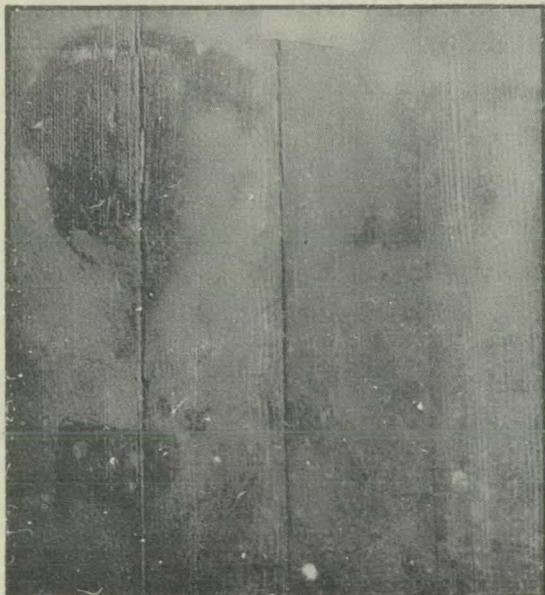
On October 4, 1938, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was advised that upon exhibiting the photographs to the victims in this case, Charles Baker, FBI No. 95905, No. C-32521, was readily identified as being one of the unknown subjects. It is interesting to note that each of the victims selected the same photograph in the absence of the other victim. Wanted notices have been placed upon the fingerprint records of Baker.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES**FOOTPRINTS DISCOVERED BY NPA
GRADUATE SOLVE ROBBERY CASE**

Shortly after eight o'clock on the evening of December 3, 1938, the owner of a grocery store in Auburn, New York, was talking with a customer, when two masked bandits entered. One of the robbers was armed with an automatic pistol and held up the owner and the customer while the other man pushed over a magazine rack and went behind the counter to the cash register, obtaining approximately \$7.00 from the cash drawer.

The grocery store proprietor notified the police immediately after the robbers left his store, and furnished description of the bandits, both of whom were completely masked and wore gloves. The witnesses advised the police that they were of the opinion that the robbers were Negroes, and stated that they made their escape in a light brown automobile which was parked outside the store. This information was broadcast to the radio patrol cars, and a report was received of the theft of an automobile answering the description of the car used by the robbers. This car was recovered by the police shortly thereafter, and was brought to headquarters where it was identified as being the car used by the robbers.

Detective John D. Kinsella, a Graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, was placed in charge of the investigation of this robbery, and upon conducting a detailed search of the store, located two footprints on the floor which were in a peculiar place and not likely to have been made by the proprietor or customers in the usual course of business. Photographs of the footprints were taken and the section of the floor bearing these impressions was removed by Detective Kinsella.



Close-up View of Section of
Floor Showing Heel Marks

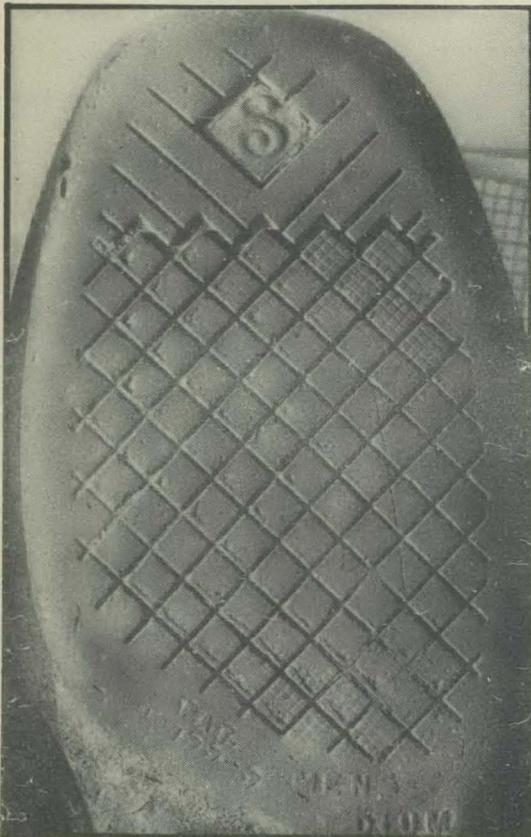


Section of the Floor Taken from
the Store Where the Robbery Took
Place Showing Footprint in Center

