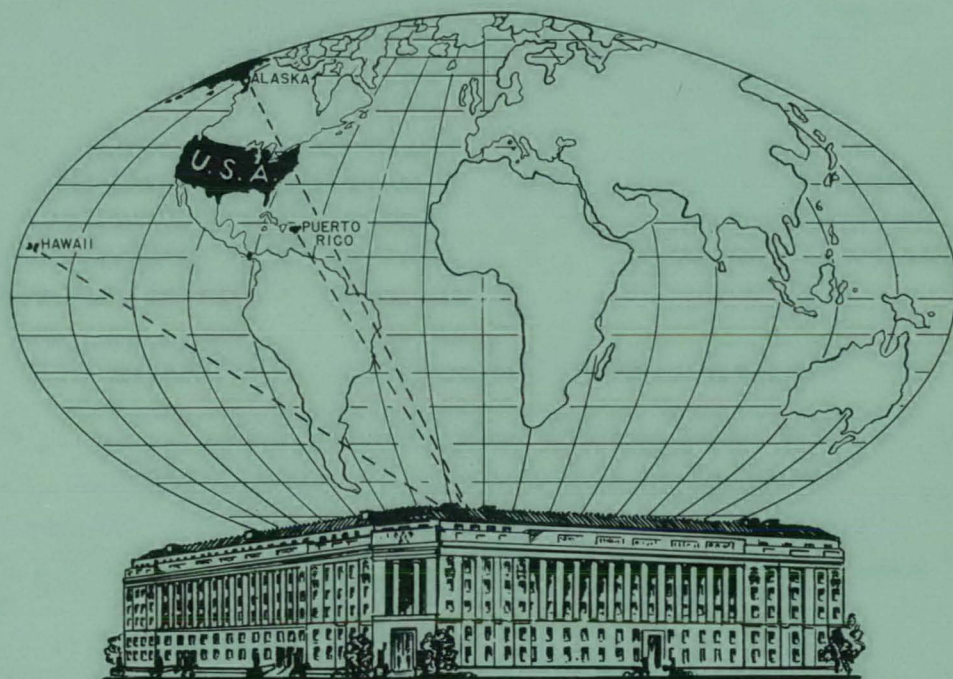


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1942

May-June

Vol. 11

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

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:-

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. II

MAY-JUNE 1942

NO. 5

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 bimonthly 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 bimonthly. 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.

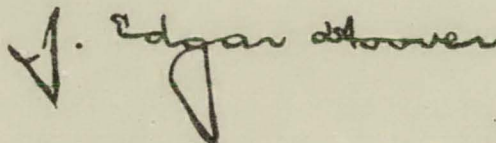
John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CURTAILMENT OF FBI PUBLICATIONS

Realizing the necessity of conserving paper at this time the FBI will in the future issue the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin only six times each year instead of monthly, and the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin only twice each year instead of Quarterly.

Dedicated to the belief that American Peace Officers should enjoy the benefits of pertinent information coming to the attention of this Bureau, and which previously has appeared in the above-mentioned Bulletins, the FBI has arranged that such data shall, in the future, be furnished to peace officers orally through the medium of the Special Agents in Charge of our various Field Offices during their Quarterly Conferences -- with police executives.

Regardless of this curtailment of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin I want to urge police agencies to continue to send to the FBI articles of particular local interest such as very serious crimes, badly wanted criminals or new scientific methods of crime detection for publication in the Bulletin. I assure you the utmost consideration will be given to the publication of all such material when space in the Bulletin permits.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Director

Address delivered by
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,
over Radio Station WEAJ, New York, New York, 10:30 P. M.,
March 22, 1942, on a program sponsored by the Fourth Degree
Knights of Columbus.

OUR NATION'S STRENGTH

It is characteristic of such staunch patriotic American groups as the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus to want to do their part to enhance the call to the duties of citizenship throughout the land. The fine men who compose its membership not only are doing their share to inspire their fellow Knights enlisted in this paramount cause but they have set an example for all the land.

From its very inception sixty years ago, the Knights of Columbus have in act and deed served God and their country in lending a helping hand to others and in keeping alive the sense of responsibility that animates every one dedicated to the duty of good citizenship.

For centuries, men have prayed for liberty. It has been the roseate dream of each succeeding generation. It is our highest inspiration today, when the peoples of America face the grim realities of what has been termed "Our darkest hours since Lincoln."

Liberty was the battle cry at Valley Forge, Gettysburg, and Belleau Wood. Today we hear its rousing echo around the world. It finds its loftiest expressions in the memories of the men and women who fell at Pearl Harbor, Manila, Singapore, and Java. The fall of France, the ravages of the hated and ruthless Nazi armies, the stifled cries of victims of Japanese bayonets and debauchery, give liberty a new meaning.

The courageous General MacArthur, I am sure, was thinking of the significance of liberty when he said, "Let's keep the flag flying!" In this, he was echoing the prayers of mothers and fathers whose sons have been called to the Colors, of good men and women everywhere. General MacArthur, by his words and by his deeds and the achievements of his gallant men, gives resounding emphasis to America's rallying battle cry.

Behind the Stars and Stripes, America's symbol of liberty, is more than a Nation of vast industries, of great educational systems, of splendid social institutions, of millions of homes, of ever-expanding armed forces, and of privileges and rights of its citizens. Behind the liberty of America is a Divine Force that actuated the founding fathers. No thinking person can deny that the democracy of the United States has not been inspired, guided, and nurtured from on High. The spirit of America is God-given, and we, the living, in these tragic days must show our worthiness of this Divine inheritance by our deeds and actions. Our own country has been won and preserved through prayer and toil and hardship, and we must defend it at any cost.

We do not engage in idle boasts when as a Nation we refer to ourselves as "Great." America is just that. But, if it is to remain as our fathers planned it, positive and decisive actions are necessary. For every right there is a duty. Though we are at war - we Americans love peace; but no matter what happens in the future we shall always keep our heads high for God and country. This means we must be united in our efforts. The task at hand is not a simple one - the battle front is wide - the distances are great - but it can be accomplished.

The time is here when we must do more than claim liberty as a natural right - we must all dedicate the best there is in us to the end that this right may be preserved. Instead of degenerating it into license, as alien "isms" would do, there must be a reborn consecration to the militant spirit of liberty which is fundamentally American. Red-blooded men rise to action when their homeland is attacked. Our men are answering the call to arms as they always have when things American in soul and action have been challenged. To equip and support these heroes of liberty are the civilians' tasks. They know no hours, fear no sacrifice, seek no preference. Ours is the task to make their hearths and homes secure, to aid them in their battles at the outposts of freedom.

The people of America must not forget that all of their foes are not in Nazi Germany or Japan or any other enemy lands of the Axis powers. Sinister forces of treachery work day and night here at home, under the protection of the very liberties they seek to destroy. For the most part, these advocates of political "isms" are the ones who opposed a far-seeing President of the United States in building up our implements of protection. They are the ones who even gave spoken aid to the Nazi cause by their obstructionist tactics when time was paramount. But that was in the past - now there must be aggressive unity if we are to save our land. Unity, real unity, will be difficult to achieve, however, so long as the Munich-infected appeasers pour forth their poisonous venom, hoping to create an epidemic of confusion and distrust.

The present situation is similar in many respects to those dark days in the early thirties when crime ran rampant and threatened to corrupt the very blood stream of the decency of America. Then, something happened. The same public who permitted this, through apathy, careless abandon of civic responsibilities and worship at the shrine of materialism, asserted itself. Within the span of a brief period, the aroused forces of law and order began to triumph over lawlessness. But that fight has not yet been won.

Decency still is regarded in too many quarters as an experimental ideal. Even today, each time your watch ticks off a minute, three serious crimes are committed. Every 7½ minutes a murder or serious assault occurs in our Nation. And all because too often moral responsibility has been unknown to those who commit these crimes. Behind them is a still greater crime - spiritual growth and development have been stifled. But even this situation is not hopeless. There is a remedy. And it is a simple one. If every father and mother and every citizen live as they should, teach as

they should, and worship as they should, decency can no longer be menaced. Today, we need to return to the rugged discipline and decency of those who fought and died to found our America. We should resurrect the plain, strong ideals of our God, our homes, and our country.

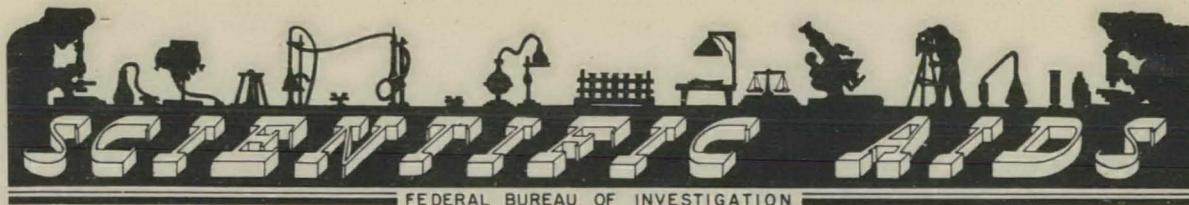
This simple expedient goes further. Applied to the present conflict, it must recognize that the world is bruised and bleeding because the forces of the anti-Christ have gained the ascendancy for the time being over the forces of decency. Hatred and evil have always fought against Christianity but they have always been vanquished.

