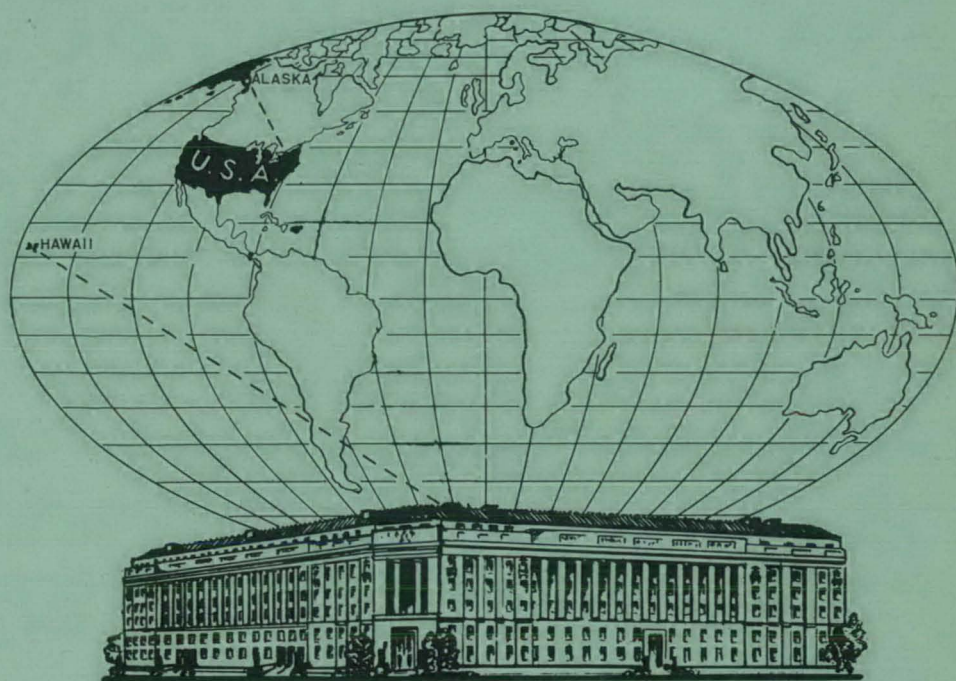


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

*May*



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

Vol. 9

No. 5

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 kidnapped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 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

MAY, 1940

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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.



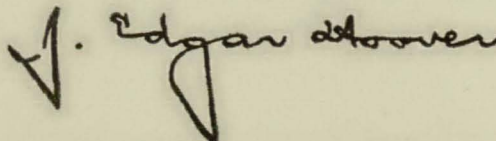
**John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

Ours is a democratic Country built and maintained by the people and for the people. The laws which govern are self imposed by those whom they govern. Any agency constituted to administer and enforce the law - whether it be local, county, State or Federal -- is an agency of the people.

We belong to our citizens and if our work is to be effective we must have their support. Their support can only be based upon confidence and respect which, in turn, can have their birth only in the knowledge that any duty entrusted to us as their law enforcement officers will be ethically, faithfully, and well performed. The duty of any law enforcement agency is to enforce the law. It is not for us as law enforcement officers to say what should be the law -- nor is it in our province to say this or that law will or will not be enforced.

As officers we are fact finders and if a discovered set of facts constitutes a violation of an existing statute or ordinance, our duty lies in taking the required legal steps to bring the offender before the Bar of Justice. As fact finders we can have no preconceived idea of guilt or innocence. We can have no bias or prejudice. We must be as alert to protect the innocent as to convict the guilty, and that alertness is guaranteed if we seek facts and facts alone. Just as we must enforce every law we must proceed against every offender without regard to his title, influence or affiliation. Our profession requires that we go on and dig deep without fear or favor. Because of the very nature of our duties feelings will be hurt, toes will be stepped on, and we can expect criticism and displeasure from some.

If we have performed our duties ethically, courteously, and fairly, but always vigorously as honorable members of a great profession, we can face these things with self-confidence and self-respect born of the knowledge that we are but agents of the people for whom we enforce the laws they make. The respect and confidence of our citizens will be merited and enjoyed. If a law enforced is judged a poor law by the majority of the people, our democratic procedure will remove it and good officers will proceed as before to find the facts which constitute violations of the then existing laws.



Director



**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.





## GRADUATION EXERCISES THIRTEENTH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On March 30, 1940, the Graduation Exercises of the Thirteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy were held in the Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building, in Washington, D. C. At that time thirty-six members of the NPA received their diplomas reflecting that they had completed the required course of twelve weeks of comprehensive and detailed instruction in the latest developments of scientific crime detection. This brings the total number of graduates from the FBI National Police Academy to 442, representing 82,071 police officers throughout the United States.

In view of the fact that the several addresses delivered on the occasion of the graduation of the Thirteenth Session were both enlightening and instructive, the FBI feels that all law enforcement officers should certainly receive the benefit of these various speeches. As some of the speakers who delivered addresses on this occasion referred to the address or addresses delivered prior to their own speech, it was deemed advisable to run these various addresses in the order in which they were delivered at the Exercises.

### INVOCATION

Delivered by Reverend Peter Marshall  
Pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church  
Washington, D. C.

We give Thee thanks our Father that in Thy grace and mercy we are privileged to meet in this place under Thy blessing and favor with peace. We thank Thee for this land that we love so much, and for all the men and women in the past who lived and died to purchase for us the blessings which now we enjoy. We pray that Thou wilt help us all to live worthy of our inheritance, and that Thou wilt bless these men as they go back to their homes and to their places of duty and service, that there may be cherished in their hearts a new patriotism, a lofty conception of duty, and a love of Country that shall enable them to preserve for us the blessings Thou has bestowed. We thank Thee for every agency that seeks to preserve the Union in which we live. May Thy blessings rest upon us and all whom we shall serve, we ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.



## REMARKS

Delivered by Lieutenant C. W. Woodson  
of the Virginia State Police,  
President of the Graduating Class  
of the FBI National Police Academy

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Director, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the day of our first reward. For twelve weeks we have studied and toiled, and are now about to receive the written evidence of our accomplishment. This is but the first reward. The greatest reward will be to us personally, knowing as the years go by that we can do a better job, serving our communities and our citizens, and enforcing the law.

Because of the benefits received here, it is my desire on behalf of the graduating class to express our sincere appreciation to the Attorney General of the United States, to Director John Edgar Hoover and his staff of assistants who have so generously given their time in aiding us. We appreciate, not only this aid, but also the friendships that have been made while here.

It will be our effort, as members of the Alumni group of this Academy, to go forward arm in arm with the FBI, performing our duties with Fidelity, with Bravery and with Integrity.

## ADDRESS

Delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Each graduation exercise of the FBI National Police Academy is a significant event in the field of law enforcement. Each graduating class adds to the sum total of the protection afforded the people of the United States.

I hope, however, that your graduation will have a deep personal meaning for each of you and that you will take away from this Great Hall this morning a heartfelt and inspired pride for your vocation. Your tasks and responsibilities should be cherished as a sacred heritage. You are to be commended for the personal sacrifices which you made to come here, in order to better equip yourselves as sworn defenders of the public welfare of all right-thinking and right-acting citizens in the maintenance of law and order.

You represent hundreds of law enforcement officers and eventually you will contribute to their training and the enhancement of the effectiveness of your own respective departments. Your sphere of influence will be wide, representing, as you do, thirty-six communities in twenty-five States and the District of Columbia.



Since its inauguration in July of 1935, a total of 442 select law enforcement officers from every section of the Union has attended the National Police Academy. The Nation has witnessed marked improvement in the character of its law-enforcing agencies as a result of the influence and training of you who have been schooled, trained, and equipped with the best knowledge known to law enforcement. Beyond that, should America face a perilous emergency, our internal defense would be materially enhanced. Through you and the over 82,000 law enforcement officers which you represent, America today has a trained peace-time army such as never before known. Well-trained, professionalized law-enforcing officers are a real safeguard of liberty and a sure antidote to hysteria. In times like these, calm, orderly, and rational action is sorely needed as contrasted with the harum-scarum methods of other days.

Equipped as you are with a broadened scope of knowledge as to the latest methods and techniques of scientific crime detection, and better prepared as you are today to challenge the cunning devices of every type of criminal, you are not armored against "the lying tongues that can poison truth." These promoters of corruption and disorder constitute for the most part an invisible army who would undermine our form of government and set up the atrocious deviltry of dictatorship, which is alien to everything that has contributed to the growth and development of our Nation.

You men, upon returning to your home towns today, face untold opportunities and, by the same token assume tremendous responsibilities. I do not wish to take your time this morning to discuss specific problems. They have been fully gone into in your classroom sessions during the past three months. I do want, however, to speak to you about the profession of law enforcement, about the principles and policies which we of the FBI have advocated and followed for years. In our daily work, regardless of where it may be - on the East Coast or the West Coast; in the North, in the South - let us never lose sight for a moment of the standards which must be set and observed if law enforcement is to be an exemplification of honor, integrity, and decency. For, as I have always held, the task of an ideal law enforcement officer is to defend the right, to protect the weak, to aid the distressed, to uphold the law, and to prevent crime. His efforts must be directed to making the home a safer place in which to live; he must be a beacon light for youth, pointing out the safe and proper course to follow toward a useful life; he must make the citizen more secure in his possessions and in his business.

Here is a profession where idealism and realism must combine for the true internal peace, security, and happiness of our Nation. The keystone of civilization is justice, impartial, balanced, impervious to threat or blandishments. Justice is not difficult to define: It is the Golden Rule applied to daily life throughout our land. It means that the innocent shall be protected without exception and the guilty prosecuted without favor, and that each course shall be pursued wholly within the confines of our Constitution's interpretation of the rights of human liberty.

Therefore, so that there may be no equivocation, let us who



truly revere Justice, state our position in unmistakable terms. Let us engrave our creed in a simple statement of fact about which there can be no question, and concerning which there can be no evasion.

Let us have it known that we revile such perversions of justice as the third degree and that we have always reviled uncivilized tactics with the full knowledge such charges will be raised as a last resort by those who would avoid justice.

Let us clearly state that there should be no place in law enforcement for unethical methods of interrogation, prosecution, or investigation, for perjury, pressure methods upon witnesses, subornations of felony, pandering to the politically powerful underworld, or, on the other hand, for prejudicial prosecution of those whose main crime has been that of poverty.

Let us put into black and white the fact that we, as honorable men of the law enforcement profession, are and always have been dedicated to the protection of civil rights, and are the sworn enemies of those who would traduce such foundational factors of our civilization. Or, to quote from remarks which I made three years ago at the University of Notre Dame:

"Underlying all hopes for a better America must be the belief that human rights are paramount; that human endeavor must be protected; that human freedom is a thing of utmost importance. Our founders landed upon the rocky coast of New England with that idea in mind. The true American clings always to the tenet that the future must be a goal of greater common welfare, of greater protection and of greater general happiness."

These guarantees, and all others to which I may refer, have been strictly observed by the FBI in the past as they will be in the future.

Let us further keep the record straight upon such matters as wire-tapping and other practices which could very easily degenerate into the rankest of unethical activities. The viewpoint and the practice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been sharply defined upon these points. During my entire tenure of office as Director of the FBI for nearly sixteen years, such activities have been frowned upon, and despite the fact that a wide latitude regarding wire-tapping existed under the law, this Bureau continuously and consistently refused to permit anything but the most rigidly supervised surveillances and then only in cases of extreme emergency involving the protection of human life or the apprehension of the vilest of criminals. In 1939, I refused to endorse proposed legislation in Congress to legalize wire-tapping evidence obtained by Federal officers. A year before that, in an article for the Georgia Police News, I decried the use of such methods except in cases of extreme emergency.

The records will show that years ago I listed indiscriminate or habitual wire-tapping as a thoroughly unethical practice - and I still so list it. No law enforcement officer is deserving of the name if he must resort to the violation of fundamental civil rights either to store up



ammunition against political enemies, tighten his grip upon his job, or gain the evidence by which a criminal is brought to prosecution.

Beyond the foregoing, let us broadcast the fact that we are and have been thoroughly opposed to centralized or dictatorial police power no matter under what name or what guise it may be camouflaged. As I pointed out nearly six years ago at the Attorney General's Conference on Crime at Washington, D. C., the present system of local officers with a local knowledge of local conditions and local criminals, plus the support of the Federal Government, is all the personnel that is needed to combat America's crime situation.

Time and again, in other speeches, I have shown that anything more than this system would not only be unworkable and impractical, but wholly and thoroughly inadvisable. And so that there can be no equivocation, may I state again here and now that there is no place in America for a National Police System as such.

America's law enforcement can be aided only by freeing it from the shackles of ignorance, apathy, and the pressure of venal politics. The measure of support afforded you will be determined by your own actions. Mistakes, to be sure, are inevitable; even though the goal of every act might be perfection - to err is human. The important thing is to not make the same mistake twice.

For years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been dealing, and I am proud to say, successfully, with some of the most notorious gangs and criminals ever spewed forth from the underworld. The success of this Bureau could not have been achieved had unethical and illegal methods been used. In the past twelve years alone, over 52,000 convictions of dangerous and notorious criminals have been secured in cases investigated by Special Agents of the FBI and this represents approximately 96% of the persons who have been brought to trial. Furthermore, not one defendant in these cases has obtained a reversal upon allegation that FBI Special Agents subjected him to a beating, maltreatment, bodily injury of any type, or other similar third degree methods. Surely, this could not have been accomplished through unethical and illegal tactics. The record of the FBI speaks for itself; so it is with law enforcement in general. This, above everything else, is the message I want you to take home with you today.

Our work as law enforcement officers and the record of our accomplishments, individually and collectively, speak for us and what we stand for. The Biblical admonition to the world, "By their fruits ye shall know them," is as true now as it was then. I know of no better guide to the judging of people and organizations. May we bear this ever in mind for by these standards will we be judged in the future.

During the past three months, we have given you everything we possess in the way of knowledge. We have welcomed your friendship - we give you ours. As you leave, on behalf of each of my associates in the FBI, I wish you Godspeed and now, my parting words, I give you the motto of the



FBI - its heritage -

Fidelity - Bravery - Integrity!

May you cherish it as we do. May you exemplify it as we have sought to do.

ADDRESS OF  
HONORABLE ROBERT H. JACKSON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Mayor, Representative Sumners, Graduates of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy: I am glad to be here to extend congratulations.

I may say that while I congratulate you, I don't exactly envy you. I know of no more difficult task than the task of being a law enforcement officer in one of our American commonwealths, because you are subject to conflicting forces and you are usually supported by the short end of those forces. When things are going well in your communities, nobody pays much attention to the police force. When crimes occur, there is a hue and cry, "Change the police force," because there was a crime; and if you are effective in suppressing them, there will be a hue and cry to remodel the police force because it is too severe. I have seen all of these forces, from time to time, work in my own community, and I know that the task of being a law enforcement officer is not only one which has some thankless aspects, but it has some discouraging ones.

