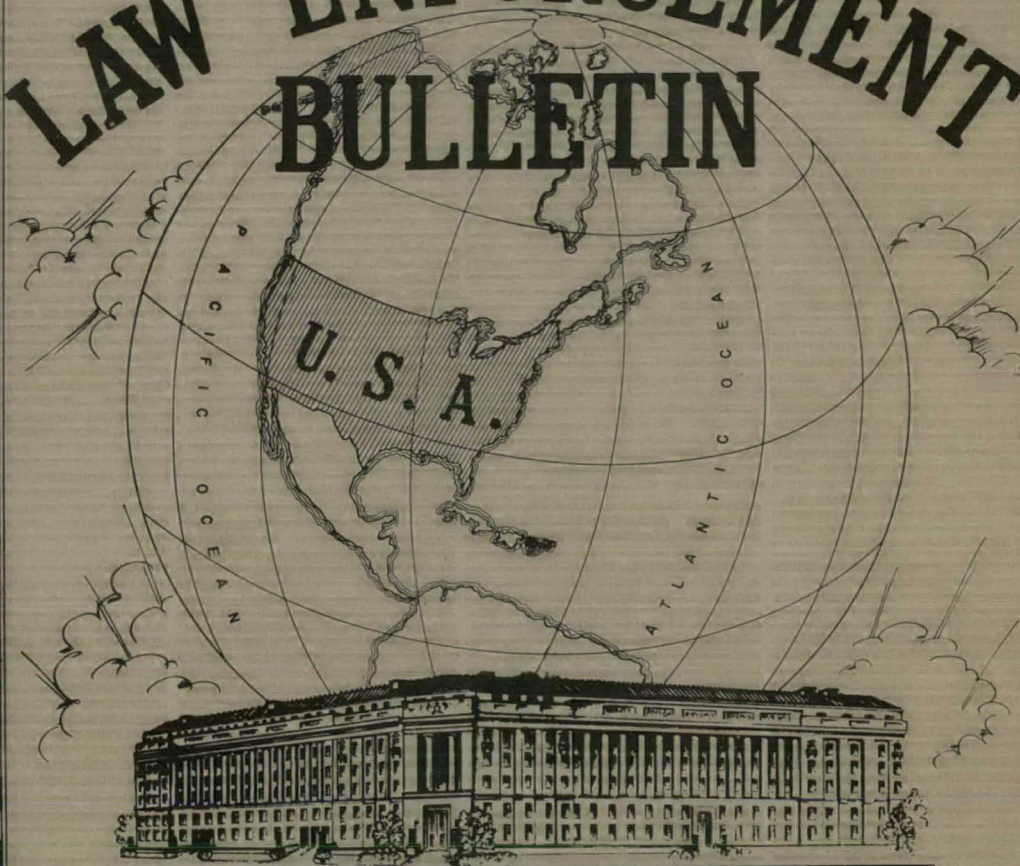


F B I

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. 10 OCT. 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.

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT

BULLETIN

Vol. 7

OCTOBER 1938

No. 10

PUBLISHED BY THE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
Address - "Soldiers - In Peacetime," J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation		2
England and America Interchange Officers for Study		11
The Carbon Monoxide Hazard in Relation to Traffic Safety		15
A Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Crime Reports		25
The Scientific Police Laboratories of Belgium		26
A Questionable Pattern		29
The Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy		30
Federal Firearms Act and National Firearms Act		36
Identification of Fugitives Through Bulletin Wanted Notices		43
FBI National Police Academy Associates "Infra Red Photography Solves Hog Theft"		48
The Consolidated Police Training Schools of Westchester County, New York		51
Interesting Topics	10, 14, 28, 35, 41, 42, 47, 58, 60	
Personals		59
Fugitives Wanted and Cancellations Insert		61

Regular law enforcement publications are authorized to reprint any original Bureau material contained herein with appropriate reference to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as source.

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.**

The opportunity of building a strong and lasting structure of good citizenship among the youth of the land is a privilege extended to the law enforcement profession to participate actively in the formation of national virtues and ideals. Religious, recreational and educational facilities are today open to the masses more so than in years gone by, yet in spite of seeming immunization from the scourge of juvenile crime we find jail doors clanking behind eighteen boys and girls out of every 100 persons arrested.

It is not an easy gesture for the law enforcement officer to meet the indifference shown by such juvenile delinquents without experiencing a deep challenge from the dread factors sapping the vitality of our youthful citizens. It is a personal challenge to the officer to do his utmost in exerting the power of his good influence and friendship to win over to the side of respected and honorable ways of living every boy and girl with whom he comes in contact. The personal contact of the officer on the beat with the mischievous boy may determine the fate of a youth who otherwise neglected and harassed by parental indifference as well as by social and economic disorders would find his exalted grandeur serrated by prison bars. While he alone cannot be expected to save all the boys and girls in his district from a career of shame and shattered hopes, the law enforcement officer can be a potent factor in the promotion of a genuine respect for authority by seeking the friendship of youth and by lending a guiding hand in the many problems confronting them.

Youth is often confused, disgusted and rebellious in an ever-changing world and this should not surprise us as it would be astonishing were it not so. Where license has been substituted for liberty and where moral responsibilities have degenerated in the home through a failure to exercise the duties and obligations of righteous citizenship, the law enforcement officer must join forces with an intelligently planned and organized attack in which government, schools and churches stand shoulder to shoulder with right-thinking citizens in a concentrated war on insidious influences contaminating youth. Without sane guidance youth alone cannot be expected to find a solution to its problems. It is there that the honest and enthusiastic officer can help youth separate the gold from the dross.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

"SOLDIERS -- IN PEACETIME"

Address of J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department
of Justice, delivered at The National Commanders Banquet,
Twentieth Annual National Convention of The American Legion,
Los Angeles, California, on September 19, 1938.

The American Legion as an organization is of great significance. It is a symbol, a living testimony, to the traditions upon which this great Nation was founded, and by which it may live and prosper. At no time have I ever accepted an invitation to speak as I do tonight with a greater degree of appreciation of the honor involved, or a fuller realization of the opportunity to enlist in the cause of law enforcement a force born of patriotism. The American Legion numbers amongst its founders and includes in its membership the wisest, greatest and best of those patriotic spirits who enlisted to serve our country in its time of need. Your patriotism has been tested, not in words or in theoretical ideals, but through the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of life and health.

Rooted in the Great War, the American Legion has banded together hundreds of thousands of Wartime Heroes who today are Peacetime Soldiers. You, who know the horrors of war, are best qualified to campaign for peace, without undermining our National Defense. With the tragedies of the late World War burned in your hearts and souls, you have not lost sight of the virtues of preparedness, nor of the lessons of history which stand stark and revealing, testifying to the efficacy and absolute necessity of a strong National Defense, yet ever seeking that understanding -- National and International -- which will at all times protect and safeguard "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

I hope there may never be another war in which the armed forces of our country are sent into battle against a foreign foe. While we are presumably at peace, another war, however, is now raging, which threatens civilization, leaving in its wake casualties which startle even the imagination. This is the domestic war of the forces of law and order against a subversive enemy that threatens, day and night, not only our homes and the lives of our families, but also the integrity and stability of our American institutions.

The time is at hand when every citizen of the United States must choose either loyalty to his country or support of its enemies. The vital question at issue is whether the orderly forces of Government or the forces of lawlessness shall dominate our civilization. You must be partisans of the Government and enemies of crime. The law alone cannot keep people decent. It is an influence within themselves that makes their obedience to law voluntary. Crime multiplies not because people no longer respect law but because they no longer respect respectability. The forces of decency have weapons enough if men can be found with the courage and honor to use them.

However, even with the aid of organizations as powerful as the American Legion, it cannot be expected that crime can be completely suppressed. It is not merely a battle -- it is a ceaseless warfare. There are no armistices with the underworld -- not even a breathing spell. However, crime can be controlled to a far greater extent than it is today. It must be controlled if this Nation is to survive, if its democratic institutions are to continue to inure to the benefit of ourselves and our children.

In the days succeeding the Great War, something happened to the country's morale, to its fundamental spirit. There was a weakening of moral principles, and unprecedented numbers and kinds of predatory crimes were committed. Crimes of violence became so commonplace as to cause little, if any resentment on the part of our citizens. The public was apathetic. Not only in our larger cities, but in our rural sections corruption pursued an almost unmolested course. Civic consciousness waned, and in some places became extinct.

There has been, I am glad to say, some stiffening of our moral fiber in recent years, yet the battle is far from won. The people can procure the kind of law enforcement they want, if they want it badly enough, and are willing to devote their individual militant efforts to the task of procuring it. It is in this cause that the American Legion can continue to be of inestimable aid in upholding the banners of law and order.

What is the situation that confronts us as practical patriots today? We all rejoice in the attainment of progress, but the crime menace shatters complacency, and threatens the future. Let no one tell you that this is not a serious evil. For instance, kidnaping in its early stages threatened only those of wealth. Recently, it has reached the stage where it constitutes a dire menace to those of only modest means. A current illustration may be found in the recent Cash kidnaping case in Florida where a brutal, vicious enemy of society snatched from a modest home a child of five whose parents by no stretch of the imagination could be termed wealthy. That home was ravaged and permanently saddened, and the same threat shadows the homes of every man and woman in the country of even moderate circumstances. Crimes of this type, unless vigorously combated and checked, spread with all the fury of a prairie fire. If one is successfully consummated, the demoniacal idea is conceived in the perverted brains of criminals in other parts of the country that they, too, may accomplish their fiendish ends.

The ravages of crime have been felt in all parts of our Nation. It has corrupted lawmakers, brought suffering and death into the homes of all classes of our citizens, demoralized law enforcement agencies, and left a record of carnage that could scarcely be equaled by the invasion of this country by a foreign foe. In the latter event, the members of the American Legion could be depended upon to successfully defend us. And we must rely with equal confidence upon the members of this great organization to protect us from the desolation wrought by the domestic, subversive army composed of the modern enemies of society -- the Huns and Vandals of a modern era.

I need only refer to the facts in passing. The crime bill for this country is approximately fifteen billion dollars annually, or about \$120 for every man, woman and child. Does this not mean that law enforcement is battling an enterprise of greater economic significance than any other in the country? Our homes and our lives are threatened by an army of lawlessness numbering over 4,600,000 individuals. Those of you who engaged in combat in the Great War can realize better than the average citizen the horrific significance of these foes, representing over twice as many persons as went overseas. However, in this instance, the foes are more dangerous and constitute a greater menace because they pursue their depredations singly or in small bands waging a guerrilla warfare of the most dangerous type; and one which is just as difficult to combat.

Every 22 seconds, a serious crime is committed in this supposedly civilized land. Every time we see a sunset, we must correlate this with the fact that between the time the sun rises upon our daily life and the time it sets in the evening, 37 persons, men and women, will have been murdered. There is a death by criminal violence in the United States every 39 minutes. During the past year nearly 1,500,000 major crimes were committed, such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary and aggravated assault. It is most disturbing to realize that a serious crime eventually will be perpetrated against three out of every four homes in the United States unless drastic measures are taken to stay the onslaught of our domestic enemy.

It is altogether too simple to view an existing condition with alarm. There have been prophets of evil in all generations. There have been those who condemned prevailing evils and those who could and did effectively analyze decadent tendencies. It is not my desire to be gloomy. I am not pessimistic, for I do realize that as practical patriots you and all other law-abiding citizens of our country are developing a public spirit that will aid, support and vivify our active law enforcement organizations in their war against crime. Without this civic spirit, we of law enforcement will be sorely handicapped.

One of the worst degenerative forces in American life during the past few decades has been corruption in public office. There have been few law enforcement agencies which have been spared its stifling influence. I am happy to say that no political influence of any kind dictates or affects the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The present patriotic, devoted Attorney General, Honorable Homer Cummings, and his Assistant, Honorable Joseph B. Keenan, have made it possible for me to keep the FBI immune from corrupting influences of this type.

Throughout our country, however, law enforcement has been hampered, hamstrung, and strangled by the blood-caked hand of crime-affiliated, venal politics. There can be no compromise between righteousness and venality. Every phase of corrupt control and influence must be eliminated from law enforcement; otherwise, it becomes a mere mockery of protection to society. It is easy to denounce the venal political control, but, unfortunately, little has been done to correct it. There still exist many

communities wherein law enforcement executives change with political administrations. Imagine the business enterprise which could function under these conditions. Yet, fearless and effective law enforcement is society's only qualified authority to combat a fifteen billion dollar predatory activity, and invariably it is compelled to function under archaic conditions and with almost impossible weapons. Those communities which tolerate these conditions, of course, receive that degree of protection, or rather the lack of protection which they must expect and to which they are entitled. Americanism as exemplified by the Legion does not tolerate conditions of this type. Americanism as exemplified by your members is not of the benighted character that refuses to recognize that a new day has dawned in law enforcement which must eventually triumph if liberty is to survive.

It is your duty to inquire diligently into the record and achievements, good or bad, of every candidate who comes before you at election time. It is inconceivable that ex-convicts still maintaining their allegiance to the underworld, can be elected or appointed to offices of public trust and responsibility. If every incumbent, high and low, of public office in the United States were fingerprinted and the records of law violators spread before the Nation, the results would startle this country. The remedy for this condition can come about only through concerted efforts of organizations such as yours.

An organization, like an individual, must not only be good -- it must be efficient. No organization can be truly good unless it is efficient. Efficiency depends upon hard, continuous, devoted, tireless labor, upon ceaseless vigilance with regard to basic principles, and in the law enforcement field upon the enthusiastic support of the citizens of our communities. Do not accept any defeatist policy upon the part of any law enforcement organization in any section of the country. Do not permit the excuse to be made that crimes cannot be eventually solved. This is not true. Give to your law enforcement organizations proper moral support. Afford them the necessary financial backing and your homes will be protected in a greater measure from the menace of crime. The lawmakers of our country -- our citizens -- have been altogether too parsimonious in their treatment of their law enforcement agencies. They have thoughtlessly believed that their lives and their property could be protected at a small outlay. They have failed to recognize that misguided economy in law enforcement is the truest type of reckless extravagance and that intelligent liberality in providing men and modern equipment to law enforcement organizations will insure not only increased safety to the men, women and children of our Nation, but economic dividends as well.

In this latter respect, I submit with pride the record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which last year cost \$6,200,000 to maintain and returned to the taxpayers over \$47,000,000 in the total value of recoveries of stolen property, fines and savings in cases handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation -- a return of \$7.64 for every dollar spent. I am glad to say that of the 130 kidnaping cases which have occurred since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in 1932, 127 have been solved by the FBI, and that bank robberies have decreased over 75% in the past

few years, through the excellent aid and cooperation of many law enforcing agencies and citizens. There is pride in the knowledge that we have been able to make progress in our campaign to uproot crime in taking action against the crooked lawyers, the unethical doctors who try to mutilate the fingerprints of criminals, the hideout owners, the go-betweens, the "fixers" who front for the criminals, the fences, and all the rest of the slimy crew that feeds upon crime.

The accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be achieved by law enforcement agencies everywhere, provided they are given proper personnel and equipment, and freedom to function without venal interference. I might say in passing that last year 95 out of every 100 persons taken into court in cases investigated by our Bureau were convicted. And here and now I want to express the gratitude of every man and woman in the FBI for the support of the citizenry and the three great moulders of public opinion of our country -- the press, the radio, and the screen.

Of course, it is of little avail to apprehend desperate criminals often with the tragic loss of life, if criminals of this type are soon released to prey upon society. This brings us to the much discussed but yet unsolved problem of parole and undue leniency. I have spoken on this subject in recent years because of my belief that it is one of vital importance to society at large, and to practical law enforcement, and because of my ardent desire to see its humanitarian principles become a reality. Yet I have been viciously attacked simply because I stood for decency and saneness in parole administration. I know of no problem that so urgently demands thoughtful, practical, and realistic consideration. It is not an academic question. It is not a clash of theories. It is not a matter in which the public can remain only mildly interested, because all too frequently the very lives of our citizens are dependent upon a proper adjustment of this crucial problem. Hardly a day passes but that I am attacked because of my attitude, not toward parole, but toward the current abuses in so many of our States of the basic principles of parole. I will yield to none in my wholehearted, sweeping advocacy of the parole principle. I have always held that whenever and wherever influence can be brought to bear to save from a life of crime any youth who has strayed from the paths of decency, every effort should be made to reclaim him. I will go as far as anyone in any realistic procedure or policy that will give every possible chance to those who have committed crimes in their early years because of some overwhelming temptation, unfavorable environment or other reasons, and who really desire to lead a law-abiding life.