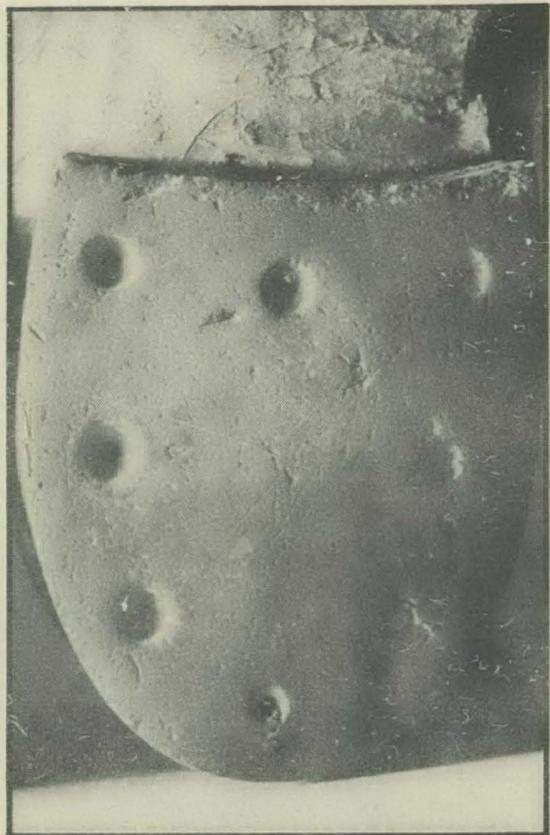
Immediately a search was instituted to locate an individual wearing shoes that might have made the particular foot impressions found in the store. Finally a pair of shoes was located which appeared to match the footprints found at the scene of crime. The owner of the shoes was placed under arrest, and Detective Kinsella departed for Washington, D. C., with the suspected shoes and the section from the floor of the store containing the footprints. This evidence was brought to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI, where it was examined by an expert who reached the conclusion that the footprints were made by the shoes in question.

On February 20, 1939, Carroll Johnson, the Negro who owned the shoes in question, was tried in Cayuga County Court at Auburn, New York, at which trial the expert from the FBI Technical Laboratory testified that in his opinion the shoes taken from Carroll Johnson had made the footprints on the section of flooring submitted in evidence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Johnson was sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence in the Elmira Reformatory for robbery.

This case is illustrative of the splendid manner in which graduates of the FBI National Police Academy utilize scientific methods of crime detection in conducting investigations in their communities:



Photograph Showing Sole of a Shoe which was worn by the Robber



Photograph of the Heel of the Shoe worn by the Robber

STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING

Introductory Statement

This article, which is the fourth of a series to appear in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin,¹ is based upon the work of a carefully selected group of instructors of law enforcement work, who attended a conference held in Washington, D. C., February 6-11, 1939, for the purpose of considering problems encountered in training of police personnel. The conference represented a cooperative effort on the part of the Vocational Division of the Office of Education and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

The persons invited to participate in this conference were selected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from some of the more experienced graduates of the FBI National Police Academy, and the Advisory Committee on Police Training. In addition, all of the participants were responsible for the operation of state or local police training programs.

As an indication of the amount of experience represented by this group, it may be stated that a check was made of the number of years of experience in law enforcement work represented by the eleven participants. This check showed that the eleven men, whose names appear later, had had a combined experience totalling 225 years. Of that total time, the collective experience as instructors of law enforcement work amounted to 121 years.

