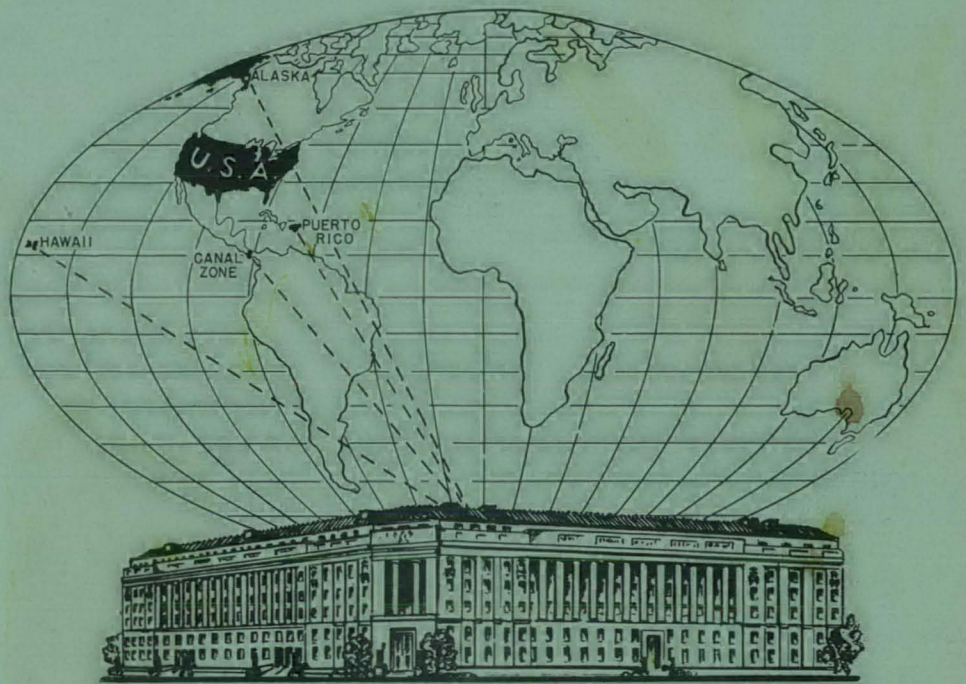


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1940

March

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

Vol. 9

No. 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 9

MARCH 1940

NO. 3

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

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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 are of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Through the medium of this publication I extend greetings to each law enforcement officer in the United States and its Territorial Possessions.

For twenty-five years I have watched with satisfaction the improving standards in the selection and training of personnel which has gradually established law enforcement as a profession worthy of consideration by young men as a career.

In importance to the social structure, in necessity for special competence and technical instruction, in responsibility for protecting honest citizens against the acts of the lawless, the law enforcement officer stands on an equality with the Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Bar.

To win and keep public respect and support this profession of law enforcement must, of course, itself observe the law, respect all rights of those suspected or accused, act impartially and fearlessly, and keep abreast of the latest developments in police work.

This is the ideal at which the Department has aimed ever since Attorney General Harlan Stone reorganized it along these lines and placed J. Edgar Hoover at the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The United States Department of Justice stands ready to cooperate with law enforcement officers everywhere in mutual law enforcement problems.

ROBERT H. JACKSON
Attorney General

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

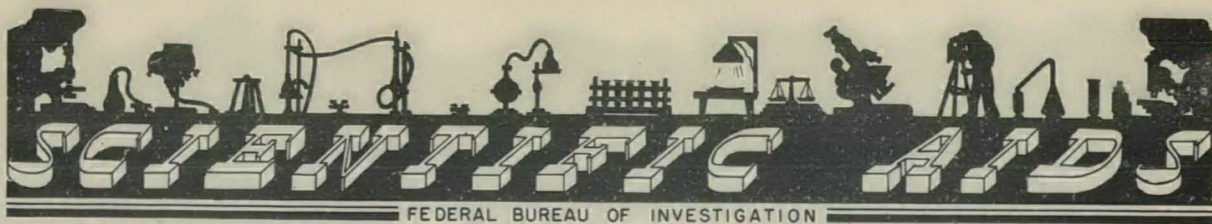


John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE. WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.



PHOTOGRAPHY IN CRIME DETECTION *

Photography makes many valuable contributions to modern-day scientific crime detection. Without it the law enforcement officer would be minus many valuable records, deprived of a most efficacious method of personal identification, and greatly handicapped in his technical laboratory investigations of crime. The police were quick to recognize the value of photography and its first landmark in police history is the early use of it made by Alphonse Bertillon, Chief of the Judicial Identification Service of France, in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. For many years thereafter the use of photography by the police was generally confined to its application to the problem of personal identification, and in this respect the record and filing factor of the photograph of the criminal was much more highly stressed than it is today. In those days the facial features of the criminal were measured, as well as the bony structures of various parts of his body and these measurements worked into a classification system in an effort to attain his individuality for filing purposes. An important supplement to the classification was the photograph of the criminal which was filed beneath the classification. The Bertillon system of personal identification, as it was called, has been supplanted today by the fingerprint system which is infallible and more easily handled. And today, even though the photograph of the criminal is still placed on his fingerprint record card, it is not for the purpose of supplementing the identification system, but rather to have available a copy of his photograph if needed for investigative purposes.

In more recent times photography began to find a new place in police work in providing an accurate record of the scene of crime, traffic accidents and the like. Figuratively speaking, this permitted bringing the scene of crime directly into the court room and made much easier to the jury a comprehensive understanding of the setting.

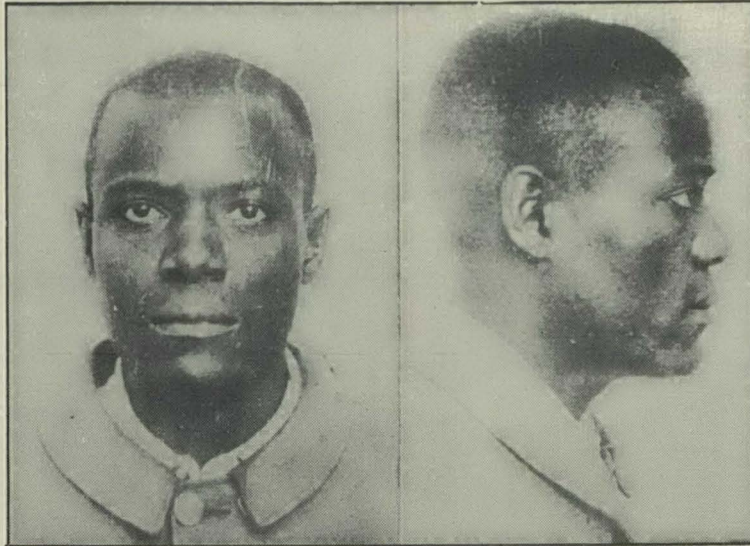
Naturally, as scientific laboratory practices were adopted in law enforcement for the analysis of evidence, laboratory uses of photography became frequent and most helpful, and today the application of photography to the scientific analysis of evidence is highly developed.

*This article by the Director of the FBI appeared in the February issue of "Scientific American" and is reprinted here through the courtesy of the Editors of that publication.

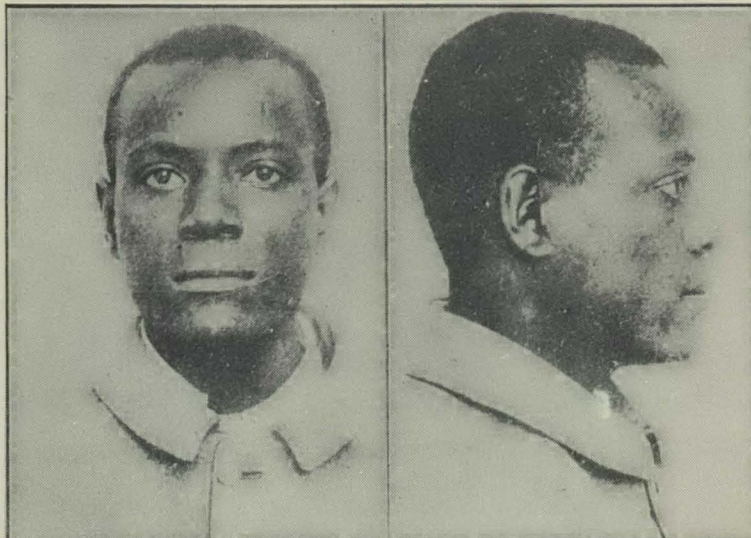
"MUGGING"

"Mugging" is the police term used to designate the photographing of a subject in custody for record purposes. It is a highly valuable phase of the police record. No longer necessary as a means of classifying the individuality of the person concerned for filing purposes, it is rather used to have on record a recognizable photograph which can be displayed to victims of other crimes for their identification or used if the subject becomes a fugitive sought by law enforcement authorities. Investigators seeking a fugitive may readily carry his photograph, or if desirable it can be published on "Wanted" circulars and in newspapers and magazines.

WILLIAM WEST



UNRELIABILITY OF PHOTOGRAPHS. THESE ARE TWO DIFFERENT MEN AND WERE MISTAKEN FOR THE SAME MAN UNDER THE OLD BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION



WILL WEST

Exhibit 1

Many law enforcement agencies maintain large collections of criminal photographs known as "rogues galleries" through which victims of crimes may search to identify the perpetrator of the offense. In this same branch of police photography might be included those photographs of missing persons who are being sought, amnesia victims whose identities are desired, and the photographs of unidentified dead which are to be publicized or circularized among police in the hope of effecting identification.



Exhibit 2
Old style police photograph



Exhibit 3
More modern method of photographing criminals

There exists in the United States today a rather deplorable lack of uniformity among police and penologists in the preparation of these "mug" photographs. Perhaps the most prevalent method is to take a portrait type, front and profile view of the head and shoulders of the subject as shown in photograph below.



Exhibit 4
Typical police photograph, profile
and front view type

Some effort is being made to standardize the procedure of preparing this front and side view so that a uniform perspective is obtained by all police photographers. There are, however, many critics of this method of preparing "mug" photographs. Many investigators consider that a full-length portrait of the subject should be prepared, the so-called "stand-up" photograph. (See Exhibit 5 on opposite page)



Exhibit 5
Police type "Stand-up" photograph

These advocates contend that such a picture is much more natural and more readily recognized by a lay witness. To this is added the criticism from another school of thought which recommends that the criminal not be photographed alone, either head and shoulders or stand-up, but should always be photographed with his associates in crime, this being the so-called "gang" photograph in which a group of three, four or five criminals are lined up and photographed together.

The next controversy ranges around the clothing which the subject should wear in the photograph. Many contend that the picture of the newly committed penitentiary inmate made after he is clean shaven as to face and head, or otherwise barbered and clothed in a uniform manner, amounts to almost a deliberate effort to render the photograph difficult for use in investigative purposes. Again, the penologists are being urged to prepare a photograph of the criminal in street clothes just before his release after serving a long sentence in order that the photographic record may not be so obsolete as to be useless. To this might be added the controversy between those who feel the subject should appear in at least one view with his hat on, as against those who would primp him up with nicely brushed hair for the occasion. Examples of several methods of preparing the "mug" photographs are depicted. (Exhibits 3, 4, 5 and 6)

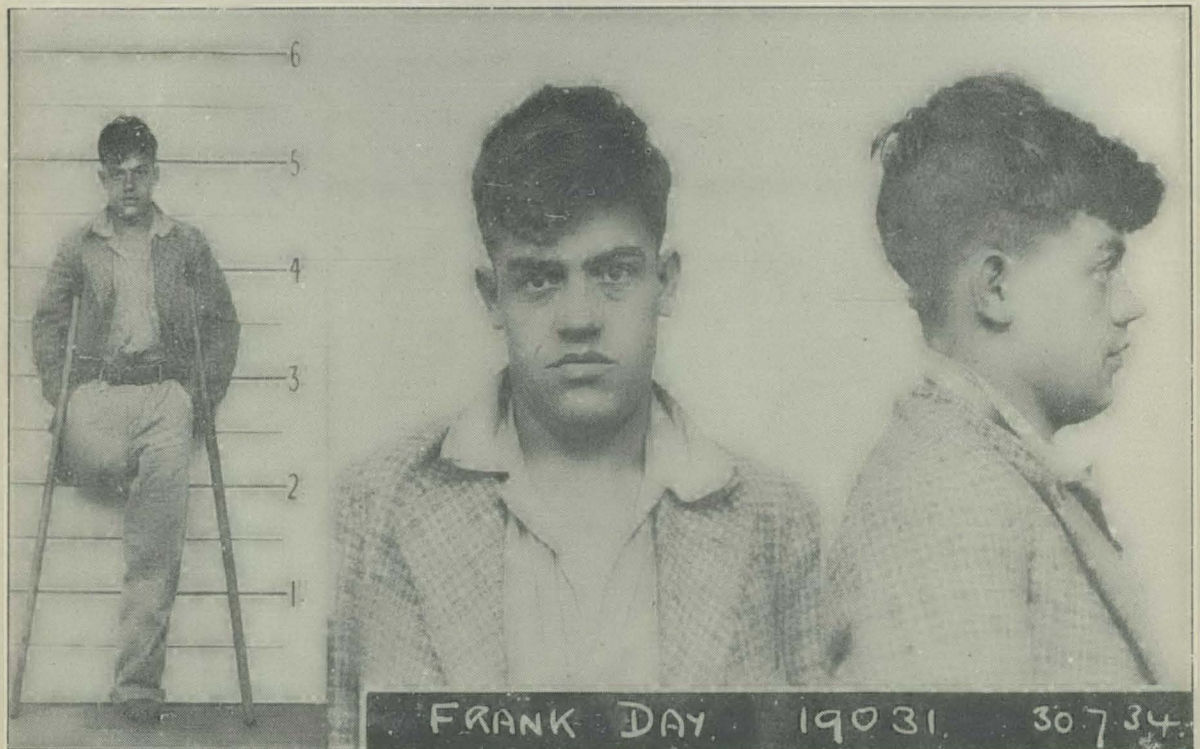


Exhibit 6
Police photograph made in England showing "stand-up,"
"front" and "profile" views of subject on one plate

Routine photographs are made by police of amnesia victims and of unknown deceased. This procedure permits wide circulation for identification purposes, including newspaper publications if deemed desirable. Of course, the amnesia victim presents no special problem in the photographic procedure. In the case of unknown deceased, however, a number of law enforcement agencies have made many advances in the development of special methods designed to produce as near a life-like photograph of the features as possible. Some of this work approaches the artistic in a rather remarkable way. Special preparation of this kind not only increases the likelihood of reliable identification but lessens the shock which a gruesome photograph might have on bereaved relatives. Where decomposition is in an advanced state it is sometimes possible to photograph only parts of the body such as the teeth, for identification purposes. Examples of the photographs of deceased are shown.



