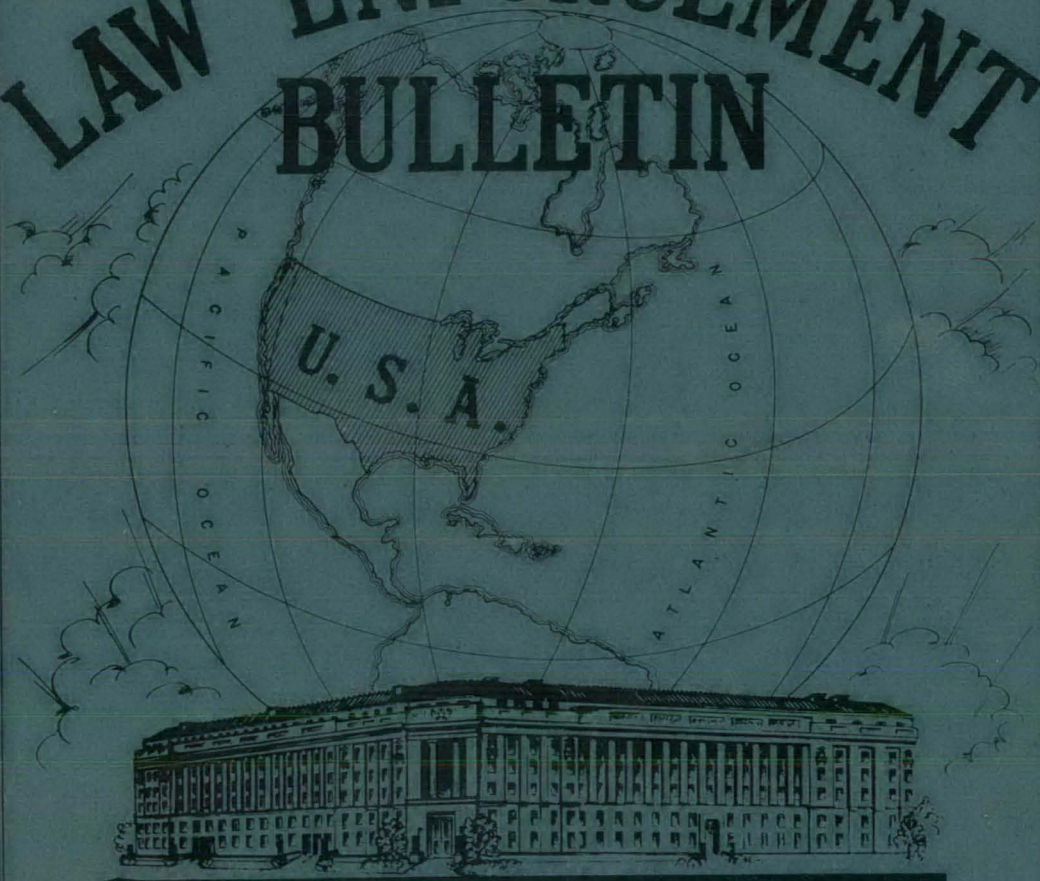


FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 7 No. 11 Nov. 1, 1938

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

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

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
National Bankruptcy Act
Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
White Slave Traffic Act
Impersonation of Government Officials
Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
Antitrust Laws
Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 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.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

BULLETIN

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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.**

It has been the privilege of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the past years to hold the confidential position of intermediary in exchanging data between police organizations that are of vital importance to them in the administration of their offices.

The constant cooperation and interest in our mutual project manifested by the law enforcement organizations in our country in the interchange of identification data led to the establishment of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. A medium has thereby been provided for local identification bureaus to lay the foundation for the apprehension of fugitives wanted in sections of the country other than that in which they are arrested or in which they come to the attention of local bureaus. Truly each local law enforcement agency should consider itself as having a proprietary interest in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, and with the gradual growth of that publication in fields other than strictly identification matters, an opportunity is given to the heads of various agencies to discuss newly discovered techniques or unusual methods employed by their agencies in the solution of criminal cases arising within their jurisdictions. Material such as this would be not only interesting but, what is more important, would also be of actual value to other police officials throughout the various States in attacking many of the problems with which they are confronted.

Through the wide distribution of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, activities of various police agencies in the development of novel investigative procedures and crime prevention programs, as well as methods utilized in examination of articles of evidence may be explained to other interested police officials. It is hoped that suggestions both for the improvement of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as well as those for the development of greater efficiency in the law enforcement profession will be forwarded to the FBI. Assurance is given that consideration will be accorded to each item with the view of publishing the same in subsequent issues of the Bulletin, consonant with the limited space at our disposal.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

"LAW ENFORCEMENT -- A PROFESSION"

Address by John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,
before Peace Officers Association of the State of California,
San Diego, California, October 6, 1938

For many years I have been looking forward to the opportunity of meeting with the members of the Peace Officers Association of California. I have wanted personally to express my appreciation and that of my associates in the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the spirit of friendship and cooperation which you officers of California always have extended to those of us in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. While it has not been my privilege to meet personally many of the California officers, until the present, nevertheless I do feel intimately associated with you.

Not a day passes but that reports from Special Agents of the FBI working in California come over my desk, telling the story of cooperation. Together we have worked upon many difficult cases, and in all of them, I am proud to say, there has been a spirit of determination and coordination which has brought about additional victories for the cause of law enforcement which we serve. Then too, word has often come to me, describing some of the obstacles and barriers which have been thrust in your pathway. My heart has been heavy on more than one occasion when your progress has been blocked. The progressive spirit of enthusiasm of the California Peace Officers, however, has caused you to continue in your march of progress despite the stifling influences which sometimes have sought to block your way.

In addressing you today, I do so as a member of the profession of law enforcement, one which I am happy to have been affiliated with for over twenty-one years. Like every member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation I am proud to call myself a law enforcement officer. As members of a profession, which has a duty to perform which is as sacred as that of any other calling, we have no apologies to offer, for after decades of being referred to as "cops," "flat feet," "bulls" and many other uncomplimentary names, we stand today on the threshold of great progress in our profession. We stand at the doorway of a new era where the peace officer no longer can be rightfully referred to as a slow-footed, dull-thinking person, but who must be regarded as the peer of even the detectives of fiction.

In the past few years, law enforcement has shown that it is possible to match in actual life anything of a scientific nature which has touched the imagination of the fiction writer on crime. We have taken cases which, a few years ago, would have been unending mysteries, and through the aid of the scientific laboratory, the keen intelligence of technical experts, the magic of the microscope and the deep-seeing eye of the spectroscope and other technical instruments, have solved them with ease and dispatch. In fact not a day passes but that our profession proves that truth is indeed stranger than fiction.

We have seen in a short time a marvelous improvement in the personnel of law enforcement. More and more, our profession is indeed becoming the survival of the fittest, in which the man who was farsighted yesterday and who remains farsighted today, who is keen of intelligence, who is proud of his job, proud of his honesty, proud of the integrity of his fellow-workers, proud of his standing as a man of substance in his community, has succeeded to the satisfaction of all. But the person who hangs on to a job merely because it is a job, either is fading out of the picture or is doomed to do so. There is no place in law enforcement for his kind. Even more rapidly than we could hope for, law enforcement is becoming the object of a career, the ambition of worth-while young men, who, today, may be in college or only preparing for it, but who tomorrow will look to law enforcement as the means by which they may gain their livelihood and at the same time render a distinct service to their communities.

These are young men to whom science will be second nature, to whom the theories of advanced types of investigation will be thrilling but, nevertheless, as commonplace as the nightstick of the old-time patrolman. These young men are coming to look upon law enforcement as something distinct and apart from the old-time viewpoint. There will come a day when the joke about the policeman who takes an apple from the peddler's cart, who stands at the side door of the saloon for a glass of beer, who has his hand out for so-called "White-money" will be as dead as a prehistoric monster. There never was a place for him, yet he existed because of the lethargy of the people. But today, our citizenry is becoming more and more alert to the needs and necessities of good law enforcement. It is interesting itself in the qualities which make a good enforcement body. Slowly, but surely, it is becoming educated in fingerprinting, in the scientific development of evidence, in the proper gathering of that evidence and the honest presentation of it in court. And, as a public learns, a public demands.

The pages of history are replete with the romance of achievements of governments in time of war and peace. Civilization with its constantly growing complexities has demonstrated the necessity for orderly government. Our democracy was founded in order that all of our people, rich and poor alike, would forever be guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To insure those sacred rights is one of the basic functions of government.

Life, liberty and happiness, however, have been threatened in recent years by the insidious forces of lawlessness which have imposed an illegitimate tax of about \$120 each year upon every man, woman and child in the nation and, of far more consequence, is collecting that unlawful tax in the cost of crime, an impost surpassing the amount collected in legitimate taxes. Certainly, the profession of law enforcement has a public trust as holy as the vows of the Crusaders of old.

Lawlessness has taken on such proportions as to startle even the imagination. As your watch ticks off the seconds, victims fall by

the wayside shedding their life's blood, armed bandits roam the highways and the byways of America, sex-crazed degenerates prey upon virtue, foot-pads are ever at work for the invisible empire of lawlessness, confidence men fleece their victims out of savings for the rainy day -- yes, every 22 seconds these criminals commit a serious crime which last year reached the total of nearly 1,500,000 major depredations such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and larceny, not to mention the 14,000,000 lesser infractions, such as frauds, forgeries and the like.

I would shudder to think of the criminal army of America converging upon the "Eldorado State," which was named California by the Spanish Conquistadores after the imaginary island near an earthly paradise in the Sixteenth Century classic "Las Serges de Esplandian." And, if the expeditionary force of lawlessness numbering over 4,600,000 individuals massed along the coast of California they would form a solid line standing shoulder to shoulder. The "Golden Poppy" of the Eldorado State would wither from the inexorable poison attending such a show of strength of all that is vile, contemptible and despicable in America. The battle would be easier if we could meet the foe in a massed attack. It is unfortunate indeed that the forces of crime do not engage in a single battle front. Instead, in each community they are at work, living off the efforts of honest law-abiding citizens and ever lurking in darkness awaiting an opportunity to strike.

From the reports I have received, law enforcement in your State is meeting the criminal enemy with all the vigor of the pioneers of the West. You have been pioneers in furthering the progress of our new profession. You have blazed the trail in giving more than mere lip service to the meaning of the word cooperation. Further advancement will come through the concerted efforts of every man wearing the shield of legal authority.

The problem of lawlessness, while primarily local insofar as responsibility for its solution is concerned, nevertheless takes on certain national aspects, making it a menace to the security of our Nation. Provincialism has no place in our profession. Its greatest single obstacle is conquered when a feeling of self-sufficiency is superseded by mutuality of interest. Self-reliance is a personal virtue, yet no single law enforcement officer or agency is self-sufficient unto himself. His problems, defeats, and victories are the problems, defeats and victories of his brother officers in other sections of the country. Cooperation and mutual assistance must ever be our keynote. The smallest possible unit among the 40,000 law enforcement agencies in this Nation must function effectively and in harmony with our largest metropolitan police departments if continued progress is to be achieved in our war against crime. The battle front is wide. It covers each and every section of the United States. Unless we present a united front to the common enemy, we can accomplish no definite advance. A weakness in any part of the line will invite defeat. Where law enforcement is weak in cooperation, our common defense is undermined. Then not only is law enforcement menaced, but duty is violated. Society will inevitably suffer and law observance will be retarded.

I sometimes wonder whether we of law enforcement truly live up to the ideal of cooperation. Lip service frequently is one thing totally alien to cooperation exemplified by deeds. The day is rapidly approaching when we can no longer, with immunity, fail to discharge our duty merely because someone else might do the job.

And here and now may I express the hope that differences among law enforcement agencies and misunderstandings which are bound to arise will be settled around the conference table, rather than be aired in the press, making understanding difficult. I have nothing but contempt and pity for the officer, for instance, who seeks to belittle accomplishments of other agencies. Such small minds must be relegated to the past. They have no place in the youthful progressing profession of law enforcement. What can be gained, for instance, by some malcontent charging the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the murder of John Dillinger, when every intelligent person knows from the accounts of the case as they appeared in the press at the time, that Dillinger was killed after he had been called upon to surrender and only after he had menaced the lives of the pursuing Agents and innocent citizens with the pistol which he was drawing from his pocket when the Agents opened fire in self-defense. I am confident that no fearless officer in America would have acted differently.

It has been the constant endeavor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to afford every possible cooperation to all law enforcement agencies in problems of mutual interest. In our service, cooperation is insisted upon. It is taught to all new men, not only as an ideal to be desired but one that must be practiced every day. The FBI must and does function as a "we" enterprise. I look forward to the day when our entire law enforcement profession will be truly a "we" enterprise. Then and only then will we near the goal of perfection. There will be ample credit for all branches of law enforcement when our present-day lawlessness is curbed.

The part which the local officer plays in national enforcement is a tremendous one. It is his job to attempt to stamp out crime in its early inception and failing in that, to bring to justice violators before they get beyond control. That there are instances when these attempts fail does not, to my mind, mean that there has been inefficiency, that there has been a lack of interest, or a fading of enthusiasm for the upholding of the law. It brings into the picture certain malignant elements which we all must recognize and we all must band together in a concerted effort to eradicate. I refer particularly to the stultifying influence of venal politics.

