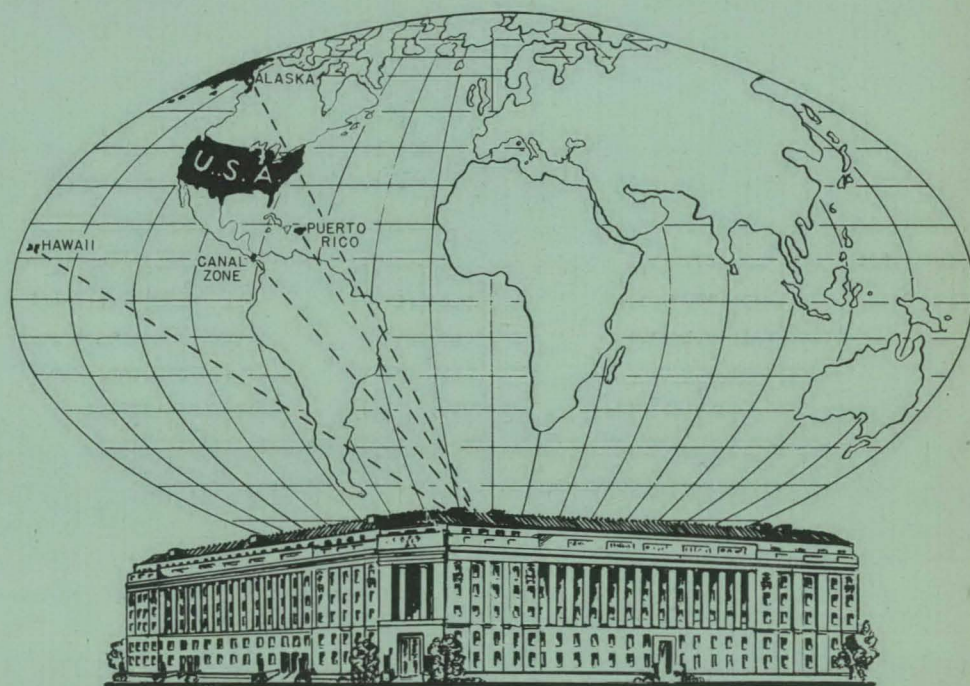


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1945

November

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

Vol. 14

No. 11

Federal Bureau Of Investigation  
United States Department Of Justice

*John Edgar Hoover, Director*

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

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

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

#### Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

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

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

## INTRODUCTION

### TRAINING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Successful law enforcement administration involves the proper utilization of men, money and material. Since the most important of these factors relates to personnel, it follows logically that successful police administration depends in a large measure upon carefully selected, adequately trained and capably directed personnel.

Immediately after their appointment in the service, Special Agents of the FBI are trained for sixteen weeks before they are given regular field assignments. Frequently these Special Agents return to Washington for a two-weeks' refresher course of In-Service training. Once a month each Special Agent is provided firearms training and there are in addition each quarter one conference dealing with technical equipment and facilities and another relating to investigative, enforcement and administrative subjects. There are also many special courses given to Special Agents when their aptitudes and talents justify such training. Clerical employees receive a short course of indoctrination and orientation immediately after appointment and subsequent retraining courses and quarterly conferences are devoted to instructional work.

Training never ends for employees of the FBI. No one ever knows it all. There are new laws which they must learn to enforce. There are new techniques to be applied and new methods of investigative work, all contributing to a need for constant study and learning.

The experience of FBI Agents throughout the years, the lessons learned from local, county and state police officers in daily contacts in all parts of the country and the special studies by FBI personnel have created a great reservoir of information on law enforcement methods and techniques. The FBI uses this fund of information and experience for the benefit of its own personnel and feels that it belongs also to the entire law enforcement profession. Accordingly invitations of law enforcement agencies of municipalities, counties and states and legitimate law enforcement associations to participate in police schools are gladly accepted.

As a matter of official policy, as frequently announced, I am opposed to a national police force in the United States. I believe that law enforcement is at least ninety-five per cent a local responsibility. This is consistent with our constitutional form of local self-government. To prevent public demand for increased federal jurisdiction, primary consideration should be given to the duty of local law enforcement agencies to give satisfactory services to the citizens of their communities. One of the important contributing factors to this desirable condition is to develop a well trained local police force. To this end the FBI is glad to be of assistance. The FBI National Academy was established ten years ago primarily to train police executives and police instructors selected by the various police agencies and sheriffs' offices. To date approximately twelve hundred graduates of the FBI National Academy have come from every state in the Union, several Territorial

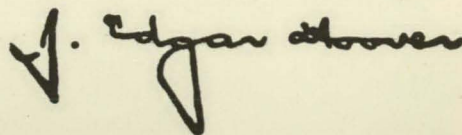
Possessions and many foreign countries. The past decade has proved the worth of this Academy and its value to the students who attend, the departments which are represented and the citizens of the communities from which these students come. The FBI is especially anxious that these graduates start police training schools in their own departments for the benefit of the personnel of their own organizations.

As an extension course of the Academy, the FBI makes its services available upon request in local, county, zone or state-wide police training schools. It is believed that the best local police training school is one conducted in a department for the members of the department and by the department with the head of the particular agency in charge of the school. This type of police school permits the development of loyalty to the department and its head, a proper esprit de corps and morale, enthusiasm and proper attitude, all of which are vitally essential qualifications on the part of any law enforcement officer. A number of smaller police agencies and sheriffs' offices have frequently found it convenient and logical to group together for training in a zone or regional police school. As a rule the Chief of Police or Sheriff in the host town is in charge of such a school. At times, state or sectional law enforcement associations will sponsor a series of such zone schools and splendid results have been obtained. Great success has been experienced from a number of state-wide schools of specialized training in such subjects as police administration, juvenile delinquency control, and traffic. A primary consideration, however, is that the police school, wherever it is conducted, should have a program which is developed to suit the needs of the students who are attending the school. These needs are usually best known to the heads of the departments from which the students come.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will gladly accept, when possible, invitations directed either to its Headquarters in Washington, D. C., or to any of its field offices to aid in these police schools which are under the control of the local police executives. The services which it is prepared to render and which may be requested are as follows:

1. Aid in organizing the school and developing a program to suit the needs of the students as disclosed by the head of the department.
2. Aid in obtaining qualified police instructors from nearby police departments and agencies, from the state police and from other local sources.
3. Aid in providing instruction by trained instructors on the staff of the FBI when requested. All of these services are furnished without any charges whatsoever.

It is the FBI's belief that police training should be on a local basis under local control. The function of the FBI then is to assist to the extent desired. Just as the FBI serves you in the field of fingerprint identification, laboratory work, uniform crime reporting, National Stolen Property file and in numerous other ways without cost, fees or other expenses, it gladly serves, in keeping with your wishes, in the field of police training. It has been proved that training of law enforcement officers is a profitable investment and the FBI is glad to be able to assist in this important function of police administration.



Director



## OBSERVANCE SURVEYS

The degree of observance of traffic regulations by motorists and pedestrians may greatly influence traffic problems. The violation of important regulations such as those indicated by stop signs and traffic signals may frequently create serious traffic problems resulting in damage to property and loss of life. It is therefore important that a method of determining observance of control devices and regulations be available to police.

Such information is of value not only in solving specific traffic problems but it also is equally important to the department in conducting an effective traffic law enforcement program. A knowledge of the degree of observance of regulations and control devices is of value to a commanding officer in the assignment of officers. Likewise, it is important that patrolmen be familiar with the observance of regulations and devices so that their effort will achieve maximum results.

Although observance surveys may be conducted to measure the observance of many types of traffic regulations, the methods of conducting such surveys of traffic signals and stop signs only will be considered.