In view of the amount of experience represented, it may fairly be stated that every question considered was examined in the light, not only of the experience which the individual group members had had in the field of law enforcement, but also in the light of an average of 11 years experience per man in training law enforcement officers. The conclusions reached by the group, therefore, are worthy of being considered carefully by those who are at present responsible for the operation of training programs for law enforcement officers, and especially those who are contemplating the establishment of such training programs.

The various topics which are discussed in the following pages represent not only the collective experience of the group, but the best judgment of these men who are, perhaps, as competent to frame worthwhile opinions on the various topics as any group which could be found anywhere in the United States.

The list of persons who participated in the conference in which consideration was given to the questions and topics covered in this report follows:

1 - Previous articles have appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (March, May, June, 1939 issues) pertaining to the Conference on Standards of Police Training which was held in Washington, D. C. The complete transcript of the proceedings will be printed in this and subsequent issues of the Bulletin since it is believed that it will be of great interest to police administrators and law enforcement officers.

Representing state and local police training schools:

George D. Callan - Captain, Police Department, Newark, New Jersey.
 Sherman Cannon - Captain, Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida.
 Hubert E. Dax - Captain, Police Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 James C. Downs - Captain, Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Andrew J. Kavanaugh - Superintendent of Public Safety, Wilmington,
 Delaware.
 Edward J. Kelly - Former State Superintendent of Police, Providence,
 Rhode Island.
 Patrick Lenahan - Lieutenant, Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio.
 R. R. McDonald - Captain, Police Department, Los Angeles, California.

Representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

H. H. Clegg - Assistant Director, In Charge of Inspections and Training.
 L. A. Hince - Administrative Assistant in Division of Inspections and Training.
 N. H. McCabe - Special Agent.

Representing the Office of Education, Department of Interior:

Frank Cushman - Consultant in Vocational Education, served as Conference Leader during the entire week.
 L. S. Hawkins and Lyman S. Moore - Were in attendance some of the time in the capacity of observers.
 J. C. Wright - Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, was present at the first conference session, and also met the group on the following Saturday, prior to the completion of the work.

This report was prepared by Mr. Cushman on the basis of the day-by-day record of the work of the conference.

Training in the Police Service

Generally speaking, the only basis upon which the establishment of a training program can be justified in any police department is that it is designed to bring about improvement in the performance of duties. This principle is particularly true where training is given subsequent to employment.

There are two principal methods of approaching the problem of providing organized training: (1) The general covering method; and (2) The specific improvement method.

The general covering method is usually carried on by following a general course of study. Such general courses are often constructed by working over other courses and outlines which have been secured from some other city or from some other training school. Generally speaking, they are developed principally by the method known in the field of vocational education as the "swivel chair" method. To the extent to which such general covering courses or outlines of training are developed by the

methods indicated, they will differ materially from outlines of training programs which are the result of a careful consideration of the specific needs to be met.

The specific improvement method is based upon the assumption that the first necessary pre-requisite to the setting up of a training program is that the needs for training shall be clearly identified. After the needs have been identified, suitable training objectives can be formulated. Following the formulation of suitable objectives the types of organization for carrying on the training can be selected and the program can then be operated in such a way as to work toward the objectives.

In connection with this discussion, it may be worthwhile to point out that unsatisfactory work by employees in any organization is usually due to any one or more of the following causes: (1) Lack of information needed to do the work or perform the duties required; (2) Lack of ability to perform the duties required; (3) Poor mental attitudes or unfortunate habits of work generally indicated by the term "poor morale;" (4) Ineffective "head work" especially on jobs calling for the exercise of judgment.

These four causes of inefficient performance or total failure on the job refer to the knowledge, skill, understanding or attitude of the individual worker. Obviously, there are many other factors which may cause or even force inefficiency in the performance of work, but these other factors apply, in most cases, to those higher up in the organization. For example, superior officers may not clearly understand their duties and responsibilities. They may not adequately "back up" officers when they have performed their duty and made decisions which they were responsible for making. Also, superior officers sometimes work at cross purposes with one another. These and many other similar things will cause an organization to function ineffectively. However, for the purpose of this discussion, the consideration of job inefficiency is limited to those things which directly relate to patrolmen, detectives, or other law enforcement officers of similar rank.

