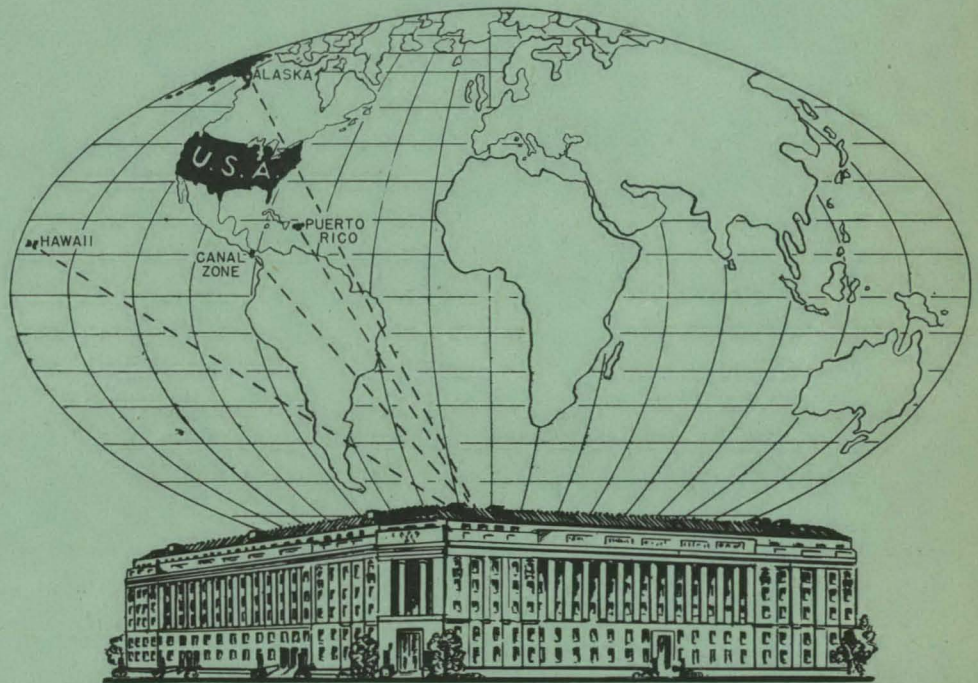


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1946

June

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

The cold statistics of crime which cannot reveal the death, destruction and human misery lurking behind the stark figures, may fail to express what actually is occurring unless some comparison is made.

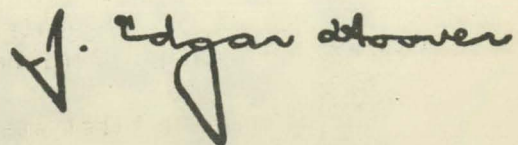
Below is a tabulation showing crime trends for January, February and March of this year as compared with the same period in 1945. These statistics are based on reports from police departments in 385 cities each having over 25,000 population.

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number of Offenses, January - March</u> | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | <u>1945</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 615 | 851 | + 38.4 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 591 | 743 | + 25.7 |
| Rape | 1549 | 1544 | - 0.3 |
| Robbery | 6802 | 9978 | + 46.7 |
| Aggravated Assault | 7896 | 8465 | + 7.2 |
| Burglary - Breaking or Entering | 39858 | 50531 | + 26.8 |
| Larceny - Theft | 90249 | 104537 | + 15.8 |
| Auto Theft | <u>27714</u> | <u>36933</u> | <u>+ 33.3</u> |
| Total | 175274 | 213582 | + 21.9 |

Major crimes increased 21.9%. Of these, robbery offenses showed the greatest upsurge - 46.7%. A 38.4% increase in murder will be noted; a 33.3% increase in auto theft. Each offense class showed a substantial increase for the three-month period with the exception of rape, which reflected little change. It should be observed, however, that for the past several years rape offenses have been continually increasing.

The postwar task of the law enforcement officer is not easing after one year of peace. It is, rather, demanding more of his ability and energy.

The barrier to a holocaust of crime is the intelligence, alertness and initiative of the police officer.



Director

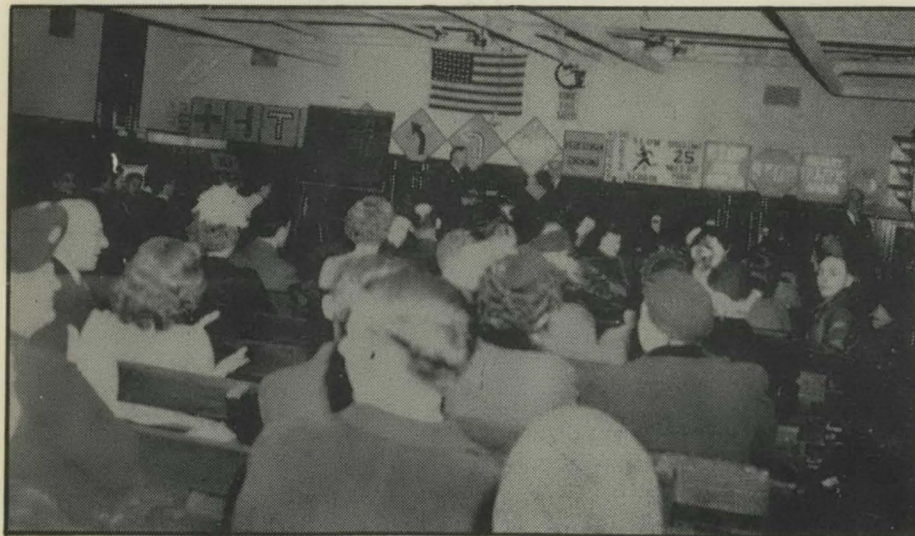


THE WATERBURY POLICE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN AUTO DRIVERS' SCHOOL

By
Superintendent William J. Roach

It has long been generally conceded that advanced training of citizens in a knowledge of motor vehicle laws, safety rules, the causes of traffic accidents and the like, prior to their obtaining driving licenses, would be most desirable. However, the consensus of opinion has always been that prospective drivers would not willingly attend classes aimed at instructing them in these subjects. The result of this line of thinking has been that even in the states which require candidates for drivers' licenses to take a written or oral examination along with a road test, the candidates have the responsibility of instructing themselves with the help of a brief manual, usually issued by the Motor Vehicle Department.

Obviously these manuals are a real help, and are recommended to the states which do not yet use them. But no one will deny that, with few exceptions, self-instruction will not produce as good results as are obtained



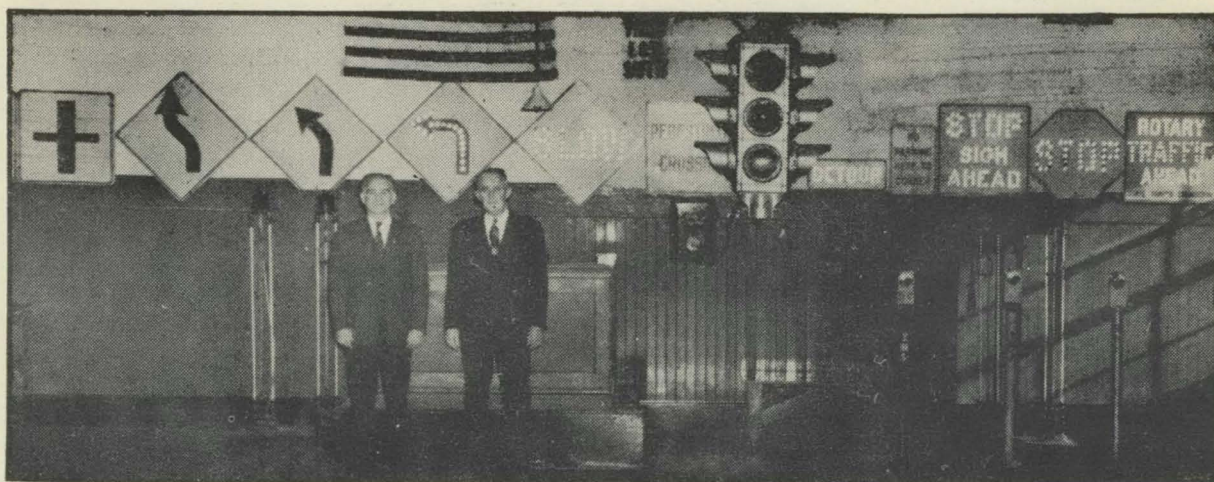
WATERBURY
POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CIVILIAN
AUTO
DRIVERS'
SCHOOL

from formal teaching by qualified instructors. And so the Waterbury Police Department decided to learn whether the people of Waterbury would not be interested in a school for potential drivers, which would give instructions in everything except the physical handling of a car.

Our school was first started in 1939 for a handful of high school

students who attended classes several nights a week. The enthusiastic response which they gave this school prompted us to try the plan on adults the following year. Accordingly in January, 1940, the Waterbury Police Department Civilian Auto Drivers' School was instituted. By Pearl Harbor 889 prospective drivers had been trained by officers of our department. During the war, the training program of necessity had to be suspended. But with the Department's return to strength approximating that of prewar times, the school was begun again on February 8, 1946. The response of the public to the reopening of the school has been most enthusiastic. One hundred fifty-three people enrolled in the first session of the course, which consists of seven weekly classes on Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:00 P.M. After several weeks of the course had elapsed over 100 new applications for the next session were already on file.