### TRAFFIC SIGNAL OBSERVANCE SURVEYS

The primary purpose of a traffic signal observance survey is to determine the percentage of motorists who observe the signals and the proportion who commit violations. This information will immediately indicate whether or not additional enforcement is necessary, or it may show that the signal is not adequately visible to motorists. In the latter event further study will reveal what measures are necessary to improve the location or design of the signal so that increased observance will result.

Generally, traffic signals are observed much better than other traffic control devices. Where enforcement is adequate it is not uncommon to find that only a few motorists violate traffic signal indications. If, on the other hand, enforcement is lax, frequent violations may occur. Since serious hazards are created by violations, efforts should be made to maintain a high percentage of observance of all traffic signals.

Period of Study

Traffic signal observance studies should cover at least a two hour period or more depending upon the purpose of the survey and the accident experience of the particular intersection or location. If unusual conditions such as heavy volumes of traffic in rush periods accompanied by an apparent lack of observance of the control exist, the period of study should include such rush periods. When it is known that most of the accidents occur within a certain period of the day, the survey should include this period.

Method of Conducting Traffic Signal Observance Surveys

Traffic signal observance surveys are conducted by observers who record the observance of each vehicle by a tally mark on a field form. Usually two observers are required for each intersection. The form shown on this page entitled "Traffic Signal Tally Form" is one type of field form used in conducting observance surveys at four-way intersections.

**TRAFFIC SIGNAL TALLY**  
(VOLUME AND OBSERVANCE)

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ /19\_\_\_\_ Day of Week \_\_\_\_\_

Location \_\_\_\_\_ Route No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Weather \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_ M. To \_\_\_\_\_ M.

Indicate North By Arrow

From \_\_\_\_\_  
On \_\_\_\_\_ St.

From \_\_\_\_\_  
On \_\_\_\_\_ St.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL TALLY FORM

The observance of each vehicle of the traffic signal is indicated by a tally mark in one of the four divisions: (1) Green, (2) Amber after Green, (3) Red, and (4) Jumped Signal. A vehicle which enters the intersection on the green signal indication should be recorded by a tally mark placed in the appropriate section to indicate whether the vehicle turned left, proceeded straight through, or turned right in the intersection, and on the proper line to show that the vehicle entered on a green light. Vehicles which stop for the red signal indication and later proceed properly on the green signal should be tallied as moving on the green signal indication.

When a motorist enters the intersection on the amber following the green signal indication, this should likewise be indicated in the space provided on the form. Vehicles which enter the intersection on an amber light following the red signal or which "jump" the red signal should be indicated in the sections marked "Jumped Signal." It will be noted that this form may be used as a combination volume and observance form since all vehicles entering the intersection together with their turning movements will be recorded.

A separate form should be used for each half-hour period and all of the data required in the heading should be completed on each sheet.

#### Location and Position of Observer

Observers should occupy positions in or near the intersection where they are able to see the signal indications and observe the obedience of the motorists. At complicated intersections more than two observers may be required.

It is particularly important in conducting these surveys that the observers be in inconspicuous locations so that their activities will not attract the attention of motorists and thus affect the results of the survey. Obviously if officers are conducting the survey, they should be dressed in civilian clothes. The presence of an officer in a uniform or a marked police vehicle at an intersection would greatly affect the results of the survey.

#### Summary of Traffic Signal Observance Survey

In summarizing the data obtained from the traffic signal observance survey the following steps should be followed:

1. Add the tally marks on the field form in each section and indicate the totals by encircling the numbers on the field form. (See form, page 5.)
2. Using the "Traffic Signal Summary" form shown on page 7, transfer the values from the traffic signal tally forms by half-hour periods to the Summary Form. It will be noted that the Summary Form is divided into sections to summarize





The percentage of violations of the signal may be determined by dividing the total number of vehicles which entered on the red signal indication plus those which "jumped signal" by the total number of vehicles observed during the survey. Likewise, the percentage of violation on each leg of the intersection may be determined if desired by similar calculations.

### Applications

Many uses may be found for the data obtained from traffic signal observance surveys. A few of the applications of these data are as follows:

1. Indicate need for increased enforcement. When the results of the survey indicate that vehicles are violating the regulations indicated by the signal, increased enforcement efforts should be applied to obtain proper observance.
2. Indicate need for relocation of control devices. If a large percentage of vehicles are observed violating the control signals, it is possible that the signals are not sufficiently visible to motorists. In such cases a relocation of the signals may be necessary.
3. Indicate need for revision in signal timing. A large percentage of violations on one or more of the signal phases may indicate that the signal timing is not properly adjusted to the traffic demands.
4. Serve as a guide for the effective assignment of officers. When it is known that certain control devices or regulations are being violated frequently, this should serve as a guide in the distribution and assignment of personnel.

### STOP SIGN OBSERVANCE SURVEYS

The stop sign observance survey is conducted to determine the percentage of observance and violation of stop regulations. It may also indicate the necessity for improving the location, the visibility or the appearance of the stop signs.

Such studies should be conducted at all high accident frequency locations where stop signs are erected and at other hazardous locations controlled by stop signs.

### Period of Study

The stop sign observance study should be conducted for a sufficient length of time to obtain a reliable sample of the degree of observance of the signs. The accident experience at a particular location may indicate that accidents have occurred most frequently during a certain period of the day. The stop sign observance survey should then be conducted to include

that period of high accident frequency. It may be necessary in some locations to conduct a survey for several periods on one or more days to obtain an adequate and reliable sample. Surveys of two or three hours' length are generally sufficient unless unusual conditions exist.

#### Method of Conducting Surveys

This survey may usually be conducted by one observer who records each vehicle's observance of the stop signs on the "Stop Sign Tally" form shown on page 10. Only vehicles approaching the through street on the cross street and which are required to stop are recorded on this form. The form therefore provides for only two entering streets. The upper half of the form is to be used for one side of the cross street, and the lower half for the other side of the cross street. As with the other surveys discussed previously, a separate form should be used for each half-hour period.

All of the blanks in the heading of the page should be completed by the observer before beginning his survey.

It will be noted that provision is made on the form for recording passenger vehicles separately from commercial vehicles. The same classification of passenger vehicles and commercial vehicles should be used as was described for the vehicle volume survey in the last issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The four different classifications concerning the degree of observance of the stop signs are explained as follows:

1. "STOPPED"--Those vehicles which stopped completely before entering the intersection in compliance with the stop sign regulation should be recorded in this classification.
2. "ALMOST STOPPED"--Vehicles which do not stop, but enter the intersection changing gears at a speed less than five miles per hour should be indicated in this classification.
3. "SLOW"--Vehicles which enter at relatively slow speeds ranging from five to fifteen miles per hour are to be recorded under this classification.
4. "FAST -- OVER 15 M.P.H."--Vehicles entering the intersection at speeds in excess of fifteen miles per hour are to be classified in this grouping.

All speeds are, of course, to be estimated by the observer.

The stop sign tally form provides space for recording the turning movements of vehicles as they enter the intersection. It is thus possible to indicate separately those vehicles which turned right, proceeded straight through, or turned left upon entering the intersection.

## STOP SIGN TALLY

(OBSERVANCE)

City _____		County _____		Date _____, 19 ____		Day of Week _____	
Location _____				Route No. _____			
Name _____		Weather _____		From _____ M.		To _____ M.	

