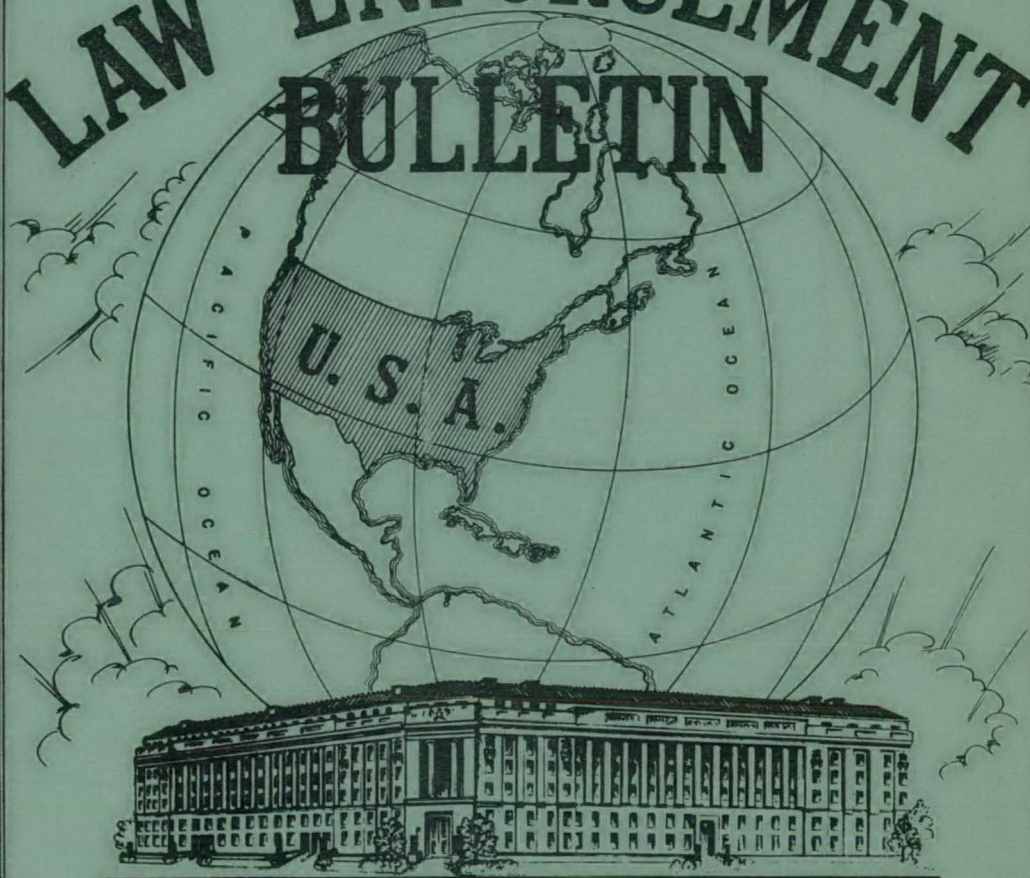


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## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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. 9**      **SEPT. 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 kidnapped

Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier

Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property

Antitrust Laws

Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Member Banks of Federal Reserve System

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

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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.



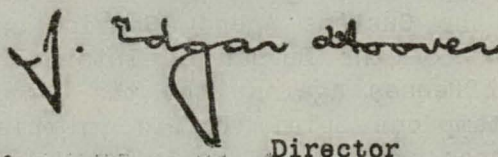
**John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

On September 22, 1936, while speaking before the convention of the I. A. C. P. at Kansas City, Missouri, with reference to law enforcement officers killed in line of duty, I made this statement, "I hope that if the time ever comes when this national memorial becomes a reality the Federal Bureau of Investigation may be allowed to place the names of its hallowed and heroic dead to mingle with those of the hallowed and heroic dead of the police departments of America who, while operating under other names, have lived true to the motto under which the Federal Bureau of Investigation operates--Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity."

History is pregnant with thrilling stories of brave soldiers and officers who have laid down their lives for their country; their names and deeds are emblazoned on tablets of stone in public places and holy shrines, and the populace is reminded of their deeds on special holidays set aside each year. Each generation of children is taught to revere and respect their memories.

The heroes who have nobly sacrificed their lives on the battlefields of crime, in order to cleanse society of the vile and vicious underworld characters are, to say the least, worthy of National recognition. I hope that the time will soon arrive when one day of each year will be set aside to pay homage to the heroes of Law Enforcement who have so willingly shed their blood and suffered untold misery to make this country a safer place to live.

A National Law Observance Day would be another step in focusing public attention on the menace of lawlessness and it will come about only through the concerted effort of every law enforcement agency and officer in the land. Certainly the men of the FBI are anxious indeed to again work shoulder to shoulder with local, county, and state officers in making this a reality.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director



# THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

by

Honorable Joseph B. Keenan  
The Assistant to the Attorney General  
of the United States\*

On the wall of the magnificent stone edifice that houses the Department of Justice in Washington is carved the following inscription: "Justice is the great interest of man on earth--wherever her temple stands, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement and progress of our race."

It is one of the aims of democratic governments to achieve justice in a true sense. That no man should be condemned without being given a day in court and without being proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt are the basic principles of criminal justice, as we view it. In these very vital matters, countries with other forms of government radically differ from our own. Under dictatorships a person may hear his next-door neighbor scream in the middle of the night and never see him again, without knowing what fate befell him. This type of law enforcement may, indeed, bring about more speedy and efficient suppression of crime, but honest citizens are not very comfortable in such a community.

We, too, try to achieve speedy justice but the safeguards that we, with good reason, place around the innocent sometimes bring irritating delays in securing conviction of the guilty. We must remember, however, that this is part of the price we pay for the invaluable gift of democracy. The law enforcement activities of the Federal Government are carried on in conformity with democratic ideals that we have inherited from our forebears.