I am a friend of parole. I cannot, however, justify at any time the senseless, super-sentimental application of misguided sympathy for depraved and unreformed criminals. I have always held, and will continue to hold, that our jails are created for the purpose of protecting society from those who, by reason of their criminalistic tendencies, constitute a permanent menace to the law-abiding citizens of our country. I have seen too many examples of the folly of releasing confirmed criminals to continue to prey upon our country's citizenry, to pillage and slay until again incarcerated, then to be confined for a comparatively short period and again released.

Unfortunately, some of our professional parole advocates seem to have been intoxicated with some form of sentimental narcotic which renders them incapable of realizing that they were or should have been the servants of society. They have apparently closed their eyes to the splendid accomplishments of the Federal Parole System under Attorney General Homer Cummings and the Federal Parole Board, which has demonstrated year in and year out that the parole principle can be made to work and that society can be protected through this penological device which certainly is not new.

The basic fundamental principle which should always remain paramount is this -- whenever the release of a prisoner constitutes a potential or actual menace to society, that prisoner should not be released prior to the expiration of the term to which he has been sentenced by the Judge who observed the witnesses and after the criminal was found guilty by a Jury of twelve who heard all the facts in the case. The safety of society is paramount and should always be borne in mind in every phase of the operation of the parole principle.

It is a strange development in modern life that brings into the field of law enforcement a few theoretical members of the academic fraternity who, because of their long and safe careers in the rarefied atmosphere of theory, secluded from practical contact with problems involving crime, have arrogated to themselves the right to pass judgment upon the attitude toward parole abuses of those who have spent their lives in practical law enforcement.

It would appear that my experience with segments of this fraternity has not been strikingly different from that of the American Legion itself. I recall attacks upon the Legion by those of similar experience and presumably similarly versed in the fundamentals which they presume to criticize. To these universal defamers and critics, we can apply the truism of old, "By their fruits ye shall know them." And it is to the everlasting credit of the Legion that it has stood for Americanism and the fundamental principles of democracy. The enemies you have made will forever endear you to the American citizenry.

It is as dangerous and as unwise to release confirmed and habitual criminals prior to the time of ultimate necessity as it would be to release infectious disease germs among communities enjoying normal health. I venture to predict that if the parole system is not rescued from its self-appointed theoretical friends, the principle itself will be ruined.

Of the 520,153 persons reported in the case histories of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the past year, fingerprint records show that 149,091 possessed previous criminal histories totalling 356,675 previous convictions. Of over 13,800 desperate criminals listed in the public enemy file of the Bureau - kidnapers, bank robbers, racketeers - 30% have been the recipients of clemency, not only once, but in many instances six, seven, eight, nine and ten times. I believe the public is fully justified in becoming aroused against the forces that make such things possible.

There was a time in America when if a man committed a crime, he had good reason to believe that he would have to suffer the consequences of his misdeeds. It is a national disgrace in a country enriched with the traditions upon which this Nation was founded and has thus far survived, that the average man who receives a life sentence for murder spends only about ten years behind bars, and the average time served by a person convicted of murder is only fifty-eight months.

Some of our "country club" prisons more often than not provide better surroundings than those from which the criminal came. He is given the utmost in convenience and comfort. He is usually granted the benefits of a private radio, the daily newspaper, selected magazines, the latest movies, orchestras, traveling "swing" bands, decorated cells, handball, football, baseball, basketball, dramatic societies, Christmas furloughs which many prisoners do not accept because their prison surroundings are much happier than those at home, furloughs to go hunting or fishing, and any other amusements which over-sympathetic sob-sisters may contrive to make his stay in prison more enjoyable. Many of our prisons are hot-beds of vice and agitation. Others are easily accessible to escape. Such practices do not create respect for law. Mollycoddling of criminals must be stopped. That is not to say that prisoners should be inhumanly treated. Sternness and justice must be tempered with wisdom. It is just as important that the vacation atmosphere be eliminated as it is that medieval barbarities be excluded. I submit to you that the public is in far greater need of security for life and property than convicted criminals are of clemency and coddling. Such organizations as yours can do much in your local communities to correct such conditions.

The solution to the crime problem is essentially one of education. Juvenile delinquency is a problem in every community in America. It is largely the result of a lack of family discipline. The work of the American Legion in several states in instituting junior chapters of the Legion, in guiding the destinies of boys' clubs, and similar programs, is proof that you recognize that the state of the future rests with those who follow us. They must be vitally inspired by democratic ideals, and, first and foremost, they must be protected against the insidiously dangerous propaganda emanating from those who would bring into America the vicious, seditious, truly alien spirit of totalitarian dogmas and doctrines. Both communism and fascism are the antitheses of American belief in liberty and democracy. The attacks of the American Legion and other patriotic organizations upon these twin horrid, spectral growths of an alien soil and an alien spirit are no less heroic and important than the deeds of 1917-1918. There can be no room in this country for these destructive, anarchic or despotic cults. Fascism has always grown in the slimy wastes of communism. OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS CANNOT AND WILL NOT ENDURE EITHER EVIL. Our Nation cannot exist half American and half alien in spirit. We are proud of our American form of Government. If we want to improve on it, we will do it in our own way and in our own time. It is strictly an American affair and the quicker the rest of the world learns this, the better.

The Legion, as always, will protect the American people and

their free institutions as truly as it protected our citizenry in the time of war. Democracy is the only form of Government which secures the well-being of those who earn their living by the sweat of their brows. Those who labor have the most vital stake in the fortunes of democracy. If democracy is crushed, men and women who labor in America will become serfs and peons just like the slaves of the empires of old.

All despotic forms of government crush the development of individual character and initiative just as they wreck free institutions. The question of character, individual character, is one which is of vital importance to our American people and one, incidentally, which is at the root of the crime problem. Those who receive the proper moral training in homes, schools and churches will always be determined to live or die if necessary for democratic principles and ideals. They will never be easy victims to the promise and lure of crime. They will never be converts to political gangsters' theories, anti-social as they are in essence and manifestation.

We are in grave danger in this country of developing a nation of educated, or quasi-educated pagans. A definite moral basis must exist in the mind and heart of every individual entitled to consider himself as truly educated or cultured. Character education should become a definite, major part of all training activities as a builder of moral consciousness. The tendency at times has been to forget this vital phase of human development. It is peculiarly evident in the efforts of dictators and despots of the present day to keep in intellectual servitude the multitudes who struggle for the better things of life under the blighting influence of despotic governmental systems. The founders of our republic recognized the unquestionable truth of the necessity for spiritual development in coping with the problems of individual as well as national life.

It is to such groups as the American Legion that our citizens may well look for the fullest possible development of the principles of Americanism, as taught by those who conceived our democratic ideals, and it is to such patriotic organizations as the American Legion that our citizens may well look in confidence for aid and support in combating on every front these viciously anti-American, alien ideas and ideals, systems and policies, that must never be nurtured on American soil if we remain true to the principles upon which this Government was founded, to which our beloved America is dedicated, and for which those who served our country in the Great War sacrificed their health and in many instances their lives.

And to this spirit of the Legion I look for aid and support to those of us who are engaged in the daily battle with crime and the criminal. Our cause is a common one. We need your assistance and I am confident we will continue to receive it, for you must realize that the burden of law enforcement cannot rest entirely upon law enforcement organizations. The problem of crime can never be solved by such organizations alone. Unless those who believe, as the Legion believes, and act, as the Legion can act, rally to the banners of law and order, law enforcement is doomed to fight an almost hopeless battle. The mind and heart of our citizenry must be

enlisted in this battle to make our country law-abiding and law-respecting. This is a crusade for America. And may true Americanism ever-prevail -- it will if every citizen lives the inspired and inspiring tenet of the Legion, "For God and Country."

THE MURDER OF OFFICER BART COKER, MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

At approximately 1:30 A. M. on January 1, 1938, night police officer Bart Coker of Maryville, Tennessee and police officer J. C. Orr were cruising in a police car in Maryville and observed a man and woman come out of the office door in a lumber yard in Maryville. The officers stopped the car and police officer Coker stepped out of the car and started toward the man and woman standing in the doorway. At this time a shot was fired by the man standing in the doorway and officer Coker was struck by the bullet. The following day Ray Flynn and Mrs. Ora Mae Felte were arrested and charged with the crime. Following the shooting, a .45 caliber cartridge case was found in the doorway of the lumber yard and a .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol was found at the home of Flynn's brother-in-law who testified that Flynn had left the automatic pistol with him about 2:00 A. M. on January 1, 1938. The automatic pistol and the fired cartridge case were submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation where test shots were fired in the pistol and the test specimens were compared with the evidence cartridge case. As a result of this comparison the evidence cartridge case was identified as having been fired in the submitted automatic pistol and on February 3, 1938 the Bureau was advised that this case was proceeding to trial in Maryville, Tennessee and that the presence of the Bureau expert was desired to testify at noon on February 4. The expert proceeded to Maryville, Tennessee, where on February 4 he testified for the State. Following the expert's testimony the defense admitted that the fatal bullet which passed through the body of officer Coker was fired by Flynn.

Both Flynn and Mrs. Felte were convicted, Flynn being sentenced to death and Mrs. Felte being sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment. Information has now been received to the effect that the Governor has commuted Flynn's sentence from death to imprisonment for 99 years.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA INTERCHANGE OFFICERS FOR STUDY

On July 23, 1938, Detective Inspector Henry Arthur Leslie of the Metropolitan Police Department of London, England (popularly referred to in America as Scotland Yard), received a diploma from Attorney General Homer Cummings signifying his successful completion of the eighth session of the FBI National Police Academy.

On May 18, 1938, a Special Agent of the FBI completed the course for Detective Inspectors and Sergeants conducted by the Metropolitan Police of London at Hendon, England.

Thus the first cycle of an international exchange between English and American law enforcement was culminated.

A first hand knowledge of police activities, an understanding of mutual problems, ascertaining ways in which even greater cooperation might be effected, and learning new methods and techniques were among the purposes of the exchange. These objectives were undoubtedly accomplished and there exists today as a result, not only a fuller knowledge of each others' problems but many warm personal friendships which will heighten the barrier to international crime.

Numerous issues of this Bulletin have already explained the curriculum of the FBI National Police Academy, and the manner in which selected officers are chosen for attendance, and it was thought that law enforcement generally would find interest in the establishment and maintenance of the courses for detective officers in England. The origin of the Metropolitan Police Detective School, this being the name approved by the Commissioner of Police, may first be found in the conclusion of a committee, appointed on May 12, 1933, by the Home Secretary "to inquire and report upon the organization and procedure of the police forces of England and Wales." This conclusion read, "...it is a matter of fundamental importance to create an effective system of detective training on up-to-date and practical lines in which every force will participate according to its requirements."

Such a statement carries much weight when it is known that this conclusion was reached by such eminently qualified men as the Permanent Under Secretary in Charge of Police Affairs, His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary, a personal representative of the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis (London), the Commissioner of Police for the City of London, twenty Chief Constables selected from eight conference districts in which 121 County and Borough Police Forces of England and Wales are grouped. This Committee on Detective Work and Procedure was empowered to establish sub-committees for specific inquiries into special fields including the selection and training of detective personnel.

A model Syllabus of detective training was drawn up by the sub-committee after surveys in England, Scotland and Wales. The chief objective in designing the course was that it be both comprehensive and practical.

It was decided that the course should run eight weeks and afford instruction generally in law, court procedure, proper procedure in the examination of crime scenes, the questioning of witnesses, conducting identification parades, the mastering of technical processes, such as casting, the taking of fingerprints, and the handling, marking and packing of laboratory specimens. The officer was also to receive instruction in record systems, the possibilities of laboratory assistance and training by means of practical demonstrations.

Since this course was more extensive than any courses in use by individual Police Departments, and since some phases were more or less novel in the field of detective training it was deemed advisable to test it before final adoption.

Although the Syllabus was designed for detective constables, it was thought that senior officers would be in a better position to offer suggestions during the trial of the course. Therefore, the first class was composed of detective sergeants from selected forces, and a full course of instruction based on this Syllabus was given at the Headquarters of the West Riding Constabulary at Wakefield.*

Revision of the Syllabus in the light of experience and suggestions of the Officers in attendance followed the first course, and thereafter, a second course, based on the revised Syllabus was given, with the cooperation of the Officers of the Metropolitan Police Department at Hendon, England, to a class of Inspectors, twelve chosen from County and City forces, three from the Metropolitan Police of London and one Sub-Inspector from Ceylon, India.

The lecturers in these courses ranged from experienced police instructors to barristers and eminent scientists. The resulting instruction, therefore, included practical problems of police and detective work, as well as legal and scientific aids to the officer.

At the conclusion of the course the Sub-Committee affirmed its opinion that such a course is necessary and stated, "we have confirmed, without any manner of doubt, the opinion we have already formed that the institution of a comprehensive course of instruction for all detectives carried through on standard lines at selected centers and serving a large number of different forces (whose detectives will thus be brought into close contact at the outset of their detective career), is an essential reform which, if put into effect, will achieve far reaching results in increased detective efficiency and improved cooperation--and we recommend that every

* This force is a county constabulary and directs both the uniform and detective activities of police within the county, the West Riding of York, and outside the municipal limits of cities maintaining their own police; e.g., the city of Wakefield wherein the headquarters of the West Riding Constabulary is located maintains its own police headed by a Chief Constable and therefore the county constabulary exercises no jurisdiction within the limits of Wakefield.

man selected for detective work should receive a course of instruction on these lines."

Upon the recommendation of the committee, courses were initiated at both Hendon and Wakefield based on the Syllabus agreed upon. At present two courses are being given at each point, one for detective constables of 8 weeks and another for Detective Inspectors and Sergeants of 6 weeks. The necessarily longer and more detailed approach to subjects accounts for most of the additional two weeks in the junior course and mandatory physical training for the remainder.

It must be remembered, however, that the detective constables who are presently attending the course, have had up to five years' experience, in uniform, prior to their appointment as detectives and probably several years' experience as detective constables. This is true since the men who are now being selected by their Chief Constables to attend the course are in line for early promotions. Attendance does not insure promotion, but some Chief Constables make satisfactory completion of the course a condition precedent to promotion.

It is interesting to know that applications from Chief Constables for enrollment of officers under their commands far exceeds the number of places available in the courses now in operation, and in order to relieve some of this congestion it is planned that a similar course of instruction be instituted at Birmingham, and other centers in England.

The shorter course of six weeks for senior officers came as a result of a meeting of the Committee at New Scotland Yard on October 30, 1936, at which time they approved a Syllabus suitable for officers of and above the rank of Sergeant who were recommended by their Chief Officers. The Committee recommended that such courses should be styled "Courses for CID Sergeants and Higher Ranks." It was also suggested that three such courses should be held at Wakefield and Hendon during 1937.

The success of the courses which were subsequently given and their growth necessitated additional buildings at Hendon. Accordingly, quarters were erected for the temporary housing of the "Metropolitan Police Detective School." The staff of instructors assigned to the detective school consists of one Chief Inspector of Detectives and two Detective Inspectors. The qualifications of all these instructors include over eighteen years of police experience. Length of service as an instructor in this school is definitely limited to a few years, since it is planned that they be periodically replaced by other officers so that the practical aspect of the training may be preserved. In addition to the officers on specific assignment to the school, other instructors include members of the instructional staff of the Metropolitan Police College, Administrative Officers from New Scotland Yard, Pronuncial Officers, University Professors, and Selected Scientists.