Exhibit 7
Photograph of skull of unidentified deceased
in which dental work may provide clue to solution

Another application of photography to the person in police work concerns its use in making a pictorial record of wounds or other special conditions of the body. In cases of vicious assault or murder, photographs of the victim are frequently made and include close-up pictures clearly depicting wounds and other effects of weapons. These make a valuable record in discussing the effects of such assaults and graphically illustrating the nature of them to the court and jury.

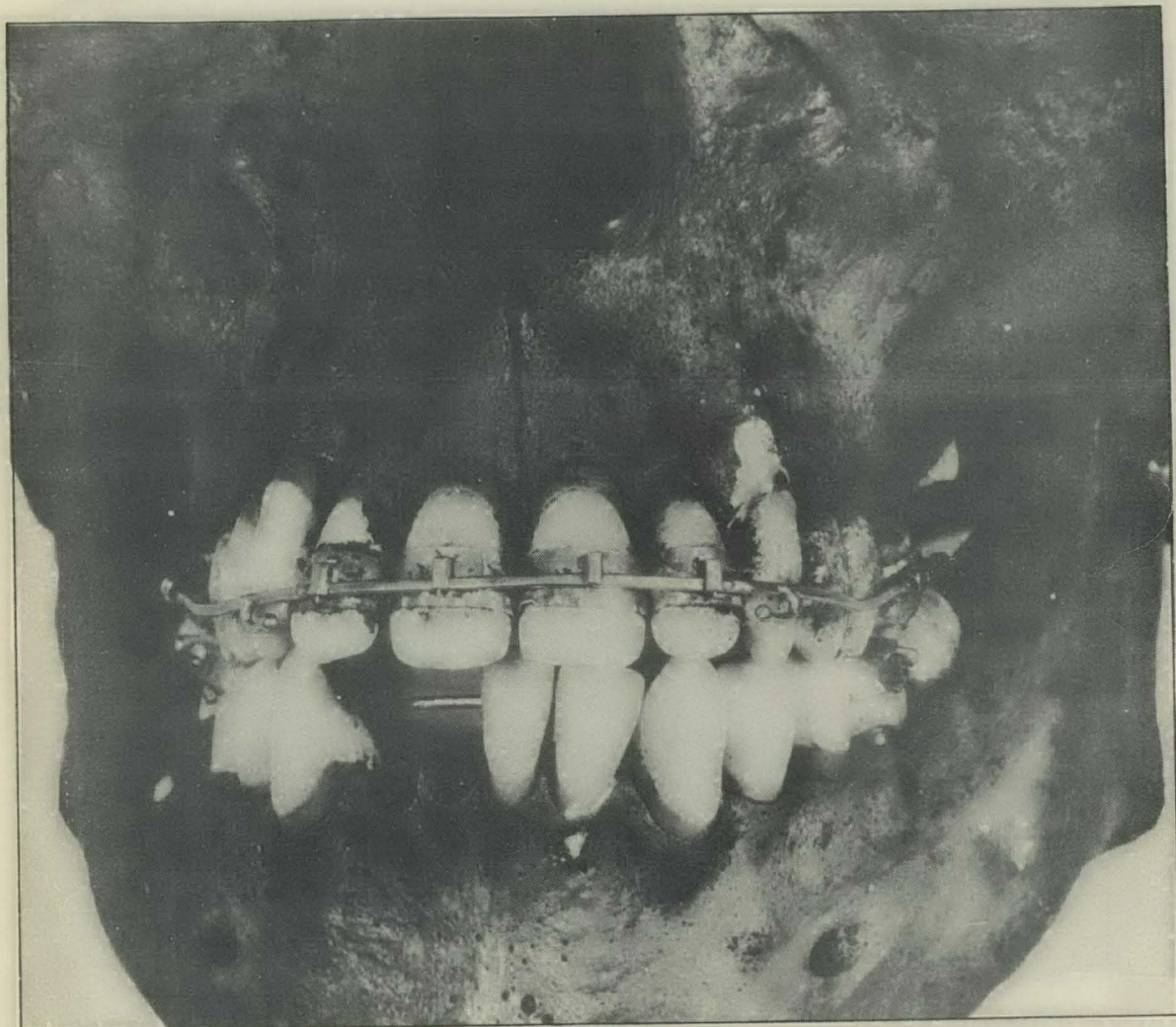


Exhibit 8
Closeup of orthodontic dentures
appearing in skull depicted on page 9

In an effort to improve the likelihood of identification from photographs, police research workers are not only striving for uniformity in making the photographs but are conducting interesting experiments in the use of stereo-photographs, color photographs, and sound motion pictures of the criminal.

No discussion of police "mug" photographs is complete without a mention of the use of "portrait parle." This system of the "spoken photograph" was initiated by Bertillon and today it has a valuable use in crime detection. Investigators are taught how to analyze a photograph so as to memorize the features and readily recognize the countenance of the individual if he is met in the flesh. The investigator learns to divide photographs into types and the classifications are based on such factors as slant of the forehead, the length and shape of the nose, the eyebrows, the ears, and other features of the countenance. As a result of such detailed study of the picture he is able to memorize it and a great many others, and thus recognize persons on the street or elsewhere when he has never seen them before except for a study of their photographic likenesses.

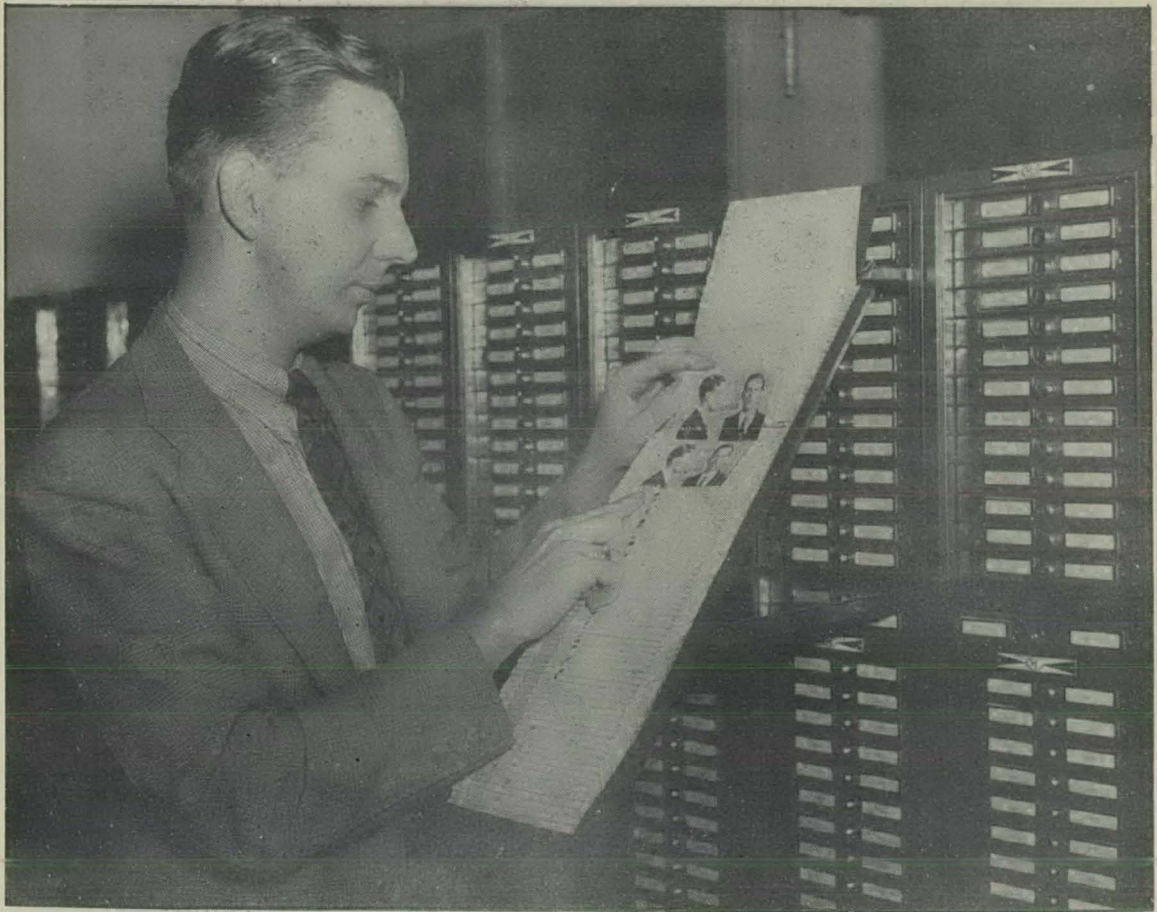


Exhibit 9

Searching a photograph in the photographic file of the Single Fingerprint Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

Other uses of photographing for identification purposes include the photographic recording of inanimate objects, such as jewels and stolen articles of various kinds. When the article is being sought after theft the investigators are limited to the use of pictures made prior to its loss. These are usually those in the possession of the owner, frequently made for some other purpose. On the other hand, booty is often recovered from thieves or their fences and the true ownership established only after photography and publication. The police usually recommend that photographic records be made by owners of unique and valuable property which may be stolen and many insurance companies follow this practice. (See Exhibit 10)

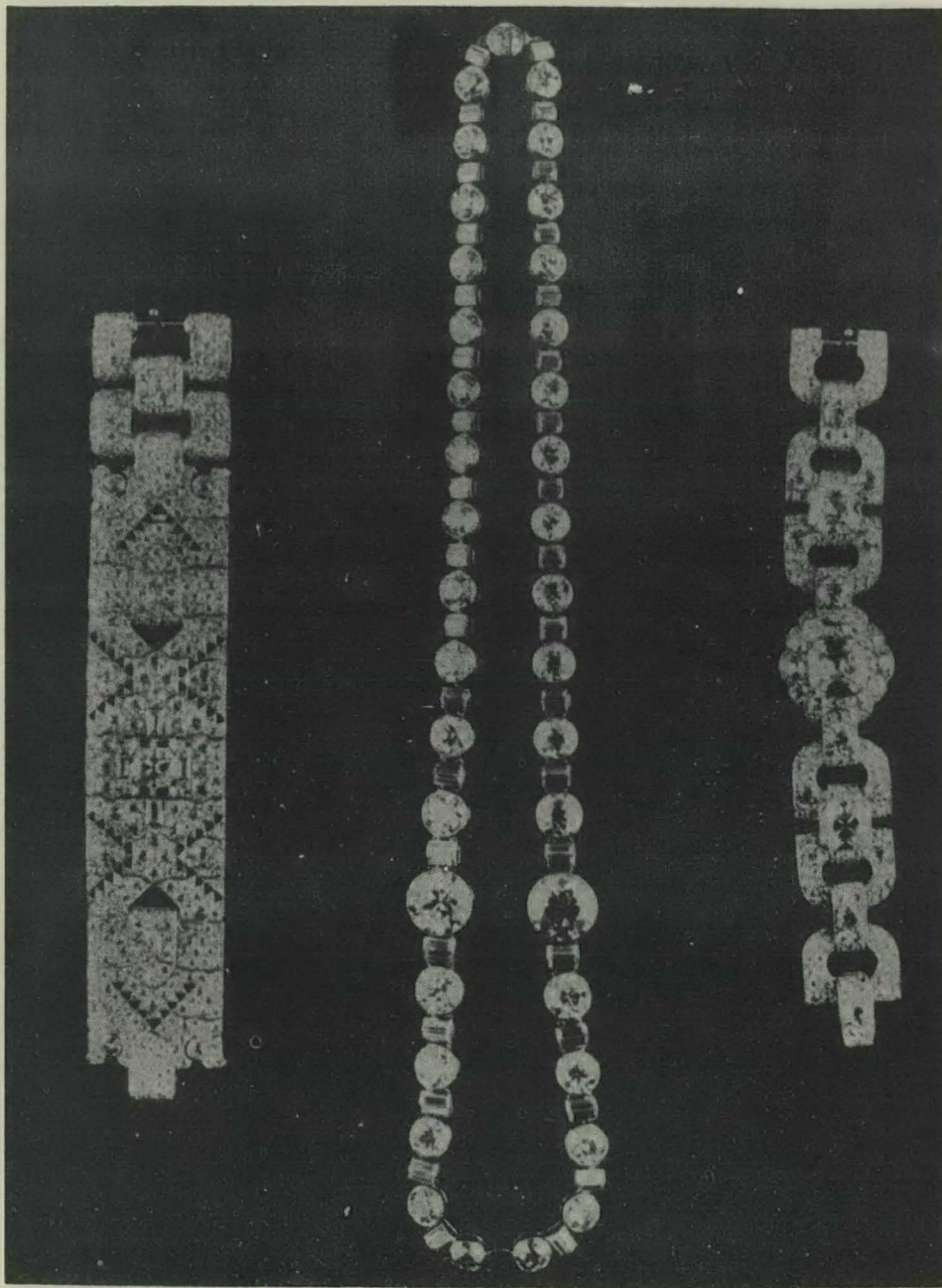


Exhibit 10
Photograph of some of the famous McLean jewelry

RECORDING THE SCENE OF CRIME

Photography offers the ideal way of graphically portraying the scene of crime, and sometimes in rare instances the crime itself. The modern investigative agency provides for routine and efficient photography of the scene of action in murder cases, assault, certain robberies, automobile accidents, and the like.