In discussing law enforcement we must bear in mind that this function is divided into several activities. There is, first--the enactment of appropriate legislation by the Congress; second--the investigation of the crime, the detection and apprehension of the offender; third--prosecution, and fourth--punishment.

The first of these powers--that of legislation--rests with the Congress; the others with the Executive. Let me refer first to the investigative work.

Various departments of the Government have bureaus for the purpose of investigating specific offenses. For example the Secret Service of the Treasury Department guards the President's life and protects the currency system, the Customs Agency Service enforces the tariff laws, the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, headed by Chief Irey, investigates offenses against the tax laws. The Narcotic Bureau is doing its best to stamp out opium traffic in this country, the Coast Guard protects our shores and the Alcohol Tax Unit deals with Federal liquor law

\*This speech was broadcast over the nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company on the National Radio Forum program on July 25, 1938.



violations. The Post Office inspectors, headed by Chief Inspector Aldrich, handle offenses against the mails. The Department of Labor, with its border patrol and its immigration inspectors, prevents the unlawful entry of aliens. And there are other similar bureaus in various Government departments to investigate violations of specific statutes.

The principal investigative agency of the Federal Government, however, is the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, of which most of you have heard much. It has charge of investigating all Federal crimes, except those that I have specifically assigned to the other agencies to which I have referred. Thus violations of the Kidnaping Act, the Bank Robbery Act, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, the National Stolen Property Act, the Bankruptcy Act, the statutes relating to extortion, the Anti-Racketeering statute, the Anti-Trust laws, are only a few of the countless types of crimes that are within the scope of the activities of this great Bureau.

The next step in the administration of the criminal law is the prosecution of the offender after he has been apprehended. This is a function which is centered in the Department of Justice, irrespective of which agency investigated the offense. It is carried on by the criminal division of the department and 94 United States attorneys in as many districts. Finally, if the perpetrator of the crime has been detected, apprehended and convicted, comes the administration of punishment. This duty is performed by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, which administers all Federal penal and correctional institutions.

On March 4, 1933, when the present administration came into office, the Nation was confronted with an appalling crime problem. Modern inventions, especially the automobile, had become facilities in the hands of the criminal. Interstate roving desperadoes were operating practically unchecked. State police could not cross State boundaries, county officers were restricted by county lines, while municipal police departments could not function outside of city limits. Criminals, however, felt no qualms of conscience about crossing such boundaries.

After many years of law violation during the prohibition era, crime syndicates found their source of income cut off overnight with the repeal of prohibition and panic-stricken, they turned to crimes of violence. Kidnapings were common occurrences; bank robberies and plunder became lucrative pastimes for post-graduates in crime.

It was fortunate for this country that at such a critical time Homer Cummings became Attorney General of the United States. In addition to being a lawyer of outstanding ability, he had had experience in the administration of the criminal law. He has a keen discernment and deep insight into human nature. With his benign understanding, and Lincoln-like, yet practical attitude, he is a majestic figure and commands not only the admiration but also the affection of his co-workers. Upon taking office he energetically assumed the leadership in the national fight on crime. One of the principal things that he determined to accomplish was to wipe out



the twilight zone that existed in the enforcement of the criminal law as between the Federal and State governments.

The Attorney General worked out and presented to the Congress a comprehensive legislative program. Under his energetic sponsorship it resulted in the enactment of 21 important laws. For its commendable cooperation in this important task the Nation should be grateful to the Congress. I look back with pride to the prized privilege which was mine of cooperating with the Attorney General in procuring the enactment of this far-reaching legislation.

As a result of these laws, briefly, it is now a Federal offense to rob a national bank or any bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System or is insured by the Federal Government, to transport stolen property valued at not less than \$5,000 from one State to another; and to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or giving testimony in a State court in connection with certain crimes of violence. This latter statute was a direct contribution by the Congress of Federal aid to State authorities in enforcing their criminal laws.

So, too, it became a Federal offense to take the life of a Federal officer. Racketeering in interstate commerce was attacked. Machine guns and sawed-off shotguns were subjected to reasonable Federal regulation.

For the first time in our national life the Federal Government was now ready to function effectively in combating the forces of lawlessness that heretofore had filtered from State to State with a freedom that was almost assured. It was the absence of this legislation and the absence of any powerful Federal law enforcement agency that were responsible for your "Pretty Boy" Floyds, Harvey Baileys and Dillingers--names that a few years ago made their hateful appearance in heavy type on the front pages of our papers. Today public enemies of yesterday are either dead or safe in Alcatraz.

Legislation alone, however, does not solve any problem. Effective administration and enforcement of the laws that are placed on the statute books are indispensable.

The Attorney General expanded the Federal Bureau of Investigation headed by J. Edgar Hoover, who is such an outstanding figure in the field of law enforcement that his name has become a household word. Therefore this great Bureau had been purely an investigative agency without any power of arrest. Legislation sponsored by the Attorney General transformed it into a law enforcement agency clothed with full authority to make arrests. Director Hoover was empowered properly and fully to equip the Bureau, which has become a unique agency, not alone in this country but throughout the entire civilized world. Its members are selected solely on merit and have a permanent tenure. They are required to meet high educational standards and personality qualifications fitting them for the difficult and varied tasks with which they are confronted from day to day. These men skillfully and patiently trained in mind and body, have been responsible



in a large measure for breaking the backbone of organized terrorism in this country.

The details of the Urschel kidnaping case have already faded from the public mind. Through perfect coordination of the forces of law and order within 90 days after his actual abduction, 15 of the major perpetrators of that vicious crime were brought before the bar of justice and placed safely behind the bars of a modern penitentiary. A major part of the ransom money was recovered. All this has passed into history.

A discarded gasoline can disclosed the identity of the abductors of Edward Bremer, and lodged Alvin Karpis behind the bars of Alcatraz for the rest of his life. Chemical tests brought out one single fingerprint on the gasoline can. There it stood silently naming the perpetrators of that atrocious crime, for that fingerprint was left there by Doc Barker, a member of the gang. They were brought in--one by one--and 35 in all were convicted in Federal Court, or died while trying to avoid capture.