The classes, held in the drill room of the Police Department, are taught by Drillmaster William Dwyer and Sergeant James Magner, a graduate of the 27th session of the FBI National Academy. Drillmaster Dwyer, a



THE LOCALE OF THE WATERBURY POLICE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN AUTO DRIVERS' SCHOOL. STANDING (L. TO R.) DRILLMASTER WILLIAM DWYER AND SERGEANT JAMES MAGNER.

member of the Police Department for the past twenty years, was a Lieutenant instructor in the U. S. Army in World War I. He was one of the first motor patrolmen in the City of Waterbury, and has had considerable experience in traffic accident investigation. Six years ago he was appointed to the position of Drillmaster in the Police Department and was placed in charge of police activity in the field of child safety education and accident prevention. Sergeant Magner has been with our department for ten years. Half of this time he spent in accident investigation and prevention. During World War II he worked directly out of the Superintendent's Office on special assignment as liaison man with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other outside agencies. Since his graduation from the National Academy he has been assigned to special service out of my office and with Drillmaster Dwyer is in charge of all police training in our department.

When Dwyer and Magner originated the idea of the auto drivers'

school they received my immediate approval. The success of the school is due chiefly to their untiring efforts. Both men conduct the classes on their own time without any remuneration. As I told the group in my address of welcome at the reopening of the school, if the course resulted in making them safety conscious and safe drivers the instructors would feel adequately compensated for their efforts, which are their contribution toward obtaining the common goal of cutting down the tremendous number of highway fatalities, injuries, and property damage accidents. This problem is, I feel, the greatest one which law enforcement agencies are faced with today, and unless education plays a vital role, engineering and enforcement will not be able to cope with it.

In our course considerable time is spent in discussing in detail the various traffic ordinances, state motor vehicle laws, safety rules, parking regulations, traffic officers' signals, and motorists' hand signals. Special emphasis is placed on the importance of courtesy on the part of drivers since experience has shown that many accidents would have been avoided if the drivers had merely practiced the same rules of courtesy which they follow without hesitation in their other contacts with fellow citizens in everyday life.

The classes are not confined to mere formal teaching. Instead the sessions are informal with the students participating extensively through questions, observations, discussions and even heated debates. Arguments pro and con on the relative ability of men and women drivers bring out driving faults in a far more interesting manner than a mere recitation of "Don'ts For Drivers." The discussions are constantly aimed at getting the participants themselves to analyze driving faults and to see the basic reasons for traffic accidents. Particular stress is laid on the fact that "in accidents nobody wins" and the question of who had the right of way is small consolation once the accident has occurred. For home reading the members of the class are provided with safety literature received from different safety organizations, insurance companies, and the like.

All progressive educators emphasize the value of visual aids in education. Sergeant Wagner and Drillmaster Dwyer have utilized this idea to a great extent in the Waterbury training course. There are set up in the drill room traffic lights, stop signs, different types of parking meters and the various regulatory and directional signs approved by the State Traffic Commission. In addition, diagrams of eight different kinds of intersections are laid out on the floor. These are examples of actual troublesome intersections found in Waterbury. Through the use of miniature rubber automobiles the driving conditions at the various intersections are simulated and both correct and incorrect driving practices at these spots are illustrated.

In one class Sergeant Wagner takes the group on an imaginative trip to the scenes of several actual accidents which occurred in Waterbury. Without using the names of the parties involved he takes them step by step through the accident investigations which disclose the driving violations that caused the accidents. To portray the seriousness of the matter more vividly Sergeant Wagner carries the imaginative trip further and brings the

group with him figuratively to view the mangled bodies of victims in the morgue and hospital wards. Then they go on the sad march to the homes of



SERGEANT MAGNER INSTRUCTING GROUP
OF CIVILIAN AUTO DRIVERS

the relatives of the victims in order to notify them. Thus the prospective driver gets a graphic picture of the consequences of thoughtlessness, carelessness and heedlessness behind the wheel. The climax of the course is a written examination consisting of fifty questions made up by Dwyer and Magner. All students passing the test receive a card furnished by the Connecticut State Motor Vehicle Department certifying that they have passed this test. All who get this card are then exempted from the oral "law"

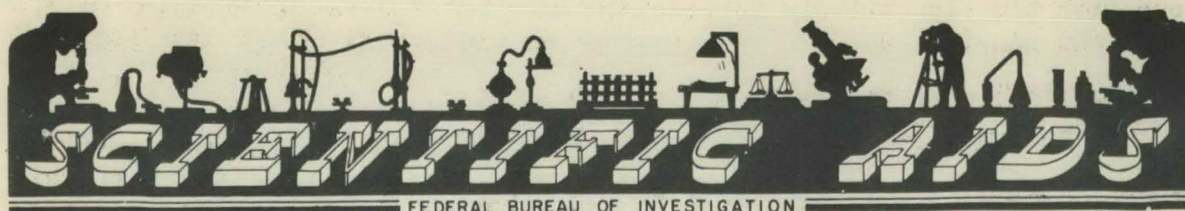
test required of candidates for a driver's license in Connecticut, and need only take the eye test and road test given by the Motor Vehicle Department.

A good indication of the popularity of the school was obtained on Friday evening, February 22, 1946, when the switchboards of the Waterbury Police Department and the local newspaper were deluged with telephone calls from citizens, inquiring as to whether the regular school session would be held that night since it was a holiday. Classes were held and the attendance was only fourteen below the peak at any one session in the entire course. This fact influenced the Waterbury Republican to editorialize regarding the school concluding with the following comments:

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|-------------|---|----|
| NUMBER | 10609 | DATE | DECEMBER 29 | 19 | 41 |
| State of Connecticut DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES | | | | | |
| This certifies that <u>John Doakes</u> has completed a Classroom Course in Traffic Safety Instruction and is entitled to be excused from taking the "Law Test" phase of the examination given applicants for operators' licenses. | | | | | |
| POLICE SCHOOL WATERBURY CITY | | | | | |
| Countersigned | | | | <i>John D. McCarley</i> COMMISSIONER | |
| (This certificate not valid after one year from date) | | | | | |

CARD ISSUED TO GRADUATES OF THE WATERBURY
POLICE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN AUTO
DRIVERS' SCHOOL

"The growing slaughter on the highways has put
the accent on the need for better instruction
(Continued on Page 16)



SOME SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Document examination is commonly associated with examinations of handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, forgeries, printing and other closely related matters. These examinations consist for the most part of a side-by-side comparison of questioned evidence with known standards for the purpose of establishing the identity of the writer. Evidence developed as a result of such examinations has long been accepted by the courts throughout the country and often constitutes the most important evidence pointing to the guilt of the defendant. Many of these cases have been reviewed by the higher courts which not only approved their use in crime detection, but by their acceptance encouraged progress.

In addition to these types of examinations, the FBI Laboratory has expanded its facilities by calling upon new scientific developments to aid in the war against crime. These new developments call for a broader knowledge on the part of the law enforcement officer as to what can be done to aid him in the solution of his problems, but it is not necessary for him to know the specialized techniques involved.

These newer scientific aids pertain to evidence developed as a result of the examination of paper, inks, obliterated or eradicated writing, the true age of a document, indented writing, used carbon paper, burned or charred paper, pens, pencils, et cetera. For convenience, this article is divided into the various headings indicated.

It is hoped that every law enforcement officer who glances over the pages in this article, whether he be a prosecuting attorney or an investigating officer, may find some suggestion or the answer to some question which will aid him in the solution of his cases. The subjects herein discussed are not infrequently encountered in law enforcement work but they are often overlooked or incompletely exploited because the full value of a complete laboratory examination is not understood. They are treated here in a non-technical way in so far as this can be done effectively, but the literature cited in the footnotes or in the bibliography may be consulted by anyone who wishes to pursue the subject further.

Some law enforcement officers are so concerned with the problem of the admissibility of documentary evidence that they shudder at the thought of permitting any sort of exhaustive scientific laboratory tests, particularly

if mention of any kind of chemicals is made. As a consequence they often sacrifice valuable information which would otherwise aid in the solution of their cases. This should in no way be construed as an argument favoring a relaxation of this concern for evidentiary principles or the unscrupulous handling of documentary evidence. Instead, it is hoped that these pages will show exactly how such evidence is changed in the course of exhaustive tests, how such tests may improve the chances of uncovering the solution of the case, and how such treatment may affect the subsequent admissibility of the evidence.

II. THE EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON OF PAPER

Generally speaking, ordinary bond or writing paper is a thin sheet of matted or felted vegetable fiber (1), usually wood pulp, with a specified amount of filler such as clay, and a sizing such as rosin or starch. These constituents, along with the physical structure of the sheet itself, form the basis for the examination and comparison of paper.

There was a time when the quality of paper was determined from its feel and appearance, and much could be told by tearing it, by its rattle, and by looking through it, but much progress has been made by the paper industry (2, 3) and paper testing laboratories (4) in recent years to aid in the testing of paper by scientific methods. Unfortunately not all of these methods can be utilized in law enforcement work largely because the amount of paper in question is often very limited; sometimes there is but a single sheet and many times there is even less. The structure and composition of paper are such that a single sheet is not entirely representative of the whole lot. Several sheets, if available, are necessary if an average result is to be obtained. Of even greater importance is the fact that in most instances the law enforcement officer must carefully preserve the document in its original condition as nearly as possible so as not to jeopardize its value as evidence at subsequent legal proceedings.