Identification of Need

Assuming that specific needs should be clearly identified before attempting to set up a training program which will be supposed to meet those needs, the first logical step in planning a training program is to develop a list of unsatisfactory situations which may be faced in the organization. In order to illustrate some of the type situations that may be recognized, the following list of samples is given: (The sequence is not significant, and the list is not exhaustive. No particular Departments were in mind when the list was prepared.)

1. Corrupt politics prevents efficiency.
2. Police officers may not adequately understand their relationship to the public.
3. Superior officers have not recognized the value of, and supported the establishment of training programs.

4. Official relationships between officers and superiors and vice versa are not sufficiently clear.
5. Personnel of department lack adequate knowledge of the rules and regulations.
6. Excessive "passing of the buck."
7. Standards for, and methods of selection are unsatisfactory.
8. Men placed on duty without having been adequately trained.
9. Officers sometimes placed in command without adequate training for the duties to be performed and with insufficient understanding of their responsibilities.
10. Officers placed in supervisory positions who lack sufficient knowledge of their duties and responsibilities.
11. Training facilities and equipment are inadequate.
12. Inadequate inspection and supervision of the work of the department.
13. Inadequate report and record system.
14. Lack of adequate information about police departments.
15. Inadequate police equipment.
16. Police department insufficiently backed-up by prosecutors, judges, and penal authorities.
17. Jealousy and poor cooperation -- inter-organization and intra-organization.
18. Outside, extraneous and unnecessary functions cut down manpower.
19. Complaints of employees and civilians not properly handled.
20. Lack of application of principles of good administration.
21. Unethical police practices.
22. Too much individual publicity.
23. Inadequate efficiency reports.
24. Working relationships between officials and staff not sufficiently close.
25. Need for retraining (refresher courses) not being met.
26. Too many "star" performers in the organization at the expense of effective team work.
27. Wastage in the use of supplies and carelessness in the use of equipment.
28. Inadequate recognition of good work.
29. Inadequate crime prevention work.
30. Inadequate training in crime prevention.

Many times it is not an easy matter to identify type situations, because of the very real danger that an attempt to specify what is wrong with the organization may tend to do more harm than good. In this connection, it is desired to make clear that the responsibility for making such a check should be assumed by the chief or someone who occupies a high position in the organization. There are a number of reasons for this: In the first place, the officer responsible for operating a police training program should not be expected to deal with matters that logically belong to the chief. In the second place, if he did identify a list of unsatisfactory situations which could be improved during training and subsequently tried to operate a training program designed to bring about improvement in these situations, he might be regarded as having stepped over into the chief's field of responsibility.

Because of these relationships, the conference group was of the opinion that the treatment of this subject in the report should be presented in such a way as to indicate to chief officers of police departments a responsibility in the field of training which can hardly be met in any satisfactory manner unless the chief officer or someone very close to him gives the matter personal attention. After this step has been adequately taken care of, it then becomes possible for the instructor, or other officer in charge of training in the department to formulate training objectives, and set up the necessary type of training courses best designed to improve specific situations.

In connection with this preliminary step involved in the identification of the general objectives of the training program, some doubt was expressed as to the propriety of including any reference to it in this report. The final consensus of opinion, however, was that this step should be referred to because, although the carrying out of it may involve difficulties, it provides the only fundamentally correct starting point from which to proceed with the project.

Principle Phases of Police Training and Their Relative Importance

It has already been pointed out in previous paragraphs of this article, that the first step in planning a training program for law enforcement officers is to identify specific needs to be met. In the preparation of a course of training for a particular department or law enforcement agency, it is believed that a procedure should be followed which is similar to that followed by a reputable physician when he undertakes to prescribe for a patient. Before attempting to write the prescription the physician makes a diagnosis to determine what is wrong, what the patient's needs are, and any other considerations, and then prescribes treatments to correct the deficiencies and meet the specific needs of the patient.

