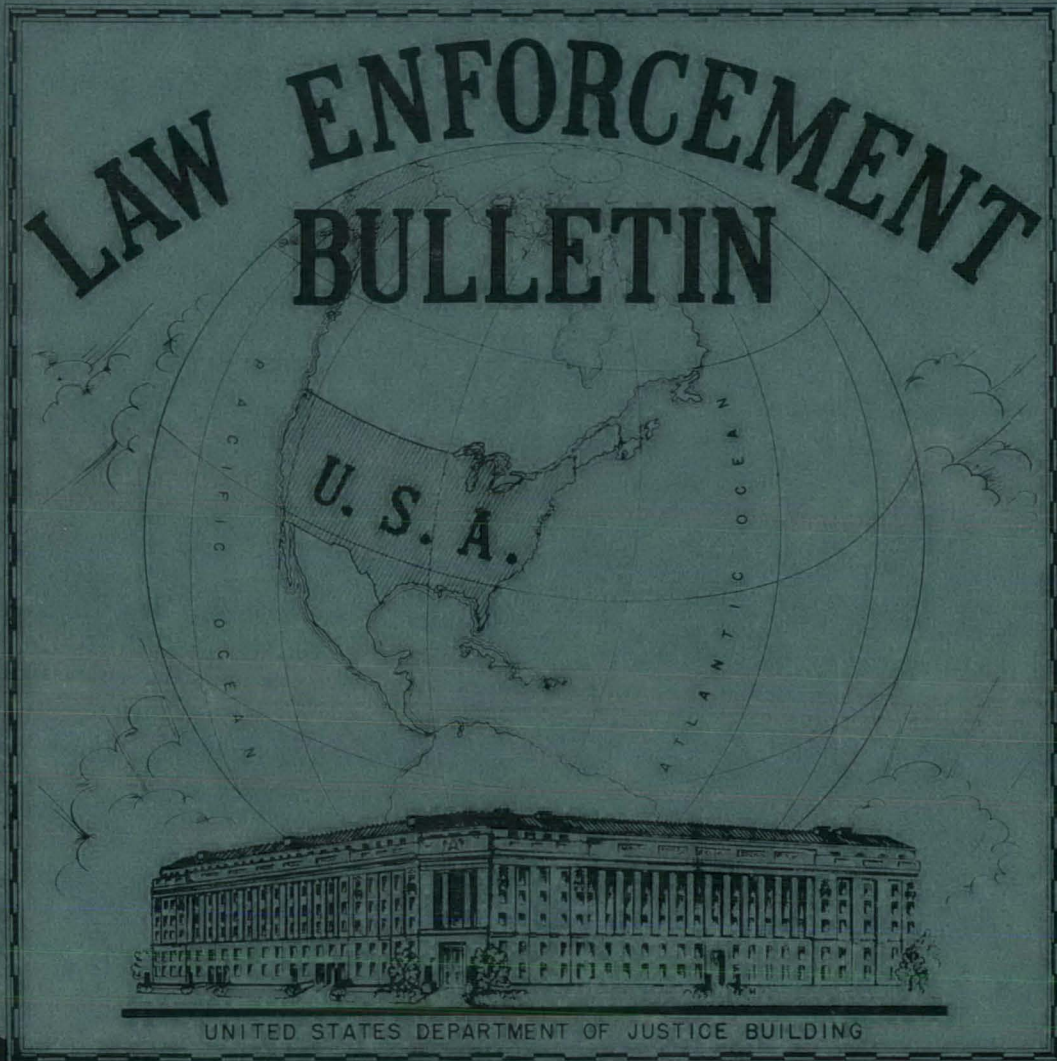


# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 7 No. 6 JUNE 1, 1938



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

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

- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been 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 and Member Banks of Federal Reserve System
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

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

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



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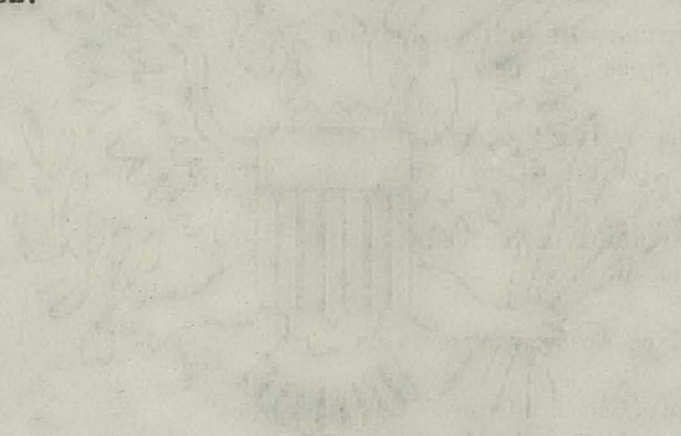
PUBLISHED BY THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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





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

Civilization has been handed down to us by those who have given their lives in order that the sacred blossoms of human culture might live. Particularly is this true of that phase of civilization which is exemplified by law enforcement. History has been written as a record of warfare. Too little has been written, however, of that phase of strife that deals with a war that is endless, in which there is no armistice, no truce, in which the martyrs of law enforcement have given their lives in combat with armed enemies of society, uninspired by the blare of trumpets, unsupported by battling comrades. They have gone to their death alone, in the shadows of city streets, in country lanes, and have fallen on the field of battle for their country as truly soldiers of the common good as any of those who, wearing their country's uniform, have served and died on foreign shores.

For us of the law enforcement profession the opportunity for memorializing our dead heroes is peculiarly precious. These patriots of peace have been our close associates, our personal friends. We have walked and talked with them, played and worked with them, lived with them, known them in all the varied phases of their lives, shared their joys and sorrows. Then suddenly we found that they had left us. They gave all that they possessed that civilized institutions might continue to protect the peace loving people of our country.

Each and every law enforcement organization has had its share of these martyrs. We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation mourn our own lost heroes who in the morning of life have sacrificed all future joys for us and for their country. It is fitting that at this season of the year, when the heroic dead who have fallen in uniform are honored in churches and cemeteries throughout the country, we of the law enforcement profession in particular remember these other heroes who died for their country in this continuing battle. Especially should we realize the sacred trust imposed upon us of carrying to more perfect fruition the work which they bequeathed to our charge. We can render no greater homage to their memory than to advance the cause of law enforcement to a pinnacle of greater attainment than has ever been achieved before. We can do this for them, as well as for our fellow countrymen. This is the debt we owe to them, our martyrs--this and the privilege of remembering them and the sacrifice which they have made.

*J. Edgar Hoover*

Director.



## CRIME AND YOUR HOME

Address delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,  
before the Triennial Convention of the General Federation of  
Women's Clubs, at Kansas City, Missouri,  
May 17, 1938.

The privilege and honor of having been invited to address the General Federation of Women's Clubs is one which I profoundly appreciate. The importance to law enforcement of an increasingly vital interest on the part of women and women's organizations in the crime problem has become more and more manifest in recent years. In various sections of the country the dynamically constructive concern of these public-spirited women has been manifested in vastly improved law enforcement conditions, as well as in cleaner civic government. That this has not been universally true simply means that we may not expect the millennium to come too soon, or without desperate effort to attain it.

The motivation of this address is my sincere desire to express to the women of the country my gratitude for their great aid and cooperation with law enforcement in the past, and my earnest appeal to them to accord this fundamental phase of Americanism their increasing support in the emergency which confronts us.

The women of the world, and particularly the women of America have always reflected a zealous desire to live upon a higher plane than has currently existed. The spirit of motherhood is the motivating factor behind this desire. It has been truly said that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Where the women of a community inculcate, by precept and example, the highest ideals of ethical living, these communities have progressed and life within their borders has brought peace and happiness. In those communities where the women have been indifferent to the high duty of inspiring their children, sweethearts, brothers, and husbands to better things, conditions have rapidly deteriorated and ultimate moral chaos has been the result. It is for this reason, and because I recognize the transcendent importance of enlisting the influence of civic-spirited, idealistic women in behalf of law enforcement, in behalf of Americanism, that I appeal to you for your continued and enthusiastic support and assistance.

Nothing can exceed in influence upon mankind the vitalizing and idealizing effect of uplifting home life. All other civilized institutions remain of minor importance. This applies to the church, the school, and any and every community endeavor, since they are but the reflections of the homes they serve. When the moral force that emanates from the home loses its efficacy, there is little for which we may hope.

It is also true that the home suffers most and worst from the evils that follow in the wake of crime. The subversive forces of lawless-



ness strike first and hardest at the home. I am not referring to monetary losses, although these are sufficiently serious to warrant some attention. Each man, woman and child in America pays an annual crime bill of nearly \$120. Each home is threatened by an army of lawlessness numbering over 4,500,000 criminals. Let us endeavor to conceive, approximately at least, the meaning of this vast horde of anti-social beings.

Think for a moment, if you will, of the homes that send forth criminals that prey on society; think of the millions of mothers whose lives were saddened and crushed by over 4,500,000 sons and daughters who prove recreant to the high hopes, to the ambitions, and the idealistic longings that greeted their entry upon their earthly careers - shattered hopes, broken hearts, grief and sorrow for the mothers of these individuals, and suffering and terror for the mothers of those who became their victims. They carried grief and sorrow every 22 seconds into some home last year by the commission of nearly 1,500,000 major crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, robbery, burglary and aggravated assault. A serious crime eventually will strike three out of every four homes in our nation, unless something is done to curb its onward march. I am eliminating the lesser infractions, such as frauds, forgeries, embezzlements, vice, and other assaults, which amounted last year to over fourteen million depredations in addition to the 1,500,000 more serious crimes.

No home in this broad land of ours is free from the hourly menace of the racketeer, from the constant threat of the overlords of debauchery, from the ceaseless guerrilla warfare waged by the cohorts of crime against the law-abiding men, women and children of our communities. The real sufferers are the mothers of the land, and at the same time they must accept the formidable responsibility. We of law enforcement look to them as our allies in this ceaseless campaign for law and order. We are fighting for them and for the protection of their homes, and without their constant aid and cooperation our efforts will be in vain. Theirs is the constructive, energizing, vitalizing, idealizing force which will permit this nation to remain free; without them, we must face the loss of all the liberties that were purchased by our forefathers with their sacrificial blood.

The home is the natural abode of the family. Communities are simply groups of families. Cities and countries are groups of communities, all resting upon the home as the common base. From the homes come presidents, judges, governors, leaders, teachers, ministers and, tragically from the homes come criminals. Criminals are developed in our homes through errors of commission or omission. The responsibility is primarily that of the mothers. From the doorstep of the American home must come the ultimate solution of the crime problem, which today is one of our nation's heaviest headaches as well as heartaches.

Let us leave our consideration of the individual American home for a moment and consider the aggregation of homes which we call the community. What do we find there? We find in many instances conditions which



the seeming lack of ability of certain law enforcement agencies to bring some element of danger to the functionaries of perjury.