Our liberty, ordained from on High and defended with blood, can be preserved only by vigilance and unity of purpose and action. Today, by our deeds we determine our destinies. May it be the God-given freedom and liberty that was won by the faith and the deeds of our forefathers who lived by those immortal words of the Holy Script - "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord...."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK RESTRICTED

The Federal Bureau of Investigation regrets that because of the National Defense Program it has become necessary to restrict the activities of its Single Fingerprint Section. The cooperation of law enforcement agencies throughout the country is earnestly requested so that cases involving latent fingerprint examinations not of primary importance will not be forwarded to the Bureau at the present time for examination. Cases of a minor nature involving petty thefts, et cetera, cannot be handled at the present time in the Single Fingerprint Section and it will be necessary to return such cases to the contributor. It is essential that all of its available fingerprint staff be placed on work that has a direct bearing on the National Defense Program.



PHOTOGRAPHY AND ITS APPLICATION IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Today, more than ever before, it is necessary to be familiar with all subjects which are applicable, in any degree at all, to National Defense. For this reason, we should not fail to see the opportunities which abound in an understanding and judicious use of photography, as applied to the existing turbulent world conditions. The old Chinese proverb "a picture is worth ten thousand words," could very truthfully be changed to conform with contemporary world events so it would read "a picture is worth ten thousand lives."

Today the camera has a very definite and important place in all fields of endeavor, and especially as it is applied to the field of law enforcement work and National Defense investigations.

The aerial photographer works hand in hand with the mapmakers and draftsmen. Repeated aerial surveys bring to light many changes, which probably would never have been noticed otherwise. The accuracy of fast firing guns is tested and improved with high speed photographs. The reproduction and preservation of important documents is dependent upon photographic processes.

In the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, photography aids in the unfoldment and preservation of evidence. This includes the revelation of hidden clues by means of infra-red and ultra-violet photography, as well as other highly specialized photographic techniques.

By passing a parallel ray of light across the surface of a piece of paper of ordinary appearance, hitherto unnoticed indentations stand out before the eyes of the scientific investigator, thus revealing important facts which may be instrumental in the solving of a case. Photography preserves these indentations for future use in our courts.

Innocent-appearing documents and photographs when subjected to photographic chemical treatment or photographed under the previously mentioned invisible light rays may reveal information of evidentiary value pertinent to the community's welfare or the Nation's welfare.

In connection with these more spectacular uses of photography it should be borne in mind that before one has sufficient photographic knowledge to recognize a hidden camera concealed on the person of a foreign

agent, or to apply photography in the Laboratory to ferret out the transmission of an espionage message or a code, or to detect the origin of sabotage through photography, one must have, first of all, a basic knowledge of the principles of photography. The camera apparatus used and the procedure involved in making this scientific type of photograph can be quickly mastered, provided one is thoroughly familiar with the camera principle and the fundamental rules of photography which govern picture making.

In order to obtain a general vantage point from which to view this vast field, it will be necessary to consider briefly the origin of photography and trace its gradually increasing application to our law enforcement problems of today as well as our present National Defense problems. To those who are familiar with this subject in some degree, the following outline should serve as a reminder and as a resume of some of the more important steps leading from the past to the present, carrying with it the prophecy and hope of even greater unfoldments and advancements in the future.

Origin of the Camera

Photographic history began with the first written observations of that strange and fascinating natural phenomenon termed the CAMERA OBSCURA. The dictionary explains that the words CAMERA OBSCURA are derived from the Latin and mean literally DARK CHAMBER. A CAMERA OBSCURA then is a dark chamber or dark box containing a pin-hole or lens in the front to admit the light rays which are reflected from illuminated objects outside of the chamber or box. These light rays retain their image-bearing characteristics when passing through a small opening or lens thus causing an image of the outside objects to appear on a plane surface at the back of the chamber or box. This image, which is a two-dimensional reproduction of a three dimensional object, appears in all of its original color but is reduced in size and reversed in position.

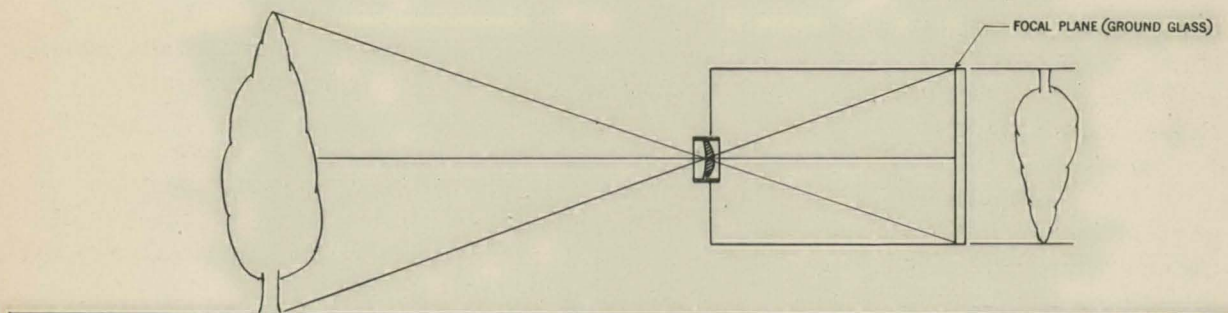


Figure 1.

Principle of the Camera.

If a hole is used to transmit the light ray into the darkened chamber it should not be larger than that made by a fine needle, otherwise the projected image would lose its sharpness and would appear simply as a ray of light, blurred and indistinct. To no one person should go the credit for this discovery because this effect was undoubtedly noted by many people, although it is generally conceded that this phenomenon was first noted in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Due to the fact that the small pin-hole transmitted such a small amount of light, the pictures obtained were very weak and hard to perceive. It was not very long, however, before a lens was added to the Camera Obscura thereby permitting brilliant images to be projected on a screen at the rear of the box, since this was the only use of the Camera Obscura in those early days. These pictures came to be called "Pictures Painted by Light," and grew rapidly in popularity with the lay public. Wealthy people fitted small round houses on their estates with lenses, and with mirrors in back of the lenses to reverse the image to a natural position, and then gleefully watched their unsuspecting neighbors pass by.

Little more need be said concerning the Camera Obscura except that it is still in use, although its present application consists of a dark box fitted with a lens in front and a mirror on the inside placed at a 45 degree angle to permit the reflected image to be traced by hand onto a piece of paper, parchment, canvas, or other similar substance. This mirror arrangement is similar to the modern reflex camera. From the Camera Obscura it is only a short step to that primitive type of camera known as the pin-hole camera. This was simply a light-tight box with a pin-hole in the front, and a sensitized film or plate in the rear for permanent recording of the image. Cameras of this type are still used experimentally today.

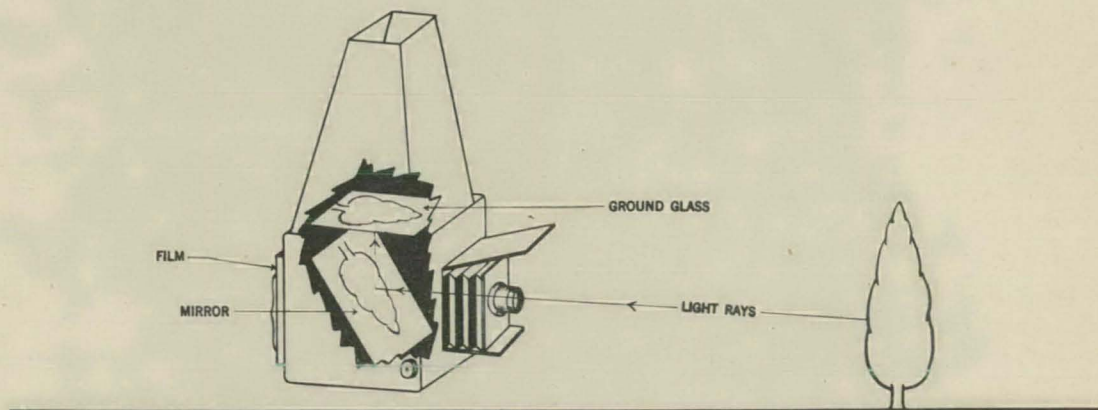


Figure 2.

Principle of the Single Lens Reflex Camera.

The Negative

Next in importance in this evolution of photography, was the need for a substance which would register the effect of the light rays that had passed through the pin-hole thereby permitting a record of the scene to be made and used at some future time. In order to find a substance which would record the action of light rays, a search was made in the direction of light sensitive materials.

The earliest histories and records of man and his discoveries reveal the fact that man has long studied the effect of light on various substances. The bleaching effect of light, such as the effect of the sun's rays on the green coloring matter in plants, had often been studied and was termed 'solarization.' This meant that when certain substances were exposed to the sun's rays, the exposed area became white due to the bleaching effect of the sun. However, this procedure required much time and was not at all practical for use in photography. Therefore, the exact opposite effect was sought by the early investigators.

In other words, the problem was to find a substance that would darken instead of bleach when exposed to the sun or other light rays. Many substances were tried and gradually discarded until finally someone noticed that when silver is exposed to light, it gradually darkens. It was reasoned then that if silver in a more sensitive state was combined with other chemicals, such as accelerators and preservatives, it would enable them to produce a light sensitive emulsion sensitive enough to record the light rays which filtered through the pin-hole or lens of the Camera Obscura.

In 1802 the experiments of Wedgwood* and Davy** with silver nitrate were made known. Since that day, silver nitrate in combination with other chemicals has been the only practical substance used to record the effect of light rays through a camera.