From _____ On _____	St.	Passenger	Commercial	Passenger	Commercial	Passenger	Commercial	
		Fast (Over 15 MPH)						
		Slow (5 - 15 MPH)						
		Almost Stopped (Below 5 MPH)						
		Stopped						
		↙ R		↓	↘ R			
		↙ L		↑	↘ R			
From _____ On _____	St.	Passenger	Commercial	Passenger	Commercial	Passenger	Commercial	
		Stopped						
		Almost Stopped (Below 5 MPH)						
		Slow (5 - 15 MPH)						
		Fast (Over 15 MPH)						

### STOP SIGN TALLY FORM

For example, an observance survey is being conducted at an intersection where the through highway runs east and west, and stop signs are erected on the north and south legs of the intersection. The top half of the form is then used for vehicles entering from the north, while the bottom half will be used for those entering from the south. A passenger vehicle making a complete stop before entering from the north and proceeding straight through the intersection would be indicated by a tally mark placed under "Stopped" in the "Passenger Car" section of the top half of the form. Vehicles turning right or left should be indicated in the appropriate section.

## Location of Observer

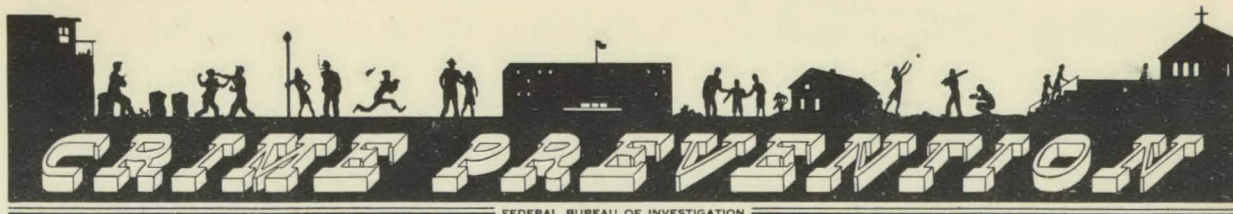
The officer who is conducting a stop sign observance survey should be stationed in an inconspicuous location where his presence will not attract the attention of the motorists entering the through highway from the cross street. He must, however, be able to see both entrances to the street and the normal positions where vehicles usually stop. If the observer conducts this survey from an automobile, it should not be a marked or identified police vehicle. The presence of a police vehicle in or near the intersection would decidedly affect the results of a survey.

## Summarization of Data

Summarization of the stop sign observance survey is accomplished by the following procedure:

1. Total the tally marks in each section of the stop sign tally forms. Encircle each total within the appropriate section of the form. (See form on page 10.)
2. Transfer half-hourly totals by passenger and commercial vehicles to the stop sign summary form shown on page 12. To provide separate summaries for each stop sign, separate summary sheets may be used, or both may be recorded on the same form by using the upper half of the form for one stop sign and the bottom half for the other. The latter method simplifies the addition of the two groups to obtain the total observance of the stop signs.
3. Total the passenger and commercial vehicles for each half-hour period under each classification such as "Stopped," "Almost Stopped," etc.
4. Obtain the total number of vehicles observed in each half-hour period by adding the totals of passenger and commercial cars obtained in step three.
5. Total all columns vertically to obtain the number of passenger cars, commercial cars, and combined totals which were observed under each classification.
6. Determine the percentages of observance or violation by dividing the respective totals by the total observed during the survey and multiplying by 100 to convert to percentage. Generally it is considered that those vehicles which were classified as "Entered Slow" and "Entered Fast" violated the stop sign regulation.





## INGENUITY PAYS OFF.....\*

Christmas Eve, 1940, was more than a holiday. . . it was the birthday of a far-reaching experiment by police.

Chief of Police Joseph Huber found that Elgin, Illinois, had a youth problem. Petty thievery and other juvenile offenses made it a problem of his department. In a lecture the Chief pointed out that many cities failed in their duties to youngsters. He determined that Elgin would not be one of them. Authorities were consulted regarding juvenile delinquency, and the police department studied the plan of Father Flanagan's Boys Town, and the work of chiefs of police in neighboring states.

Chief Huber saw two classes of boys. The first group came from families moderately well to do financially or the higher income brackets. The second group consisted of youths who never received a "break" and whose parents were unable to provide the recreation and activities so essential to a growing boy. As the Chief put it, by working with the boys in this group he would not only help them but also benefit the city, for these youngsters could not afford proper clothing or the customary entrance fee to places of amusement.

By Christmas Eve, 1940, research had been finished, the plans drawn up, and the Elgin Boys' League was born. The basement of a local hotel formerly occupied by bowling alleys was rented and police officers completely repaired and redecorated it. Within two weeks bowling alleys became a boys' club, complete with gymnasium, reading rooms, lockers and showers.

The problem of finances arose. Bringing ingenuity into play, Chief Huber contacted the Elgin, Illinois, Daily Courier-News and succeeded in having a special edition printed. Local fraternal organizations volunteered to sell the paper in a city-wide street to street canvass. The financial return from this venture netted \$2500. It covered the initial cost of the club rooms and formed the basis for an operating fund for the future. Local newspapers cooperated splendidly in the matter of publicity, and in short order generous citizens commenced contributing to the Elgin Police Department to further work with boys.

\*As related by Joseph Huber, Chief of Police at Elgin, Illinois, and a graduate of the FBI National Academy. Chief Huber, a recognized student of juvenile matters, will be glad to furnish additional details regarding accomplishments in Elgin to any law enforcement official.

The local Attorneys' Association and the city judges of Elgin agreed to select minor first offenders and place them on probation to the Elgin Police Department. In lieu of other punishment by the court, juvenile delinquents reported to the Boys' League three nights a week. Within a few weeks delinquent boys brought into the Elgin City Court and those appearing before the State's Attorney of Kane County, Illinois, were referred to the Elgin Boys' League for probationary treatment rather than court action.

Financial problems were not completely solved with the first campaign. Within a year more money was needed. The "100 Club" was formed and one-hundred public spirited Elgin citizens promptly agreed to contribute \$5.00 per year to defray operating expenses of the Boys' League.

The real problem fell upon the shoulders of the Police Chief. It was he who encouraged trained gymnastic teachers and other instructors to gratuitously devote their time to the boys.

By the end of the first year the Elgin Boys' League was recognized as one of the city's most useful organizations. It was a success and everybody in Elgin knew it. The American Legion and city social clubs volunteered any help which Chief Huber needed. The plan had to be expanded. Club operations were enlarged. Doors were opened to members from 1:00 P.M. until 10:30 P.M. six days per week. Any boy could join. The league caters to boys from six to eighteen years of age and no dues or entry fees are required.

After fourteen years of service to youngsters in Elgin, the Chief was approached by the Ministerial League and a number of prominent businessmen with the request that he do something to help the girls. It was pointed out that much had been accomplished in preventing juvenile delinquency among the boys, but the city had ignored females.

He had long realized this phase of the problem and Chief Huber readily agreed to cooperate in the new venture. Conferences were held. Out of them came plans for the organization of a children's club to provide recreation for all ages. An auxiliary police force of three hundred businessmen was given supervision of the new children's club. Leading professional men and women aided in supervisory capacities. They also served in matters of entertainment and finances. Instant approval was showered on the committee. The auxiliary police commenced raising funds and within six months \$12,000 had been gathered from movies, paper drives, and salvage work.

Enthusiastic auxiliary police rented an empty garage while Chief Huber wisely stayed in the background solving the problems and coordinating the work. The garage was transformed into a delightful recreation center. A dance floor ninety by sixty-six feet was constructed in the center of the room, and leather upholstered booths were placed around the walls facing a large stage, complete with curtains and a self-service canteen commissary.