The measurable characteristics in the analysis and comparison of paper may be divided according to its physical properties and its chemical composition. These tests do not always yield sufficient data to warrant a definite conclusion one way or another regarding the common origin of the paper, but it is not possible to predict the outcome before the appropriate tests have been properly applied.

There is a distinct difference between the ultimate purpose for the testing of paper by mill control and other paper testing laboratories

- (1) "The Dictionary of Paper," page 246, by the American Paper and Pulp Association, New York, N. Y., 1940.
- (2) "The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper," a Textbook of Modern Pulp and Paper Mill Practice, by the Joint Textbook Committee of the Paper Industry of the United States and Canada, 1939.
- (3) "Paper Testing Methods," by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1929.
- (4) "The Testing of Paper," Circular No. 107, National Bureau of Standards, 1921.

and that of law enforcement work in that the former are chiefly concerned in ascertaining whether the product measures up to certain specifications, or whether the quality of the paper can be improved, whereas in law enforcement the usual question to be answered is whether two pieces of paper originated from the same source. The source in the latter case may be the pulp manufacturer, the paper mill, the stationery manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, and ultimately the particular individual who had final possession of the paper in question. For this reason considerable emphasis may be placed on those physical characteristics traceable to the stationery manufacturer, such as the exact size of the paper, the style and design of the envelope, defects in the edge of the cutting instrument, et cetera. In many cases, however, it is necessary to apply every known test.

As a matter of policy the FBI Laboratory applies only those tests which do not perceptibly change or alter the original appearance of the document. Exhaustive tests of the type which change its appearance are applied only with prior authorization from the contributing agency. It is pointed out that this greatly limits the number of tests which can be applied and in many instances makes it impossible to furnish the solution to the problem sought by the law enforcement officer. On the other hand, the application of most of the approved tests only slightly alters the original appearance of the document and in no instance is it completely destroyed. With this in mind the following information is set forth in order that the law enforcement officer may be guided in his decision regarding authorization of the more extensive tests.

A. PHYSICAL TESTS CAUSING NO PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE

The following physical tests may be applied without perceptibly changing or altering the original appearance of the paper under consideration:

1. The measurement of the length and width of the paper is valuable evidence to indicate that they originated from the same stationery manufacturer if two pieces are found to be exactly the same. It should be understood that variations of a few hundredths of an inch may be found on two sheets of paper in the same cutting operation while at the same time different cutting equipment may be adjusted to the same measurements.
2. The thickness of the paper is significant if found to be the same although this may vary in the same sheet, while two sheets of different origin may have exactly the same thickness. In evaluating these results, the tolerances allowed by the manufacturer must be taken into consideration.
3. The weight per unit area may be accurately determined, but due consideration should be given to variations in different sheets of paper originating from the same lot.

The manufacturer often permits a tolerance of plus or minus five per cent in the weight specified (5).

4. The color of the paper is an important property of writing papers and is closely related to its brightness. A side-by-side comparison may be made in well diffused daylight although several different instruments have been suggested (6, 7, 8, 9) for measuring and recording the color of paper. The measurement of the color of paper is not simple since it is influenced by the texture, the gloss, the finish, the type of illumination, and above all the element of human error.

5. The texture, gloss, and finish likewise may be studied by visual observation in good daylight. Much can be determined from the feel of the paper, but the proper evaluation thereof must be left to the expert operator. Different kinds of artificial illumination may lead to valuable observations.

6. The formation (10) may best be observed by studying the arrangement of the light and dark areas with transmitted light. This is a very important property since it influences the values of many other properties of paper.

7. The opacity is that quality of paper which does not allow light to pass through, or which prevents dark objects from being seen through the paper. Ordinarily



EXHIBIT 1
MEASURING THE THICKNESS OF A
SHEET OF PAPER

- (5) "Paper and Paperboard," page 12, by Committee D-6 of the American Society for Testing Materials, 1944.
- (6) "Reflection Measurements on Pulp and Paper," by R. S. Hunter, Paper Trade Journal, Volume 100, No. 26, June 27, 1935.
- (7) "A Measure of the Color Characteristics of White Papers," by R. E. Lofton, Technological Papers of the National Bureau of Standards, #244, 1923.
- (8) "A Multipurpose Photoelectric Reflectometer," by Richard S. Hunter, Research Paper RP 1345, National Bureau of Standards, 1940.
- (9) "A Bibliography of Paper Testing," Part 3, by Clarence J. West of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1943.
- (10) "The Dictionary of Paper," page 169.

this observation does not render much assistance unless a side-by-side comparison can be made. The measurement by any system usually depends on standards arbitrarily set up.

8. Microscopical inspection is one of the most valuable side-by-side comparisons that can be made. It is frequently possible to detect bits of dirt (11,12), foreign particles, imperfections, wire marks, or certain unusual fibers which may be the deciding factors in determining whether or not two pieces of paper were made by the same manufacturer. These specks or particles may be tested by the direct application of certain chemicals which does not appreciably change the appearance of the paper under examination.



B. PHYSICAL TESTS CAUSING A PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE

EXHIBIT 2 MEASURING THE OPACITY OF PAPER

In addition to the above, there are other physical tests which may be applied if there is a sufficient quantity of paper available for comparison, but they are usually not made without specific authorization from the contributing agency because of the possible damage incurred. They are usually not applicable because the amount of questioned paper available for comparison in most cases is much too limited. These include:

1. The bursting strength, often termed the "pop test" (13), is the apparent pressure necessary to burst a hole in a sheet of paper when properly inserted in a suitable instrument. Several such tests must be made on each sample. This test is seldom recommended since sizable holes are made, but it is easy to perform and furnishes valuable information relating to the physical properties of the paper.
2. The folding endurance is obtained on an instrument which

- (11) "Practical Studies for Paper Manufacturers," Second Edition, page 297, by Sheldon Leicester, 1933.
- (12) "Paper Testing Methods," page 35, by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1929.
- (13) "Practical Studies for Paper Manufacturers," page 283.

registers the number of alternate folds the paper will stand before breaking. This requires several strips each a few inches wide, depending on the particular instrument in use. This test is seldom recommended where valuable evidence is involved. This is a valuable test to indicate how well the paper was made.

3. Accelerated aging tests (14) may be made by heating the entire sheet or a part thereof in an oven at a given temperature for several hours, or it may be exposed to a strong source of artificial light or to ultraviolet light for several hours. In each instance the paper becomes discolored to a certain extent, depending generally on its aging quality.

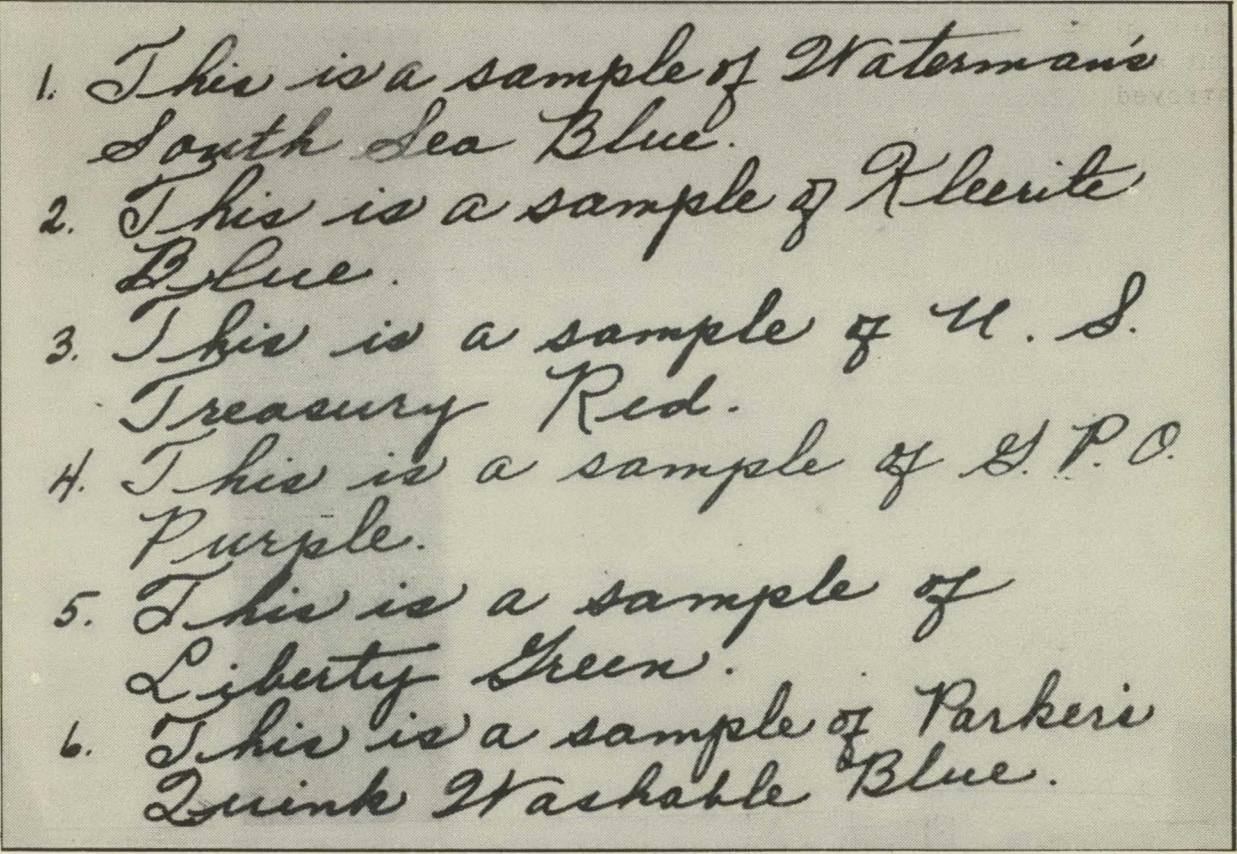
- 
1. This is a sample of Waterman's South Sea Blue.
 2. This is a sample of Kleenite Blue.
 3. This is a sample of U. S. Treasury Red.
 4. This is a sample of S. P. O. Purple.
 5. This is a sample of Liberty Green.
 6. This is a sample of Parker's Quink Washable Blue.