Nothing has been more important over the past few years than the efforts to make of law enforcement a profession instead of a casual occupation for otherwise unoccupied politicians. If the police forces of our communities can be placed on the level of a profession, a profession requiring training, intelligence, and a temperate approach to the problem, perhaps our police forces can come to occupy in the local communities a different position and to have a different measure of support. And I think that nothing that Mr. Hoover has done in the past has been more significant than the efforts which he has made to establish this National Academy for the purpose of putting law enforcement on a professional basis.

I am always a little embarrassed, as a lawyer, to talk to any other profession. I never dare do any scolding because every profession that I know of has a fundamentally different approach to its problems than my own has. You, today, are making a study of facts and modifying your procedures to fit the facts. My honorable profession usually modifies the facts to fit its procedures.

You have probably heard stories of the death of George Washington, the Father of his Country, and you have heard that the medical men summoned to his bedside bled the weak old gentleman; and you know that the modern medical profession has completely changed its technique and would



give him a blood transfusion. But in that century and the time that has passed, my profession has made no such change of technique. If the first Attorney General of the United States were to go into court today, he would recognize every trick that the present one could try. We are following the same techniques, the same methods and the same procedures.

Nothing has proved more difficult in any of the States or in the Federal Government than the effort to modernize legal procedure. So we have to appeal to you, who are enforcing the law, in your apprehension and detection, not only to do a good job on your own account, but to do one good enough so that we lawyers can't spoil it when it gets into court.

In extending congratulations to the graduates of the National Police Academy I will ask you to note and to take back to your respective communities three sets of facts which are very significant in view of the current generalities of praise and blame of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

First. During the last fiscal year the investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation touched the activities of approximately 60,000 individuals. This means that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had under scrutiny during a year approximately four ten thousandths of 1% of the total population of the United States. Considerably over 99.99% were not touched by any investigative activities of the Bureau. They were affected only by being protected from those engaged in or suspected of serious Federal crime.

Second. In the last fiscal year Federal Bureau of Investigation cases resulted in 5,162 convictions. When in a year it gets more than one conviction for every twelve persons touched by investigation, it does not indicate to me that the Bureau has been throwing its net very far from the mark, but has centered its investigations pretty well on those who were proven guilty when brought to justice. When we consider the number of people who report groundless suspicions and malicious charges which the Bureau must eliminate by inquiry, the number of entanglements that every criminal case involves, the number of cases that grand juries think not strong enough to indict, and the number who escape on trial, the ratio of one convicted for every twelve investigated is very significant.

Third. The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is under continuous, close, and hostile examination in the courts. In every trial sharp, well-informed, and bitterly antagonistic lawyers use every device to discredit the government agent. Of cases investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice and prosecuted as a result of those investigations, the government wins approximately 96%. This means that in actual courtroom test the odds are 25 to 1 that a case made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation will stand up under fire. The underworld pays those results a hateful respect.

I can well understand that the terrible perversion of policing powers in some countries of Europe has made many Americans, whose sincerity



and intelligence I deeply respect, rightly sensitive about police activities here.

Certainly, however, nothing in this general picture warrants fears that it is permeating our Country like an OGPU or a GESTAPO.

My official responsibility and first-hand contact with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is very recent. To profess that I could on personal knowledge vouch for the wisdom and good judgment of its every act would only cast doubt on my own credibility. But I accept the responsibility for future activities, which goes with the office of Attorney General. I have found no disposition to disregard or override my instructions or those of my predecessor. I will not allow anyone in this Department to be made a scapegoat for carrying out his instructions in good faith.

I regard it as a duty, which I am ready to perform, to correct at any time either the orders of the Attorney General governing the Bureau or any improper zeal in executing them. No such action will be taken, however, except after careful study and upon complete information. I have had effective and, I have every reason to believe, sincere cooperation from Mr. Hoover in the steps I have so far taken.

A truly liberal administration will have no sympathy with lawlessness and no tenderness towards violence or crime. A people can suffer no oppression worse than the threat and fear of depredations by those criminal elements which thrive where administration of the criminal law is weak or indecisive.

In the United States the primary burden of crime control must be carried by local, municipal, county, and State police forces. A national system of policing is not practicable. A vast Federal force would be required to penetrate each community as effectively as can local enforcement officers. Such a force would not be consistent with our system of government. There is no purpose to try to build up a national police force to supersede, rival, or even relieve local law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of local law.

At the same time, since crime stops at no city limits, recognizes no State lines, and is often the work of widely separated but closely cooperating criminals, local agencies require some national clearing house, nation-wide research, and leadership, as well as a national force to deal with Federal crimes which transcend State and local bounds.

Some years ago Mr. Hoover recognized this need and wisely planned to meet it by establishing a National Academy. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has provided an example of elimination of politics from the selection of personnel, of requiring thorough and specialized training as a qualification for membership, of advancing scientific methods of identification and laboratory methods of investigation and detection of crime.



We may well dedicate ourselves on this occasion to the creation of a profession of law enforcement in Nation, State, and local government. It should be one in which honorable careers may be sought without the favor and without the fear of political interference; one which will at all times obey as well as enforce the law; and one in which efficient and accurate scientific methods, if not equal to preventing every crime, will at least make a career of crime impossible.

To each of you I offer congratulations and the hope that your stay here has given you improved techniques and a new devotion to the thankless task of law enforcement.

### ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE HATTON W. SUMNERS OF TEXAS

Mr. Hoover, Attorney General, Mayor LaGuardia, and the folks that we have to watch our step with reference to: I appreciate tremendously the privilege of participating with these gentlemen. I endorse the complimentary things that have been said with reference to the head of this Department. I am glad to have the Attorney General recognize that possibly it's not the other fellow who is all wrong. He admits and I agree that we lawyers sometimes are all wrong.

I am reminded of a story about a couple of fellows down in northern Mississippi whose notion of a big time in Prohibition days was to get a gallon or two of moonshine liquor, the best they could get, and go down to Jackson and rent a room in a hotel and stay drunk for about a week or ten days. On the third or fourth day, one of the fellows heard his side partner in the bathroom hollering, "Ain't no snakes in here." He looked in, and the fellow was sitting in the bathtub. He didn't have a stitch on except his hat, and the tub didn't have a drop of water in it. He realized his friend was in an awfully bad fix. He ran down and got hold of the house physician. He said, "Doc, come up just as quick as you can." He said, "Bill is up there. We have both been drinking too much, I guess, and Bill has been drinking something terrible, and he is sitting up there in the bathtub. He hasn't got a stitch on except his hat, and he is hollering, 'There ain't no snakes in here,' and Doc, the darn room is just full of them."

As a matter of fact, young men, we are all co-partners in carrying forward the work of this great Country. I have been looking into the faces of this group of men, and if there is a crook in the crowd, unless I am a pretty bad judge, he is sitting mighty far back.

I am glad to hear the note expressed by the Attorney General. We want to treat these criminals as well as they ought to be treated, but we have had plenty of this sloppy sort of sentimentality from people who hold to the notion that if a fellow committed a terrible crime, he must be crazy; and if the crime isn't too bad, he is probably sick and ought not to have anything done to him. I am in favor of the decent people of America taking



charge of the situation, and one of these fellows that is not willing to live as a decent member of society, who is willing to take the life of an honest man who is trying to do his duty as an honest, law-abiding citizen -- I want the decent people in America to take charge of the situation; and the fellow that won't be decent and wants the privilege of murdering somebody, I want him to fry or break his neck, and do it quickly.

And I want to say to you gentlemen, there is some red blood getting into the veins of the American people, and don't you ever believe that the people of this Country won't appreciate you when you stand guarding the home and the property and the right of a free-born American citizen to walk the streets of his city unafraid of anybody. That is a job -- a great job: to make decent American people unafraid in America, and to make the other bunch wish they had been afraid.

Here's a thing in my mind that I am going to say to you. I haven't got any speech. I am speaking not only extemporaneously, but worse than that!

May I congratulate you upon the fact that you have a difficult job. And here is why I do it. There was never a police officer, never a statesman, never a general, never a human being who lived on the earth who had a chance to be any bigger than his difficulties. Now just don't forget that. The difficulties of every age measure the possibilities of that age. I speak to you for a moment as a citizen.

One of you boys who has an Ingersoll that is pretty accurate .... I don't want to be taking too much time. I get so enthusiastic about what I am saying, I sometimes forget to look at my watch.

I hope that you young men are conscious of the fact that you are coming to responsibility at what the historian of the future will probably evaluate as the high peak in human history up to this time. I am not just making a speech. I am making a statement of what I believe to be a fact. I have examined the history of the world. One of the most fascinating things to be discovered from that examination is that there seem to come those rare times in the experience of the races and civilizations of men, these high peaks when the balance sheet is struck, when nations and civilizations are called to the judgment seat and the philosophy of the Parable of the Talents is applied to the races, to the civilizations, to the generations of men; and this is that time. As certain as I am certain I live, this is one of those times. And America must answer or America must pay the price. We are a foolish people if we imagine that in some sort of way, under some mysterious dispensation of Providence, that we who live over on this continent, whose land has not felt the tread of a foreign foe in a century, we to whom God Almighty has given everything to make us happy and prosperous and contented people -- we are a foolish people if we imagine that in some sort of a mysterious way we may now in this time, when the balance sheet is being struck, avoid having to answer for the use that we make of our opportunities -- we are a foolish people if we imagine that we are



going to be protected against the necessity to answer in this high peak of human history.

And the answer is not going to come from the White House, and it is not going to come from the Capitol. It is going to come up from the body of the American people, as certainly as you sit there and I stand here. The difficulties of this hour haven't come to give us merely a great President, or a great Congress, or a great Hoover, or a great Attorney General. It has come to give us a great people.

I am glad to hear the expressions, which I knew before were the sentiments of the director of this Department. This government is not resident in Washington, young men. This government is resident back in the communities from which you came, and the solution of the problems challenge the people of this hour to be the greatest generation that ever walked the earth or they will be in responsibility at the time of the greatest tragedy ever recorded. That answer has got to come from a great people: you, in the communities in which you live. You could tear down that Capitol at the other end of the Avenue. You could go over there to the Library of Congress and tear every page from the original Constitution and Declaration of Independence; if you preserve a people fit to govern, they could build another Capitol and write another Constitution. And whenever as a people we lose the fitness to govern, that will be the end of free government for us. Government will then lay its hand on a Hitler or Mussolini or some other sort of dictator, not necessarily because they wish to be, but because we, who have had the opportunity to be free, we who have had the opportunity to speak from the body of the people, the voice of government, because we, who have had the opportunity to give to government an intelligent, vigorous public opinion, the only safe guide for a free people, have failed to do it. If this government fails, if liberty departs from America, if the great institutions which have come to us through the ages as our heritage -- if they fail, it is because you and I are unfit to be free.

No people in all the annals of time, once clothed with the opportunity to govern, except by conquest, ever lost the privilege until they first lost the capacity to govern. Will you take that home? Will you think about it? I am concerned for my Country. Anybody who has any sense in America, considering the conditions which obtain, looking into the future, has deep concern today for the future of his Country. There isn't anybody who understands the situation who doesn't know that the answer has to come from the American people. Tell your people when you go home. Consider it first yourself. And let the people in America know that only the greatest generation that ever trod the earth can save this Nation.

I am not sorry for you. I congratulate you, young men. I congratulate you because you live in that hour, that where the difficulties are so great, you must be great. It is a great thing to live in such a time, to live at the high peak of human history where only the greatest generation that ever lived can answer the challenge of this hour. It is a great thing.



Mr. Hoover, I congratulate you, and I thank you for the privilege that you have given me today to look into the faces of these magnificent young men who, in this hour, are the type that I know, if liberty lives on this continent, must preserve it.

I am not trying to make a speech. I am talking to you in a solemn hour confronting as you do the challenge of great responsibility. And let us this day, in this magnificent hall, just before you are going back, let us man to man, and these magnificent women, join with us, that under God, insofar as we can control it, we pledge each to the other and the people from whom we came, that under God, liberty shall not disappear from this part of the earth.

**ADDRESS OF  
MAYOR FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA  
OF NEW YORK CITY**

Mr. Director, Mr. Attorney General, Ladies and Gentlemen: I see Chairman Sumners is still smarting under the habit of the five-minute rule. If one Congressman is not limited to five minutes, there is no telling how long he'll talk. That is why we have to watch the clock constantly.

I am very happy to be here and congratulate the graduates of the National Police Academy, and, speaking as President of the United States Conference of Mayors, to express the appreciation of the mayors of this Country for the useful services rendered by the Bureau, through its Academy, in training men for police duties.

New York City sent its first student here in 1935. Lieutenant Nolan is now a full Captain in our Department, and is here with us today.

The need of uniformity in police administration is great, in order to avoid what Mr. Hoover pointed out -- a national police department. If we had uniformity of procedure, equality of competence, and proper inter-relations between the police departments of cities, and between the police departments of the cities and the national law enforcement agency, there would be no need of a national police force.

As was pointed out this morning, the officer is no longer just a job-holder. His work is more than a job. It is a profession. And, Mr. Attorney General, it was so comforting to hear you say that the direction and the administration of police departments must not be left to unemployed politicians. I have established that in my City, and so firmly, I believe, that no future Mayor of the City of New York will dare to disturb it.

In our town we have a police department of 19,000 men and women. Up to my day the practice generally was to appoint some civilian to head the department, and he in turn would look around the geography of the city and appoint his deputies. New York City today is under the command



of a professional police officer who came up from the ranks; his second deputy comes from the ranks. Then we came to the third deputy, Mr. Attorney General, and the Commissioner hesitated. The third deputy in our system is generally known as the Trial Deputy. Mr. Valentine said to me, "Mr. Mayor, it's taking a little risk, but shouldn't we have a lawyer as the third deputy?" I said, "No, because I know a police officer can make just as many mistakes as a lawyer." So the third and the fourth and the fifth deputies all come from the ranks. And the police department now is just one hundred per cent police and zero per cent politics.

We did have in our department two officers who were admitted to the bar and were lawyers. One was an inspector when I took office. The other was a sergeant. I made the inspector a judge; I was sure I'd get a good judge on the bench with his background. The sergeant was promoted in due time, according to the merit system, to lieutenant, and then captain and deputy inspector, and I have now made him a judge. It is a queer thing about these magistrates, Mr. Attorney General. I suppose you find it in your Commissioners. It's a queer thing about the bench and gown and gavel. It creates a strange transformation. You pick a fellow because you think he has good judgment and because you believe he understands conditions and because you want him to cooperate with the police department. You have sized him up and you have measured him as a real, ordinary average type of American -- and in six months he is a Supreme Court Judge. That is why we take these young lawyers we have in the department. We train them and give them police duties to perform so that we can prepare them and give them the proper experience and training to make magistrates out of them.