Another piece of effective work on the part of the Bureau that reads more like a romance than the narrative of actual events is the solution of the Ross kidnaping. Although the crime took place in the Northwest, the kidnaper was located at a race track in California and brought back by airplane to the scene of his crime. The story of the two-day trek of Mr. Hoover and his associates through the snow-clad north woods, in the dead of winter in search of the hideout, the ransom money and the body of the victim might well have been taken out of a novel. It ended up as in the justice of things it should end, with the death of the kidnaper in an electric chair only a few days ago. Curiously enough, a few moments before it, subdued and broken in spirit, the kidnaper sent a note to the man who had brought about his capture.

From the race tracks of California we pass to the Everglades of Florida where the Federal forces stood in the swamps handcuffed to the miserable young murderer of the kidnaped Cash boy, while he pointed out the location of his victim's grave. These were somber moments for the law enforcement agents of the Federal Government who stood alert to protect, if necessary with their own lives, against an irate and aroused community, the worthless person who had confessed to the deed.

Not only has a death blow been dealt to kidnapers for ransom, but likewise to criminals who, to avoid arrest, take hostages or abduct officers and transport them from one State to another.

Thus, in October, 1934, when Arthur Gooch and Ambrose Nix overpowered two officers to avoid arrest and fled from Texas to Oklahoma, the Federal Government acted under the kidnaping statute.

Gooch walked into a trap set by the local authorities and was apprehended. After being convicted of kidnaping in the Federal Court, he was sentenced to death and executed.



For years local authorities had been greatly handicapped in properly coping with confidence schemes, jewel robberies and large bond thefts, since almost invariably the perpetrators would flee from State to State. That situation, however, no longer exists for with the passage of the National Stolen Property Act in 1934 the Federal Government could step in and take action.

In one case alone involving the theft of securities valued over \$2,000,000, after nearly three years of arduous and painstaking investigation which led from New York City to California and back across the continent to Boston, down the Atlantic Coast to Florida, thence to Nassau and across the sea to London and Paris, the arrest of 20 criminals was brought about by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thirteen of these individuals have already been prosecuted in our Federal courts, to say nothing of the recovery of the stolen securities amounting to approximately \$1,800,000.

From 1932 to 1935 a wholesale series of murders, bombing of residences, riots and the dynamiting of railroads and bridges occurred in Southern Illinois. The attorney general of Illinois called upon me, admitting his inability to cope with the terrorism and violence. The local communities were terrorized, but the local officials were powerless. The assistance of the Federal Government was requested by the Governor of the State. Fortunately, the Federal Government could prosecute for violation of the Federal anti-racketeering act. The G-men were ordered into action. The evidence which they developed was presented to a grand jury by prosecuting officials of the Department of Justice. Indictments were returned and 36 defendants were tried in the Federal Court at Springfield, Illinois. Each of them was found guilty and sentenced to prison terms with fines totaling \$720,000.

With the passage of the Federal Bank Robbery Act, the Department of Justice was able to attack bank robberies, which had reached their peak in 1932. By the end of 1937 bank robberies declined 79 per cent. This fact becomes even more significant when one considers the fact that over 17,000 banks are protected by this Federal Bank Robbery Act. In 1936 the cost of bank robbery insurance had decreased 20 per cent in 35 States, and a further reduction in insurance rates of 10 per cent became effective last January in 47 States.

Here it seems is irrefutable proof of the soundness of the Attorney General's program. Not alone from the all-important standpoint of respect and observance of law and protection of individuals from violence, but from a dollars and cents viewpoint, law enforcement gets out of the red and definitely into the black ink.

The exploits of the G-men frequently read like story books, not because they make them so, but because in this case truth is indeed stranger than fiction. From their standpoint results are brought about by arduous, time-consuming, long, weary watches and the whole affair is to them a serious and frequently dangerous business.



Not long ago the pardon attorney of the Department of Justice commented upon the accuracy of the reports of the Federal Bureau investigators. He said that more and more he was impressed that they had followed the admonition of their Director in each case, to get the facts and not the man, that when the facts are ascertained the operation of the law takes care of itself. With all the excitement of the moment, and zeal and desire to obtain the evidence leading to the conviction of those believed guilty, it is with great pride that I am able to invite your attention to the utter absence of any claim of third-degree methods, or anything approaching them, within the Department of Justice. For it is in this spirit that the Department of Justice holds itself out in its law enforcement activities as a servant at all times--a servant of the people of this country.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation realizes that the crime problem must be attacked jointly in a spirit of cooperation by Federal, State and local authorities, each preserving its own autonomy, as our constitutional system contemplates. It also realizes that it could be of help in raising the standards of law enforcement throughout the country and in introducing scientific methods of investigation and crime detection.

For these purposes, three years ago it organized the National Police Academy to which local law enforcement units throughout the United States send their outstanding officers for a three months' intensive course of training. Among the students are chiefs and captains of police, chiefs of detectives, as well as patrolmen in the ranks. Also among its graduates is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; another is an inspector of Scotland Yard. The graduates of the academy return to their communities and many of them act as instructors in their own police departments for the purpose of training other officers. By this means the scientific, yet practical, methods of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are being infiltrated into State, county and municipal police departments. Thus, without any movement toward centralization or any encroachment on the functions of the States, the problem of crime is being attacked jointly by the Federal, State and local governments in a spirit of informal cooperation.

I wish time would permit a discussion of what happens after conviction, for this is another branch of law enforcement work to which the Attorney General has devoted his energies.