Time after time, as you gentlemen know, courageous officers have arrested a young man or a young woman, charging them with some minor or major offense. A case has been carefully worked up, there is sufficient evidence for a conviction, and certainly sufficient reasons why this culprit should be made to realize that after all, the law should be a majestic thing, and that crime should not be countenanced in the community. However, almost immediately, this honest officer finds himself

embroiled in the efforts of numerous individuals whose main desire is not to see that justice is done, not to protect the community against infractions of the law, not to assist officers sworn to uphold their duty, but, through the efforts of some none too honorable attorneys, through the power of the vote, through the influence of local and state venal politicians, to nullify every effort which has been put forth by the law enforcement officials.

We find that this attempt to veto the law proceeds throughout all efforts which are made to adequately teach the lesson that crime should not pay. Its malignant influence creeps into the courts, it creeps through the bars of the penitentiaries, it makes its insidious way into the meetings of pardon and parole boards, and it practically places a medal of honor upon the man who can defeat the law and get away with it. I believe that one of our greatest duties is to give the widest publicity to the efforts of venal self-seeking politicians who seek to degrade law enforcement. I believe that there are enough honest citizens in our communities who, if they knew the truth about this tremendous pressure of gangrenous politics upon the most important phase of our lives -- the protection and happiness of our homes -- that a revolt would come about giving the law enforcement officer the freedom he needs in pursuit, detection, apprehension, and punishment, and the peace of mind which should be his, but which never can exist so long as he is harried by venal politicians who constantly threaten him should he have the temerity to arrest or attempt to prosecute a person under their protection.

There is not an experienced law enforcement officer in America who has not been disheartened by the commission of crime after crime of the most heinous type by persons released from incarceration prior to the expiration of their sentence. I, of course, do not object to the release upon parole of the first offender who has erred, but who has seen the error of his ways and sincerely desires to rehabilitate himself as a useful citizen. I do object, however, to the unwarranted release of hardened criminals to prey upon society. I will continue to object to the abuses and maladministration of a system which releases murderers, sex-crazed degenerates, highway robbers, outlaws, bandits, kidnappers and extortionists, and this is occurring daily in all too many of our states. I object to such abuses because as law enforcement officers it is our duty to protect society and because I know that unless such practices are curbed your associates and my associates will constantly be menaced. Some of them will not return from their encounters -- their loved ones will have to look to an often apathetic society for support, while the maudlin sentimentalist, the convict-lover, and the sob sister will continue to expound easy freedom and misrepresent your views as they have mine.

I have long wondered how professional advocates of easy parole clemency could continue to exist. In far too many instances their only contact with crime has been a visit to some penal institution, the attendance in court while a criminal was being tried or through associations with the writings of some theoretical, impractical, educational royalist who has never gotten out of the rarified stratosphere of the classroom over

which he presides in perfect safety. I have often thought it would be judicious for law enforcement to assume the role of a missionary and actually let the uninformed theorist accompany officers in their investigation -- unfortunately the risks would be too great.

The profession of law enforcement, in addition to its duties of detection and apprehension, must constantly be alert to take advantage of every opportunity to focus the spotlight of public opinion upon the evil conditions which exist. In this we have been nobly aided by a sympathetic press and a civic-spirited screen and radio. To them we owe a debt of gratitude, which should not be overshadowed by the emissaries of shameful journalism who, occasionally, through a breach of confidence or premature publicity warn the criminal of the progress of the investigation or by the unethical activities of certain representatives of the press, who have attempted to cover payoffs in kidnaping cases. In this we have a very definite responsibility in our conduct and relationship with the press. While the actions of the press in one instance were reprehensible in purchasing a ransom note from a state trooper for \$100, yet the action of that particular officer was even more reprehensible. A traitor to the cause we serve, persons of similar ilk have no place in our ranks and the quicker they are exposed and purged the better will be the progress of our profession. Future development and growth must come from within our ranks, and here the maxim of the law of equity should well apply -- "He who seeks equity must do so with clean hands," or applied to law enforcement, "He who seeks to enforce the law must be a living exponent of law and order."

If professional development is to continue, the all important matter of police training must keep abreast. I feel that the advancements which have been made in police training have been one of the greatest single factors in the increased efficiency of law enforcement. We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been referred to as "Boy Scouts," "Hawkshaws," "College boys" and other varying terms of ridicule, all because of the requirements that a Special Agent must be a graduate of a recognized law school, or an expert accountant, or have had extensive investigative experience and then is given an intensive training course which now covers three and a half months. No apologies have ever been made, no excuses offered -- this was not necessary, the record of these trained men stands where everyone can look at it and where anyone seeking justice will approve it. And anyone who ridicules this record is an enemy of good law enforcement. Last year on an investment of \$6,200,000 the FBI, with your assistance, returned a dividend of over \$47,000,000 in savings to the Government, stolen property recovered and fines imposed in cases coming under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, a return of \$7.64 for each dollar spent.

And I have said nothing of the thousands of desperadoes who were removed from circulation or of the assistance which has been afforded you through the massive fingerprint files of the FBI containing over 9,300,000 records, or of the FBI National Police Academy which is proud of its eleven graduates from California, which, incidentally, is one of the largest representations among the forty-eight states; or of the Technical

Laboratory which extended its scientific services free of charge to American law enforcement agencies in over twelve hundred cases. Ninety-five out of every one hundred criminals taken to court in cases investigated by the FBI were convicted last year -- need I apologize for the training afforded these men or for their qualifications. And what I have said about the training of the so-called "G-Men" applies equally to you. There are those who cannot keep abreast of the trained officers of today -- of course they will ridicule and belittle and scorn. The profession of law enforcement like any other human activity is not immune from jealousy. Yet progress will continue to drive this insidious, obnoxious force from our ranks. That is why I say that differences and misunderstandings, when they arise, should be settled around the conference table and not in the press if we are to continue to warrant public confidence and cooperation.

Increasingly we must enlist public support and interest. Citizens generally have little first-hand information about the functioning of their law enforcement agencies, unless they have had to go to headquarters as a victim to report a crime or view a suspect. As a suggestion, it might be well to consider the services which you have to offer the citizens of your community. Certainly every law enforcement agency in America can offer to take the fingerprints of citizens on personal identification cards, following the custom of so many of your California Departments, to forward to Washington for inclusion in the Civil Identification files of the FBI. Law enforcement agencies would profit, I believe, by having open house at periodic intervals. This would give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with your citizens and it would give them first-hand information concerning your problems.

Each year sees more coordination and unity of effort among peace officers. And I hope you will never lose sight of the fact that the FBI was created and has been developed in order that it might be of greater assistance to you. The Identification files of the FBI are daily receiving the fingerprint records of over 5,000 criminals and are so organized that within three minutes it is possible to locate a record of prior arrest. While we are separated by the continent, the airmail brings us within twenty-four hours of each other. And in emergencies, if requested, we will reply by wire. In fact one of the marvels of modern law enforcement is illustrated by a case that occurred a little over a year ago when the Los Angeles Police Department arrested James Scott as a suspect in an assault case. The victim was lingering near death. Naturally the Los Angeles authorities wanted complete information about their suspect as soon as possible. While over 3,000 miles intervened the fingerprints of the suspect were transmitted to Washington instantaneously by wire photo. Experts of the FBI were awaiting the prints. Upon their arrival they were classified and searched and within three minutes Scott's record was located. Beginning in 1916 he served a two-year sentence for malicious assault at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1923 he entered the Illinois State Penitentiary to serve a twenty-year sentence for murder. Eleven years later he was released. Then, in 1935, he was arrested in Chicago on charges of investigation and in 1936 he was arrested for murder but was subsequently acquitted. Again within a matter of minutes this

record was flashed back to California by telegraph. So in reality we in Washington are not so far from you in California.

May we as members of a profession work in close cooperation toward the common goal when there shall be a new day in our efforts toward the eradication of crime, when the task of enforcing laws shall be a career hedged about and protected by every possible bulwark that citizens can erect. May we look upon the day when it is no longer possible for a venal politician to whisper to a court or jury and bring about freedom for a guilty man. May we see the day when technicalities have been wiped out of criminal court procedure, when witnesses may no longer feel the intimidation of gangsters or of attorneys-criminal. I hope we may look forward to the day when the law enforcement official is paid a salary commensurate with his efforts and at the termination of his active service may he be granted the honor, respect and remuneration due him as a reward for long and valiant service in the interests of honesty, and the peace and happiness and safety of America.

YOUTH AND WOMEN IN CRIME

The prominent part played by youth in crime is indicated by the fact that 19.0 per cent (81,964) of the 432,527 fingerprint arrest records examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first nine months of the year 1938 represented persons less than 21 years old. This is an increase over the same period for 1937, when 18.1 per cent (70,417) of the 389,077 arrest records were of youths under 21.

During the first nine months of 1938 there were 591 persons less than 21 years old charged with murder or manslaughter, 3,244 with robbery, 2,798 with assault, 12,378 with burglary, 17,147 with larceny and related crimes, and 5,279 with the specific offense of auto theft. Those persons number more than one-half of the 81,964 individuals less than 21 years old arrested and fingerprinted during the first nine months of 1938. It should be noted that the preceding figures representing arrests of youthful persons are extremely conservative because in many jurisdictions juveniles are not fingerprinted, or copies of any fingerprints taken are not forwarded to the FBI.

From 1932 until the middle of 1935 age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests. However, since 1935 ages 21, 22, and 23 have been most frequently represented. During the first nine months of 1938 there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. Arrests for outstanding age groups were as follows:

AGE	NUMBER ARRESTED
21	19,085
22	19,039
23	18,874
19	18,802

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is indicated by the fact that during the first nine months of 1938 there were 124,212 persons of all ages arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson), and that 39,172 (31.5 per cent) of them were less than 21 years old. During 1937, 31.0 per cent of the total crimes against property were committed by persons under 21 years of age.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the following figures. Considering all types of crimes, 36.2 per cent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.4 per cent of those charged with robbery, 62.3 per cent of those charged with burglary, 50.1 per cent of those charged with larceny, and 73 per cent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all persons arrested for crimes against property during the first nine months of 1938 were less than 25 years old.

In addition to the 81,964 persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first nine months of 1938, there were 74,464 (17.2 per cent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 156,428 (36.2 per cent) less than 25 years old.

The large number of youths arrested for serious crimes and the great extent of recidivism (exceeding 50 per cent) indicate the need for community-wide crime prevention programs throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Only 6.8 per cent of the 432,527 arrest records examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first nine months of 1938 represented women. This is a decrease as compared with 1937, when 7.0 per cent of the records represented women. For all types of crimes except commercialized vice the number of men arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 1,000 men arrested with those for an average group of 1,000 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and the use of narcotic drugs. In such average groups of 1,000 men and 1,000 women arrested, it would be found that there were 11 men and 16 women arrested for murder, and that there were 56 men and 66 women charged with assault. The same type of comparison indicates a somewhat larger ratio of arrests of women for larceny, but for other types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 39 of each 1,000 men were charged with that type of violation.

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION EFFECTED DESPITE POST-MORTEM DECOMPOSITION OF SKIN OF FINGERS

On June 27, 1938, the badly decomposed body of an unidentified white man was taken from the Little Sandy River near Greenup, Kentucky. Report of this fact reached the Police Department at Xenia, Ohio, where a short time previously, one Elza Harness had disappeared under circumstances indicating that he might have met with foul play. In an effort to identify the unknown dead person as Elza Harness, the Chief of Police at Xenia, Ohio, proceeded to Greenup, Kentucky, but on viewing the body found it in such condition that a visual identification was impossible. It was, accordingly, decided to record the finger impressions of this individual and forward them to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for search through its files.

Difficulties here presented themselves. The outer skin was entirely missing from the right hand, while that of the left hand was loose from the flesh. Because of their shriveled condition, the fingers were removed from the right hand and soaked for forty-eight hours in a chemical solution after which the usual process of fingerprinting could be resorted to. When this process was completed it was found that a surprisingly clear set of finger impressions had been obtained although the outer skin of the fingers was missing. On the left hand, although the outer skin of the fingers had become loose from the flesh, it was still intact. This skin was carefully stripped from each finger and preserved in a formaldehyde solution. Later this loose skin was slipped over the fingers of an operator wearing rubber gloves and a legible set of impressions was secured. The finger prints thus obtained were forwarded to the FBI for search through the files of the Identification Division.

Here it was found that this person during his lifetime had been fingerprinted by law enforcement agencies on four occasions. In April of 1932 under the name of Stanley Tomas he had been received in the Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania, to serve sixty days for assault and battery. In March of 1937 under the names of Steve Thomas and George Thomas, he had been fingerprinted by the Police Departments at North East, Pennsylvania, and Dunkirk, New York, respectively, as a lodger, in each instance being released with no charge. In May of 1937 under the name of Steve Thomas this person had been fingerprinted by the Police Department at Bradford, Pennsylvania, in a similar manner.