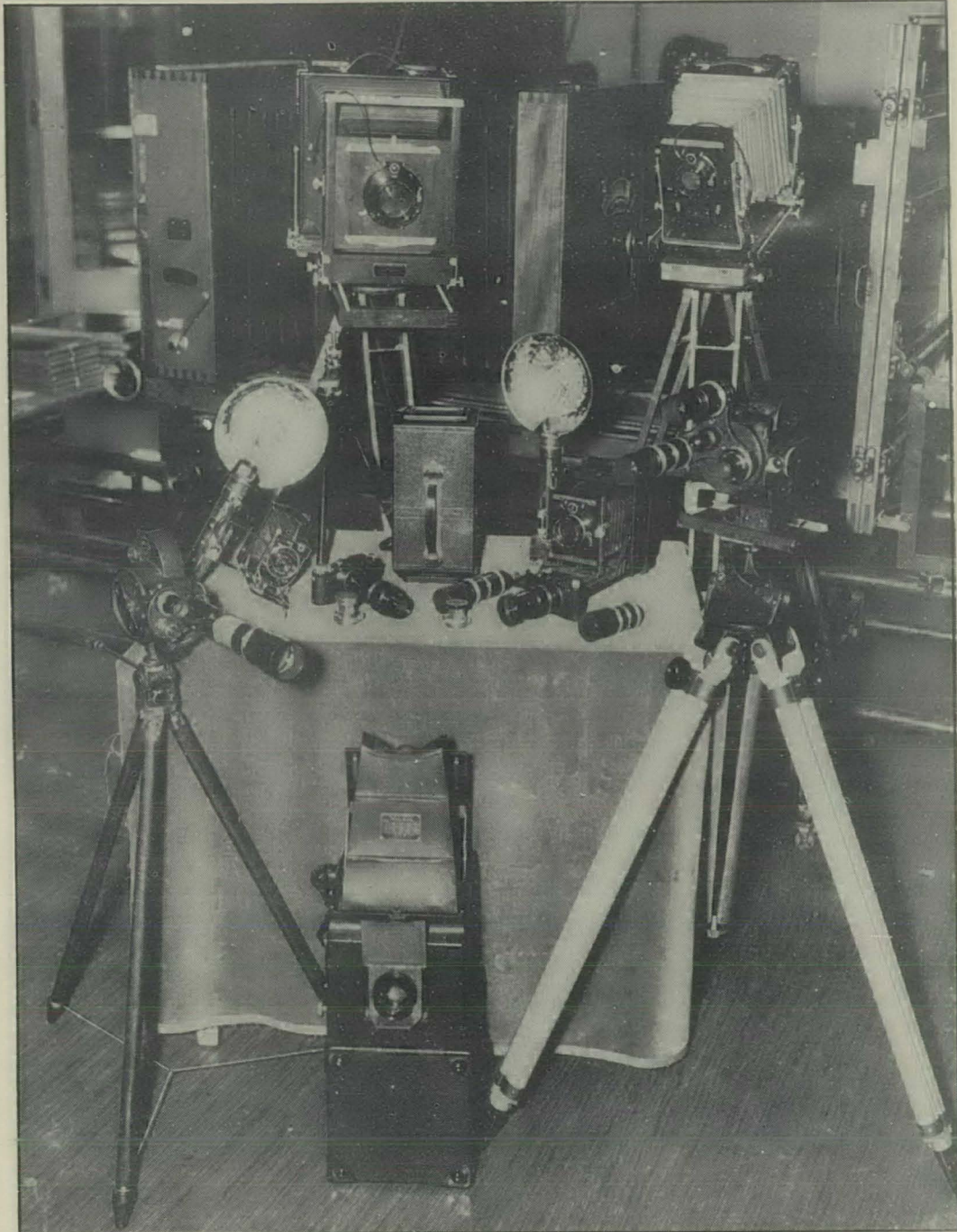


Exhibit 11
Photographic equipment of the FBI

Such photographs become invaluable in a subsequent study of the crime and a re-accounting of the action before the jury or persons not familiar with the scene. They become most useful at times in the interrogation of suspects and of witnesses when they are not only valuable as a pictorial reproduction of the situation for reference purposes, but sometimes act as a surprise inducement to confessions when presented to the criminal who up to that point has reassured himself that the action of the commission of the crime is unknown because there were no eye witnesses at the time of its commission. Particularly graphic in this latter respect are those rare photographs depicting the commission of the crime itself. Several instances of this kind have come to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A photograph in the collection of a Larkspur, California, citizen depicts a stagecoach holdup reported to have taken place at Ahwahnee, California, in 1901. The picture clearly shows the robber dominating his victims and is said to have been taken by one of the passengers on the coach. Another such picture resulted when a storekeeper of St. Louis, Missouri, after being the victim of a number of burglaries, arranged an automatic camera system equipped with flashlights, whereby he is reported to have been successful in obtaining an excellent photograph of a burglar following entry into his store, the picture subsequently receiving some prominence in the national press. Still another such photograph involved the use of a home-made affair by means of which a vagrant was automatically pictured when he opened a refrigerator door which was on the porch of a citizen's home in a Maryland suburb of Washington, D. C. The latter case is particularly interesting in that this same photograph was the means of identifying the thief a few weeks later when his body was found after having been struck by a railroad train, as Alexander Marvin Page, a criminal with a previous police record.



Exhibit 12
Experimental photograph of FBI employees
taken with a hidden camera

There are frequently in use today secret automatic cameras designed to take photographs of criminals committing an unlawful act. With the introduction of new highly sensitive film emulsions these devices would seem to have some value if the actuating means of operating the camera is a practical one. Such cameras have been reported as installed in theater ticket booths where the overhead canopy lighting is favorable, and in institutions where, because of the existence of large sums of money, attempts at robbery are anticipated. A good photograph of a criminal act whereby the perpetrator can be identified is indeed a rich prize, but so far, as indicated, the success has been rather infrequent. With further improvements in the manufacture of the camera device and film, and possibly with the utilization of infra-red light, greater success may follow. Ultimately, perhaps, photographs of marauders will be obtained in darkness.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has on various occasions conducted experiments with hidden cameras in an effort to prove the worthiness of such photography as a practicable part of police work. Exhibit 12 on Page 14 shows a photograph taken with a hidden camera in the headquarters building of the FBI. Those persons shown in the picture are employees of the FBI.

The miniature camera is also used to advantage. Candid shots of the criminal or of his activities are sometimes made. In this work such accessories as telephoto lenses and right angle view finders are often helpful.



Exhibit 13
Object shot made of evidence received in the
FBI Technical Laboratory before examination

IN THE CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY

There was a time when photographers would alibi with the statement, "What you can't see you can't photograph." In the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory this adage is certainly a fallacy. Over and over again the camera is utilized to produce a record of that which cannot be seen with the unaided eye. (See Exhibit 14 and 15 below)



Exhibit 14

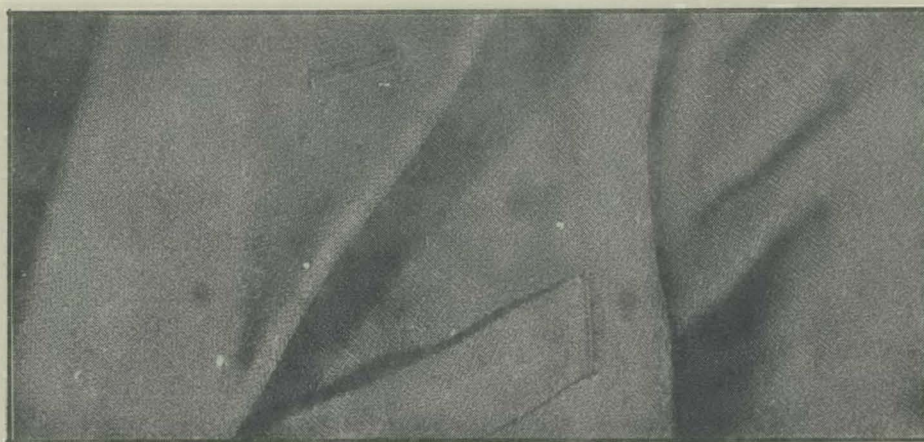
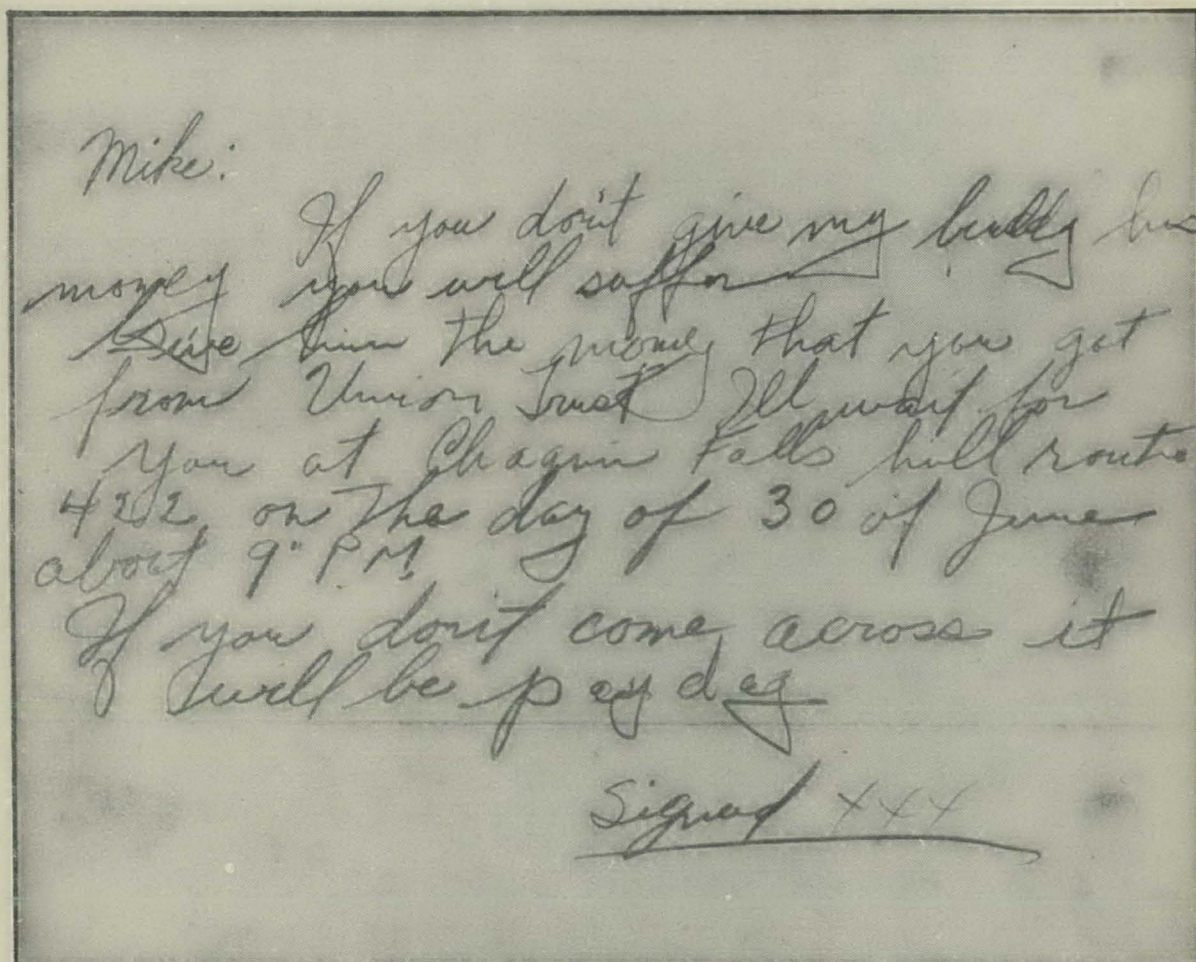


Exhibit 15

Blue coat photographed on commercial film bringing out vividly blood spots which did not appear to the unaided eye

In the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington photography is an all-important part of the routine handling of cases submitted for examination. An "object shot" is made of every piece of evidence submitted to the Bureau's Laboratory for examination. (See Exhibit 13, Page 15) This constitutes a valuable record in the files of the condition of the evidence upon receipt. It furnishes the possibility of secondary evidence in the remote event that the original evidence deteriorates or becomes damaged. It is used at times in court to establish positively that the original article then in the court room is the same one which was examined in the Bureau's Laboratory at some previous time.

During one stage of the chemical development of latent fingerprints on paper fugitive iodine fumes are utilized and if good, readable fingerprints are found they can only be recorded photographically for they soon disappear from the paper. This is done in the FBI Laboratory by means of a fixed focus automatic timing camera which produces a picture of the document with the fingerprints thereon at exactly 1 to 1 size.



Mike:
If you don't give my buddy his
money you will suffer
Give him the money that you get
from Union Trust
You at Chagrin Falls hill route
422, on the day of 30 of June
about 9 P.M.
If you don't come across it
I will be payed
Signed XXX

Exhibit 16
Photographic record of latent
fingerprints developed with iodine

In the exacting work of identifying discharged bullets and fired cartridge cases with the guns in which they were shot the camera plays an important part. Photomicrographs are made depicting the appearance of the minute markings on the bullets or shell face as they are matched with test ammunition fired from the suspected gun. When presented in the court room to supplement the testimony of the expert concerning the identification, these photomicrographs constitute convincing mute evidence of his findings.