This work is handled by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, which has under its charge the Federal penal and correctional institutions of various types, such as penitentiaries, reformatories, road camps, jails and the like. After many years of faithful and effective service Sanford Bates resigned from the position as director of that bureau and undertook the work of supervising boys' clubs throughout the country, and thereby, indirectly to prevent crime among those of the coming generation. His place was taken by his devoted friend and former colleague, James V. Bennett, an outstanding penologist and administrator, who is now the director of the Bureau of Prisons.

We must bear in mind the Attorney General's dictum that "they



all come out." That is, that sooner or later every prisoner completes his term and must be released. We endeavor to make the prisoners come out, when that time arrives, in a law-abiding frame of mind if we can. Many of them do. There is a well-organized industrial program in each of our institutions designed to teach the inmates how to earn an honest living and to inculcate in them the habits of work and leading a well-regulated life. There is a prudently administered parole system for those who prove worthy of such trust.

Only about a month ago, again under the sponsorship of the Attorney General, and upon his recommendation, the Congress enacted the Juvenile Delinquency Act for the handling and treatment of juvenile offenders against the Federal criminal statutes. Strange to say, heretofore, unlike most of the States, the Federal Government has treated juvenile offenders in the same manner that it has dealt with the adult and hardened criminals, making no differentiation between them. Under the new law the juvenile delinquent will not be branded as a criminal. He may be given an informal hearing without the publicity of a formal trial, and if the best interests and the safety of society require his incarceration he will be committed to an institution which will endeavor to rehabilitate him and make him a useful member of society when he attains his majority.

The question is bound to be raised--has this program proved worthy of the investment of the taxpayers' money? And I need only to submit in evidence the record--stark and revealing. It shows 21,197 convictions in the past five years in Federal courts following investigation and apprehension by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and prosecution by prosecuting officials of the Department. It also shows a monetary credit of \$182,678,761 in fines imposed in Federal courts, stolen property recovered and other savings. This does not take into account the cooperation that has been extended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to local authorities through the facilities of its identification division, containing over 9,000,000 fingerprint records, the crime laboratory and the National Police Academy. More valuable than all this is the growth of respect for law, which has resulted from these multifarious activities.

Thus the war on crime has made rapid progress and its accomplishments inure to the benefit of every law-abiding citizen. The crying need when the New Deal administration came into office was that of effective laws, effectively administered. I feel, as I know Attorney General Cummings feels, that to have had a part in this great work is to have had the opportunity of discharging a patriotic duty.

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## INTERESTING FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION ROBBER RECEIVES 25 YEAR SENTENCE

In November, 1937, the Richmond, Virginia, Police Department requested the assistance of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory in an effort to solve a series of hold-ups that had occurred in that city. In one particular crime, an aggravated case, a Negro bandit was robbing a sea food store when the proprietor appeared from a back room. The bandit opened fire and wounded the proprietor in the arm and escaped with the contents of the cash register which consisted principally of silver money. The bullet which wounded the storekeeper was salvaged by the police as a possible clue to the culprit. As a result of the police investigation, information was developed that a Negro that had recently been released from the penitentiary was engaged in a crap game with other Negroes who noticed that he was well supplied with silver coins. When his companions won a considerable amount of money from him, he drew a pistol and at the point of the gun demanded that his money be returned. Inasmuch as this incident occurred shortly after the robbery of the sea food store, further investigation was conducted and the Negro was located and apprehended by officers, who found in his possession a .45 calibre Colt automatic pistol of the Army type. This Negro, whose name was found to be Silas Davis, made an effort to escape and one of the apprehending officers shot him with his own gun, wounding him sufficiently to cause his apprehension. The bullet removed from the arm of the sea food store proprietor was compared in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with test bullets from the automatic pistol recovered from Davis. The FBI experts found that the evidence bullet had been fired from this pistol.



Photograph showing comparison of test and suspected bullet.

Davis was indicted and brought to trial. The FBI Laboratory expert was called upon to testify at this trial in State Court at Richmond, Virginia, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Davis was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, and the Richmond police subsequently advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that this was the heaviest sentence imposed in a case of this kind in many years.



## ADDRESS

of

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, at the Graduation Exercises of the Eighth Session, FBI National Police Academy, and the Retraining Graduates of the FBI National Police Academy Associates, July 23, 1938, at the Great Hall, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

It is a great pleasure indeed to welcome you here this morning, but at the same time there naturally creeps through those of us who are in the FBI a certain note of sadness because it is bringing to a termination our daily contact with the Graduating Class of the Eighth Session of the Police Academy. And while we are terminating the individual daily contact with you gentlemen, we do feel that the daily contact which we have had has brought about a fellowship and friendship that will continue through the years to come, and so, though you leave us today, we still feel that you are part of us and we want you to feel the same about the FBI. The graduates of this Academy and the FBI have a common interest. We stand on a common ground. Our problems and your problems call for unity in purpose, in intention, and in consummation. And with that spirit the FBI National Police Academy was formed and has grown and flourished, and today you are taking a leadership in the advance field of scientific law enforcement.

This particular session of the Academy has created history. It is the eighth session that has been held. Three years ago this month, the Academy was initiated and in those three years 259 graduates have left the National Police Academy, representing 72,000 police officers in this country and representing a population of eighty-five million persons. That has been a great accomplishment, and you gentlemen who represent the Academy here today have given to the American people something that was never dreamed of before. They should be grateful to you.

We also have the unique pleasure and distinction this morning of having in attendance at the graduation ceremonies the retraining group of former graduates--the first time in the history of law enforcement that such a project has ever been attempted; and we are particularly proud and happy at the thought that over fifty per cent of the graduates of the National Police Academy of the last three years returned for retraining, many of them at their own expense, in order that they might acquire and attain a higher degree of efficiency in their work so that they may give to their communities a higher standard and a better type of law enforcement than their unselfish devotion to duty.