The courses given during the six weeks' school for Detective Inspectors and Sergeants from April 4 to May 18, 1938, which was attended by

the FBI representative included: Scientific Aids, Powers of Arrest, Definition of Crime and Its Various Degrees, Prevention of Crime, Motor Cars Used in Crime, Communications, Personal Descriptions, Identification Parades, Crime Intelligence Reports, Judges' Rules, Fingerprint--Care and Packing, Warrants and Summonses, Footprints, Larceny, Detective Work at Race Meetings, Types of Cases Where Scientific Aids are Useful, Dust, Dirt and Debris, Sketching and Plan Drawing, Jewelry, Hall Marks and Precious Stones, Bail, Breaking Offenses, Confidence, Tricksters and Sharepushers, Black-mail, False Pretenses, Receivers, Casts, Scratches and Marks, Textiles, Fibres and Hairs, Human Hairs, Official Secrets Acts, Company and Business Names Registration, Stains (Other than Blood and Seminal), Special Uses in Photography, Procuration, Indecent Assaults, Carnal Knowledge, Sexual Offenses--Examination of Blood and Seminal Stains, Homicide, Police Action Homicide, Blood Stains, Coroners' Inquests, Bigamy, Abortion, Infanticide, Child Destruction and Concealment of Birth, Firearms and Explosives, Wounds, Other than Gun Shot, Depositions and Dying Declarations, Malicious Damage, Identification of Firearms and Firearm Wounds, etc., Aliens, Forgery, Extradition, Pawnbrokers, Children and Young Persons Act 1933, Habitual Criminals, Dangerous Drugs, Forged Currency Notes, Investigating Cases of Arson, Poisons, Coinage Offenses, Cheque Thieves and Forgers, Treason, Procedure Preceding Indictment Borstal Cases, Perjury and Libel, Character and Previous Convictions, Conspiracy, Restitution and Evidence.

From observations during the course it may be said that the members in attendance displayed a keen interest and a vigorous enthusiasm in acquiring new information and in discussing common problems of law enforcement. An expressed determination to successfully complete the more difficult investigations assigned to them on the basis of knowledge acquired during the course seemed foremost in the minds of the officers at the conclusion of the school.

As stated by the wife of a Police Officer:

"If he's neat - he's conceited. If he's careless - he's a bum. If he's pleasant - he's a flirt. If he's brief - he's a grouch. If he hurries - he overlooks things. If he takes his time - he's lazy. If you get pinched - he's had it in for you. If he passes you up - he's easy. If he's energetic - he's trying to make a record. If he's deliberate - he's too slow to catch cold. If you strike him - he's a coward. If he strikes you back - he's a bully. If he outwits you - he's a sneak. If you see him first - he's a bonehead. If he makes a good catch - he's lucky. If he misses it - he's a simp. If he gets promoted - he's got a pull. If he doesn't - Ah, what's the use."

CRIME, CROOKS and COPS

- Vollmer and Parker - 1937.

THE CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARD IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY

A preliminary report by John P. Russell, M.D.,*
George S. Zelk** and Fred R. Ingram, A.B.***

INTRODUCTION

In 1937, out of a total of 37,968 traffic accidents on California highways, 597 were attributed officially to "sleepiness" of the drivers of vehicles involved. While fatigue due to long hours of driving and insufficient rest undoubtedly contributes to this condition, the theory has been advanced that carbon monoxide asphyxia due to the inhalation of engine exhaust gases is responsible wholly or in part for many of these otherwise inexplicable accidents.

In an effort to determine the relationship of carbon monoxide to highway traffic casualties, a survey of motor vehicles in operation on California highways has been conducted jointly by the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles; and the Industrial Hygiene Service, Department of Public Health. While the results of this survey are not complete, we believe that the information obtained so far is sufficiently consistent and significant to warrant this preliminary report.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, almost odorless, tasteless, non-irritating gas, slightly lighter than air (specific gravity 0.967). It gives little or no warning of its presence when breathed into the lungs. It is produced by the incomplete combustion of fuels, such as wood, coal, gas, oil and gasoline, due to insufficiency of air or oxygen during the burning of the material. Although it is the cause of more deaths than all other gases combined, it is physiologically inert and non-poisonous in itself, except for its ability to deprive the tissues of oxygen. This effect is brought about by the combination of carbon monoxide with haemoglobin, the red coloring matter and oxygen-carrying element of the blood, rendering the haemoglobin incapable of carrying oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and organs of the body.

Haemoglobin has nearly three hundred times as great an affinity or attraction for carbon monoxide as it has for oxygen. Since normal air

* Chief, Industrial Hygiene Service, California State Department of Public Health.

** Sergeant, Bureau of Commercial Vehicles, California Highway Patrol.

*** Senior Engineer, Industrial Hygiene Service, California State Department of Public Health.

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin acknowledges the kind permission granted by Mr. E. Raymond Cato, Chief of the California Highway Patrol, to reprint in this issue excerpts from this preliminary report.

contains about 21% of oxygen, the presence in the air of only one three-hundredth of that amount of carbon monoxide, or about 0.07%, is sufficient, when breathed over an extended period, to saturate 50% of the blood haemoglobin and remove it from circulation as far as its oxygen-carrying power is concerned (1).

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE

According to Sayers and Yant (7), the time necessary for a given amount of haemoglobin to combine with carbon monoxide decreases rapidly with increasing concentrations in the air breathed, until with 1.0% of carbon monoxide, a few breaths may produce a fatal blood saturation of 60% to 80%. The rate of absorption of carbon monoxide by the blood increases with physical exertion, due to increased rate and depth of respiration, and hence greater air intake. The same effect is produced by low oxygen content in the air breathed, as well as by high temperature and humidity. Long exposure to low concentrations of the gas causes more serious effects than short exposure to high concentrations with the same percent of blood haemoglobin saturation, due to the longer time the body tissues are deprived of oxygen.

Persons with physical defects such as bronchitis, asthma, alcoholism, obesity, and chronic heart or vascular diseases are particularly susceptible to the effects of carbon monoxide (8). There is no apparent variation in susceptibility due to sex (9).

When two individuals, one of whom is larger than the other, or when an adult and a child, both at rest, breathe air containing carbon monoxide, the smaller individual absorbs the gas more rapidly than the larger and tends to develop symptoms sooner, due to more active metabolism and greater volume of respiration in relation to volume of blood in the body (2).

Henderson and Paull (10) point out that in a man at rest, the tissues use little more than one-third of the oxygen carried to them by the blood, while during muscular exertion nearly two-thirds is utilized. Therefore, the blood of a resting man may become nearly one-third saturated with carbon monoxide without causing appreciable symptoms; while if he puts forth any considerable muscular effort, the fraction of his haemoglobin remaining free from carbon monoxide is insufficient to transport the oxygen needed, and he may collapse. When his blood is more than half saturated, he may collapse even at rest. If he remains for any considerable time in this condition, the delicate nerve cells of the brain, and sometimes other organs as well, are injured by the continued lack of oxygen, and unconsciousness results.

PATHOLOGY

The pathological changes brought about by carbon monoxide inhalation are due to the oxygen starvation of tissues. If it is prolonged,

there will be, in some cases, permanent damage to certain organs of the body, the central nervous system being most vulnerable (8). An extensive pneumonia is found in many fatal cases of carbon monoxide asphyxia; in others death occurs as a result of focal softening of the brain (1). In some cases no changes in the organs can be found after death. Kober and Hayhurst (4) mention degenerative changes, thrombosis, and hemorrhage in the brain, encephalitis, broncho-pneumonia, fatty degeneration in the blood vessels and other tissues, and extensive hemorrhage in the serous tissues, as being the most common pathological findings.

SYMPTOMS

The symptoms of carbon monoxide asphyxia may be divided into two stages (11). In the first stage, the victim may experience a sensation of tightness across the forehead, dilatation of cutaneous blood vessels, frontal and basal headache, throbbing in the temples, weariness, weakness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, loss of strength and muscular control, increased pulse and respiration, and finally collapse and loss of consciousness. All of these effects are increased and accelerated by exercise because of the additional need of oxygen in the tissues. All of them are seldom experienced by the same individual. When the concentration of carbon monoxide in the air breathed is high, or when the victim is at rest, loss of consciousness may result without any of these warning symptoms. In the second stage, the blood pressure falls, muscular control is lost, reflexes are dulled and finally abolished, intermittent convulsions may occur, breathing becomes slow and shallow, and finally ceases if exposure to the gas is continued.

Apparently some persons can become accustomed to long exposure to small amounts of the gas without serious injury, while others become permanently affected (12). Judgment is sometimes impaired to the extent that the victim of carbon monoxide fights with his rescuers when they attempt to remove him from the presence of the gas to fresh air (13). He may grow not only indifferent to the danger, but even soothed to drowsiness, a condition resembling alcoholic intoxication (8). He may develop hallucinations and wild mental pictures (4).

The effects of carbon monoxide on the human body are proportional to the factor obtained by multiplying the concentration of the gas in the air breathed by the period of exposure. When the concentration in parts per million, multiplied by the time in hours, gives a factor of 300, there is no perceptible effect. A factor of 600 causes a just appreciable effect; 900 causes headache and nausea; and 1500 is dangerous (2). Therefore a concentration of 100 parts per million may be inhaled for four or five hours, or a concentration of 400 to 500 parts per million for one hour, without appreciable effect. Concentrations of over 1500 parts per million, or 0.15% of carbon monoxide are dangerous in one hour or less.

The relation of percent of blood saturation to physiological effect (2) is shown in the following table:

Percent of
Saturation

Physiological Effects

10	No appreciable effect except shortness of breath on vigorous muscular exertion.
20	No appreciable effect except shortness of breath on moderate exertion; occasionally slight headache.
30	Decided headache, irritability, fatigue, disturbed judgment.
40-50	Headache, confusion, collapse, and fainting on exertion.
60-70	Unconsciousness, respiratory failure, and death if exposure is long continued.
80	Rapidly fatal.
Over 80	Immediately fatal.

AFTER-EFFECTS

The sequelae or after-effects of carbon monoxide inhalation may include headaches, muscular pains, long periods of unconsciousness, loss of strength, and mental derangements, such as loss of memory, paralysis, and temporary blindness (7). These effects are usually temporary, but may be more or less permanent, depending on duration of oxygen starvation, personal susceptibility, and physical condition before exposure. Pneumonia sometimes occurs during or after coma, particularly if smoke is breathed at the same time, or if the victim is not kept warm (13). Other after-effects noted include extreme nervousness, muscular twitching, tremors, insomnia, and emotional disturbances. Hamilton (8) states that the great majority of victims of carbon monoxide asphyxia recover without any lasting symptoms. Leschke (1) mentions disturbances of speech and hearing as possible after-effects.

DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of carbon monoxide asphyxia depends upon the history of exposure, the appearance of the victim, the symptoms of oxygen starvation, and, most important, upon the detection of carbon monoxide haemoglobin in the victim's blood. The latter is the only infallible diagnostic sign (7). A small amount of blood (0.1 cc) which can be obtained from a small puncture wound in the finger, can be quantitatively examined in a few minutes for carbon monoxide, and a true diagnosis made.

TREATMENT

Carbon monoxide is not burned to carbon dioxide or otherwise destroyed in the body, but is eliminated through the lungs when air free from the gas is inhaled (2). Therefore, the treatment of carbon monoxide asphyxia is based on the elimination of the gas from the body. The mechanism is the reverse of that of absorption. Fortunately, the combination of carbon monoxide with haemoglobin, while much more stable than that of oxygen and haemoglobin, is reversible, and carbon monoxide can be driven out of the blood by an excess of oxygen in the lungs, due to the pressure and mass action of the latter gas. As soon as the victim begins to breathe fresh air, the tension of carbon monoxide in the lungs is less than that in the blood, and the gas passes from the blood to the air in the lungs, and is given off in the exhaled air. However, this normal elimination is slow, requiring many hours to wash out all of the gas in the blood. It can be greatly accelerated by increasing the amount of oxygen in the lungs, and by increasing the rate and depth of breathing. Both of these effects are produced by the inhalation of a mixture of 93% oxygen and 7% carbon dioxide, which removes the carbon monoxide from the blood five or six times as fast as normal air (7). If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration by the Schafer method should be given. Circulation should be aided by hot applications, physical exertion avoided, and any after-effects treated symptomatically. The best treatment of carbon monoxide asphyxia, of course, is prevention, and consists in avoiding as much as possible the breathing of air containing carbon monoxide.

CARBON MONOXIDE CONTENT OF ENGINE EXHAUST GASES

A running automobile engine produces about one cubic foot of carbon monoxide per minute for each 20 horse power (2), or enough to render the air in a single-car garage deadly within five minutes, if the engine is run with the garage doors closed. Henderson and his co-workers (3) state that carbon monoxide is the only considerable toxic constituent in the exhaust gas from gasoline engines.

Schumacher (4) gives the following average composition of gas collected from the exhaust pipes of gasoline motor vehicles:-

Carbon monoxide	9.3%
Carbon dioxide	6.7%
Oxygen	1.4%
Nitrogen	82.2%
Illuminants	0.3%

According to Terry (5) there is no fundamental difference in the products of combustion of gasoline, butane, and Diesel fuels which is inherent in the fuels themselves. The carbon monoxide content of the exhaust gas depends upon the air-fuel ration furnished the engine, the type of engine, load, and speed. He states that gasoline motors usually operate upon a mixture which is from 20% to 30% too rich. Butane has better combustion characteristics than gasoline with respect to carbon monoxide forma-

tion: At the same air-fuel ratio the percent of carbon monoxide is slightly lower with butane, and most butane-air mixtures are leaner than is customary with gasoline, giving a higher percent of carbon dioxide and a correspondingly lower percent of carbon monoxide in the exhaust gas. Studies of European mine locomotives burning Diesel fuel (6) indicate that the carbon monoxide content in their exhaust gases is practically negligible, due to the great excess of air with which the motor operates. With a light load the excess of air is still greater. However, an appreciable amount of carbon monoxide is possible in Diesel exhaust fumes in case of motor trouble resulting in an excess of fuel oil being injected into the motor. German investigators have found that the carbon monoxide content of Diesel exhaust gas varies from 0.1% to 0.33%, depending upon the load and adjustment of the motor.

ENGINE EXHAUST GASES IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Recent studies indicate that there is not much danger of carbon monoxide asphyxia from inhaling exhaust gases in unconfined spaces, such as congested city streets (18). Tests made by Bloomfield and Isbell of the U. S. Public Health Service (19) in fourteen large cities showed an average concentration of 80 parts per million of carbon monoxide in the air of city streets at peak hours of traffic. The conclusion was reached that the traffic officer is the only individual possibly exposed to a potential health hazard from breathing street air containing automobile exhaust gas.

As a result of carbon monoxide studies made in Chicago's streets at various times of the day (20), it was concluded that the concentration of carbon monoxide in the air of city streets other than automobile boulevards is insufficient to constitute a serious public health hazard, but that at times the air of automobile boulevards contains enough carbon monoxide to menace the health of those exposed over a period of several hours, if their activities require deep and rapid breathing.

Graf and Gleeson (21) found carbon monoxide blood saturations ranging from 10% to 20% after one hour of driving a closed sedan with a blown-out exhaust gasket and a cracked exhaust manifold. They concluded that some danger to health exists if such exposure is continued for any considerable length of time, and that some of the road sickness encountered, as well as the feeling of fatigue frequently experienced by drivers and passengers of motor vehicles, may be accounted for by the presence of carbon monoxide.

In 1923, as a result of studies made in city streets, garages, and repair shops, Henderson and Haggard (22) recommended the use of a vertical exhaust pipe on motor vehicles as a means of dissipating exhaust gases and thereby minimizing the health hazard involved in exposure to these gases.

Van Deventer (23) found that the drivers of five percent of automobiles which he tested on the highway were exposed to over 300 parts per million of carbon monoxide.

In experiments upon eight normal men, Forbes, Dill, De Silva and Van Deventer (15) found that simple tests of reaction times, binocular vision and coordination of the hand and eye were unaffected by breathing carbon monoxide until the blood was 30% saturated. At 45% saturation, the performance was only slightly impaired. The subjects felt normal at 30% saturation or less, but at 45% they both appeared and felt unequal to driving a car because of inability to think of many things at once.

RELATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE TO DRIVING ABILITY

In an effort to correlate the effects of inhalation of engine exhaust gases with the ability to drive motor vehicles, five volunteers, including the writers, underwent a series of tests of their steering ability, perception and reaction time, eye-hand and eye-foot coordination, visual acuity, field of vision, depth perception, speed estimation, color vision, and glare resistance, before and after the inhalation of known amounts of carbon monoxide during a four-day period. These tests were made with the cooperation of the Division of Drivers' Licenses, State Department of Motor Vehicles, using instruments and apparatus assembled by them for measuring driving skill. The subjects were first given a series of tests on the instruments to reduce the learning or practice factor. Blood pressure and pulse readings were taken, and determinations of blood saturation with carbon monoxide by the pyrotannic acid method were made. The subjects then spent one hour in an improvised gas chamber, a closed sedan into which engine exhaust gas was introduced by means of a hose from the exhaust pipe. The concentration of carbon monoxide in the chamber, determined by the two carbon monoxide indicators used in the survey, was kept constant by admitting small amounts of exhaust gas from time to time to replace that which leaked out gradually. At the end of the period of exposure, blood samples were again tested, and driving tests were repeated. It was found that exposure to the gas had very little effect on blood pressure, pulse rate, steering ability, visual acuity, field of vision, color vision, depth perception, speed estimation or glare resistance.

The blood saturation readings are not considered reliable, due to inaccuracies in color standards which were not discovered until after the tests were made. However, they suggest that carbon monoxide when inhaled in small amounts day after day has a cumulative effect, and is not completely eliminated from the body in a few hours after exposure, as is commonly believed. Further tests along this line have been planned for the near future.

Braking time represents the interval, in hundredths of a second, elapsing between the appearance of a red light and the application of the brake by the subject, seated behind a set of standard automobile controls, following a moving road scene by manipulating the steering wheel. It was found that the inhalation of an amount of carbon monoxide considered equivalent to that breathed by the driver of a vehicle containing 100 parts per million of the gas during a six to nine hour driving period, caused a diminution in driving ability as indicated by headache, muscular weakness, tremors, mental confusion, and a small but definite lengthening of braking

time. It is believed that this effect is greatly increased by fatigue such as is experienced by drivers of motor vehicles, particularly heavy trucks or similar vehicles. Plans are being made to conduct further tests under conditions more closely approximating actual driving conditions in order to minimize the learning factor and to include the fatigue factor in combination with exposure to carbon monoxide. Blood saturation determinations in connection with future tests will be made both by the pyro-tannic acid method and by the gasometric method of Van Slyke and Neill (24) in order to insure accuracy of readings.

SUMMARY

1. Determinations were made of the carbon monoxide concentration in the air breathed by drivers of 1105 motor vehicles of various types during periods of actual operation of five minutes or longer on California highways under varying weather and road conditions.

2. In 2% of the vehicles tested, the carbon monoxide concentration was found to be 0.01% (100 parts per million) or higher. These vehicles are considered to be in a potentially dangerous condition, since this amount of gas may cause headache, sleepiness, weakness, impaired judgment, and decreased driving ability, if inhaled continuously over a period of time equal to a concentration factor of 900 according to the particular vehicle.

3. In each vehicle in which the concentration of carbon monoxide was found to be dangerously high (over 100 parts per million), the source of the trouble was traced to one or more of the following defects in the exhaust system: Loose exhaust pipe or manifold connection, blown-out exhaust gasket, cracked exhaust manifold, leaky muffler, or faulty design of the exhaust system. Exhaust gases escaping from these defects may enter the driver's compartment in large quantities through openings in and around the cab without the driver being aware of their presence.

4. Correction of defects in the exhaust system greatly reduces the amount of carbon monoxide to which the driver is exposed.

5. Tests on human subjects indicate that the inhalation of 100 parts per million of carbon monoxide in engine exhaust gases over a period of six to nine hours renders the driver of a motor vehicle less efficient, and more liable to become involved in an accident on the highway.

CONCLUSIONS

1. It is believed that many otherwise unexplained highway accidents, in which experienced drivers, travelling along a straight highway in broad daylight after a good night's rest, run off the road or crash head-on into an approaching vehicle, are due to the driver's unknowingly breathing dangerous amounts of exhaust gases escaping from defects in the exhaust system of the vehicle he is operating.

2. In the absence of defects in the exhaust system, it is believed that there is little danger of carbon monoxide asphyxia from exhaust gases while driving along the highway.

3. The exhaust systems of motor vehicles should be inspected carefully and periodically for any defects which permit the escape of exhaust gases before reaching the exhaust pipe outlet.

4. Such defects should be corrected immediately to protect the driver from exposure to dangerous concentrations of carbon monoxide in the escaping gases.

5. Driver's compartments of motor vehicles should be fitted with tight floor mats to exclude exhaust gases which may enter through cracks around floor boards. Openings in the dash should be closed as tightly as possible.

References

1. LESCHKE, E.: Clinical Toxicology. English Translation: Stewart and Dorrer; Wm. Wood & Co., Baltimore (1934).
2. HENDERSON, Y., and HAGGARD, H. W.: Noxious Gases and the Principles of Respiration Influencing Their Action. Monograph Series No. 35, Chemical Catalog Co., N.Y. (1927).
3. HENDERSON, Y., HAGGARD, H. W., TEAGUE, M. C., PRINCE, A.L., and WUNDERLICH, R. M.: Physiological Effects of Automobile Exhaust Gas and Standards of Ventilation for Brief Exposures. J. Ind. Hyg., Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4 (1921).
4. KOBER, G. M., and HAYHURST, E. R.: Industrial Health. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia (1924).
5. TERRY, J. B., Chief Chemist, Standard Oil Co. of California: Personal communication dated March 16, 1938.
6. RICE, G. S., and HARRIS, F. E.: Diesel Mine Locomotives - Development and Use in European Coal Mines. Report of Investigations No. 3320, U.S. Bureau of Mines (1936).
7. SAYERS, R. R., and YANT, W. P.: Dangers of and Treatment for Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Report of Investigations No. 2476, U.S. Bureau of Mines (1923, Revised 1935).
8. HAMILTON, A.: Industrial Toxicology, Harper's Medical Monographs, 2nd Edition, Harper & Bros., N. Y. (1934).
9. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HYGIENE, PATHOLOGY, and SOCIAL WELFARE. Occupation and Health. Vol. No.1, Carbon Monoxide, International Labour Office, Geneva (1930).
10. HENDERSON, Y., and PAULL, J. W.: Technical Paper Number 82, U. S. Bureau of Mines (1917).

11. SAYERS, R. R.: Gas Hazards in Sewers and Sewage Treatment Plants. Reprint No. 1612, Public Health Reports, U. S. Public Health Service (February, 1934).
12. SCHULZE, W. H.: The Baltimore Gas Appliance Ordinance and Its Relation to Public Health, J. Ind. Hyg., Vol. XIV, No. 2 (February, 1932).
13. OHIO HEALTH NEWS: State Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio, Vol. XIII, No. 4 (May, 1937).
14. HAMILTON, A.: Industrial Poisons in the United States. The MacMillan Co., N. Y. (1929).
15. FORBES, W. H., DILL, D. B., DeSILVA, H. and VAN DEVENTER, F. M.: The Influence of Moderate Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Upon the Ability to Drive Automobiles. J. Ind. Hyg., Vol. XIX, No. 10 (Dec., 1937).
16. HEALTH NEWS: Weekly Bulletin, N. Y. State Department of Health (Nov. 25, 1935).
17. SAYERS, R. R., YANT, W. P., and JONES, G. W.: The Pyrotannic Acid Method for the Quantitative Determination of Carbon Monoxide in Blood and Air. Reprint No. 872, Public Health Reports, U. S. Public Health Service (Oct., 1933).
18. SAYERS, R. R.: Physiological Factors of Mine Ventilation. Information Circular No. 6196, U. S. Bureau of Mines, (Nov., 1929).
19. BLOOMFIELD, J. J., and ISBELL, H. S.: The Problem of Automobile Gas in Streets and Repair Shops of Large Cities. Public Health Reports, U.S. Public Health Service (Mar. 30, 1928).
20. CONNOLLY, J. J., MARTINEK, M. J., and AEBERLY, J. J.: The Carbon Monoxide Hazard in City Streets. Am. J. Pub. Health, Vol. XVIII, No. 11 (Nov., 1928).
21. GRAF, S. H., and GLEESON, G. W.: Adjustment of Automotive Carburetors for Economy. Circular Series No. 2, Engineering Experiment Station, Oregon State Agric. College (Jan., 1930).
22. HENDERSON, Y., and HAGGARD, H. W.: Health Hazard from Automobile Exhaust Gas in City Streets, Garages and Repair Shops, J.A.M.A., Vol. 81, No. 5 (1923).
23. VAN DEVENTER, F. M.: How Deadly Carbon Monoxide Threatens Drivers. Public Safety, Vol. 9, No. 8, (Aug., 1935).
24. VAN SLYKE, D. D., and NEILL, J. M.: The Determination of Gases in Blood and Other Solutions by Vacuum Extractions and Manometric Measurements, J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 61, No. 523 (1924).

A HANDBOOK CONTAINING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The FBI has recently completed a revision of the pamphlet entitled "A Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Crime Reports." The revised edition is dated September, 1938, and the material included therein is up-to-date in all respects. The Handbook has been compiled primarily for the assistance and guidance of local law enforcement authorities in maintaining local records and in compiling summary reports in a uniform manner which will make it possible to compare local figures with national or regional averages. These averages are published in the quarterly bulletin "Uniform Crime Reports," which will be furnished upon request to law enforcement officials.

The revised edition of the Handbook will be sent in January, 1939, to all agencies contributing monthly crime reports to the FBI in connection with the collection of national police statistics. In the meantime copies of the Handbook will be forwarded, upon request, to any law enforcement officer.

All of the record forms illustrated in the Handbook bear specimen entries. Of particular interest to police departments in cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants are the new subdivisions under item 6x of the Supplement to Return A. The subdivisions are as follows: (a) pocket-picking; (b) purse-snatching; (c) shoplifting; (d) thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories); (e) auto accessories; (f) bicycles; (g) all others. This subdivision of larcenies was first included in the Supplement to Return A report for August, 1938.

Appropriate modifications have been made in the tally sheets for the Supplement to Return A, and a supply of the tally sheets will be gladly furnished to local agencies upon request. It is suggested that it will be found convenient to make daily entries on the tally sheet in order to reduce the amount of clerical work necessary at the end of each month.

The Handbook should be carefully examined by representatives of all departments contributing crime reports in order that accurate and uniform reports may be received from all agencies. This is particularly true with reference to the classification and scoring of offenses.

The FBI desires to be of all possible assistance to local authorities in connection with matters pertaining to the maintenance of offense and arrest records and the preparation of monthly and annual crime reports. A Register of offenses known to the police and of persons charged by the police, suitable for use in smaller organizations, will be furnished free of charge upon request. Specimen copies of individual offense and arrest record forms, together with a brief explanatory statement, will also be furnished upon request.

THE SCIENTIFIC POLICE LABORATORIES OF BELGIUM*

In order to fully appreciate the system of police laboratories in Belgium, it is necessary to have a brief understanding of the general police structure of the country. Each community or municipality has its own local police force operating under the local burgomaster. These forces are usually uniformed although in the larger cities there are plain clothes detectives. The principal function of these police is to preserve order, regulate traffic, and apprehend minor violators of the law.

Felonies which are committed against the central government are prosecuted by the office of the Minister of Justice. For the purpose of investigating such crimes against the State, an investigative branch of the Ministry of Justice was created in 1920 and is known as the Police of the Judiciary. This organization is, in effect, a national police force with investigative jurisdiction throughout Belgium in felony cases. They are sometimes referred to as the scientific police, because of their training and the systematic manner in which they prepare their cases. The headquarters of the organization which is under the directorship of a Commissioner General, is located at Brussels in the buildings of the Palace of Justice. The country is divided into eight divisions and each of these is supervised by either a Chief Commissioner or a Principal Commissioner.

There is another police organization in the country, namely, the forces of the Gendarmarie of which there are about seven thousand. In times of peace this force is under the joint direction of the War Department, the Home Office and the Minister of Justice. They perform police functions in the rural districts, similar to those of the communal police. In the event of riots or other disorders, they may be mustered at any point in Belgium.

Independent of all of these is another organization, the "Ecole de Criminologie et de Police Scientific." This Bureau was established by statute in 1936 in the Ministry of Justice for the purpose of training police officials and judicial officers and also to conduct a laboratory for the scientific examination of evidence to be presented to the courts.

The technical laboratory work in crime detection in Belgium is definitely divided between the Police Judiciare and "Ecole de Criminologie et de Police Scientific." The principal laboratory of the Police Judiciare is at Brussels, with branch laboratories located at Antwerp, Charleroi, Liege, Ghent and Mons. The technicians of these

*This is the second in a series of articles to appear in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and consists of an excerpt 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.

laboratories go to the scene of crime, make photographs, develop fingerprints, record plaster casts of footprints, and generally gather and preserve the evidence which may require further examination. In the laboratory they complete their photographs, do special photography of latent prints, prepare charts demonstrating the identity of such latent fingerprints, and make photographs of suspected documents seeking alterations, forgeries, et cetera. In addition, they make examinations of tool marks. This latter work has been developed to a high degree. Tool marks on metal or cutting marks in wire are examined microscopically and photo micrographs are prepared. Tool marks in wood are recorded in copper by the laboratory of the "Ecole de Criminologie" but these copper records are maintained in the police laboratory where they are compared with all tools found in the possession of burglars until an identification results. The remaining scientific work is mostly confined to a preliminary examination of the evidence for the purpose of determining whether it will be referred to the "Ecole de Criminologie" or to outside experts for further analysis.

The staff of the Brussels laboratory is made up of a Director and three technicians. The laboratory is located in the Palace of Justice, the same building which houses the headquarters of the police. The apparatus available therein includes the usual photographic equipment, one of the cameras being especially adaptable for work on latent fingerprints by reason of an extra long bellows and special lighting facilities, as well as microscopes, ultra-violet and red ray filter equipment. The laboratory adjoins that of the "Ecole de Criminologie" and the employees have access to additional laboratory equipment located there.

Involved laboratory examinations of evidence are turned over to the laboratory of the "Ecole de Criminologie et de Police Scientific." A free translation of this title is, The School of Criminology and Police Science. This organization is not a part of the police. Rather, it is the training school and laboratory of the courts and thus the evidence is examined under the direction of the court and the report furnished to it. It is the only laboratory of its kind in Belgium and the courts throughout the country forward evidence thereto.

The policies of this bureau, including its laboratory, which is larger and better equipped than the laboratory of the Police Judiciare, are determined by a council composed of the Administrator of the Surete Publique, two prosecutors from the higher courts, one judge of the courts of Brussels delegated by the Minister of Justice, the Burgomaster of Brussels, the head of the Bar Association, the chief of the Identification Service of the Judiciary, the Director of the Ecole, a member of the professional services, an officer of the Police of the Judiciary, and such other persons of high scientific standing as may be designated by the Minister of Justice. The laboratory of the "Ecole de Criminologie et de Police Scientific" was formerly headed by Doctor De Rechter who is internationally known as a criminologist, but who has retired due to age. The school and laboratory are now under the direction of Colonel R. De Guent.

The active head of the organization is the Director who, with one assistant, constitutes the only full time staff. The part-time staff, both for the school and laboratory, consists of about eight, including an army officer for ballistics, a Crown Prosecutor and professors from the University.

Space occupied by the laboratory includes an administration office for the Director and one for his assistant, several small offices are reserved for the more eminent part-time members of the staff, and work rooms designated for special scientific processes. One room is set aside for spectrographic work; another contains X-ray equipment. Unique, indeed, is the laboratory devoted to electroplating, a work which has been highly developed. Moulds of tool marks in wood are made with dental plasticine by the scientific police investigators. These are turned over to the laboratory and permanent copper records of the marks are made by electrolysis. A surprising amount of this work is done. In addition there is a chemical laboratory and a room for microanalysis. There is also maintained in conjunction with the training school a museum which is quite complete and well laid out. Scientific laboratory methods are demonstrated as well as the usual display of objects of crime. Still another feature is a separate room for moulding in plaster of Paris. This is primarily designed for use by students and it accommodates about thirty at one time. Sand boxes are provided as well as tools and material for work in plaster.