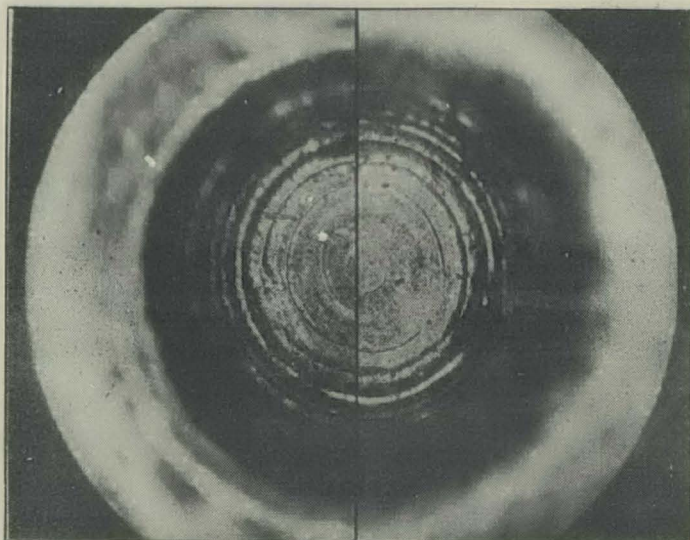


Exhibit 17

Photomicrograph through comparison microscope of firing pin well and two cartridge cases matched perfectly

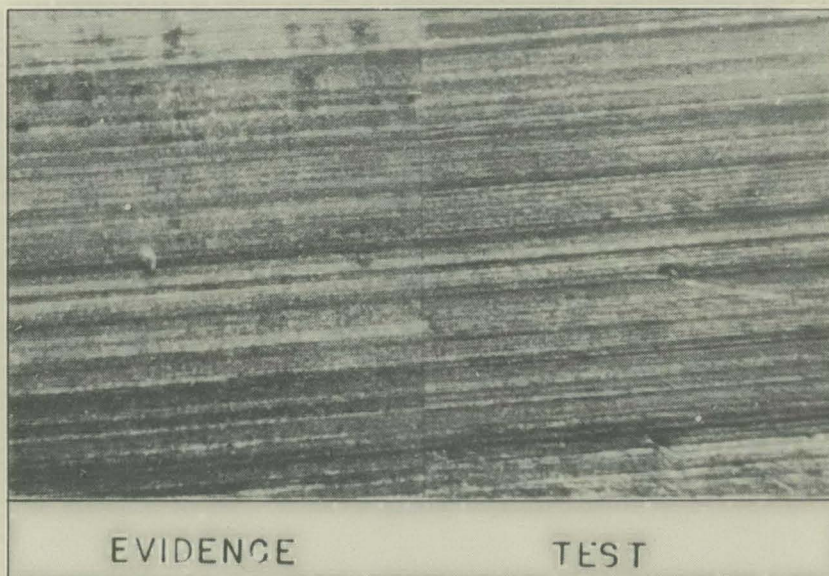


Exhibit 18

Photomicrograph of the matching of minute scratches on the metal surfaces of an evidence bullet and a test bullet, which scratches are caused by the one barrel through which the bullets passed

In the examination of many problems involving questioned documents special photography is essential indeed. Chemical erasures are detected, and the original writing before erasure made readable, by photography in ultra-violet illumination.

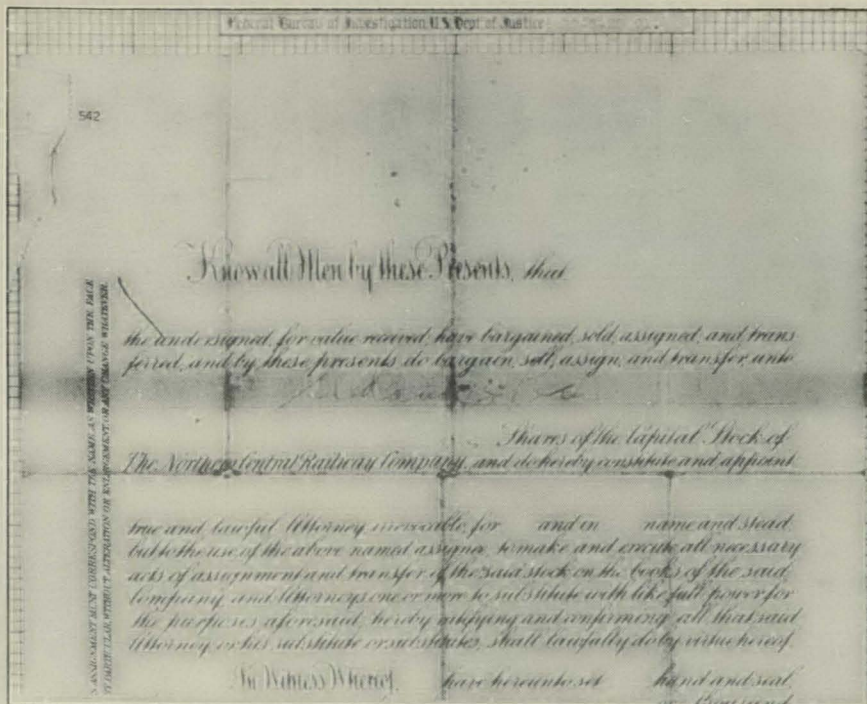


Exhibit 19

Example of erased writing restored with photography in ultra-violet light

Hardly noticeable indentations in the paper caused by the pressure of pen or pencil perhaps on another sheet are made vividly visible through photography utilizing special side lighting which throws the hills and valleys of the paper into sharp relief. (See Exhibits 20 and 21 below)

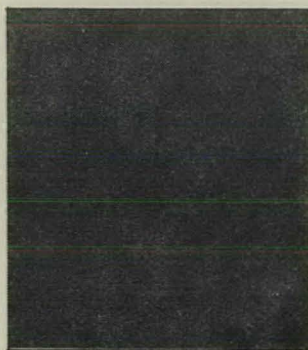


Exhibit 20

Photograph of a sheet of carbon paper without special lighting



Exhibit 21

Photograph of same carbon paper using parallel rays of light at a grazing angle of incidence discloses that it had been used for preparing a bank robbery get-away chart

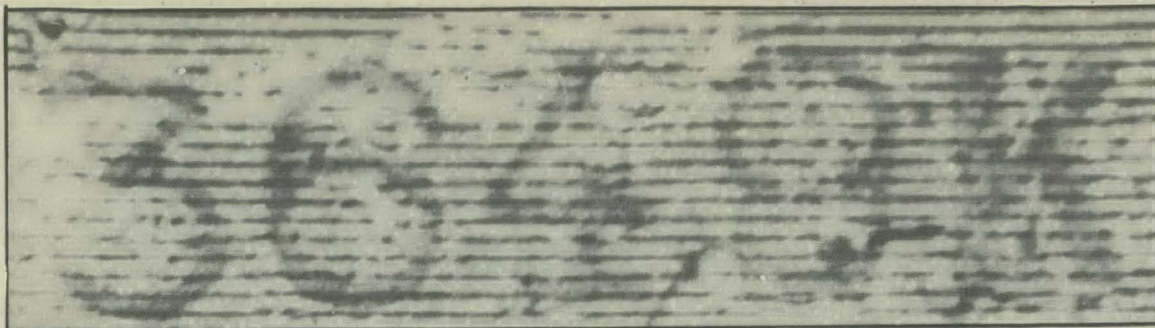


Exhibit 22
**Photograph of the changed serial number of a negotiable
bond using ordinary photographic equipment**

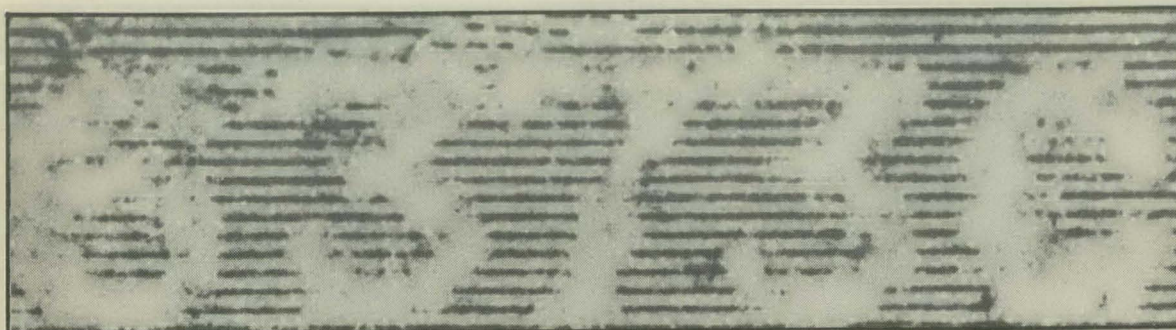


Exhibit 23
**Photograph of same bond as shown in Exhibit 22 utilizing
infra-red illumination discloses the original number of
bond before changing**

Special photographic methods have been devised for producing a readily readable photograph of the impressions left on carbon paper. Ink strokes which appear to the unaided eye to be the same color and kind can sometimes be definitely segregated due to their different reactions on the photographic plate. Photography with infra-red illumination produces other results. Writing prepared with an ink which is opaque to the infra-red and subsequently obliterated with an over layer of another kind of ink more transparent to the red rays often results in ready restoration of the writing. (See Exhibits 22 and 23 above) Sometimes the ink pigment is worn from the surface so that no evidences of it appear but it may be found below the surface by infra-red photography. A particularly good illustration of this appears in the photographing of a leather money bag, on the surface of which could be seen no writing but the resulting photograph graphically disclosed the name of the bank from which it had been stolen. (See Exhibit 24 on page 21)

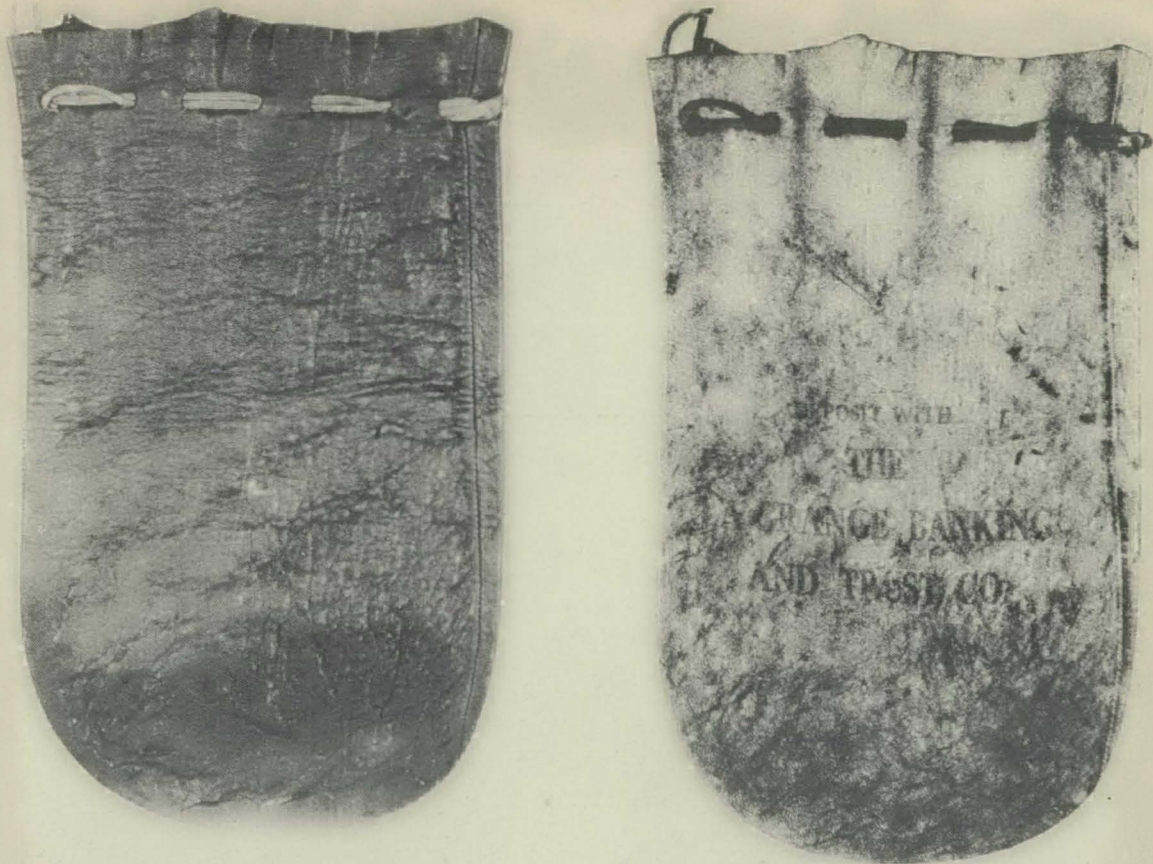


Exhibit 24

Leather money bag at left was photographed under ordinary light. At right is same bag photographed under infra-red illumination, showing name of bank

X-ray photography in the Laboratory is sometimes used to disclose the contents of suspicious packages. The application of x-rays and photography for the determination or identification of materials is also usable. X-rays will disclose many kinds of hidden objects in the shoes or clothing of a prisoner - objects which he may have swallowed - and in the body of the victim disclose the location of a lead missile, all of which can be recorded photographically for later use in court. (See Exhibit 25 on Page 22)

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE COURT ROOM

Thorough as the investigation of a criminal case may be, its subsequent presentation in the court room is frequently rendered difficult by the inability of the investigative witnesses to present the story in an

understandable way to a non-expert jury. Photographs become an invaluable supplement to the oral testimony of the witness. Pictures of the scene of crime and of accidents are often shown. Reconstructions of the scene of the crime are made and photographed as such for the edification of the jury. Sometimes these reconstructions of the crime are made with motion pictures and the defendant voluntarily takes part in the acting of the same.



Exhibit 25
X-ray photograph indicates location of
lead bullet in body

The value of these is unquestionable. Of course, if photographs, still or in motion, of the actual crime in its commission should happen to be available, as previously referred to in this article, they would be prima facie evidence in the court room. The technical testimony of the laboratory witness nearly always is supported by photographs. Frequently he prepares

large photographic charts in which the fingerprints, the handwriting, or the bullet markings are magnified many times so that the jury can clearly follow his exposition of the identification. An additional advantage of this procedure is that the photographs are introduced in evidence as official exhibits and become a permanent record of the case and may be taken into the jury room where they are of considerable assistance to the jury in its determination of guilt or innocence.