Rules and regulations for the operation of the youth center were devised by committees of citizens. The Probate Judge and the Judge of the



Elgin City Court, ministers of all denominations, and civic leaders took part. The Board of Trustees meets monthly to consider major problems, and sub-committees meet weekly. A committee of high school boys and girls meets with adults to lay out procedures.

The children selected their own name, "Ramble Inn." Dues of \$1.00 per year are assessed, but arrangements have been made through public spirited citizens to take care of the membership fees for any underprivileged children who might otherwise be excluded. "Ramble Inn" is open every night except Sunday. Grammar school children are admitted on Tuesdays up to 7:00 P.M., while high school students have the remainder of the evening until 10:30 P.M. and the other five nights.

A live-wire orchestra is brought in each month for a dance; and participants pay twenty-five cents admission on such occasions.

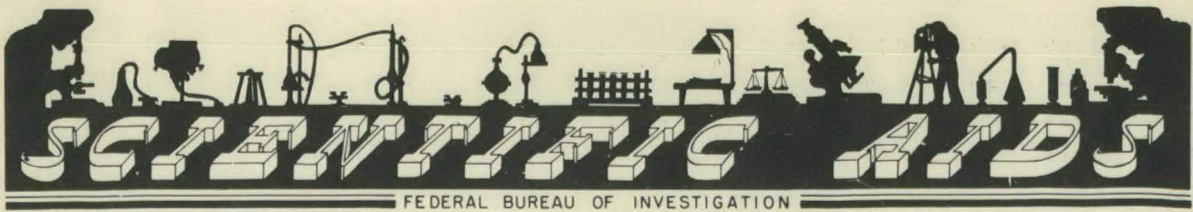
Elgin now had a real youth program. The Elgin Boys' League and the "Ramble Inn" practically solved the problem. Members of the Boys' League may attend "Ramble Inn" if they so desire, but the Boys' League contributes nothing to the finances of the Inn.



REMODELING RAMBLE INN

Chief Huber was recently asked to advance his ideas as to what the Elgin Boys' League in itself contributed to solving juvenile delinquency. In response he enthusiastically pointed out that the League eliminated all petty thievery and most of the small crimes formerly committed by youngsters whose parents were either too poor or too lax in their duties to handle their children. Awards to Elgin Boys' League boxing teams in Chicago's Golden Gloves Tournaments and distinction earned by former members now in the armed forces justify the Chief's enthusiasm.

Elgin had a problem, but the Chief of Police acted as a spark plug, decided what he wanted to do, and "sold" the plans to the city. The value of Elgin's experiments may be seen in the quality of the citizens who were just a few years ago young juvenile delinquents.



## HOW TO OBTAIN KNOWN STANDARDS FOR DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

Each year thousands of cases are solved in the FBI Laboratory through document examinations, and the potential value of this type of work to the investigating officer should always be borne in mind.

Solutions are reached in document cases (involving fraudulent checks, threatening and anonymous letters, forged deeds and wills, and other types of fake or unauthentic instruments) usually by comparison between the forged or fraudulent document and known handwriting or typewriting standards. Some cases are solved, however, through the more unusual procedure of detecting obliterated or indented writing, ink and paper comparisons, et cetera. No matter what type of examination is required, the facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available upon request and free of charge to all agencies of the Federal Government in connection with official matters and to all local law enforcement organizations in criminal cases. Document examiners not only perform document analyses but they are also available for testimony in any part of the country with respect to their findings.

The work of the document examiner can be made more effective and his conclusions may more frequently be of a positive nature if the investigating officer in the field makes available to him the best possible known standards. With this thought in mind, certain suggestions are set forth relative to the proper manner of securing the more usual types of known standards which are compared with questioned documents.

**KNOWN HANDWRITING STANDARDS** - The most desirable known handwriting standards are those which conform most closely in word and form with the questioned material. This is true whether the known standards have been written by the suspect from the dictation of the investigating officer or whether they have been secured from his normal everyday writings.

Dictated specimens should be obtained on paper similar in size, form, texture, and color to the questioned document. For example, known specimens in fraudulent check cases are best secured on check forms similar to the fraudulent check or checks in issue. A writing instrument similar to the one utilized for the questioned writing should be used by the suspect. More important, the known standards which the suspect writes from the dictation of the investigating officer should contain either the exact wording of the questioned material or, if this is not advisable from an investigative standpoint, some other text including as many as possible of the words and letter combinations appearing in the questioned document.

While dictating, the investigating officer should not volunteer directions or suggestions as to how the suspect should write. In this way, it will be possible to consider in the document examination not only the suspect's handwriting characteristics but also his habits of punctuation, capitalization, spelling, spacing, et cetera. As the suspect finishes each page of handwriting it should be removed from his vision before continuing with additional specimens; and most important of all, the suspect should UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE ALLOWED TO SEE OR COPY THE QUESTIONED WRITING AT THE TIME THE SPECIMENS ARE BEING MADE. This is extremely important and unless meticulously observed the suspect may either studiously attempt to write different from the questioned writing or later be in a position to claim that he simulated or copied the questioned material and that his known standards do not, therefore, represent his normal writing.

If after preparing several dictated specimens in the manner just discussed, it appears that the suspect is writing in a manner entirely different from the questioned material, it may then be advisable in securing further specimens to give the suspect general instructions as to how he should write. For example, he can be directed to write slowly or quickly, to use his right or left hand, to scribble or otherwise change his normal handwriting in accordance with the investigating officer's judgment as to the conditions under which the questioned document was written. Other suggestions may be made as to spacing, spelling, punctuation, et cetera. When this device is used the investigating officer should properly identify the various specimens secured and see that they are called to the attention of the document examiner.

In the event the suspect is guilty he may attempt to disguise his handwriting. If it appears to the investigating officer that this is the case, it may then be advisable to secure a great number of known specimens, because the more specimens secured the stronger is the probability that the suspect's normal writing characteristics will appear. If the suspect persists in disguising his writing, it may even be desirable to secure additional specimens on later days since he may, over a period of days, forget all of the precise details of the disguise previously used. In all types of handwriting cases it is well to submit numerous known specimens since the more specimens available, the greater is the chance of reaching a positive conclusion.

When it is not possible for the investigating officer to obtain dictated specimens of the subject's handwriting, other known standards can frequently be secured which may be of value to the document examiner. These standards may consist of personal correspondence, cancelled checks, applications for employment or credit, or papers written by the suspect in school or at work. When standards of this type are obtained, it is preferable to select those written at approximately the same time as the questioned writing and containing as much similar material as possible.

Known handwriting standards should preferably contain the signature of the suspect. In addition, each page should be signed and dated on the back by the investigating officer who secured the standards. It is

advisable that only the handwriting of the suspect appear on the face of the sheet.

**FORGERIES** - When forwarding checks for examination, the FBI Laboratory should be informed, if possible, whether the name or names used on the checks are fictitious or whether they represent the name or names of known persons. When checks utilize actual names the problem of copying and simulation is frequently involved, and it is very helpful to have available at the time of the examination specimens of the known writing of the person or persons whose names were used on the instruments.

In a case of suspected forgery, it is almost essential to have specimens of the normal signature of the victim or the person whose name is forged.

**KNOWN TYPEWRITING STANDARDS** - Standards secured from a suspected typewriter should include, if possible, all the words and characters appearing in the questioned writing. If practical, the questioned writing should be typed several times in its entirety using varying degrees of touch. In some cases a carbon specimen may be of great assistance. The typewriter ribbon should first be removed from the typewriter or placed in the "stencil" position. Then two pieces of paper with a sheet of carbon paper on the outside of the first sheet should be inserted in the typewriter in such a manner that the keys of the machine will strike directly upon the carbon paper and leave a carbon impression on the first sheet. The second sheet acts merely as a buffer and need not be submitted for examination. Only in the event the questioned writing is a carbon copy would the ordinary carbon copy be of value in comparing known and questioned typewriting. In addition, it is often desirable to type each character on the suspected machine a number of times with various degrees of speed and pressure.