We are altogether too indifferent to individual law enforcement failures. A small leak will sink a ship as surely as will a condition which obviously requires immediate correction. We read accounts of crime in the daily papers and barely understand their significance. Suppose, for instance, any one of my audience should find on his or her doorstep in the morning a man, lying in a pool of blood, with his head practically blown off by racketeering shotguns of gangdom. This horrible sight would probably remain with the ordinary, peaceful, law-abiding citizen for a lifetime. Suppose each and every one of you came in personal contact with an intimate friend whose child had been kidnaped or whose wife or husband had been taken away by brutal and heartless thugs to a fate which could only be horribly surmised. You would remember the incident and the suffering involved during the remainder of your future careers.

Yet, every newspaper that comes to your attention portrays more or less graphically similar incidents, and they are read in the same superficial, somewhat apathetic manner with which we view an unexciting movie. The indifference with which many of our people view the crime situation is the greatest possible obstacle to the attainment of law enforcement ideals. America must be awakened to the full realization of the horrible significance of lawlessness, and once America is aroused, crime will meet its Waterloo. When the people of our country are fully aroused to specific danger and fully understand the meaning of corrupting developments, they will bring about immediate and sweeping ameliorations. It is extremely difficult to awaken our people from their peacefully placid belief that all is well, or almost well, and that law enforcement is a matter of professional interest to law enforcement officers only and not to individual citizens. Without the full, complete, enthusiastic and continuing support of the individual citizen, law enforcement is doomed to failure now and always. A sinister menace in America today is toleration of crime.

One of the strange anomalies of present-day life is that the people are apparently perfectly willing to spend billions of dollars in suffering from the ravages and depredations of crime, and yet they will be crudely parsimonious in providing protective measures. As an illustration I submit the record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It cost the taxpayers of this nation a little over \$5,800,000 to maintain the FBI last year. During that year 95 out of every 100 persons taken into court in cases coming under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI were convicted. However, it is not the actual results in convictions that I would emphasize at the present time or the value of the fingerprint division, crime laboratory, national police academy and other services rendered to American law enforcement by our Bureau. It is the fact that the total value of recoveries of property, fines and savings to the Government in cases handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during last year was over \$41,000,000, or over seven times as much as the Bureau's cost of operations.



In these days, when the attention of the taxpayers of our country is being directed to the mounting burden of taxation, it would seem to be a matter of considerable significance to point out ways and means by which the people of our various communities may secure truly effective, economical law enforcement. Concrete results upon the part of law enforcement organizations against the forces of the underworld can be obtained in any community provided an enlightened public opinion and public interest will afford these organizations the money to properly cope with existent law enforcement problems and insist that their law enforcement organizations be first efficient, second honest, and most of all free from corrupt political influence.

The evils of greedy political influence are well known and in many communities shameless and shocking conditions exist. Corrupt politicians make venal politics and right-thinking citizens know the answer and the remedy. If any one of you are dangerously ill or if any person near and dear to any one of you became desperately ill, and it became necessary for an immediate operation in order to avert the approaching climax of death, you would insist that the operating surgeon and his assistants be not only competent, but as skilled as possible in every phase of surgery. Is it within the realm of possibility that you would at the same time consider the political views and opinions of the surgeon in whose hands you were to entrust your lives or the lives of those dear to you? Would you permit any political organization or any self-seeking, corrupt politicians to select, for political reasons, those who you hoped would bring you or your loved ones through the valley of the shadow of death? Obviously, this is absurd, and yet at the same time not only the property but the very lives of the citizens of all too many communities of the nation are in the hands of the appointees of that reptilian crew whose primary, if not sole, consideration has been the building up of their own political prestige and the development of corrupt political machines at the expense of decent and honest local government.

The American people have endured this condition for decades. How long they will continue to endure it neither I nor anyone else can be certain. Of this fact, however, I am certain - so long as the wrong type of political influence is permitted to play an important part in matters which directly affect the security of our homes, and so long as the women of our country fail to play the part which might well be expected of them, the American home will continue to be menaced by all the diabolical forces arising from uncontrolled racketeering gangster elements.

The crime problem could be solved overnight if the women of the country resolved that it should and must be solved. Criminals fear only a power greater than theirs. There is no power greater than the aroused public consciousness of the country's women. Once this consciousness is aroused the basic elements of law enforcement would be swiftly achieved. These elements are sure detection, swift apprehension, and certain punishment. Sure detection and speedy apprehension are functions of law enforcement agencies similar to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That they can be successful



has been demonstrated by the record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Certain punishment means more than punishment that will involve only incarceration. It presupposes reformation, rehabilitation, and the protection of society, but this cannot become a reality when criminals are prematurely released by parole which, in all too many jurisdictions, is not parole. In far too many instances it has been nothing short of scandalous abuse, and renders ineffective and abortive the splendid underlying principle of parole.

I have been viciously attacked because of my attitude toward the present-day maladministration of the humanitarian principles of parole. I have been denounced by certain swivel-chair criminologists because I have been unable to conform to their feather-pillow ideas of controlling habitual criminals. Of course parole is necessary, of course I believe in it. But does it make me an "obstacle to penal justice" - as one of these alleged humanitarians and pseudo-criminologists termed me - that I protest and oppose the abuses of parole? In spite of my condemnation of the parole abuses which are so prevalent in so many localities, I am a friend of parole. If to be a friend of parole means that we must close our eyes to its obvious abuses; that we must actively associate with those who, because parole affords them a daily livelihood, feel that they must extend it in cases in which it has no valid excuse for being; or if we must work shoulder to shoulder with silly, sentimental theorists whose only knowledge of parole problems is evolved from their academic inner consciousness and from experience in dealing with classroom subjects - why then, of course, I cannot be considered as a friend of parole. If, on the other hand, to be a friend of parole means that I enthusiastically subscribe to the truth that in some cases it would be of real benefit to society, as well as to the individual involved, to afford training and legitimate outlet for activities that have been prematurely applied to criminal functions - then I am a friend of parole and an active, ardent proponent.

If to be a friend of parole means that a man must spend years of active, energetic battling against vicious, desperate, confirmed criminals and, because of a real, first-hand knowledge of facts is firmly convinced that in many cases there is no hope for reform and that the granting of clemency tends to destroy the efficacy of the parole system - then I am a friend of parole.

The guiding principle, the basic requirement, the sole consideration in judging each and every individual case in which parole may be administered, should be the protection of the public. Whenever possible, no convicted criminal should be turned loose before the expiration of his sentence who may be considered in any manner to constitute a menace to you, to your children, to your families, and to your associates. First and foremost the protection of society should be considered. This has not been true in many instances. Apparently the parole principle has too frequently fallen into the hands of those who believe that it could and should be extended by the indiscriminate granting of freedom from punishment to everyone who seeks



it. Apparently there has joined to these professional panderers an occasional academic soothsayer who, yearning for more actual connection with reality than that gained in classrooms, has felt that an outlet might be obtained by applying his lack of knowledge of criminals and crime conditions to a problem which should be left to men of practical experience and sound judgment.

It is easy to indulge one's natural pity for unfortunate human beings and permit those in penitentiaries to go free, but penitentiary bars not only confine inmates - they protect the helpless, law-abiding men, women, and children of the country from the ravages of confirmed, desperate criminals, and it is for this reason that I strongly favor penitentiary bars in all cases where the elemental interests of society are involved. It is not because I desire to punish the criminals unduly, but because I desire to protect the law-abiding. Some are often too jealous of the life of the killer and not thoughtful enough of the life that has been ended.

I believe in the ideal of parole. I do not believe in, nor can I discontinue my protests against the numerous abuses of parole. I believe that as a result of a frank discussion of the shortcomings of parole as it exists today in too many of our states, parole will emerge stronger and more effective than ever before. Because to hide dirt is no way to clean it up; it festers and spreads in darkness. "Give light and the people will find a way."

One must have years of understanding of crime problems to be in a position to properly consider the entire problem of the punitive or reformatory treatment of actual criminals. There must be punishment, and adequate punishment for crimes committed. This should serve not only as a deterrent to potential criminals, but should be a means of rehabilitation. Every attempt should be made to rehabilitate by education within our prisons those possible to reform, but always and everywhere the interests of society should be considered first.

It is not necessary to coddle our prisoners, as is too often done, to reform them. Penitentiaries need not be social clubs in order to fulfill their real purpose. Penitentiaries also need not be the sieves that they are in some sections of our country in order to serve the purpose for which they were created. The entire problem of punishment and the possible reformation of criminals deserves intensive, realistic study and treatment, free from the Scylla of sentimentalism on one side and the Charybdis of hypercriticism on the other.

It would seem obvious that there must be something wrong with correctional measures when we see the same faces so many times in the marching armies of the underworld. Of the 520,153 persons whose case histories were studied in the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the past year following the receipt of their fingerprint records, 149,091 possessed previous criminal histories, totaling 356,675 previous convictions. Of the 13,602 desperate, confirmed criminals listed in the public enemy file of the



Federal Bureau of Investigation, 30% have been the recipients of clemency, not only once but in many cases six, seven, eight, nine and ten times. These figures, which are conservative, reveal that there is truly something wrong with the administration of criminal justice, and as a friend of society and an advocate of law and order I insist on voicing my dissatisfaction and resentment at its ineffectiveness.

The women of the country are, of course, particularly interested in crime prevention. Splendid work is being done in various sections of the country at the present time along these lines. Boys' clubs, under the immediate supervision of law enforcement organizations and civic-minded men and women, have performed a wonderful work. There are no greater crime prevention organizations than those of the YMCA, YWCA, and Boy and Girl Scouts and other groups with similar objectives. What the children of the various communities need is a legitimate outlet for their superabundant energy and those organizations which afford them opportunities for properly supervised development of their physical, mental, and moral qualifications are doing a greater and better work than we can possibly realize at the moment. The need for the existence and the development of these organizations is obvious when we consider that there are at the present time in this civilized nation over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times more criminals than there are students in our colleges and universities. For every school teacher in America there are over four criminals. Yet, when attempts are made to secure proper appropriations in various communities for law enforcement activities and for schools, the taxpayers object. They will pay the price in a breakdown of law and order, and because of their unwillingness to provide adequate educational facilities for their children, they will pay the price in the mounting cost of crime.

On two battlefronts we need the active assistance of the women of the country - in the home and in civic life. The more important of these is still the home. In the home can be instilled those ideals of conduct, primarily imparted by example, that will make our future citizens law-abiding, law-respecting, law-venerating - a credit to themselves, an honor to their families, and a glory to their country. In civic life there can be developed a definitely higher form of civic responsibility so that the laws of our country may be efficiently enforced.