Based upon this premise, it is logical that, in the preparation of a course of training to meet the needs of an individual law enforcement agency, there should first be made a diagnostic study of the needs of that department. After this step, a training program can be laid out in order to meet the needs. Such a program should be prepared by a small group consisting, for example, of the head of the agency, and his staff of instructors and, at times, such other individuals as may be able, because of their experience, to make constructive suggestions, not only in an accurate determination of the need, but also with respect as to how the needs can be met. A program based upon the findings of such a group is much more likely to be directed toward sensible and practical training objectives, than any program worked out by a single individual.

There is more or less of a tendency for police training programs to be developed in an unbalanced manner. This means that too much time and attention may be given to certain units of instruction while other needed phases of training may be somewhat slighted. Because of this tendency, it is suggested that the training of peace officers should emphasize first the importance of the correct performance of routine duties.

Following that, sufficient attention should be given to technical subjects to enable officers with specific duties to cooperate intelligently with other officers, in satisfactorily discharging those duties.

In general, it may fairly be stated that before any training program is set up, a study should be made of the situation for the purpose of identifying, as accurately as possible, the needs for training. One important feature of such a study might well be an analysis of the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers in the particular department or locality in question. The resulting analysis would constitute basic material for the organization of training plans to meet specific needs.¹ A standard stereotyped program of training is not considered advisable for use on a broad or national basis for departments of all sizes and for all ranks of officers.

Standards in Police Training

1. The major portion of a training program should be functional. This means that the controlling purpose of the program should be to bring about improvement in the performance of the duties of law enforcement officers. When a program is functional in character, it is directed toward:
 - a. Providing information needed in the performance of duty, or in the meeting of responsibilities.
 - b. Developing ability to perform duties.
 - c. Developing and maintaining high morale.²
 - d. Developing ability to think clearly and to exercise sound judgment in the performance of duties.
2. All training programs operated by law enforcement agencies should limit their enrollment to law enforcement officers.
3. Training courses should be set up in prescribed units of instruction arranged on a time schedule.
4. Practical recruit training subsequent to employment should be provided. No organization is too small either to maintain such training, or to participate in a program designed to serve small departments.
5. Instructors of police training should be qualified in at least five particulars as follows:

1 - An example of an analysis or inventory of a patrolman's duties may be found in Office of Education Bulletin No. 197, entitled "Training for the Police Service, 1939."

2 - High morale is indicated when cooperation and loyalty prevail, when there is esprit de corps in the organization, and when the members of the organization take pride in their work and are proud of the organization to which they belong.

- a. Knowledge of the job based upon successful experience.
- b. Sufficient general education to meet the demands upon instructors.
- c. Ability to apply good training methods in their instructional work.
- d. Such personal characteristics as are important for instructors.
- e. Employment status as law enforcement officers or other satisfactory official status.

6. The working conditions affecting the training program should be at least sufficiently favorable to make it possible to do a satisfactory job. Some of the more important conditions which will be subject to wide variation in order to meet local conditions include:

- a. Time schedules: time of day, length of periods, etc.
- b. Frequency of class meetings.
- c. Class room facilities.
- d. Equipment and supplies.
- e. Requirements concerning attendance.

Sources From Which Instructors May Be Secured

1. One important source which can be drawn upon for instructors consists of graduates of the FBI National Police Academy. At the present time 334 graduates are located in different sections of the country, and this number is being added to at the rate of approximately 110 men each year. At the present time, the graduates are found in every State. All officers admitted to this school are now required to enter into an agreement that they will serve as instructors for groups of law enforcement officers as one condition of having enjoyed the benefit of three months of training at the FBI National Police Academy. It would therefore be worthwhile for any police department or for the state authorities in charge of vocational education, to explain carefully the possibilities of securing a graduate of the FBI school, before selecting an instructor from any other source.