The light sensitive material used to record these light rays is known as the negative or sensitized material. The negative material used on all types of cameras is basically the same. It consists essentially of a transparent base such as glass or film, and is coated on one side with an emulsion which contains a composition of silver nitrate with other chemicals. This emulsion, although highly sensitive to light, does not darken visibly when exposed to the action of light rays. This means that it is necessary to carry on the darkening effect of the light on silver by means of a chemical solution known as a 'developer.' This developing solution causes those areas which were exposed to light to appear dark, and conversely, those areas which were not subjected to the light rays will remain white or clear on the original negative. This means the

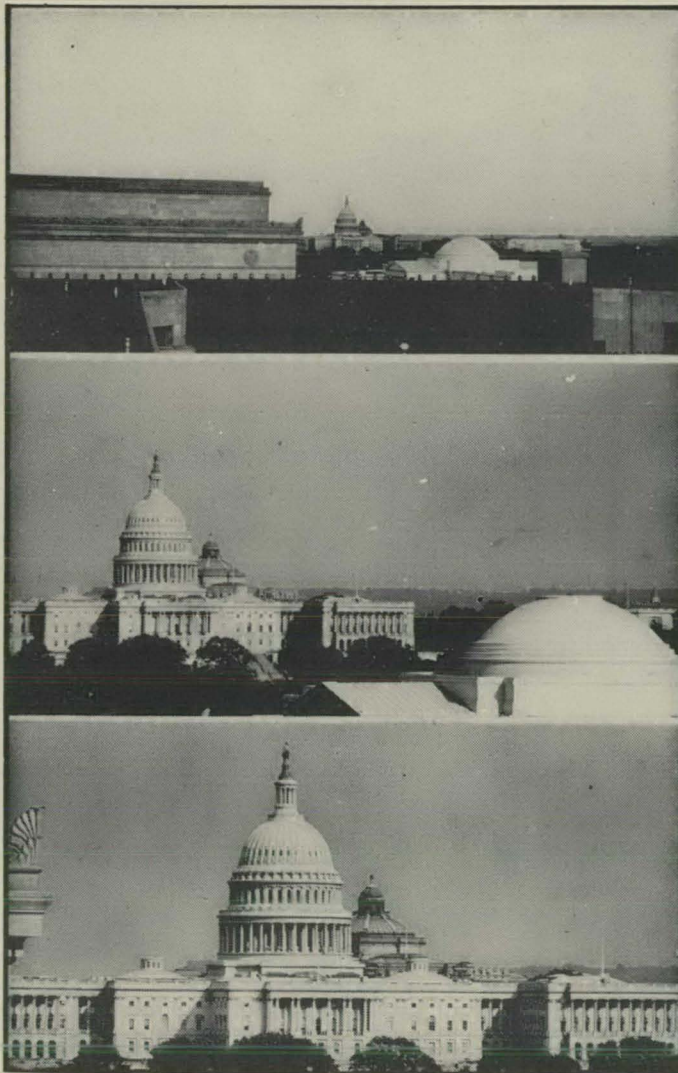
*Josiah Wedgwood, 1730-95, Potter. A variety of fine English pottery, usually of colored clay decorated with white cameo reliefs, bears his name today.

**Sir Humphrey Davy, 1778-1829, English Chemist.

tonal values in the original subject always reproduce in the opposite value, in the negative. All of these values being exactly opposite to the original condition necessitates the making of a photographic print from the negative thus obtained, in which all of the values will again be in their proper relationship to the original subject.

Structure of the Camera

Now that we have considered the origin of the camera, let us consider a mental picture of this camera at its present stage of development, and determine which features are necessary to complete its effectiveness in making all types of photographs.



(a) 5 INCH LENS

(b) 17 INCH LENS

(c) 28 INCH LENS

Figure 3.

Photographs Made With A Standard Camera
Using Three Different Lenses From Same Camera Position.

The camera of today is a light-tight box with a highly corrected lens in the front, for transmission of the light rays, and a sensitized film in the back of the camera for recording the image thus reflected. Lenses of different focal lengths and construction are available for different types of photography and are generally classified as standard lenses, wide-angle lenses and telephoto lenses.

Shutter

Our camera still lacks several necessary features to permit its being used practically. The first to consider is a means of controlling the amount of light which reaches the sensitized film through the lens. Such a device should be placed near the lens or near the film and should be capable of being closed completely, when desired, in order to prevent any light from reaching the film. Such a device is known as the "Shutter."

There are many types of shutters available today. All of them employ the same basic principles and are designed to permit the light to pass through the lens for a certain predetermined length of time, then closing completely after the exposure has been made in order to exclude all extraneous light rays. The shutter in the professional types of cameras is usually a spring mechanism which can be adjusted to stay open for an indefinite period of time or it may be set on the instantaneous setting which operates automatically causing the shutter to remain open for a one second exposure, or a fraction of one second. Modern shutters are classified generally as - Between-the-lens shutters or focal plane shutters.

The purpose of the shutter is twofold:

1. To regulate and control the light intake by "chopping up" quantities of light into small fractions of time in order that the proper exposure under a known condition of light, may be effected.

2. To "Stop the Action" of the subject and thus prevent blurring or movement from taking place in the photograph. This is accomplished by using a shutter speed faster than the action involved in the subject. The instantaneous shutter speeds of a camera generally range from one second to 1/500th of a second. Focal plane shutters operate as fast as 1/1000th and 1/1500th of a second. Quite recently there has been introduced on the market a type of lamp which emits a sudden flash of light which has a duration of approximately 1/10,000th to 3/1,000,000ths of a second. This flash of light is so extremely fast that it permits photographs depicting action to be made which hitherto had never before been observed, even by the human eye. In this case the light discharge acts as a shutter.

These photographs reveal the minute changes that take place in a subject due to the change in action. Such examples as a soap bubble bursting in mid-air, a rifle bullet actually photographed upon leaving the barrel of a gun, et cetera, are typical examples of the use and value of high speed photography. However, in connection with the shutter supplied

as standard equipment on most cameras, the shutter speed seldom exceeds 1/500th of a second, and such extreme changes in appearance, produced by action, are not observable. For all average photographs involving average action such as walking or running of a person, movement of a car, et cetera, a shutter speed of 1/200th of a second is usually adequate to stop the action involved.

Iris Diaphragm

Another addition to our mental camera, which also controls the amount of light reaching the film, is known as the 'Iris Diaphragm.' Although the iris diaphragm does control, in some degree the amount of light which reaches the film, its function is entirely different from that of the shutter, inasmuch as it never completely closes. Its operation is comparable to that of the iris of the human eye, in principle, which automatically contracts to a small aperture when subjected to a great amount of light, and conversely, will enlarge to its full diameter when subjected to very poor light conditions.

The effects of the iris diaphragm on the finished picture is that of increased detail. When the diaphragm is "closed down" to its smallest aperture it utilizes only the central portion of the lens and the resulting picture contains the greatest amount of detail obtainable with that lens.

The opposite is of course true, when the diaphragm is opened to its largest opening, there is only a very narrow plane of sharp detail obtained in the finished photograph. It is obvious though, that when the diaphragm is fully opened, the greatest amount of light is transmitted to the film, and conversely when the iris is closed to its smallest opening only a small amount of light reaches the film.

It should also be obvious that when the greatest amount of detail is desired the diaphragm should be closed to the smallest possible aperture permissible under the prevailing light conditions. The size of the many apertures obtainable from this adjustable diaphragm and the corresponding exposure times has been mathematically calibrated and designed as the "f" system, and is used and known the world over. "f" indicates light transmission. Thus one is able to determine the exact amount of light any lens will transmit at a given diaphragm opening by the "f" value indicated on the lens mount.

At this stage it should be pointed out that the shutter and the diaphragm, although both performing distinctly different functions, are each dependent upon the action of the other. The regulation of either the diaphragm or the shutter necessarily implies the regulation of the other. If a fast shutter speed is selected to stop the action of the subject then it is necessary to use a large diaphragm opening to compensate for the fact that the fast shutter speed permits only a small amount of light to reach the sensitized film.

Applying this same rule conversely, if the subject to be photographed involves little or no motion, then a slow shutter speed of approximately 1/50th of a second is indicated, since this will stop all average motion and permit a correspondingly small diaphragm opening to be used thus insuring sharp focus in all planes or depth of field.

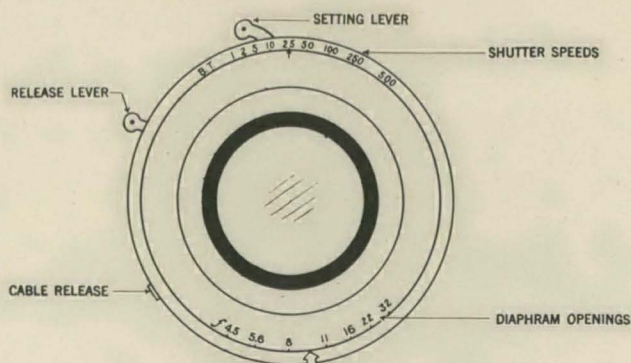


Figure 4.

Position of Shutter and Diaphragm Setting.

Focusing

Again considering our mental camera at this point, we now find that we have a light-tight box with a lens in the front, which contains an iris diaphragm for controlling the amount of light which passes through the lens and also a shutter arrangement which divides the light intake into fractions of a second. The camera at this point would be known as a 'fixed focus' camera, which would be comparable to the box camera. However, in order to make this camera versatile enough for law enforcement use, it would be necessary to devise a means of regulating the distance between the lens and the sensitized film in the rear of the box. This is done by placing an adjustable leather bellows between the lens and the film. This is known as the adjustable bellows camera.

A camera provided with the average extension bellows will permit the photographing of subjects up to approximately four feet from the camera. If it is desired to make photographs at a distance closer than four feet, which is often necessary in police photography, then a double extension bellows should be provided on the camera, since this will permit the operator to focus the camera on subjects less than two feet away. A camera, then to be practical for law enforcement or National Defense usage, should contain a double extension bellows, since the photography of objects in a close-up manner, is often necessary for detailed study. Now that the distance between the lens and sensitized film is adjustable, a means of determining when the camera is in focus for a given distance is required. This is called focusing.