The retraining class and graduating class that is now coming to an end also made the Academy truly a national academy in fact. Up until this session forty-seven states had been represented in the Academy, but in this class, North Dakota which had been the missing state has been represented by excellent men of law enforcement. This class also has made the Academy truly international in scope in that it numbers among its graduates an Inspector from Scotland Yard whom we have all learned to admire and to



respect and to love. And so you leave here today with those distinctions and those traditions in back of you.

I want to urge that though you have finished your study here, you have only begun the study of law enforcement as a profession. Class work has been completed but no individual in any profession can succeed unless he continues that constant study and application to duty in order that he may know more about his tasks and about his job than the average person who approaches his daily tasks with the attitude of solely acquiring a meal ticket. The profession of law enforcement is a crusade, and from my association with you gentlemen, I know that you are dedicated in spirit in that line. The qualities that enable you to succeed are simple qualities. They are the qualities of common sense, of observation, and of hard work. You have all proved that you have those qualities, and we of the FBI are proud to have you associated now with us in carrying on the battle against that underworld.

The course of instruction that you have followed and the course of instruction which I hope each one of you will have the opportunity of initiating should be free from the academic pitfalls that so many theorists try to foster upon law enforcement today. Law enforcement has become popular and of course with it has come those barnacles that attach themselves to any movement which becomes popular; and those barnacles in law enforcement represent too often the theorist who tries or wants to try to assume the responsibility for the training of police officers. Leave that training in the hands of the practical men of law enforcement. And you gentlemen, as you go back to your respective communities, fight for that principle and see that your training schools are maintained upon a practical basis and a practical foundation.

There have been three recognized lines of development in law enforcement, that is, of the individual, of the organization, and of the public. The keystone of our Academy has been predicated upon those three ideals: trying at all times to train the individual, keeping in mind at all times the necessity of a compact and co-ordinated organization, and realizing at all times that we cannot succeed unless we have the support of the public. We want you to go back to your communities dedicated to the realization of these three ideals, and from them will come the development of the profession of law enforcement which is truly an honorable and worthwhile profession.

You have had a well-rounded training course. Sometimes I don't believe the American people realize the burdens and the magnitude of law enforcement. In a recent survey that was made, it was found that the average law enforcement officer had over one hundred different types of duties to perform. He had to have training in at least 158 types of knowledge; and you gentlemen, who have just finished your training course here, have been instructed in 333 subjects. Any individual or any group of individuals who has to carry such burdens as those should have the respect and the admiration of the American people, and I believe that that admiration is now gradually developing. The pace with which it will develop will



depend upon you and depend upon how you conduct yourselves as you return to your communities. You are real pioneers in a new field of law enforcement. Your task is to lift up law enforcement, make it symbolize justice, make it exemplify protection, and prove that it can be a barrier against criminality. Those three tasks I feel now are in safe hands if only in the hands of a small group, but a group that will expand with the passing of the years. Therefore, you go back as standard bearers. You should feel proud of your new responsibility even though it is an overwhelming responsibility.

I urge that you, who are graduating today, remain ever mindful of the sacred duties which are yours. You have come here as police officers. You go back, not only as police officers, but to become instructors of police, leaders in law enforcement in your respective communities. You have a great tradition to live up to. Your predecessors in the seven preceding sessions of the Academy have all established a fine, honorable record, and we are turning over into your hands today the carrying on of that task which has been so ably met by the former graduates of the Academy. You are symbols of this new era of law enforcement, an era that can be compared as brains against brawn. You are going to apply the common sense instruction, the scientific instruction, and the powers of observation which we have endeavored to develop here. Apply those things intelligently and you are bound to succeed.

I do want to refer briefly this morning to some of the obstacles which you gentlemen are going to face. Success in any field of endeavor brings jealousies, and you are going to be faced with that problem. Use diplomacy and tact in meeting it. There are going to be discouragements. There are going to be individuals who will be antagonistic to your plans and programs. Meet them with intelligent diplomacy, being sure at all times that you are right and that right is going to win out even though it is sometimes deferred. The opposition to any movement that is worthwhile is a healthy sign. It tests the strength of that movement, and the graduates of the Academy who have preceded you gentlemen can testify to the fact that many of them have attained their goal only after a battle and through perseverance and belief in the program that they are now working on, looking to the attainment of their goal. Therefore, do not become discouraged when you meet opposition. You have an enormous army against you; that of the underworld. Four and a half million persons in this country today comprise that great army. As we sit in this auditorium this morning, it is a fact that a serious crime is committed every twenty-two seconds, which is a staggering fact. It is a fact that you gentlemen have already met, but I think you go back better prepared to meet that huge army of the underworld in a more intelligent and I believe, in a more efficient manner.

I have already referred to the theorists who will obstruct your work--they will throw out certain smoke screens and they are often intoxicated with their own verbosity. Again you have to meet them with intelligence and diplomacy and tact. Sometimes they must be exposed. Don't be afraid to meet the issue. The public, if informed, will always be in



your corner fighting for you if you are right.

The delays in carrying out of sentences imposed by courts is another problem that you are going to be faced with from the point of view of the citizen. It is difficult to convince the members of the family of Doctor Davis in Missouri, an honorable physician of his community who was kidnaped and murdered in January of 1937, as to why his kidnaper has not as yet been executed even though he has pleaded guilty, made a full confession, and has been sentenced to death. But eighteen months after that act, he is still living while the courts of Missouri still ponder over the intricacies of the technicalities of the case. I do not criticize the courts for that. They may be hampered and hamstrung by legislation, but the citizen at the cross-road can't understand why such a thing can happen. It will be your task to try to explain that; to try to point out it is not the fault of the law enforcement officer. It is not always the fault of the prosecutor or the presiding judge, but it frequently is the fault of the citizen himself that he doesn't rise up and insist upon a change in the statutes of a state that permit such delays. It is a difficult thing to convince the citizens of the community of Princeton, Florida, too, as to why McCall, the kidnaper and murderer of little "Skeegee" Cash, has not been executed, notwithstanding the fact that he pleaded guilty, but his execution has been deferred until the Appellate Court of that state can give some consideration to a technicality of the law this fall. Those citizens can't understand that kind of delay, and we can't blame them for not understanding it. But again, it may be their responsibility, just as in the case of the Kansas City Massacre which occurred in June of 1933, and one of the perpetrators of that massacre, Adam Ricchetti, is still awaiting execution though convicted and sentenced to death in the State of Missouri. It is a hard thing even for us to understand such delays, and if it is hard for us to understand such delays, certainly it is hard for citizens of the United States to understand them. But in your task you are going to be also faced with the problem of explaining and awakening sometimes an all too apathetic public to the full realization of their responsibilities.