2. Trained representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are available for supplementary instruction in police training schools. Such assistance is furnished without cost to the state or local community and when special equipment is needed for training purposes it is made available by FBI personnel. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will aid in operating a police training program, whenever a request for such assistance is made, and the program and instructors are approved. In addition

1 - The section of the report entitled, "Types of Organization," which deals with the three principal types of organization for carrying on training for law enforcement officers, namely, local programs, zone schools and institutes or short courses, appeared in the June, 1939 issue of this publication.

to furnishing instructors for special units of instruction or training, other types of assistance are available, as follows:

- a. Assistance when requested of studying training needs of a department, county, zone, or state police agency, and organizing a training program to meet those needs. There is no cost for such service.
- b. Assistance by furnishing instructors when desired. No cost or expenses for peace officers are involved for this assistance to local, county, zone, or state schools.
- c. Assistance when requested in securing instructors not officially connected with the FBI, but who are known to be competent to teach special units of instruction; and when desired, aid in obtaining training facilities where the school is to be held.
- d. Furnishing special types of material or equipment for training purposes, including technical equipment and special motion picture films, the showing of which is limited to law enforcement officers.

3. Prospective instructors may be selected from local police enforcement officers and personnel trained in methods of teaching. It is suggested that the points emphasized in Chapter III of the Office of Education Bulletin No. 197, "Training for the Police Service," should be carefully studied in selecting candidates for training as instructors. State Boards for Vocational Education in all of the States are equipped to provide instructor training courses for officers who have been selected to teach in police schools.

4. Special lecturers and instructors may be needed, from time to time, to present special subjects. Persons who have been utilized as special instructors include chiefs, medical examiners, toxicologists, pathologists, prosecuting attorneys, firearms identification experts, arson experts, and traffic officers. It should also be borne in mind that the American Red Cross is prepared to supply courses in first aid. In some cases, agencies of the Federal Government, other than the FBI, can furnish special instructors for specific purposes.

All recent graduates of the FBI National Police Academy have received approximately 30 hours of training in methods of teaching, as applied to police work. This training is being supplemented during the three months' training period by observation and a certain amount of participating experience in connection with various units of training included in the training program. Because of this experience, recent graduates should be fairly well equipped to do a good job of teaching.

In view of the fact that special lecturers are generally outstanding authorities in their particular fields, their contributions usually

consist of a lecture followed by a discussion. For such supplementary instruction, no requirements for special instruction in methods of teaching will apply. Moreover, special lecturers seldom accept any fee or honorarium for their contributions, consequently no question of finances is likely to come up.

Types of Assistance Which May Be Secured Through State Boards for Vocational Education

Under the provisions of the George-Deen Act (Act to provide for the further development of vocational education) State Boards for Vocational Education are authorized to provide training for "public service occupations." In view of the fact that training for law enforcement officers comes within the definition of "public service occupations" certain forms of service and financial assistance may be made available to law enforcement agencies, through State Boards for Vocational Education. The principal types of service thus made available are as follows:

1. The State can provide training courses in methods of teaching for properly qualified instructors of police schools.
2. The State can provide advisory and consulting service in connection with the organization and operation of training programs. This service is available without regard to whether or not the school is recognized for reimbursement by the State. Advisory service to assist those in charge of local training programs, to make their training schools and programs more efficient, may be called for without any fear of domination or attempt to exercise control over the program.
3. The State may, if it wishes, make reimbursement for the salaries and necessary travel of instructors, provided the requirements and standards of the State Plan for Vocational Education are satisfied. Details concerning this matter should be secured by the State or local law enforcement officers who are interested, from the State Director for Vocational Education, for the State concerned.
4. The services of qualified conference leaders can be made available to police departments or police training schools; also, assistance in developing conference leaders from within the police department or law enforcement agency, may be requested from the State Board for Vocational Education. In some cases, it is advantageous for a police department or other law enforcement agency to utilize conference leaders furnished by the State, whose knowledge of police problems is somewhat limited. There are many situations where a conference leader who does not know too much about police techniques can succeed better in conference work than a man who is, himself, an experienced law enforcement officer.
5. A State can assist law enforcement agencies by organizing and cooperating in the financing of zone or regional schools and institutes. Also, States have the resources for financing programs for itinerant instructors - especially designed to serve the smaller communities.