Focusing is accomplished by one of three methods. (1) The first method is to place a scale on the side of a camera listing the

distance from the camera to the subject either in feet or meters. The operator simply sets the indicator for the distance which he believes exists between the camera and the subject. This method involves guess work on the part of the photographer and is far from accurate, since it depends upon human judgment. In a series of experiments conducted in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was found that people rarely guess the correct distance intervening between the subject and the camera.

(2) The second method of focusing commonly used is known as the 'range-finder' method. The range-finder is usually built into or onto the camera and generally contains two mirrors or prisms which refract two images of the same subject to the eye. The operator racks the lens back and forth on the camera bed until the two images seen through the range-finder are blended together producing coincidence of image. This indicates correct focus.

(3) The third method of focusing consists of focusing the light rays directly on a piece of ground glass which has been placed in the back of the camera, where the sensitized film should ordinarily be placed. This enables one to focus the transmitted light image. The ground glass method enables one to predict with accuracy and assurance the finished result of his picture, since whatever appears on the ground glass of the camera will be apparent in the finished photograph. This method of focusing is the one generally used by professional photographers, for critical focusing. For extreme close-up photographs and for photographs made through a microscope, the ground glass should always be used. For making photographs at distances less than four feet, the ground glass method is undoubtedly the best method. For average distances, the range-finder is very often used, since the range-finder is quite accurate at distances over four feet and has the added advantages of being more rapidly operated, especially under poor light conditions.

View Finder

Finally, a means of determining whether all of the necessary subjects are included in the field of view, is required. This is accomplished by use of the view finder which is simply a device mounted on the camera for centering the image. There are two main types of view finders. Simplest of these is the direct-vision type and consists essentially of a wire frame, approximately the size of the film, with a peep sight for the eye which necessitates holding the camera at eye level. The other widely-used type of view finder is known as a direct-vision optical finder. Due to its having an optical system, the field of view is reduced in size, which sometimes makes it difficult for one to judge facial expressions when photographing people.

Photoflash Equipment

Accessory flash equipment for making photographs under adverse lighting conditions is a definite need for the law enforcement officer.

Whenever the natural light is not of sufficient intensity, adequate lighting can usually be supplied by using flashbulbs in conjunction with synchronizing equipment, termed photoflash equipment. Flashbulbs are available in several different sizes to meet the many differing needs. Specially coated flashbulbs are obtainable for natural color photography and blackout (infrared) photography. The flash emitted by a flashbulb has a duration of approximately 1/50th of a second and has greater intensity than sunlight when used at close distances to the camera. This enables one to use flashbulbs in bright sunlight, at close distances, to break up objectionable shadows. Ordinarily, though, flashbulbs are used for interiors and for night photographs where there is insufficient general light.

This completes our consideration of the basic type of professional camera under analysis. This camera evolved from its primal origin of a light-tight box with a pin-hole in the front to a highly exacting photographic instrument. It is now a light-tight chamber with adjustable double-extension bellows, highly corrected anastigmat lens equipped with iris diaphragm and shutter speed control, range-finder and ground glass for focusing, and photoflash equipment for illumination of the subject.

If, in your experience, you should be confronted with an unusual type of camera, analyze its operation carefully, bearing in mind the features that have been pointed out in this article and you should then have no difficulty in seeing through the veil that appears to cloak the camera in mystery, since all cameras are basically the same.

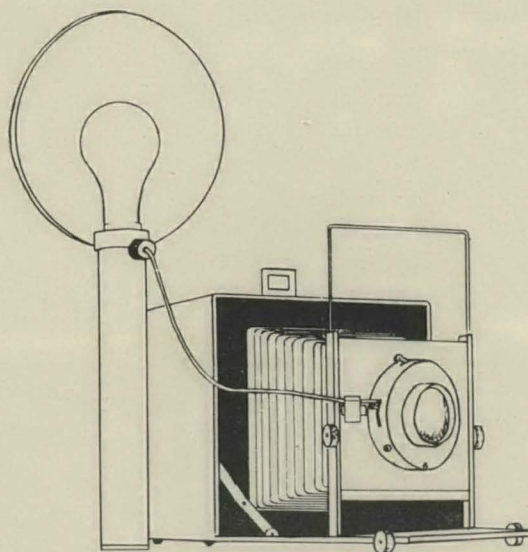


Figure 5.

A camera for law enforcement work should have the following features: (1) Double extension bellows (2) Ground glass focusing (3) Dividing back (4) Photoflash equipment.

Some Specialized Uses

In conclusion, let us consider some of the uses of photography in law enforcement and National Defense work. First we have the application of the telephoto lens, which can be used in conjunction with practically any type of professional camera. A telephoto lens is simply a special type of lens designed for photographing objects from a distance while still obtaining a large, clear, detailed photograph of the subject. This is obtained, of course, by magnification of the image as compared with the image obtained with a standard lens. A telephoto lens is simply a photographic telescope. The use of this lens in conjunction with still and motion picture cameras is very valuable in surveillances. Many times it is desirable to obtain a photograph of a suspect without the suspect knowing that his photograph has been taken. The telephoto lens is one of the most practical methods for obtaining this type of photograph since it enables the operator to work at a distance of several hundred feet, under cover, and still obtain photographs of those individuals under suspicion, without informing them of the photographer's presence.

The miniature camera should by no means be overlooked, since its smallness plus its other recognized advantages combine to form an instrument of great versatility and potentialities. A camera of this type, in the hands of a skilled operator, will yield results comparable to those obtained with much larger equipment. The miniature camera has been used extensively to make photographs surreptitiously, but this is becoming increasingly more difficult due to a greater understanding of photographic methods, by the average person.

Photography is used to a great extent in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a means of aiding in the identification of suspected weapons and bullets. To illustrate the simplicity with which photographs can be made through the microscope, you should bear in mind that photomicrographs can be made with the type camera described by simply removing the lens and lens board and mounting the camera over a microscope. This means that the photomicrograph is made with the lens system already present in the microscope.

Microscopic photographs are made of bullets, hairs and fibers, metals, blood, and many other types of subject matter submitted to the Laboratory for examination. Photography very often reveals unexpected clues which may have otherwise been overlooked. Photomicrographs of handwriting often reveal peculiarities which may aid in the solution of a case. Especially is this true in cases where ultra-violet or infra-red photography is employed, because in these instances the chief value of these invisible light rays lies in the fact that they will often detect hidden or obliterated writing. Writing of this nature, of course, would not be visible to the human eye. Therefore, by subjecting the specimen to one or both of these invisible light rays, the entire solution to the case may be evident. At least it is worth a try.

Ultra-Violet

Ultra-violet photographs can be made with any professional type of camera, on a film in keeping with the method used. There are two methods of making ultra-violet photographs but the simplest and usually the most productive method is to photograph the fluorescence given off by chemicals, dyes, et cetera, which react to the ultra-violet light. A Wratten No. 2A filter should be used to screen out unwanted rays. Any type of panchromatic film is usually satisfactory. The only specialized equipment needed is an ultra-violet lamp.

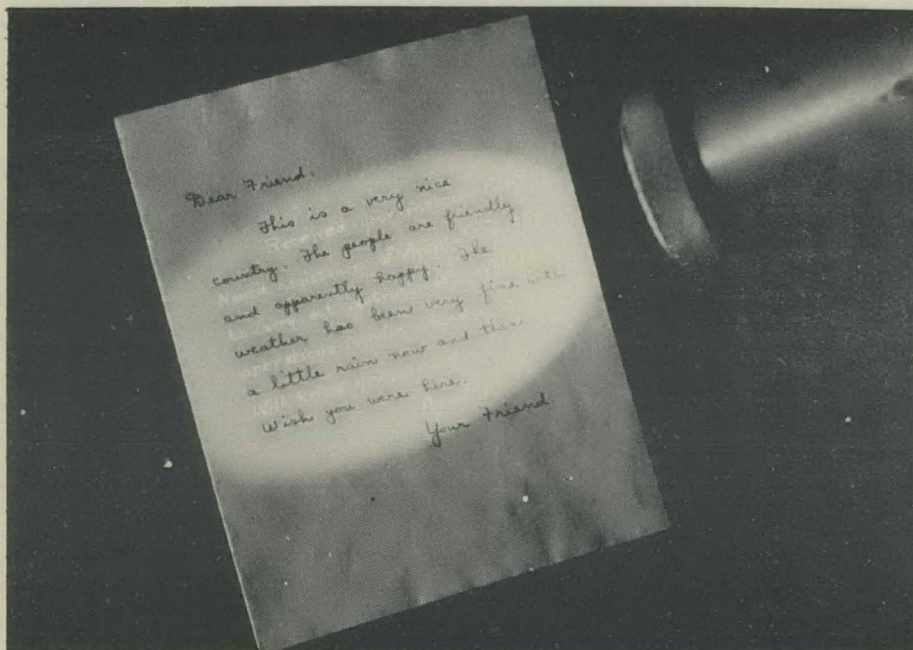


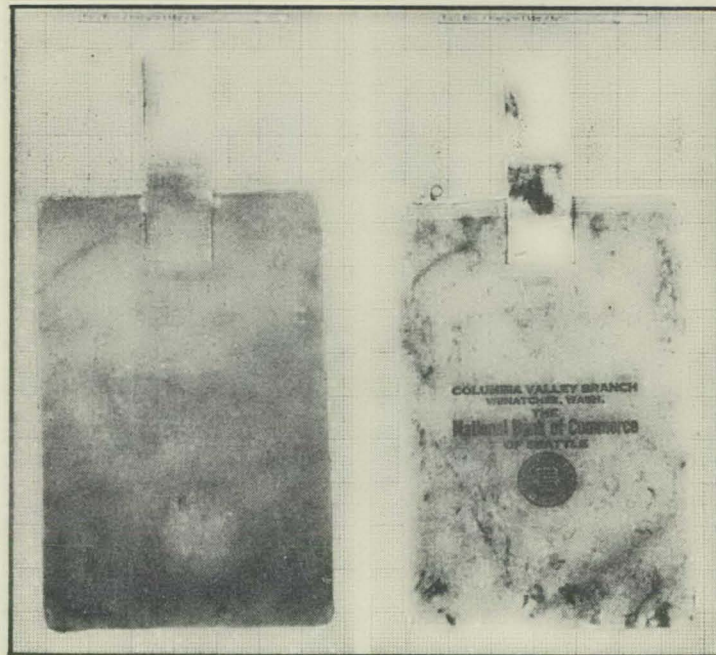
Figure 6.