EXHIBIT 3

SHOWING THE EFFECT OF ACCELERATED AGING TESTS ON BOTH
THE INK AND THE PAPER (DARKENED AREA SUBJECTED TO AGING TESTS)

The envelope, which in many cases in law enforcement work accompanies a questioned sheet of paper, offers an excellent means of identification in so far as a side-by-side comparison of questioned material with known standards is concerned. In addition to the usual paper comparisons,

- (14) "Accelerated Aging Tests for Paper," by Royal H. Rasch, Research Paper #352, National Bureau of Standards, 1931.

the design, the adhesive, the edges, and the peculiarities of folding may be examined. Even the postage stamp contained thereon may be used for comparison of the serrated edges with the torn edges of stamps found in the possession of a suspect. These features may be examined for the most part without perceptibly changing the original appearance of the evidence under examination.

C. CHEMICAL TESTS

Chemical tests may be conducted to determine the fiber composition, the loading material, and the sizing used in the manufacture of the paper. These tests, like those above, are of little value in law enforcement work unless a side-by-side comparison can be made between the paper in question and the known standards submitted for comparison. Their application brings about a change or alteration, the extent of which is pointed out along with each test, but in no instance is the document completely destroyed. These tests include:

1. Sizing tests (15) on a limited basis may be made by placing a few drops of various chemical reagents on the paper in question, which frequently leave perceptible stains. More extensive sizing tests may be made but are not recommended except in unusual cases.
2. Loading materials may be examined by burning and ashing the greater part of an ordinary sheet of paper, followed by an analysis of the ash. Obviously, this procedure is not recommended where valuable evidence is involved.
3. The fiber composition (16) of a sheet of paper may be determined by cutting out about five or six pieces from different parts of the paper, each about one-fourth inch in diameter. These test pieces are chemically treated until the paper is disintegrated into its individual fibers, to which different staining reagents are added. As a result it is possible to study the different kinds of fibers of which the paper is composed.
4. Absorption tests may be made to determine either the rate of absorption or the total absorption of the paper. Among these is a method which requires strips of paper about one-half inch wide cut from adjacent edges of the paper and suspended in liquids or solutions of different kinds, such as water, ink, et cetera. These strips may be replaced with transparent tape after the tests are completed.

(15) "The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper," page 80, Volume V, Section on Paper Testing, 1938.

(16) "Microscopic Methods Used in Identifying Commercial Fibers," Circular #C423, National Bureau of Standards, 1939.

5. Miscellaneous tests may include tests for paraffin, mineral coating, color of the lines or of the paper itself, the acidity of the paper, et cetera. The application of some of these tests may bring about a perceptible change in the original appearance of the document in question.

It is pointed out that most documents received for examination in law enforcement work must be chemically treated for latent fingerprints with a silver nitrate solution as soon as possible. This treatment interferes to a considerable extent with future paper comparisons. For this reason it is important that known samples of paper be made available for comparison before the treatment for latent fingerprints.

D. SPECTROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

The spectrograph (17) is an instrument by means of which minute quantities of inorganic materials too small in quantity to yield readily to the usual chemical methods may be determined. In this respect the instrument lends itself in a special way to the determination of the kind and amount of filler in the paper and requires a piece for the test roughly one eighth inch square. This test piece, which may be taken from the most inconspicuous part of the document, is completely destroyed during the course of the examination and therefore cannot be replaced. This method is recommended over the usual chemical procedure previously mentioned.

E. THE RECORDING SPECTROPHOTOMETER

The recording spectrophotometer (18) is an optical instrument capable of measuring and making a record of the color (19), reflectance, and composition of material being analyzed on the basis of different

- (17) "Analysis and Identification by the Spectrographic Method," FBI Fugitive Bulletin, August, 1935.
- (18) "History of the Design of the Recording Spectrophotometer," by Arthur C. Hardy, in the Journal of the Optical Society of America, Volume 28, No. 10, page 360, October 1938. "The Use of a Recording Spectrophotometer in the Examination of Evidence" in April, 1946, issue of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.
- (19) "The Measurement of Shades of White Papers," Part II, Spectrophotometry, by V. G. W. Harrison, in Printing and Allied Trades Research Association, Research Report No. 3, June, 1939.



EXHIBIT 4
STUDYING THE FIBER COMPOSITION
OF PAPER

components of light absorbed, transmitted by, or reflected from the material under examination. It finds application in the examination and comparison of paper as well as inks and is capable of distinguishing small differences in color not perceptible to the human eye.

This instrument is an extremely valuable addition to the methods of analysis of both paper and inks, and its value as such is enhanced in the eyes of the law enforcement officer since its application does not change the original appearance of the document.

F. THE WATERMARK

The watermark, if present, is one of the most important features in the comparison of paper. It is a distinctive mark or design placed in the paper (20) at the time of its manufacture by a roll usually covered with wire cloth and known as a dandy roll, and serves as a means whereby the paper can be identified as the product of a particular manufacturer. This dandy roll is made up of several designs all of which are similar to each other but contain individual characteristics, especially after a certain amount of wear or damage had been sustained. These designs in the paper may best be examined with the aid of transmitted light, which in no way changes the appearance of the paper.

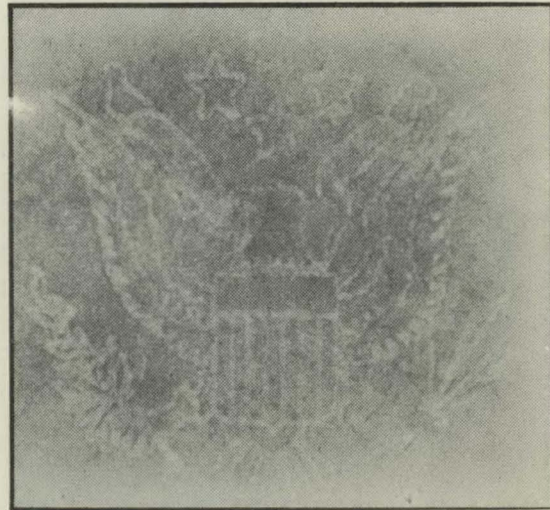
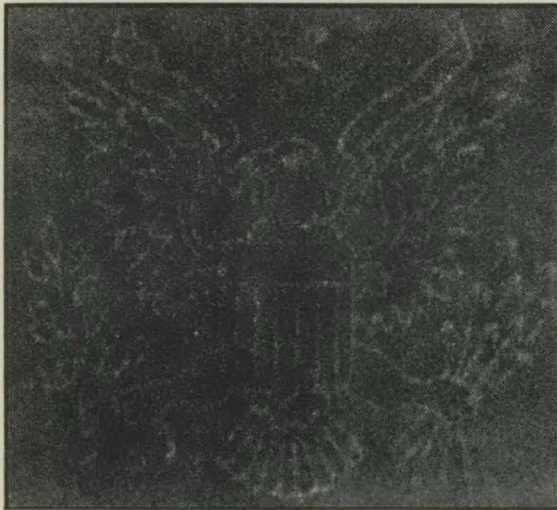


EXHIBIT 5

ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENCES IN DESIGN OF A WATERMARK. NOTE A SINGLE STAR IN THE ONE ON THE LEFT WHILE THE ONE ON THE RIGHT CONTAINS FOUR.

G. MISCELLANEOUS

Of even greater value than tracing the manufacturer of a sheet of paper is the identification of a tablet or pad from which the sheet of paper in question was taken because its owner is often easily located. The following are some of the clues which may lead to the solution:

(20) "The Dictionary of Paper," page 351.

1. The stub of paper remaining in the tablet if the sheet of paper is carelessly torn out may be carefully matched with the torn sheet of paper in question.

2. The edges of the paper, when examined under slight magnification, may disclose certain irregularities which are due to defects in the edge of the knife or cutting instrument, similar to the markings on a piece of wood made with a damaged ax blade.

3. Indentations in the paper, brought about by writing with a considerable amount of pressure on the sheet immediately above, may be matched with the writing on the sheet in question.

4. Fragments of glue or other adhesive found clinging to the top edge of the sheet in question may be matched with the remaining binding of the tablet. Consideration may be given to the color, size and exact location of the fragments in question.

5. The transfer of ink writing to a sheet of paper immediately above should be considered, particularly if the writing was done in a note book which was closed before the ink was dry, or if blotted with a blotter attached to a tablet next to the front cover. A small mirror may be used to assist in reading the message, if legible.