The possibility that the typewriter ribbon may not have been changed since the questioned document was prepared should not be overlooked. The ribbon may contain impressions of some or all the questioned writing and, if this seems likely, it should be removed and transmitted to the FBI Laboratory.

Each sheet of typewriter standards should bear a notation as to the make, model and serial number of the machine from which the standards were secured. The date as well as the initials or signature of the investigating officer should also appear.

**KNOWN CHECKWRITER STANDARDS** - Known standards obtained from a checkwriter or protectograph should be prepared on paper similar to that used for the questioned documents. Standards including each amount used on the questioned check or draft as well as all of the characters appearing on the machine should be obtained employing various speeds and pressure. If the machine has not been used for a considerable period of time and the ribbon or inking device is dry, standards should first be obtained before any adjustments are made. Additional standards should be secured after the application of ink.

If the machine has some irregularity which prevents normal operation, the FBI Laboratory should be consulted before any attempts are made to obtain standards. In some cases it may be advisable to submit the machine for examination. Checkwriter standards should carry a notation on each sheet as to the make, model, and serial number of the machine in addition to the date and signature or initials of the investigator.

KNOWN RUBBER STAMP STANDARDS - In cases involving the use of rubber stamps it is desirable that the complete rubber stamp set and pad be transmitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. This is primarily due to the fact that any defects appearing in a rubber stamp are often unrecognizable in impressions due to variations in pressure used in applying the stamp to paper. If it is not possible to submit the stamp set and pad then numerous specimens containing the questioned wording should be secured with varying degrees of pressure. As in the case of handwriting, typewriting, and checkwriter standards, all rubber stamp standards should be on paper similar to that used for the questioned documents.

SENDING EVIDENCE TO THE FBI LABORATORY - The letter of transmittal to the FBI Laboratory accompanying questioned or known standards should contain a clear and concise statement as to which specimens are known and which are questioned. As stated before, known standards should be identified as to the writer; and detailed information should appear regarding the exact circumstances surrounding the taking of the specimens.

It is also of assistance for the letter of transmittal to be as detailed as possible in outlining the exact type of examination desired. For example, it should be stated whether the questioned documents are to be treated for latent fingerprints and whether they are to be compared with known reference files in the FBI Laboratory, such as the National Fraudulent Check File and the Anonymous Letter File. In cases involving fraudulent checks, it is desirable to state whether names on the checks should be compared with signatures appearing on fingerprint cards of persons having similar names maintained in the FBI Identification Division. If this latter request is made, it is most helpful if a detailed physical description of the suspect is included in the letter of transmittal.

Wherever possible, the original of the questioned material should be submitted. This is especially true in cases involving forgery or altered writings as photographic or photostatic copies do not show retracing, touching up and alterations as well as the originals. Typewriter and checkwriter impressions frequently do not show up well in either photographs or photostats, and in cases involving such impressions it is also a distinct advantage to have available the original document rather than a copy. If the original evidence cannot be made available and a copy must be used, a photograph is preferable to a photostat. A scale such as a ruler should be photographed with the evidence to show proper size and proportion.

Evidence should be sent by Registered Mail to "The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., Attention FBI Laboratory." Whenever testimony is desired

from a document examiner, the FBI should be notified as far in advance of the trial date as possible in order that the commitments may be arranged.

SUMMARY OF POINTS TO CONSIDER IN TAKING HANDWRITING STANDARDS

- I. Dictated Standards.
  - A. General Rule - reproduce the original conditions as nearly as possible.
  - B. Dictate material to suspect.
    1. Use paper and writing instrument similar to those used for questioned document.
    2. Ideal standards contain same words as the questioned. If not possible, then include as many of the words as possible.
    3. Give no instructions unless it appears comparable standards are not being obtained because of factors present in questioned or known writings such as disguise, spelling, punctuation, use of other hand, or hand lettering. Advise in letter to the FBI Laboratory specifically which specimens secured without instructions and which obtained when instructions given.
    4. Never allow suspect to see or copy questioned evidence.
    5. Dictate both slowly and rapidly.
    6. Remove each sheet of standards from sight of suspect as completed.
    7. Numerous standards should be obtained.
    8. If suspect is disguising writing it may be desirable to get more standards several days later.
  - C. Identify standards on back and have witness also sign.
- II. Undictated Standards.
  - A. Suspect may not be available or refuse to furnish standards or it may not be desirable to allow suspect to know he is under suspicion.
  - B. Obtain from various sources.
    1. Letters - social correspondence to relatives and friends.
    2. Cancelled checks.
    3. Employment and credit applications.
    4. Car registration and license forms.
    5. School papers.
  - C. If possible, these standards should be written at approximately the same time as the questioned.
  - D. If forgery involved secure signatures of victim written at approximately time of questioned.
  - E. Determine name of persons who can identify standards.

SUMMARY OF POINTS TO CONSIDER IN PREPARING STANDARDS ON TYPEWRITERS, CHECKWRITERS, ETC.

- I. Include all words and characters used in questioned.
  - A. Use same wording as questioned if possible.
  - B. Employ different degrees of pressure and speed.
  - C. Utilize same or similar paper.
  - D. Make no adjustments or inking until at least several standards completed. Then prepare several more.
- II. Each sheet should contain data on make, model, serial number of machine and initials or signature of investigator.
- III. Submit typewriter ribbon if it hasn't been changed since questioned written.

## FBI SECRETS FILMED

by  
Eugene Schrott\*

"The House on 92nd Street," a motion picture released by Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, tells the Epic Story of how American Law Enforcement outwitted the best brains of the German Intelligence Service in their attempts to steal our military secrets.

"The House on 92nd Street" is a bold and exciting experiment in motion picture making, and it took all the experience and skill that Twentieth Century-Fox had at its command to film this story of the FBI in wartime. The picture is unique, because it's a story constructed from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and re-enacted for the camera, at the locations the original events took place where possible.



BILL EYTHE (Right), MOVIE STAR WHO PLAYS THE ROLE OF THE FBI UNDERCOVER AGENT IN "THE HOUSE ON 92ND STREET," AND LLOYD NOLAN (Left), WHO IMPERSONATES AN FBI INSPECTOR, TAKE A COURSE IN FIREARMS TRAINING AT THE FBI ACADEMY, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, UNDER SUPERVISION OF FBI INSTRUCTORS

To film it, many obstacles had to be overcome. The first of these was to get the Bureau's permission to allow Producer Louis DeRochemont to use the material gathered on the case. DeRochemont visited J. Edgar Hoover and convinced him that what he had in mind coincided with Hoover's ideas of what a motion picture about the Bureau should be. Once convinced, he not only offered the necessary data, but the entire facilities of the Bureau as well. He gave permission to use the Laboratory, offices and file rooms as settings, scientists and Agents of the Bureau to play the minor parts, and one of his assistants to supervise the production.

\*Twentieth Century-Fox's feature writer who has written and published more than 300 articles.

Reams of records and thousands of photographs were placed at the disposal of John Monks, Jr., as a basis for his screenplay. He used them shrewdly and well, to make a story that is filled with adventure and thrills. To direct the picture, DeRochemont hoped for the services of Henry Hathaway, so he set about interesting him in what he had. Hathaway needed little coaxing for this was right up his alley. Always a stickler for realism, as evidenced by his "Wing and a Prayer," he saw a chance to really show what he could do in this line.