Photograph of ultra-violet fluorescence revealing hidden writing.

Infra-Red

The same is essentially true in making of a photograph by infra-red illumination, since any type of camera may be used and any type of light source is satisfactory. However, it is necessary to use a specially prepared infra-red plate or film in conjunction with a deep red filter. Otherwise, there is nothing involved or complicated in the making of infra-red photographs. Infra-red is especially effective in separating, by photographic means, many types of blue and black inks which appear the same to the human eye. It is also valuable in reproducing pieces of burned and charred paper especially if the paper contains writing in pencil since the charred carbon particles will react and reproduce by means of the penetrative infra-red rays.

Infra-red photography has also been used with some success in the detection of erasures and certain types of forgeries involving the use of ink eradicators; illegible documents as a result of age or attempted obliteration of writing; changes in color and construction in certain types of cloth; stains; dyes; and also for the detection of forged or faked oil paintings. Today, infra-red photography is being used to make pictures during blackouts by utilizing an infra-red flashbulb in conjunction with infra-red film. Although no white light is transmitted, some visible red light is emitted by all bulbs in use at the time of this writing.



(1)

(2)

Figure 7.

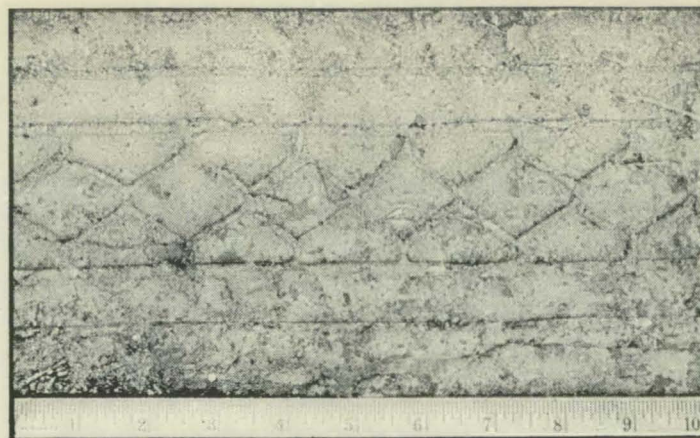
Photographs of money bag which had been impregnated with black ink
(1) Standard photograph (2) Infra-red photograph.

Photography is also used in conjunction with a spectrographic camera which photographs the color emitted from a substance when subjected to burning, the light rays being gathered together by a prism and reproduced onto plates by a specially-designed camera.

There are cameras and camera equipment designed to be concealed or incorporated in radios or other pieces of furniture, so as to permit one to make photographs of persons under suspicion or detention, or of individuals who approach confidential localities without permission.

Photographs of footprint, tire tread, or other indented subjects are easily made by passing a beam of light in a parallel or oblique manner across the surface of the subject, thus creating sufficient contrast to bring out detail.

(a)



(b)

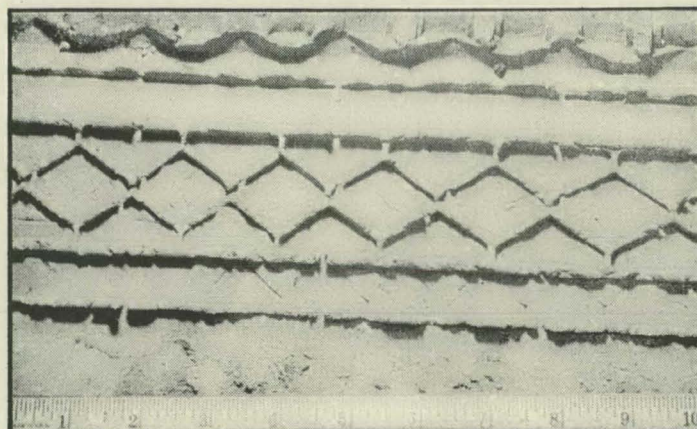


Figure 8.

Photography of tire tread impressions.

(a) Flat light on a dull day.

(b) Flashlight used from the side.

Photographic research in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is being carried on today, as before, in order to add new and important contributions to the field of law enforcement and to aid the modern investigator who is directing his energies toward our Nation's defense.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below has the general appearance of a whorl because there are two delta formations present.

A close examination of this pattern reveals that the requisite for a plain whorl is not present, namely, at least one ridge making a complete circuit in front of the deltas. The fingerprint cannot be classified as a central pocket loop because there are no recurving ridges or obstructions at right angles to the line of flow in front of the left delta formation.



The technical experts in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation classify this fingerprint pattern as a loop, radial if in the right hand or ulnar if in the left hand.

MISSING PERSON



Photograph of
Frank Dudley

Frank Dudley, whose last address was 807 Ardmore Road, West Palm Beach, Florida, has been missing since October 20, 1941.

He is known to have been at Raleigh, North Carolina, as a transient on October 31, 1941, at which place he refused an offer of domiciliary care by the Wake County Chapter of the American Red Cross, indicating that he desired to obtain employment. He left thereafter, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

His description follows:

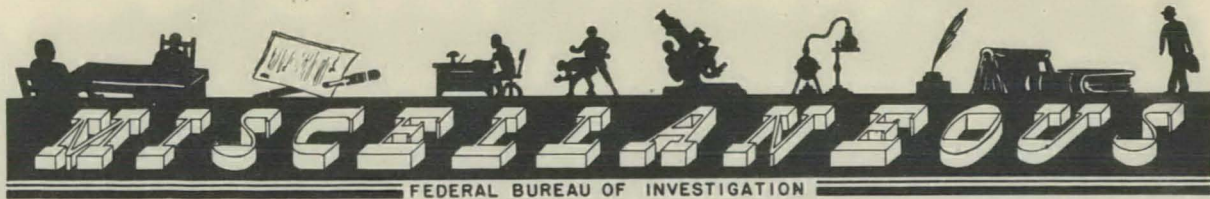
Name	Frank Dudley
Age	62 years
Height	5' 5-3/4"
Weight	158 pounds
Race	White
Hair	Gray-black (sparse on top)
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Swarthy
Teeth	False
Glasses	Wears horn rimmed glasses
Features	Face deeply lined
Deep hole on end of nose;	two fingers on left hand impaired as result of cut received in childhood; hands scarred from burns
Walks with both hands behind back	
Carried gold pocket watch with Masonic charm attached	
Spanish War veteran	

Cuts and scars

Distinguishing characteristic
Jewelry

Military service

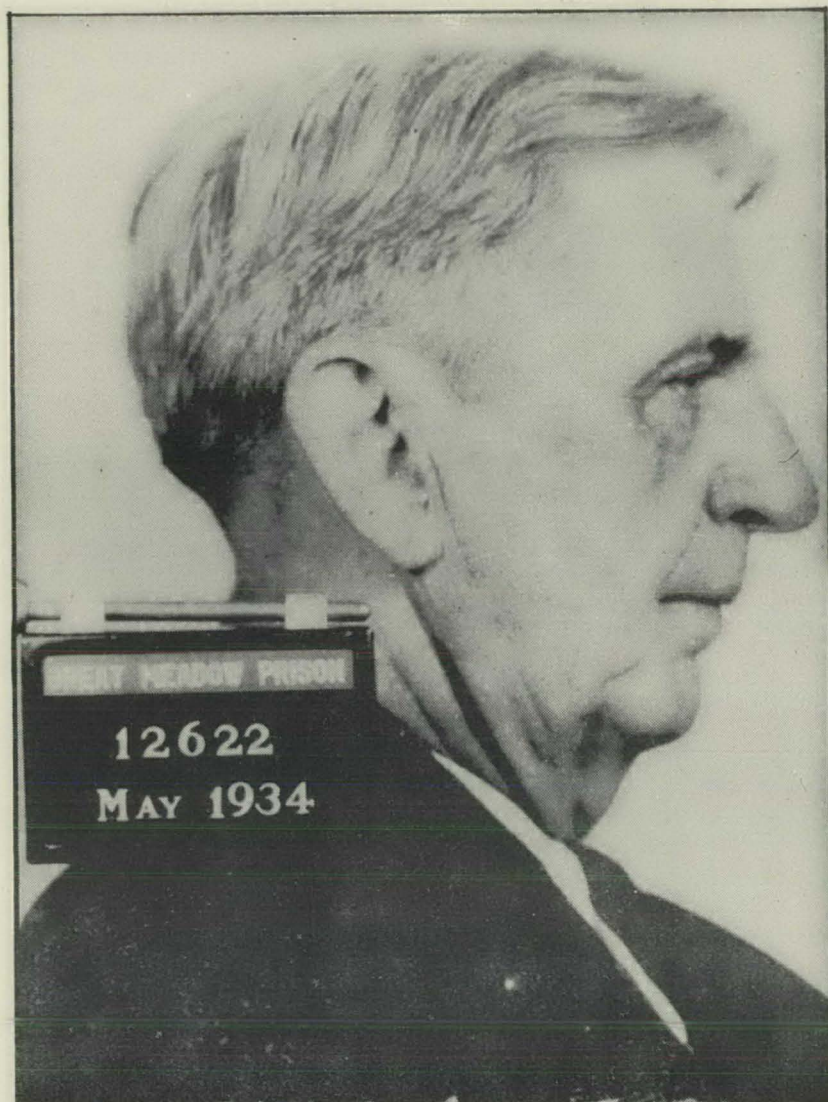
Any information concerning the whereabouts of this individual should be reported immediately to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



WANTED BY THE FBI

JAMES COLBY HARRINGTON, with aliases

BANK ROBBERY - LARCENY - IMPERSONATION



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

WANTED BY THE FBI
James Colby Harrington, with aliases

James Colby Harrington, a notorious "con-man" who has spent most of his life proving Barnum's theory that a "sucker" is born every minute, is now being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for violation of two Federal laws, namely, the Bank Robbery Larceny Statute and the Impersonation Statute.