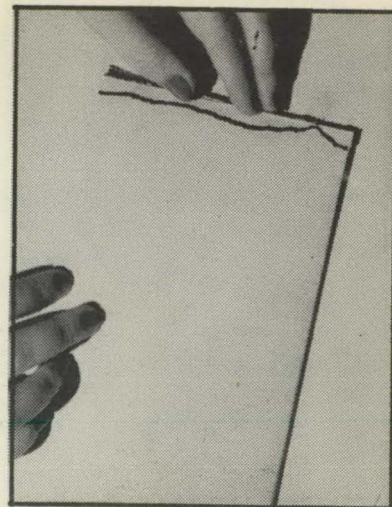


EXHIBIT 6
THE TORN EDGE OF A
SHEET OF PAPER MAY BE
MATCHED WITH STUBS RE-
MAINING IN THE PAD OR
TABLET

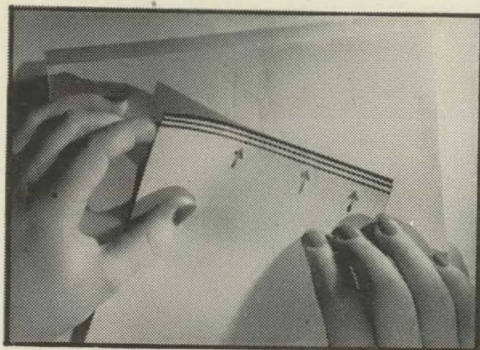


EXHIBIT 7
THE EDGES OF THE PAPER MAY BE
MATCHED WITH THE SUSPECTED PAD
OR TABLET

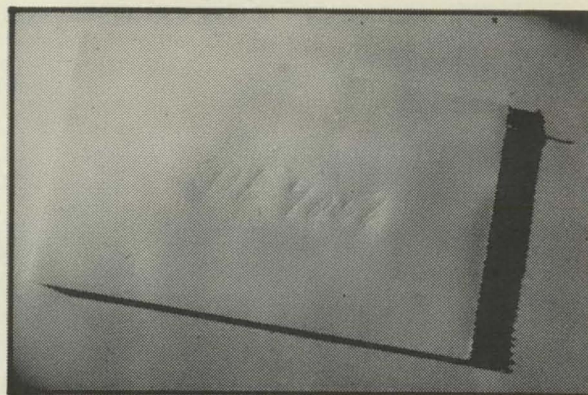


EXHIBIT 8
INDENTED WRITING MAY BE FOUND IN
A TABLET OR PAD WHICH MAY BE
MATCHED WITH THE PAPER IN QUESTION

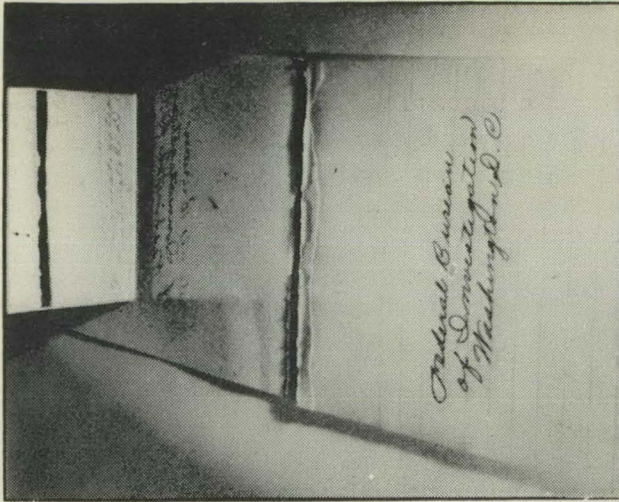


EXHIBIT 9. ILLUSTRATION
SHOWING THE TRANSFER
OF INK AFTER BLOTING.
SIMILAR TRANSFERS MAY
TAKE PLACE ON ORDINARY
PAPER IN BOOKS AND
NOTEBOOKS.

(This is the first in a series of three installments on Some Scientific Aspects of Document Examination.)

THE WATERBURY POLICE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN AUTO DRIVERS' SCHOOL (Continued from page 5)

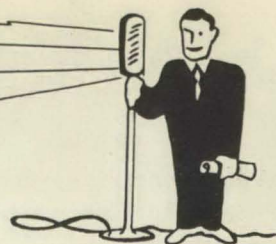
"for drivers. Indeed the time may not be far off when all would-be motorists will be required to attend schools before they are granted licenses. And it would not be too much to ask that experienced drivers be required to take refresher courses and physical examinations to determine whether or not they are still mentally and physically fit to operate cars. The Waterbury Police Department school is a long step in the right direction."

The Waterbury Police Department Civilian Auto Drivers' School is now a permanent institution. Facts have shown that the preconceived idea that the people will not attend such a school is baseless. On the contrary, the large number of licensed drivers who join with prospective drivers in our course shows that the public will attend a school of this kind willingly and enthusiastically. We feel that in the years to come the thousands of better-trained drivers resulting from this training will be the best salesmen possible for the expansion and extension of such education throughout the country.

Photo on Page 3 by Dan A. Caviello, Waterbury Democrat, Inc., Waterbury, Connecticut; on Page 5 - Scovill County Bulletin.

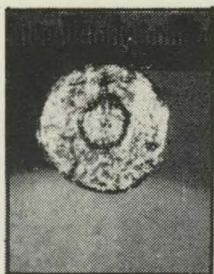
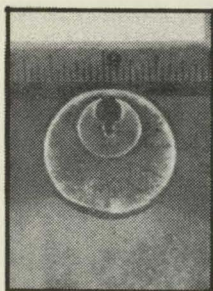
Latest Angle

NEW TRICKS - OLD TRADE*



In the pre-dawn hours of a Sunday morning in December, 1945, a Hammond, Indiana, patrolman made his rounds. Walking along the darkened street, he checked and tried doors and windows carefully, flashing his light in shadowed entries.

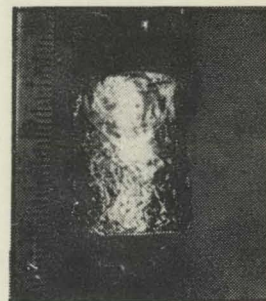
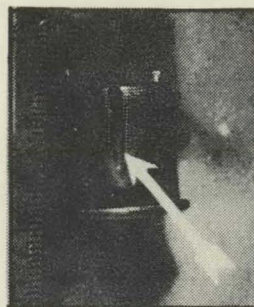
For several months Hammond had been plagued by a series of burglaries. Jewelry stores, fur shops, pawn shops and drugstores were entered and robbed. Almost invariably investigation revealed that the jam screws which held the cylinder in the lock had been removed and the cylinder itself was missing. The burglaries usually occurred on Saturday nights or in the early Sunday morning hours. Police believed that in order to remove the cylinder, the burglars had taken the screws from the door during a busy hour of the day while the store was full of customers. But when was the cylinder removed?



FRONT VIEW OF GENUINE CYLINDER FRONT VIEW OF FALSE CYLINDER

neared a jewelry store in the downtown area. The yellow beam of his flashlight steadied on the lock, reflected a bright flash. The officer stepped close to the door and examined the shining cylinder. No longer was it firm metal. The lock cylinder was gone. In its place was a cylindrical cork covered with gleaming gold tinfoil. A simulated keyhole was inked on the false lock.

The patrolman completed his rounds. Instead of continuing on his beat, he doubled back the way he had come, rechecking. Perhaps thirty minutes had gone by when he again



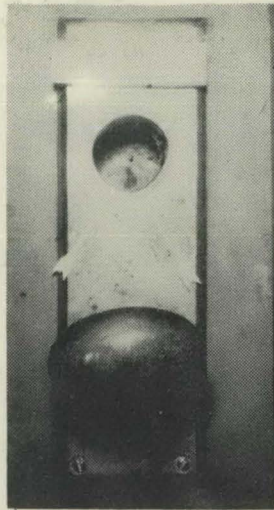
SIDE VIEW OF GENUINE CYLINDER SIDE VIEW OF CORK CYLINDER

*From information submitted by Captain Sandor Singer who is in charge of the Detective Bureau of the Hammond, Indiana, Police Department.

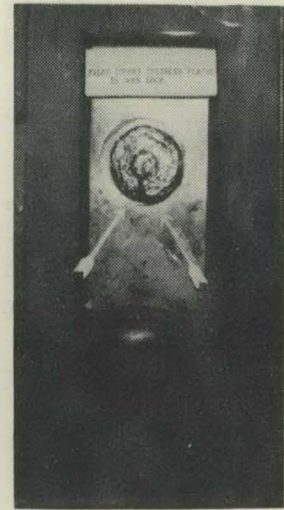
Quickly the officer reported the incident. A surveillance was promptly set up, but the burglars failed to return. Possibly they had noted the patrolman find the false cylinder.

Close examination revealed that, as in the other cases, the jam screws in the door, as well as the metal cylinder, had been removed. Officers concluded that the burglar or burglars waited until the patrolman completed his round; then removed the cylinder. Since the screws had been removed earlier this took from fifteen to thirty minutes. The subjects, waiting until the patrolman had again passed, would then insert a small hook tool in the cylinder hole, open the bar and proceed with the business of burglary.

The false cork cylinder was found to be cut in two. It could thus be used in doors with various depths. Wrapped in gold tinfoil, it was held together with Scotch tape and a nail.