Other equipment contained in the laboratory is a large quartz spectrograph, specially constructed tanks for the electroplating work, ultra modern photomicroscopic instruments, ultra-violet light and infra-red ray sources, X-ray apparatus and the usual photographic and dark room facilities. The apparatus for work in firearms identification is not maintained in the laboratory but is kept in the home or office of the army officer who acts as their expert. Most of the apparatus is of the best and in all, the laboratory is very well equipped.

In addition to making examinations of evidence submitted, research work is conducted, one of the products of this research being the application of the electroplating principle to recording of tool marks.

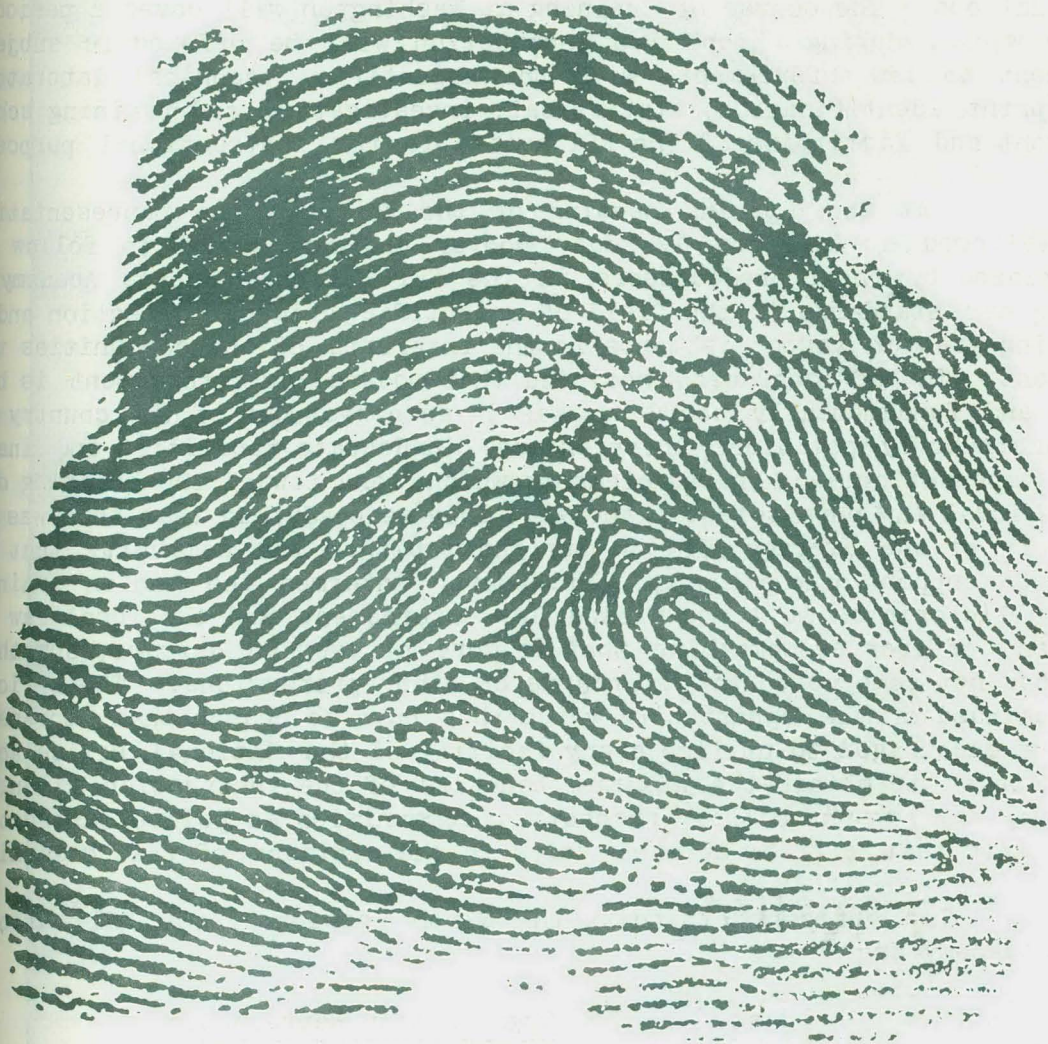
"FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION IN KOREA"

"The identification of criminals by means of fingerprints introduced in recent years in European police and penal establishments is paralleled by a similar custom which has been used in Korea for centuries to identify female slaves. In a paper recently read before the Anthropological Society of London by a missionary from Korea, it was stated that in the deeds of sale of slaves the hand of the latter was placed on the sheet of paper on which the deed was inscribed, and an outline of the fingers and thumb was traced, while, in addition, an impression was made of each finger. Such impressions, which naturally furnished a complete identification, have been found on deeds that date back 1200 years."

Harpers Weekly, July 23, 1904.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern presented this month is an unusual one, with two complete and separate loops situated side by side and flowing in opposite directions, instead of over-lapping as the usual double loops do. Two deltas are present, but the second, instead of being situated to the right of the first, is above and slightly to the right of it.



In the Identification Division of the Bureau this impression would be classified as a dual loop or whorl, with a meeting tracing.

If the second delta were directly above the first instead of a bit to the right, the tracing would still be meeting though no tracing would be done as the starting point (tracing from left to right) would be the nearest to the second delta, and but one ridge could be counted between the two points.

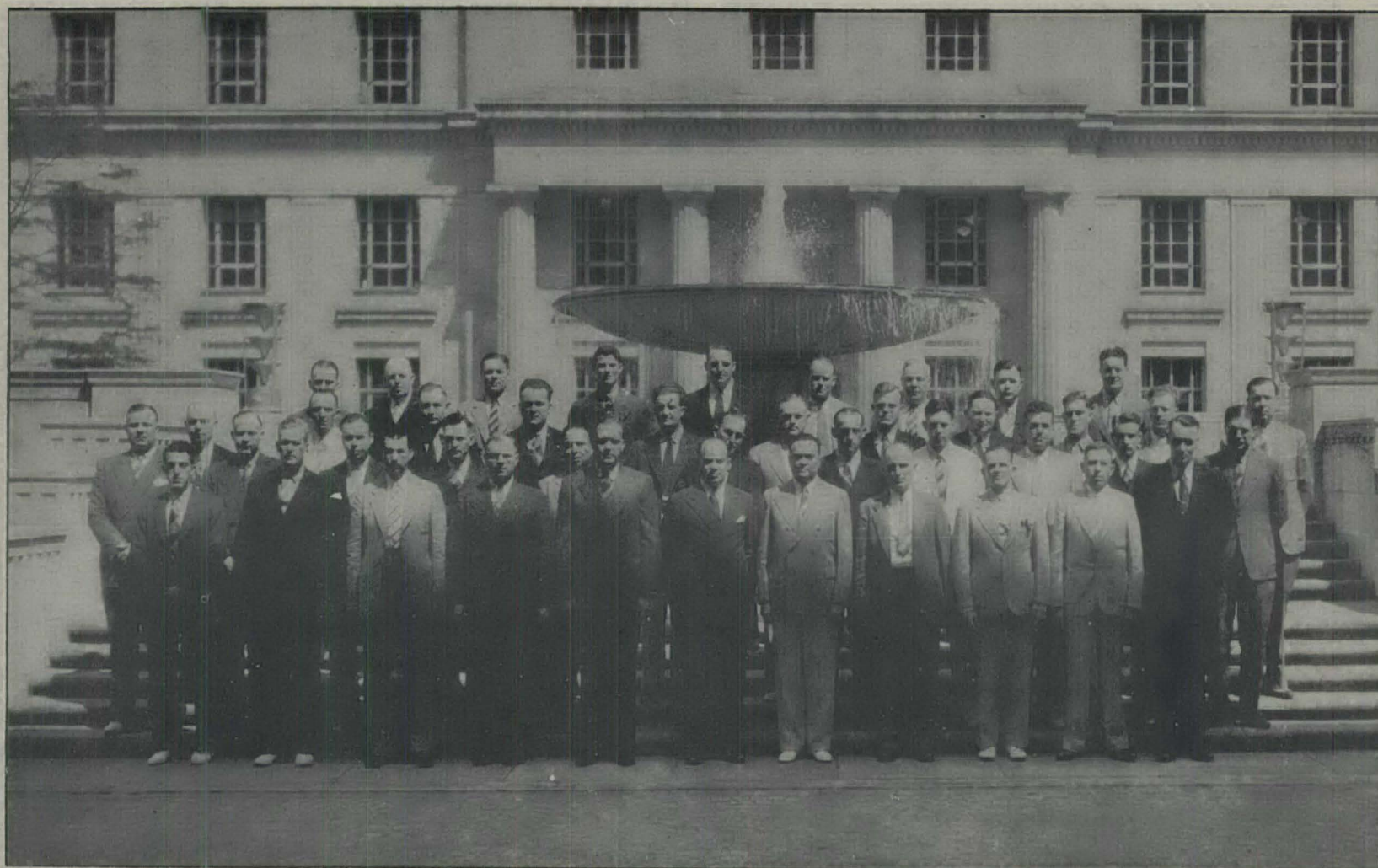
THE NINTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, designed to afford instruction in the most modern methods of scientific crime detection to representatives of law enforcement agencies throughout the country, was inaugurated on August 29, 1938. This session, which is the last for the calendar year 1938, has in attendance police officials, each of whom is experienced in police work, representing thirty-seven law enforcement organizations. The course of training at Washington will cover a period of twelve weeks, during which time instruction will be offered in subjects pertinent to law enforcement, with the scientific, technical laboratory, fingerprint identification, statistical, investigative and training school equipment and facilities of the FBI available for instructional purposes.

At the opening meeting of the Academy, the representatives were welcomed by Director J. Edgar Hoover and were urged to follow the path blazed by their predecessors in the FBI National Police Academy in setting new standards in the field of scientific criminal detection and in attaining greater accomplishments in the interests of the communities they represent. The officers were reminded that modern law enforcement is basically and fundamentally sound but was in some sections of the country being hamstrung by political interference, inadequate facilities and inadequate compensation and kindred elements which tend toward the breaking down of some local law enforcement agencies. They were advised that this was not the fault of the average officer but the fault of the community that has failed to support him properly. Mr. Hoover informed the men in training that public opinion at times viewed law enforcement and the local law enforcement officer as something that is more or less an outcast, something that does not come up to the standards of other professions. The officers were reminded of the opportunity which they have to change that impression and were encouraged to utilize every facility of the National Police Academy in order to obtain the maximum benefits of the instruction given, so that they may return to their respective communities as police instructors with assets that will be of real value to the citizens of that community.

The officers attending the Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Organization Represented</u>
Lawrence A. Abbott	Captain	Springfield, Ohio, Police Department
Maurice J. Ahern	Detective	New Rochelle, N. Y., Police Department
E. A. Bauer, Jr.	Head, Traffic Division	Baton Rouge, La., Police Department
Edgar E. Black	Identification Officer	Vincennes, Ind., Police Department
Alex Brebner	Officer	Lake Forest, Ill., Police Department
Raleigh D. Bristow	Captain	Owensboro, Ky., Police Department



Members of the Ninth FBI National Police Academy.

Parker R. Clamp	Detective	Anderson, S. C., Police Department
Rossa E. Couture	Patrolman	Fall River, Mass., Police Department
James Cowan	Sergeant	Virginia State Police
John F. Dent	Private	Prince Georges Co., Md., Police Dept.
Walter Eckert	Captain	Indiana State Police
John W. Fahey	Deputy Sheriff	Ramsey Co., Minn., Sheriff's Office
Lou W. Gammell	Chief of Police	Reno, Nevada, Police Department
G. Dewey Hall	Marshal	New Albany, Mississippi
James Herring	Officer	Dothan, Alabama, Police Department
J. W. Jessup	Sergeant	Mount Airy, N. C., Police Department
D. T. Lambert	Lieutenant	North Carolina State Highway Patrol
Henry E. Madden	Sergeant	Newport, R. I., Police Department
Roy C. Malmberg	Patrolman	Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., Police Dept.
C. C. Maxey	Chief of Police	Waco, Texas, Police Department
Joe Neely	Senior Deputy Sheriff	El Paso Co., Texas, Sheriff's Office
Ed J. Nickolite	Chief of Police	Columbus, Neb., Police Department
Jacob J. Novak	Chief of Police	North Chicago, Ill., Police Department
Clare Parker	Sergeant	Elyria, Ohio, Police Department
D. P. Phillips	Sergeant	Union City, Tenn., Police Department
Lester D. Price	Patrolman	Pierre, S. D., Police Department
John W. Reindl	Chief Deputy	Menominee Co., Mich., Sheriff's Office
Dorse Rost	Sergeant	Hannibal, Mo., Police Department
Michael Shea	Sergeant	Erie, Pennsylvania, Police Department
Starling E. Shumate	Lieutenant	Martinsville, Va., Police Department
Frederick W. Smith	Supt. of Identification	Kitsap Co., Wash., Sheriff's Office
Lawrence M. Taylor	Assistant Superintendent	Illinois St. Hwy. Maintenance Police
James W. Tonra	Chief of Police	Brookline, Mass., Police Department
Millard E. Tyree	Patrolman	Beckley, W. Va., Police Department
Egbert DeWitt Wingo	Lieutenant	DeKalb Co., Georgia, Police Dept.
Fred W. Wolfe	Patrolman	Rock Hill, S. C., Police Department
John S. Wootten	Deputy Sheriff	Sumter Co., Georgia, Sheriff's Office

The training staff of this session of the Academy, in addition to the instructors of the FBI Training Schools, includes a number of outstanding authorities in the field of criminology and related subjects who have been invited to lecture before the group. Among these is Dr. Earl C. Arnold, Dean, Vanderbilt University Law School, formerly on the staffs of George Washington University and Northwestern University Law Schools, who will lecture on "Evidence, Confessions, and Circumstantial Evidence," and "Searches and Seizures."

Colonel A. J. Drexel Biddle, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; former international amateur boxing champion and authority on combined arts of self-defense and jujitsu. Subject: "Jujitsu and Defensive Methods."

Colonel Lynn C. Black, Superintendent, Ohio Highway Patrol; formerly member of West Virginia State Police and former Deputy Sheriff. Subjects: "Highway Patrol Work"; "Automobile Accidents."

Mr. Sherwood Brockwell, Fire Marshal of the State of North Carolina; former President, Fire Marshals Association of North America. Subjects: "The Police and the Fire Department"; "Arson Investigations."

Mr. Cornelius Cahalane, Port of New York Authority; Police Consultant for the Port of New York Authority; former Deputy Commissioner of Police, New York City. Subjects: "Patrol Work in Cities"; "Show-Ups"; "Practical Psychology in Investigations."

Mr. Albert Coates, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminal Law Administration at the University of North Carolina, and Director of the North Carolina Institute of Government. Subject: "Criminal Law."

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, noted Crime Reporter, Newspaper Man, Magazine Writer and Author of "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" and "Here's to Crime." Subject: "The Law Enforcement Officers' Relations with the Press."

Mr. Frank Cushman, Consultant in Vocational Education of the United States Office of Education. Subject: "Teaching Methods."

Mr. Maxwell Halsey, Assistant Director of Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Yale University. Subject: "Traffic;--Organization, Control, Safety, and Investigations."

Lieutenant Colonel Julian S. Hatcher, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and graduate of United States Naval Academy. Subject: "Ballistics of Police Firearms."

Dr. Edgar C. Higbie, President, Wilson Teachers College, Washington, D. C. Subject: "Teaching Methods."

Judge Alexander Holtzoff, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C. Subjects: "The Law of Arrests"; "Searches and Seizure"; "Court Room Behavior"; "Rights of Law Enforcement Officers in Dealing with Prisoners."

Mr. E. K. Jett, Assistant Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. Subject: "Police Radio Administration."

Mr. Robert Livingston Johnson, President, National Civil Service Reform League. Subject: "The Merit System."

Mr. Donald Leonard, Captain, Michigan State Police; Vice-President, International Association of Chiefs of Police. Subjects: "Traffic: - Organization, Control, Safety, and Investigations"; "State Police Traffic Control"; "Cooperation Between State and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies."

Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, Coroner of the District of Columbia. Subject: "Toxicology and Medical Examinations."

Mr. Burton Marsh, Director, Safety and Traffic Engineering Department, American Automobile Association; Member of Committee on Traffic Control, American Society of Municipal Engineers. Subject: "Traffic: - Organization, Control, Safety, and Investigation."