His unmitigated brass will astound the average imagination. On one occasion in 1936 he had the audacity to request a loan of \$450.00 from the President of the United States.

On another occasion he noticed an ad in a newspaper stating that a certain individual had \$300.00 he desired to invest. Harrington immediately contacted this individual and indicated that he, Harrington, was employed by the Federal Government and that he would place this individual in a government job at a salary of \$35.00 per week for the sum of \$500.00, well knowing that the individual had advertised that he had only \$300.00 to invest. The would-be investor stated he would see if he could raise additional funds and thereupon contacted his father. Harrington then proceeded to convince the father of his governmental connections and the father agreed to let his son pay Harrington \$300.00 as a down payment on the promised job.

After receiving the money, of course, Harrington immediately disappeared, and subsequent thereto the boy and his father complained to the Federal authorities. They were amazed to find they had been the victims of an old experienced confidence man.

On September 5, 1939, a Federal complaint was filed against James Colby Harrington, with aliases, charging him with violation of the Larceny Provision of the Bank Robbery Statute in that he unlawfully entered the Citizens Bank of White Plains, New York, on April 18, 1939, with intent to commit a felony therein.

Using the alias of Frederick C. Keith, Harrington swindled this bank by using his colossal nerve and his most frequent mode of operation.

On April 18, 1939, Harrington arrived in White Plains, New York. He immediately contacted a real estate firm there and expressed a desire to purchase a large home or estate in that city so he could settle down with his family. He viewed a number of properties and advised the real estate salesman that he had definitely decided to acquire land in that city and asked to be introduced to the president of the Citizens Bank of White Plains as he needed assistance in transferring his funds to the White Plains Bank.

The salesman, in an effort to be of assistance, introduced Harrington to the president of the bank, and after carefully executing a cunning

build-up, Harrington opened an account in the amount of \$7,500.00, using as an initial deposit a worthless check drawn on the Washington Loan and Trust Company of Washington, D. C.

Harrington then proceeded to convince the bank officials that his bank account would grow very rapidly to enormous proportions, and thereupon, contrary to all bank rules, he persuaded the bank officials to give him a passbook and checkbook reflecting the \$7,500.00 deposit of the worthless check.

It is typical of all con-men that in carrying out certain types of nefarious transactions they indicate to their victims that time is not of the essence. Harrington, typical of his trade in this type of swindle, loitered around the bank and mentioned to the officials that he thought he would return to his hotel to get in touch with his wife and during this conversation he further gained the confidence of one of the officials. As an afterthought and before leaving the bank Harrington recalled that he did not have any ready cash and appeared to be greatly embarrassed by this fact. An official of the bank felt a little embarrassed for Harrington and offered to cash a check for him. This was the opportunity that Harrington was waiting for and he thereupon gave a \$75.00 check to the bank to be drawn against the worthless \$7,500.00 check he had just deposited. Harrington left the bank and returned to his hotel.

After Harrington's departure one of the officials of the bank spoke to the official who had cashed Harrington's check and stated he was a bit suspicious of Harrington's action and felt that the \$7,500.00 check might possibly be worthless. After some discussion, this official decided to call the Washington Loan and Trust Company, via long distance telephone, and was thereupon advised that the bank had no account for Frederick C. Keith. This official then rushed to the hotel to find that "Mr. Keith" had checked out of the hotel a few minutes before. He hurried to the railroad station at White Plains and confronted Harrington, alias Keith, on the station platform awaiting the arrival of a train.

The official explained to Harrington that there must be some mistake about the check. A discussion followed and Harrington returned part of the money as restitution, but refused to return to the bank with the official. About this time the New York train pulled in and Harrington made a quick move for the train. The official grabbed at him, but Harrington succeeded in eluding him and boarded the train, though he did lose his suitcase in the scuffle.

The bank official immediately notified the Police Department at White Plains, who in turn notified the Police Department in New York City, but they were unable to locate Harrington aboard the train when it arrived in New York as he had evidently departed therefrom prior to its arrival.

The \$75.00 check cashed by Harrington in the bank was only a starter for after his departure from the bank and his flight from White

Plains, two additional checks executed by Harrington were received in the bank for payment from banks located in Detroit, Michigan, and one of these checks was made out for \$5,000.00.

Harrington does not confine his criminal activities to banks. His warped mind is constantly developing new ways of obtaining money without the effort of working for it. While incarcerated at the Massachusetts State Farm from November 6, 1933, to May 3, 1934, he convinced his fellow inmates that he was actually a very rich man, having enormous amounts of money in trust and that upon his release he intended to assist those persons who were "good" to him while he was incarcerated.

He remained somewhat aloof from the majority of the prisoners and eventually became regarded as somewhat of an uncrowned king by his fellow inmates who fought with each other for the privilege of doing him favors. At that time he was using the alias of Bob Livingston, and it was said that his fellow prisoners "could not do enough for Bob Livingston."

When one of his cell mates was released, he refused to lose contact with "Livingston" and since he was refused permission to personally visit Livingston by virtue of the fact that he was a former inmate of that institution, he arranged to have a woman intermediary visit "Livingston" for him. In his usual manner Harrington made the most of this opportunity and soon this woman whom Harrington had learned was quite wealthy had consented to marry him, and actually did marry him shortly after his release.

Just prior to his release authorities arrived from the Great Meadow Prison of Comstock, New York, to return him to that institution, and it was at this time that Harrington who is known to have violated his word under oath told his biggest series of out-and-out lies.

He stated, possibly to gain sympathy, and certainly to obtain the cooperation from friends who were attempting to prevent the authorities from returning him to the Great Meadow Prison, that he wished to make his last will and testament since he felt he was about to die. A lawyer was hastily summoned from Boston, Massachusetts, to the prison and Harrington executed his will. He left \$100,000.00 to the above-mentioned woman and \$100,000.00 to another friend who was assisting him. A certain sum was also set aside for the lawyer who came to draw up this will, and the remainder of "his vast mythical estate" was set aside to establish an orphan asylum.

Harrington has constantly sought high-pay positions for which he was in no way qualified to handle. During the year 1938 he offered to confer with United States Government officials regarding a "confidential plan" to save the United States some \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 during the year 1939. He further advised that he had another confidential plan regarding a complete reorganization of certain governmental agencies which he would be glad to present to Washington immediately upon receipt of a check for \$250.00 to cover expenses.

His colossal brass and officious manner have sometimes impressed hardened executives who have reasoned to themselves that Harrington would not dare ask for money to cover expenses incurred in an interview while applying for a job, if he had nothing to offer in the way of qualifications, and such reasoning has cost his victims money.

Another mode of operation that Harrington has used is to prepare a letter to a certain Chamber of Commerce and in this letter advise the Chamber of Commerce that he is a capitalist and an industrial financier interested in obtaining a site for a factory of some sort and that he would possibly employ a large number of persons. He also indicated in his letter that he had never considered that particular town as a factory site until a friend of his had recommended the town to him and that although he was tremendously busy, he would be willing to donate a day or two of his time to look the town over if the Chamber of Commerce cared to furnish him money to pay all or half of his estimated expenses.

On occasions he has had lengthy correspondence drawn over a long period of time with these various Chambers of Commerce, and in some instances where they refused to furnish him with expense money he has called at their city and through contacts made through their assistance has managed to meet potential victims and fleece them. On one special occasion while touring an idle plant he convinced his host that his pockets had been picked and thereupon secured a \$25.00 "loan" which, of course, was never returned.

Newspaper advertising has also offered Harrington an opportunity to use his criminal brain in a profitable manner. He is known to have answered all sorts of ads, but his favorite ads are those advertising factories or land for sale. Generally he corresponds with his victims in an effort to acquire expense money to cover a trip, during which he will look over the property or land offered for sale.

Harrington has developed a vast amount of information during his travels regarding various manufacturing processes as well as business practices in general and this knowledge has served him well in the consummation of many of his frauds. On one occasion during 1939 he offered the Chrysler Corporation an "opportunity" to finance him in developing a device which would sell for about \$4.00, which when attached to an automobile was alleged to make it impossible to kidnap or hold up a person in the car. On other occasions he has discussed in detail with officials of plants plans for establishing a plant to manufacture a certain type of automobile door hinge.

In dealing with banks on some occasions where he has been able to convince the officials that they should give him a checkbook and passbook to cover the deposit of his fraudulent and worthless checks then he has immediately taken the passbook and checkbook to local stores, and upon presenting them as evidence of his reliability he has been able to purchase numerous articles and present worthless checks for them before leaving that town. On other occasions where banks have refused to issue

checkbooks bearing claims of his original deposit check he has been known to get real estate officials or bank executives to personally O. K. checks he has drawn prior to clearance of his original deposit check. The amount of money he usually tries to get in transactions of this type has depended upon the gullibility of his victims and always upon the exigencies of the particular situation.