When this identification was effected the complete record of this individual, including information as to his birthplace and residences, was at once forwarded to the Police Department at Xenia, Ohio, in order that it might be apprized of the identity of this person whom it had thought might be the missing Elza Harness.

Mr. Homer Garrison, Jr., has recently been appointed Director of the Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, succeeding the late Colonel H. H. Carmichael.

FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT

Of interest to all law enforcement officers is the passing of the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act by the 75th Congress of the United States, which was approved June 16, 1938.

Under the terms of the enactment of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, the term "juvenile" is a person seventeen years of age or under, and the term "juvenile delinquency" is an offense against the laws of the United States committed by a juvenile and not punishable by death or life imprisonment.

The second section of the Act provides that whenever any juvenile is charged with the commission of any offense against the laws of the United States, other than an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment, and such juvenile is not surrendered to the authorities of any State, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1932 (47 Stat. 301; U.S.C., title 18, sec. 662a), he shall be prosecuted as a juvenile delinquent if the Attorney General in his discretion so directs and the accused consents to such procedure. In such event such person shall be prosecuted by information on the charge of juvenile delinquency, and no prosecution shall be instituted for the specific offense alleged to have been committed by him. The said consent required to be given by such juvenile shall be given by him in writing before a judge of the district court of the United States having cognizance of the offense, who shall fully apprise the juvenile of his rights and of the consequences of such consent.

Under section three of the Act, the district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense shall have jurisdiction to try persons prosecuted as juvenile delinquents. For such purposes the court may be convened at any time and place within the district, in chambers or otherwise. The trial shall be without a jury. The consent on the part of the juvenile to be prosecuted on a charge of juvenile delinquency shall be deemed a waiver of a trial by jury.

According to the provisions of section four, in the event that the court finds such juvenile guilty of juvenile delinquency, it may place him on probation under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 1259; U.S.C., title 18, secs. 724 to 728), except that the period of probation may include but may not exceed the minority of the delinquent; or it may commit the delinquent to the custody of the Attorney General for a period not exceeding his minority, but in no event exceeding the term for which the juvenile could have been sentenced if he had been tried and convicted of the offense which he had committed. The Attorney General may designate any public or private agency for the custody, care, subsistence, education, and training of the juvenile during the period for which he was committed. The cost of such custody and care may be paid from the appropriation for "Support of United States prisoners" or such other appropriation as the Attorney General may designate.

The provisions of section five of the Act are that whenever a juvenile is arrested on a charge of having committed an offense against the laws of the United States, the arresting officer shall immediately notify the Attorney General of such fact. If such juvenile is not forthwith taken before a committing magistrate, he may be detained in such juvenile home or other suitable place of detention as the Attorney General may designate for such purposes, but shall not be detained in a jail or similar place of detention, unless, in the opinion of the arresting officer, such detention is necessary to secure the custody of such juvenile, or to insure his safety or that of others. In no case shall such detention be for a longer period than is necessary to produce such juvenile before a committing magistrate. The committing magistrate may release such juvenile on bail, upon his own recognizance or that of some responsible persons, or in default of bail may commit him to the custody of the United States marshal, who shall lodge him in such juvenile home or other suitable place of detention as the Attorney General may designate for that purpose. Such juvenile shall not be committed to a jail or other similar institution, unless in the opinion of the marshal it appears that such commitment is necessary to secure the custody of the juvenile or to insure his safety or that of others. A juvenile detained in a jail or similar institution shall be held in custody in a room or other place apart from adults if facilities for such segregation are available.

According to section six, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may contract with public or private agencies for the custody, care, subsistence, education, and training of juvenile delinquents and may defray the cost of such custody, care, subsistence, education, and training from the appropriation for "Support of United States prisoners" or such other appropriation as the Attorney General may designate.

The provisions of section seven of the Act allow a juvenile delinquent committed under this Act who has, by his conduct, given sufficient evidence that he has reformed, to be released on parole at any time by the Board of Parole established by the Act of May 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 272, ch. 255; U.S.C., title 18, sec. 723, subsecs. (a)-(c)). If it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Board that there is reasonable probability that such juvenile will, if conditionally released, remain at liberty without violating the law, then the Board may, in its discretion, parole such juvenile under conditions and regulations as the Board may deem proper.

The terms of section eight provide that nothing in the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act shall be construed to supersede or repeal any provisions of law relative to the custody, care, subsistence, education, or training of juveniles, which are now or may hereafter be made particularly applicable to the District of Columbia.

It should be noted that the provisions of the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act apply only in cases where arrests are made on Federal charges and terms of this Act do not apply where juveniles are arrested for violations of local or state statutes.

THE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF SWEDEN*

The police organization in Sweden is unique in the manner of its interlocking relationship between the National State Police and the local police organizations. Each city, town and rural district in Sweden has its local police organization which performs all police functions even to maintaining a complete criminal investigative division. The National State Police, composed of approximately 400 men, was created in 1932 by Royal Order in order to bring about an improved police service in cases in rural districts which could not be adequately dealt with by the local police, to have jurisdiction over the control of vagrants, alcohol smugglers, illicit distillers, and the like, as well as to reduce the use of military troops for the maintenance of public order to only the more serious cases.

The method of obtaining the personnel for the National State Police is most unusual. The Royal Government orders each of the local police departments to transfer a certain number of trained police officers to the National State Police to serve for a period of from one to three years. Every year one-third of the total personnel is returned to the organization from which they came in order to resume their former duties, and an equal number of officers are then transferred from the various municipal organizations to replace them. The inauguration of this system made it possible to begin a new police organization without having to train an entirely new personnel, and also serves to broaden the experience of the local police officers. The National State Police is under the directorship of Superintendent of State Police G. Thulin, with headquarters at Stockholm and of the 400 men comprising the force, about 160 are assigned to criminal investigative work, and the balance to uniformed patrol duty.

The Royal Government also maintains a Central Fingerprint Bureau and a National Police School. Sixty thousand fingerprint records are on file in the Central Fingerprint Bureau. Incoming current fingerprint records are searched first by name and if no identification is made, then by fingerprints. The card index name files include the place of birth and a full physical description of the individual involved as well as a photograph. A separate file of peculiarities and descriptions is also kept, as well as a single fingerprint file containing the records of eight thousand persons. In the year 1937 a total of five hundred and seventy searches were made through the single fingerprint file, resulting in fifty-four identifications. This Bureau has developed a system of fingerprint classification in which characteristic focal points are emphasized and all measuring features eliminated. The latent fingerprints from unsolved cases are retained in separate file drawers. Expert technicians, in addition to

*This is the third in a series of articles to appear in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and consists of a summary of a report from a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who recently completed a study of various Police Organizations and Crime Detection Laboratories of Police Departments in Europe. The information contained in this article is confidential and is not to be reprinted.

filing and searching the latent prints, also go to the scene of crime to develop latent fingerprints. The Central Fingerprint Bureau also publishes a police information periodical, which is distributed to law enforcement organizations throughout the country.

The National Police Training School is a government institution and is financially supported by the government, although it is temporarily under the supervision of the Stockholm municipal police until it is more completely organized. The school occupies two floors in a beautiful new government building, and subsequently will be strictly an independent bureau. Students are received from all police organizations in Sweden, the school having a capacity of approximately four hundred students, with individual classes restricted to a maximum of twenty-five men. The courses are divided into two separate units. The lower course gives training to new police officers in the ranks whereas the high course is concerned with the promotion of officers to administrative and criminal investigative duties. The school term is approximately five months in length, and as a general rule the police serve five years on the force after completion of the lower course before they are eligible to apply for training in the higher course.

The school staff consists of four full-time instructors besides the head of the school, Polisintendent G. Biorklund, and in addition they make use of as many as twenty-five part-time instructors in special subjects. The new school quarters are well equipped. The twelve classrooms are furnished with individual desks, each room containing a lecture platform, dais, and an illuminated blackboard. The rooms are air-conditioned, and vary in seating capacity from twenty to forty students. In addition there is one large room which will accommodate as many as 280 students. A small, well equipped laboratory with benches is maintained for the students, as well as five small individual dark rooms completely equipped for photographic development work. The students are taught to operate typewriters and are required to type their notes each day; they are also taught shorthand to facilitate note-taking and for their subsequent use in connection with the preparation of memoranda data during the conduct of their investigations.

The City of Stockholm maintains a modern force of twelve hundred police under the direction of Erik Ros, Chief of Police. The regular work of a large city police crime laboratory is carried out under a staff of technicians headed by John R. Berg who has done excellent work in moulage, especially in the reconstruction of wounds in a murder case, which models were later helpful in identifying the weapon used. On one occasion, Mr. Berg was able to photograph the fingerprints of a murderer as they appeared on the throat of the murder victim who in this case was a new born baby, made possible because of the plastic-like film covering the skin of the new born child which well recorded the outlines of the fingerprints. Berg has also been able to use plaster of Paris or negative moulage very effectively on occasions when the fingerprints of deceased persons by ordinary methods were difficult to obtain, by making a negative mold of the finger tips.

The laboratory equipment of the Stockholm Police includes a big Leitz comparison microscope for firearms identification work, and a low power binocular microscope mounted on a swivel stand for use in the examination of questioned documents. All toxicological or blood analyses are referred to private doctors or to the University Laboratory. A case of particular interest is depicted in the Police Museum maintained by this department. It appeared that confidence men had tapped the telephone lines of a country bank and had set up their listening post and tap control in an automobile sedan in a cornfield. Several of their members then went to nearby towns, and at various banks, the telephone lines of which they had tapped, presented large checks all drawn on a fictitious account. The swindlers in attempting to cash their checks suggested that the cashing banks telephone, at their expense, the bank upon which the checks were drawn. When these phone calls came in over long distance, their confederates in the cornfield impersonated officers of the bank on which the checks were drawn and verified them as being authentic. The entire case graphically is set up on a map showing the area involved together with photographs of the scene, and in the third dimension, a route of the telephone lines and the resulting tap is shown.

Although not directly affiliated with the police organizations in Sweden, the Institute of Criminology, operated by Doctor Harry Soderman and located at the University of Stockholm, works in close connection with police officials. Doctor Soderman is well known throughout the world as a scientific laboratory criminologist, and handles cases in Sweden and throughout Europe as a private expert. A great part of his work is in the field of document examinations and analyses, although he has appeared in cases as a firearms identification expert, and as an expert in arson detection, as well as in the field of chemical analyses and microscopic analyses. He is a member of the law faculty of the University of Stockholm, and is a member of a special commission which plans and supervises the National Police Training School.

The Institute of Criminology in its present form is only one and one-half years old, and private funds were donated for its partial maintenance in 1936. The staff consists of technical assistants and clerks, but only Doctor Soderman appears to testify in court. In addition to making current analyses of evidence submitted, instruction courses of one month's duration are given in the scientific aspects of criminology. Three courses generally are held each year and many of the students attending are from foreign police departments.

The quarters of the Institute of Criminology are located on the top floor of the Law School building and are modern, ample and well-equipped. The principal chemical work done in the laboratory is in the field of blood stain analyses. A section of the laboratory is devoted to microanalyses and is equipped with the usual apparatus. Ten microscopes are exclusively for the use of students; there is also a separate laboratory for students with bench space and equipment for twenty-five trainees, as well as five small individual dark rooms for photographic development.

Microchemical equipment is available and is used principally in connection with arson detection cases for the identification of such stains as candle grease, minute traces of petrol, and the like.