The field of the home preeminently belongs to the women. There can be enunciated those lessons in constructive discipline which seem so sadly lacking in these modern times in which the exotic flower of expressionism has run riot. We are told that our children must express themselves but it means only too often that they must express the viler phases of their individual natures which should be definitely and eternally repressed. We can have no future expression of our higher qualifications unless the lower, conflicting elements are repressed by discipline.

Discipline, in my opinion, is more and more the need of the modern home. Either you will teach your children discipline or the world will teach them discipline in ways that will be destructive of their indi-



vidual happiness. You have no choice - either they will learn discipline at home, or they will learn it from an antagonistic environment. Not only they and you will suffer in the latter event, but society at large will incur a grievous loss.

Discipline is something that was definitely inculcated in other days, and there were ideals and principles taught in other days that we may well teach again before America and the world forget the qualities that created and sustained it. The fathers who founded our country evolved certain phases of thought and action that may be called distinctively American. They existed in other parts of the globe, but not so preeminently as in this fortunate country. Among these elements of native, distinctive Americanism was a respect for law and order, for orderly processes of government, and for ethical forms of behavior. Obedience to the law of God signified obedience to the established laws of our democracy in those days, and we are sadly in need of a revival of this basic spirit of America. The founders of the country fought and bled and died in order that the world might know that here existed a free people, a people dedicated to the perpetuation of democratic forms of government, a people who, though free, were law-abiding. They needed no tyrants, no dictators, no despots to govern them. They were able to govern themselves, and they were only able to govern themselves because they respected and obeyed the laws which they created.

We need that spirit now probably more than we ever needed it before. We need a revival of the principles upon which our country was founded and in the exemplification of which it grew to its present greatness. We need less stress upon methods and more stress on truth, character, wisdom, honesty and faith. We can then create great men and women and great nations, too. We do not need new, novel, specious nostrums in order that the problems which confront us may be solved. There should be an insurmountable barrier against certain alien ideas, alien forms of thought, alien forms of government. We have received at the hands of those who have gone before us the principles of liberty, the doctrines that created America and made it great. If we remember these and, primarily, if we exemplify these principles and rules in our daily lives, we need not fear the subversive and destructive effect of forces which today, either subtly or obviously, menace democratic principles and democratic forms of government.

It is the women of the country who must hold the ship of state to a course which will lead to preeminent success. It is the women of the country who must preserve the country's institutions and forms of government which mean so much to a world that looks to us for inspirational guidance. It is the women of the country upon whom we must depend for a revival of that patriotic devotion, that real Americanism that typifies all that is best in human achievement and in human attainment. May we all dedicate ourselves to the suppression of lawlessness and the preservation of cherished American tradition and liberty.

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## REPRODUCTION OF MARKS ON SURFACES WHICH CANNOT CONVENIENTLY BE PHOTOGRAPHED

By

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In publications dealing with the investigation of crime it is recommended that an ether-alcohol solution of pyroxyllin be poured over the impression, and that when this has dried the skin of pyroxyllin be removed, the impression being borne on its lower surface.

Although the method is theoretically sound, in practice great difficulties are experienced. Very often the surface bearing the impression is either porous, when the liquid sinks in and so prevents the film being stripped off, or it is attacked by the ether-alcohol solvent and is, itself, removed along with the impression. The film produced by the evaporation of the pyroxyllin is also very fragile, and usually tears and comes away in ribbons when it is being stripped.

Many experiments were carried out before the following extremely simple and effective method was evolved.

If the substance composing the footprint or other impression is light in colour, then a sheet of ordinary bromide paper is brought out into the light and developed in any photographic developer until it is completely black. It is then fixed in hypo and well washed. When it is dry it is ready for use at any future time. If the impression is dark in colour, then the paper is fixed without being developed. The first treatment gives a black gelatine coated paper on which a light coloured impression will show distinctly, while the second gives a white gelatine coated paper on which dark markings are seen to advantage.

To reproduce the impression, a piece of paper of suitable size and colour, prepared in the manner described above, is soaked for a few minutes in water, to which has been added sufficient ammonia to give a distinct odour to the water. This renders the gelatine film, with which the paper is coated, very soft and absorbent. The paper is thoroughly blotted to remove all surface moisture, before being placed with the gelatine surface downwards on the impression to be removed. The back of the paper is firmly stroked or squeegeed into contact with the underlying material. When the paper is peeled off it will bear the impression on its surface. A little thought will show that the impression on the paper resembles exactly the boot sole or other object which imprinted the original mark. The markings on the paper will be what is termed a mirror image of the original impression.

The sheet is then left suspended in the air, and when it is dry it furnishes a permanent record, with the markings embedded in hard, dry gelatine, but easily visible against the contrasting background.



This simple method gives an excellent result and can be used for removing marks from a variety of surfaces, especially from wood or oil-cloth.



In removing the above footprint from linoleum, the gelatined paper was steamed in order to fix the impression on its surface.

Fingerprints in dust may thus be removed from any surface and preserved in a form suitable for photographic reproduction. This is of especial value when the fingerprints are situated on curved surfaces or multi-coloured objects where direct photographic reproduction is impossible.

This method was recently used at Cardiff to remove a fingerprint in dust from a document. Instead of bromide paper thin film may be used, when the dust or other material comprising an impression is found on a transparent base.

When the mark is of a greasy nature it may refuse to adhere to the galatine. Treatment with the paper, as hitherto described, does not harm the impression, which, if it refuses to adhere to the gelatine, may be removed by employing the following process.

A portion of the surface is treated with a drop of cellulose acetate solution in acetone and when this is dry a test is made to see whether the film of cellulose acetate thus produced can be easily stripped. If the film can be stripped then the following treatment must be carried out.

A paper mask is cut out so that the opening just contains the impression it is desired to remove. This mask is greased with vaseline on its lower surface, and thus fixed around the impression. The function of



the mask is to support the edges of the film of cellulose acetate it is proposed to deposit over the impression, and also to prevent the solution from spreading beyond the opening cut in the paper mask.

The cellulose acetate solution is sprayed over both mask and impression, and soon a fairly thick film is built up. The spraying is carried on intermittently so as to allow each new layer deposited time to dry and harden. When a reasonable thickness of the opalescent film of cellulose acetate has been built up, a short time is allowed to elapse so as to ensure perfect drying. A sheet of gummed paper--large enough to cover both impression and mask--is moistened and pressed down.

This is pressed with a weight until it is quite dry, when the mask is taken by the edges and the whole gently stripped off. Now, as before, will be seen the mirror image of the original impression, and an exact picture of the boot heel making the impression, embedded in an opalescent film of cellulose acetate, surrounded by the mask and backed by the gummed paper.

The details described must be strictly adhered to, especially those dealing with the mask and the necessity for perfect drying; otherwise the thin delicate film holding the impression will be torn. This method yields excellent results, although it is much more troublesome than that employing the gelatined paper, which is absurdly simple.



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Bromide paper was used in removing the above fingerprints in dust from slate where it had proved to be impracticable to photograph the impressions.



## MATTSON KIDNAPING CASE

A few minutes after the conclusion of the Jack Benny radio program at 9:00 o'clock P.M., on Sunday, December 27, 1936, those at home at the residence of Dr. W. W. Mattson at Tacoma, Washington were startled by the crash of breaking glass in the French doors on the east side of the house. A man with a black handkerchief over the lower portion of his face stood outside the door, and after breaking several of the panes of glass in the French doors, commanded that the doors be opened for him.

William Mattson, sixteen year old son of Dr. Mattson, complied with the request and the masked intruder entered the room. Present with William Mattson were his fifteen year old sister, Muriel, his ten year old brother, Charles, and a house guest, Virginia Chattfield, age fifteen, of Seattle, Washington.

Demand was made of the young people collectively for money; then a similar demand was made of William Mattson singly. When advised that there was no money to be had, the intruder, whose mask had slipped down in the meantime, took a previously prepared ransom note from his pocket and threw it on the floor. He then grabbed Charles Mattson by the arm and hurried him out of the open doors.

The note demanded the payment of \$28,000 ransom for the return of Charles, and directed that an advertisement be placed in the Seattle Times when the money was ready. The kidnaper's instructions were carried out, but no contact was ever effected with the kidnaper whereby the ransom could be paid.

On Monday morning, January 11, 1937, six miles south of Everett, Washington, the body of Charles Mattson was found lying in the snow about two hundred yards from the highway. All of his clothing had been removed and his skull had been crushed in by heavy blows with some blunt instrument.

With the finding of the victim's body, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with the Tacoma Police Department, and other local departments, immediately undertook an active and extensive investigation towards the identification and apprehension of the kidnaper. The search has spread to all sectors of the United States and to some foreign countries.

The Mattson kidnaping case because of the wanton cruelty to this ten year old boy, has incensed and aroused the entire nation. In seeking to aid in the solution of the crime, new suspects are continuously being reported. Detailed investigation has continued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the past sixteen months, and all leads will continue to receive special attention until this crime is solved.

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## UNUSUAL FINGERPRINT PATTERNS

It is noted that the Bureau, for some time past, has published its interpretations, properly illustrated, of doubtful fingerprint patterns in the current issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. There are reproduced below six additional unusual patterns with the Bureau's interpretations relative thereto. It is observed that because of the infinite individuality or variety of fingerprints it is sometimes difficult to promulgate definitions which include definitely every type of pattern. Those listed below have been classified in accordance with the explanations indicated by the experts in the Bureau's Identification Division.



This impression has two equally good loop formations. As it has but one delta, it could not be classified as a whorl of the double loop type and as it would be difficult to select a choice between the two loops, it is given arbitrarily the classification of a tented arch.



This illustration has two loop formations. The one on the left, however, has no ridge count, an essential requirement for the loop. Since the delta would be placed upon the looping ridge proper, the left portion of the impression, therefore, is of the tented arch type. The combination

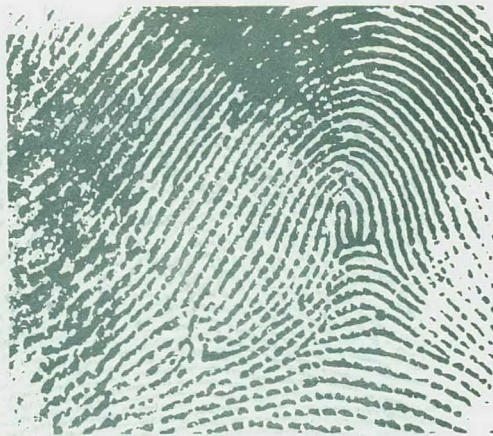


of two different types of patterns ordinarily would be classified in the whorl group (accidental) but this impression has only the one delta. The right portion of the pattern detail contains a true loop which fulfills all the loop requirements, i.e., a delta, core and count on a recurving ridge. In the choice existing between a tented arch and a loop, preference is given to the loop classification and this impression would be classified as a loop.