Harrington is a typical family black sheep. He was born at Schuylerville, New York, on May 15, 1868. His father, McGregor Harrington, was a respected laborer employed on a boat which plied the Hudson River. His brother, J. P. Harrington, is a respected businessman who resides at 86 Elm Street, Oneonta, New York. Other relatives include Nelson Skellie, a cousin, who resides at R. F. D., Greenwood, New York; Sterling P. Harrington, a nephew, of 86 Elm Street, Oneonta, New York; and Stephen Morey, an uncle, who resides in Saratoga County, New York.

All of Harrington's relatives have been very cooperative with the FBI and have advised that Harrington has been a criminal all of his life and has had little contact with his family and that as a youth because of his shady activities he was quickly typed by friends as a person who would either die rich or die in jail.

In his younger days Harrington was regarded as quite a "ladies' man" and spent a great deal of money on various girls, even going so far as to buy them automobiles and expensive presents and frequently married them as evidenced by his arrest for bigamy.

Harrington has a forty-two year old son, Ralph McGregor Harrington, of Yonkers, New York, who is regarded as a very respectable citizen. The mother of this son is Mrs. George Hammond of 5 Trevor Street, Glens Falls, New York, who has since re-married and claims she has not seen Harrington for thirty years.

Harrington is quite a race track fan and gambler and might possibly be found at race tracks.

From May 10, 1929, to August 13, 1929, he was incarcerated at the Dannemora State Hospital for the criminally insane. During 1934 he often had hemorrhages of the bladder and it is thought that he might possibly be receiving medical treatment for this ailment at the present time.

Following are the various aliases used by Harrington:

Bradley, Mr.	Claxton, Jerry M.
Cameron, Geo.	Colby, J.
Campbell, E. S.	Collins, Henry
Campbell, Edward	Curtis, A. C.
Campbell, Edward S.	Degault, Fred
Campbell, Edward Stone	DeRidder, J. H.
Campbell, George	DeRidder, John H.
Claxton, Jerry	Duncan, Charles

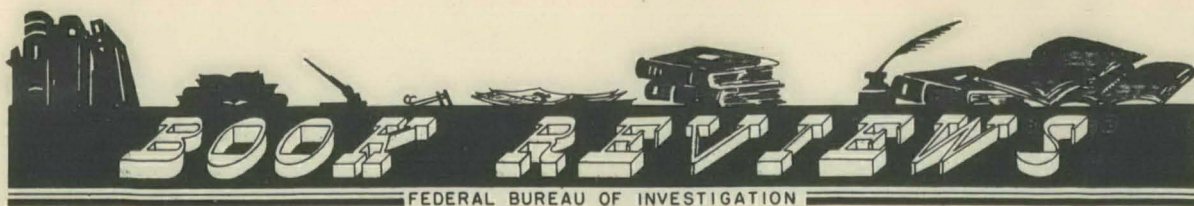
Duncan, Charlie
 Duncan, F. R.
 Duncan, Fred R.
 Duncan, Frederick R.
 Howard, A. J.
 Hunter, L. M.
 Huntington, J. C.
 Huntington, John C.
 Jarrington, J. Colby
 Keith, Frederick
 Keith, Frederick C.
 Livingston, R. L.
 Livingston, R. M.
 Livingston, Richard M.
 Livingston, Robert J.
 Livingstone, Robert L.
 Newman, Geo. O.

Newman, George C.
 Newman, George O.
 Newman, George R.
 Ridder, H. H.
 Ridder, John H.
 Riddler, Frederick
 Salisbury, Clawson
 Salisbury, George
 Salisbury, George A.
 Salisbury, George K.
 Salisbury, George R.
 Salisbury, George Roy
 Salisbury, Geo. Roy
 Salisbury, Lord
 Salisbury, Roy
 Salisbury, Roy G.
 Stone, Edward

The following is a physical description of this individual:

Name	James Colby Harrington
Race	White
Age	74 years (born May 15, 1868)
Height	6'
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Slim, erect carriage
Hair	Grey, thin
Eyes	Color unknown
Mustache	Mustache
Teeth	False, over jutting
Dress	Neat, dark business clothes
Eyeglasses	Uses glasses to read by
Occupation	Salesman
Education	Good
Nationality	American
Speech	Soft voice
Ears	Large, swollen appearance
Hands	Long and slender, veins prominent
Peculiarities	Constantly licks lips; feels of his nose frequently; talks jerky.

In the event any information is obtained concerning James Colby Harrington, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be advised immediately, or that the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., be contacted.



"ELEMENTS OF POLICE SCIENCE"

By
Rollin M. Perkins *

Publisher: The Foundation Press, Incorporated, Chicago,
Illinois, 1942. (651 pp.)

A comprehensive study of the duties and problems facing the peace officers of the United States today is found in the new book "Elements of Police Science," by Rollin M. Perkins. Professor Perkins enlisted the help of well-known American authorities in various phases of law enforcement to aid him in the preparation of this book. As a result the volume is a compilation of contributions from experienced law enforcement officials.

The present duties and responsibilities of our peace officers have perhaps never before been so heavy. With our Nation at war, duties involving internal security, civilian defense, military traffic, and a multitude of related tasks have devolved upon the shoulders of the law enforcement officer. These new tasks are in addition to the regular criminal work which is the continuous responsibility of peace officers.

As the author points out in the preface, the nature of a peace officer's work requires him to be informed on many different subjects. He is expected to have some familiarity with the criminal law which it is his duty to enforce, and the law of arrest to which he must frequently resort in such enforcement. He is expected to be acquainted with the field of scientific crime detection in order that he can preserve the evidence for scientific study. He is expected to know first aid. He must be able to use fire-arms effectively not only to stop the dangerous felon who will not submit to arrest, and to defend his own life, but also to protect the innocent bystander. He is expected to give testimony effectively in the courtroom. He is expected to be well grounded in the fundamentals of police courtesy. He is expected to have command of other types of knowledge, other techniques and other skills. In short, the peace officer is a professional man, and the public is more and more growing to depend upon him as a stabilizing and protecting force in the community.

* The author is Professor of Law at the University of Iowa, and Director of the Iowa Peace Officers' Short Course. In 1939 he prepared a "Manual for Iowa Peace Officers," and in 1940 published a monograph entitled "Iowa Criminal Code - Annotated for Peace Officers."

All these points and more the book covers in some detail. It is well indexed and the chapters and paragraphs are lent clarity by use of appropriate headings and titles. Wherever they will help make a point more clear, photographs are generously used.

"Elements of Police Science" is divided into two parts. Part One deals with Special Problems of Police Science and Part Two is entitled "An Introduction to Criminal Law."

The chapter on Criminal Investigations contributed by August Vollmer, formerly Chief of Police, Berkeley, California, and Professor of Police Administration in the Universities of Chicago and California, outlines logical steps to take in conducting criminal investigations. Suggestions are made concerning the preliminary survey of the crime scene, the crime scene search, interrogation of witnesses, preservation of evidence, correct procedures and a detailed analysis of other necessary investigative functions.

Police courtesy, so important in the relationship between all peace officers and the public, is the subject of an absorbing chapter by Oscar G. Olander, Commissioner, Michigan State Police. He states that courtesy of the police officer does not manifest itself in a hand-shaking, back-slapping superficial display in his public contacts. Rather, it consists of quiet, unassuming behavior based on a sincere consideration for the feelings of others.

Mr. Olander reminds every man in the police profession that an act of discourtesy or offensive conduct on the part of an officer reflects on all members of the profession and tends to destroy public confidence. All too often, he holds, some stupid, discourteous act on the part of one officer has become the gauge by which all men of the profession are appraised.

The proper attitude and conduct of the officer on the witness stand is outlined by Dean Mason Ladd of the College of Law, State University of Iowa. As important as all other activities of the officer may be, writes Dean Ladd, his final test, and the one by which the public often judges him most, comes in the courtroom. Not only is the substance of his testimony important, but also is his conduct upon the witness stand and his method of informing the triers of fact of the discoveries which he has made in the investigation of the case. The officer should keep careful notes of his discoveries in a particular case and should study them in advance of trial so as to refresh his memory and to evaluate the significant points.

Dean Ladd states the officer in the courtroom must maintain a position of dignity, impartiality and fairness, and be concerned about the conviction of the accused only because of the pertinent facts which he knows and which evidence the commission of a criminal act by the defendant.

Ten points of conduct for an officer on the witness stand are outlined by Dean Ladd as follows:

(1) Tell the truth; (2) Do not be afraid; (3) Be prepared; (4) Listen to the question asked; (5) Be frank, modest and natural; (6) Do not be a volunteer; (7) Do not lose your temper; (8) Be courteous; (9) Speak loud enough to be heard; and (10) Sit erect on the witness stand.

Other subjects of interest to peace officers which are given treatment in the book include Moulage, by R. W. Nebergall, Chief, Iowa Bureau of Investigation; Detection of Counterfeit Money, By Mr. Frank J. Wilson, Chief, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department; Photography, by Frederick W. Kent, University Photographer, University of Iowa; Fingerprints, by Harold J. E. Gesell, Special Agent, Iowa Bureau of Investigation; First Aid, by Dr. Fred J. Jarvis, Seattle, Washington; and Revolver Shooting, by J. F. Butler, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A., Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

A complete study of the law of arrest is contained in Chapter XII. Written in easily read, non-technical language, this chapter should be beneficial to all peace officers. The definitions and general structure used are based upon common law. Statutes on the law of arrest are, of course, found in all jurisdictions. The discussion covers such topics as requisites of arrest, privileges and immunities, the warrant, arrest with and without a warrant, place and time of arrest, manifestations of purpose and authority, disposition of prisoner, searches and seizures, and use of force.