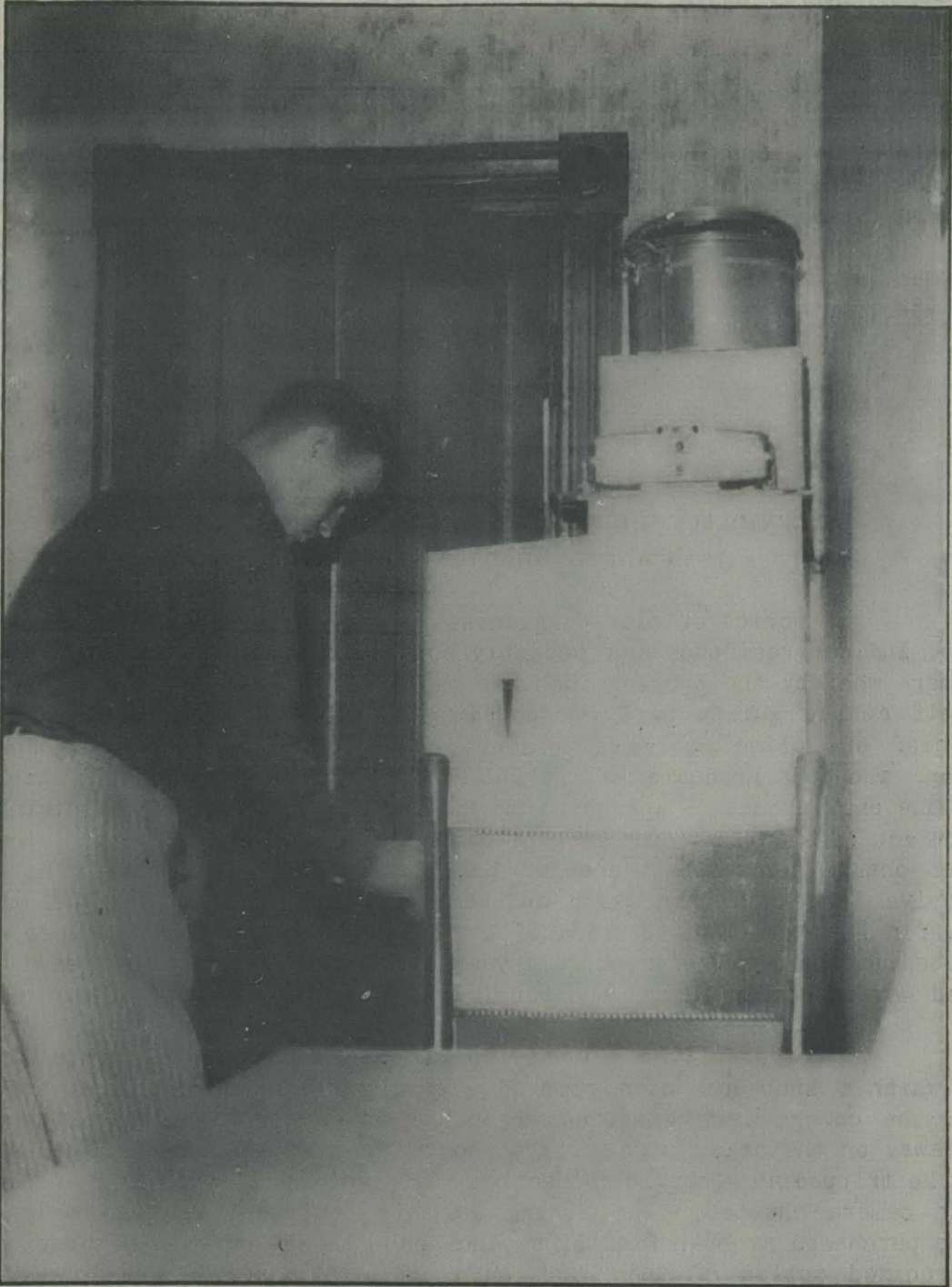
Dr. Soderman has designed two portable field kits at the request of the Swedish State Police. One is a combination latent fingerprint and simple preliminary laboratory examination kit, which is not elaborate. The second portable kit is for photographic purposes, containing a camera, the necessary films and lighting accessories.

The Institute publishes a police periodical, edited by Doctor Soderman, entitled, "Nordisk Kriminalteknisk Tidakrift." An annual issue each year contains a review of the articles published during the year.

INGENIOUSLY HIDDEN CAMERA PHOTOGRAPHS PROWLER IN ACT OF RANSACKING HOUSE

A series of nine burglaries over a sixty-day period at a Fort Wayne, Indiana residence was recently solved through the ingenious use of a camera whereby the prowler took his own picture, definitely establishing himself as the guilty party. According to information furnished the FBI by Chief of Police George F. Eisenhut and Captain of Detectives John A. Taylor, who is a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, it was felt that the only chance of apprehending the invader would be by surprising him in the act of stealing. The burglar had each time raided a cabinet in which silver change was kept in a sugar bowl, and pennies in a quart glass jar. Detective Sergeants John Byers and Harry Gibson, who were assigned to the case, finally conceived the idea of the camera, the successful use of which resulted in the apprehension of 17-year-old Thomas Freeman who readily admitted having committed all the burglaries.

The Detectives placed the camera in one of the bureau drawers from which a knob had been removed, leaving a hole in the drawer through which the camera lens was focused on the utility cabinet which was eight feet away on the other side of the room. When Freeman opened the cabinet door, he tripped an electric connection that exploded a flash bulb and clicked the camera shutter. In setting up this equipment, Mr. Byers and Mr. Gibson purchased a cheap fish line, and spent three hours in regulating the synchronized action of the flash bulb and camera. The opened door made the circuit complete through a pulley arrangement that joined the two ends of a divided wire, and at the same time tripped the camera shutter. The accompanying photograph is the picture Freeman took of himself in the act of ransacking the house.



Freeman unwittingly photographs himself during the commission of one of his burglaries.

**FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION CONVICTS CRIMINALS FOR
MURDER COMMITTED IN OCTOBER 1934**

There were submitted to the Technical Laboratory of this Bureau on July 24, 1936, by investigators of the Alcohol Tax Unit, certain shotgun shells which were evidence in the murder of C. E. Simmons, Deputy Sheriff of Roanoke County, Virginia, who had been killed on July 17, 1936. Request was made for an examination to determine whether or not these shotgun shells and additional shotgun shells which were recovered at the scene of the murder of Jeff Richards, Deputy Sheriff of Franklin County, Virginia, in October, 1934, were fired from the same weapon. A microscopic examination revealed marks on one of the shotgun shells recovered at the scene of the Simmons murder which were identical with marks on all of the shells recovered from the scene of the Richards murder. This information was furnished to the investigators of the Alcohol Tax Unit who subsequently advised that two subjects, Paul Duling and Hubbard Duling, had been tried for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Simmons and sentenced to serve twenty years in the State Penitentiary.

During the course of the investigation of the Simmons case there was recovered a 12 gauge Winchester pump gun and this was submitted for examination in the FBI Laboratory and for specific comparison with the seven shotgun shells recovered in the old murder case of Deputy Sheriff Richards. A microscopic examination of test specimens fired in this shotgun and the seven evidence shells resulted in the conclusion that the evidence specimens had been fired in this submitted 12 gauge shotgun. Photomicrographs of the evidence and known specimens were prepared and were introduced in court at the trial of the Dulings. The testimony of an expert from the Bureau's Technical Laboratory showed definitely that the shells which had caused the death of Jeff Richards were fired in the shotgun taken from the possession of the two subjects. Subsequent to the first trial of the defendants it was requested that the Laboratory expert submit to a test to determine whether or not a person could definitely identify a particular shotgun shell as having been fired in a certain weapon. In conducting this test there were submitted to the Bureau's firearms expert six shotguns and twelve shells fired under supervision of officers of the court with the request that the expert determine which of the particular shotguns fired each of the questioned shells. This examination was made in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory and the expert was able to ascertain that in each of the six shotguns submitted there had been fired two of the submitted shells.

At a second trial of the two subjects in this case, the first prosecution having ended in a mistrial, the Bureau expert again testified as to the identity of the questioned shotgun shells and Paul and Hubbard Duling were convicted of first degree murder in the ambush slaying of the Deputy Sheriff and were each sentenced to 99 years in prison.

This type of examination shows the ability of the firearms expert to tie together definitely two cases widely separated in years. In this particular case there was a lapse of three years between the murder

of Deputy Sheriff Jeff Richards and the murder of Deputy Sheriff Simmons; yet, it was possible to establish that the same gun had been used in killing both of these officers. In addition, it was possible for the expert to identify and establish definitely that the gun found in the possession of the subjects had been used in these two murders.

ENGLISH FUGITIVE IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF FINGERPRINTS

The immigration authorities at Kansas City, Missouri, became interested in an individual sentenced to the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, during May 1938, to a term of four years as a result of a conviction for burglary and larceny. His fingerprints were forwarded in duplicate to the FBI, one copy of which was routed through for search against the criminal records of the Identification Division and the other was relayed to the police authorities at London, England. Both copies were productive of results in collecting criminal data concerning O'Brien.

The United States record disclosed that, as long ago as 1926, O'Brien was arrested in Pasadena, California, for burglary, being sentenced to fourteen months in the Ione Reformatory and later deported. In 1927 he was again arrested in the United States, this time for investigation, and again deported.

O'Brien's record, as disclosed by the Scotland Yard files, reflected that he was wanted in that country for housebreaking and larceny. An arrest for vagrancy in England on February 19, 1925, began an extensive criminal career for this individual, for subsequent arrests showed crimes of theft, numerous charges of housebreaking and larceny and a conviction under the English Prevention of Crimes Act. Several lengthy sentences were imposed on O'Brien in England.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation communicated the foregoing information to the interested United States officials in order that appropriate action might be taken to effect the return of the fugitive to the custody of the English authorities.

Mr. Walter Danuser is the new Chief of Police at Jamestown, North Dakota, succeeding Mr. C. B. Edin.

DROWNING VICTIM IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

On September 5, 1938, the badly decomposed body of a white man believed to be about fifty years of age was taken from the Connecticut River near Brattleboro, Vermont. The identity of this person was unknown. The pockets of his clothing were found to be weighted with stones. It was thought that the initials "I.D." which appeared on his right wrist might prove a clue to his identity. Local efforts to effect an identification were unavailing and the finger impressions of this person were transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for search through the files of the Identification Division. When this search was effected it was found that the finger impressions of this person had been transmitted to the FBI on five prior occasions by law enforcement agencies. The name of this individual had previously been reported as Fred Sove or Fred Love.

Fred Sove, as his name was later found to be, had been fingerprinted on each of these prior occasions as a lodger, no criminal charge having been placed in any instance against him. His record on file in the Identification Division of the FBI disclosed that he had been fingerprinted twice by the Sheriff at Saginaw, Michigan; once by the police at North East, Pennsylvania; once by the State Police at Hartford, Connecticut, and once by the police at Milford, Connecticut. His record further reflected that his age was probably between seventy and eighty; that he had been born in Stephentown, New York, and had resided in Flint, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan and Springfield, Massachusetts.

The above information was at once forwarded by telegram to the Police Department at Brattleboro, Vermont, in order that suitable steps might be taken to secure the proper disposition of the remains of this unfortunate deceased man.

Mr. D. C. Peck is now Chief of Police at Gilbert, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. J. H. England as head of that department.

Mr. Karl N. Howard has been named Chief of Police at Fort Worth, Texas, succeeding Mr. A. E. Dowell.

Assistant Director Homer Garrison, Jr., of the Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, has been promoted to the Directorship of that Department. Captain S. O. Hamm of the State Highway Patrol has been promoted to the position of Assistant Director of the Department of Public Safety and Mr. Fred Hickman has been appointed Chief of the Texas Highway Patrol of the Department of Public Safety.

Fire Chief Henry L. Hilles recently succeeded Mr. C. A. Wollard as Chief of the Tucson, Arizona, Police Department.

Mr. W. E. Hammons is now Sheriff of Butler County, Missouri, with headquarters at Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

IDENTITY OF DECEASED WHITE MAN ASCERTAINED THROUGH FINGERPRINT COMPARISON

On October 6, 1938, the Police Department at Pomona, California, found the body of a dead white man in an old abandoned house. This person's age was estimated at between fifty-five and sixty-five. When local inquiries to ascertain the identity of this person were unavailing, the police at Pomona forwarded his finger impressions, under the heading, "John Doe," to the FBI in an effort to ascertain whether information concerning this person might be currently on file in the Identification Division.

When this set of fingerprints was searched through the fingerprint files, it was found that John Doe of Pomona, California, had in his lifetime been known as William John Gorman. The fingerprints of Gorman, who was born in Winona, Minnesota, had been transmitted to the FBI on thirteen prior occasions by law enforcement agencies in connection with arrests for various violations. The activities of this person apparently had centered in the States of Washington and California. The offenses for which he had been arrested included intoxication, second degree burglary, vagrancy, investigation, disturbing the peace, petty theft and drunkenness.

The above information was at once transmitted telegraphically to the Police Department at Pomona, California, together with residences and the place of birth as indicated on the fingerprint cards of this individual previously on file, to assist that law enforcement agency in contacting persons who might be interested in the disposition of the body.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT VICTIM IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

On Wednesday, September 28, 1938, the mutilated body of a white man was found near Union, South Carolina, beside the Southern Railway tracks. This person was unknown locally and an examination of his clothing failed to disclose anything which might indicate his identity. This individual had but one hand, the left hand having previously been amputated at the wrist.

The police at Union, South Carolina, recorded the finger impressions of the deceased and forwarded them to the Identification Division for a search through its fingerprint files in an effort to ascertain whether information might there be available concerning the identity of this person. Here it was found that the fingerprints of this individual, under the name of John Powell, had been submitted by the police at Richmond, Virginia, in conjunction with the Travelers' Aid Society which had fingerprinted him on March 31, 1938, as a transient. Powell, when applying for relief at that agency, recorded his address as 446 Taylor Street, Augusta, Georgia, and gave that city as his place of birth also.

When this identification was effected the above information was at once transmitted to the police at Union, South Carolina, to assist in the proper disposition of the remains of the hitherto unknown decedent.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern presented for consideration this month is a fully rolled impression consisting of a loop over a plain arch, which normally would be classified as a loop. In this particular pattern, however, the loop is located at the edge of the impression, the delta not appearing, even in this comprehensively rolled print.



In the Bureau's Identification Division, such an impression is classified as a plain arch with a loop reference. This classification is used because the appearance of the loop is dependent upon the extent to which the impression is rolled. A normally rolled print would not disclose the loop, and the search of such a pattern would be made in the arches only.

To prevent this result, and to facilitate more rapid identification the preferential classification of plain arch is considered advisable.