Parole is another problem that you are going to face as an obstacle, a thing that will obstruct you in the consummation of your work. You are going to be misrepresented as to your views upon parole just as those of us of the FBI have. There are some of these fiddle-faced reformers who try to portray the fact that law enforcement officers are opposed to parole. I have yet to hear any law enforcement officer make such a statement. What law enforcement is opposed to, and what every decent citizen of any degree of intelligence is opposed to, is the maladministration of parole; the type of administration that permits a man to be paroled not only once but as many as eight and nine and ten times, men who have consummated sex crimes, who have consummated murder, to go out again and prey upon a long-suffering public. You will be told, as I have been told, that it is not your place, nor mine, to speak against the maladministration of parole. Unfortunately, many of the Professional Advocates of Parole want to talk a great deal about it, say little, and do less. We want to always keep in mind that the fundamental principle of justice is the protection of society. That is your task and that is mine, and in that



task we have a right to speak our minds on any subject which hurts society or which impedes the efficient and effective administration of law enforcement. And so, when you are faced with that problem, go into it fearlessly and tear that cloak of hypocrisy off of the few educational royalists who only come in contact with crime in the rarified atmosphere of a classroom and who never have to face the machine gun bullets of the underworld.

Of course, all of you gentlemen who have graduated from the Academy are interested in its future just as much as are we of the FBI. We are happy to announce the fact that we have received numerous requests from the police departments of cities which have already been represented in the Academy to grant the privilege of another man coming here and taking the course. I say we are happy of that fact, because it has usually been predicated upon the fact that the graduate of this Academy has been promoted either to an inspectorship or to a chiefship in his particular city and that city again wants to have a man trained for police training. That shows what is happening to the graduates of our Academy. They are advancing in their departments. They are becoming real and actual leaders in their own police forces. And so, in the next training class, we intend to invite a number of men from cities which have already been represented in order that we may return to those cities additional men who are trained to carry on that educational work.

I also would like to express the hope this morning that the American people will soon recognize the necessity and the desirability of establishing a Law Enforcement Day. We have all kinds of days throughout the year to celebrate various occasions and to recognize various achievements individually and collectively upon the part of groups and individuals in our nation's history. I would like to see the day come, and you gentlemen can do a great deal to bring it about, by expressing the same thought, if you agree, that we should have in this country annually a Law Enforcement Day, a day that will be dedicated to the recognition of the heroes of law enforcement who have died in service; a day dedicated by the ministry of this country in their respective churches to the recognition of the integrity and of the crusade of law enforcement; a day dedicated in the schools by having present a representative of that law enforcement agency in that city who can talk to those students on what law enforcement means and stands for. I believe the American people would become more law enforcement conscious if we could set aside twenty-four hours once a year to recognize one of the greatest professions that the world has ever had, and it is a profession manned by men dedicated to an unselfish interest in society. Let us try to campaign for that sort of recognition.

Now I do want to say in closing to you gentlemen who are graduating from the Academy this morning, as well as to repeat to those who are here from previous classes, that we want to help you in your problems. We want you to feel that you are an integral part of the FBI. You are an auxiliary of a great governmental institution that carries with it great responsibility. It carries with it the recognition of again being a symbol of all that is decent and honorable in a worldwide profession. I don't fear for one moment this morning as I turn over to you gentlemen in this



graduating class the motto of our Bureau, "Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity." I know that our motto will remain as unspoiled in your hands as it has in ours, and I give it to you as a parting message. May God bless you.

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**INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION  
LESLIE MANNING, JR., IDAHO, IDENTIFIED AS  
LEE D. JAYNE, WANTED IN WYOMING**

On April 23, 1937, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested to place a wanted notice against the criminal record of one Lee D. Jayne whose apprehension was desired by the Sheriff at Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the offense of grand larceny of an automobile. Information accompanying the wanted notice indicated that this person had escaped from Fitzsimmons Hospital at Denver, Colorado, on February 19, 1937, and furnished the army serial number for this person. A search of the files of the Identification Division failed to disclose any criminal record for this person. Contact was had with the War Department and a copy of the finger impressions of this individual recorded at the time of his enlistment in 1936 was obtained from the War Department. This copy with a notation indicating that the Sheriff at Cheyenne, Wyoming, was interested in the apprehension of this person was placed in the fingerprint files of the Identification Division as a wanted notice.

On July 18, 1938, a fingerprint card was received in the Identification Division from the Sheriff at Wallace, Idaho, reflecting the arrest on July 12, 1938, of one Leslie Manning, Jr., on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, and indicating that this person had been bound over to the District Court on \$500 bond. When these finger impressions were searched through the files of the Identification Division they were found to be identical with those appearing on the copy of the fingerprint card obtained from the War Department for Lee D. Jayne wanted by the Sheriff at Cheyenne, Wyoming. A telegram was at once sent to that official informing him of the arrest of the person sought by him by the Sheriff at Wallace, Idaho, under the name of Leslie Manning, Jr.





FBI National Police Academy Retrainees and Graduates of the Eighth Session



The photograph on the opposite page shows members of the FBI National Police Academy Associates and the Eighth Session of the Academy with J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, on the occasion of their Annual Reunion and first Retraining School.