Before Hathaway started shooting, he insisted that the principal players, cameraman and sound engineer, watch the thousands of feet of secret motion pictures, and hear hundreds of phonograph recordings FBI Agents had made of the enemy agents, whose story was to be re-enacted. When shooting actually started, everyone connected with the picture knew exactly what to strive for.

The FBI communications system, one of the finest in the world, is depicted in action, and fascinating shots in the Laboratory explain several methods of bringing out secret writing. Gun identification, fingerprint and lipstick files are also shown in operation. The biggest filing room in the world, where almost 100,000,000 sets of fingerprints are neatly tucked away, so any one of them can be brought out in less than three minutes, is also shown in a short scene. Several FBI systems of surveillance, ingenious methods never suspected by the ordinary layman, are shown on the screen for the first time, along with the men and women of the Bureau who perform these near miracles.

To reproduce all this, before the actual backgrounds where the events originally occurred, was a problem of major proportions. The case which "The House on 92nd Street" duplicates happened in New York, so the cast was taken there, and the picture filmed right on the spot. Offices, beauty parlors, book stores, hotel lobbies, and portions of war plants were used as settings. Although the owners of these places felt it their patriotic duty to help, many were a little worried about having their places used as part of a picture dealing with spies and saboteurs. In order to placate their fears, Twentieth Century-Fox did everything possible to protect them, even going so far as to pay for a brochure which was sent to all of one shop's clients, explaining what was being done.

Since some of the action took place on the streets, in parks and public buildings, a means had to be devised whereby these sequences could be filmed without causing crowds to gather. This problem was solved by the FBI when they loaned the company one of their special surveillance vehicles which they use for secret photography. Inside, the camera crew could point their lenses in any direction without being seen by people passing by, and they were able to get a naturalness never before seen in a motion picture which was made from a script.

Stars and famous supporting actors played scenes right in the heart of New York without anyone paying the slightest attention to them. Although it was a nerve racking business for Director Hathaway, the actors,



and the crew, it was really surprising how seldom they were discovered at their picture snatching.

Another problem confronting the company was sound equipment light enough to be carried wherever their sets happened to be. The lightest unit capable of recording sound of feature picture quality weighed a ton. Twentieth Century-Fox engineers ingeniously built it into fourteen metal suitcases which could be taken anywhere.

"The House on 92nd Street" had to be peopled with the most un-theatrical actors obtainable, in order to sustain the feeling of realism, and because many of the bits and small parts are played by FBI men who make no attempt at acting.

William Eythe, whose smooth, easy way of working is fast making him a top star, plays an FBI undercover man, and his performance never for a moment sinks into the obviously dramatic. Although he worked on New York streets in half a dozen scenes, pedestrians never once stopped to listen to what he was saying, which is certainly a recommendation for his acting. Bill was in New York when the picture started shooting, and enjoyed his stay in the big city because he was financially able to do all the things he dreamed about during the lean years when he tried to get a break in the theatre. Living in a penthouse only a few blocks from his former dingy furnished room, he got a real thrill from frequenting expensive restaurants, sitting in the best seats at the hit shows, and going everywhere in cabs and limousines.

The feminine lead is played by Signe Hasso, a young Scandinavian actress. Signe began her career as an actress at the age of 11, when she played one of the children in the Swedish Royal Theatre production of "Imaginary Invalid" by Moliere. She later won a scholarship in the National Academy of Dramatic Arts, and at 18 toured Europe, playing the title role in Schiller's "Mary Stuart." In her native Sweden she won the All-Scandinavian acting award, and the Adersdervahl Award, the two highest honors any Scandinavian actress can receive. Unlike the "Oscars" given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, these are not just honors. They carry with them a considerable cash prize. Since coming to America in 1941 she has mastered English, and now speaks with only a slight accent, which is one of the chief reasons she was cast in "The House on 92nd Street." She's playing the part of a Nazi agent, a woman smart enough to run a fashionable gown shop, and clandestinely rule over a gang of saboteurs.

Among the male supporting players Leo G. Carroll heads the list. He plays a German who has made a career of espionage. Smooth, suave and sophisticated, he impersonates the original, who was an attache of the German Embassy for twenty years. Carroll was being starred on Broadway in "The Late George Apley," while he worked in "The House on 92nd Street," so his working hours had to be arranged to take care of matinees and play rehearsals. Born in England, Carroll went on the stage just before the first World War. He came to America with his second show, and has been a well-known New York actor ever since. He would like to come to Hollywood, but

is afraid he couldn't stand the quiet life. He thinks the absence of the footlights would make him unhappy.

The second feminine lead is played by Lydia St. Clair, a French-woman who is making her American debut in pictures. She left Paris in 1940, and sailed for America on the last boat to leave Bordeaux. This was the S.S. Washington, which was torpedoed on her way to America. Since coming to this country she has taught French, and acted in the theatre. Her greatest hit since arriving in New York was the second lead in "Trio," in which her performance received high praise from the critics.



IN A DINGY WATER FRONT RESTAURANT BILL EYTHE  
MEETS OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK SPY RING

There's also a newcomer to Twentieth Century-Fox's contract list, who is seen in a most effective role. She's Renee Carson, portraying a hairdresser sent over by the Nazis, who lays the groundwork for the experts who come later. Renee was born in Paris, the daughter of an American

father and a French mother. She began her theatrical career at 16, playing in sketches at the Follies Bergere in Paris. In French motion pictures she was known as "the typical American girl," but since coming to the United States, the only American girl she has played was a native of Brooklyn. She's an excellent actress, expert at dialects. She was discovered by a Twentieth Century-Fox talent scout while playing in a little theatre production of "Doughgirls."

There are half a dozen other fine actors making their motion picture debuts in "The House on 92nd Street." Most of them play a nasty assortment of German spies and saboteurs. Bruno Wich, a featured actor in the New York production of "I Remember Mama," portrays a weasly little man, whose bookshop is a collecting station for the Nazi information service. Alfred Linder, former German revue star, has the role of a spy who specializes in information about ship movements. In 1932 Linder was playing Goebbels in a satire on the Nazis. A year later, when Hitler came into power, he was put behind barbed wire. He was released six months later and skipped to France, and worked his way to the United States. Harry Bellaver, cast as a strong-arm man working for German agents, has a tough face but a gentle voice. He started life as a coal miner, but was persuaded by Jasper Deeters to play a part in "The Hairy Ape," and then gradually drifted away from mining coal to acting. Most nervous of these motion picture newcomers was John McKee, who is making his first trip before the cameras, after fifty-two years in the theatre. Tall, slender and dignified, he plays the owner of a war plant.

One of the few regular Hollywood actors appearing in "The House on 92nd Street" is Gene Lockhart. He portrays a quiet mousy little man who sells the plans for a secret weapon to the enemy. He's quiet, and smooth, but despicable. His performance is excellent. Gene was in New York resting up from a U.S.O. camp tour, when the Twentieth Century-Fox troupe arrived.

"The House on 92nd Street" is a picture in which the cameraman deserves more praise than is usually bestowed upon him, and Norbert Brodine did a remarkable job. He shot hundreds of scenes which would ordinarily have been considered impossible. His photography has the feeling of reality usually seen only in newsreels, combined with the high quality of a feature. The sound crew had the difficult job of recording dialogue with an entirely new type of equipment and Sound Engineer W. D. Flick delivered a first-class job.

"The House on 92nd Street" started as an experiment which turned out so successfully it will undoubtedly cause a small revolution in the technique of motion picture making. It is unique in that the story is predicated on truth, and it has been told right where it originally happened. Twentieth Century-Fox has given the screen a new kind of realism.