Mr. George Z. Medalie, former United States Attorney, Southern District of New York; former Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Charge of Prosecution of Election Frauds and Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Charge of Census Prosecutions. Subject: "The Law Enforcement Officer and the Bar."

Mr. Bruce Smith, Institute of Public Administration; Director, Commission on Uniform Crime Records of International Association of Chiefs of Police; Director, Chicago Police Survey. Subjects: "Police Organization and Administration"; "Patrols."

Dr. Herbert J. Stack, Instructor in Safety Education, Columbia University; Director of Public Safety for the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. Subject: "Safety Education Work in Police Departments."

Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., Vice-President, Georgetown University; Clergyman and Educator; Member, American Economics Association. Subject: "Social Problems and Social Changes and Their Relation to Law Enforcement Problems."

Dr. John Bertram Whitelaw, Assistant Professor of Education at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Subject: "Teaching Methods."

Dr. R. W. Wood, Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University; President, American Physical Society. Subject: "Physics and Its Application to Law Enforcement."

American Red Cross representatives: "First Aid."

Two hundred fifty-nine police officials have attended the preceding eight sessions of the FBI National Police Academy, which was inaugurated on July 29, 1935, by Mr. Hoover. The graduates include not only members of police organizations from the forty-eight states, but representatives from New Scotland Yard, London; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the Panama Canal Zone Police and Insular Police of Puerto Rico.

Those attending the sessions of the Academy have been chosen as a result of written applications made by the heads of their respective local, city and state law enforcement organizations, and in most instances have, upon returning to their local communities, established departmental training schools.

The course of instruction is offered without cost, and among those subjects taught are the following: Scientific and Technical Usages; Statistics, Records and Report Writing; Firearms Training and First Aid; Investigations, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedure; Tests and Practical Experience; Administration and Organization of Police Agencies; and special instruction in methods of organizing police training schools and instructing law enforcement officials.

FINGERPRINTS OF IMMIGRANT REVEAL FOREIGN CRIMINAL RECORD

On May 16, 1938, an individual who gave his name as Jean Salamon came within the surveillance of the United States Immigration authorities at Detroit, Michigan, who charged him with violating the immigration laws. Out of this arrest and the forwarding of Salamon's fingerprints in the international exchange the Federal Bureau of Investigation was able to collect data from five foreign countries reflecting this person's prior criminal career.

The Jean Salamon arrested in Detroit was born in Syria just prior to the beginning of the twentieth century. There he was known as Jean Silva or Jean Saliba. Much of this man's record was in the possession of the police authorities of the foreign countries to which his fingerprints were sent, for which reason he may have decided to emigrate to the United States. Specializing in swindling, Salamon practiced frauds such as masquerading as a priest for which he was arrested in Madrid, Spain, in 1928 and defrauding the public by collecting money purportedly for the relief of refugees for which he was arrested in Namur, Belgium, in 1936. Other Belgium arrests include one for swindling, forgery and making use of forged documents at Brussels and another for swindling at Leige, Belgium. France has been visited by Salamon and he was arrested on three separate occasions for infractions of expulsion orders. These arrests took place at Paris in 1933, at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1934 and at Toulouse in 1936. In Porto, Portugal, he was arrested by the Portuguese International Police for identification in 1935.

Additional data in the possession of the police authorities indicated that he had been arrested in Almeria, Spain; Manchester, England, and London, England. All of the foregoing information was communicated to the proper United States authorities and has been placed in the fingerprint records of the FBI.

FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT AND NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT

The "Federal Firearms Act," passed by the 75th Congress and approved by the President on June 30, 1938, is an Act regulating commerce in firearms. The Act itself is not being set out in detail but salient features which are pertinent to all law enforcement officers are being set forth hereinafter in explanatory paragraphs.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not have primary investigative jurisdiction over this Act, but it was deemed advisable to publish it in this issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in order to acquaint law enforcement officers throughout the United States with pertinent provisions of the Act as a guide for recognition of future violations of its terms. All violations of this Act should be promptly reported to the nearest office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department under whose jurisdiction the enforcement of this Act lies.

Section 1

This is an explanatory section divided into eight paragraphs dealing with various terms referred to in the Act, such as: "person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation or association; "interstate or foreign commerce" means commerce between States or between the States and foreign possessions or countries; the term "firearm" means any weapon firing projectiles or any part of such weapon; "manufacturer" means any person engaged in the manufacture or importation of firearms, ammunition, cartridge cases, primers, bullets or gun powder, at wholesale or retail prices, or any person engaged in the repairing of such firearms; "licensed dealer" means any person licensed under the provisions of this Act; "licensed manufacturer" means any such person licensed under the provisions of this Act; the term "crime of violence" means murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking, assault with intent to kill, commit rape or rob, assault with a dangerous weapon, or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year; the term "fugitive from justice" means any person who has fled from a State, Territory or District of Columbia to avoid prosecution for a crime of violence or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding; the term "ammunition" shall include all pistol or revolver ammunition except .22 Caliber rim-fire ammunition.

Section 2

(a) For any dealer or manufacturer, except those licensed under the provisions of this Act, to transport, ship or receive any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

(b) For any person to receive any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce if they know or believe that such had been transported or shipped by a person not licensed to transport or ship under this Act.

(c) For a dealer or manufacturer who is licensed under this Act to transport or ship any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce to any person other than a licensed manufacturer or dealer in any State wherein the laws of that State require that a license be obtained to purchase such firearm. If such a license is exhibited to the manufacturer or dealer then they are not criminally liable.

(d) For a person to ship or transport any firearm in interstate commerce to any person knowing or having reason to believe that such person is under indictment, or who has been convicted, in any Federal or State Court, of a crime of violence or is a fugitive from justice.

(e) For any person who is under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime of violence or who is a fugitive from justice to transport or ship any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

(f) For any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence, or is a fugitive from justice to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate commerce, the possession of a firearm or ammunition by any such person is presumptive evidence that this provision has been violated.

(g) For any person to transport or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any stolen firearm or ammunition, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe same to have been stolen.

(h) For any person to receive, conceal, store, barter, sell or dispose of any firearm or ammunition, or to pledge or accept as security for a loan, any firearm or ammunition moving in interstate or foreign commerce, and which while so moving or constituting a part of interstate commerce same has been stolen.

(i) For any person to transport, ship or knowingly receive in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm from which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, obliterated or altered, the possession of any such firearm is presumptive evidence of a violation of this provision.

Section 3

(a) That it is necessary for any manufacturer or dealer desiring a license to transport, ship or receive firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce to

make application to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will provide the necessary rules and regulations governing such applications, the applicant shall as a manufacturer pay a fee of \$25.00 per annum, and as a dealer pay a fee of \$1.00 per annum.

(b) Upon payment of the prescribed fee the Secretary of the Treasury will issue the necessary license to such applicant. This particular provision makes it necessary that a period of two years must pass after the revocation of a previous license before any such applicant can receive a new license.

(c) Whenever a licensee is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, it is the duty of the clerk of the court to notify the Secretary of the Treasury within forty-eight hours after such conviction. The Secretary will then revoke such license. A licensee in the case of an appeal from such conviction can post a bond of \$1,000 acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby be permitted to continue business during the period of appeal.

(d) It is necessary for licensed dealers to maintain permanent records of importation, shipment and other disposal of firearms and ammunition. The type of records to be maintained is prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 4

This section of the Federal Firearms Act specifically exempts from its provisions the transportation, shipment, receipt or importation of any firearm or ammunition sold or shipped to, or issued for the use of the United States Government; any State, Territory or possession or the District of Columbia; any bank, public carrier, express or armored truck company organized and operating in good faith for the transportation of money and valuables. This particular provision is placed in the Act so that nothing shall be construed in the Act to prevent shipment of firearms and ammunition to persons who are legally entitled to deal in or receive the same.

Section 5

This section provides a penalty of \$2,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both, against any person violating any of the provisions of this Act, or one who makes any false statement in applying for a license to operate under this Act.

Section 6

Section 6 provides that the Act shall take effect on July 30, 1938.

Section 7

Section 7 gives the Secretary of the Treasury the power to specify such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury has charged the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the administration of the Federal Firearms Act.

In order to differentiate clearly between the Federal Firearms Act above, and the National Firearms Act which was approved on June 26, 1934, the pertinent features of the National Firearms Act are set forth hereinafter.

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT

The National Firearms Act, passed by the Seventy-Third Congress, and approved by the President on June 26, 1934, provides for the taxation of manufacturers, importers, and dealers in certain firearms and machine guns, and for the restriction of the importation and transportation of such weapons in interstate commerce. Since the measure is based upon the power of taxation the investigative jurisdiction over its violation rests with the U. S. Treasury Department, and accordingly complaints relative to violations of this Act should be referred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of that Department.

As indicated by the Attorney General's statement, under the provisions of the Act the term "firearm" means a shotgun or rifle having a barrel of less than eighteen inches in length, a machine gun, or any other type of gun, except a pistol or a revolver, if it can be concealed on the person. The term also includes a muffler or silencer for any type of firearm whatsoever. Under the Act, a machine gun includes any weapon designed to shoot automatically or semi-automatically, more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

The Act provides that upon first engaging in the business, and thereafter on or before July 1 of each year, every importer, manufacturer and dealer in firearms shall register, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for each district in which such business is to be carried on, his name or style of doing business, principal place of business, and places of business in such district, and pay a special tax at the following rates: Importers or manufacturers, \$500.00 a year; dealers, other than pawnbrokers, \$200.00 a year; pawnbrokers, \$100.00 a year; Provided, that manufacturers and dealers in guns with two attached barrels from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading shall pay the following taxes: Manufacturers, \$25 per year; dealers, \$1 per year.

In addition to any import duty imposed the Act further provides that a \$200.00 tax must be paid by the transferor on each firearm transferred in the continental United States. This tax must be represented by tax stamps provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which must be affixed to the order for the firearm; Provided, that the transfer tax on any gun with two attached barrels, twelve inches or more in length, from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading, shall be at the rate of \$1.

Under this Act it is unlawful for any person to transfer a firearm except in pursuance of a written order from the person seeking the weapon, which order must be filled out in duplicate on an application blank furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This order blank is so designed as to make it possible to subsequently identify the one obtaining the firearm. If an individual person rather than a business firm is involved in the deal the identification must include fingerprints and a photograph of the individual. The person transferring the firearm must set forth in each copy of the written order the manufacturer's number or other mark identifying the firearm. He must also forward the duplicate copy of the order to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, while the original, with the stamps representing the \$200.00 transfer tax attached, is returned to the person obtaining the firearm.

In addition to the registration required of the manufacturers, importers and dealers, the Act contains a provision requiring that within three months after its enactment every person possessing a firearm must have registered, with the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district of his residence, the number or other identifying mark of such firearm, and place of business or employment. If the owner of a firearm is a corporation, the name and home address of an executive officer of the corporation must also have been registered.

It is unlawful by the terms of the Act for any person to receive or possess any firearm which has been transferred in violation of the Act at any time. Any firearm so transferred is subject to seizure and forfeiture under existing Internal Revenue Laws.

To facilitate the enforcement of its other sections the Act requires that each manufacturer and importer of a firearm shall identify it with a number or other mark stamped or otherwise placed thereon in a manner approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is made unlawful for anyone to obliterate, remove, change or alter this identifying prima-facie evidence of guilt and is sufficient for a conviction unless properly explained, upon trial, to the jury.

Importation of firearms is prohibited unless the purpose thereof is shown to be lawful and such firearms are unique or of a type not obtainable within the United States. It is made unlawful to fraudulently or knowingly import a firearm into the United States in violation of this Act;

or to knowingly assist in so doing; or to receive, conceal, buy or sell, or in any way aid in the transportation, concealment, or sale of any such firearm knowing it to have been imported contrary to law. In this instance possession of such a firearm is again made prima-facie evidence of guilt.

It is also made unlawful by the terms of the statute for any person to ship, carry or deliver any firearm in interstate commerce who has not complied with the other requirements of this Act.

The National Firearms Act specifically exempts from its provisions the transfer of firearms to the United States Government, any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or to any political subdivision thereof, or to the District of Columbia; or to any peace officer or Federal officer designated by regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It also exempts the transfer of any firearm which is unserviceable and which is transferred as a curiosity or ornament.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with the requirements of the Act is subject to a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

As pointed out above, in view of the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not have investigative jurisdiction of the National Firearms Act, violations of the Act or the Federal Firearms Act should be promptly reported by law enforcement officers to the Bureau of Internal Revenue office covering their respective localities.

ALTERED FIGURES TRAP EMBEZZLER

The Prosecuting Attorney for Albany County, Wyoming, through the Sheriff, transmitted to the Bureau for examination in its Technical Laboratory two cash receipt books from the automobile registration department of the County Treasurer's Office. The known handwritings of three different individuals, employees in the office, were also furnished with the request that certain pages of the cash books be examined for erasures, and also to determine which of these three persons, if any of them, made the alterations in the spaces where the erasures occurred. The Sheriff also stated that the State Auditor's Office in examining these books had found a total shortage in the automobile registration department of \$550.50 up to the time the audit was begun, and further, that of this amount all but \$64.37 had been returned to the cash drawers in different even amounts ranging from \$30.00 to \$120.00 per day during the two-week interval in which the audit was in progress. In order to escape detection for making this refund the person who had replaced the money in the cash drawers apparently changed the figures in the receipt books to balance the income.

Examination in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed numerous erasures on certain pages of these books, and as a result of a handwriting comparison it was found that Fred A. Thompson, one of two deputies in the automobile department of the County

Treasurer's Office was responsible for writing the figures in the spaces where the erasures had been made. This information was forwarded to the authorities who requested the examination.

When Fred A. Thompson was subsequently brought to trial the prosecuting attorney, Laramie, Wyoming, the county seat of Albany, requested the presence of the Bureau expert who made the handwriting identification, and the same was furnished. The expert of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified for the greater part of two days during the trial. He first established the erasures in the books and then demonstrated his reasons for concluding that the altered entries were in the handwriting of the defendant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the defendant was sentenced to serve a term of from 12 to 14 months in the Wyoming State Penitentiary at Rawlins, Wyoming.

UNKNOWN PERSON SLAIN BY POLICE IDENTIFIED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS AS ESCAPED MURDERER

At approximately 2:30 A.M. on August 6, 1938, Police Officers of the city of Dearborn, Michigan, observed an individual prowling in the rear of some stores. At the sight of officers this individual fled to a car in which three men were sitting and attempted to make his getaway. The officers hailed a scout car and gave chase, finally catching up with the automobile. Its four occupants were ordered out of the car for search; one was found to have a revolver. One of the arrested men disobeyed the instructions to remain still and attempted to escape. An officer fired at him, the shot taking effect in the back of his head and killing him. The only information which could be obtained locally concerning the identity of this person was that his name was believed to be Arthur Sherman. His finger impressions were transmitted to the FBI and it was found that Sherman had an extensive criminal record.

In 1925 at Los Angeles, California, following a conviction for forgery he had been placed on one year's probation. In January, 1932, Sherman was received at the State Prison, San Quentin, California, to serve from five years to life for robbery in the first degree. On August 28, 1936, he was discharged from a Highway Camp of that institution. In April of 1937, Sherman was received at the State Farm, Raiford, Florida, to serve twenty-five years for armed robbery. He effected his escape on July 22, 1938, and information accompanying the wanted notice transmitted to the FBI by the Prison Commissioner at Tallahassee, Florida, indicated that in effecting his escape Sherman had killed a guard.

When this identification was effected a telegram was at once sent to the Police Department at Dearborn, Michigan, informing of the identity of this person and his known criminal record. An abstract of the complete record of this person was also transmitted to the Prison Commissioner at Tallahassee, Florida.

IDENTIFICATION OF FUGITIVES THROUGH BULLETIN WANTED NOTICES

The wanted notices published each month in the Fugitives Wanted and Cancellations Insert of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin have been instrumental in the identification of many outstanding fugitives from justice by law enforcement officials throughout the Nation. The value of wide dissemination of information of this type is best indicated by brief reference to typical instances set forth below which have occurred during recent months, wherein the Insert Section of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin has proved of inestimable service in identifying fugitives.