FUGITIVE IDENTIFIED THROUGH WANTED NOTICE IN JEWELRY TRADE JOURNAL

The apprehension of John Lieber Holmes, wanted by the FBI for violation of the National Stolen Property Act and Use of Mails to Defraud, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and members of the Brownwood, Texas Police Department on May 24, 1939, may be directly traced to the insertion of wanted notices in jewelry trade magazines throughout the country. John Lieber Holmes is under indictment in the State of West Virginia for the interstate transportation of stolen jewelry, having been engaged in the jewelry business in Clarksburg, West Virginia, prior to his disappearance after the indictment.

On May 23, 1939, the Dallas Field Division Office of the FBI was informed by the proprietor of a jewelry business in Dallas, Texas, that he had seen a picture of Holmes in a jewelry trade journal, and was certain that John Lieber Holmes was identical with Robert F. St. Clair, one of his customers employed with a jewelry company in Brownwood, Texas.

Investigation by Special Agents and members of the Brownwood Police Department determined that Robert F. St. Clair had left Brownwood, Texas by automobile for Cisco, Texas, during the afternoon of May 23, 1939, but was expected to return later in the evening. Shortly after midnight an automobile drove into the St. Clair residence, and after the occupants alighted and went into the house, agents and police officers immediately followed and took Robert F. St. Clair into custody. When fingerprinted at Police Headquarters, it was definitely ascertained that Robert F. St. Clair was identical with John Lieber Holmes.

FBI ESTIMATE SHOWS 192,702 PERSONS REPORTED MISSING DURING 1938

It is estimated that 192,702 persons were reported missing last year. This represents a decrease as compared with 1937 when 225,809 persons were reported missing. Of the total number reported, 16,495 or 8.6 per cent have not been located. The survey conducted by the FBI also indicates that there were 1,667 amnesia victims reported to police departments throughout the country in 1938. Of this number all but 91 (5.5 per cent) were identified through medical treatment or the searching of their fingerprints through the Identification File of the FBI, which now contains over 10,623,725 prints. The estimated number of individuals who were unknown at the time of their deaths last year is 9,530. Twenty-four per cent of those unknown deceased reported, or 2,375, were unidentified at the time of their burial despite investigations by authorities.

These figures point out vividly the value of all individuals having their fingerprints placed in the Civil Identification File of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This file, which was established in 1933, now contains the finger impressions of 1,300,000 law-abiding citizens who have thus insured their identity against catastrophe or disaster which is likely to occur in the most routine walks of life.

PERSONALS

ARKANSAS

Mr. Jack Pyle has been appointed Acting Chief of Police of Little Rock, Arkansas, succeeding Mr. J. H. Anderson.

IDAHO

Mr. Clarence Phillips, formerly Patrolman of the Idaho State Department of Law Enforcement, was recently appointed Chief of Police at Burley, Idaho, to succeed Mr. W. W. Williams.

Mr. Orren McMillan has been appointed Chief of Police at Weiser, Idaho. He succeeds Mr. Girard J. Smith.

Mr. George N. Sheffield has been appointed Chief of Police at Moscow, Idaho to succeed Mr. E. L. Whitmore.

Mr. Austin E. Utley has succeeded Mr. J. Emer Harris as Chief of Police at Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Mr. H. C. Crosby is Acting Chief of Police at Brookfield, Illinois, succeeding Mr. Thomas J. Mahoney who has retired.