In this career you must be sure, first, of entering on merit; second, of being protected when you do your duty, no matter on whose toes you tread; third, of being promoted on merit, and being given a future for development. I find that even with our system of promotion and our scale of wages, which I believe are better than in any other part of the Country and offer the certainty to our young entrants of promotion to sergeant, lieutenant, captain, deputy chief inspector, inspector and commissioner, I am providing still another avenue - positions in the courts, the magistrates' courts of our City.

Let's take the smaller city. In the smaller city the outlook for future promotion isn't as hopeful, and sometimes it becomes discouraging when the police department still numbers in the hundreds or less than a hundred. There, Mr. Director, is where the National Police Academy might serve a greater purpose than it does now. The National Academy ought to be developed into a West Point for police officers, so that the men coming out of this Academy will have received uniform training and education. It should give a much longer course than that given now. It is now more of a post-graduate school, and it should be made into a real college. Then when you return to your homes and departments, the cities, all the cities, should join the smaller cities and draw from the entire Country as they need men to head their departments. That would pool your careers, those of you from the smaller cities, who have not the opportunity of



developing into a chief. You would draw from the entire Country for such purposes. It goes without saying that the smaller communities haven't the resources from which to develop material for commands, but here is the opportunity.

I want to discuss for a moment the relationship between the Federal law enforcement agency and local police departments. The very first element that is necessary is complete cooperation, mutual respect and confidence, and the elimination of all petty jealousies. The mutual help and the services that can be rendered to the community are so great that they are certainly worth the effort.

There was a time when law enforcement was purely local, like a great many other regulatory powers of the government. The Attorney General pointed out so humorously and graphically how science has forged forward, how progress has been made in medicine, electricity, and chemistry, and yet how the science of government, of the law profession in its relation to government, has practically stood still. And that is true not only in law enforcement and the prevention of crime. It is true in commerce and business and industry and all human activities. There is a constant effort to hold and construe constitutional provisions in the light of the time when the Constitution was originally drafted.

But as we come closer together through modern means of transportation and communication and related activities, naturally the need for uniformity of law and uniformity of law enforcement becomes greater. And crime was perhaps the last field in which it was attained. Before that came to the attention of Congress, we Congressmen had had railroad transportation before us; we had had banks; we had had the trust laws; even then, health. And each of these was resisted. It took time, first, to get the original statute enacted, and then, to get it perfected, and then to get it construed and properly enforced.

I remember how many of us were shocked, including my colleague, the distinguished and learned Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, who is perhaps the profoundest student of the Constitution there is in this Country. I remember that he was shocked once some fourteen or fifteen years ago when I brought in a stolen property law.

Living as we do in a metropolitan district, we learned how difficult it was for the police to keep abreast of criminals and their methods in getting over a State line. The situation was rather bad following the War, and a National Crime Commission was formed to study the need of new legislation to meet this new condition. I became interested in the transportation of stolen goods over State lines and introduced the Bill. I think it was fourteen or fifteen years ago. I remember one morning going down to the Hotel Continental, going up to a bedroom and discussing the Bill, and receiving some suggestions and amendments from the then President of the National Crime Commission, who was greatly interested in enacting this law as a first step toward uniformity and toward proper means of dealing with modern, up-to-date criminals. Well, we discussed it. And



the Chairman of the National Crime Commission at that time was Franklin D. Roosevelt, before he became Governor and before he became President of the United States.

I remember what tough sledding that Bill had in the Committee. Finally we got it out upon the floor, and the opposition said it was interfering with states' rights. States' rights seem to have been the paramount thought, with no consideration given to the fact that we had an entirely new situation, that the criminal was taking advantage of radio communication, of airplanes, of automobiles, of trains and of shipping his stolen property to another State to escape jurisdiction and there marking them or processing them and disposing of them. The Bill was never considered by the Senate. I think it was some twelve or thirteen years later before a stolen property bill was passed.

We had the same difficulty in health when the United States Public Health Service first came in. We found that disease was a national problem. This too was resisted. It was resisted for the same reasons. Oh, that was a local problem and must not interfere with states' rights. Well, science admitted something, and finally society admitted something: and that was that a louse and a gangster don't recognize a State line.

In crime, the Country was not aroused until the most cruel case in New Jersey, the kidnaping of a little baby whose father was well known and loved in this Country. It was the first break in getting proper Federal laws to take care of the new situation. From that time on, more laws were passed, requiring proper, intelligent enforcement, and the Country now understands and appreciates the necessity for cooperation between national and local enforcement agencies.

Another instance, Mr. Attorney General, will amuse you. When William D. Mitchell was Attorney General, he came in with a series of Bills to expedite proceedings, because if there is one thing that is helpful to law enforcement officers in this Country, it is to bring a case to trial quickly. When you have your witnesses, when the witnesses cannot be intimidated, you want to go right to trial. William D. Mitchell came in with a series of Bills, and then I discovered that I was a lawyer. In view of the traditions of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that I had learned in law school and that I had read about as a student, we resisted those Bills covering various crimes. The issue, of course, was all confused with Prohibition. But there were the Bills, streamlined, affording every ample protection to the accused. It came before our committee. The states' rights men were indignant. We liberals became excited, and we went on the floor and defeated the Bills.

Twelve years later I became Mayor of a city, and I have learned something since that time. I learned what it is to have these problems. I want to say right now that I was wrong then, and I'd vote for every one of those Bills as such. It is only by coming in contact with police problems and with the commission of crime that one can actually learn. I suppose if I had never had the experience, I too would say, "Oh, my,



we must be careful. We have to be very careful." And perhaps when I first took office, I still had those ideas. But when you get your daily report and your weekly summary from your police department, you commence to wonder.

We have made a great deal of progress in the detection of crime. In the old days it was not so hard to get on the police force. Originally in my City, after you got through Castle Garden, if you knew a leader you could get appointed. Now all that is changed. Up to perhaps twenty-five or thirty years ago, the physical requirements for admission were the most important. Where you had the sneak thief, the porch climber, the pick-pocket, all you needed was a little courage and a night stick. Now crime detection has become a science. Police departments are coping with intelligent, shrewd people, who take advantage and utilize new weapons and new ways of committing their crimes in commerce and in racketeering, in violation of regulatory laws. Combatting criminals now requires not only strength, but brains. The detection of crime is no longer guess work. It is a real science.

All of us in our day were fascinated with crime stories. I believe every man, woman and child here today has read Conan Doyle. We all got a thrill in reading his theory of deduction, how he worked up his case gradually, and thought it was scientific. He had an easy time. You will notice he never had to bring his man to trial. How often are we absolutely certain of the guilt of an individual, and have all the circumstantial evidence that would make a Conan Doyle book perfect, but we have additional headaches. We must produce the legal evidence. Conan Doyle was never confronted with the rules of evidence or with searches and warrants. He'd just sneak up to a fellow! He didn't have to go before a court and swear that we believe that in a certain drawer, in a certain dresser, in a certain room, there is the document that is material in revealing the commission of a crime. But if we find that document in the kitchen, or the pantry, we cannot use it.

Now I don't know just how good Sherlock was in questioning his people. He does not tell us that. But he could question them, and he did not have to say, "Now my good man, let me warn you that anything that you say may be used against you. And let me warn you that you need not answer my questions. And that you may call your lawyer. Oh, here's the telephone if you want to." Conan Doyle never worried about hearsay. He believed it!

A prisoner's statements against his interests require corroboration in a court, and necessarily so because of general conditions. But, good common sense must be applied. We have been confronted with proposed legislation in our State that would make it impossible to question a prisoner after his arrest. He must be immediately brought before a magistrate. Now sometimes it is helpful to question him. It can go so far that you would have to say to the man, "I'm awfully sorry I'm late. I hope you haven't been inconvenienced by being detained. Are you tired? Won't you come up to my house for a spot of tea? Bring the wife and children. Bring the moll along. Mrs. Valentine will be there to serve you." That's the careful and precautionary way we do things in New York -- sometimes.



You see that with all of the advantage that you have over the old-time fictional detective, with the application of scientific methods of detecting and connecting evidence, you still have these many necessary obstacles to meet as you go along.

As the Attorney General pointed out, and I suppose feelingly since he has become Attorney General, and I have discovered it during the past six years, the executive having under his jurisdiction the police department, or the Bureau of Investigation, as the case may be, is responsible for it. He must be willing to assume responsibility to this extent. If the police do good work, the credit is theirs. If the police department falls down, he is responsible because he has the power to appoint the head of the department, and set the example and define its policies. That is natural under our form of government, where the executive is elected. And if our system of government is to survive, as Chairman Sumners pointed out, we must elect officials who will assume that responsibility and who will set the example.

Before I took office, we had a large number of officers murdered every year. But the number is going down each year, not because there is any change in the attitude of the criminal element, but we have increased target practice on the part of the police!

The Chairman and I were raised under very much the same atmosphere, only he is much younger. He has had the benefit of a Texas background and I had the benefit of an Arizona background, where we believed a Texan was a tenderfoot. That is how tough we were. Of course, one of my early impressions is a lasting memory of the old theory of being quick on the trigger, and I have publicly preached that to my men in New York City. When they are confronted with a person in the commission of a crime and he is armed, I say take no chance, but pull the trigger and investigate afterwards. Of course, I warn them against the reckless use of a gun. We have had cases requiring drastic disciplinary action, because there was gunplay and it was not necessary. When the police are confronted with a holdup or an attempted robbery, and the men are armed, they fight it out. This has proved very beneficial.

I was told that during the World's Fair we would have a lot of trouble. We prepared for it. All kinds of confidence men, pick-pockets, and procurers would come around the World's Fair people said, and we would have a real problem. Well, this is what I did. In my capacity as Mayor I had to extend invitations to governors and mayors and county supervisors and everybody in general. And I did extend those invitations as graciously as I could. And then I put other invitations in reverse. I said that gangsters, punks and racketeers were not wanted and were invited not to come to New York, because we would show them our exits of tunnels and bridges out of the City so fast it would make them dizzy.

May I take this opportunity to say that the World's Fair will open this year on May the 11th. I want to see you all there and I hope you will come.



I also repeat, if anyone has his fingerprints on record and is a pick-pocket or is coming to New York with the idea that he can get some easy money, we will give him an old-fashioned application of police investigation. And that means using the left hand of a healthy, experienced New York cop on the back of his neck, with the right hand on the seat of his pants, and kick him out! We do not want him around. It saves a lot of time, it saves them a lot of heartaches, and everybody will get along better. Isn't that so, Mr. Director?

I want to take this opportunity now to express my appreciation for the cooperation which New York City has always received from the FBI. As Mr. Hoover said, I have never had any trouble with the FBI. Oh, I have criticized it once in a while. I wouldn't have been a Congressman if I didn't. But we worked on many cases together, and I think we did something to clean out the judiciary.

I remember one case that you must remember, Mr. Director. It comes to mind now because a particular gentleman who held a high office on the judicial bench is now working on a low bench in receiving an industrial education in one of our penitentiaries. But I remember the case so well. We had the facts, but we needed that evidence I was telling you about. I came to the Director of the Bureau. We checked and we could do nothing about it. I do not know what the rule is now, but do you remember, Mr. Chairman, I'd go before that committee with evidence of a crooked judge, and the committee would put me on trial. I never went through such trouble. I was on trial. When I took the matter up, because a distinguished man was a judge under charge, they would not touch it, although he engaged in the same activities in those days for which he was later caught and sent to jail.

When a judge needed investigation, it was necessary for the Agents of your Department to resign. They had to first resign, and then they'd come over and become employees of the Committee. Then they would finish their job and go back. And in this transfer -- you know how expeditiously your vouchers go through -- you would lose three or four weeks' wages, if not more. We had to go through that procedure every time we wanted to investigate a judge.

It seems to me that the Committee on the Judiciary should have the machinery to take action. I can readily understand the necessity of surrounding a judge with plenty of protection. I recognize the necessity that no charges should be made unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they can be sustained, in order not to impair his usefulness on the Bench. But all you should need to do would be to get the evidence and bring it in. There should be closer cooperation between the Committee on the Judiciary and the law enforcement agencies. Chairman Sumners has been advocating for over twenty years the need of simplifying the procedure in order to bring about an investigation and the finding of facts without going through all the unwieldy, excess, cumbersome procedure of an impeachment trial.



I say this because it is very important. We are improving our police departments all over the Country. Fighting crime has become a science, and we must have an honest, clean, non-political judiciary. It takes little courage for a man with a gown, sitting on the bench with a gavel in his hand, to bawl out a policeman in a courtroom full of crooks. You cannot expect law enforcement under that condition.

It comes right down to what has been said here of the ability of the people to govern themselves. If after working hard on a case and producing the evidence, and having that evidence passed upon under the supervision of a trial judge, and the facts passed upon by a jury, the case goes to an appellate court, and the appellate court looks for semicolons and commas to turn the crook out, their action goes to the very foundation of the people's governing themselves. When you get to an appellate court -- and I'm talking about State Appellate Courts -- and law enforcing officers do not get support, and courts play politics, you are undermining the very fundamentals, the very foundation upon which our whole structure of government stands.

Now men, the best of luck on your return to your departments. As police officers, there are two things to remember. Don't get a fat belly and don't get a fat head. Assume your duties pleasantly. No matter what you do, as the Attorney General said, some people will criticize. If you do not enforce the law, one portion of your community will be against you. If you do enforce it, another percentage will express displeasure and criticize you. But here is one rule that I have found. Under our system of government, neither the police department, nor the mayor, nor the governor makes the laws. You enforce the laws. It is up to the legislature to amend the laws if the people of the State or community do not want them.

We are criticized daily, weekly, monthly, in New York City. We make a raid where there is gambling. "What's wrong with gambling? Go out and get a burglar." I do not know what is wrong with gambling, and I do not care. But I do know that the laws of my State say that gambling is prohibited. And you cannot wink at it, because if you do, what happens? The minute that you ignore the enforcement of any law, some fixer will be delivering your police department. "I can get you protection." Then they will go up to the inspector. They know the inspector. "Have a cigar."

"See, it's fixed."

Do not put yourself in that position. If there is gambling in your community, raid it. The judge may turn them loose. That is not your responsibility. If they open again, raid them. We keep them on the jump in New York. That is the best we can do.