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY - AUGUST, 1937-1938

Police reports received at the FBI reflect a decrease in the number of offenses against the person reported the first 8 months of 1938 as compared with the corresponding period of 1937. However, offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) show increases over 1937 with the exception of auto theft. Substantial decreases were reflected in the number of murders, manslaughters and auto thefts reported, amounting to 9.9 per cent, 27.2 per cent, and 12.9 per cent respectively. The most significant increase occurred in the number of robberies reported, amounting to 10.7 per cent above the 1937 figure. In the remaining offense classes the amount of increase or decrease was more moderate.

A comparison of the August figures for 1937 and 1938 reflects that there was a decrease in the number of offenses reported for every classification with the exception of larceny, which showed an increase amounting to 2.7 per cent. As was indicated in the comparison between the first 8 months of 1937 and 1938, the largest decreases occurred in the number of murders, manslaughters, and auto thefts.

There is presented below a tabulation showing the number of offenses reported during the first 8 months of 1937 and 1938.

Offenses Known to the Police, January to August, inclusive,
1937-1938 (317 cities, total population, 39,196,347)

Offense	January - August	
	1937	1938
Murder and non-negligent		
manslaughter	1721	1550
Manslaughter by negligence (1)	1243	905
Rape	2261	2250
Robbery	17581	19459
Aggravated assault (1)	12958	12637
Burglary--breaking or entering	91031	93888
Larceny--theft (2)	213669	224232
Auto theft (2)	61986	54002

(1) Figures are based on reports from 314 cities.

(2) Figures are based on reports from 315 cities.

FBI SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION

During recent years considerable attention has been given by identification officers throughout the world to the study of classifying and filing single fingerprints. This branch of the science of fingerprinting differs from the identification systems of Henry, Vucetich, and others in that each finger of the hands is given separate treatment and a classification attained for each digit through an analysis of the ridge formations appearing therein. After its classification, the impression of each finger (mounted or recorded on separate cards) is filed separately, and it is thus unnecessary to have all the fingerprints of both hands to effect a subsequent identification.

The primary object, of course, of such a system is to file criminal fingerprints in such a manner that accidental or latent fingerprints such as may be found at the scene of a crime may be searched against the file in an effort to identify them. Incidentally, the development of the single fingerprint system tends to provide information which is frequently needed for the further extension and subdivision of fingerprints comprising a large collection under the Henry System. To this extent any single fingerprint bureau may be regarded as a laboratory for further consideration of the more minute and involved application of the fingerprint classification system.

In February, 1933, the Federal Bureau of Investigation installed a single fingerprint system. Due to the voluminous fingerprint file now in existence in the Bureau, it became necessary to confine this study to the fingerprints of a certain limited class or classes of criminals in order that the single fingerprint file thus developed might be most comprehensive without becoming too large while in its constructive stages. After consideration, known gangsters and persons charged with the crimes of bank robbery, bank burglary, kidnaping, and extortion were selected as being of sufficient general interest to serve a practical purpose and yet prevent the file from growing too rapidly. In these fields of crime recently entered by gangsters and their ilk, latent fingerprints often will be found to be quite prevalent, on extortion letters, at the scene of the crime, upon the abandoned automobile, at the rendezvous where the victim was held if it be subsequently located, et cetera. On May 1, 1938, this file contained the single fingerprints of 13,725 individuals whose names have been connected at some time in the past with bank robberies, bank burglaries, racketeering, kidnaping, or extortion. This constitutes a total of 137,250 single fingerprints which have already been classified and individually filed under the system.

In filing these single fingerprint cards, the Bureau has utilized the fundamental principles of the Battley System, having made modifications and added extensions to the system where deemed desirable in order that it might better meet the particular needs of the large collection of fingerprints maintained by the Bureau.

A sample copy of the single fingerprint card in use in these files, bearing an example of the complete classification of the fingerprint appearing thereon is set out below:

TYPE	CORE	
<i>W</i>	<i>A3</i>	<i>F</i>
		<i>0</i>
		<i>II</i>
		<i>25</i>
		<i>18</i>

SINGLE
FINGERPRINT
SECTION


Federal Bureau
of
Investigation

m SFP-5

1.—Right Thumb

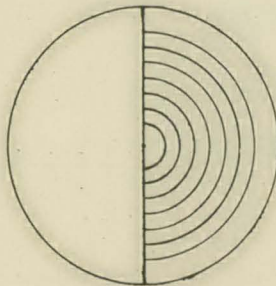
5/10

15204



AP

A special reticule is used in classifying the single fingerprint impression. This reticule is designed to provide a straight line as an aid in counting the ridges. One-half of the reticule is designed to show one-half concentric semi-circles to provide definite areas of scrutiny. An illustration of this reticule follows:



The main fingerprint files of the Bureau contained on May 1, 1938, 8,610,809 fingerprint cards and it would, of course, be impracticable to attempt to examine the majority of these cards, classified and filed under the Henry System, in order to attempt to find a finger impression identical with a single latent print.

With the installation of a single fingerprint file it is now possible for the Bureau to receive for search through this file, latent fingerprints found at the scene of a crime, particularly when such crime is

of a bank robbery, bank burglary, kidnaping or extortion nature, and the Bureau invites the contribution for search through this file of such latent finger impressions.

When such prints are submitted it is preferred, if possible, that they be positive photographs reproducing the latent prints in their actual size and accompanied by a brief description of the nature of the surface upon which the latent prints were found, color of the background, and information regarding the nature of the powders or chemicals which may have been used in the development of the latent prints. Such latent fingerprints will be searched through the single fingerprint file, and if not identified but susceptible of classification they will be filed in the Bureau for possible future identification as new criminal suspects are added to the file. If the crime is not one of bank robbery, kidnaping, or extortion the Bureau will be pleased to receive latent fingerprints in connection therewith, provided the names or fingerprints of suspects are furnished in order that the latent impressions may be compared with the fingerprints of such suspects.

In order to insure proper handling and to make it possible to show continuity of possession, it is desired that original evidence, submitted in connection with cases under investigation be forwarded to the Bureau in an inner envelope properly marked and that envelope be enclosed in a forwarding envelope. Such evidence frequently consists of small articles, lifts of latent prints and photographic negatives. The inner envelope containing evidence in latent fingerprint cases should be sealed and marked or stamped either "Evidence" or "Latent Fingerprint Evidence." This envelope together with the letter of transmittal, which should outline in general the basic facts of the crime, the name of the subject and victim as well as any information regarding the development of the latent prints, should be enclosed in an outer envelope for mailing. Large objects forwarded under separate cover should also have inner and outer wrappings, and the inner wrapping must be properly stamped or marked either "Evidence" or "Latent Fingerprint Evidence." In the letters covering the transmittal of the original evidence in these packages, all articles should be listed.

Law enforcement officials who from their files can furnish names of gangsters or individuals who in the past have been associated with crimes of bank robbery, bank burglary, kidnaping, and extortion are urged to submit to the Bureau for entry in its single fingerprint file the names, arrest or commitment numbers, and fingerprint classifications of those individuals, in order that the Bureau's file may be maintained as comprehensively as possible, on a truly national scale.

Whenever latent fingerprints are forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with the fingerprints of suspects or to be searched through the single fingerprint file, information should be furnished with respect to the basic facts of the crime involved, as well as the names of the subject and victim. This information is essential for the completion of the Bureau's file in each matter and facilitates the prompt examination of the evidence and the report.

The general appearance file of the Single Fingerprint Section consists of the photographs and descriptions of certain of the individuals entered in the single fingerprint file. The descriptions are obtained from the fingerprint records furnished the Bureau by law enforcement agencies and by personal observation by Agents of the Bureau where practical. These descriptions are listed on a numbered general appearance form which number appears on the complete record of that individual in the single fingerprint file. Upon receipt of these forms in the Bureau the description of the individual is transferred to a punch card which contains in a code form all of the characteristics appearing in the general appearance form. These punch cards are filed for future reference.

In order to expedite handling, these cards are filed primarily according to sex and color, secondarily as to height and weight and each of these groups are further divided as to year of birth. The general appearance forms are filed in numerical sequence according to the report number appearing in the upper left-hand corner.

Searches are made through the general appearance file at the request of Agents of the Bureau and law enforcement agencies based upon the descriptions of the unknown individuals obtained from witnesses. This information is placed on a general appearance form and submitted to the Bureau. Cards, which fall within the classification set out, are placed in an assorting machine which has been set to select cards bearing similar descriptions to that appearing on the general appearance form. The cards selected are passed through a reproducing machine and duplicate cards thus made to be used as charge-out cards in the photograph file. These cards also bear the number appearing on the general appearance forms for which they were made. Photographs of these individuals which also bear the numbers appearing on the general appearance forms are withdrawn from the file and replaced with the charge-out cards and the photographs forwarded to the interested officials. There are also maintained general appearance and photograph files of confidence men. On May 1, 1938, there were on file 2,748 photographs of individuals known to be prominent in the confidence game racket. However, the fingerprints of these confidence men are not placed in the single fingerprint file of the Bureau.

WOMAN'S FINGERPRINTS REVEAL HER A FUGITIVE FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

About two years ago in Czechoslovakia the Court of Justice of the Trencin District notified the Central Criminal Bureau at Prague that a woman by the name of Leopoldina Pjosekova was wanted by the Court for the crime of fraud. That wanted notice came to light again when the Prague Bureau received a copy of the fingerprint record of the same individual, forwarded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the international exchange and the Czechoslovakian authorities promptly notified the FBI of her record. Pjosekova, as Leopoldine Pjosek, was arrested on March 23, 1938, by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service at Buffalo, New York, for violation of the immigration laws and, as a matter of routine

arrangement with that Service, the FBI forwarded her prints to Czechoslovakia. Her wanted status was thus made known to the Immigration authorities upon the receipt of the communication from Czechoslovakia.

FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION INSTRUMENTAL IN SOLVING DOUBLE MURDER IN FLORIDA

On January 11, 1937, there were delivered to the Technical Laboratory for examination, certain specimens which were designated as evidence in the case involving a double murder at Jacksonville, Florida.

The two victims in the case were killed during an attempted robbery on a lonely road in Florida. Their car was stopped by two Negroes, who during the robbery shot and killed both. Investigation by officers of the Sheriff's Office of Jacksonville, Florida immediately following the shooting resulted in the apprehension of two Negroes who confessed to the attempted robbery and the murders and who also implicated one Clyde Hysler whom they stated had hired them to commit the crime and had furnished the weapon with which the killings were consummated. Hysler was subsequently tried for the murder of Mr. Surrency, one of the victims, at which time a firearms identification expert from the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation presented testimony identifying one bullet taken from the clothes of Mr. Surrency, one bullet taken from the running board of a Ford coupe, and one bullet taken from the body of Mrs. Surrency, as having been fired in a certain .45 Colt revolver. Testimony was introduced positively identifying the owner of the revolver as being Clyde Hysler, defendant in the case. Hysler was first tried for the killing of Mr. Surrency at which time he was convicted of first degree murder and given a life sentence. Subsequently he was again tried charged with first degree murder of Mrs. Surrency, at which time the firearms expert again testified as to his findings and the fact that the specimens causing the death of the victim had been fired in the .45 caliber revolver. The jury returned a verdict in the second trial, guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended no leniency. Subsequently Hysler was sentenced to die on April 6, 1937.

Through the foresightedness of the investigating officers the solution of this double murder was brought about. It is doubtful whether a conviction could have been gained or the crime itself completely solved without the assistance of a Laboratory examination to establish that the questioned bullets removed from the bodies of the victims had been fired in the submitted revolver. This case again illustrates the necessity of definitely tying together specimens removed from the body of a victim with the gun of the suspect and definitely establishing this identification through the testimony of qualified firearms identification experts. The identification of the fatal bullet as having been fired in a certain weapon should never be overlooked in cases of this type.

REVIEW

THE CRIMINALS WE DESERVE

by

Henry T. F. Rhodes*

The author of this book has set forth a survey of crime in the modern world, viewing it as a social and economic problem. He has attempted to show that crime today is a result of our social system and is to be dealt with successfully only by removing the cause, and not by the apprehension and punishment of the individual criminal. The theme throughout the book is given in his opening sentences: "Mass Production is something more than an industrial technique. We mass-produce everything from public opinion to motor-car bodies; and we mass-produce criminals, too." This mass production began with the concentration of masses of people in small areas. An Englishman himself, Mr. Rhodes discusses crime conditions in England and in Europe, showing how they differ from conditions in America because of different social set-ups, and yet how crime is alike the world over.

Mr. Rhodes points out that we have mass-produced slums and education at the same time, thereby teaching people to appreciate and desire better living conditions without enabling them to obtain such through honest effort. Hence a conflict is produced in the life of the under-dog and the revolt of the criminal against society is born of a revolt against intolerable conditions. Crowded living conditions prevent children from attaining a healthy attitude toward sex and are the beginning of sexually perverted criminals. Blind-alley occupations leaving young people with no work at the age of eighteen or younger, and industrial jobs which have no room for individual initiative, cause the youth of the cities to turn to crime as an outlet for their spirit of adventure, their courage and resource. He states: "The youthful gangster is being created from potentially sound material by a society whose standards he cannot accept, since it seems indifferent to his fate."