THE DOOR FROM
WHICH THE
CYLINDER WAS
REMOVED



THE FALSE CORK
IN THE CYLINDER
HOLE

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION AND DRIVERS' LICENSES - HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

In an article appearing in an earlier issue of the Bulletin with regard to information on automobile registration and drivers licenses in the Hawaiian Islands, the statement was made that communications should be directed to the respective treasurers of the counties. However, inquiries relating to operators and chauffeurs should be addressed to the county Chiefs of Police.

Territorial law requires the operator or chauffeur to affix his photograph or right thumb print to the face of his license. As a matter of practice, the right thumb print is most often used. Chauffeurs' (commercial) licenses are issued for one year only, while operators' licenses are good indefinitely or until cancelled or revoked by court order.

Fugitive Felon Act

DESTROYS CRIMINALS' SAFETY BARRIERS



On January 13, 1945, Wilbur Paul Patterson, house-breaker and auto thief, stepped out of a car which had been reported stolen and fired three shots at a Daytona Beach, Florida, detective. The officer fell. Two more slugs ripped into the dying man's body before the killer fled, utilizing auto, bus and plane to get safely out of the state. He headed north.

The mangled bodies of Mrs. Pauline Samuels and her sister, Hattie Sims, were found August 6, 1945, in the Samuels' home in Washington, D. C. Victims of an ax murder, the sisters had been dead approximately two days. Joseph Henry Samuels, Mrs. Samuels' husband, had disappeared. The Metropolitan Police Department investigations indicated that the missing man had fled to California.

William Niemoth and six other ex-convicts robbed a safe deposit vault in Chicago on January 19, 1945. Their take was \$2,000,000 in bonds and \$101,000 in United States currency. The seven men were splitting the loot in the basement of a house when the owner, unaware of their unlawful activities, walked in on them. This man, the only witness to the transaction other than the thieves themselves, was served with a subpoena to appear at Niemoth's trial on November 5, 1945. He failed to appear.

Unfinished stories? Indeed not. Wilbur Paul Patterson was recognized on January 30, 1945, by an FBI Agent as he halted at a stop light in Omaha, Nebraska. He was apprehended a few minutes later. Patterson signed a confession and was returned to Florida where he was convicted of first degree murder. He was sentenced to die in the electric chair. Joseph Henry Samuels was located and arrested by Agents on September 12, 1945, at Watts, California. He confessed to the double murder of his wife and sister-in-law, and admitted fleeing from the District of Columbia to avoid prosecution for the murder charges pending against him. He was returned. His sentence - life imprisonment. On November 9, 1945, a complaint was filed under the Fugitive Felon Act against the missing witness in the Niemoth



trial. The man was located by FBI Agents in California on November 11. He was returned to Chicago by plane on the following day. This witness' testimony on November 14, 1945, was largely instrumental in the conviction of Niemoth. The complaint filed against the witness was dismissed.

The provisions of the Fugitive Felon Act have enabled the Federal Bureau of Investigation to render law enforcement a service parallel to that given by the Identification Division and the FBI Laboratory.

Exactly what is the Fugitive Felon Act? It is a law which was passed by Congress during the gangster era of the early 'thirties. This law makes it a Federal offense for a person to flee from one state to another to avoid prosecution or to avoid giving testimony in certain criminal cases. Although it makes the flight of major criminals to escape punishment a Federal violation and carries a penalty - maximum fine of \$5,000 and five years in prison, or both - the Act is not designed to replace state prosecution of local crimes by Federal prosecution. It is generally the practice, when a criminal is apprehended by the FBI under this Act, to turn him over to the state from which he has fled for prosecution.



The Act may be invoked when a person flees from one state to another to avoid prosecution for committing or attempting to commit any of the following eight major crimes: murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, and extortion accompanied by threats of violence. Flight to avoid giving testimony in a criminal case in which a felony is charged is also made unlawful by a provision of the Act.

An increasing number of fugitives have been located annually by the FBI for local authorities under this law since its enactment on May 18, 1934. During the 1945 fiscal year 216 fugitives - many badly wanted and dangerous criminals - were located.

The facilities of the FBI for the apprehension of fugitives and returning of essential witnesses, like the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division, are available to all local law enforcement officers. However, no action can be taken or request complied with unless the necessary jurisdictional facts are present. When it has been ascertained that such facts do exist, the Federal Bureau of Investigation offers its fullest cooperation to the agency invoking the Act.

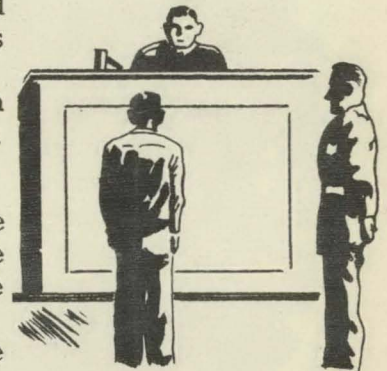
The Fugitive Felon Act raises questions in the minds of many newly elected or appointed officers. Among the numerous queries regarding it are the following:

1. What is the primary purpose of this Act?

To aid the states in the return of a roving class of criminals

whose apprehension by local authorities is difficult because of inadequate resources or boundary limitations, and of witnesses who deliberately attempt to avoid testifying in criminal proceedings.

2. What actually constitutes a violation of the Fugitive Felon Act? Section 408e, Title 18, U. S. Code provides: "It shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any state, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution for the eight felonies previously mentioned, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged."
3. Does the Act nullify the individual state's extradition machinery? No. It is not the purpose of this statute to supersede state rendition procedures when interstate rendition can be accomplished without the assistance of the Federal Government.
4. When the FBI arrests a fugitive under this Act, is Federal Removal Procedure invoked in returning the wanted man? Seldom. Immediately after an arrest has been made, the state authorities are notified and requested to institute extradition proceedings.
5. May an individual officer invoke the aid of the FBI in seeking a fugitive who has crossed the state line? Yes. However, no action can be taken unless the necessary jurisdictional facts are present.
6. Suppose a man serving a sentence for one of the specified crimes escapes. Can the aid of the FBI be enlisted under the Fugitive Felon Act? No. No action can be taken in escape cases under this Act unless subsequent to the escape and prior to the interstate flight one of the enumerated crimes was committed.
7. Under what circumstances will the FBI take action in locating a criminal under this Act after such assistance has been requested? It is the policy under the Fugitive Felon Act to conduct no investigation until three things have been established:
 - (a) Facts which indicate with reasonable certainty that the subject moved or traveled in interstate commerce.
 - (b) Definite knowledge that state process for the arrest of the fugitive is outstanding for one of the named crimes in the case of flight to avoid prosecution, or that a state criminal proceeding charging the commission of a



(Continued on Page 22)

Patrolman Alfred W. Anderson of the Miami, Florida, Police Department recently was selected "Miami's Ideal Police Officer." He was chosen from ten candidates nominated by the Miami Police Benevolent Association. The selection was based on appearance and facts furnished the committee regarding each of the contestants. Judges were Mrs. T. V. Moore, former City Welfare Director of Miami; Miss Muriel Smith, a former "Miss Florida" and presently a senior at the University of Miami; and Mrs. Toby Wing Merrill, retired movie star and wife of Richard "Dick" Merrill, nationally known flyer.



Patrolman Anderson is a graduate of the Twenty-eighth Session of the FBI National Academy.

Patrolman Alfred W. Anderson *

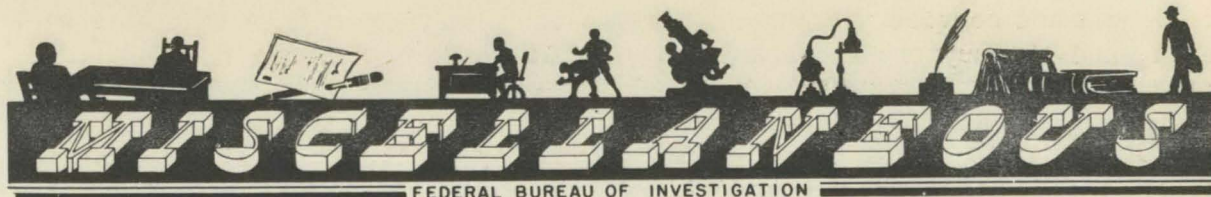
(Continued from Page 21)

felony has been instituted in the case of flight to avoid giving testimony and the witness was under subpoena prior to such flight.

(c) The U. S. Attorney has authorized prosecution.

The fugitive felon of today may escape justice for a brief while. But his frontier is narrowed - his range restricted. Local and Federal law enforcement officers, working together with smooth precision, are proving that yesterday's safety in distance and state lines is gone forever.

* Miami Daily News Photo



SAN DIEGO "OUT OF BOUNDS"*

By

Chief of Police Clifford E. Peterson
San Diego, California

I should like to express my gratitude for the honor and privilege of being given the opportunity to discuss a subject with which we are all concerned. The courtesy of the San Diego Social Hygiene Association in considering the police department as a co-sponsor of this conference indicates the close relationship which has existed for several years, and we are deeply grateful for the spirit of cooperation and friendliness. This conference, under the direction of Mr. Armistead Carter, President of the Association, and guided by Mrs. Vesta Muehleisen, Executive Secretary of the Association, should be long remembered as one of the most successful ever held. I am certain that much good will come from it, and that many citizens of this community will become aware of activities which all too frequently have been hidden under a bushel. The various phases of the social hygiene problem have been discussed, and will be discussed further by authorities in the field. It will be my purpose to bring to your attention some matters which are closely associated with the repression angle of the problem.