Look at the position we are in in New York. Look at what we will be confronted with in a few weeks. Bookmaking, that is, betting on horses and writing it down, is prohibited by law in our State. Yet bookmaking within the confines of a race track is permitted, in that the legislature has



removed the punishment. On top of that, the Legislature has approved, and I believe it is before the Governor now -- a pari-mutuel law. That means that within the race track, betting is not only lawful, but the State takes a percentage of it. Across the street from the race track, within the city limits, is a cigar store. The owner takes a bet on the results of the pari-mutuel. He commits a crime and we must make an arrest. Don't you see the inconsistency of it? But we have nothing to do with that. We will have to continue to enforce the law in New York City, no matter how ridiculous it is, in order to protect the police department and its morale, and to give no opportunity to any fixer. And then it is up to the Legislature, through the will of the people, to correct it, to change it, to amend it, or to keep it on the statute books. There is nothing we can do about it.

And another thing. Your jobs are interesting and exciting, with long hours, and sometimes the pay is not so good. There is one thing that you and your families must reconcile yourselves to, and that is that you cannot become wealthy in government service. Money just isn't there. You are lucky if you make both ends meet on the job, and to make both ends meet, you cannot afford to keep up with the Joneses. I speak from actual experience. I have been in government service and public office thirty-six years. As you go home, you will get all sorts of invitations. As you are promoted, you will be surprised to find how many friends you have that you did not know you had at all. Do not pay any attention to them. I don't. My wife and I have never accepted an invitation, a social invitation, from anyone whom we did not visit before I became Mayor. That is a good rule to follow. All of a sudden, you find somebody wants to give you an automobile ride. You and the wife and the children and everybody can come along. Why? Don't do it. You cannot be a "good fellow" and a good police officer. You cannot be a "good fellow" and a good mayor. You have your own circle of friends. You do not have to withdraw and be a hermit -- not at all. You have your own natural, logical circle of friends.

I remember the time in my City, years ago, when you could almost tell the rank of an official by the number of strings of bracelets and pearls that his wife had on her arms. Sure enough, you could tell it. That day is gone in this Country. It is gone forever. We who have entered government service and made it our life work just have to forego many of those pleasures. A great many things my wife and I would like to do, we cannot. We cannot afford it. And there is no other source of income but your salary. You have to look out for that. And look out for real estate investments. We had a police inspector in New York a generation ago, who made a fortune in the real estate business.

Go home with the determination that you are going to do a good job; that you will be able to absorb unjust criticism; that the satisfaction is in knowing that you have done your job and done it right. I know what Chairman Sumners said comes right back to us. We have something here that is worth fighting for. We have something here that is not only for the great benefit of our own people, but for the hope of the entire world. If we break down here, there is no hope for the unhappy people in other parts of this globe. But we can break through these ideologies,



these governments of dictators. We can break through them by our example, by demonstrating that a self-governed people, operating through a democratic form of government, has the genius to solve the problems before us. We can rise up to the occasion. We are blessed with natural resources the like of which God Almighty has given to no other people in the world. We can bring about a readjustment in our Country to assure economic security to every law-abiding man, woman and child. We can do it by being insistent, by being patient, by being intolerant of crime and having the courage to face the facts.

We cannot feed babies on government reports. We cannot talk about surpluses and yet face want. We have to reconcile these things -- we have to bring these people to work and work to the people. We have to utilize our surpluses. We have a great job to do. The American people will do it, and when we have solved it, the people of the world will say, "If America can do it, we can do it here."

**BENEDICTION**  
**BY THE DIRECTOR OF LAYMEN'S**  
**RETREATS, MANRESA-ON-SEVERN,**  
**REVEREND FATHER ROBERT S. LLOYD**

Almighty and Eternal God, we humbly beg Thy blessing upon these Thy servants, who today have dedicated their lives, their minds, their hearts, their wills to the promotion of truth and justice and liberty under Thee, among all men.

Send forth Thy Spirit and let it renew the face of the earth. Send forth Thy Spirit and let it renew the divine righteousness in the hearts of these fine men. Bless them abundantly, their works and their families. Strengthen them always with Thy Grace and enlighten them always with Thy Truth. Comfort and console them always with Thy love. Make them all one in Thee, O God, the Shepherd of our soul. Shelter them from evil; protect them against all malice, against deceit, against duplicity of thought, of tongue, of deed. Guide them to see that true nobility of life begins and ends only in Thee, the God of purity and power.

Bless us all, O Lord, who look meekly up to Thee, for without Thy Grace we can do nothing meritorious in Thy sight. God Bless America and keep it true to Thee. God bless this land of sacred liberty. God bless everybody in their love for Thee. And may we ask, O Lord, in closing, that Thy special blessing be sent from above upon our beloved friend, the honest and heroic Director of this great National Police Academy, and upon his truly American associates, the sterling and efficient and self-sacrificing gentlemen of the glorious FBI. Amen.





### A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern selected for consideration this month appears at first glance to be a whorl. Upon closer inspection, however, the recurve upon the left is seen to be spoiled by an appendage, which eliminates the whorl possibility.

Upon consideration as a loop, it will be seen that no ridge count can be obtained.



The pattern could be, then, only a tented arch of the loop type, possessing two of the three basic characteristics of a loop, recurve and delta, and lacking the third, a ridge count, and would be classified as a tented arch in the Bureau's Technical Section. A reference search would be conducted as both whorl and loop.



# STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS \*

## K

Keeping house of ill fame..... K H I F  
Kidnaping..... kid  
Kill..... kill  
Killing deer at night..... kill deer nt

## L

Larceny..... L  
Larceny after trust..... L after trust  
Larceny and receiving..... L and Rec  
Larceny by bailee..... L by B  
Larceny by embezzlement..... L by embz  
Larceny by impersonation..... L by imp  
Larceny by trick..... L by T  
Larceny from automobile..... L from auto  
Larceny from house..... L from H  
Larceny from interstate shipment..... L from I S  
Larceny from person..... L from P  
Larceny from store..... L from store  
Larceny of automobile..... L of auto  
Larceny on reservation..... L on resvn  
Larceny under \$50..... L u \$50  
Lascivious..... lascv  
Leaving accident without reporting name..... Lv acci w/o R N  
Leaving scene of accident..... Lv acci  
Lewd..... lewd  
Lewd and dissolute..... lewd & dissol  
Lewd and indecent act..... lewd & ind  
Lewd and lascivious..... L & L  
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation..... L & L cohab  
Libel..... libel  
Liquor..... liq  
Liquor Law..... L L  
Liquor nuisance..... L nuis  
Loitering..... loit  
Lottery..... lot  
Lottery - joint..... lot jt  
Lottery policy writing..... lot pol wrtg  
Lottery tickets..... lot tkts  
Lunacy..... luna

## M

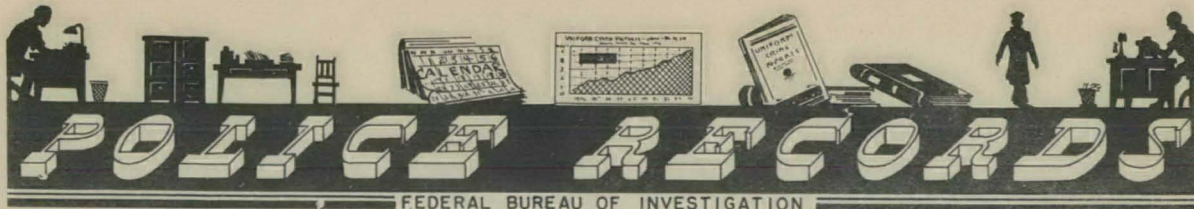
Maim or maiming..... maim  
Maintaining..... main

\*This is a continuation of the list which began in the March, 1940, issue of this Bulletin. It will be continued in future issues of the Bulletin until the entire list has been completely published.









## MANUAL OF POLICE RECORDS

The FBI has prepared a concise Manual of Police Records dealing primarily with complaints, investigations, arrests, and closely related matters. This Manual has been prepared with reference to the type of law enforcement organization operating from a single headquarters, and will be of assistance to law enforcement officials desirous of improving their record practices.

Among the most important records to be maintained by a police organization are those dealing with complaints and investigations of crimes. It is widely recognized by law enforcement administrators that it is important to prepare a permanent record immediately upon receipt of a complaint, regardless of whether it is criminal or non-criminal in nature. Thereafter, it is important that the records show fully the action taken by the Police Department in handling the matter.

There are reproduced herein three forms designated as Complaint Report (Form Number 1), Offense Report (Form Number 2), and Supplementary Offense Report (Form Number 3). The Complaint Report may be used in making the initial record of the complaint received. In non-criminal matters, it generally will be sufficient to show the action taken on this form. However, in all felony cases, misdemeanor thefts, offenses against the person, and other cases requiring somewhat extensive investigation, a more comprehensive record is needed. The Offense Report and Supplementary Offense Report (Forms 2 and 3) may be used for this purpose.

The Manual of Police Records which has been prepared by the FBI explains in detail the use of these forms, including indexing and filing. Copies of the Police Record Manual will be furnished to law enforcement officers, without charge, upon request to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



COMPLAINT REPORT  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

SERIAL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ NATURE OF COMPLAINT \_\_\_\_\_

COMPLAINANT'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
LETTER  
IN PERSON TIME \_\_\_\_\_ M. DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICERS ASSIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

DETAILS OF COMPLAINT \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED (CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER) \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATING OFFICER \_\_\_\_\_

FORM NO. 1

Complaint Report  
Form Number 1







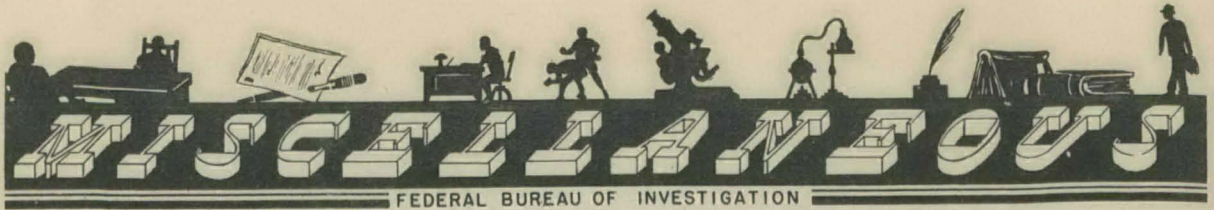




<b>SUPPLEMENTARY OFFENSE REPORT</b> POLICE DEPARTMENT	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div>OFFENSE _____</div><div>SERIAL NO. _____</div></div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">COMPLAINANT _____</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">ADDRESS _____</div>
ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 45%;">THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:</div><div style="width: 55%;">SIGNED _____ DATE _____</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="width: 45%;">UNFOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/></div><div style="width: 55%;">INVESTIGATING OFFICER</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="width: 45%;">CLEARED BY ARREST <input type="checkbox"/></div><div style="width: 55%;">SIGNED _____ DATE _____</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="width: 45%;">EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED <input type="checkbox"/></div><div style="width: 55%;">CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"><div style="width: 45%;">INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) <input type="checkbox"/></div><div style="width: 55%;"></div></div>	
THIS FORM IS USED BY OFFICER ASSIGNED TO A CASE TO REPORT PROGRESS AFTER THREE AND SEVEN DAYS AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER; ALSO TO REPORT SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.	
FORM NO. 3	

## Supplementary Offense Report Form Number 3





## **WANTED BY THE FBI**

**RAYMOND AMBROSE BURR, with aliases**

**For**

**VIOLATION OF NATIONAL**

**BANKRUPTCY ACT**



Detailed descriptive data concerning  
this individual appear on pages 33 and 34.



## WANTED BY THE FBI -- Raymond Ambrose Burr

Raymond Ambrose Burr, suave and distinguished looking, possessed of a very pleasing personality, has been widely sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1935 for the embezzlement, in violation of the National Bankruptcy Act, of funds entrusted to him as Trustee of various estates in San Francisco, California.

Burr was born in Chicago, Illinois, and educated in the public schools of that city, where he took a business course and then traveled to San Francisco, California, about the year 1914. There he worked for a short time as a clerk and stenographer with various companies. In the fall of 1916, he is alleged to have traveled to Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and to have remained there for approximately six months, doing promotional work, returning to San Francisco in the spring of 1917. At the outbreak of the World War he went to Washington, D. C., where he was commissioned a Captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army. He remained in Washington, D. C., until the close of the war.

Burr then returned to San Francisco, California, where he became very active in American Legion affairs and was associated with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, due to his ability as a speaker. Burr was subsequently elected Commander of one of the Legion posts in San Francisco and is alleged to have had the backing of the veterans' organizations in San Francisco when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on two occasions.

Burr was very prominent in San Francisco, California, politics for many years prior to his disappearance. He had been the prime mover in promoting various enterprises such as walkathons, wrestling matches and boxing bouts. Information has been received indicating that Burr is an expert typist and stenographer and at one time made an extensive study of Immigration Laws. Burr is reported to be an exceptionally forceful individual, and is alleged to speak the Spanish language fluently.

This individual acted as Trustee in connection with approximately one hundred estates in bankruptcy and failed to account for nearly \$6,000 of the funds collected by him as Trustee. Burr may be termed a "Professional Bankruptcy Trustee," in which capacity he acted for four and one-half years. He operated by cashing and appropriating the proceeds of checks drawn in his favor as Trustee, by making collections in cash and by depositing in the bank only part of the collections made by him as Trustee, appropriating the differences.

Although classed by acquaintances as competent and efficient, an examination of the records maintained by Burr by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that Burr was either inefficient or wilfully and criminally negligent.

When the attorneys for Burr discovered the shortage in his accounts and called it to his attention, he confessed his guilt. On



April 6, 1935, he met with Referees in Bankruptcy in San Francisco, California, admitted a shortage of several thousand dollars and agreed to a subsequent meeting with the Referees on April 9, 1935. However, he disappeared on April 7, 1935, thus failing to keep his appointment.

On June 24, 1935, nine indictments containing a total of twenty-four counts were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, California, charging Raymond Ambrose Burr with violation of Section 52-a, Title 11, United States Code, Embezzlement by Trustee. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest and a non est return made thereon by the United States Marshal at San Francisco, California. The various indictments charged Burr with fraudulently appropriating and embezzling various sums from bankrupt estates while he was serving as Trustee in Bankruptcy.

As a result of vigorous inquiries made by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it has been developed that Burr is known to be a dog fancier and some years ago had an exhibit of Great Danes. He is believed to be of the flashy type, interested in gambling and is said to have sporty habits and to spend money freely. Persons who are well acquainted with Burr relate that he is rather large, powerfully built, with distinct bushy, wavy hair which is now probably gray. He is an habitual smoker of black cigars and is said to have a peculiar rolling walk which can be easily identified.

Investigation conducted to date has definitely placed Burr in the cities of Watervliet, Michigan; Lake Charles, Louisiana; and Chicago, Illinois, since his disappearance. At the present time there are strong indications that Burr is residing in or about the city of Los Angeles, California, in destitute circumstances and only able to eke out a precarious existence from some small job he is reported to have.