It is the author's theory that the modern criminal problem is primarily a problem of a state of mind, which has been created by a complex set of conditions. It is not the poor alone who commit crimes - the modern phenomenon of criminal "big business" is rooted in the ethics of our modern industrial society. Crime has been rationalized in much the same way as industry has been rationalized to prevent the catastrophic results of fierce competition. The methods and organization of crime today are similar to those of non-criminal big business, both founded on the

*This review is one of a series of reviews being presented in response to the numerous requests that the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin publish reviews of various articles and books that are of interest to the field of law enforcement. In the presentation of the series, the views contained therein are solely a summary of the author's treatise and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of this publication.

principles of unrestricted competition, and the fierce struggle for existence. In an economic situation which creates more and more misfits of intelligence and ability, many have used their abilities in anti-social ways. As an illustration, Mr. Rhodes states that every year hundreds of young men in Europe of all professions and vocations are cast adrift, unable to find a place in industry, teaching, or research. The drug racket, offering good pay, interesting work, and an exciting atmosphere, takes many of these well-trained men, and once they are in the racket they cannot get out.

As crime has increased and become better organized, so has society developed new methods of fighting back and organized a close-knit opposition. Mr. Rhodes goes into some detail in describing present-day scientific methods of detecting and apprehending the criminal through the use of the laboratory. He points out, however, that to detect the criminal costs a great deal of money. He states: "Crime detection costs the British community more than 24,000,000 pounds per annum. To this have to be added the legal expenses of defense, which are about 3,250,000 pounds. This means that the average cost to the community of each person charged with a criminal offense is 42 pounds."

In order to protect themselves, criminals now study scientific methods just as do the law enforcement agencies. The criminal is not necessarily inferior in intelligence to the law-abiding citizen - indeed to escape the police often indicates a degree of intelligence and resource above the average. The improvement in the quality of crime is a greater danger to society than the increase in the quantity of crime. Mr. Rhodes gives us many interesting cases of the almost-perfect crime, where but for one small slip ingenious men would have gotten by with the most audacious crimes. However, modern scientific facilities are beyond the reach of the ordinary criminal. Cooperation is necessary, pooling of resources, large-scale organization - that is the new phase of crime.

Mr. Rhodes states that it is necessary to look to America for the finished type of criminal organization, but that in Europe this same type of organization is growing insidiously. He quotes part of the code of regulations of the Abadie-Gille gang, which fell into the hands of a police inspector:

"Art. 5. It is expressly forbidden to commit any crime without sanction of the leaders, under penalty of death.

"Art. 6. No member of the band may have a special mistress. They may have them for one day only, and no information must be given under penalty of death.

"Art. 22. No member must make a confession, and should prearrange an alibi.

"Art. 27. No one may retire from the band under penalty of death, except when a member goes to live far off, and even then the leaders will keep their right to punish in case of revelation.

"Art. 31. Jewels taken in the burglaries must be handed over to the chief. No one else may carry them about or try to sell them. They will be common property and sold abroad.

"Art. 41. Every member must take an oath, on a knife in front of the chief, never to disclose our regulations."

In a chapter on "The Economics of Murder," the author discusses the psychology of the murderer, attributing murder often to a revolt against authority, a feeling of frustration, a desire for freedom and adventure. He believes the Oedipus complex is the cause of many crimes of passion, others being the result of a natural desire to possess, founded in selfishness and greed. Back of many murders is that feeling, "This is mine, and if I cannot have it no one else shall." Man kills the thing he loves, because he can no longer possess it. Mr. Rhodes believes that lynching is murder, pure and simple, and he explains it as "the outlet for the release of repressions put upon the individual by the tyrannies of a reactionary society...lynchings are most common and most cruel in those states which are ruled by the more intensive kind of reaction, religious and sexual prejudice and blind obscurantism."

The author relates some fascinating stories of the tricks played by con men and the riches gained by forgery and counterfeiting, fields which are particularly enticing to criminals who want to be thought respectable. The common failing of human nature in wanting something for nothing is brought into the light in these tales. Weever, one of the cleverest forgers of all times, lived the life of a millionaire. Spotted one day passing a stolen bank note, he escaped and stole a millionaire's yacht in Boston, sailed it single-handed to Key West, where he was received as a hero, sailed back to Boston and bought the yacht. Later the millionaire perjured himself to swear to the authenticity of a check forged by Weever for five thousand pounds. Weever died worth more than \$150,000, having confessed that he had lived by systematic swindling. The complex financial machinery of our modern society makes such crime possible - the nature of crime changes with a changing society. When Eddy Romford, American forger, was released from San Quentin prison, he was met by a group representing the Burns Detective Agency, the Bankers Protection Association, and the State police, and offered a pension if he would forge no more checks. Eddy lived on the pension in comfortable retirement for the rest of his life.

In discussing the problem of criminals, who are evidently twisted mentally, Mr. Rhodes suggests that some type of corrective work would be more helpful than imprisonment, which only encourages their unhealthy fantasies and makes them ready for bigger crimes when they come out of prison. He believes many offenders are curable if correctly treated in time, and cites the work in England of the Institute for the Scientific Study of Delinquency, which has treated and cured many delinquents by straightening out that twist which is the primary cause. He advocates a more intelligent sex education to reduce the amount of sexual crime.

Mr. Rhodes includes a most enlightening chapter on the drug traffic, one of the most difficult of criminal organizations to control. Since those who buy the drug have as much reason to withhold information as have those actually engaged in the traffic, it is most difficult to obtain information. Likewise the racket is well organized, with money back

of it as well as influential people. "The forces of society are not in a position to fight the drug trafficker effectively, because he and his system are too closely associated with them." Until the demand is suppressed, the supply cannot be suppressed. So long as the individual finds greater and greater difficulty in adjusting himself to our competitive society, drug addiction, and its complement the drug traffic, will continue. Suppression of the drug traffic demands an operation upon society itself, to bring the individual into harmony with his social environment.

From the point of view of the gangster, crime is a big business, the most important thing about gansterdom being its methods and techniques. Men like Al Capone and George Leslie developed powerful organizations, with politicians, police, and bank officials on their payroll. They belonged to the best clubs, entertained the best people, and feared no one. This point of view of the gangster in accepting crime as a matter of business reflects our social structure in which money is all-powerful. Mr. Rhodes describes the fire insurance racket in England, which is merely another aspect of criminal big business and a symptom of our social disease. The world-wide white slave traffic, supported by a large number of customers among the respectable members of society, is another indication of crime caused by our social organization.

Summing up the material which he has presented, Mr. Rhodes points out that the most alarming factors are an increase in juvenile crime, an increase in the technique of the criminal, and an increase in crimes of skill. The cost of crime is growing all the time, and an ever-more efficient and vigilant police force is necessary to defeat the criminal. Crimes of violence are tending to decrease, but it is alarming to note the increasing tendency of organized crime to penetrate the social organism. The danger of the future is the growth of that kind of crime which keeps "within the law" or is strong enough to break it. As for the punishment of the future, Mr. Rhodes believes we will progress toward the idea of reform rather than punishment. It is cheaper to prevent crime than to punish it after committed. Improved housing conditions, emphasis on home life, work at an adequate wage for every youth, better distribution of the products of industry - these things would prevent men of intelligence and determination from turning to a life of crime. He advocates prisons that are workshops, not mere places of detention, where man can earn wages, and where the prisoners are shown that a life of regulated industry and recreation, with the utmost practicable freedom, is more pleasant than a life of crime and beggary.

SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF FINGERPRINTING

Fingerprints have been adopted for the identification of criminals in most civilized lands where an organized police system exists. The utility and importance of fingerprints for establishing personal identity depends upon the patterns which persist unaltered throughout life and the remote possibility that two fingerprints might be the same. These two facts are now recognized as indisputable by the Courts all over the world. (1)

The history of fingerprint usages is ever interesting. Their early development and use in Courts of Justice is an interesting phase of jurisprudence. (2) The questions of individual liberty and violation of a person's civil rights have been ruled upon in the courts.

That fingerprints were observed by the early peoples of the world is evidenced by the picture writing upon the smooth face of a cliff in Nova Scotia, where the outline of a hand is covered by lines representing ridges and furrows. Present day archeologists have found various finger impressions on pottery made by the Egyptians centuries ago. The Assyrians left finger impressions on clay tablets and during the recent exploration of King Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb, there were found slabs bearing finger impressions. It is not known just how the Chinese became acquainted with the use of fingerprinting, but they used this means of identification in their business transactions several centuries prior to the birth of Christ. (3) An old divorce law of China required that the husband sign the documents with the print of his index finger. There is an instance in China where in the conveyance of land the fingerprint was always placed on the documents. (4)

1. J. T. Moylan, in his volume, "Scotland Yard and the Metropolitan Police," includes a discussion of the extent of fingerprint identification in England and describes the Scotland Yard collection of fingerprints.

2. United States v. Kelly, 55 Fed (2d) 67 (1932). The Court was of the opinion that fingerprinting seems to be no more than an extension of methods of identification long used in dealing with persons under arrest for real or supposed violations of the criminal laws. It is known to be a very certain means devised by modern science to reach the desired end and has become especially important in a time when increased population and vast aggregations of people in urban centers have rendered the notoriety of the individual in the community no longer a ready means of identification.

3. Galton, "Fingerprints" (1892). The Chinese are credited with first using fingerprints. Apparently the Chinese immigrants into India carried with them this idea, which was later to be used more extensively in India than in other countries. Also see Laufer. "History of the Fingerprint System." (Annual Report, Smithsonian Institution, 1912.) There is an excellent treatment of the subject in State v. Kuhl, 42 Nev. 185, 175 Pac. 190, 3 A. L. R. 1694 (1918) and also Underhill, Criminal Evidence (3d ed. 1923) 1113.

4. Berthold Laufer, supra, has made an excellent study of the background of the subject.

By the latter part of the seventeenth century, the characteristics of the finger-tips had attracted the attention of physicians, and they had described the peculiar ridge formations on the fingers. In 1823, Professor J. E. Purkinje, a progressive man of the University of Breslau, commented on the patterns of the fingerprints, which had been mentioned in 1686 by Marcello Malpighi, professor of anatomy of the University of Bologna. (5) He had spent an active life in investigating all parts of the human body by means of the microscope, which at that time was quite new.

Sir William J. Herschel, in 1858, to prevent forgeries by the natives in India, had two of them place their fingerprints upon a contract to awe them and to prevent the possibility of their subsequent denial of its authenticity. Of course he had no devised plan of classification. By 1877 however he had developed a system which was found to be so successful that he gave instructions for its systematic use for identifying individuals, (6) but was denied official permission to extend his fingerprint practices to prisoners throughout India.

By 1880, considerable interest had arisen on the subject of fingerprints and perhaps encouraged by the background of the locale, Dr. Henry Faulds of Tsukiji Hospital, Tokio, published a letter "On the Skin Furrows of the Hand" saying: "There is no doubt as to the advantage of having, besides their photographs, a nature copy of the forever unchangeable finger furrows of important criminals." (7)

The next great name in the history of fingerprint identification is that of Sir Francis Galton, the noted English Scientist who became interested in the subject through his study of heredity. He not only established through extended investigation that no two fingerprints were alike, but devised the first collection of fingerprint records. Then Sir E. R. Henry, later Commissioner of Police of Scotland Yard, London, England, who engaged in the study ordered by the British Government in order to lessen the difficulty of dealing with large collections of fingerprints, devised a simple, yet more comprehensive basis of filing and classifying prints. (8) His system was successfully introduced into England and Wales in July, 1901, and forms the basis of the present system employed by all identification bureaus in the United States as well as other English-speaking countries. To Juan Vucetich of Argentina credit is given for the first fingerprint identification of a criminal. (9)

5. Wilder and Wentworth in their book, "Personal Identification," have an historical discussion of fingerprinting.

6. Herschel, "The Origin of Finger Printing" (1916).

7. Wilder and Wentworth, p. 337-339.

8. C. B. deQuiros' "Modern Theories of Criminality" (Translation, De Salvio, 1911, Modern Criminal Series) p. 4.

9. Vucetich's controversy with Bertillon and the part played by Nicolae Minovici in fingerprint identification, see Sava, "A Page on the Past of Fingerprints." (FBI Fugitive Bulletin, No. 9, September 1, 1934).

Fingerprints were used to identify a criminal and place him at the scene of a crime in India for the first time. (10) This was in 1904. When finger impressions have been found on articles, tools and the like, there follows an inference that the person involved committed the crime with which these circumstances are associated. Based upon this principal, significance is attached to the identity of fingerprints of a suspect with those found at the scene of a crime. (11) They were also used in identifying a person in the case of *Hulost v. Emperor*. (12) To prove a previous conviction of theft, finger impressions of the accused taken in court were compared with finger impressions on certain "finger impressions slips." The Court was of the opinion that a skilled expert could identify them as having been made by the same person.

The background preceding the use of fingerprints in court had established their position so well that the reliability of personal identification by this means was well recognized in two early decisions in the English and Australian Courts and convictions were sustained upon the sole testimony of experts who were of the opinion that fingerprints at the scene of the crime corresponded with those of the defendant. (13)

10. *Emperor v. Sahdu*, 3 Nagpur L. Rep. 1 (1904), 3 Chamberlayne Evidence 2072. In this case the Court permitted the identity of the accused to be shown by the use of sheets bearing impressions of fingerprints.