The wanted notice on William Grady was published in the September, 1937, issue of the Bulletin. Under date of January 12, 1938, the Bureau received a fingerprint card from the Police Department, Los Angeles, California, on this subject as William H. Grady. The record on the reverse side of this print indicates that this subject was published in the Bureau's Bulletin #9 on September 1, 1937; that on January 7, 1938, he was arrested at Los Angeles charged with evading railroad fare and on the same day that charge was changed to fugitive, Arkansas (Burglary).

The October, 1935, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contained a wanted notice on Zigmund Wojdacy. The fingerprint card on this individual received from the Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, on January 22, 1938, indicates that he was arrested by that agency on January 17, 1938, charged with vagrancy. The notation appearing on the reverse side of this record indicates that he was identified through the FBI Bulletin of October, 1935, as being wanted by the State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, and that he is now no longer wanted, according to the telegram received by the Police Department on January 18, 1938.

In August, 1936, the wanted notice on Richard Whitfield first appeared. Under date of January 18, 1938, the Police Department, Rochester, New York, submitted the fingerprints of this individual, together with a communication advising that he had been arrested on January 17, 1938, charged with operating an auto while intoxicated. This arrest was made following a minor auto accident. A search of the files of the Police Department, Rochester, New York, resulted in his being identified by the wanted notice published in the Bureau's Bulletin.

The wanted notice on Donald Lyttle was published in the August, 1936, issue of the Bulletin. A fingerprint card received in the Bureau on January 28, 1938, from the Police Department, Denver, Colorado, on this individual as Donald William Lyttle indicates that he was arrested on January 25, 1938, charged with fugitive - burglary. A notation appearing on this record indicates that he was "wanted for burglary - notify Police Department, Enid, Oklahoma, and State Bureau, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Notice published in August, 1936, Fugitives."

The wanted notice on Francis Parmelee was published in the November, 1936, issue of the Bulletin. On January 31, 1938, the Bureau received a fingerprint card from the Police Department, Los Angeles, California, reflecting the arrest of this subject on January 27, 1938. This record also contained the notation "11-1-36, Cleveland, Ohio 45095 - Wanted Burglary - See Washington, D. C. Fugitive Booklet, November 1936."

In December, 1936, the wanted notice on Howard McCullum first appeared. Under date of January 31, 1938, the Bureau received a fingerprint record from the Police Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, reflecting the arrest of this individual as Howard McCullum, its #8459, on January 28, 1938, charged with fugitive, escape State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas, and investigation. A notation appearing on this record indicates that this individual was identified as an escapee from the State Penitentiary, Huntsville, through the notation published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The July, 1937, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contained a wanted notice on Lloyd Aarhus. A fingerprint card received from the Police Department, Los Angeles, California, on February 8, 1938, indicates that upon his arrest on February 3, 1938, in that city, Aarhus was identified through the Bureau's Bulletin as being wanted by the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Sheriff's Office, Morehead, Minnesota, for robbery.

The wanted notice on Russell Lee Porter was published in the June, 1937, issue of the Bulletin. On February 8, 1938, a fingerprint card was received from the Police Department, Galesburg, Illinois, reflecting the arrest of this individual as William Morris, alias William Fenton Morris, on February 5, 1938, charged with intoxication, disposition - held pending investigation. A notation appearing on the reverse side of this record advises that this subject's right thumb is identical with that of Russell Lee Porter, alias Charles Mofford, alias Frank Williams, Ohio State Penitentiary #67595, who escaped on April 19, 1937, from Columbus, Ohio, and who was published as a fugitive in the above-mentioned issue of the Bureau's Bulletin.

In July, 1936, the wanted notice on Ollie Maynard first appeared. Under date of February 21, 1938, a fingerprint record was received reflecting the arrest of this individual as George Williams, alias Ollie Maynard, by the Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, its #27067, on February 19, 1938, charged with carrying concealed weapons, investigation. A communication dated February 21, 1938, from the Special Agent in Charge at Kansas City, Missouri, advises that the Police Department of that city had informed his office that when this subject was arrested by that department and fingerprinted his fugitive status was determined by means of the above-mentioned wanted notice published in the Bureau's Bulletin.

In July, 1936, the wanted notice on Milish Mondich first appeared. A fingerprint record received from the Police Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 7, 1938, indicates the arrest of this subject on March 5, 1938, charged with escape - fugitive - murder. A notation appearing on this print indicates that he was wanted by the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, according to information contained in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin of July, 1936. On March 10, 1938, a disposition record was received from the Milwaukee Police Department, indicating that this individual had been returned to the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois. Information appearing thereon indicates that this fugitive was identified through the fingerprints appearing in the wanted notice in the Bureau's Bulletin.

The wanted notice on Raymond Franey was published in the July, 1935, issue of the Bulletin. A fingerprint card received from the Los Angeles, California Police Department on March 11, 1938, indicates the arrest of this subject on March 7, 1938, for suspicion of forgery. A notation appearing thereon states that he was identified as having escaped from the State Hospital, Dixon, Illinois, according to the notation appearing in the Bureau's Bulletin.

In July, 1936, the wanted notice on David Jackson first appeared. Under date of March 25, 1938, a fingerprint card on this subject as Herman Woodfolk was received from the Police Department, Fort Worth, Texas, reflecting his arrest on March 10, 1938, for investigation. Information appearing on this print states that his fugitive status was determined by means of the above-mentioned wanted notice. The Police Department at Evansville, Indiana, was notified and the Police Department, Fort Worth, Texas, was advised to release the subject on account of insufficient evidence.

The wanted notice on Pat Hines was published in the March, 1938, issue of the Bulletin. On March 25, 1938, a fingerprint record was received from the Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, indicating the arrest of this subject as Joe "Happy" Hines, its #86290, on March 19, 1938, charged with investigation. Information appearing thereon indicates that this fugitive was identified as being wanted by the Sheriff's Office, Duncan, Oklahoma, for robbery and burglary according to information appearing in the Bureau's Bulletin and that the Sheriff's Office at Duncan, Oklahoma, was notified of his apprehension on March 21, 1938.

The January, 1938, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contained a wanted notice on Frank Stranski. A fingerprint card received from the Police Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 23, 1938, indicates the arrest of this subject on March 21, 1938, charged with confidence game and impersonation. A notation on the reverse side of this record indicates that subject was identified as Frank Stranski wanted by the FBI for impersonation -- FBI Bulletin, January, 1938.

In December, 1937, the wanted notice on Charles Schott first appeared. Also published April, 1938. The fingerprint record received

from the Police Department, Portland, Oregon, on April 8, 1938, indicates that this subject was arrested by that department on March 31, 1938. Information appearing thereon advises that when this subject was arrested as Samuel Malcolm Bretches on suspicion it was found that he was wanted for robbery at Harrisonville, Missouri, according to the notation appearing in the Bureau's Bulletin.

The wanted notice on Emanuel Miller was published in the June, 1936, issue of the Bulletin. On April 18, 1938, a fingerprint record was received from the Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri, indicating the arrest of this subject on April 12, 1938, as Joe Miller, with aliases. Information appearing on the fingerprint card indicates that upon his arrest, charged with burglary and larceny, it was determined that he was a fugitive from Little Rock, Arkansas, through information contained in the Bureau's Bulletin.

In April, 1938, the wanted notice on Manuel Ward first appeared. A fingerprint record received from the Police Department, Cisco, Texas, on April 25, 1938, reflects the arrest of this subject as Bill Roberts, with aliases, on April 19, 1938, charged with robbery. Information appearing thereon advises that this subject had been identified as Manuel Ward through the wanted notice appearing in the Bureau's Bulletin.

In February, 1936, the wanted notice on John Willis first appeared. A fingerprint record received May 19, 1938, indicates that this individual was arrested on May 13, 1938, as Eddie Allen by the Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri, its #45010, charged with larceny from person and fugitive, Los Angeles, California (Murder and Burglary). A notation appearing on this record advises that his fugitive status was determined by means of the above-mentioned Bureau Bulletin notice.

The January, 1935, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contained a wanted notice on Frank Paro. The fingerprint record of this individual as Frank Pagliaro, with aliases, was received from the police Department, Denver, Colorado, on May 20, 1938, reflecting his arrest on May 17, 1938, charged with burglary and investigation - fugitive. A notation appearing thereon advises that he was wanted by the Sheriff's Office, Redding, California, according to a notation published in the above-mentioned issue of the Bureau's Bulletin.

The wanted notice on Harold Warren Duncan was published in the November, 1937, issue of the Bulletin. A fingerprint record received from the Police Department, Denver, Colorado, on May 31, 1938, reflects the arrest of this subject on May 27, 1938, charged with fugitive (burglary). The criminal history of this subject is recorded as having been published in the above-mentioned Bulletin.

The June, 1938, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contained a wanted notice on Albert Glover. On June 18, 1938, the Bureau received a fingerprint card reflecting the arrest of this subject on June 11, 1938, as Albert Glover, by the Police Department, Columbus, Georgia,

its #8071, charged with burglary. A notation appearing on the fingerprint card indicates that the prisoner was identified by that Police Department as being the subject of the above-mentioned notice published in the Bureau's Bulletin.

MATTSON KIDNAPING CASE

In previous issues of this publication various details of the kidnaping of Charles Fletcher Mattson at Tacoma, Washington, on December 27, 1936, have been discussed. The purpose has been to better acquaint law enforcement officers throughout the United States with the facts of that crime in order that they might at all times be alert towards the identification of the guilty person or persons.

Since the finding of the victim's body, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has received thousands of letters and phone calls from law enforcement officers and from interested citizens furnishing information concerning this case. All leads are given special attention and are thoroughly and completely investigated as rapidly as possible.

The cooperation of law enforcement officers and citizens has been deeply appreciated and it has been gratifying to note throughout the months that have elapsed since the crime occurred that police officers have continued to consider the possibility of those criminals with whom they come in contact being involved in the Mattson Kidnaping, and to report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation those about whom suspicion arises.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has considered and investigated over eighteen thousand possible suspects in the case already, and this activity will continue until the kidnaper is identified and brought to justice.

Accordingly it is hoped that the same fine cooperation will continue throughout the progress of this investigation as has been experienced in the past from other law enforcement agencies in reporting individuals believed to be logical suspects, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation stands ready to give preferred attention to the thorough and complete investigation of suspects named in this case.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

INFRA-RED PHOTOGRAPHY SOLVES HOG THEFT CASE

by Harold J. E. Gesell

Sheriff's Office, Des Moines, Iowa*

On the night of May 5, 1938, twenty hogs were stolen from the J. E. Cave farm near Adel, Iowa. The fences were cut and the hogs were driven a mile and a half to an empty barn where they were loaded into a truck. The Sheriff's Office at Adel, Iowa, was notified of the theft and Sheriff Clint Knee and Deputy Sheriff Evan Burger went to investigate. Plaster casts were made of the tire and foot impressions. At the empty barn where the loading took place was found an old set of truck sideboards which was used in the driving and the loading of the hogs. These were carefully examined and some faint pencil writing was found on one of the sideboards. The same could not be identified with the naked eye or with the use of the magnifying glass.

The piece of board on which the writing appeared was cut out and was taken to the Identification Bureau of the Sheriff's Office at Des Moines, Iowa, for a technical examination. Harold Gesell, Superintendent of the Bureau, immediately proceeded to take infra-red photographs of the illegible writing appearing on the board. The infra-red plates were developed, fixed, washed and dried and photographic enlargements were made. This photographic process brought out clearly and distinctly the name of "John Dack." Superintendent Gesell reported same to Deputy Sheriff Burger and several of the photographic enlargements were given him for use in the investigation of the case.

Deputy Sheriff Burger immediately prepared a circular of the description of the hogs, including photographs of the sideboards found at the scene of the crime. The circular also contained the information that the name "John Dack" had been found written on one of the sideboards. These circulars were mailed to sheriffs' offices in surrounding states.

One of the circulars was received by Sheriff Wood Adams of Albany, Missouri. He immediately called the Sheriff at Adel, Iowa, informing him that a man by the name of John Dack lived near there and suggested that the officers come to Albany, Missouri, contact him at his office and he would assist them in investigating the case.

Sheriff Knee and Deputy Sheriff Burger went to Albany, taking with them the tire and foot casts, also the photographic enlargement of the name "John Dack." They contacted Sheriff Adams and County Prosecutor Redmond at Albany. The four of them contacted Mr. John Dack and interviewed him.

*Mr. Harold J. E. Gesell, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy solved this case by putting into use the knowledge he obtained while in training at the FBI National Police Academy.

**EXHIBIT B**

Photograph of truck sideboard taken with ordinary film.

**EXHIBIT A**

Infra-red photograph of truck sideboard disclosing the name,
"John Dack."

It was determined that Mr. Dack was in no way connected with the theft. However, Mr. Dack described a number of men who had trucked for him. A check-up of one Jess Cunningham, of Stanberry, Missouri revealed that his truck was equipped with tires matching those of the plaster casts taken at the scene of the crime near Adel, Iowa. Investigations revealed that Jess Cunningham had skipped the country. Sheriff Knee and Deputy Sheriff Burger returned to Adel.

A few days later, Mr. Dack, feeling that he was under suspicion, made a personal investigation in his neighborhood and found that at Ravenwood, Missouri, one Jess Cunningham had transferred twenty head of hogs of the same breed as those stolen near Adel. These he found were transferred to another truck at about one o'clock on the afternoon of May 6, 1938. The Sheriff's Office at Adel was immediately notified of this information. Deputy Sheriff Burger and Mr. Con Ryan, Special Agent of the State Bureau of Investigation, who was assigned by Mr. W. W. Akers, Chief of the State Bureau, to assist Deputy Burger, made another trip to Albany for further investigation. The information uncovered by this investigation definitely established that Jess Cunningham used his truck to commit the theft. He was apprehended about the 8th day of May, 1938, at Kansas City, Missouri and returned to Iowa where he confessed the theft. He was also involved in numerous other hog thefts in the southwestern part of Iowa. He also involved other parties who had not been apprehended at the date of this report.

It is interesting to note that scientific means employed in the investigation of this case actually gave the clues which resulted in the successful investigation of this case and the apprehension of the ring leader of a gang of hog thieves. This case not only was solved but many others were solved implicating this same gang. Almost invariably where casts are taken of footprints and tire impressions at the scene of a crime, the general run of officers feel that they have uncovered the greatest pieces of evidence in the case. In this case there is no doubt that the tire and foot impressions which were found at the scene of the crime were of immense value but yet they had no value whatsoever in giving officers the clue which came to light by bringing out the illegible writing found on the sideboard.

The photograph marked "Exhibit A" is the infra-red photograph. "Exhibit B" is a photograph which was taken with ordinary process film showing practically nothing of value. These mechanical means were employed in the photographing of the evidence by means of infra-red photography: (1) Two photo-flood bulbs were used for lighting effect; (2) Eastman view camera (5x7) with Bausch and Lomb 1c lens; (3) An 88-A infra-red filter was used; (4) Eastman infra-red 5x7 plates were used, emulsion 8001; (5) Stopped lens down to F.16 and exposed for one minute; (6) Eastman formula D-34 was used for development.