The description of Burr is as follows:

Name	RAYMOND AMBROSE BURR, with aliases; Raymond A. Burr, R. A. Burr, Mr. Ray, "Bill"
Age	56 years (born December 19, 1883, at Chicago, Illinois)
Height	5' 11½"
Weight	220 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown - bushy
Complexion	Medium
Marital status	Widowed
Scars	Pinhole, either in chin or cheek
Nationality	American
Race	White

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



## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

The Second Annual Conference of United States Attorneys met at the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., April 1, 1940, for four days of instruction and discussion relative to their mutual problems. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, in his address on "The Federal Prosecutor" during the first day of the meeting, remarked that the prosecutor has more control over "life, liberty, and reputation" than any other person in America. Later he stated that no better result could be obtained from the meeting than a "rededication to the spirit of fair play and decency that should animate the Federal prosecutor." The attorneys were told that they can afford to be just while being "diligent, strict, and vigorous in law enforcement" and that a case technically lost is really won if justice is done.

The Attorney General also discussed the line of demarcation between Federal and State offenses and urged the United States Attorneys to distinguish between the local and Federal in law enforcement activities. He stated: "We must bear in mind that we are concerned only with the prosecution of acts which the Congress has made Federal offenses. Those acts we should prosecute regardless of local sentiment, regardless of whether it exposes lax local enforcement, regardless of whether it makes or breaks local politicians."

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference was the following which is of particular significance at this time:

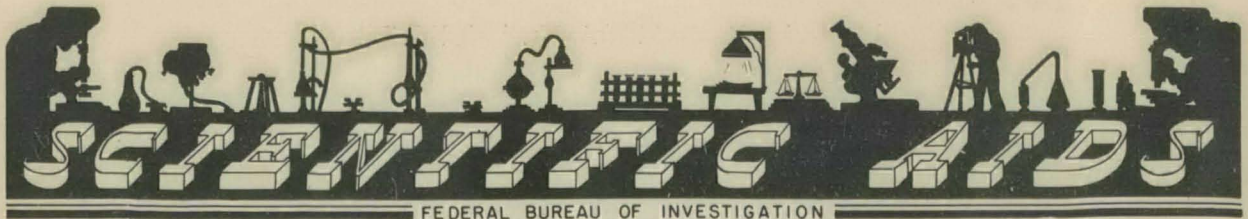
WHEREAS, Certain unwarranted and unfounded attacks have been made during the recent weeks against the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover; and

WHEREAS, There is no group in a better position to know intimately and at first hand of the type of work and the manner of performance of such work by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation than the United States Attorneys,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the United States Attorneys Association in conference assembled that its commendation, approval and endorsement be given to Director J. Edgar Hoover and his administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation --

- (a) For the fair and efficient investigations conducted, and for the valuable training and crime statistics services provided to other law enforcement agencies by it.
- (b) For the high standards of ethics and conduct maintained by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its law enforcement work.
- (c) Because of the high regard for the preservation of civil liberties while conducting its investigations in order to procure evidence for vigorous enforcement of the law.





## COLLECTING, PRESERVING, AND IDENTIFYING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

One of the most important considerations in criminal investigations is collecting, preserving, and identifying evidence. Criminal cases may be won or lost in court because of the manner in which the evidence has been collected, preserved, and identified or from the lack of proper treatment. Therefore, in this article an attempt will be made to set forth methods of collecting, preserving, and identifying physical evidence which have stood the test in court and which, if followed, should produce satisfactory results.

In considering a subject of this kind, it is necessary to know what evidence is. John J. McKelvey in his book "Handbook of the Law of Evidence" states that evidence "is any matter of fact from which an inference may be drawn as to another matter of fact." This, of course, is a very broad definition of evidence and covers all manner of evidence which may be used in the trial of a case in court. In connection with criminal investigations and particularly with respect to the scope of this article, we may define physical evidence as "articles or material found in an investigation which will assist in the solution of the crime and the prosecution of the criminal."

Such evidence as may be obtained during the investigation of a criminal case will be of great value in assisting the investigator to solve the crime, first by reconstructing the crime; second, by assisting in identifying the criminal; and third, by destroying the alibi of the subject when apprehended. By means of the physical evidence found at the scene of a crime, it is very often possible to reconstruct the manner in which the crime was committed or by means of the personal nature of the evidence found, such as the fingerprints, clothing with special marks, or other such articles, it may be possible to definitely identify the individual who committed the crime. Usually when a suspect is apprehended he will have an alibi of some sort intending to show that he could not possibly have been responsible for the crime because of his being in some other locality. Certain of the evidence developed will definitely refute this.

In addition to being of such tremendous value in solving the crime, the evidence which is obtained is likewise of great assistance in the prosecution of the criminal in court by demonstrating definitely his complicity, without which successful prosecution would be difficult, if not impossible.



In considering evidence found at the scene of a crime, the investigator is confronted with two distinct types of evidence. First, he is confronted with what may be called fixed or immovable evidence, such as footprints in the soil, tire prints in mud or on paved highways, latent fingerprints on immovable objects or on objects which are too bulky to remove easily. The other type of evidence which confronts the investigator is that which may be termed movable or removable evidence and which can be picked up at the scene of the crime, properly preserved and identified, and later used either to assist in the solution of the crime or in the prosecution of the criminal in court.

None of this evidence, however, will be of any practical value unless it has been properly identified and properly preserved. When the time arrives for its introduction in court, it will greatly simplify the introduction of the evidence if it has previously been properly identified by the investigating officer. Many a case has been lost in court due to the improper handling of evidence.

### Fixed Evidence

The principal kinds of fixed evidence which an investigator will find during criminal investigations are latent fingerprints, footprints, tire prints, tool marks, writings or markings on fixed objects, and similar evidence. The collection and preservation of each of these different kinds of fixed evidence presents its own distinct problem. In general, it may be observed that the collection and preservation of fixed evidence may be done by several means: first, by means of photographs; second, by means of scale drawings; third, by means of lifts of latent fingerprints after powdering; fourth, by means of plasticine or modeling clay; fifth, by means of tin foil; sixth, by means of plaster casts; and seventh, by means of moulage reproductions. With certain types of fixed evidence several of these methods of collection and preservation are used. Latent fingerprints are usually powdered in order to make the latent impression more visible. Following this powdering, the print is photographed and then is removed from the surface by means of lifting tape of one kind or another. Footprints and tire prints are usually first photographed and then if the impression is sufficiently clear, a plaster cast made of the impression. If the footprint or tire print is on some hard surface where a cast cannot be made, then it is photographed and in some instances the material upon which the print is found is physically removed from the scene of the crime. Several methods may be employed to obtain reproductions of tool marks which may be found on objects too bulky to remove, such as jimmy marks on window sills and door jams, or tool marks on large heavy safes. Reproductions of such marks may be made first by the use of tin foil or lead foil, carefully pressing the foil into the impression found on the object and transferring the scratches or marks to the foil.

Plasticine or modeling clay may be used to reproduce tool marks particularly where fine detail is not necessary. The modeling clay is worked in the hands to such a consistency that when it is pressed into the mark or impression on the object, the scratches and identifying marks will



be reproduced on the surface of the modeling clay. By far the best method of reproducing tool marks, particularly where fine detail is desired, is by the use of the plastic material known as moulage. A dam of some material such as plasticine is built up around the scratch or tool impression on the object and this is then filled with the hot plastic negative moulage. After cooling, the negative material is removed from the object and an accurate impression of the fine details of the tool mark will be reproduced in the negative mold. Positive wax casts may then be made from this mold. In each of the above methods the tool mark, scratch, or impression which is found at the scene of the crime will then be available for comparison with any suspected tools which may have been found in the possession of suspected persons, and also may be used as the basis for demonstrating the identification in court should the correct tool be found.

Each method of collection and preservation of fixed evidence presents its own problem of identifying it. However, in connection with all methods of collection of fixed evidence, the original notes made by the investigating officer during his investigation play a very important part. Some types of fixed evidence can be recorded only by means of the original notes. If complete notes have been maintained during the investigation of a case, no difficulty should be experienced in introducing photographs in evidence. The notes should contain the names of individuals present when the photograph was made, the type of camera used, the type of lens, the shutter speed, the diaphragm opening, and the kind of film used. It is also well to indicate in the notes the time of day, the amount of light, that is, whether sunny or cloudy, or whether a flash bulb was used. It is well to also mark the negative so that it may later be identified. If this information is recorded in the notes for each photograph made, no difficulty should be experienced later in using the photograph as secondary evidence.\*

Lifts of latent fingerprints should be identified on the lift with the initials of the investigator, the date, and some other mark which will indicate a reference to the investigator's original notes wherein will be found the complete details of the finding and collection of the latent fingerprints.

Casts of all sorts can be identified by placing the investigator's initials, date and some other personal mark on the cast just prior to the time when the cast becomes hard. When it is completely hardened these identifying marks will be indelibly inscribed in the cast. Here again complete reference should be made in the investigating officer's notes concerning the circumstances surrounding the making of the cast.

The question always arises as to who should identify evidence found at the scene of a crime. It is needless to say that the investigator who finds the evidence should place upon it his personal identifying mark.

\* Secondary evidence is that species of evidence which becomes admissible, as being the next best, when the primary or best evidence of the fact in question is lost or inaccessible.



Sometimes, however, that is not sufficient. Should there be another investigator present at the time the evidence is discovered, it is well to have him record in his personal notes the fact that the evidence was identified by him. Such action might preclude the possibility of exclusion of evidence in the event the only individual competent to produce it is unavailable because of ill health, death or absence at the time of trial. If more than one individual has identified the evidence this difficulty is usually circumvented. The investigator's notes should always record any unusual or peculiar feature of an article which will be sufficient to distinguish it from all other articles of a similar nature.

### Removable Evidence

Removable evidence, or that type of evidence which can be taken away from the scene of the crime and stored until needed for further use during the investigation of the crime or later use in the prosecution of the criminal, requires different handling from fixed evidence. In this case, the original material as obtained is preserved and later used in court. Practically no criminal case of any kind will be investigated or tried in which some sort of removable evidence is not a big factor both in the investigation of the crime and in the prosecution of the criminal. All manner of objects may become valuable evidence and therefore it is incumbent upon the criminal investigator to recognize the value of material found at the scene of a crime in order that evidence may not be overlooked.

Removable evidence may be classified according to the type of laboratory examination which may be afforded it. We therefore find that we have documentary evidence, fingerprint evidence, firearms evidence, evidence for blood tests, evidence for toxicological examination, evidence for microscopic examination, and then a large amount of miscellaneous material for other types of examinations such as spectrographic, glass fractures, tool marks, and number restorations.

### Documentary Evidence

In connection with evidence for documentary examinations, documents are many times overlooked which might have become important pieces of evidence. Therefore, it may be well to review quickly a few of the different types of criminal investigations with respect to the type of documentary evidence which may be found during the investigation. The type of documentary evidence, of course, will depend upon the type of case under investigation.

Take, for example, the investigation of a homicide case. Documents may have a tremendous bearing on the investigation. It may be that in an investigation of a homicide case, a suicide note is found and the manner of investigating the case will therefore be dependent upon whether the suicide note is in the genuine handwriting of the deceased or has been written by some other individual in order to cover up a murder. In this case, that suicide note would become a most important piece of evidence because if it were in the genuine handwriting of the deceased, it would



assist in determining the fact that the individual took his own life; but if it were not in the handwriting of the deceased, it might be definite and direct evidence to incriminate the individual actually responsible for the murder. Again in homicide cases, papers of one sort or another may be found upon the body which will be of assistance in identifying the individual and without which identification would be extremely difficult. In connection with any homicide case which reaches national importance, crank notes of one sort or another may be received in connection with the case, some of which might actually have a definite bearing on that particular crime.

In auto theft cases, documentary evidence is usually very important. Documents in the form of operator's licenses, car registration certificates, or bills of sale which may have been passed by the car thief to the innocent buyer, as well as checks given for the purchase of a stolen car, may all contain handwriting of the individual or individuals responsible for the theft which may be of value in identifying the thief.

In connection with larceny cases, very often documentary evidence is of exceedingly great value in solving the crime and in prosecuting the criminal. It may be that stock certificates or bonds have been stolen and the assignment or numbers changed. An examination of these may assist in running down those responsible. Likewise in connection with larceny cases, pawnbrokers' records may contain the handwriting of the thief and will become valuable evidence.

In frauds and confidence schemes, there is usually a wealth of documentary evidence by means of which the criminals may be tracked down and which may be used later to successfully prosecute them. Schemes of this sort usually result in the passing of checks, the signing of receipts, sending of letters, notes and telegrams in order to consummate the scheme. All of these may become good evidence.

In blackmail and extortion cases, the anonymous letter itself is the basis of the violation and becomes evidence to assist in solving the crime and later in prosecuting the criminal.

When documentary evidence of any kind is obtained, the preservation of it should be of prime consideration. Thought also should be given to the possibility of the development of latent fingerprints on the evidence and if this is to be attempted, it should be protected in such a manner that additional fingerprints will not be placed upon it. Although other prints are on it this will not necessarily render development of fingerprints valueless. It may be placed in a cellophane envelope or, lacking such, in any other type of envelope, conspicuously marked so that it will not be handled further.

As to the identification of documentary evidence, this depends on its condition when found. If it contains writings of any kind there is no need to further mark it, but these writings should be described completely in the notes, and photographs should be made as soon as possible. By



means of his mental image of the writing a witness will identify the paper. In order to strengthen this memory unusual features of the writing should be discussed and recorded in the notes. By means of these notes, by looking at the original specimens, and by the photographs the witness may refresh his recollection before trial. If the paper has no writing, it should be marked by the witness (who may be the investigating officer). Thereafter, other persons who handle the paper may proceed as indicated above by noting peculiar features (in this case the witness' marks) and recording such in notes and photographs.

Specimens of known handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, or for that matter any other known specimens which are submitted for comparison with questioned specimens should be handled in a similar manner and identified just as carefully as original evidence. Should an identification be made with the known specimens, they then become important pieces of evidence in court. If it is not possible to properly identify and introduce known specimens, the handwriting expert can, of course, give no testimony. Known specimens should always be identified by the investigator obtaining them, and where they compose the writing of an individual, they should be identified by the investigators present at the time the known writing was made and should be signed on each page by the person writing them. The sequence of dictated writings should be preserved by numbering each page. Since it is necessary to produce evidence of the conditions surrounding the taking of dictated specimens, these features should be fully covered in the notes. In this connection it is also necessary to show the voluntary nature of the writing so that it cannot be claimed the subject is being compelled to give testimony against himself in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The fact that the subject voluntarily wrote the paper may be shown by having him write on the back of each numbered page as secured a statement such as "written in my normal handwriting voluntarily and without compulsion with my \_\_\_\_\_ hand (date) (signature)."