11. 1 Wigmore, Evidence (1923) Para. 149. In *State v. Miller*, 71 N. J. L. 528, 60 Atl. 202 (1905), evidence of this type, involving the similarity of impressions was held admissible. Similarly *Powell v. State*, 50 Tex. Cr. Rep. 592, 99 S. W. 1005 (1907) permitted evidence of defendant's distinctive hand print to be introduced to place him at the scene of the crime.

12. 7 Crim. L. J. Ind. 406, Anno. 43 L.R.A. (N.S.) (1913) 1206. In *Emperor v. Abdul Hamid* (1905), 32 Indian L. Rep. (Calcutta Series) 759, cited in 3 Chamberlayne on the modern Law of Evidence, Para. 2561, note 3, the Court held that where certain thumb impressions were blurred, and many of the characteristic marks not clear, the Court could find a distinct similarity in some respects only, i. e., pattern and central core, and the jury was not wrong in refusing to accept the opinion of the expert.

13. In *Castleton's Case*, 3 Cr. App. Rep. (Eng) 78 (1909), fingerprints were admitted in evidence to show the identity of the accused. The only proof of identity of the subject was the evidence of fingerprints. The other English case was *Parker v. Rex* (1912), 14 C. L. R. (Austr.) 681, 3 B. R. C. 68, where the Court held, "The fact of the individuality of the corrugations of the skin on the fingers of the human hand is now so generally recognized as to require very little, if any, evidence of it, although it seems to be still the practice to offer some expert evidence on the point. A fingerprint is therefore an unforgeable signature. That is now recognized in a large part of the world, and in some parts has, I think, been recognized for many centuries. It is certainly now recognized in England and other parts of the English Dominion." See also *Rex v. Morris* (1914), St. Rep. 2d (Austr.) 274. Another early English case passing on the question of fingerprints is *Rex v. Bacon*, 11 Crim. App. 90 (1915) in which the evidence was used there to identify the defendant as a recidivist with eight previous convictions.

With the progress made in the use of fingerprinting in law enforcement work, and the impetus given the science through systems of classification of the prints, it only follows that the use of this identification method should grow. While the English Courts have followed the principle that inasmuch as the science of fingerprint identification was an established science, evidence proving identity by this means should be received as was followed in Castleton's case. (14) In America an Illinois Court was the first Appellate Court to pass upon the admissibility of fingerprint evidence in 1911. (15) This case was *People v. Jennings* (16) in which evidence was admissible as a means of identification and as tending to make out a case. The Court held that expert

14. 3 Crim. App. (England) 74, supra.

15. Since then many of the jurisdictions have passed upon the admissibility of fingerprint evidence.

(U. S.) *Duree v. United States* (1924) 297 Fed. 70.

(Arizona) *Garcia v. State* (1924) 26 Ariz. 597, 229 Pac. 103.

(Arkansas) *Hopkins v. State* (1927) 174 Ark. 391, 295 S. W. 361.

(California) *People v. Van Cleave* (1929) 276 Pac. 641.

(Connecticut) *State v. Chin Lung* (1927) 106 Conn. 701, 139 Atl. 91.

(Idaho) *State v. Martinez* (1926) 43 Idaho 180, 250 Pac. 239.

(Iowa) *State v. Steffen* (1929) 226 N. W. 46.

(Michigan) *People v. Chimovitz* (1927) 237 Mich. 247, 211 N. W. 650.

(Mississippi) *Willoughby v. State* (1929) 122 So. 757, 63 A. L. R. 1319.

(New Jersey) *Lamble v. State* (1921) 96 N. J. L. 231, 114 Atl. 346.

(Oregon) *State v. Smith* (1929) 128 Ore. 515, 273 Pac. 323.

(Vermont) *State v. Lapan* (1928) 141 Atl. 686.

(Washington) *State v. Bolen* (1927) 142 Wash. 658, 254 Pac. 445.

It is a question for the jury to determine if the identity of the prisoner is the same as that of the person who committed the crime. *People v. Jennings* (1911) 252 Ill. 534, 43 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1206, 96 N. E. 1077; *State v. Cerciello* (1914) 86 N. J. L. 309, 90 Atl. 1112; 52 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1010; *State v. Connors* (1915) 87 N. J. L. 419, 94 Atl. 812; *People v. Roach* (1915) 215 N. Y. 592, 109 N. E. 618, Ann. Cas. 1917 A-410. Some cases hold such evidence alone will support a conviction: *Castleton's Case* (1909), supra. *Parker v. Rex* (1912) 14 C. L. R. (Austr.) 681, 3 B. R. C. 68; *Rex v. Morris* (1914) (St. Rep. Rd.) (Austr.) 274; *State v. Connors* 87 N. J. L. 419; *Commonwealth v. Albright* 101 Pa. Sup. Ct. 317.

16. 252 Ill. 534, 96 N. E. 1077, 43 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1206 (1911). "No case in which this question (whether evidence as to the comparison of enlarged photographs of the fingerprints found at the scene of the crime with enlarged fingerprints of the defendant was properly admitted) has been cited in the briefs and no statutes or decisions touching the points have been found in this country. This class of evidence is admitted in Great Britain. In 1909, the court of criminal appeals held that fingerprints might be received in evidence, and refused to interfere with a conviction although this evidence was the sole ground of identification. (In *Re Castleton's Case*, supra). While the courts of this country do not appear to have had occasion to pass on this question, standard authorities on scientific subjects discuss the use of fingerprints as a system of identification, contending that experience has shown it to be reliable....

testimony is not limited to certain professions but is admissible where the witnesses offered have peculiar knowledge or experience not common to the world which renders their opinions, founded on such knowledge and experience, an aid to the Court or jury in determining the issue. It was further held that persons experienced in the matter of fingerprint identification may give their opinions as to whether the fingerprints found at the scene of the crime correspond with those of the accused, basing their conclusion upon a comparison of the photographs of such impressions made by the accused, there being no question as to the accuracy or authenticity of the photographs. (17)

Following the Illinois case was one in New Jersey, *State v. Cerciello* (18) in which fingerprint evidence was permitted to be introduced. This however did not settle the question as another in the same state was passed upon shortly thereafter. In *State v. Cerciello*, the defendant argued it was error to allow testimony by experts explaining the fingerprints obtained from the defendant voluntarily and used for comparison with fingerprints upon a hatchet found near the body of the deceased when the body was discovered. The Court held, "In principle, its (fingerprint evidence) admission as legal evidence is based upon the theory that the evolution in practical affairs of life, whereby the progressive and scientific tendencies of the age are manifest in every other department of human endeavor, cannot be ignored in legal procedure, but that the law, in its effort to enforce justice by demonstrating a fact in issue, will allow evidence of those scientific processes, which are the work of educated and skillful men in their various departments, and apply them to the demonstration of a fact, leaving the right and effect to be given and its results entirely to the consideration of the jury."

The New Jersey Court reaffirmed itself in *State v. Connors* (19) explaining that the principle of law involving the legal propriety of fingerprints was the same, this case being distinguished from the *Cerciello* case on facts.

"When photography was first introduced it was seriously questioned whether pictures thus created could properly be introduced in evidence, but this method of proof, as well as by means of X-rays and the microscope is now admitted without question..."

"Four witnesses have testified at more or less length as to the basis of the system and the various markings found in the human hand, stating that they were classified from the various forms of markings, including those known as 'arches,' 'loops,' and 'deltas,'..."

"We are disposed to hold from the evidence of the four witnesses who testified, and from the writings we have referred to on this subject, that there is a scientific basis for the system of fingerprint identification and that the courts are justified in admitting this class of evidence..." See also *Fingerprints*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 1935.

17. Case discussed 10 Mich. L. Rev. 396 (1912). 15 Columbia L. R. 714 (1915), 80 Pa. L. Rev. 887 (1932).

18. *State v. Cerciello*, 86 N. J. L. 309, 90 Atl. 1112, 52 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1010 (1914).

19. *State v. Connors*, 87 N. J. L. 419, 94 Atl. 812 (1915).

The third case, *Lamble v. State* (20) involved the fingerprints on an automobile door. The Court was of the opinion that it was not necessary to produce the door in evidence, and the fingerprints of the defendant made after arrest were identified by an expert. Argument was made that this testimony was incompetent because the door should have been produced, but the Court held the point had been passed on in *State v. Connors* (21) where it was competent to show by a photograph the fingerprints upon the columns or balcony part of a house without producing the columns in Court. Fingerprints in blood were found on the clapboards on the side of the house in *People v. Roach*. (22) The fingerprints of the defendant taken on a piece of paper were found to correspond with those on the clapboards. Defendant contended that it was error to admit evidence of the fingerprint expert as to fingerprint impressions. The Court held, that "the evidence to prove identity often presents doubtful and unsatisfactory features. One man may be mistaken for another because he resembles him; or identity of person may be inferred from similarity of features, height, expression, or a variety of other circumstances. Under common law principles whatever tends to prove any material fact is relevant and competent. The evidence of an expert as to the identity of the fingerprints of the defendant with blood marks found upon the clapboards of the house where the murder was committed was a proper subject for the consideration of the jury, and the weight to be given to this evidence was for it, not the court, to determine."

In *Commonwealth v. Albright* (23) there was testimony that the defendant was seen in the vicinity of the burglarized house the evening of the entry, and an expert testified that the fingerprint left on the window pane which had been broken to gain entrance was the same as that of the defendant. The Court held, "Its (fingerprinting) accuracy and reliability are too well established to require elaborate confirmation at this time by courts of this state. It is well settled that the papillary lines and marks on the fingers of every man, woman, and child possess an individual character different from those of any other person and that the chances that the fingerprints of two different persons may be identical are infinitesimally remote. (24)

This is the first of several articles to appear in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin on some legal aspects of fingerprints.

20. *Lamble v. State*, 96 N. J. L. 231, 114 Atl. 346 (1921) where photographs of latent fingerprints from an automobile door were produced in evidence, smoothed out the situation in New Jersey.

21. See also *State v. Witzell*, 26 Pac. (2) 1049, Wash. (1932). In this case fingerprints were found on a safe. However the Court held it was not necessary to produce the safe in Court.

22. 215 N. Y. 592, 109 N. E. 618; Anno.Cas. 1917-A-410; 15 Col. L. R. 714 (1915).

23. 101 Sup. Ct. (Penn.) 317 (1931).

24. This case is in line with *Castleton's Case*, supra, where the connecting link in the crime and the identity is the fingerprint, which sustains the conviction.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES**The Newark Police And Fire Academy**

Captain George D. Callan, Commanding Officer of the Newark, New Jersey, Police and Fire Academy, heads one of the best equipped police academies presently being directed by graduates of the FBI National Police Academy. Upon completing his courses of studies at Washington, D. C., Captain Callan, with the assistance of the Honorable Michael P. Duffy, Director of Public Safety of the City of Newark, planned the consolidation of the training and facilities of the Police and Fire Department Schools, the Chemical and Firearms Laboratories of the Police Departments, and several small and poorly equipped gymnasiums existing in both Departments, in one building - an unused fire house.



**This former fire house is now the internationally famous
Newark Police and Fire Academy.**

On October 6, 1936, The Police and Fire Academy of the City of Newark was officially opened by Mr. Duffy and the dedication address was delivered by the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. These ceremonies were attended by many persons prominent in public life as well as by police and fire officials and their friends who had long felt the need for adequately equipped training facilities. Today the Academy combines under one roof the complete training program for both the Newark Police and Fire Departments and the police scientific crime detection laboratories. A well-appointed lecture hall serves for both police and fire classes and a modern gymnasium, completely equipped, in attractive and spotlessly clean surroundings, likewise serves both departments.



A view of the spacious and well-equipped gymnasium.



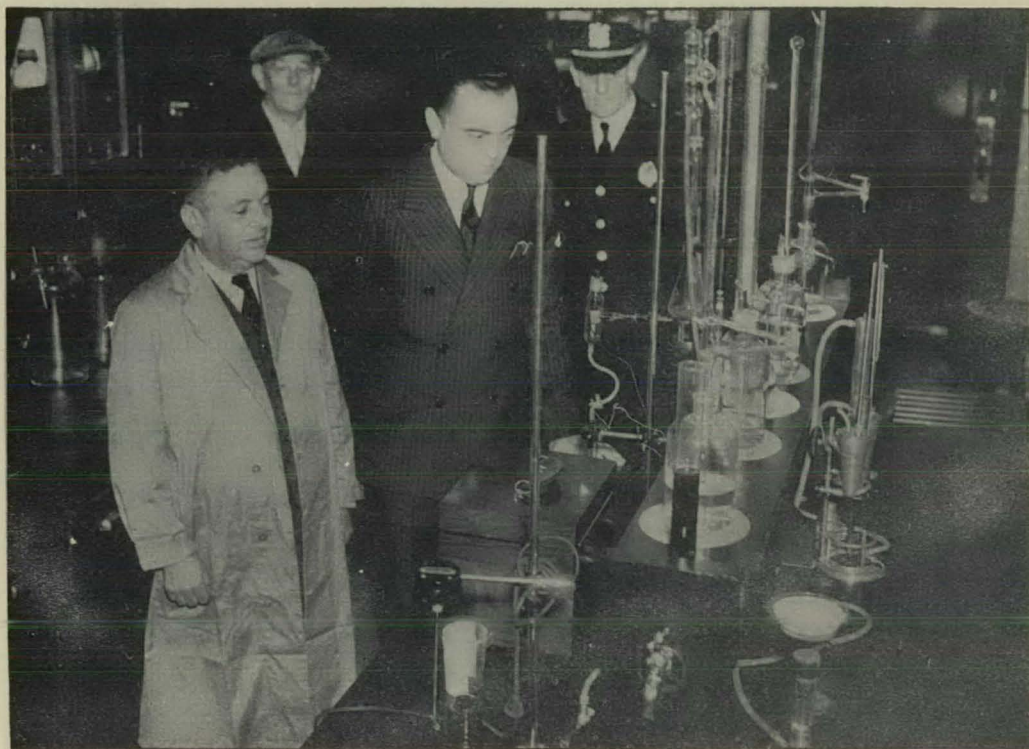
Trophy shelves in the gymnasium. The trophies represent skill in marksmanship, baseball basketball first aid and fire prevention.