3

In this illustration the difficulty lies in locating the delta. The only ridges answering the definition of type lines (ridges running parallel and then diverging to enclose the pattern area) have three ending ridges between them. The type lines are marked "T" and the delta "D". The pattern is classified as a six-count loop, the core being located at the point marked "C".



4

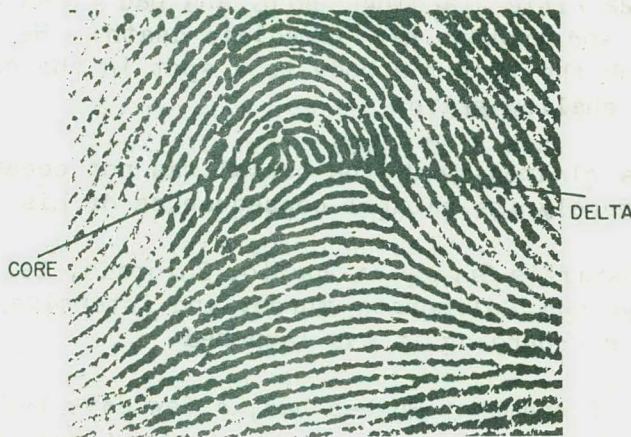
This impression is classified as a tented arch although at a glance it seems to fulfil the definition of a loop. Upon closer inspection, however, it will be noted that the looping ridge does not tend to go out upon the side from which it entered but rather that it seems to proceed downward ending in an abutment forming a definite angle.





5

This is an illustration of an accidental whorl. It is a combination of two different types of patterns, that is, the loop over a tented arch within one pattern area and having two deltas. The loop in this case is plainly evident. The tented arch in this pattern is formed through the existence of the upthrust appearing to the left of the dot in the center of the pattern.



6

This illustration is classified as a loop of four counts, the delta and the core being indicated by the initials "D" and "C". While there are two looping types of impressions lying in an approximately parallel position, only one of these is a true loop type because in only the one instance can the delta, the core and the ridge count be obtained.

It is, of course, appreciated that these are all doubtful and questionable patterns.



## PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION OF BLOOD STAINED EVIDENCE

In the April 1, 1938, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin consideration was given to the proper method of obtaining and transmitting specimens of blood stained evidence to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for appropriate examination.

That the examination of this type of evidence frequently provides the key to the solution of an otherwise baffling set of facts is best illustrated in a number of cases which have come before the technical experts in the Bureau's Laboratory.

Everett B. Hughes, of Pueblo, Colorado, upon arrest for the murderous shooting of his wife on January 3, 1938, maintained that he acted in self-defense in killing Mrs. Hughes and as there were no eyewitnesses to the tragic affair it was difficult to controvert his version of the facts.

Hughes states that his wife hated him and had threatened to leave him in favor of another man. On the night of the killing she had become particularly belligerent and had seized a revolver and had started advancing toward him, giving every indication that she intended to kill him then and there. He had no chance to escape, and, being in fear of immediate death, he had seized a .22 rifle standing nearby and had fired a shot which passed through her head and caused her immediate death. He was then extremely frightened and took the victim's body to a spot in the country nearby where he buried it in a shallow grave.

Hughes claimed that the burial was not occasioned by a feeling of guilt but was merely the natural consequences of his fright.

The Sheriff's Office at Pueblo, Colorado, believed that this was a cleverly planned and deliberate murder and intensive investigation into the circumstances surrounding it was launched.

It was found that Hughes had, a few days before the murder, secured from the victim a number of sheets of paper bearing her signature on the bottom. He had secured this writing under pretext, advising his wife that they were to be used to write verses on in connection with festivities in the Hughes' home on New Year's Eve. Hughes had written a few verses on these slips of paper, but he had kept some and had written typewritten letters to his son and daughter over the victim's signature, which stated that the victim hated him and was soon to leave him. He had even typed a letter to himself which contained a similar message. These circumstances indicated that Hughes had been planning the murder of his wife for some time.

Examination at the scene of the crime indicated to the investigating officers that the murder had been brutally and quickly executed. Although Hughes maintained that his wife had been shot while moving toward him in one part of the house, a chair, in another part of the house, contained stains that resembled blood. It appeared that Hughes had shot his wife while



she was sitting in this chair quite unaware, but without eyewitnesses it was difficult to establish this fact.

The section of the chair containing stains and the .22 calibre rifle belonging to Hughes were transmitted to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for extensive analysis and tests. Findings of the examiners in report form were furnished to the Sheriff's Office at Pueblo, Colorado.

Hughes was tried for murder at Pueblo, Colorado on March 24, 1938. Two examiners from the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were present to testify in behalf of the State of Colorado. As expected, Hughes' plea was self-defense.

The examiner who made the examination of the portion of the chair testified that the chair contained stains of blood. He was also able to say that these stains were caused by human blood. This testimony nullified the statement of Hughes that the victim had been shot in another part of the house while moving toward him. The testimony served to substantiate the charges of the State that the victim had been brutally murdered while sitting in this particular chair.

Other testimony was given by a firearms identification examiner from the Bureau to the effect that Hughes' gun had fired the shot which took the victim's life.

Further testimony given by this examiner was of vital importance in attacking Hughes' version of the crime. As a result of tests conducted in the FBI he was able to state that the gun used in the murder would make a powder residue pattern similar to that which surrounded the victim's fatal wound only when held within less than one-half inch from the object through which the bullet passed. This absolutely contradicted Hughes' statement and gave valuable support to the State's contention that Hughes had held the gun almost in contact with the victim's head while she was sitting in the chair, possibly sleeping, and had then pulled the trigger. Hughes' story of shooting his wife while she was advancing toward him and still at some distance was thus discredited.

Everett B. Hughes was convicted of murder in the first degree in State Court at Pueblo, Colorado, and was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment.

In another case, an officer of the Mount Airy, North Carolina, Police Department called at the Bureau with evidence recovered by that department in its investigation of the burglary of a home, and requested that the evidence be examined in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory. Among other items submitted for examination were a shirt believed to have been worn by the suspect, Tom Matton, during the commission of the crime and an ax believed to have been used by the suspect in an attack on the victims following his forcible entry into their home.



As a result of precipitin tests conducted by experts in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory, it was definitely ascertained that certain stains appearing on the shirt and on the ax were caused by blood of human origin. Testimony to this effect was introduced at the trial of Matton by a technician from the Bureau's Laboratory. According to information developed during the trial, the subject had entered the house of the victims by forcing a small instrument through the screen door and lifting the latch. Following the entry he attacked both victims with an ax taken from a nearby woodshed and then attempted to rape one of the victims. Testimony was also introduced to the effect that the ax on which the bloodstains were located, had been found under the house of the defendant.

As a result of the evidence introduced against him, Matton was found guilty and was sentenced to death in the gas chamber.

In a third case the victim was found murdered in the cellar of her home in Erie, Pennsylvania. Investigation by local law enforcement officers indicated the husband of the victim to be the most likely suspect, inasmuch as he had been reported several times to have threatened to kill his wife and children.

In an effort to establish the guilt of the suspect more conclusively, the District Attorney's Office for the County of Erie, submitted to the Bureau certain of the evidence recovered in connection with the investigation, with the request that it be examined by technicians of the Bureau. Among the items submitted were various articles of apparel worn by the suspect at the time the murder was believed to have been committed, a laborer's pick, and other articles believed to have been used by the suspect in committing the murder, as well as a mop believed to have been used in cleaning up traces of the crime. Examination of this material in the Bureau's Laboratory disclosed the presence of blood of human origin on all of the articles mentioned and further disclosed the presence of a large number of human hairs tangled in the mop fibers. As an indication of the sensitiveness of the methods employed in such an examination it is to be noted that the evidence of human blood detected on the mop was not visible to the naked eye but indicated that an attempt had been made to remove the blood through the action of water. Examination of the mop further disclosed that the bulk of the hair appearing thereon was similar to known hair specimens taken from the victim.

This information was immediately furnished the District Attorney and testimony relative to the findings of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory was subsequently introduced at the trial by an expert from the Laboratory.

As a result the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and the death penalty was imposed.



STATISTICS COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS RECEIVED IN THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1938.

During the first three months of 1938 the FBI examined 148,291 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding portion of prior years, which were as follows: 1937 - 126,625; 1936 - 106,594. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the FBI. The number of police departments, peace officers and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the FBI as of March 31, 1938 was 10,644. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

More than 31 per cent of the arrest records examined during the first quarter of 1938 represented persons taken into custody for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Arrests for major violations are reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	1,774
Robbery	4,616
Assault	7,269
Burglary	10,708
Larceny (except auto theft)	17,985
Auto theft	3,653
Embezzlement and fraud	5,268
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	1,098
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,364
Rape	1,519
Narcotic drug laws	1,179
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	1,779



Driving while intoxicated	5,273
Gambling	1,942
Arson	<u>260</u>
Total	66,687

SEX--Of the 148,291 arrest records examined, 138,703 (93.5 percent) represented men and 9,588 (6.5 percent) represented women. For all types of crimes except commercialized vice the number of men arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 100 men arrested with those for an average group of 100 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and the use of narcotic drugs. Also, the same type of comparison indicates a somewhat larger ratio of arrests of women for larceny, but for other types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 37 of each 1,000 men arrested were charged with that type of violation.

AGE--From 1932 to the middle of 1935 age 19 was the group in which the largest number of arrests occurred. Since the middle of 1935 there have been more arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 than for any other groups. During the first three months of 1938 there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first quarter of 1938 are as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Arrests</u>
21	6,843
23	6,745
22	6,666
19	6,656

The compilation for 1937 reflected that 18.0 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old, but during the first quarter of 1938 the proportion was 19.2 percent. In addition to the 28,545 persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first three months of 1938, there were 26,364 (17.8 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 54,909 (37.0 percent) less than 25 years old. Persons arrested who were between the ages of 25 and 29 number 25,757 (17.4 percent). This makes a total of 80,666 (54.4 percent) less than 30 years old. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the FBI, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:



Percentage Distribution of Arrests by Age Groups

Age Group	All Offenses	Criminal Homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Under 21	19.2	12.0	29.6	42.9	30.7	53.4
21-29	35.2	36.3	46.7	34.7	33.7	32.8
30-39	24.7	28.2	17.9	15.0	20.8	10.5
40-49	13.0	15.2	4.7	5.1	9.7	2.6
50 and over	7.8	8.2	1.0	2.2	5.0	0.6
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 45,952 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson). During the first three months of 1938 14,323 (31.2 percent) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 37.0 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.9 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.8 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.2 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.7 percent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all crimes against property during the first quarter of 1938 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

RECIDIVISM--There were 63,618 (42.9 percent) of the 148,291 persons arrested during the first three months of 1938 who already had prior fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. In addition, there were 2,821 current records bearing notations relative to prior criminal activities of persons arrested during the first three months of 1938 although their fingerprints had not previously been on file. This makes a total of 66,439 persons arrested during the first quarter of 1938 concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records showed that 43,532 had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. This number is 65.5 percent of the 66,439 records containing data concerning prior criminal activities, and 29.4 percent of the 148,291 arrest records examined.