### Fingerprint Evidence

Fingerprint evidence obtained during a criminal investigation may be composed of numerous different items: photographs of latent fingerprints, lifts of latent fingerprints, small articles of all kinds containing latent fingerprints on them and finally fingerprint cards made at the time suspects are apprehended.

Of the various types of evidence which may be found at the scene of a crime, fingerprint evidence in some cases may be the most valuable type found to assist in identifying the criminal and convicting him in court. Therefore, the investigator should be extremely careful in preserving this type of evidence and properly identifying it so that there can be no question regarding it during the trial of the case. Identifying marks in photographs of fingerprints can be made at the same time that the photograph of the fingerprint is taken. A small identifying mark, such as initials or a number, either on a small piece of paper or some other material is placed along side of the fingerprint at the time the photograph is



taken. This identifying mark then becomes part of the original negative and of course appears in the photograph when the print is made. Likewise, lifts of latent fingerprints should be identified by marking on the lift itself at the time it is removed from the object. Another good method of identifying a lift is to place the identifying data on a very small slip of paper and place it under the cellophane covering of the lift. Small articles such as broken glass, cash boxes, paper cartons of one kind or another should have the identifying mark placed on the article itself by the investigating officer. Too much stress cannot be laid on the proper identification of fingerprint cards. On the type of fingerprint cards furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation there is a space provided for the individual taking the fingerprints to write his name and the date that the prints were made. When it becomes necessary to use this fingerprint card as evidence in showing the identity of the latent fingerprints with the impressions on the card, there can be little question about the competence of an individual to introduce the fingerprint card in evidence if his name and the date appear upon the card.

Articles containing latent fingerprints obtained at a scene of a crime should be carefully preserved and wrapped in such a manner that any fingerprints appearing on the article will not be removed. One good method for preserving fingerprints is to wrap the article in cellophane or, if this is not available, some other type of covering, and conspicuously mark the package so that careless handling will not remove the impressions. Under no circumstances should absorbent material be used. Whenever articles containing fingerprints are to be packed for shipment to the FBI Laboratory, extreme care should be taken in packing the article so that during transit the fingerprints will not be rubbed off.

### Firearms Evidence

In connection with certain types of crime, firearms evidence found at the scene will be of utmost importance and value to the investigator in solving the crime and likewise of extreme value to the prosecutor at the trial of the criminal. However, unless the firearms evidence which is obtained during the investigation is properly handled and properly packed, its value may be reduced considerably.

Firearms evidence which may be found at the scene of a crime may consist of bullets, cartridge cases, or guns. The gun may be a pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, machine gun or some other type of firearm. Each type of firearms evidence obtained will require its own special method of handling because of the type of laboratory examination which may be required.

Should the evidence be in the form of a spent bullet or a fatal bullet, extreme care must be exercised in handling the evidence. The firearms examiner uses the minute microscopic scratches appearing on the side of the bullet for making his comparison with test bullets from suspected weapons and for this reason no additional scratches should be placed on the side of the bullet either by accident or by design. When a fatal bullet is obtained from a body by the coroner or surgeon performing the



autopsy, he should be cautioned to handle the bullet with such care that additional scratches will not be placed upon it. Because of the fact that the scratches appearing on the side of the bullet are used by the firearms examiner, identification marks should not be placed on the sides of bullets by the investigator or other individuals who later may have to introduce the evidence in court. The autopsy surgeon, the coroner, or other person who may remove a bullet from a body, or the investigating officer who first finds a bullet at the scene of the crime, should mark the evidence specimen by placing his initials or some other easily identifiable mark on the base of the bullet. These identifying marks should be noted and recorded in the notes of the investigator who subsequently takes possession of the evidence specimens.

With cartridge cases found at the scene of the crime, a slightly different procedure is necessary. The firearms examiner uses in his examination marks which are found near the base of the cartridge case such as the firing pin mark, the breech face markings on the primer, and the extractor and ejector marks. Inasmuch as all of these characteristics appear near the base of the cartridge case any identifying markings which are placed on the cartridge case should be near the front end of the case or preferably within the case itself.

Both bullets and cartridge cases which are to be used as evidence should be very carefully wrapped in order to prevent any extraneous markings during storage or while in transit to the firearms examiner. Each bullet or cartridge case should be separately wrapped in a wad of clean soft absorbent cotton, then placed in a separate cardboard box with sufficient additional cotton added to prevent the evidence from shaking around in the box. The box itself should then be properly labeled with a description of the evidence contained therein and with the name or initials of the individual who packed the box. Where possible to do so, it is desirable to seal the package or box with a gummed label bearing the signed name or initials of the officer packing and sealing the box. (See Exhibit 1, Page 44)

When firearms of any sort are found at the scene of a crime, several things must be taken into consideration. First, the investigator will consider whether the weapon should be examined for latent fingerprints and, if so, it should be handled in such a manner that additional fingerprints will not be placed upon it and also in order that those fingerprints which do appear on the weapon will not be removed. Consideration should be given to the possibility of developing latent fingerprints on unexploded cartridges which may still remain in the weapon. When the firearm is to be treated for the development of latent fingerprints, it should be placed in a cellophane or thick-paper envelope. If it is too large for such treatment, then it should be packed in a wooden box especially made for it so that there will be the smallest amount of contact between the weapon and the packing case. Under no circumstances should excelsior or straw be used in the packing of firearms. When it has been determined that a fingerprint examination will not be of value, this style of treatment, of course, will not be necessary. Whenever a weapon is found during a criminal



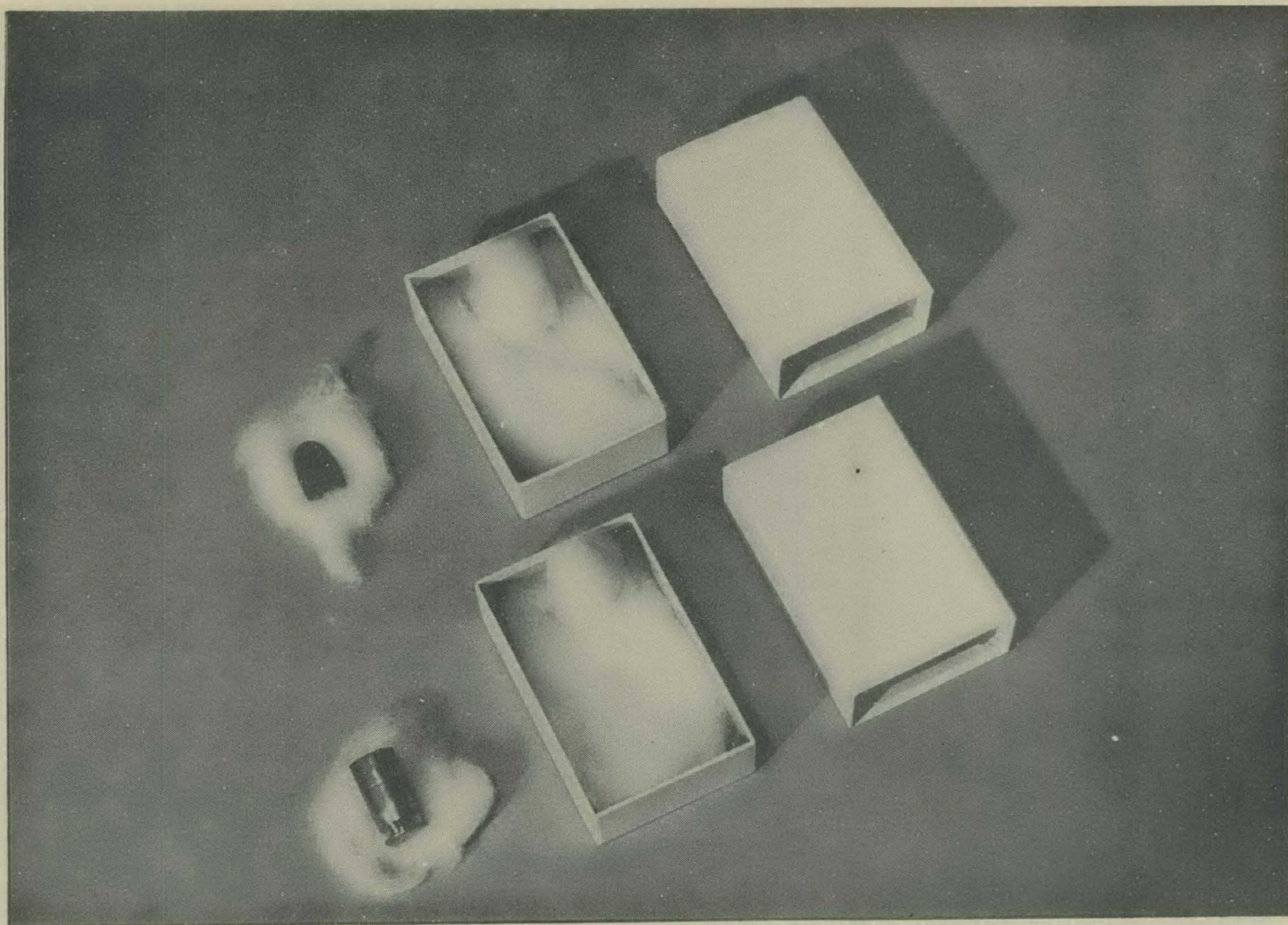


Exhibit 1  
Method of Packing Bullets and Cartridge Cases



investigation, the investigator should carefully record in his notes the make and model of the gun, the caliber and the serial number which appears upon it. He should also record information as to whether the gun was loaded or unloaded, or whether it contained any fired cartridge cases and any unexploded cartridges. A record should be made, possibly with the addition of photographs, of the exact location of the gun with reference to the scene of the crime.

Ordinarily a firearms examiner prefers, when making a comparison, to have in his possession the weapon suspected of having fired the fatal bullet or the evidence cartridge case. He will then fire his own test bullets and collect his own test cartridge cases and make the necessary comparison. When this can be done, the testimony of the firearms examiner in court is greatly simplified. It is recognized, however, that under certain circumstances it is not possible to furnish the firearms examiner with suspect weapons which may be in temporary possession of the investigator. In this case, it is necessary that the investigator obtain his own test specimens and forward them to the firearms examiner for making the comparison. Test bullets and cartridge cases from suspected weapons should have placed on them identifying marks in the same place and in the same manner as evidence bullets and cartridge cases, and they should then be packed in a similar manner and properly labeled so that they can later be identified.

### **Bloodstained Evidence**

In most crimes of violence such as murder, rape, or assault, and in certain other crimes, such as hit-and-run cases, certain pieces of bloodstained evidence will be found during the investigation which, if properly handled, will be of great value to the investigator.

This bloodstained evidence usually will be articles of clothing, bloodstained weapons used to commit the murder or assault, bed clothing, towels, shoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention here. Bloodstains also will be found on fixed objects or objects which are too large or bulky to remove from the scene of the crime, and on earth or rock. Each type of article will require its own special handling for preserving and identifying it, but there are a few general facts which must be borne in mind. No bloodstained article should ever be packed for filing or for transmission to a laboratory until it is thoroughly dried. The drying must be a natural drying process and no heat or mechanical agitation, such as a fan, should be used. The reason for this is quite obvious. Should heat be applied to a bloodstain in order to dry it, certain physical changes will take place in the bloodstain, which will prevent its being properly examined in the laboratory. The use of a fan may have a dual effect upon the evidence. In the first place, by placing the bloodstained articles in front of a fan the air stream may remove from the evidence hairs, fibers, or other microscopical particles of evidence which, if found by the laboratory examiner, might have a considerable bearing on the investigation; in the second place, placing the evidence in front of a fan may cause extraneous material to be blown onto the evidence which if discovered by the examiner



might lead to an erroneous conclusion. The second general rule is that clean wrapping paper should always be used for packing bloodstained articles. Many times newspaper is used for this purpose, but this should not be done inasmuch as newspaper is rather brittle and during transmission of the evidence, it will become cracked and broken and the evidence contained within will be lost. If good quality, clean, brown wrapping paper is used and the package sealed with such material as scotch tape, adhesive tape, or a gummed paper tape, the evidence will arrive in the laboratory for examination with everything contained within the paper that was there at the time it was forwarded.

In packing bloodstained articles each separate piece should be separately packed in its own container before being placed in the box or package for transmission. This will prevent stains or microscopic evidence on one article from being transferred from that article to another during the time it is in transit. The third general rule is that each separate article should be properly labeled. If it is an article of clothing, a label can be attached to the article itself by means of a string, and, after packing, the information can likewise be placed on the outside of the package containing that piece of evidence. Each piece of evidence should be sealed by the investigator and the seal initialed by him so that when received in the laboratory, the examiner will know that the evidence has not been tampered with in transit and can so testify if necessary.

Where the bloodstains appear on fixed objects or objects too bulky to remove to the laboratory for examination, a different procedure must be used. A dried bloodstain on a highly polished surface may be removed by scraping the stain from the polished surface with a clean knife or other sharp instrument onto a clean piece of white glazed paper or white bond paper. This dried stain may then be transferred from the clean paper to a round pill box or into a small glass vial, or it may be folded in the paper in the same manner used by a druggist in folding medicinal paper. The method of folding is shown in Exhibit 2, Page 47.