Part Two of the volume, "Introduction to Criminal Law," is composed of two topics, namely, General Principles and Specific Offenses. Under the first topic, various phases of causation, the guilty mind, special defenses, and parties to crime are discussed. In dealing with specific offenses, Professor Perkins lists his material under the following headings: Offenses against the persons of individuals; offenses against the habitations of individuals; offenses against property of individuals; offenses against morality and decency; offenses against the public peace; offenses affecting the administration of government functions; offenses affecting public health, safety and comfort, and federal offenses.

As Professor Perkins points out, this part of the volume is not intended as a treatise on criminal law for the use of the practicing attorney. The technical terminology has been largely cut from the subject matter, however, and the material is laid out clearly in layman's language.

It is the responsibility of every law enforcement officer to prepare himself in the best way he knows how for the work he has to do. He must study, read widely and keep abreast of modern trends and inventions in the law enforcement field.

His task is great. In the year 1941 alone, there were 1,531,272 major crimes committed in the United States. There was one felonious homicide each 43.3 minutes; one burglary every 1.74 minutes; one robbery every 10.5 minutes; one larceny every 34.3 seconds; one rape every 56.8 minutes; and one auto theft every 2.77 minutes.

These figures, gathered through the cooperation of law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and tabulated by the FBI show beyond any shadow of doubt that there is enormous work to do in the law enforcement profession. Our peace officers today have responsibilities of national importance which transcend the tasks local in jurisdiction. Thousands of them are participating in the FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense in order to guarantee the internal security of the United States. Greater knowledge of their work will insure more speed, efficiency and success in the duties they perform. "Elements of Police Science" should be a welcome addition to any law enforcement library. Professor Perkins has made his treatise a valuable contribution to the law enforcement profession.

"REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR"

by: Blake Clark

"All my life I have wanted to live history," and "I have had my wish" says the author who was living in Honolulu on December 7, 1941. He gives his own views of what happened at Pearl Harbor on that never-to-be-forgotten Sunday morning, and on the day following the attack he set out to get the true story. He talked to commanding officers, seamen, heroes, wounded men, natives, and others who could give him factual data of what happened at Pearl Harbor, Hickam Field, Wheeler Field, Kaneohe Naval Base, Ewa Marine Base and on the other Islands of the Hawaiian group.

Mr. Clark's accounts of individual and collective feats of heroism; the superb conduct of our soldiers, sailors, and marines under fire; the fine spirit of unity and cooperation of the population and their desire to donate blood and assist the doctors attending the wounded, makes the reader proud of the indomitable American spirit which asserts itself in grave emergencies. The author's graphic descriptions of the suffering endured by our armed forces without a whimper and the horror encountered by our sailors in the oil-soaked blazing waters of Pearl Harbor on that fatal day makes your blood boil at the foul and unwarranted attack by the sneaking Japanese.

An interesting highlight of the book is that it shows the great majority of Japanese located in Hawaii were horrified by the despicable attack by their native land and proved during the week following their loyalty to America instead of Japan. The author states "The findings of the FBI and of the Army and Navy Intelligence services have borne us out in our estimate of the loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii. Of all the 425,000 people in Hawaii, only 273* - and by no means all of them Japanese - have been detained as suspicious characters." "Everyone in Hawaii, Japanese as well as the rest of us, felt relieved and gratified when it was officially announced that not a single act of sabotage had been committed since the war began."

This book of 127 pages is published by Modern Age Books of 432 4th Avenue, New York, New York. Price \$1.25.

*(Editorial Note - As of May 5, 1942, 542 aliens had been arrested in Hawaii divided into the following groups: 458 Japanese, 70 Germans and 14 Italians.)



ARIZONA

Mr. A. C. Naegle has been named Sheriff of Apache County, St. Johns, Arizona, to complete the unexpired term of the late John Nunn.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Claude W. Gallup has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Lincoln, California, succeeding Mr. Elmer H. Murphy.

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Milton G. Shaw has succeeded Mr. Frank M. Begley as Chief of Police at Farmington, Connecticut.

GEORGIA

Mr. N. L. McNeil has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Pearson, Georgia.

HAWAII

Mr. Philip L. Rice has been named Acting Sheriff on the Island of Kauai, Hawaii, succeeding his brother Mr. William L. Rice.

IDAHO

Mr. Earnest W. Jewell has replaced Mr. Charles H. Crumpacker as Chief of Police at Orofino, Idaho.

Mr. Harold Robinson has been appointed Chief of Police at Priest River, Idaho, having succeeded Mr. Sam Montague.

ILLINOIS

Mr. C. L. Volkert has succeeded the late Charles Kern as Chief of Police at Columbia, Illinois.

Mr. George Randle is now Chief of Police at Freeburg, Illinois, replacing Mr. William Truck.

Mr. Collie Sherrells has recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Golconda, Illinois.

ILLINOIS (Continued)

Mr. Joe Saam has been appointed Chief of Police of the Libertyville, Illinois, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Frank Druba.

Mr. Earl H. King is now Chief of Police at Ridgeway, Illinois.

Mr. John Ebert has been appointed Chief of Police at Trenton, Illinois.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Andrew Hemphill has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Nicholasville, Kentucky, replacing Mr. Tom Brumfield.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Victor J. Nelson is now Chief of Police at Douglas, Massachusetts, having succeeded Mr. Karl T. Howe.

Mr. Frank J. Noonan has been appointed Commissioner of Police at Malden, Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

Mr. J. Willard Welsh, former Sheriff of Chippewa County, has been named Chief of Police at Sault Saint Marie, Michigan, succeeding Mr. Matt H. Mitchell. Mr. Robert B. Haugh has replaced Mr. Welsh as Sheriff of Chippewa County, Sault Saint Marie, Michigan.

MONTANA

Mr. R. Z. Leighton is presently Chief of Police at Ronan, Montana, succeeding Mr. Henry Redlacyek.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Charles Legare has replaced Mr. John D. Dodge as Chief of Police at Franklin, New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Henry W. Yahnel was recently appointed Chief of Police of the Helmetta, New Jersey, Police Department.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Carl T. Olsen is now Chief of Police at Goodrich, North Dakota.

Mr. H. D. Senecal has replaced Mr. John O. Kolar as Chief of Police at Pisek, North Dakota.

OHIO

Mr. W. H. Folkerth has been appointed Chief of Police at Lebanon, Ohio, having succeeded Mr. Grant Schaffer.

Mr. W. S. Lingafelter is now Chief of Police at Mentor, Ohio.

Mr. G. A. Gerstner has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at St. Marys, Ohio.

Mr. William W. Vogel has replaced Mr. C. D. Bohn as Chief of Police at Willard, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Nelson G. Bourret has been appointed Chief of Police at Cranston, Rhode Island.

Mr. G. Irvin Kenyon recently became Chief of Police at Exeter, Rhode Island.

Mr. Andrew Willish has been named Chief of Police at New Shoreham, Rhode Island.

Mr. Robert A. Eolin is now Chief of Police at Tiverton, Rhode Island.

Mr. Leroy H. Norman has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Westerly, Rhode Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Garry E. Fairey has replaced Mr. G. W. Peeples as Chief of Police at Branchville, South Carolina.

Mr. W. E. Sessions has been elected Sheriff at Conway, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. Don L. Burroughs.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Martin Peterson has succeeded as Chief of Police at Sisseton, South Dakota, Mr. Emmett Kennedy.

Mr. Clair Murray has been designated Acting Chief of Police at Yankton, South Dakota, having succeeded Mr. George W. Grovijahn.

TENNESSEE

Mr. Joe Kimsey recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the Knoxville, Tennessee, Police Department.

UTAH

Mr. Sherman C. Lamb has been elected Sheriff of Iron County, Cedar City, Utah, replacing Mr. Haldow E. Christensen.

Mr. Ulysses Larsen is now Sheriff of Sanpete County, Fairview, Utah, succeeding Mr. E. J. Petersen.

Mr. Charles Hanks has succeeded Mr. Jess Powell as Chief of Police at Greenriver, Utah.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Arthur N. Morken has replaced Mr. R. O. D. Murphy, as Chief of Police at Bremerton, Washington.

Mr. John L. Nugent has been appointed Chief of Police at Cashmere, Washington, to replace Mr. Dan F. Evans.

Mr. Ray H. Doty is now Chief of Police at Edmonds, Washington, succeeding Mr. Carl M. Larsen.

Mr. J. W. Johnson is now Acting Chief of Police at Everett, Washington, having replaced Mr. C. A. Dailey.

Mr. Allen Cameron has succeeded Mr. William W. Booth as Chief of Police of the Kirkland, Washington, Police Department.

Mr. William B. Ground has been elected Sheriff at Pomeroy, Washington.

Mr. James Bartel has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Port Townsend, Washington, succeeding Mr. George Willestoft.

Mr. Joe Monaghan has replaced Mr. George L. Hamilton as Chief of Police at Sprague, Washington.

Mr. Leigh A. Webb has been appointed Chief of Police at Twisp, Washington, to succeed Mr. Curtis Tigges.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. William T. Roberts is now Chief of Police at Beckley, West Virginia.

Mr. Royal Jarrett has succeeded Mr. W. A. Tully as Chief of Police at Charleston, West Virginia.

Mr. Thomas B. Padden has been named Sheriff of Ohio County, Wheeling, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. C. L. Spillers.

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	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Madigan, J. T.	Liberty 5533	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Untreiner, R. J.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lopez, J. M.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel, E. E.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
	Drayton, S. J. (Assistant)		
Norfolk, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Rhodes, M. B.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 5500	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Gleason, R. F.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

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)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



James Colby Harrington

with aliases

Bank Robbery - Larceny - Impersonation

Detailed descriptive data concerning this
individual appear on pages 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