KNOWN

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 9-838-1-C

MARCH 12

WE WANT YOU TO HAVE
 \$200.00 AT THE LAMDA WHATEVER
 TANK BY MARCH 18 AT MIDNIGHT
 NIGHT TO YOUR OLDER BOY
 DON'T TELL HIM IT IS
 DON'T TELL NO BODY AND IF
 YOU DO WE WILL KILL YOU
 DON'T TELL YOUR WIFE AND
 NO BODY

KUM PS.

Exhibit 26

The photographs appearing above show handwriting comparison charts prepared for showing in Court with the points of similarity indicated by numbers

QUESTIONED

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 9-838-1A

WE WANT YOU TO HAVE
 \$200.00 AT THE LAMDA WATER TANK
 BY MARCH 18 AT MIDNIGHT
 AND GIVE TO YOUR OLDER BOY
 BUT DON'T TELL HIM WHAT IS
 IS AND DON'T TELL NO BODY
 AND IF YOU DO WE WILL KILL
 YOU. DON'T TELL YOUR WIFE
 AND NO BODY

KUM.

Exhibit 27

INSTRUCTIONS

FRIDAY NIGHT AT TWELVE, POSITIVELY AT THREE
 I WANT YOU TO BRING \$250.00 (ALL FIRES) AT THE
 AND MORGAN STREET SOCIAL. HAVE THE MONEY IN
 A ENVELOPE, AND PUT THIS NOTE WITH IT. PUT
 THE ENVELOPE IN THE FRONT STEP AND DRIVE
 AWAY TO WHO IS STREET. WATCH YOUR STEP
 BECAUSE I WILL BE WATCHING YOU.

X X X

DO NOT KEEP THIS TO YOUR SELF AFTER
 SUNDAY THEN YOU CAN TELL ANYONE.
 WILL BE SOME THEN.

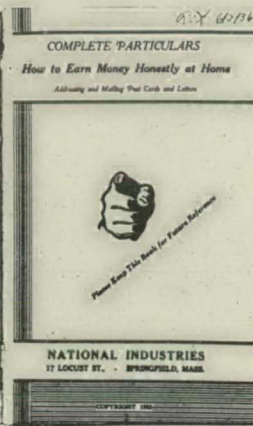


Exhibit 28

Special Agents of the Bureau, investigating an extortion letter, found in the home of a suspect a paper-bound book from which the back cover had been torn. In the Bureau's Laboratory it was possible to perfectly fit the extortion letter itself to the book, clearly establishing the disposition of the missing page. The photograph above graphically illustrates the tear line.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN POLICE TRAINING

In order to give the complete story of photography in crime detection we must not omit its importance in police training. The Training Division of the FBI, which includes the FBI National Police Academy, is fully equipped with every modern apparatus for visual education. Sound motion pictures, projection slides in color, and large photographic charts combine to provide in a few weeks or months of concentrated training the experience of veterans of many years' service.

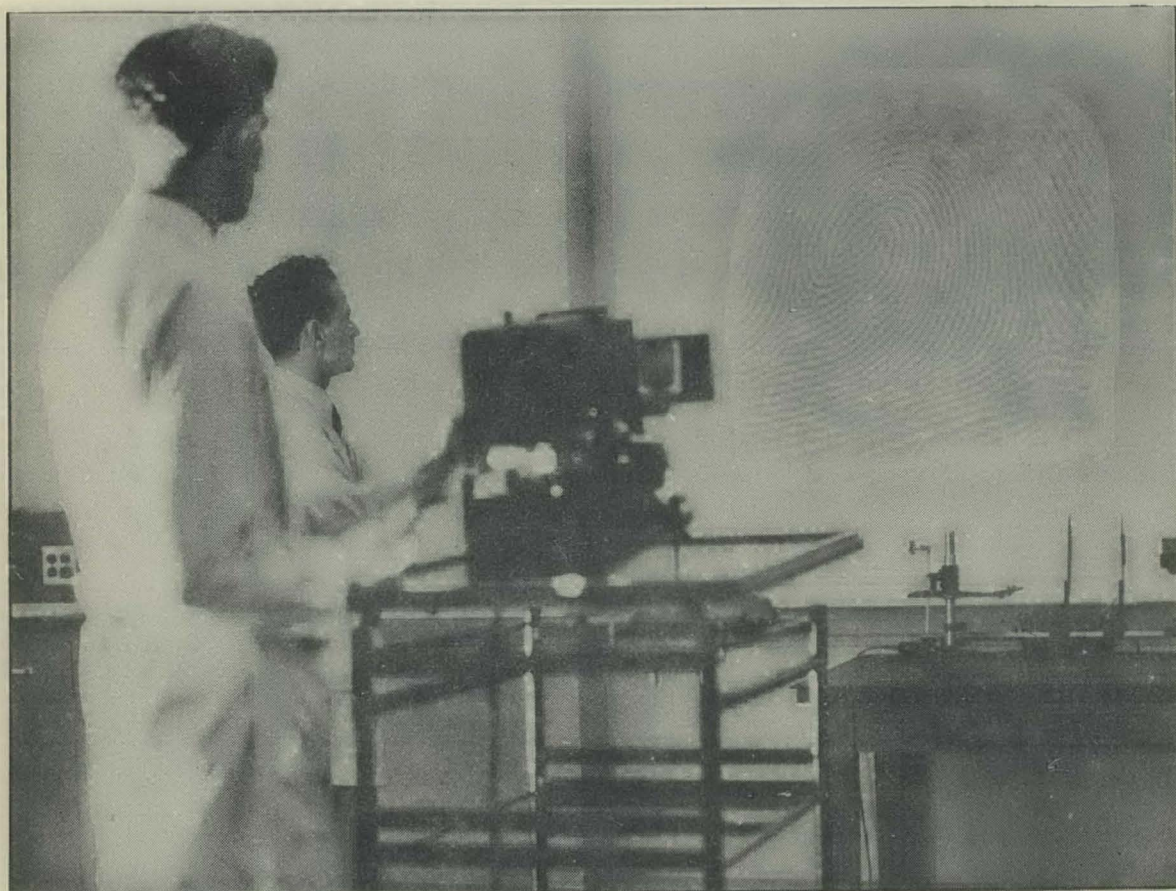


Exhibit 29

Technicians in the Technical Laboratory of this Bureau projecting on a screen a magnified picture of a fingerprint found at the scene of a crime



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern presented for consideration this month has the appearance of an accidental whorl. However, upon close scrutiny, nothing is found but a looping ridge with no ridge count and a few abutting and converging ridges.



In the Bureau's Technical Section this impression would be classified as a tented arch (it partakes of two types of tented arch, the angular type and the loop type which lacks one of the basic characteristics of a loop, in this case a ridge count). A reference search would be conducted as both whorl and loop.

**MUTILATED HAND FOUND ON RIVER BANK
REVEALS IDENTITY OF UNKNOWN DECEASED
THROUGH FINGERPRINTS ***

A badly decomposed, mutilated and discolored hand, washed up on the bank of the Raritan River at Highland Park, New Jersey, near Ayres Beach, on October 7, 1939, proved to be the key in positively identifying a torso found floating in this same river near New Brunswick, New Jersey, one week before.



**Illustration 1
Front of right hand**

*The information and photographs contained in this article were submitted by Lieutenant Fred A. Scheidig, Identification Officer, Highland Park, New Jersey, Police Department.

On October 7, 1939, at Highland Park, New Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, a human right hand was found. It had apparently been washed up on the bank from the river in which it had been floating for some time. Decomposition had set in. All that remained was the skin of the palm, part of the wrist, fingers and nails. The color of the hand, when found, was a grayish-looking hue. It was therefore impossible to determine whether the hand was that of a white person or Negro. Illustration 1 on Page 26 and Illustration 2 below clearly reflect the problem of identification which faced the officers.



Illustration 2
Back of right hand

Lieutenant Fred A. Scheidig, Identification Officer of the Highland Park, New Jersey, Police Department, after noting the hardened condition of the skin, determined that he must soften the skin and make it pliable in order to obtain any worthwhile fingerprints. He therefore soaked the fingers in a 20 per cent solution of glycerin to soften them. After that had been done he placed a rubber glove on his own right hand and stretched the fingers to be printed over his gloved hand. The fingers were then inked and rolled and a clear set of prints were obtained as can be seen in Illustration 3 below.

DECEASED				
Alias		F.P.C. <i>25 20 W IO</i> <i>16 W IM</i> <i>19</i>		
1. Right Thumb	2. R. Forefinger	3. R. Middle Finger	4. R. Ring Finger	5. R. Little Finger
6. Left Thumb	7. L. Forefinger	8. L. Middle Finger	9. L. Ring Finger	10. L. Little Finger
<p>FINGERPRINTS TAKEN FROM A RIGHT HAND FOUND ON BANKS OF HARTMAN RIVER NEAR AYRES BEACH, HIGHLAND PARK, N.J. SATURDAY OCTOBER 7, 1939</p> <p>DEPT. OF POLICE, HIGHLAND PARK, N.J.</p>				

Illustration 3




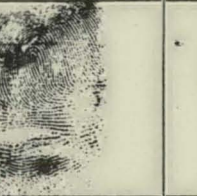






Photographic copies of the above-illustrated finger impressions of the right hand were forwarded immediately to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and were received in the Identification Division of this Bureau on October 11, 1939. The files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain more than 12 million sets of fingerprints, filed according to a classification formula based on the impressions of ten fingers. It is therefore readily appreciated that where only five finger impressions are available for search, a serious problem arises. In cases of this kind, the fingerprint

expert who classifies the prints must hazard a guess as to what the classification of the five missing fingers might be. And that is what happened in this case. The FBI expert gave an "approximate classification" on the impressions submitted and it proved to be exactly correct. Although searches of the criminal and personal identification files of this Bureau proved fruitless, an identification was effected in the Government File and the unknown hand found on a river bank proved to be the hand of Paul R. S. Bell, a Negro Civil Service applicant. (See Illustration 4 below)

20 IO-0
15 IO-0

(Classification) 25 IO-0
W I

NAME Paul R. S. Bell AGE 23 ADDRESS 25 Frederick St. Belleville, N. J.

1-R. Thumb	2-R. Forefinger	3-R. Middle finger	4-R. Ring finger	5-R. Little finger
				
6-L. Thumb	7-L. Forefinger	8-L. Middle finger	9-L. Ring finger	10-L. Little finger
				

26415

476

Illustration 4
Photographic copy of
Civil Service fingerprint card of Paul R. S. Bell

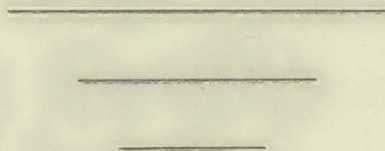
Paul R. S. Bell, a Negro, 23 years of age, residing at 25 Frederick Street, Belleville, New Jersey, applied for a position with the Federal Government through the Civil Service Commission of that City on March 25, 1929. In conjunction with his application and in accordance with the regular procedure, his fingerprints were recorded and forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for search through its files for the purpose of ascertaining whether the applicant had a criminal record and for inclusion in the files of the FBI for future reference. A search of the files of the

Identification Division of the FBI at that time revealed no record and accordingly his prints were filed in the Government File. The back of his card contained information as to the addresses in Newark and New Brunswick given by him for the ten years immediately preceding the time he filed his application, and this information, of course, was immediately transmitted to the police at Highland Park, New Jersey.

The Highland Park Police Department was notified of a positive identification in this case in less than 24 hours from the time the five finger impressions were received in the FBI. This of course was made possible by two factors, e.g., the fact that Lieutenant Scheidig submitted clear readable prints and the further fact that the FBI expert's "approximate classification" proved to be the correct classification.

Another interesting angle to this identification is that on October 1, 1939, one week before the hand was found on the bank of the Raritan River near Highland Park, a man's body was found floating in the Raritan River near New Brunswick, New Jersey. The right hand was missing from the body. The New Brunswick Police Department investigated and due to the battered condition of the body and decomposition no identification was effected. However, after the FBI forwarded word to the Highland Park Police that Paul R. S. Bell was the victim whose hand had been found, that department located the widow of Bell. She examined the body of the dead man found near New Brunswick, New Jersey, and identified the corpse through clothing taken from the body when found.

This amazing illustration is an excellent example of the value of Civil Identification. Paul Bell's fingerprint impressions filed in 1929 solved what might have proved to be two unsolvable mysteries in two different police departments, eased his wife's mind as to his mysterious disappearance and insured him against burial in potter's field as just another "unknown deceased."



MISSING PERSON NOTICES

MARTIN CHECHECK



Age: 16 years (1936)
Height: 5' 10"
Weight: 130 pounds
Hair: Light brown
Eyes: Light brown
Eyeglasses: Wears silver rimmed glasses
Clothing: Last seen wearing navy blue jacket, dark brown trousers, black oxfords, no hat

Reason for disappearance: Unknown. He was in the last year at Mt. Pleasant High School. He has always been a normal, healthy child. He was very studious and it is feared that he may have had a breakdown due to overstudy and may be suffering from amnesia

Miscellaneous: He had some small change when he disappeared; is a member of the Boy Scouts

Residence: At time of disappearance - 1165 Crane Street, Schenectady, N.Y.