Let us briefly review what has taken place since the program of repression began. Cooperation among all agencies involved has provided a solid front which has seldom been dented, and never broken. All phases of the problem have been thoroughly aired at regular meetings held by representatives of agencies interested in the health and welfare of



CHIEF OF POLICE
CLIFFORD E. PETERSON

*Speech delivered before the Regional Conference on Social Hygiene in San Diego on February 20, 1946. Chief Peterson is a graduate of the 6th Session of the FBI National Academy.

civilians and service personnel. Weak spots in the program have been strengthened, and the support necessary for good law enforcement has been provided.

I am sure that almost everyone agrees that law enforcement is one of the main links in a chain which we hope will ultimately shackle and crush the life out of commercialized prostitution. Over a period of several years members of the police department have developed new techniques, become better acquainted with the persons involved, and have encouraged selectivity to the point where today convictions are resulting in over 90 per cent of the arrests.

During the year 1945 an average of 98 women were arrested each month, with the month of March reaching a high of 151 arrests. Better than one-third of these persons had previous criminal records, and from 30 to 40 per cent were found to be infected. The average sentence imposed on them was in excess of 20 days in jail, with very few fines.

One of the secrets of a successful repression program is a policy of straight jail sentences, not fines. Imposing fines on prostitutes could easily become a type of licensing, where the "boss," either a madam or a procurer, would pay fines or post bail, and consider it as an operating expense. The prostitute suffers little embarrassment or loss of time under a cash fine policy, but under a straight jail sentence policy the prostitute herself is the one who must serve the sentence. This has a peculiar and discouraging effect upon them. The high percentages of infections and previous records indicate that the men of the department are reaching those who are responsible for spreading disease and suffering. With the continued support of the association, and those who are in the official "chain," we will be able to reduce the problem, and maintain it at a low level.

Unfortunately, there are those who still feel that "regulated" districts are the answer to the problem. This feeling is shared by many who have not had the opportunity to study the facts in the matter, persons who have accepted unsupported theory in good faith. They have overlooked the facts pertaining to the health angle alone, which common arithmetic can support. Let us take, for example, a promiscuous woman who hangs around bars and night clubs. She cannot be too obvious in soliciting, but she certainly does not discourage advances. Eventually a prospect comes her way. Some time is consumed in getting acquainted over a few highballs and a "deal" is made. They leave the premises, and after an hour or so she returns without her escort to try again. She may be able to contact from three to five men during an evening, if she is not arrested in the meantime. Now, let's put the same girl in a house of prostitution. Records show that she may make as many as forty or more contacts in an evening. Simple figures show that the possibility of infection from this one girl has increased ten times. This is just one answer to the question of repression versus "regulation."

From a fundamental enforcement standpoint, how can anyone justify a program of "regulation" in direct violation of the law which prohibits

the operation of houses of prostitution? I contend that those persons who believe in regulation should, if they are sincere, bend their efforts toward legalizing prostitution and not expect public officials to wink at a law which is morally sound. They know full well that they could never legalize prostitution, and they don't have the courage or conviction to permit their names to be associated with any attempt to do it.

The false theory that regular examinations for prostitutes will provide security from infection has been blasted many times. It has been well covered in this conference, and should provide another answer to the question of repression versus "regulation."

Why then, when the answer is repression from both the moral and health standpoints, are there those who want regulation? Let's look back to the girl who operates in a house of prostitution, and has as high as forty contacts a nights. At pre-repression rates she was paid from \$80.00 to \$160.00 for professional services each day. How much of the money did she keep for herself? All of it? No. Half of it? No. Twenty cents out of each dollar? Perhaps. What happened to the balance of the dollar? It went to the madam and the procurer to take care of operating expenses, and provide their "cut." When they can split from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per day for each girl, why shouldn't they do everything possible to keep the red lights burning, even to the point of attempting to influence public officials? Why shouldn't they try to undermine law enforcement by screaming to high heaven about illegal entry when it sometimes becomes necessary for the police officer to use his shoulder as a pass-key to a barred door?

A house of prostitution, by its very nature, encourages many other types of law violations. The person who is willing to sell the body of another has no qualms about selling, or buying, such trivial things as narcotics, stolen jewelry and the like. Many of the people associated with prostitution are users of narcotics in one form or another. Some of the largest "fences" in the country, places where stolen goods are disposed of, have been found in houses of prostitution. Petty thieves use them as a means of "cashing in" on articles which they could not sell in any other way.

Now, let's see what the people in the business are saying and thinking. Wishful thinking seems to be one of their pastimes. Let me quote from reports of surveys made of the local situation over a period of time. Prior to V-E day, last May 7th, the word was going around that "as soon as Germany was beaten the situation would ease up a bit, and the police would not be so active." Apparently this was generally believed to be true, as agencies cooperating with the police department reported increased activity. It appears, however, that the word did not reach the right ears for our activity increased also, and the second highest month of the year was recorded when 144 arrests were made. The word then went around that the "opening date" had been postponed until the May Act expired, or until V-J day. You will probably recall that the May Act was passed by Congress to permit federal action against prostitution in areas where local authorities were unable, or unwilling to suppress it. With the expected death of the May Act on May 15, 1945, the spark of hope flared briefly, but was quickly extin-

guished by the 144 arrests for the month, and the re-enactment of the act for one year. A few still believed that the tension would be relieved locally. Reports were received that some even went so far as to ask legitimate tenants to vacate rooms so that they could be repainted and refurnished, in anticipation of the go-ahead signal. The signal did not come through. V-J day came and went and still no signal. What was wrong? Nothing was wrong, except their wishful thinking. As long as they think they will get the green light to turn on the red light, they are going to be wrong. The day is past when San Diego will permit or tolerate commercialized prostitution. It is "Out of Bounds" to those who are willing to sell the body and souls of the unfortunates, who, but for the grace of God, might be our daughters or sisters.

Let me assure you, and again repeat to them, that your police department is not going to relax its enforcement program against prostitution. With the continued support of the association, and other interested agencies, the repression program will go forward to success.

FINGERPRINT FLASHES

On January 25, 1946, the Police Department at St. Louis, Missouri, was called upon to record the fingerprints of an individual suffering from amnesia. The man, a patient at the Malcolm Bliss Hospital, was under the impression that his name was either Bill or Jack Ford, but it was not possible to effect identification of him locally. His fingerprints were forwarded to the Identification Division where it was found that the man, Joseph Coyne Douglass, had been fingerprinted on four occasions in connection with applications for employment - in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1945. He had no criminal record on file.

* * * * *

The body of an unidentified woman was found January 16, 1946, on a Mississippi highway. Presumably she was the victim of murder or of a hit and run driver. Fingerprints and photographs made after death were sent to the Identification Division by the Sheriff's Office at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and also from the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol at Jackson, Mississippi. A search of the FBI fingerprint files revealed the name of the woman and the fact that she was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on August 28, 1907. It was also possible to furnish the interested agencies with her address as late as 1942.

* * * * *

SCHOOLBOY PATROL, BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

There are many ways in which alert police administrators can contribute to community development. This is equally true in small and large cities. Police in small towns undoubtedly enjoy certain greater advantages in personal satisfaction over the results. Knowing most of the residents they have the opportunity to see just how each youngster matures.

It is a source of inspiration to a Chief to spot outstanding adults - prominent citizens - whose lives as youths were molded by favorable contacts with police. A policeman has a right to be justifiably proud of the community leaders who, as boys, were guided by the local law enforcement agency.

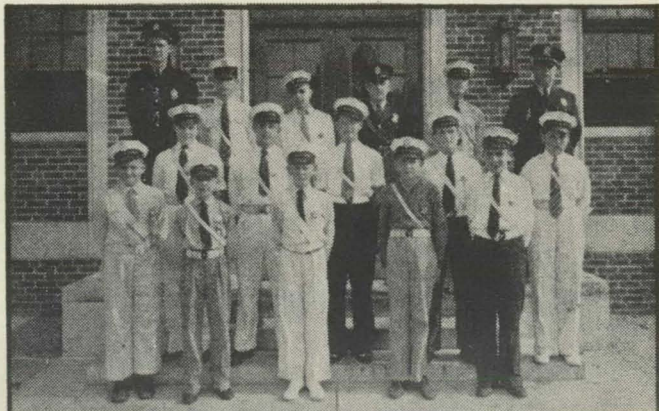
Such is the enviable position occupied by Chief of Police J. E. Register of Brunswick, Georgia. In 1929 he organized a Schoolboy Patrol to help direct traffic. It may have been the Chief's foresight in selecting naturally talented boys, or it may have been the respect and guidance he gave them - but either way, former Schoolboy Patrolmen are outstanding in the leadership of Brunswick. These are the men who know the problems of law enforcement, and how to best help the police.

Chief Register's problem was, "what to do about the traffic and its attendant dangers to school children." He had two possible courses of action. One consisted of trying to convince the public that added patrolmen were needed in the interests of public safety and following up with a vigorous enforcement campaign against adults and youngsters alike. The second avenue, much easier to follow, was adopted. It called for a Schoolboy Patrol to enforce traffic regulations, and by example gain the respect and help of both young and old.