Left to right:

First row - Thomas F. Kearney, Andrew James Longo, J. R. Thomas, Frank E. Cattaneo, Clifford W. Dunphy, Edward Capasse, Alonzo P. Hixenbaugh, H. H. Clegg, J. Edgar Hoover, Howard M. Travis, Charles A. Finley, L. A. Hince, C. T. Donaldson, S. Larkin Woods, Jr., Allen A. Poindexter, Jr., Murphy J. Roden, John D. Kinsella, Richard Connelly.

Second row - Elmer Dyke, John B. Leary, Herman W. Zimmerman, E. M. Gillespie, Harold Raymond Dowd, Harry W. Conroy, William T. Cacace, R. V. Huchingson, H. A. Whitmer, Howard L. Clayton, O. D. Garton, Leo W. Uselding, Clyde L. Finney, Charles B. Quinn, Samuel J. Riddle, Dale Austin.

Third row - R. S. Moore, James C. Downs, Edwin H. Kruse, Gerald J. Sheehy, Walter A. Sandstrom, John Teufel, Walter Hall, Erwin H. Kubath, A. O. Meyer, Worth R. Kidd, Harry C. Gornto, Jr., George D. Callan, Thomas E. Bray, Clarence Edgar Robb, Frank W. Anderson, Harry E. Fales, F. L. Matteson.

Fourth row - Norman R. Purnell, Clyde A. Tolson, Leroy L. Greely, Charles F. Lanman, Louis J. Claude, George H. Franklin, Thomas P. Boustead, Arthur W. McIsaac, Frank M. Bemus, Walter D. Guiney, Ellsworth E. Evans, Joseph G. Himsl, Dewey M. Schaible, McLaurin Burch, Sylvester P. Smith, Joseph H. Vachon, Eugene S. Jones, Murlin H. Collins, Oscar F. Deubler, Lindsey Hatchett, Hollis M. Adair, Jesse B. Mayforth, Sherman Cannon, Charles Tettmer, Earl Rollo Wilson, Norman H. McCabe.

Fifth row - Raymond F. Latchford, Thomas A. McQuaide, Carl A. Sears, Ora J. Shaw, Vaughan R. Smith, Fred Odegard, Michael J. Cassidy, Henry Arthur Leslie, M. E. Goudge, Bert Pelissier, Wilbur Perkerson, Samuel G. Adkins, Charles L. Lineback, Charles R. Blake, Leo J. Mulcahy, Stanley W. Switter, Claude E. Broom.

Sixth row - Joseph G. Huber, Forrest M. Kingsbury, Roy O. Blankenship, Meade K. Bates, James S. McAuliffe, Louis J. Aubuchon, Russell A. Hawes, W. E. Knuth, Carl H. Miller, Stanhope Lineberry, Howard R. Ingram, M. M. Little, Michael P. Naughton, Camille L. Marcel, Thomas W. Ryan, George R. Folds, Morgan J. Naught, Edwin W. Savory.

Seventh row - Norvell O. Scott, Stanley D. Decker, Charles Burmeister, Patrick Lenahan, Thomas J. Welch, George H. Culver, Francis D. Tighe, A. T. Deere, Edmund S. Crowley, F. Lincoln Luke, Wilson S. Horne, Eugene L. Yeats, Harry Nelson, William Charles Miller, Arthur William Thalacker, Harold V. Mehl.



## CRIMINAL REPEATERS

A tabulation prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the first half of the year 1938 reveals that more than 43 per cent of the persons whose arrest records were examined were found to have prior criminal records. These criminal histories are incomplete because they are limited to the information in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but they show that 83,073 of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of the year 1938 have been previously convicted of 213,149 criminal violations. Of those, 95,711 were convictions of major crimes and 117,438 were convictions of less serious violations. These figures place emphasis upon the well-known fact that efforts of police organizations must be constantly directed toward re-apprehending individuals who at some former time had unsuccessfully come into conflict with the law of the land.

Generally speaking, the proportion of prior convictions was greater among those arrested for offenses against property than among individuals charged with offenses against the person. More than one out of four of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1938 had prior to that time been convicted of some type of violation, but only 17 per cent of those charged with murder or manslaughter and 24 per cent of those charged with assault had records showing previous convictions. This is probably partially explainable on the theory that many murders and less serious attacks on the person are not premeditated and are committed in the heat of passion, whereas offenses against property are more or less carefully planned and are frequently the product of the professional criminal.

Of the 83,073 persons with previous convictions in their records, more than 50 per cent have been convicted of serious offenses against the person or against property. There were 761 convicted murderers, 3,371 robbers, 4,067 convicted of assault, 9,106 burglars, 19,859 thieves (including persons convicted of similar violations), 107 arsonists, 2,605 forgers and counterfeiters, 612 rapists, 1,350 violators of the narcotic drug laws, 938 potential killers who had been convicted of unlawful carrying of deadly weapons, and 1,884 convicted of driving while intoxicated. This makes a total of 44,660 individuals whose records showed previous convictions for major violations who were again arrested during the first half of 1938, the majority of them being charged with violations equally vicious in character.

During the first half of 1938 there were 23 persons arrested for criminal homicides who had previously been convicted of murder or manslaughter in some degree. The tendency of criminals to repeat the same type of crime is further indicated by the fact that 380 persons charged with robbery during the first half of 1938 had been previously convicted of the same type of offense, and 1,655 persons arrested during the first half of 1938 for burglary had been previously convicted of burglary.



The Identification Division of the FBI examined during the first half of 1938 a total of 288,264 fingerprint cards representing persons arrested for violations of state laws. These records were received by the FBI from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

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### INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION FLORIDA APPLICANT WANTED IN OHIO AS PAROLE VIOLATOR

On July 23, 1938, the Federal Bureau of Investigation received an applicant fingerprint card from the Sheriff's Office at Jacksonville, Florida. This card reflected that one George W. Johnson, colored, was applying for a position in that city but did not indicate the nature of the job sought. When this fingerprint card was searched through the files of the Identification Division it was found that the finger impressions of this person had been forwarded to the Identification Division on six occasions by law enforcement agencies in connection with arrests and incarcerations of Johnson, whose criminal activities, apparently, had centered in the State of Ohio and dated back to the year 1918. The charges for which he had been arrested included issuing fraudulent checks, receiving stolen property, perjury, forgery, keeping gambling house and grand larceny.