MISSING: Since March 4, 1936, from home. He visited a friend at a hospital in Schenectady, New York, and has not returned home since

Relative: Mrs. Jean Checheck, mother, 1037 Ostrander Place, Schenectady, New York

Scoutmaster: Mr. George Rice, 1401 Crane Street, Schenectady, New York

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

CHARLES JOSEPH GREEN



Age: 27 years (1939)
Height: Approximately 5' 6"
Weight: Not given
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Grey
Education: Catholic High School
Place of birth: Atlantic City, New Jersey

MISSING: Since March 25, 1939, from home

Relative: Mrs. Sadie Green, mother, 429 North New Hampshire Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey

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

HAROLD G. ENGLEHART



Photograph Taken About Ten
Years Ago

Age: 35 years (1939) - Born June 13, 1904
Height: 5' 4" (Approximately)
Weight: 165 pounds (Approximately)
Build: Stocky
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Light
Eyeglasses: Always wears glasses, near-sighted
Residence: Last known - Y. M. C. A., 826 South
Wabash Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Previous address given as 758 West
Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois
Remarks: Once worked at 116 Green Street, Chi-
cago, Illinois, for R. H. Generick,
Station Superintendent, Illinois Emer-
gency Relief Commission

Peculiarities: Subject was of a quiet and re-
tiring disposition

Reason for disappearance: Unknown - Stopped writ-
ing home and last letters to him have been returned unclaimed

MISSING: Since 1937, last known to be in Chicago, Illinois

Relatives: Gene Englehart, father, and Della F. Englehart, mother, 2505 N.
W. Tenth Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

JACK OLIVER HANLON



Age: 26 years (Born February 11, 1914)
Height: 5' 9" (Approximately)
Weight: 170 pounds (Approximately)
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Brown
Teeth: Two front teeth pivoted
Place of Birth: Aberdeen, Washington

MISSING: Since October 23, 1932

Relative: Mrs. W. F. Hanlon, mother, 2321 Fair-
view North, Seattle, Washington

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

WILLIAM KAHN



Alias: "Bill," "Billy"
Age: 16 years (1939) - Born October 5, 1923
Height: 5' 7"
Weight: 120 pounds
Build: Slender
Hair: Light brown
Eyes: Blue
Teeth: Some decayed in back of mouth
Scars and marks: Wart on left wrist; 3/4" vertical scar on forehead; scar on right knuckle, near little finger
Education: Second year student, Catonsville High School, Catonsville, Maryland
Place of birth: Baltimore, Maryland
Remarks: Parents state he has never been fingerprinted or arrested; he is a member of the Boy Scouts of America
MISSING: Since September 28, 1939, from home

Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kahn, parents, 4300 Fordham Road, Baltimore, Maryland

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

McCLURE WILLIAM LAIGN



Alias: McClure William Lane
Age: 22 years (1940) - Born March 1, 1918
Height: Approximately 5' 10"
Weight: Between 140 and 145 pounds
Hair: Light wavy
Eyes: Light blue
Clothing: Last seen wearing a blue pin-striped suit, medium brown low cut shoes, brown mixture tweed overcoat, medium green hat
Place of birth: Hagerstown, Maryland
Reason for disappearance: Unknown
Miscellaneous: Parents think perhaps he may have gone South because he doesn't like cold weather; he had talked to his employer about Texas and Florida

MISSING: Since October 28, 1939. He left in the morning to go to work, came home

during his parents' absence and took part of his clothes; has not been seen or heard from since that time.

Relative: Mrs. C. E. Laign, mother, 121 East Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland.

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

LUCILLE VERNITA PAUL



Age: 23 years (1940)
Height: 5' 2"
Weight: About 110 pounds
Hair: Light brown
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Scars and marks: Has long scar on arm just above wrist; also has triangular scar on left forefinger

MISSING: Since October 29, 1939, from her home in Collinsville, Illinois

Relative: Mrs. Pearl Paul, mother, 128 West Church Street, Collinsville, Illinois

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

FLORA SONIA ROSENSTEIN



Alias: Florence Rosenstein
Age: 16 years (1940)
Date of birth: September 24, 1923
Birthplace: Peekskill, New York
Height: 5' 6½"
Weight: 150 - 155 pounds
Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Dark brown
Complexion: Dark
Teeth: Good, but slightly irregular in front

MISSING: Since December 21, 1939

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

MISSING PERSON CANCELLATIONS

FRIEDA ALICE McCONNELL, EUGENIA MARIE McDAVID, and PEGGY MARIE WILLIAMS, photographs of whom were published in the January, 1940, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, under MISSING PERSON NOTICES, are now at their homes at Plant City, Florida, according to information received from the Chief of Police of that City.

**MISSING PERSON
NOTICE NO. 1**

**Winnetka Police Department
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS**

January 31, 1940

**MISS
JEAN OWEN**

Description

Age 19 yrs. (1939); height 5'4"; weight 120 lbs.; hair brown; eyes brown; very pretty; animated expression; clothing, last seen wearing gray coat with gray fur collar, red wool dress, blue turban hat, blue gloves, blue-black shoes, carrying small purse; wore chromium wrist watch; gold ring set with opal surrounded by ten diamonds.



Jean Owen

Signature of Jean Owen

Miss Jean Owen was last seen at Union Bus Station in Chicago, New Year's morning (January 1, 1940), at 6:00 a.m. May have been accompanied by GERALD VALENTINE BUTLER (nickname "Windy"). Believed to have taken Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus to Indianapolis, Ind., tickets B2904 and 2905—read Chicago to Seymour, Ind. Coupon #1 has been used and cancelled Chicago to Indianapolis; coupon #2 has not yet been turned in.

GERALD VALENTINE BUTLER is described as 19 years; 6'2"; 220 lbs.; reddish hair, hairy chest and body; slightly dish-faced; animated talker; clothing, last seen wore brown hat, brown suit, tan shoes; brown, light salt and pepper type overcoat; rather short length; wore plain gold wrist watch with tan strap. Formerly worked for Kuhn Paint Co., Houston, Texas. May be working in filling stations or restaurants. Has relatives in Denver, Colorado, and Colorado Springs, Colo.

Gerald Valentine Butler

Signature Gerald V. Butler

Please check hospitals for Miss Jean Owen. Also please furnish any information concerning them to the undersigned, collect, by wire or telephone.

W. M. PETERSON, Chief of Police.

Missing Person

Relatives

Ira J. Owen, father
Jean Owen, mother
349 Hawthorne Lane,
Winnetka, Ill.

Other Information

High school graduate and two years Rockford, Ill. College. Had about \$10 at time of disappearance

**Reason for
Disappearance**

Probably eloped; may be hitch-hiking toward Texas, Florida, Colorado or Calif.

Above is a photographic reproduction of a printed MISSING PERSON NOTICE submitted by Chief W. M. Peterson of Winnetka, Illinois, to the FBI in sufficient quantity for distribution in twelve States with this issue of the FBI Bulletin. Mr. Peterson is one of the first Police Chiefs in the United States to use the form suggested by the FBI in the January issue of this Bulletin.

Prospect Park Police Department
Prospect Park, New Jersey

ROBERT MacLEAN

MISSING PERSON

Description

Age: 15 years (Born
September 20, 1924)
Height: 5' 6"
Weight: 145 pounds
Hair: Blond
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Characteristics:
Walks erectly; loud
voice
Scars: Has a scar on
back of one of his legs
Clothing: Last seen
wearing light tan over-
coat, grey suit coat,
brown trousers, tan
shoes - red rubber
soles



Relatives

William	Father
Gertrude	Mother
Vincent	Brother
William	Brother
Elaine	Sister

30 Brown Avenue, Pros-
pect Park, New Jersey

Other Information

Had no money. Likes to
caddy

Reason for Disappearance

Not known

Photograph taken July, 1938

Robert MacLean was last seen on January 12, 1940, going to school and has not been seen since. No word has been had from him by his family or friends.

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

(Signed) John Lowe, Junior
Chief of Police

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

STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS

As announced in the February, 1940, issue of this Bulletin there will be published a standardized list of abbreviations for the use of police officers in quoting violations of Federal and State laws. This will supersede the previous lists published in this Bulletin in 1934 and 1937. Due to limitation of space only a portion of the list appears in this issue; subsequent issues will carry additional parts until the entire list has been completely published.

Abandoning child.....	abndn C
Abandoning wife.....	abndn W
Abandonment.....	abndnt
Abduction.....	abd
Abduction and compelling to marry.....	abd & comp to mar
Abduction for purposes of prostitution.....	abd for prost
Abortion.....	abor (or abrtn)
Absent without leave.....	A W O L
Abstraction.....	abst
Abuse or abusive.....	ab
Abusive language.....	ab L
Accepting a bribe.....	accept brb
Accepting earnings of a prostitute.....	accept earn of prost
Accessory.....	acc
Accessory after abortion.....	acc aft abrtn
Accessory after the fact, receiving.....	acc R S P
Accessory to burglary.....	acc burg
Accessory to issuing checks.....	acc to iss C
Accessory to jail breaking.....	acc to jl B
Accessory to larceny.....	acc L
Accessory to murder.....	acc to mur
Accessory to robbery.....	acc to rob
Accompanying drunken driver.....	accyg D D
Accomplice.....	accpl
Accosting.....	accost
Addict.....	adt
Adultery.....	adlty
Affidavit.....	aff
Affray.....	affr
Affray with deadly weapon.....	affr w D W
Aggravated assault.....	agg A
Agitator.....	agtr
Aiding and abetting crime.....	aid & abt Cr
Aiding and abetting lottery.....	aid & abt lot
Aiding and harboring an escaped prisoner.....	aid & har esc pr
Aiding a prisoner to escape.....	aid pr to esc
Alien Firearms Act.....	A F A
Alien in possession of firearms.....	A in P F
Alimony.....	alimy
Allowing one to drive without a permit.....	allow dr wo prmt
Altering.....	alt

Altering Government obligations..... alt govt obli
 Anarchy..... an
 Annoying and soliciting..... annoy & solic
 Answer..... ans
 Anti-Trust Law..... A T L
 Appropriating..... approp
 Appropriating property in possession of common carrier..... A P I P O C C
 Armed..... armed
 Armed with a dangerous weapon..... armed W D W
 Arrest..... arr
 Arson..... arn
 Arson of personal property..... arn of per prop
 Article of War..... A W
 Assault..... aslt (or A)
 Assault 1st..... aslt 1st (or A 1st)
 Assault 2nd..... aslt 2nd (or A 2nd)
 Assault 3rd..... aslt 3rd (or A 3rd)
 Assault and battery..... A & B
 Assault and battery with intent to kill..... A & B w/i K
 Assault and robbery..... A and rob
 Assault and robbery, armed..... A and rob A
 Assault, armed..... A armed
 Assault on Government reservation..... A on govt res
 Assault to kill..... A to K
 Assault to maim..... A to M
 Assault to murder..... A to mur
 Assault to rape..... A to ra
 Assault to rob A to R (or A to rob)
 Assault with dangerous weapon..... A D W
 Assault with intent to maim..... A w/i Maim
 Assembling..... assmb
 Assisting..... asst
 Assisting and procuring marriage of insane person.. asst&proc mar of ins per
 Assisting in attempt to commit rape..... asst att to ra
 Assisting in keeping a gaming place..... assist keep gam pl
 Assisting prostitution..... assist prost
 Atrocious..... at
 Atrocious assault..... A A (or at A)
 Atrocious assault with intent to kill..... at A W I K
 Atrocious robbery, armed..... at rob a
 Atrocious robbery, unarmed..... at rob u
 Attempt to commit crime..... att to comm cr
 Attempt to influence witness..... att to infl wit
 Attempt to pass counterfeit money..... att to P ctft mon
 Attempt to rape..... att to ra
 Attempted..... att
 Attempted abortion..... att abrtn
 Attempted arson..... att arn
 Attempted assault..... att A
 Attempted assault and battery..... att A & B

Attempted burglary, 1st degree..... att burg 1d
 Attempted burglary, 2nd degree..... att burg 2d
 Attempted extortion..... att ext
 Attempted grand larceny..... att G L
 Attempted larceny..... att L
 Attempted larceny by impersonation..... att L by imp
 Attempted robbery, armed..... att rob a
 Attempted robbery, unarmed..... att rob u
 Attempted sodomy..... att sod
 Attempted suicide..... att sui
 Attorney..... atty
 Auto..... A
 Auto - hit and run..... auto h & r
 Auto - no city license..... auto no lic
 Automobile theft..... A T
 Awaiting trial - Criminal Court..... W T C C
 Awaiting trial - Federal Court..... W T F C
 Awaiting trial - Superior Court..... W T S C

B

Bad check or bogus check..... B C
 Bail..... bl
 Bail jumping..... bl jpg
 Bank..... bk
 Bank robbery..... bank rob (or BR)
 Barratry..... barr
 Bastardy..... bast
 Battery..... bat (or B)
 Beating..... btg
 Beating hotel bill..... btg hotel bill
 Beating way on train..... btg w on rr
 Begging..... beg
 Begging on streets..... beg on st
 Bigamy..... big
 Blackmail..... blkml
 Blasphemy..... blsmy
 Blue Sky Laws..... B S L
 Board Bill beating..... board bill btg
 Bond forfeiture (bond jumping)..... bond forf
 Bookmaking..... bkmkg
 Box car burglary..... box car burg
 Breach of Peace..... B of P
 Breaking..... B
 Breaking and entering..... B & E
 Breaking and entering by use of explosives..... B & E by Ex
 Breaking and entering dwelling, daytime..... B & E dw dt
 Breaking and entering in nighttime and petty larceny..... B & E in NT & PL
 Breaking and entering with intent to assault..... B & E w/i A
 Breaking and entering with intent to kill..... B & E w/i k
 Breaking and entering with intent to steal..... B & E w/i st

Breaking and entering with intent to rape..... B & E w/i ra
 Breaking and entering with intent to rob..... B & E w/i rob
 Breaking and entering railroad car..... B & E rr car
 Breaking and entering showcase..... B & E showcase
 Breaking and entering U.S. mailbox..... B & E US mlbx
 Breaking into dwelling, nighttime..... B dw nt
 Breaking into post-office..... B into P O
 Breaking into store, nighttime..... B store nt
 Breaking quarantine..... B quar
 Bribe..... brb
 Bribery..... brby
 Bribery of athletes..... brb of ath
 Bribery of officials or officers..... brb of ofc
 Bribing..... brbg
 Bucket shops..... bkt sh
 Building code violation..... bldg code V
 Burglary..... burg
 Burglary, 1st..... burg 1st
 Burglary, 2nd..... burg 2nd
 Burglary, 3rd..... burg 3rd
 Burglary and grand larceny..... B & G L (or burg & GL)
 Burglary and larceny..... B & L (or burg & L)
 Burglary and larceny, 1st..... B & L ld (or burg & L ld)
 Burglary and larceny, 2nd..... B & L 2nd (or burg & L 2nd)
 Burglary tools, possession of..... burg tools, poss.
 Burning..... burn
 Burning, destroying, etc., insured property..... burn insu prop
 Burning, intent to injure insurer..... burn to inj insurer
 Buying U.S. property..... buy US prop

ANNOUNCEMENT --- MISSING PERSON NOTICES

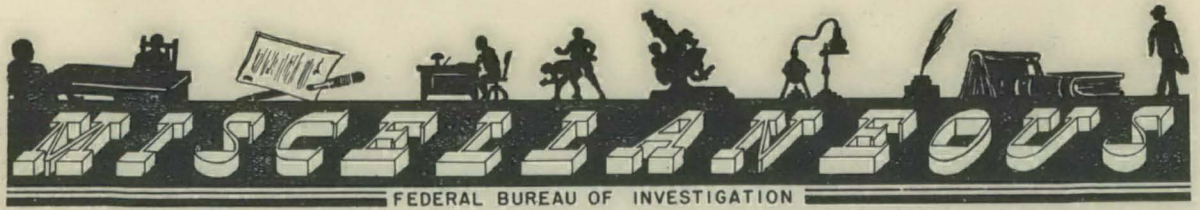
In view of numerous requests from law enforcement officers, Missing Person Notices in the future will appear in the Supplement to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin rather than in the body of the Bulletin as has been the practice in the January, February, and March, 1940, issues. Many law enforcement officers have advised that they would be interested in having each Missing Person Notice appear on a separate page supplementary to the Bulletin in order that they might use these notices for their own files without the necessity of mutilating the Bulletin.