In more than one-half of the cases the previous convictions were based on major violations as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	405
Robbery	1,827
Assault	2,180
Burglary	4,993



Larceny (and related offenses)	10,722
Arson	49
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,460
Rape	324
Narcotic drug laws	707
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	509
Driving while intoxicated	<u>942</u>
Total	24,118

There were 16 persons arrested for murder or manslaughter during the first quarter of 1938 whose criminal history revealed that they had on a prior occasion been convicted of criminal homicide in some degree. As already indicated, more than one-half of the total prior convictions reflected in the tabulation were based on major crimes, and the tabulation further indicates a general tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

The 43,532 persons whose records revealed one or more prior convictions were found to have been convicted of a total of 112,484 offenses. In 52,046 instances the convictions were of major crimes, and in 60,438 cases the convictions were of less serious violations of the law.

RACE--Whites were represented by 111,147 of the records examined and Negroes by 31,474. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 733; Chinese, 209; Japanese, 74; Mexican, 4,040; all others, 614.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 391 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first quarter of 1938, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 152 and for foreign-born whites 56. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

At the end of March, 1938, there were 8,446,254 fingerprint records and 9,731,563 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first three months of 1938, more than 57 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 1,941 were identified through fingerprint records during this same period, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.



## FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION IN THE FBI TECHNICAL LABORATORY

The value of the scientific examination of firearms evidence is well known to law enforcement officers and an ever increasing use is being made of such evidence both in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases.

The section of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is devoted to firearms identification has had a very rapid growth. The increasing demand for technical study of firearms evidence is well shown in that over 560 cases were examined during the year 1937. This is an increase of nearly 400% over the number of cases received during the year 1934. Cases were received from every state in the Union. Over 40% were submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies. In many cases a firearms examiner from the Technical Laboratory has been called to appear in court to testify regarding his findings, but there has not been a single instance in which the firearms testimony has been successfully refuted. The services of an FBI firearms examiner as an expert witness are furnished as a matter of cooperation without charge to the law enforcement agencies in criminal prosecutions.

The FBI Technical Laboratory is equipped to handle many different types of firearms examinations. A most common type of examination is that in which test bullets from the gun of a subject are compared with those found at the scene of a crime. Such examinations are very often made with prosecution of a certain suspect being dependent upon the results of the examination. In such cases, if an identification is effected, enlarged charts are prepared in the Laboratory to illustrate the firearms identification so it can be explained more easily to the Jury.

Law enforcement agencies are more than ever before utilizing the FBI Technical Laboratory for firearms examinations as an aid to their investigation of a crime, even though no suspect is in custody. The investigation can be materially assisted if, from the examination of an evidence bullet, the caliber and type can be ascertained. As an aid to such comparisons, the FBI Technical Laboratory maintains a reference collection of standard ammunition specimens. This file contains over 1800 bullets and shells of the various types produced by the ammunition manufacturers of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the countries of Continental Europe. By comparison with this file, the Laboratory examiner frequently is able to determine the manufacturer of the evidence bullet or shell as well as its caliber.

The firearms section of the Technical Laboratory also maintains a file of rifling specifications of the principle types of weapons manufactured in the United States and foreign countries. This file is of particular assistance in enabling the examiner to determine the type and make of gun from which the evidence bullet or shell was fired. Exact measurements of the rifling marks on the evidence bullet can be secured if the bullet is



not badly deformed. These measurements can then be compared with the rifling specifications and very often the type of gun from which the bullet was fired can be ascertained. This information can be of great value to the investigation of a case in apprising the investigating officers that particular attention should be paid to a suspect in possession of that type of weapon.

The Technical Laboratory of the FBI also maintains a reference collection of firearms which now numbers over 400 specimens. This collection offers valuable assistance for comparison purposes where unusual types of weapons are submitted for examination.

Examinations may be made with a view of determining the exact powder residue pattern appearing on clothing. Frequently, clothing of a person who has been shot is submitted to the Technical Laboratory along with a weapon belonging to a suspect who admits the shooting but claims it was done under conditions of self-defense and at a certain distance from the murdered person. First, the powder residue pattern, if any, around the entrance hole of the bullet in the victim's clothing is determined. Then, shots are fired with the suspected weapon through material similar to the clothing of the victim and the powder residue pattern surrounding these test shots at various distances can be ascertained. In the event a powder residue pattern similar to that surrounding the entrance hole of the bullet in the victim's clothing can be obtained the probable distance from which the original shot was fired by the suspect can be determined.

Various other examinations in connection with firearms can be performed. Tests to determine penetration and trajectories are often conducted when the results of such tests have a direct bearing on the crime in question.

In submitting evidence of a firearms nature for examination in the FBI Technical Laboratory, law enforcement authorities should observe the following:

1. Carefully identify and pack each piece of evidence separately.
2. Transmit with a cover letter setting forth a description of the evidence and the markings thereon and furnishing information as to the type of case involved, and the names of suspects and victims therein.
3. Forward the package by registered mail, express, or air express as the needs of the investigating agency may warrant. Address the same to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., marked for the attention of the Technical Laboratory.



## FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

## Investigations Conducted by FBI National Police Academy Graduates

A number of specific instances have come to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation wherein the graduates of the FBI National Police Academy have utilized to good advantage in their local investigations the training and methods of scientific criminal detection which they learned during their attendance at the Bureau's school at Washington, D. C.

Notable among these was the solution applied by Chief of Police Howard M. Travis of the Hornell, New York, Police Department in order to detect the firebug responsible for a series of fires which occurred within a few hours in a densely populated area in his city. These fires occurred during the late evening of December 11 and the early morning of December 12, 1937. The method of operation used by the arsonist was to pile baby carriages and other light and loose material at the foot of the stairway in each of the houses and establishments burned. In some of the residences, several persons were asleep at the time the fires started but fortunately no fatalities resulted. The property damage was small also due to the prompt work of the Hornell Fire and Police Departments, but the property endangered by the activities of the firebug was valued in excess of one-half million dollars. During the night Chief Travis called all members of the department to duty and kept in touch with his radio cruisers from headquarters and by telephone from the scenes of the fires as they occurred. Utilizing the training which he received at the FBI National Police Academy, from which he was graduated on July 24, 1937, Chief Travis carefully preserved the scenes of each fire in so far as was consistent with the necessary steps to be taken to extinguish the fires. At the scene of one fire footprints were noted in the snow outside the entrance to the building. These were carefully protected, were photographed and reproductions by other methods were also prepared. In studying these footprints and the reproductions which brought out details not discernible to the naked eye in the snow, it was noted that the two footprints were made by an individual who was wearing shoes of a peculiar type, the soles of which were narrow with raised ridges or bars. One of these prints showed twelve lateral bars on the sole and the other showed only eleven, although evidence of the existence of a possibly broken bar was noted. An examination of another scene resulted in locating several empty paper match packets. The top half of a paper match packet was also found although the remainder of the packet was not located.

An examination of the footprint resulted in the belief that the shoes which made the prints were of the type worn by a group of men who were housed in a camp in the vicinity of Hornell. Investigation at the camp disclosed that a large group of its members had been taken to Hornell on the night of the fires but had returned on the truck at 11:00 P. M. the same night. Checking the entire story, Chief Travis determined that two of the men who had left the camp had not returned on the truck. Investigation located both of these men and when questioned both denied having any connection with the fires. The shoes of both were examined, however, and it was found that both were wearing regulation shoes which were made with lateral cross



bars as previously mentioned. One of the men, however, was wearing a pair, one shoe of which showed twelve cross bars and the other eleven, the twelfth having been broken off apparently by accident. An examination of the property in the possession of this man also revealed a torn packet of matches, to which could be fitted exactly the cover which had been found at the scene of one of the fires. Confronted with this evidence, the young man admitted setting all the fires and described his activities in connection with them. The prompt apprehension of this firebug within twelve hours from the time of the first crime is a splendid tribute to the experience and training of the members of the Hornell Police Department.

Following his graduation from the Academy, Captain George D. Callan of the Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, was placed in charge of the Newark Police and Fire Academy where up-to-date class rooms and exhibit rooms were constructed and a modern police laboratory installed. The scientific handling of evidence obtained by members of the Newark Police Department resulted in a number of interesting cases including one in which a scientist was found killed by a .22 caliber bullet. A .22 caliber cartridge case was found in the shrubbery nearby. Two days later, Jean Philip Gebhart, an inventor and once inmate of an insane asylum, committed suicide in a town forty miles from the scene of the Moore killing as a traffic officer approached him for parking in a prohibited zone. The description of Gebhart was broadcast over the teletypewriter and tallied with that of a man who on several occasions had attempted to gain an audience with the victim. The empty cartridge case found at the scene of the suicide and the cartridge case found near the body of the victim were brought to the ballistics laboratory of the Newark Police Department where an examination showed that both had been fired from the same rifle. In addition, an examination by the county medical examiner revealed that one of Gebhart's shoes could be identified with a plaster cast of a footprint taken in the garden of the victim's home after the murder.

Captain E. W. Savory of the Henrico County, Virginia, Police Department, who is an FBI National Police Academy graduate was able to connect a suspect car in a drunken driving investigation by locating, after a thorough search, a small broken twig under the chassis of the suspect's automobile. Upon comparison, it was found that this small twig fitted a broken end of the branch of a bush at the place where the automobile had been driven off the highway, turned over, righted itself, and had been driven on, to be later picked up.

Captain Hubert E. Dax of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department has engaged in investigative work upon his return to Milwaukee as well as continuing in his position as Director of Police Training. During the handling of a burglary investigation Captain Dax discovered that the burglar had been audacious enough to leave a note on the doorstep of a house which he had burglarized. The note read as follows: "Why don't you cops get wise to yourself. I'm giving these back because I hate to see the innocent ones suffer." As a result of routine investigation several suspects were questioned. One suspect was noted to write in a manner similar to that employed by the burglar. Numerous specimens of his handwriting were taken,



photographed and enlargements were prepared. The technique of handwriting identification was explained to the suspect and charts prepared by the FBI were exhibited to him. Captain Dax states that the burglar looked at the FBI charts and confessed.

Captain Sherman Cannon, immediately upon his return to Jacksonville, was of assistance to Chief of Police Roberts in connection with the Identification Bureau, a survey of which was made resulting in the acquisition of new equipment. Fingerprints of individuals involved in crimes were forwarded to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., and as a result of the survey a single fingerprint system was installed, which has been of assistance in the solving of a number of cases which would have otherwise been closed unsolved.