Mr. Philip W. Howard has been named Chief of Police of the Chicago Heights, Illinois Police Department, succeeding Mr. Lou Smith.

Mr. Hal Bynum has recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Harrisburg, Illinois, succeeding Mr. O. T. Pickering, who resigned.

Mr. W. T. Clark has been appointed Chief of Police of West Frankfort, Illinois, succeeding Mr. George Nipper.

Mr. Eddie Fernbaker was recently appointed Chief of Police at Carbondale, Illinois. He succeeds Mr. John J. Parrish.

Mr. Garr Slow has succeeded Mr. Oscar Ritchey as Chief of Police at Eldorado, Illinois.

IOWA

Mr. Arthur Moulds recently assumed the office of Chief of Police for the city of Algona, Iowa, succeeding Mr. H. A. Van Alstyne.

KANSAS

Mr. Ben L. Jones was recently appointed Chief of Police of Hutchinson, Kansas. He succeeds Mr. Lew White.

MISSOURI

Mr. J. B. Featherstone was recently elected Chief of Police at Hannibal, Missouri. Mr. Featherstone assumed the duties of his office on June 5, 1939.

Mr. William Boyle has succeeded Mr. Otto P. Higgins as Director of Police, Kansas City, Missouri.

MONTANA

Mr. Rufus Wallowing is the new Chief of Police at Lame Deer, Montana, succeeding Mr. William Hollow Breast.

NEVADA

Mr. Albert J. Bessemier, former Deputy Sheriff for Washoe County, Sparks, Nevada, was recently sworn in as Chief of Police of Sparks.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. J. Windser Bryan, formerly Director of the Bureau of Identification of the State Prison, has been named Chief of Police at Raleigh, North Carolina, to succeed Mr. H. L. Pierce.

Mr. A. B. Crewes has been named Chief of Police at Fayetteville, North Carolina to succeed Mr. Barney McBryde.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Theron Loftin was recently elected Chief of Police at Hugo, Oklahoma. He succeeds Mr. J. H. Lindley.

Mr. Claude Sweeney has succeeded Mr. R. H. Harmon as Chief of Police, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

Mr. C. J. Edgmon recently took over the duties of Chief of the Lindsay, Oklahoma Police Department. Mr. Edgmon succeeds Mr. Ed C. Neill.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Albert L. Jefferis has been named Acting Chief of Police at Walla Walla, Washington.

WISCONSIN

Mr. Robert Taylor, who has been connected with the Wichita, Kansas Police Department for the last three years, has been named Chief of Police at Greendale, Wisconsin.

NOTICE

The pages of this Bulletin devoted to Personals each month are especially for the benefit of all law enforcement agencies in the United States that they may be immediately informed of changes in the official personnel of other law enforcement departments. The FBI will therefore appreciate being advised immediately of any such changes in your own Department.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Aberdeen, S. D.	Hanni, Werner	4652	310 Federal
Atlanta, Georgia	Listerman, W.L.	Walnut 3698	501 Bealey
Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E.A.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V.W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, N. Y.	McLaughlin, W.V.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Barister, W.G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Ladd, D. M.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers
	Clegg, J.E. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H.D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Guinane, E.P.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E.E.	2-9086	1206 Lower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E.J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Coulter, R.C.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J.S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R.J.	Main 501	202 U. S. Court House
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J.W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reinecke, H.H.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
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.	Richmond, E.L.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Ilood, R.B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J.D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tenn.	Vincent, J.W.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Deveraux, W.S.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Rutzen, A.C.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N. J.	Kitchin, A.P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Sackett, B.E.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, N. Y.	Foxworth, P.E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Dalton, J.L. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H.E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C.W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fletcher, H.B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S.K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J.D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Wyly, P.	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 0400	800 Joseph Vance
Springfield, Illinois	Fitzsimons, B.F.	Main 2226	1107 Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri	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