**SUGGESTIONS OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, POLICE
DEPARTMENT TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY
IN OPERATION OF TWO-WAY RADIO**

Mr. Lear B. Reed, Chief of Police, Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, states in the January, 1940, issue of "The Police Reporter," official publication of that Department, that new mobile transmitters which are expected to greatly increase the efficiency of the calls from the various cars to the dispatcher are being installed by the Department as rapidly as possible; that the advanced equipment is another step forward in the efforts of that City to make their two-way communication system perfect. However, Chief Reed advises that without the cooperation of each officer in the operation of this equipment such perfection cannot be obtained. He then sets forth four simple rules which should increase efficiency in operations. These rules are being set forth herein for the information of other interested law enforcement agencies.

1. Hold the microphone close to your mouth and speak directly into it.
2. Turn off the transmitter when your message has been completed.
3. Do not start talking before the transmitter is in operation and is ready for use.
4. Watch carefully to see that the volume control on the car's receiver is always turned on.



WANTED BY THE FBI

HUBERT FIELDING

For:

VIOLATION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT - EMBEZZLEMENT



**Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual
appear on pages 43, 44 and 45.**

WANTED BY THE FBI -- HUBERT FIELDING

Placing bets on race horses caused Hubert Fielding of Omaha, Nebraska, to change from an exemplary citizen to a bank embezzler and now he is a fugitive from justice wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for violation of the National Bank Act.

On July 24, 1937, a Federal Grand Jury at Omaha, Nebraska, returned an indictment in eight counts charging Hubert Fielding with embezzlement of the funds and credits of the First National Bank of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska. Six counts of the indictment charged Fielding with embezzlement during the period from July 13, 1936, to September 26, 1936, in that he did convert to his own use \$992.56 of the funds and credits of the First National Bank of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska, and the other two counts charged him with false entries arising out of his embezzlement activities. On July 24, 1937, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Fielding and was returned not found on the same date by the United States Marshal's office at Omaha, Nebraska.

A description of Hubert Fielding is as follows:

Name	Hubert Fielding, alias "Bud" Fielding
Age	35 years (appears younger)
Born	March 14, 1905, at Mechanics Falls, Maine
Height	5' 5"
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark brown, curly
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Peculiarities	Soft spoken; quiet disposition; dislikes quarrels
Dress	Neat
Teeth	Appear good in front but badly in need of dental work
Marks and Scars	Scar on left foot above little toe
Race	White
Nationality	American

Citizenship	American
Marital status	Divorced, one daughter
Criminal record	None known
Fingerprints	Right index, middle and ring finger impressions retained in Omaha Field Office file. (Only three fingers have been printed)
Relatives	<p>Mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fielding, 1020 North 29th Street, Omaha, Nebraska</p> <p>Brother, Galen Fielding, 1020 North 29th Street, Omaha, Nebraska</p> <p>Brother, Lloyd Fielding, 3321 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska</p> <p>Brother, Donald Woodrow Fielding, 356 Fourth Avenue, Venice, California</p> <p>Sister, Mrs. Jennie Rone, 4207 Ohio Street, Omaha, Nebraska</p> <p>Aunt, Mrs. Irving Sprout, Mechanics Falls, Maine</p> <p>Aunt, Mrs. Galen K. Higgins, 2142 Addington Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Quebec, Canada</p> <p>Cousin, Harold Fielding, Fulton, New York</p> <p>Daughter, Donna Jean Fielding, 2315 South Seventh Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa</p>

Hubert Fielding was employed as a transit clerk by the First National Bank of Omaha and during the period from August 1, 1935, to October 1, 1936, he converted \$3,143.56 of the funds and credits of the bank to his own use and benefit. His method of operation was to abstract checks received by him from incoming remittance letters, and cash them without endorsement at the various bookie shops in Omaha, Nebraska, where he placed bets on various horse races.

He spent the greater part of his life at Omaha, Nebraska. He first became connected with the First National Bank of Omaha on November 22, 1921, when he was employed in the mailing department. He resigned his position on June 15, 1926, and moved to Mechanics Falls, Maine, where he lived with his aunt, Mrs. Irving Sprout, and from there moved to the home of his aunt in Canada. After about a year's absence, he renewed his connection with the First National Bank of Omaha. He married in 1931. A divorce was granted his wife on March 23, 1939.

Fielding apparently had lived an exemplary life up until about the first part of 1935, when he became interested in placing bets on various horse races. During this period he began to drink to excess, but apparently he has at no time come in contact with any law enforcement agency so as to cause his arrest.

He left home on the morning of October 20, 1936, and is known to have boarded a street car for downtown Omaha, as was his custom when reporting for work, and has not been seen since that time. He apparently disappeared without informing anyone of his intentions.

Following this theory the average price per unit cannot change except through change in one or more of the principals.

2. Seasonal movements.

a. Jan. & early Feb.

(1) Money returning to banks.

(a) Crop moving demand over.

(b) Jan. 1 settlements & holidays over.

(c) Freight traffic small.

b. Middle of Feb. to late Mar.

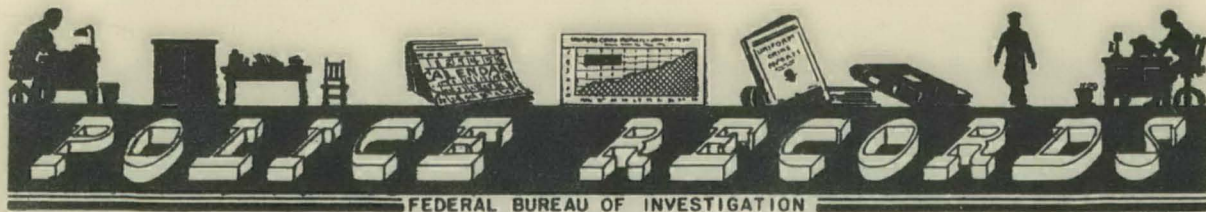
(1) Tight money market.

(a) Cheap money market of preceding

(b) Railroad traffic begins

Handwriting specimen of Hubert Fielding

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



TEN YEARS OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING 1930 - 1939

CHAPTER V*

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

There are naturally many problems which have arisen during the course of the conduct of this project. Several of them have been more or less permanently solved; others have been partially solved; and still others have not been to any extent solved as yet. Most of these problems have been discussed in preceding sections of this report. However, they are brought together here in order that they may be summarized and reviewed together.

(1) The improper listing of arrests rather than offenses on the monthly report of crimes known to the police. During the first year or two this problem was fairly common among the smaller and medium size cities. However, it has been pretty well eliminated by the improvement of local records, and by the practice of having the local agencies list on the monthly "Return A" not only the number of crimes known to have been committed but also the number of offenses disposed of by arrest. In 1930 and 1931 the latter type of information was not provided for on the monthly report. This meant that it was not possible to get a definite indication of improper listing of arrests rather than offenses until the annual reports were compiled and received at the end of the year. Beginning in January, 1932, an additional column was included in the monthly report and this aided a great deal in promptly detecting and correcting a deficiency of that type in reports received. This problem has been almost entirely eliminated from the reports of cities with population in excess of 25,000. Any remaining defects in that population range as well as in the smaller communities must to a certain extent await the improvements of local records. In this connection it may be mentioned that the FBI has since 1933 made the "Register

*This is a continuation of Chapter V of the report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation entitled "Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting - 1930 - 1939." Mimeographed copies of this report in its entirety are available upon request to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. The first portions of Chapter V were contained in the January and February, 1940, issues of this Bulletin, and subsequent issues will contain additional data.

of Offenses Known to the Police" available in booklet form to local agencies without cost. If employed this record will constitute a permanent local record and will also facilitate the compilation of the information desired for the monthly crime report. This form was reproduced from the crime reporting manual as originally designed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP.

(2) To what extent should the comprehensiveness of the reports be expanded? This has already been answered to some degree by the introduction of the supplement to "Return A," the supplementary homicide report, and the sheriff's report of urban offenses, the use of which has already been explained. Possible future extensions of the reporting system relate to the collection from local agencies of information showing the age, sex, race, and number of prior convictions of individuals arrested. Reports designed to reflect this type of information were included in the original crime reporting manual but it has not been deemed advisable as yet to collect such information. Undoubtedly it is desirable that such data be collected directly from local agencies. However, at this time it is not possible to predict when the project will have developed sufficiently to make it practical to introduce these new forms.

(3) Distinction between urban and rural crimes. The problem of distinguishing between urban and rural crimes in the collection of Nationwide data has been handled so far by following the Census Bureau division of communities as to urban and rural, and showing urban crimes separately from those committed in rural areas. This has involved the collection of crime reports from the law enforcement agencies in all urban communities and from sheriffs and State Police organizations for rural areas. In addition, it has involved the use of the sheriff's report of offenses committed in urban communities, in order to obtain complete urban crime data and also to assist in the elimination of duplicate reports of crimes. It is possible that at some future date it will be desirable to consider a revision of the reporting procedure somewhat along the following lines: Collect a monthly report from the police department of each urban community with a population of 10,000 or more; collect reports from sheriffs and State Police organizations for the rural portions of the State, including in that category all communities with a population of less than 10,000. This arrangement would have the advantage of reducing the number of individual agencies dealt with by the central collecting agency and would make it possible to carry on more intensive work with a smaller number of agencies dealing directly with the central agency. On the other hand the plan would have the disadvantage at the present time resulting from the fact that a large proportion of the sheriffs are not presently preparing comprehensive reports concerning crimes in rural areas, especially with reference to rural villages within their counties which have independent law enforcement officers. Until such time as conditions have developed so that it appears reasonable to expect that comprehensive reports may be collected for rural areas and for other places having a population less than 10,000 from sheriffs or State Police, it probably will be necessary to continue the plan of collecting crime data which is presently employed.

(4) What types of wilful homicides should be classed as justifiable or excusable? This problem has been discussed in considerable detail in prior sections of this report and consists of the tendency of a few organizations to classify a large proportion of wilful killings as excusable. In order to effect greater uniformity in this respect, the FBI and the IACP have agreed that the definition of justifiable or excusable homicides should be limited to the two following types of cases: (a) The killing of a felon by a police officer in line of duty; (b) The killing of a felon by a private citizen to prevent the commission of a crime. The adoption of this specific interpretation was brought to the attention of all contributing agencies in September, 1939, and it is believed that the rule will bring about substantial uniformity in this regard.

(5) "Strong-arm" thefts. The problem here consists in obtaining greater uniformity in the recording of all "strong-arm" thefts as robbery rather than as larceny. The solution to this problem apparently lies in a more intensive checking by correspondence and more particularly in the physical examination of the records of the local agency.

(6) "Sneak-thievery" from residences. The problem here lies in the failure of some departments properly to classify such cases as burglary; they have classified them as larceny instead. Here again the solution is substantially the same as indicated with reference to item 5.

With reference to both items 5 and 6, part of the solution consists in having one individual in each organization assigned the responsibility for the proper classification of crimes. Sometimes crimes are improperly classified by the individual officer making the report, and they should be reclassified in accordance with the definition of crime presented in the "Uniform Crime Reporting" manual.

(7) Failure to include minor thefts in the larceny classification. This problem consists primarily in the failure of some departments to make any permanent written record of such complaints in such a way that they may be readily included in statistical reports. This again calls for intensified field work.

(8) "Joy-riding" auto theft. The problem here lies in the failure of a rather limited number of departments to include all such cases as actual thefts. For purposes of uniformity all organizations should adopt the standard procedure recommended by the IACP which consists in recording as actual thefts all cases in which automobiles are taken or driven away and abandoned. If they are recovered in good condition within 24 or 48 hours, but at some distance from the point from which they were taken away, they should nevertheless be listed as actual offenses of auto theft.

(9) Standards of record keeping. A basic problem which can be solved only through improved administrative practices in organizations which have sub-standard records deals with the establishment of high standards in all phases of record keeping, particularly those which are directly related to the preparation of uniform crime statistics. Educational work

by the FBI and the IACP, and demands for maximum efficiency by the local civic groups should help.

(10) Agencies submitting deficient reports. This raises the question of what to do with reference to communities submitting crime reports which upon check have been found to fall far short of the accepted standards. Experience shows that in most instances it will be possible, once the deficiency has been definitely established and called to the attention of the local officials, to effect the necessary changes and improvements. However, in the event it is not possible to do so there appears to be no alternative to the policy that the figures thereafter be excluded from the quarterly bulletin.