A pistol range was installed in the police station and a program of training inaugurated. A survey of the police personnel by Chief of Police Roberts developed that there were police officers of 15 years' service who had never even fired a pistol. An order was issued that all members of the police department should engage in pistol practice and that each member must qualify as a marksman. Captain Cannon now states that every member of the department has qualified.

A police officers' school was opened in January, 1937. The department was organized into two groups, one which attended classes from 1 to 3 P. M. on Mondays and Fridays of each week and the other which attended classes from 8 to 10 P. M. on Mondays and Fridays of each week.

Police Organization and Administration was a subject discussed early in the course and the discussion was combined with a practical program of reorganization. During the discussion, the head of each department lectured before the class and demonstrated the functions of his particular bureau.

During the second week of training, the Woman's Bureau was discussed. In the third week traffic was studied; during the fourth week, "The Duties of the Patrolman and their Relations to Law Enforcement and the Public." The services of a member of the faculty of the University of Florida were obtained to lecture on sociology. During the fifth week, the subjects Narcotics, Addicts, Petty Thieves and Pickpockets were discussed. The next six weeks were devoted to a study of criminal investigations under the supervision of the Chief of Detectives, the County Solicitor, the State's Attorney, the County Sheriff and a representative of the FBI. Instructions were given as to the preparation of cases for presentation in court, the moot court procedure being used. A Circuit Court Judge lectured to the classes on Decisions of the Supreme Court which had resulted in reversals, and pointed out the mistakes and oversights of investigating officers in the preparation of and the preservation of evidence. Instruction was also given in First Aid. During this instruction, each member of the Detective Division received training in fingerprint work to the extent that each is able to properly take inked fingerprints, to classify fingerprints and to obtain latent fingerprints at the scenes of crimes. Arrangements were made to equip each squad car with the necessary fingerprint materials.



Two members of the Detective Division were given a course in draftsmanship and photography and a squad car was equipped for them in order that sketches might be prepared, exact measurements taken, photographs secured and plastic reproductions made at the scene of crimes.

Inspector Leroy L. Greely of the Portland, Maine, Police Department was enabled to conduct more successfully raids on so-called "horse pools" as a result of the practical application of scientific methods which he studied in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory. Although in some instances Inspector Greely stated it was not possible to find evidence consisting of written matter prepared in the normal way, it was possible to locate on apparently blank sheets of writing pads some writing which had been indented from previously used upper sheets.

Chief of Police David Mackey of Las Vegas, Nevada, has constantly used the training received at the Academy, having solved several cases through the use of castings and latent fingerprints. In one instance, a local physician reported that his automobile had been entered while it was parked in front of a hotel. After entering the car, the physician drove about the town for some time before he looked in the glove compartment and discovered that his camera and exposure meter were missing. He immediately drove the automobile to the police station and reported the loss. An examination of the car resulted in the finding of fingerprints which were treated and photographed. The following night Las Vegas police officers arrested a young man in connection with the stealing of gasoline from parked automobiles. He was fingerprinted and the next morning a comparison was made of his fingerprints with those lifted from the physician's car. It was found that they were identical. At the time of his arrest, the young man maintained that he had never stolen anything and refused to admit any previous thefts or attempts to steal. When confronted with the fingerprint identification he admitted stealing the articles from the car and led the officers about two miles from the city where he had hidden the camera and exposure meter, which were valued at \$229.00.

On another occasion Chief Mackey was called upon to investigate the burglary of a dairy, entrance to which had been gained by forcing a rear window. A quantity of jewelry belonging to one of the owners had been taken. The Las Vegas officers were unable to discover any fingerprints but located the imprint of a heel on the ground outside the window entered. A plaster of Paris cast was made of this impression and following investigation, it was determined that the print was made by the heel of a shoe belonging to one of the employees who, when questioned, confessed.

An unusual application of technical methods in the examination of crime scenes was employed by Chief Mackey in connection with a case in which the victim was found to be mutilated. During the investigation, the officers examined the victim's cabin and found several brownish stains on the floor and bed as well as on his knife. Preliminary tests conducted by Chief Mackey, using techniques learned at the Academy, resulted in the conclusion that these stains were blood stains. Confronting the victim with this evidence, he confessed and admitted that the wounds were self-inflicted.



On September 11, 1937, Clyde Lamont Derrick, who had previously been incarcerated in Sing Sing Prison on a charge of robbery and who served also in Auburn Prison on a narcotic charge and who was wanted for the kidnaping of two Johnson City, New York, police officers, arrived in the city of Rome, New York, and hid in a vacant house. Chief Owens, as a result of investigation, received information concerning the presence of Derrick within his jurisdiction and immediately made plans to apprehend him. At this time Derrick was the subject of a state-wide search by all law enforcement agencies and was regarded as an extremely dangerous criminal. Chief Owens has stated that he called in seven officers and thoroughly explained to them the location, description and detailed data concerning the house in which Derrick was hiding, using the results of surveillance methods and raiding techniques which he had learned at the FBI National Police Academy. Attention was given by him particularly to the proper organization of all the raiding party, the elimination of cross fire in the event of shooting and the maintenance of proper communications. Two cars were used by the Rome Police and all exits were properly covered.

Chief Owens led the raiding squad and upon entering the house found that Derrick had been awakened, had looked out of a window, had seen several rifles pointed at him and had retreated into the room. Chief Owens and his officers entered the room simultaneously with Derrick's retreat and disarmed him. A .38 caliber revolver was found in a holster under his arm and two other revolvers were found on the floor beside him. Derrick was turned over to the Johnson City Police and recently pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnaping in the county court at Binghamton, New York, where he was promptly sentenced to thirty years in prison.

#### AMNESIA VICTIM IDENTIFIED IN FINGERPRINT FILES OF FBI

On April 3, 1938, the Police Department at Ogden, Utah fingerprinted an individual suffering from amnesia. When he was picked up, for investigation, this individual had nothing on his person from which he could be identified, and the Ogden police in transmitting his finger impressions to the FBI requested that any information revealed in its files, as a result of the search of these fingerprints, be forwarded telegraphically.

When this set of finger impressions was searched through the files of the Identification Division, it was identified with the record of one Vernon C. Wagner alias J. J. Kelly, previously on file. This person had been committed to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania in June of 1916 to serve five years for robbery. More recently he was arrested by the police at Tucson, Arizona, in October of 1936 on a charge of vagrancy for which offense he was sentenced to serve ten days.

Identifications of this type enable the effecting of necessary adjustments in the cases of unfortunates who, through loss of memory, are wandering aimlessly far from home and associates, a burden on, and a problem to society.



## REVIEW DYNAMIC CAUSES OF JUVENILE CRIME

by  
Nathaniel D. M. Hirsch, Ph. D.

The author introduces this study of juvenile delinquency by inquiring into the nature of the causal categories of delinquency. He states that he realizes that there are multiple factors under each of these categories and that each individual delinquent is a product of the interplay, and consolidation of some, or of many, or of most of the several categories, and their multiple subdivisions.

He points out that the usually accepted general division of causal categories in the social sciences are: Heredity, and Environment. However, in addition to these, he includes Accidental Causation and Genius.

Each of these categories is briefly discussed.

### HEREDITY

Under this category constitutional predispositions and inborn determinants as well as congenital factors are included.

Both heredity and environment are essential to the development of an organism, a germ plasm cannot evolve in an organic vacuum nor a personality in a social vacuum. The scientific question is the varying proportions each contributes to differences among individuals, families, classes, nationalities and races. Their relative contributions vary because of certain facts and situations, the eight most important of which are:

(1) The particular characteristics measured. In determining I. Q. differences, heredity is about 5 times as significant as environment, while in determining weight differences heredity is only 2 times as significant.

(2) The particular individual, family, or natio-race. A good environment or a bad one will have more influence on a young genius than upon a moron. To the moron, an intellectually stimulating environment is no asset and a meagre environment no handicap.

(3) The particular age. The older the individual the less harm a change in environment can do.

(4) An environment, to change greatly an individual, or group, must be radically different from the one heredity has given the individual group. Extensive transmutations of social environment are definitely limited and on the whole unwise, unjust and inexpedient.

(5) With no outside intervention or interference, benevolent or otherwise, the environment of an individual, family, class, natio-race or



race is, on the whole and in the long run, an expression of its innate capacities. Healy and Bronner remark, "If bad conditions are solely or mainly causative, then all the individuals under such influences would tend to be delinquent."

(6) Much of heredity's contribution to the individual is either not in evidence at all, or only partially active at birth. A. Gesell, H. Thompson, L. C. Strayer were forced to the conclusion that training could not alter the development pattern set by the germ-plasm.

(7) Not only are many hereditary contributions inactive at birth, or yet during infancy, but much if not most of our hereditary natures never function, never become actualized either in overt behavior or in our consciousness. Environment, to some extent must be considered as a sieve or rejector of hereditary potentialities. It produces nothing, but eliminates much or prevents much.

(8) Heredity can be modified, by three independent but complementary ways.

(a) By the release of certain repressions; unused and untouched portions of our heredity can be tapped and become functional. This method is post-natal. Formerly this was one of the chief services of religion. It can be accomplished in some degree by psychoanalysis.

(b) A second way of change is by an art of Eugenics. This way changes the actual chromosomes and accompanying genes. It is a long and drawn-out method, but is in great part adaptable and controlled by man. It can function alongside and in conjunction with the first method.

(c) Human heredity can be changed by mutations. This method is neither an immediate one nor one controlled by man.

#### ENVIRONMENT

The author points out that there is no antagonism between heredity and environment if they are rightfully understood, but instead there is a vital, embracing comity. Heredity is the active, the male principle, and environment has the female role.

At this point, the author gives (1) a more careful definition of environment; (2) an interpretation of what is meant by the conflicts of culture, or of environments.

(1) By environment is meant, the more tangible and immediate surroundings of our individual, comprising his family, his school, his neighborhood, his church, his club and his vocational or professional surroundings. Each of these particular environments or aspects of the individual total environment are never divorced from the functioning of heredity. Within what is apparently the same environment, different children select those that are congenial to their temperaments, emotional configuration,



and tastes. They unconsciously choose those portions that are commensurate with their intelligence, their talents or lack of them, their special abilities or disabilities. As they mature into adults, their environments become more and more expressions of themselves, actively or passively, according to their capacities and energies.

(2) Since the industrial revolution there has grown a "conflict of cultures," a pluralism of conflicting environments; cultural conflicts between old world emigrants and their American-born children, religious ideas and sexual attitudes of the last quarter of a century and those of the preceding decades. An overmechanized world pervades all with its concomitant excess of urbanization, with the diminution of releases from emotion strife through religion, art and the relative simplicity of rural communities. Western man can neither live-out his hereditary nature nor select environments harmonious with it.