After the dried bloodstains have been placed in the container, the container should be labeled by the investigator so that he may later identify it as being the one into which the stain was placed. The container should then be sealed with material such as scotch tape so that there will be no opening from which the dry stain can shake out. If the bloodstain appears on a porous article such as a piece of unpainted wood or upon the earth, it is necessary not only to remove the stain but to remove a portion of the material upon which the stain appears to some little distance below the stain. (See Exhibit 3, Page 48) The removal of a stain from unpainted wood necessitates cutting away part of the wood itself. If the stain is on earth or some other porous material, a portion of the earth or other material should be taken from below the stain as well as that material which contains the stain. The material thus removed should be placed in a clean pill box or powder box properly labeled on the outside and then sealed with scotch tape or some other such material to prevent a loss of any of the evidence. If the bloodstain appears on some hard object such



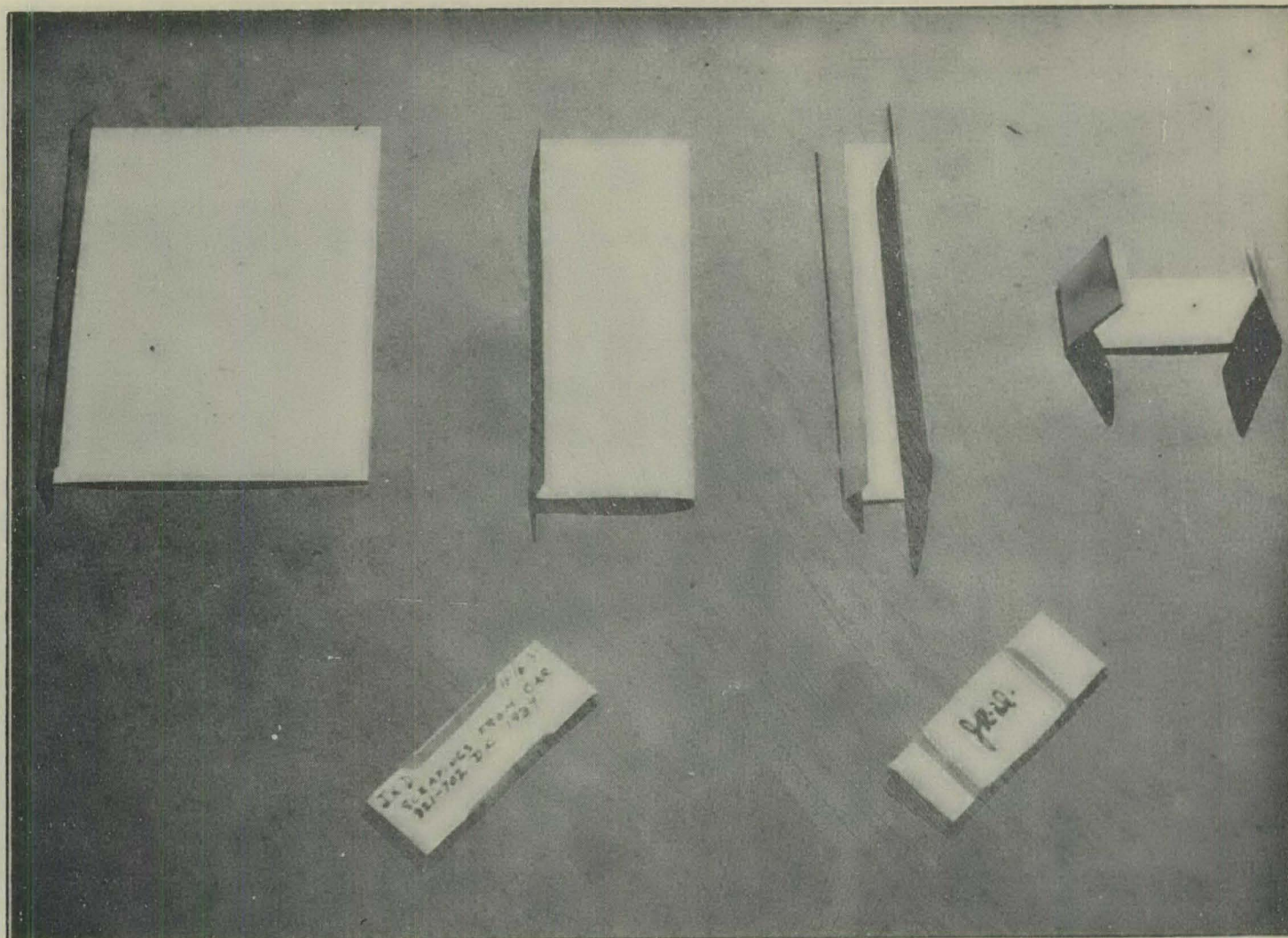


Exhibit 2  
Folding Paper to Hold Small Particles



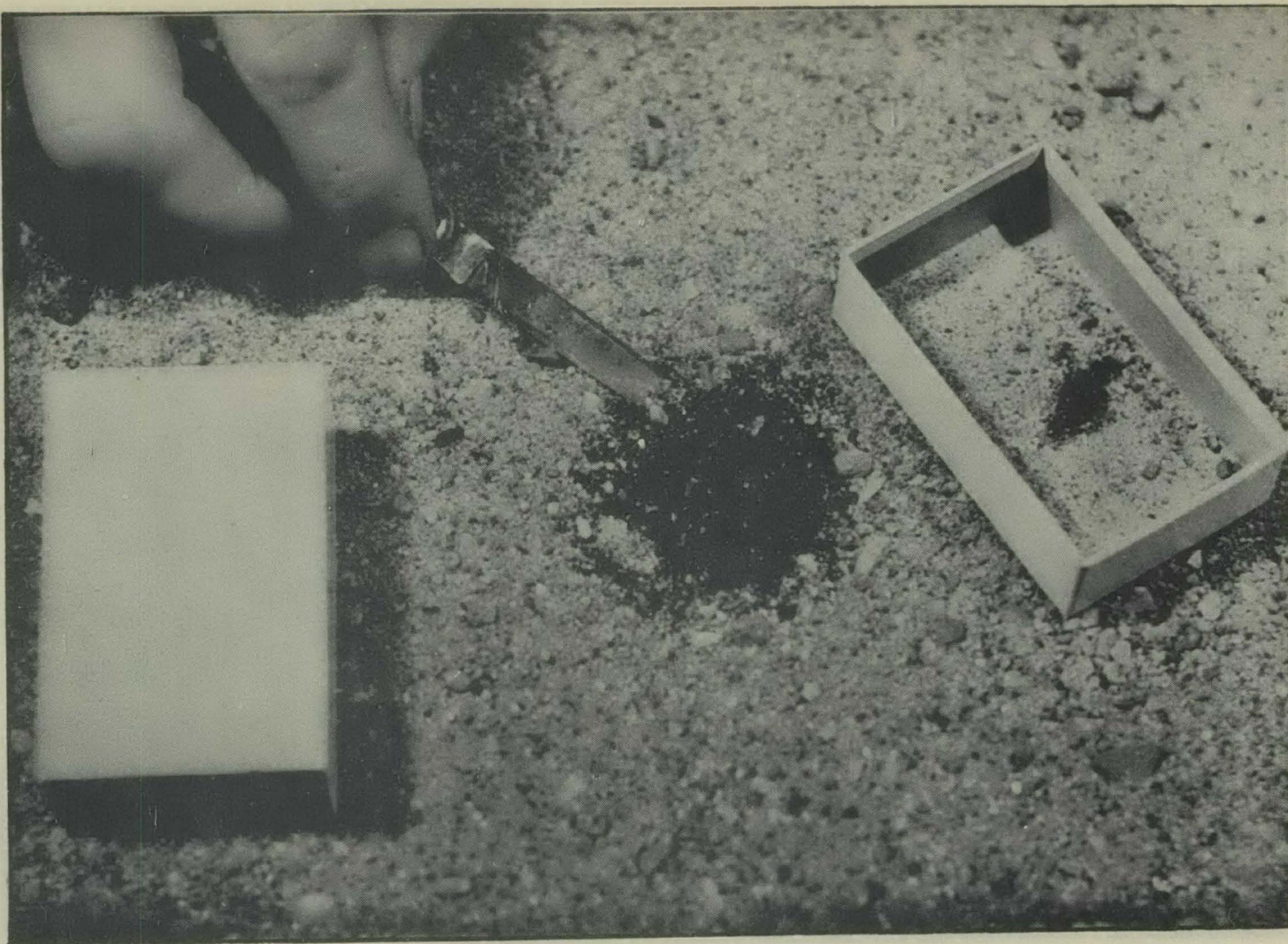


Exhibit 3  
Transferring Bloodstained Earth to Container



as a rock or a concrete floor or pavement, it will be necessary to chip away a portion of the rock or concrete containing the stain with a hammer and cold chisel. In order to prevent the chips from flying away, a towel or cloth should be placed over the area being chipped, and around the cold chisel. The chips then will remain under the cloth and can be readily gathered and placed in the proper container and identified by means of the proper label.

All types of bloodstained evidence should be transmitted to the laboratory by the most expeditious route in order that the examinations may be conducted as quickly as possible and before any contamination or deterioration of the stain can take place.

When whole blood, that is liquid blood, is transmitted, it will of course have to be forwarded in some kind of glass tube. The ordinary Wasserman tube properly corked and sealed or the Shephard Vacuum tube may be used for this purpose. Blood drawn from a living person must, of course, be obtained from the individual by a registered physician and, therefore, the identifying label should contain the doctor's identification as well as that of the investigator. Blood tubes such as these should be wrapped in a large wad of cotton, placed in a mailing tube and rushed to the laboratory by the fastest available means of transportation. No preservative of any kind should be added when whole blood is transmitted for examination. The preservative might interfere with the tests to be performed. However, should a preservative have been used before the investigator obtained the specimen, the chemist should be advised of the nature of the preservative in order that he may make the necessary allowance for it during his examination.

All the information concerning the obtaining of these blood specimens or bloodstained evidence should be completely recorded in the investigator's original notes made at the time of the investigation. (See Exhibit 4, Page 50)

#### Evidence for Toxicological Examination

During investigations of suspected poisonings, evidence of this type may be found by the investigator at the scene of the crime or may be obtained by him in conjunction with the coroner or autopsy surgeon at the post mortem examination of the poison victim.

Evidence for toxicological examination usually takes the form of suspected foodstuffs, other suspected materials which the investigator may believe were used, or organs of a deceased person who is suspected of having died as a result of the administration of poison.

It should be pointed out that, particularly in connection with toxicological examinations, evidence obtained during the investigation should be carefully packed in separate containers. Because of the nature of most poisons only glass-stoppered containers should be used. No metal of any kind should come in contact with evidence being submitted for



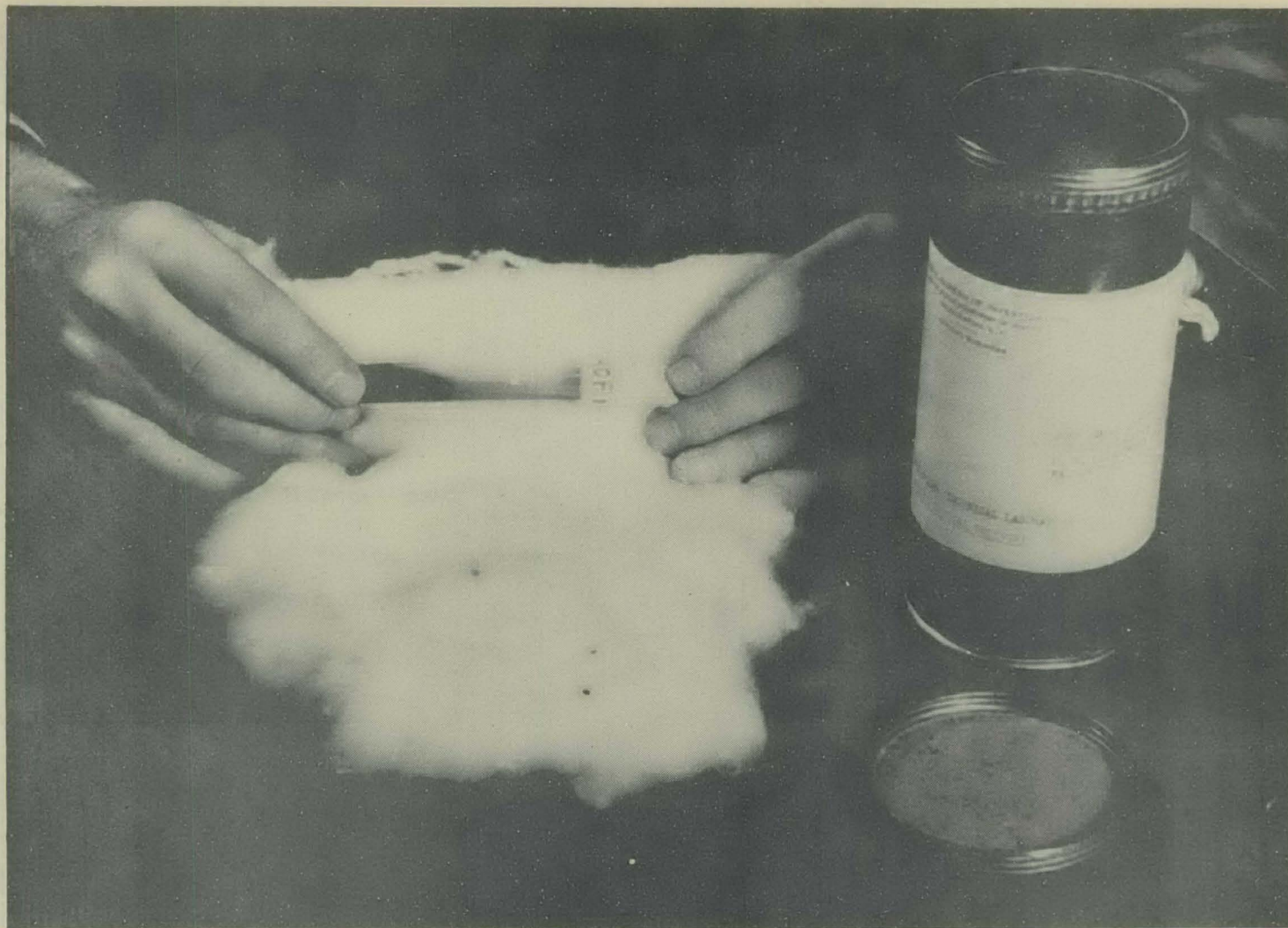


Exhibit 4  
Protection Against Breakage



toxicological examination. Bottles form a convenient container because the bottle can very readily be sealed and labeled by the investigator and in that way maintain the chain of custody of the evidence.

In the case of organs removed from the body of a deceased person, separate containers should always be used. Each organ of the body which is removed by the post mortem examiner should be placed in a separate glass jar with a glass top. The "lightning" type of preserve jar forms a convenient type of container. The reason for separately packing each organ is that the different poisons cause death by attacking different organs of the body. Therefore, if the chemist receives the organs separately packed, he can examine each organ only for the type of poison known to attack that organ, and it will not be necessary for him to go through a long drawn out procedure of examining the evidence for all possible poisons. Furthermore, if the organs are all placed in one container and not separately packed, poisons which may be contained in one organ will, of course, be transmitted to some of the other organs. This adds considerable difficulty to the chemical examination. Containers with organs removed from a body should be identified both by the autopsy surgeon and the investigator present at the time the autopsy was made.

In submitting evidence for toxicological examination to the chemist, all the information available concerning the behavior of the victim prior to death should be furnished to him. This will permit the chemist to take advantage of his knowledge of the symptoms exhibited by the victim and enable him to make short cuts in the examination which will bring him to the true results much more rapidly than if he did not have this information. It is always advantageous to furnish the chemist with a copy of the autopsy report.

### **Evidence for Microscopical Examination**

Microscopical examinations may take several different forms. Clothing may be submitted for analysis of dust and debris, for an analysis of stains such as an examination for semen stains in rape cases, or for an examination for powder patterns where a gun may have been held close to the clothing of the victim at the time of discharge; or the evidence may take the form of hairs and fibers for examination and comparison; or specimens of soil for petrographic examination.