## FOOTPRINT CONVICTS BURGLARY SUSPECT IN CEYLON

An unusual identification in which a footprint was the sole evidence against a defendant has been called to the FBI's attention by B. C. Wijemanne, Registrar of Fingerprints, Criminal Investigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon. The conviction of the suspect, Singho Appu, was appealed on the basis that the footprint alone constituted insufficient evidence.

The judgment of the Appeals Court written by Chief Justice Sir John Howard (Vol. 46, Ceylon New Law Reports, P.49) upheld the conviction.



QUESTIONED FOOTPRINT

On the night of January 21, 1942, a burglary was perpetrated in Ceylon, and on the following morning an inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department found a decipherable footprint on a table. On the same morning this footprint was photographed by the CID photographer. No suspect was located until September 15, 1943, at which time Singho Appu was arrested by the Bambalapitiya Police and footprint impressions were taken with his consent. These footprints were compared with the print found at the scene of the burglary and Inspector Wijemanne found thirty-seven points of similarity. This was the only evidence against the accused introduced in the court.

In upholding the conviction, Chief Justice Howard pointed out that Inspector Wijemanne stated he had compared the footprints of the suspect with the print found at the scene of the burglary only after he had examined over 700 other footprints, none of which were identical. Apart from the thirty-seven points of similarity the Inspector testified that the shape and formation of the footprint found on the scene were similar to the suspect's footprint.

The appeal was based on the judgment given in another footprint case in which the court was not satisfied from a personal comparison of the footprint found at the scene of the crime and the print taken from a suspect. Chief Justice Howard placed emphasis on the fact that the judgment in the Appu case was not merely on the opinion of the expert but had also resulted from the judge's own opinion after his personal comparison of the photographs of the two footprints. The Chief Justice therefore found the judgment on which the appeal was based was not in point.

A great deal of importance was attached by the court to the fact that the footprint at the scene of the burglary was discovered and photographed only a short time after the crime. In citing one case in which footprint evidence had been excluded, the Chief Justice noted that the exclusion was on the basis that the original tracks were no longer preserved by photography or otherwise.



KNOWN SPECIMEN

In dismissing the appeal the court said: "It would appear therefore that there is no authority for the contention that conviction cannot rest on evidence of the similarity of footprints alone. When such evidence is inconclusive and unsatisfactory there must no doubt be corroboration. In the present case the comparison was made by an expert of undoubted experience, who gave ample and adequate reasons for his opinion that the footprints were made by one and the same person. That evidence was accepted by the learned Judge, who also had the opportunity of examining the photographs and forming his own conclusions."

#### ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT RULES ON FINGERPRINTING

In the case of Mark B. Shannon versus the State of Arkansas, 182 SW (2nd) 384, 1944, the majority opinion of the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that Shannon, while free under bond, had no right to refuse to be fingerprinted. The case arose after Shannon had been charged with first degree murder for the killing of Paul Elan on January 26, 1944. Shannon was arrested on an information and made bond the day of his arrest, before

the Sheriff had taken his fingerprints for identification purposes.

After Shannon was released on bond, the Sheriff requested him to reappear to have his fingerprints taken but Shannon refused to do so. He said he would continue to refuse until ordered by the court. The Prosecuting Attorney obtained an order from the Union County Circuit Court to require Shannon to submit to fingerprinting, but Shannon appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that such an order was an invasion of his Constitutional rights in which he would be forced to give evidence against himself.

Justice McHaney's opinion for the majority stated: "While we have no statute authorizing or directing Sheriffs and other police officers to fingerprint persons in their custody suspected or accused of crimes, we think they have the power to do so, under the general police power, to establish identification of such persons and that to do so is not an invasion of any Constitutional or natural right of such persons.

"It seems to be conceded that the Sheriff had the right, while appellant (Shannon) was in his actual custody and before being released on bail, to take appellant's fingerprints for purposes of identification either with or without his consent, but whether conceded or not, we have no doubt of the right of the Sheriff to do so. Nor do we think the fact that appellant was at large on bail deprives the Sheriff of the right to fingerprint him, or the court of the power to compel him to submit himself to the Sheriff for this purpose. He was in constructive custody at least, although at large on bail."

In the opinion the court cited several cases in which it had been ruled that the taking of fingerprints is not a violation of Constitutional right. The court followed opinions which established fingerprinting as a method of identification, likening fingerprints to photographs. It cited an opinion of the Arkansas Supreme Court that fingerprints and expert testimony regarding fingerprints were admissible in evidence against the accused.

#### **DROWNING VICTIM IS DIFFICULT IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM**

The body of an unknown man was recently recovered from the waters of San Francisco Bay off Oakland, California. He appeared to have been in the water for about two weeks and all means of identification were apparently destroyed.

Hawley W. Beard, Deputy Coroner of Alameda County, reports that through the assistance of Officer John Davis of the Oakland Police Department Identification Laboratory, fingerprints were obtained by carefully removing the skin from the hands of the unknown deceased. By placing the skin on the fingers of the examiner, impressions were made which could be classified. The fingerprints were identified by the Identification Division of the FBI as belonging to a seaman in the United States Navy who had been discharged in May, 1944. The identification resulted in the veteran's receiving a military funeral instead of being buried as an unknown deceased.

**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**GERARDO CARMINE FUSELLA, with aliases**

An altercation which began with the kicking of a dog and ended a week later in a cold-blooded murder is the background of an intensive, nationwide search which has been conducted the past six years for Gerardo Fusella, now 29 years old and formerly of Newark, New Jersey. In addition to the murder charge which is outstanding against him, the FBI is seeking Fusella for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution.

According to information made available to the FBI, Fusella became involved in an argument with one Albert Testa and kicked the latter's dog. A fight ensued and Fusella received a severe beating. About a week later, on April 9, 1939, Fusella chanced to meet Testa at the corner of Drift and Clifton Avenues, Newark, at which time he drew a gun and killed him.

Immediately thereafter, Fusella disappeared from his usual haunts in the Newark area. About six weeks later his girl friend, Concetta Turi, 15 Garside Street, Newark, also left home and it is believed she may have joined Fusella who was reported to have fled to the West Coast. They may presently be living together as man and wife.

An indictment charging Fusella with murder was returned by the Grand Jury of Essex County, Newark, at the April, 1939 term. On June 21, 1943, a complaint was filed in Newark, New Jersey, charging Fusella with violating Section 408C, Title 18 of the United States Code in that he had unlawfully fled from Newark to Los Angeles, California, to avoid prosecution for murder.

Fusella, who was born June 17, 1916, at Newark, had a reputation of being a bully. He was raised in a neighborhood in which there were numerous gangs of youths of foreign extraction and several of those with whom he was closely associated had criminal records. When only 18 years old, Fusella was arrested at Jamesville, New York, in July, 1934, as a tramp. His next arrest came in May, 1935, when he was picked up at Newark for armed robbery. For this offense he was sent to New Jersey Reformatory at Annandale, New Jersey, and later he was incarcerated in the reformatory at Rahway, New Jersey. On November 19, 1937, he was placed on parole until October 25, 1950.