#### ACCIDENTIAL CAUSATION

Accidental Causation is defined as that causation which has social effect, but is beyond environmental control, is independent of hereditary functioning, and also relatively unrelated to the social causation inaugurated by genius. Illustrations of accidental causation in the individual are personality changes due to

- (1) disease such as infantile paralysis, spinal meningitis
- (2) traumatic constitution
- (3) gross traffic injuries
- (4) sudden death of one or both parents.

Illustrations of accidental causations as they affect the group are:

- (1) droughts, earthquakes, floods, etc.
- (2) landing of early settlers in New England, etc.

#### GENIUS AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION AND OF THE AGE

This spirit seems a commingling of many forces and traditions. It influences the young, and gradually reflects in their conduct unrest, dissatisfaction with modern life, an undercurrent of doubt and despair, a conaesthesias of worthlessness, of hopelessness, and of emptiness. It is from them that men flee to the store-counter, the factory, the stock exchange, the roulette wheel, or to alcohol, war and crime.

The juvenile readily imbibes the community and national spirits. The lootings and pillagings of big business, of bankers and of receivers; the predatory tendencies of law-makers, the laxity and partiality of judges and prosecutors; the morosity of police, and the uninterested attitude and lack of responsibility towards these conditions by the general public, cannot but justify and invite potential miscreants to rush into overt action. And when the unstable adolescent is not undermined by knowledge or intuition of these social trends, the national spirit of sensationalism and sentimentality add the camel's straw.



The spirit of a community is generated on the whole by the deeds and thoughts of its most talented and gifted men, dead or living. When there are no unusually endowed men in a community, or if these men are present, but are deflected into commercial and family walks, community spirit flounders and rugged jungle individualism ensues.

The amount of crime in a nation or age is indirectly but highly correlated with the presence or absence of geniuses of the first order. The social ideals of a nation die without geniuses and heroes, "for the national ideals of 'super-ego' of any epoch of civilization originate in the same way as that of the individual, it is on the impression left behind them by great leading personalities, men of outstanding force of mind." However much we may disagree with, and oppose dictators, we must admit that crime was stalking throughout Italy before Mussolini's advent! Turkey basked in it until Mustapha Kemal Pasha arrived, and crime is reduced to a minimum where Stalin rules. Genius creates new ideals and social patterns. Gradually they become the spirit of the nation and age through their transmission, and also transformation by men of talent.

#### Experimental Studies

The author states that before presenting his own data, he will briefly summarize certain studies representative of the best work on juvenile delinquency in recent years.

Healy and Bronner emphasize the complexity of possible causal factors, indicating that some of them are social, some biological, some psychological in nature.

Healy says, "What is apparently the same environment means very different things for different persons, partly on account of innate differences between individuals, but also partly because of previous experiences that have formed mental associations and mind-set."

Cyril Burt, the English psychologist, finds it impossible to attribute juvenile crime in general either to a predominately hereditarian or a predominately environmental origin. Among all the innate psychological characteristics of the juvenile delinquents a marked emotionality is one of the most frequent, as it is one of the most influential. The four major causes of delinquency cited are: emotional instability; mental dullness, which is not sufficient to be termed feeble-mindedness; intra-family life; and friendships formed outside the home. Between them as main determining factors they account for more than 50 per cent of juvenile delinquencies and crimes.

John Slawson, in his book "The Delinquent Boy" finds:

- (1) Only 17.7 per cent of the 1,445 delinquents studied, reached or exceeded the norms of unselected public school children.
- (2) On the Steinkvist test for mechanical aptitude, the delinquents were average.



(3) The Woodworth Psychoneurotic Inventory indicated an intimate association between defective emotional make-up and delinquency.

(4) The delinquent boy was on a par with the non-delinquent in respect to physical maturity, although the delinquent is very much inferior in psychomotor ability.

The Gluecks find:

(1) Of 1,000 delinquents, more than 9/10 came from broken or poorly managed homes.

(2) In 86 per cent of their families either mental disease or mental defect or peculiarity existed, and only 1/10 of the families gave evidence of high ideals, or moral and social decency.

The Gluecks raised the trenchant question, "Why should we assume that a large part of delinquency and criminality can be 'cured' at all, with the methods at present available. May it not well be that the fiber of criminality is much tougher than we have thus far believed and that its tangled roots lie deeper than we have over-optimistically assumed."

The New York State Crime Commission, under Butcher, Hoey and McGinnis say in their study of 40 pairs of brothers, one severely delinquent and the other non-delinquent: "The present study shows that environment is selective. Members of the same family live in different environments as their varying intelligence, emotional stability and other traits cause their acceptance by one social group and their rejection by others. The findings suggest the inadequacy of programs arrived at by the presentation of a uniform environment with the hope of attaining uniform behavior."

L. Grumberg's study of 500 delinquents discloses an association between emotional defectives linked to organic inferiority expressed in hereditary endocrine dysbalance.

Dr. Walter Timme in his studies of serious behavior difficulties shows the relationship of misbehavior with calcium deficiencies in children.

#### Postulates and Purposes

Among few known but patent truths concerning crime are:

(a) its multiple causation;

(b) its existence, because of individual deviations among all classes, natio-races and races; even among the most primitive peoples, in spite of virtual equality of environment, in spite of similarity in training, of like totems and taboos, and despite the absence of a multitude of cultural patterns;

(c) its usual advent in adolescence or in pre-adolescence;

(d) the failure of known methods to prevent its recurrence; that is, the fact that probably 80 to 90 per cent of (male) juvenile delinquents become recidivists.



The author states that all of his material was secured from the Wayne County Clinic for Child Study, which is attached to the Juvenile Court of Wayne County, Michigan. The clinic dealt largely with juvenile delinquents sent by the court for diagnosis and recommendation. After a patient was interviewed by a psychologist and psychiatrist, and received a physical and an endocrinological examination, a conference was held by the clinic's staff and a series of recommendations for the child resulted. A final report was sent to the Judge, Probation Officers and other persons interested in the child's welfare.

Some problems in addition to the main cause of delinquency taken up in this study are:

- (a) Influences, if any, of the ranks of the juvenile delinquent in his family constellation.
- (b) The delinquent's mechanical ability and the implications of the findings in this subject.
- (c) A study of enuresis among juvenile delinquents.

For the convenience of the lay-reader, the author sets out definitions of a few psychological and psychiatric terms, and descriptions of six types of delinquencies.

Psychopathic Personality: is one who through constitutional defects is unable to form the complex sentiments necessary for social adjustment, and who is natively devoid of a capacity for shame and remorse. He is antisocial in a positive, aggressive sense.

Constitutional Inferior: is an anti-social in a negative, submissive sense. Traits are a combination of inadequacy, lack of stamina; also one who is easily discouraged, hyper-suggestible, having poor self-insight and with a total lack of perspective and sense of values.

Schizoid: A personality that is turned inward and is more stimulated by inner phantasies than by the external world.

Cyclothymic Personality: One subject to violent temperamental swings from elation to depression.

Invert: By the invert is meant the constitutional homosexual, a person whose innate sexual tendencies and desires are focused on members of his own sex.

Pervert: In contrast, the term pervert is used to describe those persons who have become homosexual by environmental stimulation and acquisition.

Compulsion Neurotic: One who is compelled by partially dissociated personality, by conflicts and suppressions to act in certain ways against his will.



Eidetic Imagery: The adolescent who is suffering from eidetic imagery tends to believe that his very strong imagery has its counter-part in the external world. Eidetic imagery is not to be confused with hallucinations but in adolescent behavior causes the same tendencies.

### Types of Delinquency

1. Truancy--running away from home, boarding-home, school, or home and school.
2. Larceny--pilfering, picking pockets, shoplifting, burglaries, robberies, receiving stolen property, etc.
3. Sex offenses:
  - a. Boys: Illegitimate paternity, attempting rape, indecent liberties, perversions, etc.
  - b. Girls: Illegitimate maternity, prostituting, incest, perversions, etc.
4. Incurability--Disobedience to parents, late hours, lying, committing nuisances, using bad language, refusal to work, pulling false fire alarms, temper tantrums, etc.
5. Violence against person--Threatening or attacking others, attempting suicide.
6. Destruction of property--Throwing stones at windows, passing cars, trains, etc. Vandalism in school, arson, flooding premises, etc.

### Analysis of Causal Factors

Three psychologists analyzed the summaries and interpretations of the social worker, the psychologist, and the psychiatrist in 604 cases. A quasi-quantitative study was made. The following observations were made.

The six major factors associated with our juvenile delinquents are:

1. Defective Intelligence.
2. General Instability.
3. Hypersuggestibility.
4. General Immaturity.
5. Home Conditions.
6. Neighborhood.

Less important, but materially contributing quantitative factors are:

1. Psychopathic Personality.
2. Constitutional Inferiors.
3. Adolescent Paranoid Types.
4. Endocrine Disturbances.
5. Emotional Conflicts.
6. Inferiority Complexes.



The next study is made of Broken and Unbroken Homes.

Broken homes are divided into two types. (a) The normal home, effected either by the death or by the prolonged hospitalization of one or both parents. (b) The abnormal broken home, effected by divorce, separation, psychosis, imprisonment, or illegitimacy, and desertion.

The author states the following findings in his study of the home conditions of 2,000 juvenile delinquents. (1) For the most part juvenile delinquency arises in families that are very heavily tainted with constitutional psycho-biological deviations. a. Bad social habits, conditions, and practices. b. Unwholesome emotional atmospheres and poor physical environments for themselves and their children. (2) Broken Homes A (above) produce slightly more juvenile delinquency than unbroken homes, by virtue of even greater constitutional deviations in conjunction with the absence of one of the parents. (3) Broken Homes B (above) furnish considerably more juvenile delinquency than Broken Homes A because of still greater constitutional stigmatization and deviation.

Forty-seven per cent of the children of 2,000 families became delinquent; in constitutional make-up, they resembled their deviating parent or parents more closely than did their non-delinquent siblings.

#### Supplementary Data on Homes.

A further study of 3,000 cases running through the years 1919-1923 was made. The contrast in economic status of these two periods with the concomitant changes in the sociological data, was somewhat illuminating. The two types of broken homes were not differentiated in this study.

In their study 59.5 per cent of the children come from broken homes. Of the 59.5 per cent of parents of these delinquents in only 13 per cent of the cases are both parents normal. In 87 per cent either one or both parents were abnormal; psychotic, syphilitic, feeble-minded, excessive alcoholics, epileptic, or possessed marked instability, constitutional inferiority, psychopathic condition, criminality, or were economically dependent on public funds, or were sexually promiscuous.

Of the 40.5 per cent coming from unbroken homes, in only 33 per cent have both parents been diagnosed as normal in respect to the 11 categories mentioned.

It was felt that the deviations of the parents were more a causal factor in the delinquencies of children than the poor environment which these parents provided.