A view of the Lecture Hall

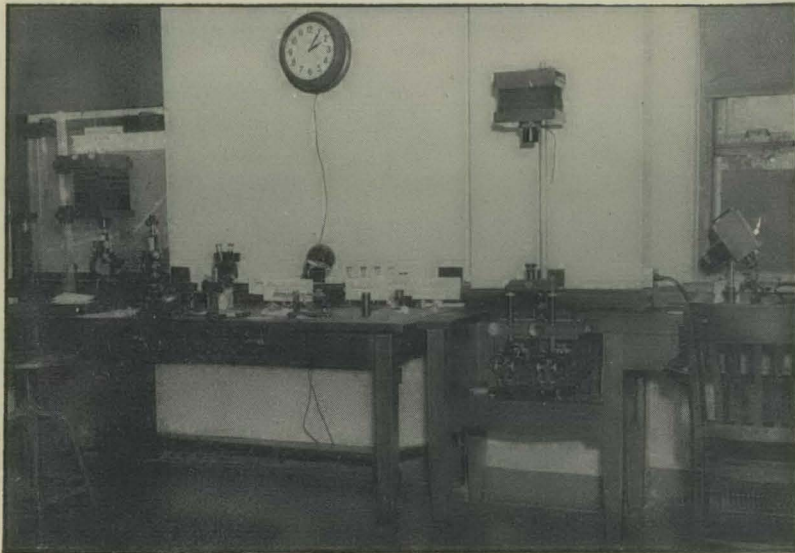


**The Newark Police and Fire Academy's Commanding Officer, Captain George D. Callan,
Newark, New Jersey**

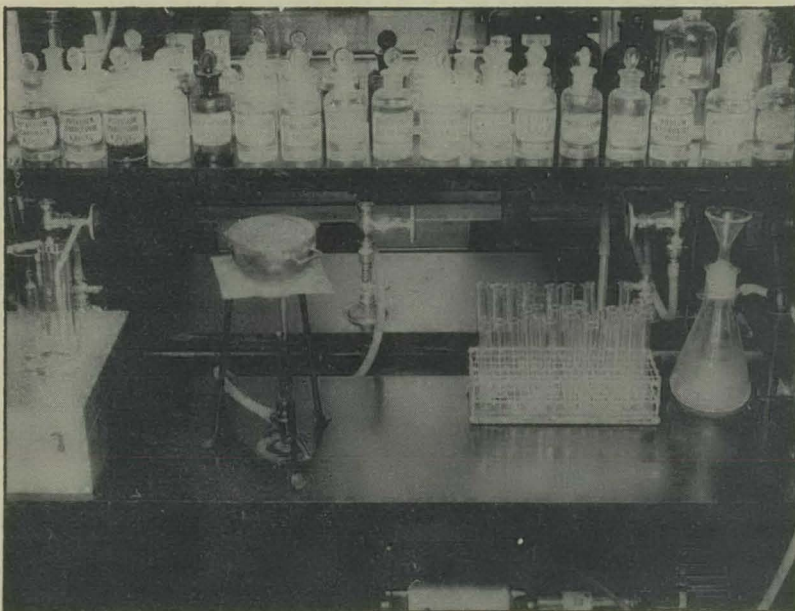


**Director Hoover views the Chemico-Technical Laboratory. Left to right: Dr. Reuben
W. Warner, Chemist, Director J. Edgar Hoover, Captain George D. Callan, Commanding
Officer of the Police and Fire Academy.**

The scientific laboratories serve both the Police and Fire Departments, as well as the Bureau of Central Purchase for which branch the City Government tests and analyses are made of firearms, tear gas, ammunition, bullet-proof materials, gasoline, coal, oil, et cetera, submitted for purchase by the manufacturers and dealers. The scientific laboratories are prepared at all times to examine articles of evidence, bombs, and other explosives, poisons, firearms, bullets, cartridge cases used in the commission of crime, as well as take photographs and photomicrographs of all forms of materials submitted for test which may be of value as evidence. A well-equipped photographic darkroom is part of the facilities of the scientific laboratories, thus assuring the maximum of results in the preparation of exhibits for use in court in the trial of criminal cases.



A view of the Ballistics Laboratory



A section of the Chemico-Technical Laboratory

The course of instruction requires 120 hours of attendance for a six weeks period and the members of the Police Department attending the Academy receive their instructions from an expert staff which is augmented at times by visiting instructors chosen from the outstanding authorities in the field of police work, law and criminology. The members of the faculty include the Honorable Michael P. Duffy, Director, Department of Public Safety, the Honorable George E. Kaas, Police Commissioner, Chief John F. Harris of the Police Department as well as a number of Departmental Lecturers, Academy Instructors and Examining Surgeons. The Academy Commander, the Firearms Technician, the Chemist and the First Aid Instructor each take part in the lecture hall, the laboratories and on the pistol range, in conducting classes in order that practical demonstrations of the modern methods of scientific criminal detection can be held in each phase of instruction. The scope of training in the Police Division of the Newark Police and Fire Academy is broad, intensive and practical. It is interesting to note that of the 120 hours of training 4 hours are devoted to enrollment, inspection, et cetera, 4 hours spent at physical and clinical examinations, 4 hours at examinations, 17 hours are spent at firearms training, 20 hours are devoted to First Aid training, 35 hours to physical training and 36 hours to intellectual training.

A SUGGESTED METHOD FOR OBTAINING CLARITY IN FINGERPRINT PATTERNS ON WANTED CIRCULARS

Circulars and apprehension notices published by various law enforcement agencies in their efforts to locate fugitives from justice often utilize a half-tone engraving process in reproducing fingerprint patterns which upon examination with a magnifying glass reveal the patterns to be worthless for identification purposes. In preparing circulars of this type, the experience of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been that the circulars can be improved and the value of the fingerprints appearing thereon greatly enhanced if a half-tone screen is not used in the preparation of the fingerprint portion of the circular.

In either the printing or lithograph method of reproduction, the master negatives are prepared in a similar manner: first, by copying any photograph of the subject, using an engraver's half-tone screen to obtain the necessary dot structure for half-tone reproduction, and second, by copying all line work such as fingerprints, lettering, et cetera, omitting the screen. The two negatives thus obtained are then stripped together forming the master negative to be used in the process.

By use of the above-described method it is possible to eliminate the objectionable dots appearing in a half-tone reproduction. And it is important that the half-tone screen not be used in the reproduction of the fingerprint portion of the circular in view of the fact that in instances where a screen is used the very use of it destroys the value of the fingerprints for comparison purposes and renders it practically impossible to identify the subject by the fingerprints appearing on the circular. The enlarged photograph, Figure 3, clearly depicts the difficulties encountered

when such a screen is used. It may also be true that the dots in a half-tone screen are hardly discernible to the naked eye when in their natural size (Figure 1), but following the customary practice of examining these with the aid of a magnifying glass it is immediately apparent that the dots only serve to confuse the examiner and it is usually impossible to determine an accurate ridge count. By comparing the enlarged photograph of a fingerprint reproduction produced with the use of a screen (Figure 3), and a fingerprint reproduction prepared by the method suggested (Figure 4), it is obvious why the screen should not be used.



Figure 1 - Natural size reproduction of a fingerprint reproduced by the use of the half-tone screen.



Figure 2 - Natural size reproduction of a fingerprint reproduced without use of half-tone screen.



Figure 3 - Enlarged photograph of the fingerprint reproduction appearing in Figure 1.



Figure 4 - Enlarged photograph of the fingerprint reproduction appearing in Figure 2.

PERSONALS

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Lloyd Jester is the new Chief of Police of Albany, California.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Henry Conley has been appointed Chief of Police at Salyersville, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Mr. Marvin Nelson has recently been appointed Chief of Police of Ruston, Louisiana, succeeding Mr. W. D. Risinger.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. John B. O'Brien has been named Chief of Police of West Springfield, Massachusetts, succeeding Mr. Joseph A. E. Demers.

Mr. Edward D. Callahan is the new Chief of Police at Lynn, Massachusetts.

MONTANA

Mr. William W. Crawford of Great Falls, Montana, has been appointed to the office of United States Marshal, Helena, Montana, succeeding Mr. Sid A. Willis.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Earl Ray has succeeded Mr. Otto Peterson as Chief of Police at Madison, Nebraska.

Mr. Percy Blair has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Wahoo, Nebraska, succeeding Mr. Jerry Dailey.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Harry H. Hain has recently been appointed Chief of Police at West Orange, New Jersey. He succeeds Mr. Patrick J. McDonough, who has retired from active service.

NEW YORK

Mr. Leo Brogan has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Bronxville, New York. Mr. Brogan, who is a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, goes to Bronxville from Port Chester, New York, where he has held the position of Chief of Police.

Mr. Thomas E. Montreville has been appointed Chief of Police of Gouverneur, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. J. A. Burns has succeeded Mr. Harvey Harrelson as Chief of Police of Kings Mountain, North Carolina.

Mr. P. P. Jones has been appointed Chief of Police of Hickory, North Carolina. He succeeds Mr. Eugene W. Lentz.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Leo Swenson is the new Chief of Police at Wahpeton, North Dakota, succeeding Mr. William B. Kinn.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Ralph Cline has succeeded Mr. C. T. O'Neal as United States Commissioner at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Mr. John Choate has been appointed Chief of Police of Stilwell, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. Grover Alberty.

Mr. S. P. Knight has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, to succeed Mr. D. W. Perkins, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA

Captain Anthony Graham of the Butler, Pennsylvania, Police Department, is serving as Acting Chief of Police. He succeeds Mr. Harold W. Pierce who recently resigned to accept a position with the State at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. David Francis has been appointed Chief of Police at Kingston, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Joe F. Youngblood has succeeded Mr. John A. Jackson as Chief of Police of Clover, South Carolina.

Mr. Harry L. Hingson is the new United States Commissioner at Greenville, South Carolina, succeeding Mrs. H. C. Williams.

Mr. Alva Rush has succeeded Mr. W. D. Whitaker as Chief of Police of Camden, South Carolina.

TENNESSEE

Mr. Charles D. Fisher has recently been elected Sheriff of Cocke County, Newport, Tennessee.

Mr. Cecil Hitchcock is the new Sheriff of Bledsoe County, Tennessee.

Mr. Jack Beene has been elected Sheriff of Marion County, Tennessee.

TEXAS

Mr. J. C. Avinger is the new Chief of Police at Mission, Texas.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. H. H. Davis has been appointed Chief of Police at Williamson, West Virginia.

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)
Aberdeen, S. D.	Hanni, Werner	4652	310 Federal
Atlanta, Georgia	Vincent, J.W.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E.A.	7-1755	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V.W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, N. Y.	Warnes, J.W.	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	Ladd, D.M.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Gebben, E.J. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H.D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Rosen, A.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E.E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Listerman, W.L.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Coulter, R.C.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J.S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R.J.	Main 501	202 U. S. Court House
Huntington, W.Va.	McLaughlin, W.V.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reinecke, H.H.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Kansas City, Mo.	Guinane, E.P.	Victor 3113	1612 Federal Reserve Bank
Knoxville, Tenn.	Davis, E.R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Ark.	Andersen, H.E.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hanson, J.H.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J.D.	Jackson 5139	775 Starks
Memphis, Tenn.	Clegg, J.E.	8-1850	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Rutzen, A.C.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sackett, B.E.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N. J.	Kitchin, A.P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Hood, R.B.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Brantley, D.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Dalton, J.L. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Fletcher, H.B.	2-8186	224 Federal
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C.W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Peoria, Illinois	Fitzsimons, B.F.	4-5800	300 Commercial Merchants National Bank and Trust Company
Philadelphia, Pa.	Leckie, A.B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sears, J.F.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J.D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	McKee, S.K.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G.T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N.J.L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Seattle, Washington	Saran, R.C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
St. Louis, Mo.	Norris, G.B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Hendon, R.C.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(*) Telephone number to be used after 5:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER: NATIONAL 5303
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING): NATIONAL 7117