Because of his previous criminal background, Fusella is considered to be extremely dangerous and it is urged that every precaution be taken should an attempt be made to effect his apprehension. He is reported to carry two guns.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Name	GERARDO CARMINE FUSELLA, with aliases, J. Fritzelli, Jerry Frizella, Jerry Frizellie, Jerry Frizzella,
------	--

	Jerry Frizzelli, J. Fucella, Gerald Fusela, Gerald Fuseli, Gerard Fuseli, George Fusella, Gerald Fusella, Gerard Fusella, Jerry Fusella, Jerry Fuselli
Age	29
Birth	June 17, 1916, Newark, New Jersey
Height	5'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Weight	134 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown or black
Complexion	Sallow
Build	Slender
Race	White
Education	One year High School
Occupations	Laborer, truck driver
Scars and Marks	Vaccination scar left arm, one- half inch scar tip chin, one- half inch cut scar right cheek- bone near corner eye, large circular scar inside right leg about eight inches above ankle, scar lower part left buttock, two one and one-half inch scars right forearm, face pock-marked.
Relatives	Mrs. Vincent (Marion) Fusella, mother; Mrs. Joseph (Susan T.) D'Amelia, sister; Miss Rachel B. Fusella, sister; Angello Mario Fusella, brother; Mrs. Edward (Florence) Aulisi, sis- ter
FBI Number	928,817
Fingerprint Classification	17 O 25 W IOO M 22 U OII 14

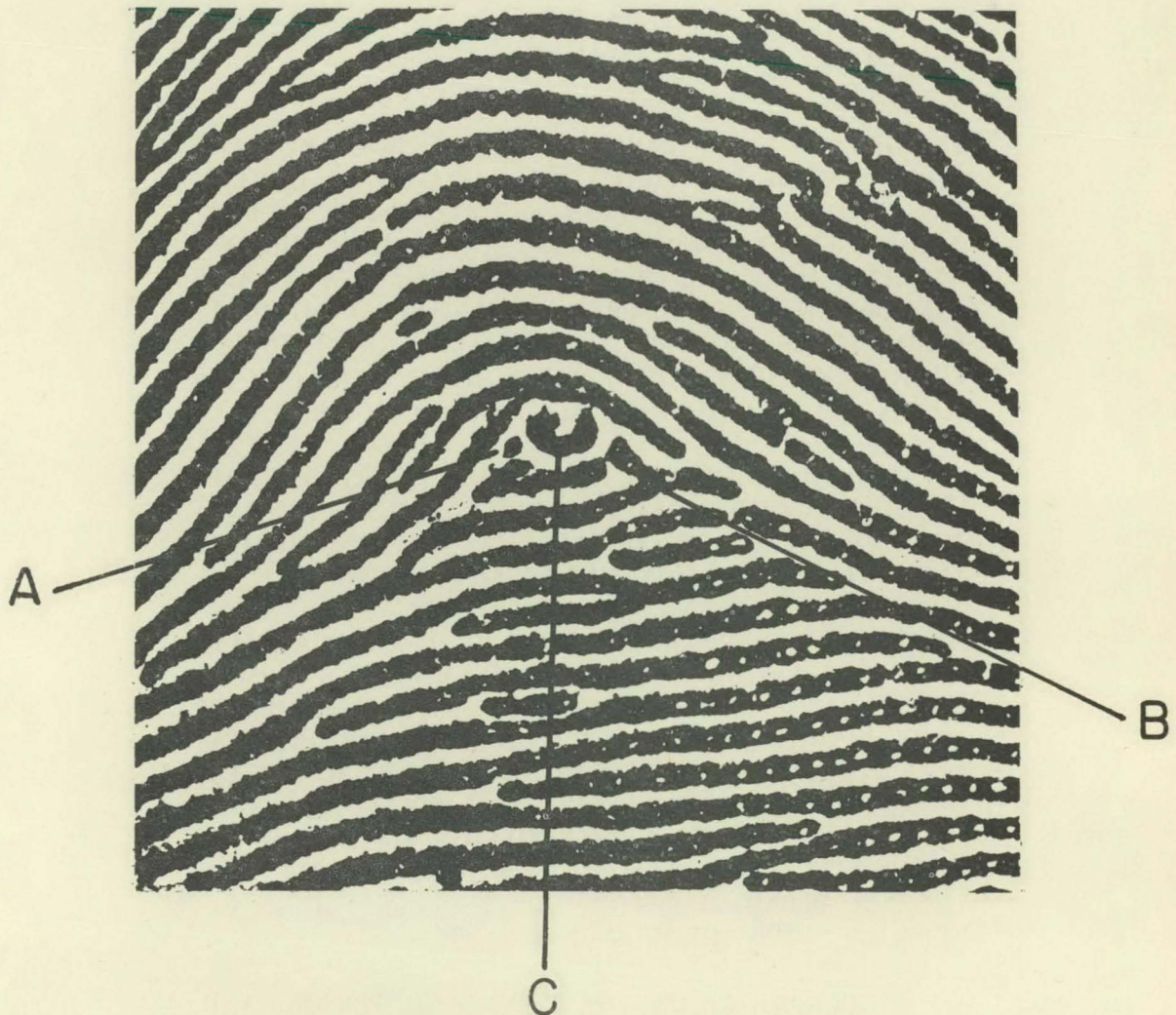
Photograph of Gerardo Carmine Fusella appears on back cover.

IT IS URGENTLY REQUESTED THAT ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT ASSIST IN LOCATING GERARDO CARMINE FUSELLA IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF ANY FBI FIELD OFFICE, THE ADDRESS OF WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN.



## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern reproduced below is presented for discussion because it is an excellent illustration of the minimum requirements of a whorl.



Close examination of the pattern reveals the presence of one delta at point (A) and a second delta at bifurcation (B). Recurring ridge (C) passes in front of both deltas. Therefore the pattern is classified as a whorl. A reference search would be conducted as a tented arch.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTICE

\* IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS FOR SEARCH AND \*  
\* FILING IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, \*  
\* LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED TO FUR- \*  
\* NISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE AVAILABLE, THE FBI \*  
\* NUMBER, LOCAL POLICE NUMBERS, AND ALL AVAILABLE \*  
\* INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY. \*  
\* SUCH INFORMATION NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFI- \*  
\* CATION DIVISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE IN- \*  
\* FORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT. \*

\* THE BUREAU DESIRES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL \*  
\* LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND AGENCIES TO THE FACT \*  
\* THAT ITS FILES NOW CONTAIN ALL THE FINGERPRINTS \*  
\* TAKEN OF FORMER AND PRESENT ARMY PERSONNEL. \*

\* ON JULY 1, 1939, THE WAR DEPARTMENT BEGAN SUB- \*  
\* MITTING THE FINGERPRINTS OF ITS MILITARY PERSON- \*  
\* NEL TO THE FBI FOR FILING. THE COLLECTION OF \*  
\* ARMY FINGERPRINTS TAKEN PRIOR TO THAT DATE WAS \*  
\* TRANSFERRED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE FBI \*  
\* IN THE LATTER PART OF 1941. THIS COLLECTION NUM- \*  
\* BERS ABOUT SIX AND A HALF MILLION CARDS AND IN- \*  
\* CLUDES ALL ARMY PERSONNEL PRINTS FROM THE TIME \*  
\* THE WAR DEPARTMENT ADOPTED FINGERPRINTING (NO- \*  
\* VEMBER 1, 1906) THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939. \*

\* ALL FINGERPRINTS OF UNKNOWN DEAD PERSONS AND \*  
\* AMNESIA VICTIMS SUBMITTED TO THE FBI FOR IDENTI- \*  
\* FICATION ARE SEARCHED THROUGH THESE FILES AS A \*  
\* REGULAR PROCEDURE. \*

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Smith, R. E.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	McSwain, G. R.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	O'Connor, H. T.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Wyly, P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Moore, R. L.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Willis, G. N.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Dalton, J. L.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	McCabe, N. H.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Weeks, C. E.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Poster, J. B.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Vincent, John W.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	2-0125	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100  
NATIONAL 7117

**WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .**



**GERARDO CARMINE FUSELLA, with aliases**

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER**

Detailed descriptive information on this person  
will be found on pages 29 through 30..