Eighteen boys were selected. Trained and equipped with police whistles, caps, badges, and white Sam Browne belts, they became, according to Chief Register, one of the first police-sponsored units in the State of Georgia.

Daily, rain or shine, the youngsters direct traffic before and after school and during the lunch hour. For seventeen years the unit has proved its worth. It is a recognized part of Brunswick government.

PORTION OF SCHOOLBOY
PATROL IN 1941. ALL
BOYS IN PICTURE SERVED
IN ARMED FORCES DURING
WAR, EXCEPT ONE, WHO,
THOUGH REJECTED BY THE
ARMY, WORKED IN A SHIP-
YARD.



WANTED BY THE FBI
VERNICE CHARLA, with aliases
CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT, NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

Fast-talking Vernice Charla has utilized at least ninety aliases in developing a crime background that began in 1927. Since that date she has concentrated on issuing fraudulent checks and collecting automobiles which are rented temporarily or purchased with bad checks. She has been arrested numerous times for violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the Federal Impersonation Statute.

In the course of her career the subject has covered almost the entire country. Skilled in gaining confidence, she sometimes presents a woeful tale of rushing to dead or injured relatives in order to gain sympathy and prevail upon her victims to accept her checks. Again she may pose as a business woman interested in weaving rugs. She may travel with considerable baggage. One of her favorite games upon arrival in a city where she is unknown, is to visit a real estate agency and select a house "for a brother severely injured in the war." After choosing the house she offers a check on an out-of-town bank as down payment, receives a receipt and with this credit credential in addition to others, buys a used car and persuades the dealer to accept a check. The check bounces. The subject drives out of the state and sells the car. This con game is worked with numerous variations.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Name | VERNICE CHARLA, with aliases: Carrol June Adams, Carolyn Ann Ardmore, Ina Lee Carlson, Ethel Mae Curtis, Avanna Sherill Dean, Ethel Fernald, Nancy Jo Anne Graham, Mrs. James Hall, Agnes Hill, Mrs. C. V. Jackson, Lona Louise Kerth, Marion Mildred Martin, Bernice Iola Mays, Marion Morgan, Vernice Quimby, Barbara Bernice Reessler, Dona Vishenda Rhenault, Tonia V. Sorjenska, Ruth June Warren, Martha Wright, Mrs. Eleanor Edith Yates, Lola Marie Young, and many others. |
| Age | 49 |
| Born | November 26, 1896, Dover, New Hampshire (verified under name of Ethel Fernald) |
| Height | 5' 4" |
| Weight | 170 pounds |
| Eyes | Gray or grayish green (sometimes wears glasses) |
| Hair | Brown |
| Complexion | Medium |
| Build | Stout |
| Race | White |
| Nationality | American |
| Occupation | Waitress |

Scars and Marks

Mole under right eye near nose, mole on right cheek near corner of mouth, small scar over right eye.

A Conditional Release Violator's warrant for this subject, as Vernice Charla, was issued by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., November 8, 1943. On March 13, 1945, an authorized complaint was filed with the United States Commissioner at Phoenix, Arizona, charging this subject, as Marion Mildred Martin, with a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. As Ethel Mae Curtis this subject was also charged with a violation of the National Stolen Property Act in a complaint filed with the United States Commissioner at Concord, New Hampshire, on March 20, 1945.

Photographs of Vernice Charla appear on back cover.

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION THAT MAY ASSIST IN LOCATING VERNICE CHARLA IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE FBI LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN WHICH IS NEAREST HIS CITY.

NOTICE OF SURPLUS SHELLS

The War Assets Administration has announced that it has on hand a large supply of 00 buck shotgun shells. These are available to police through the various regional offices of the War Assets Administration.

FINGERPRINT IS EVIDENCE IN NEW MEXICO MURDER

Crawford Trees, an elderly man, lived alone in a one-room house on a quiet street in Clovis, New Mexico.

A few minutes after midnight on September 1, 1945, a relative living next door saw smoke billowing up and flames lighting the interior of his home. Firemen broke in and pulled the blackened, partially charred body of the old man from his smoldering mattress. Victim of a brutal murderer, his head had been split almost in half by a blow from a hatchet-like weapon.

Trees had cooked his meals on a small kerosene stove. The murderer had removed the metal fuel tank and poured the kerosene over the body and the bed in an attempt to destroy evidence of the crime.

Sheriff R. N. Whitley and his deputies promptly began a thorough

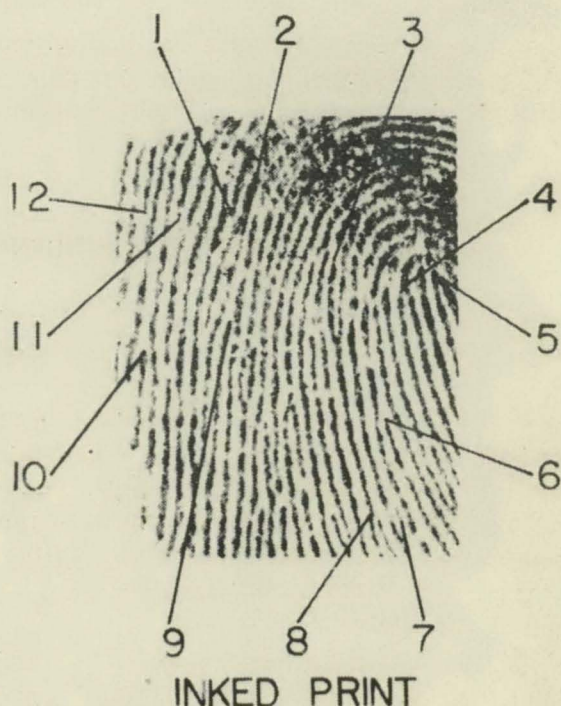
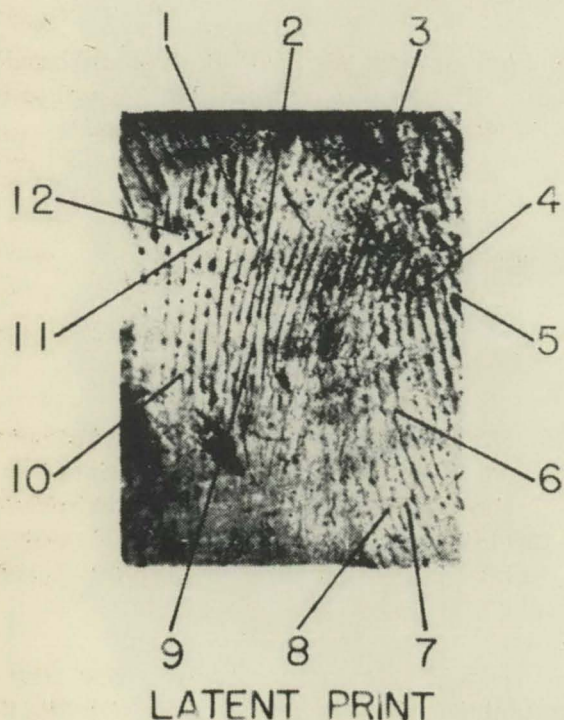
investigation. Before dawn they had taken John William Romero, Jr., into custody as a suspect.

Romero, sullen, indifferent and undisciplined, had gone only as far as the fourth grade in school and had spent three months in a reform school. He had never made any effort to support either himself or his wife. After his arrest he admitted that he had visited his father-in-law, a neighbor of Crawford Trees, on the night of the murder, but stubbornly denied all knowledge of the crime. A search of the Romero home, however, resulted in the recovery of Trees' billfold. This circumstantial link with the crime threw added suspicion on Romero. It was followed by the discovery of evidence which linked him incontrovertably with the murder.

The metal fuel tank from which the killer had poured the inflammable liquid over the body of Crawford Trees, was forwarded to the FBI for examination. Fingerprint experts found a latent fingerprint appearing on it. This was identified as the right ring finger impression of suspect John William Romero, Jr.

Romero was brought to trial and at the request of the prosecuting attorney, the FBI furnished a fingerprint expert to testify.

On January 30, 1946, Romero, still denying all connection with the crime, was convicted of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Fingerprint comparisons are shown below.



AN INTERESTING FINGERPRINT PATTERN

This whorl illustrates a problem often encountered in tracing. Frequently ridges appear broken due to creases in the finger, improper inking, disease or the presence of foreign matter on the ridges.



In tracing, the rule for dropping to the next lower ridge applies only when the ridge definitely ends. The determination of what constitutes a definite ending will depend, of course, upon the good judgment of the classifier. In determining whether a break encountered in the ridge tracing is a definite ending or whether there has been interference with a natural impression, several surrounding ridges would be examined. If the breaks are found to be common, consideration should be given to the possibility that the break is not a definite ending. Appropriate referencing should be done when in doubt.

This pattern shows a small crease "breaking" several of the ridges. However, they are considered to be continuous ridges. In the Bureau's Identification Division this example would be classified as an "inner" tracing.

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* ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED *
* TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE *
* AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL *
* POLICE NUMBERS, AND ALL AVAILABLE *
* INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS CRIMI- *
* NAL HISTORY. SUCH INFORMATION NOT *
* ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFICATION DI- *
* VISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE *
* INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW *
* ENFORCEMENT. *
*

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



VERNICE CHARLA, with aliases

CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 28 through 29.