From the data it might be concluded that important conditions from broken homes are in the order named, (1) excessive alcoholism (2) sexual promiscuity (3) criminality (4) psychosis on the paternal side. On the maternal side, (1) sexual promiscuity (2) excessive alcoholism (3) psychosis (4) criminality in the order named.



Dr. Hirsch states his thesis is that the environment does not primarily account for either delinquent or non-delinquent children, but that the delinquent children are largely such because they have inherited to a great degree the natures of one or both of their parents, whereas, the non-delinquent children are not as similar in hereditary composition to their parents.

#### Familial Positions

The next study is of 750 unselected cases based on two of the intra-familial factors, (1) ranks and (2) age difference.  
Findings--On the whole positional ranks have little influence on the type of delinquency the child commits.

No evidence is revealed that age difference within a positional rank modified the proportions of specific types of delinquency.

#### Intelligence and Mechanical Ability

The next study has taken A--445 delinquent boys and girls (302 boys and 143 girls) with an age range from 9 - 17, and given them the Binet and Ferguson Form Boards. B. Another group of 250 delinquent boys were also given these tests.

Test A Findings--25 per cent of the group are of feeble-minded general intelligence, while this same percentage are practically average in mechanical ability, only 25 per cent of the group are average in general intelligence while 25 per cent have superior mechanical ability.

Juvenile delinquents are not only inferior in general intelligence and good in mechanical ability, but also their specific Binet I. Q.'s have little association with their individual mechanical ability.

Test B. Confined to 250 boys.

The same conclusions can be drawn from this test as were reached in Test A.

Conclusions--"Mental deficiency forms the largest single cause of delinquency." It plays the part of a principal, although, in a way, a negative part.

Defective intelligence certainly plays little part in the causation of 55 per cent of our delinquents who have I. Q.'s of 80 or above.

Another significant fact is the excellent mechanical ability of juvenile delinquents. If the mechanically ingenious boy has no opportunities for utilizing his capacities and his interest, while academic training is forced upon his unreceptive intellect, tension and friction result and eventual revolt and anti-social attitudes and behavior are generated. The curriculum of the public schools of America needs radical alterations and innovations, not alone in the direction of personal education for truly



educable, but individual training for the relatively uneducable who comprise a large proportion of the population.

### Enuresis

The next study is from complete case records of 367 delinquent boys 11 years of age or more, all examined by the author during the period 1930-1932. The incidence of enuresis was established on the assumption that the upper limit for normal control is at 3 years of age.

Thirty-two per cent of the group were enuretics at the time of examination, 20 per cent of the boys were still enuretic, and 12 per cent had been enuretic after the age of three. The singular aspect of the enuresis of these delinquent boys is the advanced age to which it continues, and not in the prevalence of enuresis itself.

The enuretic juvenile delinquent is an immature individual in his entire personality. Extremely late enuresis may be regarded as only one of his many traits of immaturity.

Hypersuggestibility and instability were among the other high correlates of enuresis. Among other conditions found in association with enuresis, the most important are feelings of inferiority; feelings of insecurity; over-intense fear reactions; extreme introversion; sex perversions; sex repressions and conflicts; malice and spite; attention seeking; speech defects; reading disabilities and sadistic trends.

The author concluded that there is more concrete evidence for associating enuresis with sex offenses than coupling it with masturbation.

The author offers some suggestions for combatting juvenile delinquency, so far as it is immediately possible, making the point that poor environment does not produce delinquency, but may lead to it if the child has a constitution similar to the poor ones of the parent.

It is further brought out that the causes, treatment and prevention of crime are largely bound-up with the various phenomena in the world at large today. That beyond the individual delinquent, and his parents and their daily environment, lies an abnormal community spirit, a troubled national outlook, and an apprehensive world. He goes on to state that industrial depression and crime are secondary problems, to the less immediate but more trenchant disasters of decay of religion, art, faith, hope and beauty and the world-wide irrational sweep of hyper-nationalism.

It is also pointed out that crime is tending more and more to involve whole sections of a population, to embrace classes and nations, to become in other words, less a problem of maladjusted individuals, and more a problem of class and national crimes; that assassinations are condoned by large sectors of the population and the boundary between killing and murder disappears and mass murder becomes a major element of patriotism.



The author says that to combat juvenile crime, while the criminal's code is flaunted from the palace, the court, and the camp, Herculean measures and movements are imperative, and are dependent for their origin, development, and execution on genius. Without the advent of a number of men of great genius, the decline of the West will gallop into the devastation of the West, and the problem of juvenile delinquency and adult crime will be swallowed up in the disappearance of all moral values.

Genius, as well as wholesome economic, political, social, religious, national and international conditions, are all beyond the scope of better juvenile courts and mental hygienic clinics. Without them, however, magical reformation of the delinquent cannot be expected, and only piecemeal preventative measures can be undertaken by the various social agencies of communities.

It is suggested that a clinic for the treatment of the juvenile delinquent should be incorporated into the court, and should be a treatment as well as a diagnostic center.

Another suggestion made was that there is a drastic change needed in the school curriculum of from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent of the school children. It is brought out that a large percentage of girls and boys who show both vocational abilities and interests cannot profit intellectually or emotionally by an academic education after the 5th grade. Agricultural and mechanical training would develop their self-respect and their sense of well being, as well as keep them active and prepare them for useful life work.

The author suggests that a drastic change be made in our whole attitude toward the child, that a quasi-deification of youth pervades the land, and is one of the principal causes of our adult immaturity in literature, in art and in ethical and social outlook. The accepted philosophy is that youth is a period of enjoyment, and that parents must sacrifice themselves for their off-spring's pleasure. The result has been that children are jaded and blase before the end of adolescence. It results, too, in parents and society surrendering mature and adult interests for juvenile substitutes.

As a final thought apropos the reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency and adult crime, the author states that even those who deify democracy regretfully confess that machine-politics and economic piracy control our political destinies, and that it is only incidental and largely accidental for the capable, wise and well-fitted to enter public office, and that this will continue until the ballots are weighed instead of counted. Until this happens, social justice will remain a faint hope in the minds and hearts of a frail minority, and crime will continue to flourish in high and low places.

In concluding, the author commented that the prospect is indeed dark, that diseased economic conditions, chaotic political situations, ever-increasing dangers for an enlarged world war, dysgenic breeding during the



last half-century, spiritual vacuity and general material insecurity, all surround the questions of juvenile delinquency, its causes, prevention and reduction. Juvenile courts and Mental Hygienic Clinics can only, at best, prevent some neurotics from becoming delinquents, and restore some delinquents to careers of health and adjustment, but the numbers are very limited. It is only through the functioning of the fourth causal group, Genius, that the hereditary stock of the nation can be drastically, swiftly, and permanently changed for the better. Only through the advent of geniuses, can the overwhelmingly complex and contradictory economic and social environments be sufficiently transformed to permit the emergence of a society whose foundations are not cannibalistic, and whose pillars are not predatory. Only by the thought and actions of genius, can "accidental" causation be, not merely curtailed, but prevented from encompassing mankind and sweeping it into oblivion.\*\*

### FINGERPRINTS IDENTIFY UNKNOWN MOTORIST

The fingerprints of one H. V. Jenkins were received in the Identification Division of the FBI on May 4, 1938, from the Sheriff at Yreka, California, who stated that this name had been placed on the fingerprint card because it was printed on a rental tag found in clothing worn by the individual. The fingerprint card indicated that this individual was found dead in an automobile on McCloud Highway five miles south of Mt. Shasta City at six thirty A. M. on April 27, 1938. A piece of hose had been taped on the end of the exhaust pipe and run through the front window of the car indicating that this person had probably committed suicide. All trade-marks had been removed from his clothing, but the initials "E. A. L." appeared in the hat band.

When these fingerprints were searched through the files of the Identification Division they were identified with those of one Edmund A. Lenfest, who was fingerprinted by the United States Civil Service Commission in connection with a temporary appointment as Senior Procurement Inspector for Aircraft in the War Department Air Corps. This fingerprint card contained the addresses of this individual from October 1925 to October 1935, at which time he resided in Brooklyn, New York. Information was immediately transmitted by telegraph to the Sheriff's Office at Yreka, California, advising of the identification that had been effected.

This identification illustrates the advisability of fingerprinting all applicants as it gives in the future a positive means of identification if the individual is ever affected by the mental diseases of amnesia or insanity or is found deceased.

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\*\* This review is one of the series of reviews being presented in response to the numerous requests that the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin publish reviews of various articles and books that contain information of general interest to the field of law enforcement. In the presentation of the series, the views contained therein are credited solely to their source and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of this publication.



## LABORATORY ANALYSIS ASSISTS BURGLARY INVESTIGATION

On August 3, 1937, the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department sought the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Technical Laboratory in its investigation of the burglary of the Damon Runyon residence at Miami Beach. The burglar had gained access to the Runyon residence by cutting a window screen with a sharp instrument.

The Miami Beach Police Department submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a small section of window screen from the Damon Runyon residence and a pocketknife found in the possession of a suspect. The window screen which had been cut in forcing entrance to the Runyon residence was found to contain copper as its principal constituent. Examination at the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was made to determine whether the suspect's knife contained any minute adhering particles which would indicate that it had been used to cut the window screen at the Runyon residence. Analysis of the knife of the suspect revealed no trace of copper nor was there any other indication that it had been used to cut the screen in question. The Miami Beach Police Department was so advised.

On August 20, 1937, the Miami Beach Police Department submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation another pocketknife, this one the property of Oscar Willie Williams, a colored suspect. It was requested that similar tests be made to determine whether Williams' knife could have been used to cut the window screen of the Runyon residence.

A spectrographic analysis of the blade edge of Williams' knife was conducted at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Technical Laboratory. It was conclusively established by the spectrographic method that the blade edge of Williams' knife contained a metal foreign to the blade itself and it was further definitely shown that this metal was copper. Since the principal constituent of the screen cut during the robbery was copper, a very strong circumstantial link in the chain of evidence was therefore added to the case against Oscar Willie Williams.

Oscar Willie Williams was sentenced September 16, 1937, in State Court at Miami Beach, Florida, to serve four years in the State Penitentiary for breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony.

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

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Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E. A.	7-1755	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V.W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 950
Buffalo, N. Y.	Warnes, J. W.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Andersen, H. E.	2-4734	302 Federal
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Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H. D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Rosen, A.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
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Des Moines, Iowa	Chipman, L. M.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
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Knoxville, Tenn.	Davis, E. R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Ark.	Fletcher, H. B.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hanson, J. H.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	775 Starks
Memphis, Tenn.	Clegg, J. E.	8-1850	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Rutzen, A. C.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sackett, B. E.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N.J.	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Hood, R. B.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Vetterli, R. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
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Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
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(\*)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.

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