(11) Communities reporting unusually low crime rates. This problem is closely related to item 10. It differs in that item 10 deals with the checking of cities whose figures indicate almost definitely that there are some deficiencies, whereas the figures referred to in this item are those which are in the lower bracket when the crime rates are arranged in descending order. As a matter of working toward the highest level of uniformity in the data, it is of course desirable to have a maximum amount of field work involving the actual checking of the statistical reports of these agencies against their records. Undoubtedly local agencies will be glad to cooperate.

(12) Confusion of data concerning clearances and data concerning arrests. This problem has already been referred to and consists in the improper listing of the number of persons arrested in lieu of the number of offenses cleared by arrests. The solution of this problem lies in the improvement of local record practices so that when one person is arrested for six crimes the separate offense reports on those six crimes are taken out and marked as cleared. Then a tabulation concerning the number of offenses cleared by arrest may be compiled easily and accurately from the file of offense reports.

(13) Arrests rather than charges. The problem here lies in the fact that prior to 1930 some police departments followed the practice of counting as a separate "arrest" each charge which was placed against the person when multiple charges were filed on the occasion of an arrest. For each of the past several years the FBI in distributing the annual arrest report has included a statement inquiring specifically whether the data represented the number of persons arrested⁵ or the number of charges placed against the persons arrested. This aided in uncovering several cases where local departments were improperly showing charges rather than persons arrested. The ensuing correspondence and negotiations resulted in the needed changes being made in the practices of most of the local departments. However, it is true today that there are probably two departments with population in excess of 100,000 which still follow the practice of listing charges rather than arrests. This, of course, results in a distortion of the figures

⁵ A person arrested on two separate days would of course be counted as two persons arrested.

showing the relationship between known offenses, offenses cleared by arrests, and the number of persons arrested, and as a consequence the FBI does not include such reports when preparing summary compilations for inclusion in the quarterly bulletin. Negotiations will be continued with these organizations in order to obtain full conformity on the part of all police departments with reference to the rule which states that if on the occasion of a single arrest one person is charged with two or more separate violations he nevertheless should be listed on the report as one arrest, the entry being made opposite the most serious offense charged.

(14) Persons found guilty. The annual arrest report originally designed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP provided for the listing of the number of persons found guilty. During the first several years of this project it was not believed desirable to endeavor to collect such data from police organizations, because it was recognized that a rather substantial number of organizations did not have the necessary procedure set up whereby they obtained as a routine matter the final disposition of all arrests for offenses committed in their jurisdiction. However, in 1936 it was believed advisable to expand the program to include such data. Examination of reports revealed the following with reference to persons found guilty:

- (a) Some departments do not have this type of information in their files or in the event they do it is not maintained in such fashion as to make it readily susceptible to tabulation.
- (b) Some departments record only the disposition at preliminary hearings (in the case of felony charges). This is indicated by the fact that the reports which they furnish show that all of the persons charged with felonies were found guilty. This obviously represents a utopian situation which cannot be believed to actually exist.

During the past two or three years this problem has been brought to the attention of contributing agencies through letters dealing with the importance, first of all to local agencies and secondly in connection with statistical compilations, of obtaining and recording the final disposition of the charges placed against all persons arrested and charged with offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the local agency. The result has been that there has been each year a substantial increase in the number of reports received which apparently have been properly compiled with reference to this particular item. Further progress will be co-extensive with the progress which local agencies make in improving their record practices.

In this connection it might be pertinent to ask the following questions:

- (a) Is it not important that the law enforcement administrator know the disposition of charges placed against

persons arrested by members of his organization?

- (b) Is it not important that the executive know whether persons arrested by his organization and charged with felonies are presently incarcerated, or are at liberty with the possibility that they are committing new crimes?
- (c) Is it not important for the executive to know whether or not the persons arrested by his organization were found guilty of the offense charged rather than some lesser offense?

CRIMINAL REPEATERS

A tabulation prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the calendar year 1939 reveals that 45.4 per cent of the persons whose arrest records were examined were found to have prior criminal records. These criminal histories are incomplete because they are limited to the information in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but they show that 162,424 of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during this period have been previously convicted of 422,748 criminal violations. Of those, 177,486 were convictions of major crimes and 245,262 were convictions of less serious violations. These figures place emphasis upon the well-known fact that the efforts of police organizations must be constantly directed toward reapprehending individuals who at some former time had come into conflict with the law of the land.

Generally speaking, the proportion of prior convictions was greater among those arrested for offenses against property than among individuals charged with offenses against the person. More than one out of four of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1939 had prior to that time been convicted of some type of violation, but only 17 per cent of those charged with murder or manslaughter and 24 per cent of those charged with assault had records showing previous convictions. This is probably partially explainable on the theory that many murderers and less serious attacks on the person are not premeditated and are committed in the heat of passion, whereas offenses against property are more or less carefully planned and are frequently the product of the professional criminal.

Of the 162,424 persons with previous convictions in their records, more than 50 per cent have been convicted of serious offenses against the person or against property. There were 1,568 convicted murderers, 6,281 robbers, 8,008 convicted of assault, 17,009 burglars, 36,464 thieves (including persons convicted of similar violations), 206 arsonists, 4,629 forgers and counterfeiters, 1,191 rapists, 2,986 violators of the

narcotic drug laws, 1,687 potential killers who had been convicted of unlawful carrying of deadly weapons, and 4,195 convicted of driving while intoxicated. This makes a total of 84,224 individuals whose records showed previous convictions for major violations who were again arrested during 1939, the majority of them being charged with violations equally vicious in character.

During 1939 there were 55 persons arrested for criminal homicides who had previously been convicted of murder or manslaughter in some degree. The tendency of criminals to repeat the same type of crime is further indicated by the fact that 674 persons charged with robbery during this period had been previously convicted of the same type of offense, and 2,986 persons arrested during 1939 for burglary had been previously convicted of burglary.

The Identification Division of the FBI examined during 1939 a total of 576,920 fingerprint cards representing persons arrested for violations of State laws. These records were received by the FBI from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT -- HOW TO USE U. C. R.

The Bureau has prepared for the benefit of law enforcement officers a publication entitled "How to Use the Uniform Crime Reports."

It is the aim of the Bureau to illustrate through this booklet some of the practical uses which may be made of the tabulations in the quarterly crime bulletin in connection with the analysis of local administrative problems. A detailed explanation is presented concerning the procedure which may be followed in comparing local crime figures with national and regional averages. This publication will be furnished, free of charge, upon request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING

APPENDIX D*

No. 1. Sample of a Complete Program Followed in a
Training School for Recruits,
Los Angeles, California.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

8:00 AM	Roll Call	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
8:30 AM	Hike	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Shower	4:00 PM	Penal Code
10:00 AM	Concealment (practical)	5:00 PM	Traffic
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Handwriting

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Fingerprints
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	2:00 PM	Forensic Chemistry
9:30 AM	Penal Code	4:00 PM	Use of Spot Map
11:30 AM	Lunch	5:00 PM	Traffic
12:00 M	Report Writing	6:00 PM	Dinner
		7:00 PM	Shooting

*This article is the ninth in a series presenting in detail the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. Subsequent issues of this Bulletin will carry further recommendations.

**The complete program followed by the Los Angeles Police Department in training recruits covered a two-month period, August and September. The August period was contained in the February, 1940, issue of this Bulletin. However, due to limitation of space the entire course could not be published at that time. Therefore, this article covers the September course of the Los Angeles Police Department.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Penal Code	12:00 M	Penal Code
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:30 AM	Wall Scaling	4:00 PM	First Aid
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dismissed

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #1
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations
1:00 PM	Gas #1		

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Writing Citations
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #2
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Relationship with City Attorney's Office
1:00 PM	Gas #2		

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Wall Scaling	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #3
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations
1:00 PM	Gas #3		

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Hike	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Shower	4:00 PM	Penal Code
10:00 AM	General Orders	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #4
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Handwriting
1:00 PM	Gas #4		

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	8:30 AM	Practice in trooping the line
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9:30 AM	Penal Code	4:00 PM	Writing Citations
11:30 AM	Lunch	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #5
12:00 M	Report Writing	6:00 PM	Dinner
1:00 PM	Gas #5	7:00 PM	Shooting
2:00 PM	Forensic Chemistry		

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Penal Code	12:00 M	Penal Code
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:30 AM	Military Drill	4:00 PM	First Aid
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dismissed

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #6
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations
1:00 PM	Gas #6		

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #7
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Judge Fricke Court Conduct
1:00 PM	Ballistics #1		

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #8
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations
1:00 PM	Ballistics #2		

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Hike; Shower	4:00 PM	Penal Code
10:00 AM	Problems	5:00 PM	Accident Investigation Procedure #9
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Handwriting
1:00 PM	Ballistics #3		
2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament		

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Ballistics #4
		2:00 PM	Forensic Chemistry
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Writing Citations
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Physics #1
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Shooting

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Penal Code	12:00 M	Penal Code
9:00 AM	Military Drill	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:30 AM	Setting-up Exercises	4:00 PM	First Aid
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dismissed

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Ballistics #5
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Physics #2
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Ballistics #6
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	General Orders
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Physics #3
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Plaster Casts

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Police Problem
		2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	Police Problem Discussion
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Physics #4
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Hike; Shower	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:00 AM	Police Problem	4:00 PM	Penal Code
11:30 AM	Lunch	5:00 PM	Physics #5
12:00 M	Report Writing	6:00 PM	Dinner
1:00 PM	General Orders	7:00 PM	Handwriting

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Police Problem
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	3:00 PM	Forensic Chemistry
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Physics #6
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Shooting

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Penal Code	12:00 M	Penal Code
9:00 AM	Setting-up Exercises	2:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
10:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	4:00 PM	First Aid
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dismissed

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call: Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	3:00 PM	First Aid
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Laws of Evidence #1
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	3:00 PM	First Aid
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Laws of Evidence #2
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Plaster Casts-particle

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Setting-up Exercises	1:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
8:30 AM	Military Drill; Shower	3:00 PM	First Aid
9:30 AM	Penal Code	5:00 PM	Laws of Evidence #3
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Public Relations

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th.

8:00 AM	Roll Call; Penal Code	1:00 PM	Shooting; Boxing; Disarmament
9:00 AM	Military Drill; Shower	3:00 PM	First Aid
10:30 AM	Police Problem	5:00 PM	Penal Code
11:30 AM	Lunch	6:00 PM	Dinner
12:00 M	Report Writing	7:00 PM	Handwriting

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th. -- Roll Call and Graduation Exercises



ILLINOIS

Mrs. Mary Frances Chapin has been appointed to succeed her husband, the late Merlin Chapin, as Sheriff of Hancock County, Carthage, Illinois.

IOWA

Mr. James Lennon has been appointed City Marshal at Postville, Iowa, succeeding his father the late Elmer J. Lennon.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. George V. Van Train has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Gustave J. Swan is now Acting Chief of Police of the Maplewood, New Jersey, Police Department.

NEW YORK

Mr. John J. Casey has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Batavia, New York, succeeding Mr. Henry W. Ware.

OHIO

Mr. Otto C. Kaffits has been appointed Chief of Police of the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department.

Mr. Wallace R. Flory is now Chief of Police at Girard, Ohio, succeeding Mr. H. A. Schoenfeld.

Mr. Michael E. Duty has been appointed Sheriff of Columbiana County, Lisbon, Ohio, having succeeded Mr. Harry L. Gosney.

Mr. Patrick J. Appleton has retired as Chief of Police of Painesville, Ohio, after serving in the capacity of Chief of Police for thirty-four consecutive years, and having been on the police force thirty-six years.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square Building
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McGuire, J. J.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Thornton, J. E. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Drayton, S. J.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Davis, E. R.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Cornelius, A.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Plaxico, H. E.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Michigan 0761	527 U.S. Post Off. & Court House
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Untreiner, R. J.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Phoenix, Arizona	Fitzsimons, B. F.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U.S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Wyly, P.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Savannah, Georgia	Guerin, R. A.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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

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

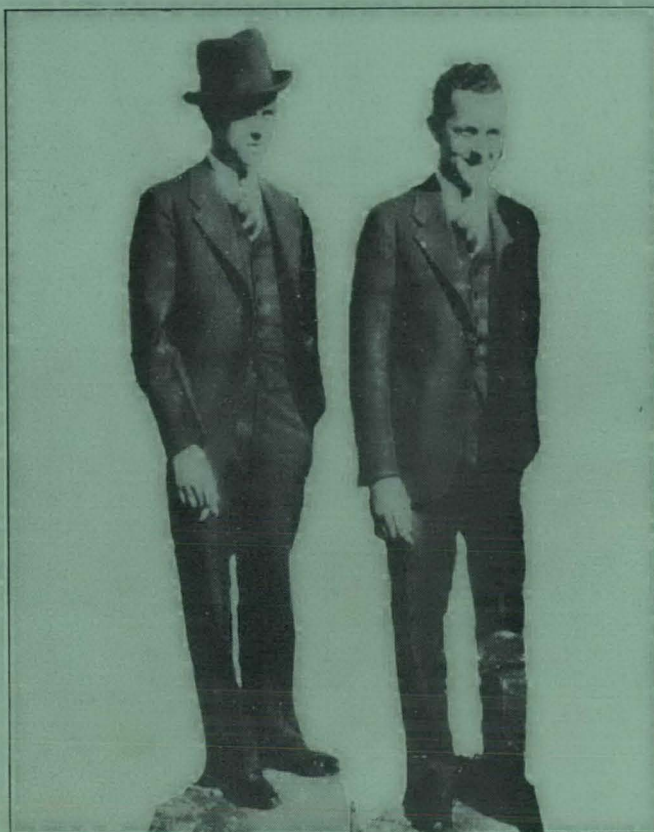
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING):

NATIONAL 5303
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



Hubert Fielding

Violation of the National

Bank Act - Embezzlement

Detailed descriptive data on this individual appear
on pages 43, 44 and 45