THE CONSOLIDATED POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

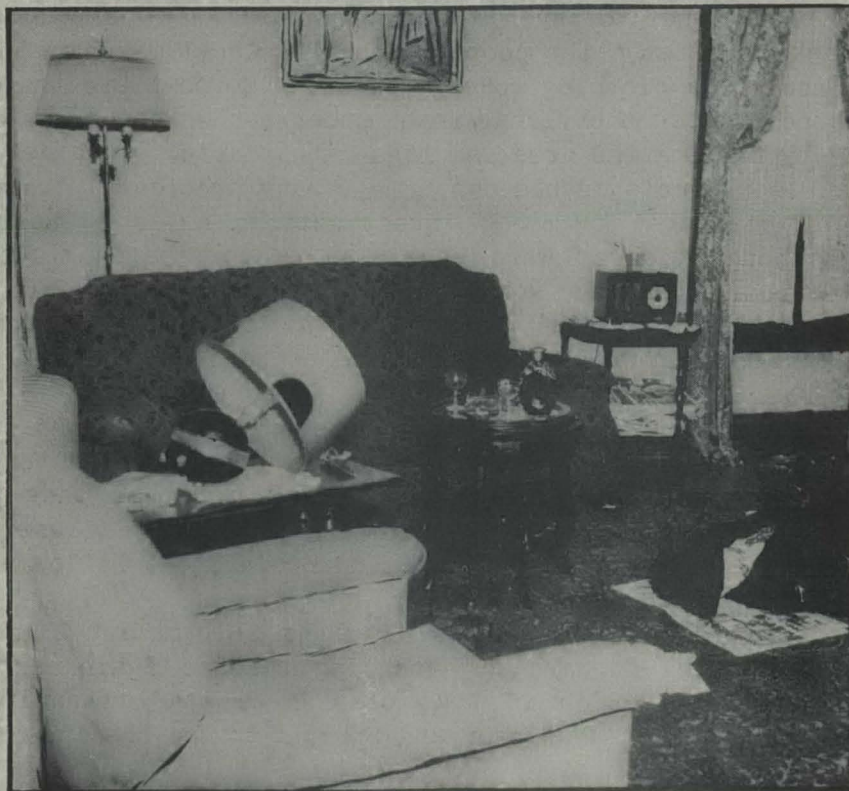
Among the one hundred sixty-six police training schools presently being operated by graduates of the FBI National Police Academy, the Consolidated Police Training Schools of Westchester County, New York, directed by Detective Arthur W. Thalacker of the Westchester County Parkway Police, a graduate of the Fourth Session of the Academy, are an excellent example of the enthusiasm displayed by many graduates in initiating training programs in their local communities.

Upon his return to Westchester County in April, 1937, Detective Thalacker found a great need for the furnishing of instruction in police methods to the members of law enforcement agencies in Westchester County. As an experiment in order to determine the amount of interest which existed in police training, Detective Thalacker addressed inquiries to a number of departments and was gratified by the enthusiasm shown for the proposed police training schools. During the Spring of 1938, classes were held during the evenings in the schoolrooms of local Westchester County schools. Operating practically without funds, for the purpose of holding the school Thalacker found it necessary to exercise considerable ingenuity in order to make the classes interesting. Inasmuch as facilities were not available in the schools for the proper presentation of crime scene investigations, Thalacker generously made his own home available so that the members of his class might conduct the hypothetical investigations under practical conditions. Without funds to purchase an appropriate wax dummy or other equipment, Thalacker enlisted the cooperation of a local merchant who furnished a used wax head of a clothing model. In order to complete the dummy, Thalacker made use of a suit of long winter underwear which he was able to utilize simply by filling the arms and legs with plaster of Paris and the body with straw. Using rooms in his own home, many successful training courses were given in practical criminal investigations as is illustrated by the fact that although classes were scheduled to terminate at 10:30 P.M., on many occasions the students voluntarily worked as late as 2:00 A.M. in order to receive the beneficial training. The accompanying photographs illustrate the manner in which the crime scenes were carried out.

At the conclusion of the course of training, the officers were unanimous in their enthusiasm for the course and requested that during the coming year, classes begin not in the Spring but that they start in the early Fall and continue through the Winter and Spring. Illustrative of the comments made by police officers in attendance are the following:

"I am sincerely grateful for the information I have obtained here and I am looking forward to attending classes again next Fall. The only suggestion I can offer is that classes be started early in the Fall and continue throughout the Winter and Spring, since the last semester was entirely too short."

"In a few words, I am thankful that what I have gained through



Crime Scene Searches at Mr. Thalacker's Home.

this school can be of benefit to the public. The only criticism I have is that I was unable to attend a school of this type when I was first appointed a police officer."

"All police officers should be able to attend a school of this type."

"The training I have received has been very beneficial and I have learned how to look for evidence, how to protect it, how to conduct interviews properly and, in general, how to properly conduct an investigation."

"I have learned more in this school during the short time it has been in session than could be learned in a lifetime walking the beat. In fact, some of the information obtained here could not be obtained in any other way. The information is not to be found in books."

In view of the excellent response received by the schools, arrangements have been made by Mr. Thalacker to conduct training schools during the coming Fall and Winter on each Monday night at the North Pelham High School and on each Tuesday night at Ossining High School throughout the season. Forty-one officers from North Pelham, Eastchester, Pelham, Mamaroneck, Pelham Manor, Bronxville and New Rochelle have indicated their desire to attend the Monday night sessions at the North Pelham High School. Thirty-seven officers from Ossining, North Tarrytown, Peekskill, Irvington, Greenburgh, Briarcliff, Tarrytown, Ardsley, as well as representatives of the Sing Sing Prison Police, the Railroad Police and the Parkway Police, are to attend the Tuesday evening sessions at the Ossining High School. Additional members are expected from the Mount Kisco Police Department and from the Buchanan Police Department and it will be necessary to maintain a waiting list for those who cannot be accommodated at the forthcoming sessions.

The program of instruction at the Ossining School follows:

	Friday, September 23, 1938	
7:30 P.M.	Introduction and Enrollment of Students	Mr. Thalacker
	Signing of FBI Pledge	
	Vocational Card Record	
	Explanation of Vocational Card	
	Appointment of Monitors	
	Resume of Instructions	
	Assignment of Public Speaking Subjects	
	Tuesday, September 27, 1938	
7:30 P.M.	How To Take Notes	Mr. Thalacker
	Practice in Note Taking	
	Jujitsu	
	Tuesday, October 4, 1938	
7:30 P.M.	How to Conduct an Interview	Mr. Thalacker

9:00 P.M. Charting of Crime Scenes
10:00 P.M. Jujitsu

Tuesday, October 11, 1938

7:30 P.M. Charting Of Crime Scenes Mr. Thalacker
9:00 P.M. Talks by Class Members
10:00 P.M. Firearms, Dry Fire Hip Practice

Tuesday, October 18, 1938

7:30 P.M. Narcotics Rep., U. S.
to Federal Narcotic
10:30 P.M. Bureau

Tuesday, October 25, 1938

7:30 P.M. Crime Searches Mr. Thalacker
Pretext Investigations
Practice in Interviews
(Class will be divided for these subjects)

Tuesday, November 1, 1938

7:30 P.M. Crime Searches Mr. Thalacker
Pretext Investigations
Practice In Interviews
(Class will be divided for these subjects)

Tuesday, November 8, 1938

7:30 P.M. Glass Fractures Mr. Thalacker
9:00 P.M. Blood Stains
Slides From Bureau

Tuesday, November 15, 1938

7:30 P.M. Report Writing Mr. Thalacker
8:30 P.M. File of Reports, Modus Operandi File
10:00 P.M. Jujitsu

Tuesday, November 22, 1938

7:30 P.M. Detection of Deception Mr. Thalacker
The Lie Detector
10:00 P.M. Talks by Class Members

Tuesday, November 29, 1938

7:30 P.M. Handwriting Identification Rep., Federal
Document Examination Bureau of
Typewriter Identification Investigation
Functions of the FBI

Tuesday, December 6, 1938

7:30 P.M. Unethical Tactics: Duress Mr. Thalacker
8:30 P.M. Toxicology
10:00 P.M. Firearms Training

	Tuesday, December 13, 1938	
7:30 P.M.	Conspiracy Investigations	Mr. Thalacker
9:00 P.M.	Talks by Class Members	
10:00 P.M.	Jujitsu	
	Tuesday, December 20, 1938	
7:30 P.M.	Moulage and Plaster Practice	Mr. Thalacker
	Christmas and New Year's Vacation	
	Tuesday, January 10, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Mr. Thalacker
9:00 P.M.	Auto Theft Investigation	
	Tuesday, January 17, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Crime Search, Auto Practice of Interviews (Class will be divided into two groups)	Mr. Thalacker
	Tuesday, January 24, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Crime Search, Auto Practice of Interviews (Class will be divided into two groups)	Mr. Thalacker
	Tuesday, January 31, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Salesmanship in Law Enforcement	Mr. Thalacker
8:30 P.M.	Uses of Ultra Violet Light, Infra Red	
10:00 P.M.	Talks by Members of Class	
	Tuesday, February 7, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Photography Instructions in Use of Camera	Mr. Thalacker
10:00 P.M.	Firearms. Dry Fire Practice	
	Tuesday, February 14, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Chemistry of Crime Detection	Rep., Department of Correction
10:00 P.M.	Practice of Arrest	Mr. Thalacker
	Tuesday, February 21, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Extortion Investigations. Federal Statute	Mr. Thalacker
9:30 P.M.	Importance of Photography Crime Scenes Practice of Arrest	
	Tuesday, February 28, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Photography as Identification	Mr. Thalacker
8:30 P.M.	Descriptions. (Portrait Parle)	
	Tuesday, March 7, 1939	
7:30 P.M.	Descriptions	Mr. Thalacker

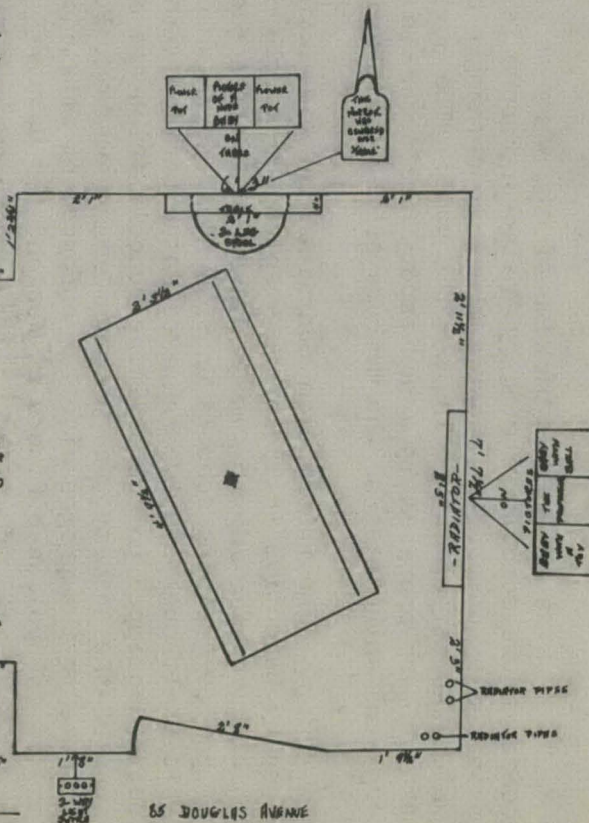
10:00 P.M.	Explanation with Slides Jujitsu	
Tuesday, March 14, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	How to Conduct a Raid	Mr. Thalacker
10:00 P.M.	Mechanics of Arrest and Search Showing of Film	
Tuesday, March 21, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Evidence	Mr. Thalacker
9:30 P.M.	Expert Testimony	
10:30 P.M.	Practice in Actual Arrests	
Tuesday, March 28, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Mock Trial	Mr. Thalacker
10:00 P.M.	Open Forum	
Tuesday, April 4, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Explosives Public Relations Talks by Class Members	Mr. Thalacker
Tuesday, April 11, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Firearms Identification Fingerprints	Rep., Federal Bureau of Investigation
10:00 P.M.	Talks by Class Members	
Tuesday, April 18, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Latent Fingerprints Photography of Latent Fingerprints	Mr. Thalacker
Tuesday, April 25, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Metal Identifications	Mr. Thalacker
8:45 P.M.	Auto Accident Investigations	
10:00 P.M.	Talks by Class Members	
Tuesday, May 2, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Crime Searches Auto Searches (Class divided into two groups)	Mr. Thalacker
Tuesday, May 9, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Practical Work in Moulage and Plaster	Mr. Thalacker
Tuesday, May 16, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Examinations	Mr. Thalacker
Tuesday, May 23, 1939		
7:30 P.M.	Open Forum Discussion of Examinations Other Topics	Mr. Thalacker

[illegible]

N
W — E
S

SCALE
1 inch = 1 ft
Loc. 12' x 8' 6"

◆ LIGHT FIXTURE



Tuesday, May 30, 1939

8:30 P.M.

Graduation

A similar program will be in effect at the North Pelham High School.

As an example of some of the work which has been done by students in the school operated by Thalacker, there is shown herewith a sketch prepared by one of the class members concerning a hypothetical crime scene which was set up in Mr. Thalacker's home. The obvious care with which the sketch was prepared by a non-expert draftsman is a compliment to the energy and enthusiasm of the members of the class and to the instructor.

The information contained in this article concerning the work done by Detective Thalacker is a splendid example of the progressive steps which have been taken by many graduates of the Academy in the establishment of police training schools under conditions which were not the most favorable. Although simply organized in comparison with some of the larger and better equipped police training schools which are operated by other graduates of the Academy, the Westchester Consolidated Police Schools are a fine tribute to the progressive law enforcement attitude of Detective Thalacker and of the police officers of Westchester County.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

Further evidence of the grossly excessive amount of crime in the United States is disclosed by a comparison with figures for England, which indicates that the number of murders and manslaughters in the United States is more than eleven times the number in England and Wales in proportion to population. The latest English figures are for 1936 and reveal that there were 361 murders and manslaughters (including manslaughters due to criminal negligence), whereas in the United States there were 13,242 such crimes during the same year. In England there were 0.9 murders and manslaughters per 100,000 inhabitants, but in the United States there were 10.3 felonious killings per 100,000 inhabitants.

Wilful killings which were justifiable under the law have been excluded from the above figures. Had they been included in the data for both countries, the difference in the two homicide rates would have been even larger.

For the more serious types of crimes, such as murder, robbery, and aggravated assault, the American crime rates are at least ten times the corresponding rates in England. Figures for less serious types of crimes are not strictly comparable, due to the lack of complete uniformity in the definition and classification of crimes in the two countries. Nevertheless, an examination of the available data indicates that for them the crime rate (average of all types of lesser crimes) in the United States is more than twice the rate for minor violations in England, in proportion to population.

PERSONALS

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Gene B. Woods, former Chief of Police at San Marino, California, is now Chief of Police at Laguna Beach, California.

Mr. Frank R. Osborn has succeeded Mr. A. D. Kinzy as Chief of Police at Reedley, California.

Mr. Ocie C. Smith has been appointed Chief of Police at Whittier, California, succeeding former Chief of Police Guy O. Welch.

FLORIDA

Mr. F. B. Wood has superseded Mr. Ely Rymer as Chief of Police at Vero Beach, Florida.

IOWA

Mr. E. Raymond Leer has been appointed Sheriff of Hamilton County, Iowa, to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff James O'Malley, whose recent death resulted from an automobile accident.

MINNESOTA

Mr. Joe Moley has succeeded Mr. Sig Lindahl as Chief of Police at Keewatin, Minnesota.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Claude P. Hensel who was Sheriff of Lancaster County, Lincoln, Nebraska, for the past sixteen years, died on August 16, 1938. Mr. Hensel was also Secretary and Treasurer of the Nebraska State Sheriffs' Association for many years. He has been succeeded by Mr. J. W. Davis.

NEW YORK

The office of the District Intelligence Officer, Third Naval District Headquarters, is now located in the Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York City.

Chief William H. Bell of the Rye, New York, Police Department, died recently of a heart attack. He is presently succeeded by Lieutenant

Howard S. Carles, Acting Chief.

OHIO

Mr. Frank A. Kromer has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Norwalk, Ohio, succeeding Mr. F. R. Remington, deceased.

Mr. Walter G. Menges recently took office as Chief of Police at Wapakoneta, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Bill Shope has succeeded Mr. Orlin Jones as Chief of Police at Elk City, Oklahoma.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Paul M. Pageler has been appointed Chief of Police at Gregory, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Clyde Burrill.

TEXAS

Mr. Dave Turner has been appointed Chief of Police of the Houston, Texas, Police Department. Mr. C. A. Williams recently resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. William J. Trail has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Beckley, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. John Nesmith, resigned.

TRANSMISSION OF FINGERPRINTS TO FOREIGN BUREAUS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1938

It is interesting to note the number of fingerprints submitted by American Law Enforcement Agencies to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to foreign bureaus during the Fiscal Year 1938. The total of all agencies was 2162 fingerprints. Of these the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service contributed 1280; State Penitentiaries, Prisons and Hospitals, 555; Municipal Police Departments, State Police and Sheriffs, 206; Honolulu Police, Hawaii, 4; Balboa Heights Police, Canal Zone, 109; St. Thomas Police, Virgin Islands, 4; San Juan Insular Police, Puerto Rico, 4.

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	304 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 & 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	Suran, 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