Clothing sent to laboratories for dust analysis, powder pattern examination, or for an examination of stains should be packed very carefully. Never should anything be used but clean wrapping paper and each article should be separately packed, sealed, and labeled, as has been described under the method of handling bloodstained clothing. Particularly is this necessary in connection with dust analysis in clothing. The article should be wrapped in such a manner that no dust or debris can filter out of cracks in the packing during transit to the laboratory. Hairs, fibers, and other minute particles of evidence may be best packed by placing the material in clean white glazed paper or clean white bond paper, folded as indicated in the method of packing dried bloodstains and, after



sealing, properly labeling the paper. Soil specimens for petrographic\* examination are best packed in small pill boxes or powder boxes. The box should be sealed with scotch tape or adhesive tape and properly labeled. When collecting known specimens of soil for comparison with soil or articles of clothing, shoes, et cetera, not only should specimens be submitted from the place where the suspect is presumed to have been, but representative specimens of soil from the surrounding neighborhood should likewise be obtained. This permits the examiner to determine whether or not the specimen of soil found at the suspected place is similar to that of the surrounding country or whether it contains ingredients peculiar to the particular spot from which it was collected. The same care should be taken in packing and labeling known soil specimens as would be taken in connection with original evidence obtained from clothing or wearing apparel of a suspect. Never under any circumstances should soil specimens be transmitted in envelopes. (See Exhibit 5, Page 53)

### Other Types of Evidence

In addition to the above-mentioned types of evidence which may be obtained in connection with a criminal investigation, there are still many pieces of evidence which may be overlooked if the investigator is not familiar with some of the examinations which can be made in a laboratory. Material so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye may prove to be the strongest evidence to link the suspect to the crime.

### Evidence for Spectrographic Examination

By means of the spectrograph very minute particles of evidence so small as to be practically invisible can be analyzed and compared. The spectrograph presents a method of identifying small particles of paint, and the investigator, therefore, should be alert to the possibility of making a spectrographic analysis of paint which may be found on an automobile involved in a hit-and-run case. Likewise, the minute amount of material which may remain on the cutting edge of a knife blade may be examined and compared with the material which the knife is suspected of having cut. In fact, minute particles of almost any nature which cannot be examined in any other manner may be examined in the spectrograph. Care should be taken by the investigator to properly pack and identify articles for spectrographic examination. For evidence which is too small to place marks of identification on, the material itself should be placed in sealed containers and each container identified by the investigating officer. Larger pieces of evidence should have some particular identifying mark placed on them by the investigator.

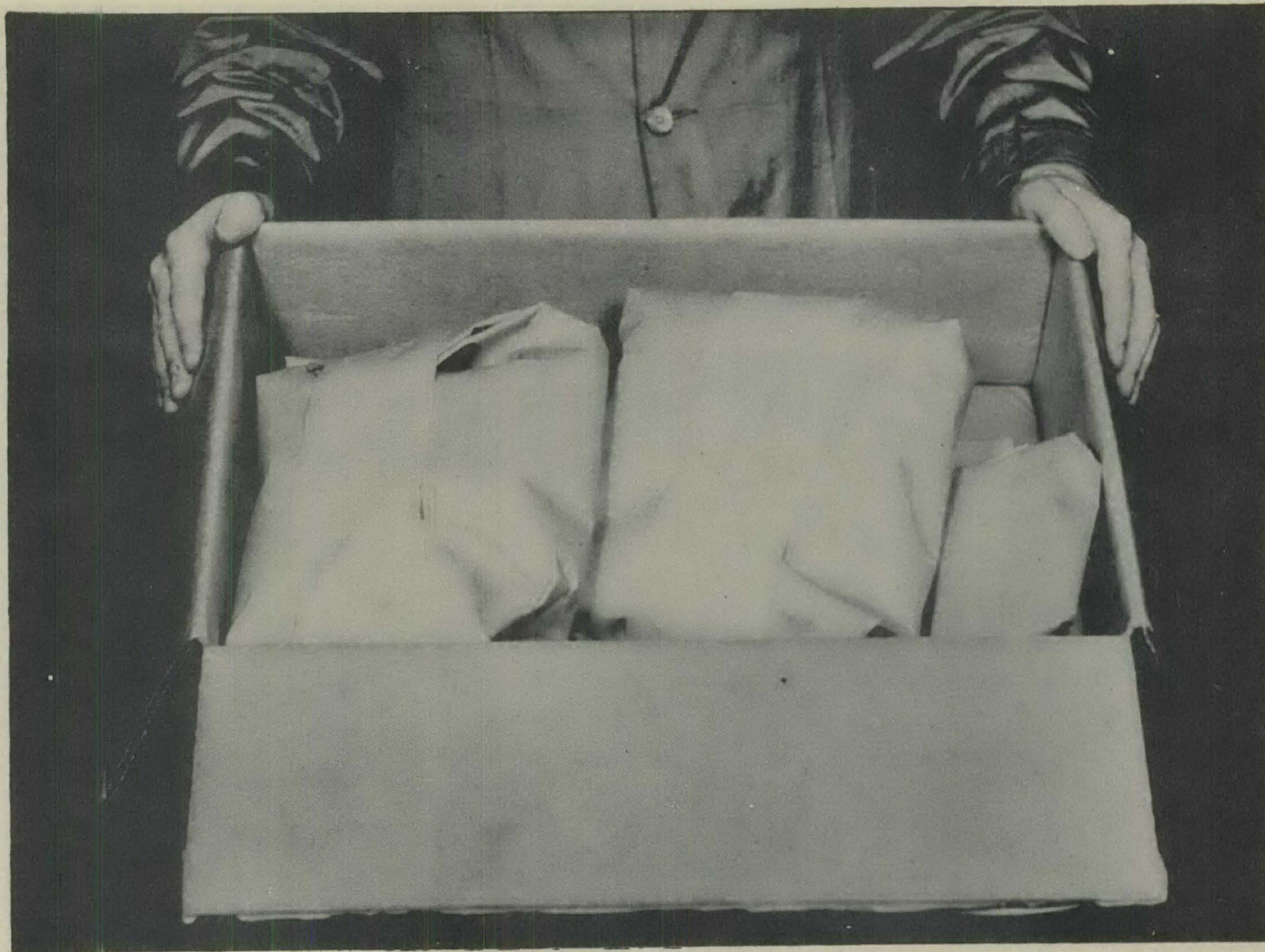
### Articles for Glass Fracture Examination

The examination of fractured glass has many times been the one factor which has solved a case. Pieces of broken windowpane may be examined to determine from which side the blow came. Examinations also may be

\* An examination to obtain the mineral contents of soil.



Exhibit 5  
Evidence Properly Packed





made to determine from which side of a glass a shot was fired. In connection with hit-and-run cases consideration should be given to pieces of broken headlight lenses, an examination of which may reveal the type of car using that particular lens. If a suspect car is later recovered containing additional glass fragments of the headlight lens, these may be compared with those found at the scene to determine whether or not they were originally parts of the same lens. In transmitting evidence for glass fracture examination, the separate pieces should be packed in such a manner that they will not rub against each other during transit. If this happens, the edges of the glass will change and prevent a proper matching of the different pieces. When some of the glass submitted is questioned and some is known, great care should be taken to see that that which is known is so identified and that which is questioned is likewise properly marked.

### Evidence for Toolmark Examination

Whenever two objects come into forcible contact with each other and one object is harder than the other, an impression of the harder object will be left on the softer. This is particularly true when hard tools are used on softer materials. These tools will frequently leave on the softer material marks which are peculiar to that tool and to that tool alone. Therefore, articles containing hammer marks, chisel marks, ax marks, and other tool marks should be preserved for examination and for comparison with suspected tools when they are recovered. In packing articles of this nature, care should be taken that additional scratches will not be placed upon the article prior to the time the examination is made. The article should be identified by the investigator in such a manner that he will be able to recognize his identifying marks at a later date.

### Evidence for Number Restoration

Under certain conditions, firearms and other articles from which serial numbers have been removed by grinding or filing, can be subjected to chemical treatment for the restoration of the original serial number. The investigator should, therefore, be on the alert for articles with an area having the appearance of a place where the serial number was removed. The article should be identified and packed in such a manner as to insure its transmission to the laboratory without breakage.

It has not been possible in an article of this length to cover every type of evidence which may be found in connection with every type of criminal investigation, but an attempt has been made to indicate some of the many and more usual types of evidence which may be encountered. It has been indicated that the value of some evidence may be tremendously enhanced by a proper laboratory examination.

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is at present the finest equipped crime detection laboratory in the world, and the laboratory staff are prepared to perform practically any type of examination which may be necessary or suggested in connection with a criminal investigation. Examinations are made in the Technical Laboratory



without cost for duly authorized law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and its possessions, of evidence obtained in connection with their criminal investigations in which prosecution is contemplated. When the results of the examination are such as to require testimony, examiners are sent without cost to the local authorities to testify in the local court.

Evidence for examination in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for the attention of the Technical Laboratory. It should be accompanied by a letter from the contributor advising what examination is desired and furnishing some of the basic facts of the investigation such as the nature of the case, the name of the suspect or suspects, and the name of the victim or victims. Each specimen should be separately itemized and all identifying marks should be shown. Evidence submitted will be examined and a report submitted to the contributor.

When the nature of the investigation is such as to require expeditious attention, advice to this effect will bring a telegraphic reply. Wherever possible, the letter requesting the examination should be submitted in duplicate and one copy thereof should accompany the evidence. It is suggested that registered mail or railway express be used for the transmission of evidence in order that documentary proof of its transmission may be had by means of the receipt obtained from the post office or the express agency. Evidence returned from the Technical Laboratory to the contributor always will be returned either by railway express or registered mail according to the bulk and weight of the material.

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#### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

##### - Standards in Police Training -

The continuation of the article on Standards in Police Training will appear in the next issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.





## POSSIBILITIES OF THE FREQUENCY MODULATION RADIO SYSTEM

During the week of March 18, 1940, the Federal Communications Commission opened hearings in Washington, D. C., on the advisability of licensing a new system of radio broadcasting known as Frequency Modulation. Although applicable to several types of radio service, frequency modulation is of particular interest to police agencies for the reason that its advantages are said to be the greatest when the radio broadcast is competing with static or man-made electrical interferences. Such interferences are always greater when attempting to receive radio broadcasts in running automobiles.

The present system of radio broadcasting of voice is known as amplitude modulation and utilizes essentially a fixed frequency while varying the amplitude or power in accordance with the voice signals. The new frequency modulation requires certain technical changes in the circuits of the radio transmitter and radio receiver so that the voice modulation is obtained by varying the frequency emitted from the transmitter rather than by varying the power of a fixed frequency. It is this shifting frequency characteristic which permits the receiver to exclude the static and electrical interferences which may be present at the reception point, such interferences having been found to be more in the nature of amplitude modulated than of frequency modulated emissions.

Engineers appearing before the FCC hearing gave most interesting testimony concerning the increased distances over which clear signals could be received irrespective of local interferences or static. One of the witnesses summed up his testimony with the statement that following side by side tests, frequency modulation exceeded amplitude modulation in clarity and intelligibility by an average of 50%. Furthermore, he testified that the relative degree of increased clarity increased proportionately with the difficulty encountered in the receiving area from the interference standpoint. The tests to which he referred were conducted both in running automobiles and in airplanes.

It was brought out at the hearing that frequency modulation is limited in effectiveness to local areas rather than to long distance communication, and one witness testified that fixed transmitting stations of average power would have a useful operating range in frequency modulation of about 75 miles. Of course, automobiles carrying small transmitters would be much more limited in their range. Such small transmitters in mobile units, however, were reported to have consistently outperformed ordinary transmitters of equivalent output.



At the present time the Federal Communications Commission is not issuing authorization for the regular and permanent use of frequencies for the frequency modulation system. Under date of January 25, 1940, the Commission did issue a statement that it will accept applications for experimental authorization to employ frequency modulation in services other than broadcast. The Commission stated that for the time being such frequency modulation will be authorized on the frequencies allocated to those services above 30,000 kilocycles only, and only on an experimental basis.

It was reported at the Commission hearing that several of the radio equipment manufacturing companies have already begun to manufacture the special equipment necessary for utilizing the frequency modulation system and that others are experimenting with the same. It is possible that such experimentation will be accelerated after the reports on the FCC hearing on the subject have been published. It will, of course, be necessary for the Federal Communications Commission to proceed carefully in issuing licenses until they have been able to definitely formulate policies which will protect adequately all radio users whether they utilize amplitude or frequency modulation. Some of the problems confronting the Federal Communications Commission in this connection may be readily seen in one paragraph from their release of January 25, 1940, concerning the police radio service as follows:

"In the police service, each system is under the direct control of one licensee who can plan and control the installation and operation of both the transmitting and receiving systems. The successful operation of frequency modulation in this case is contingent upon the frequency band of emission required and the interference to existing amplitude modulated stations. There are approximately 1,000 police radio systems with over 6,000 transmitters (including headquarters and cars) now using amplitude modulation. Before a permanent policy can be established, with respect to the licensing of frequency modulation on a regular service basis, further investigation and studies should be made, both from the standpoint of the equipment requirements and the effect of simultaneous operation of amplitude and frequency modulation, on the frequencies now allocated to police service."

Law enforcement authorities throughout the country will continue to watch closely with great interest these technical developments in the radio broadcasting field.

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#### CALIFORNIA

Mr. Charles Rhodes has been appointed Chief of Police at Calipatria, California.

#### KANSAS

Mr. Thomas M. Stowers has succeeded Mr. A. R. Armstrong as Chief of Police at Pittsburg, Kansas.

#### MAINE

Mr. Edward R. Dodwell is now Acting Chief of Police at Portland, Maine, succeeding Mr. Ralph D. Brooks.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. William J. McLaughlin has succeeded Mr. Daniel W. Connor as Chief of Police at Medford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Andrew F. Crowley has been appointed Chief of Police at Whitman, Massachusetts.

Mr. Nelson C. Cressey has been appointed Chief of Police at Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

#### MICHIGAN

Mr. Jacob Van Hoff is now Acting Chief of Police at Holland, Michigan, succeeding Mr. Ira A. Antles.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Arthur Jackson has succeeded Mr. Frank Page as Chief of Police at Hillsborough, New Hampshire.

#### UTAH

Mr. Charles H. Olson, formerly a Special Agent of the FBI, has been appointed Chief of Police at Salt Lake City, Utah.



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
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'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 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.	Vincent, J. W.	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.	Cornelius, A.	Michigan 0761	527 U.S. Post Office & 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	Wyly, P.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	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.	Walnut 0555	4060 U. S. Court House
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.	Hood, R. B.	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	Drayton, S. J.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Thornton, J. E.	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.....**



**Raymond Ambrose Burr,  
with aliases**

**Violation of National Bankruptcy Act**

Detailed descriptive data on  
this individual appear on pages 33 and 34