Johnson was committed to the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, in April of 1921 to serve an indeterminate sentence for receiving stolen property. He was paroled on May 19, 1923, and on October 1, 1923, returned as a parole violator with a new number and sentence to follow. On November 8, 1923, he was recommitted to the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, to serve a sentence of from five to ten years for perjury. On October 27, 1926, he was paroled and on February 27, 1928, he was again returned as a parole violator with a new number and sentence to follow. On August 1, 1931, Johnson was again committed to the State Penitentiary at Columbus, this time to serve from one and one-half to twenty years for forgery. On May 10, 1934, the FBI was advised that the apprehension of Johnson was desired by the Ohio penitentiary authorities as a parole violator. On June 14, 1934, however, the FBI was advised that Johnson had been returned from his parole and was not wanted as a violator.

On March 25, 1938, another wanted notice was received from the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, reflecting that the apprehension of this individual was desired as a parole violator. This wanted notice was outstanding against the record of this person at the time his fingerprint card was received in the Identification Division from the Sheriff at Jacksonville, Florida, on July 23, 1938. When this identification was effected copies of the criminal record of this person were at once forwarded to the Sheriff at Jacksonville, Florida, in order that he might be apprised of the criminal history of this applicant, and copies were forwarded to the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, in order that the authorities of that institution might be advised of the location of the parole violator whose apprehension was sought by them.



## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint impression reproduced below is of a very unusual and questionable type, in that it contains elements of three different kinds of fingerprint pattern - the whorl, because there are three deltas with a recurving ridge before two of them - the tented arch, because of the upthrusting ridges near the center - the loop, because of the complete looping ridge passing inside of the right delta.



In the Bureau's Identification Division, this pattern would be classified as a whorl of the accidental type, and reference searches would be conducted as tented arch and loop.

It is classified as an accidental because it is a combination of two or more different types of pattern, having two or more deltas.



POLICE ORGANIZATION  
AT  
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA\*

The population of Czechoslovakia is about 14,500,000, while the city of Prague itself has a population of 850,000 people. There exists a State Police force comprised of about 12,000 uniformed men doing the usual type of patrol work, 12,000 gendarmes organized in semi-military fashion, and 3,000 plain clothes detectives. In addition to this police organization, there are about 2,500 members of various local city police, which have not been nationalized under one state force. There is at present no single head of the police in this country. Nevertheless, all police activities, state and municipal, are supervised to some extent by the Minister of the Interior. International contacts are generally made with the Chief of the Central Criminal Bureau, Police Direction, Prague, Czechoslovakia, which is the administrative office of the State Police. This is a rather complete central criminal investigative division for the entire country, with headquarters at Prague, and within this organization at Prague are sections comprising the Central Record Bureaus and a Central Laboratory.

Laboratory facilities are located at the Central Criminal Investigative Division in Prague. The Acting Chief of the Bureau, Ladislav Moravec, who himself is a technical expert, is the author of a book published in Czechoslovakia in 1936, concerning criminal investigation, and a good portion of the book is devoted to scientific laboratory procedures. The full title is "System Kriminalistickeho Vzdelani" by JU Dr. Josef Sejnoha, Ladislav Moravec, Professor Dr. Otto Fanta, and published by Frantisek Kodym, Praha VII, Strossmayerova ul.

In the office of the Acting Chief of the Central Bureau is found the comparison microscope used in laboratory work. This is rather an extraordinary piece of equipment, being even larger than the big Leitz microscope that is found in many European countries. Otherwise, it appears to be made rather closely after the design of the Leitz, and is a local product made by Srba Stys of Prague.

In the technical laboratory a handwriting expert makes the preliminary examination. If this expert believes that this examination should be carried further, he refers the case to Professor Otto Fanta, an outside expert who conducts his own examinations, prepares the case and testifies concerning it in Court. Considerable experimentation with handwriting analysis is carried on in the spare time of the experts. They collect samples of the writings of all criminals, once they are taken into custody, who might be capable of committing the so-called "writing crimes"

\*An official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation recently completed a study of various Police Organizations and Crime Detection Laboratories of Police Departments in Europe. This article is the first of a series of articles that will appear in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin concerning observations made by him in European countries during his tour.



such as blackmail, extortion, forgery, etc. In having the criminal prepare the sample, the police authorities dictate a standard text which is written on a standard card. This is subsequently classified and placed in a handwriting file, against which is searched subsequent anonymous and criminal documents of various types. It was stated that they have operated this file since 1929, and that it now contains the sample writing of 7,000 criminals, all classified. When disguised writings of criminals are searched against the normal writings already on file, the chance of successful identification becomes limited to a degree dependent upon the extent of disguise existing in the questioned writing. It was reported that during 1936, the last year in which complete records are available, 312 handwriting cases were examined and 184 identifications were effected. In 92 cases, the decision of "no identification" was rendered, and in 36 cases, the decision was "uncertain"; i.e., no conclusion could be reached.

In addition to the handwriting work, one of the laboratory technicians is prepared to perform elementary blood analyses for the determination of the presence of blood. This is as far as they go in hematology, and any confirmatory tests or any tests as to the animal origin of the blood are conducted by the Prague Institute of Legal Medicine in the University. In a similar manner, tests for semen and the presence of spermatozoa are conducted at the University.

On the other hand, the microscope examination of hair is conducted by one or the other of the police technicians. They informed this representative that they will frequently effect positive identifications, and that their ability to do so will depend upon having a sufficient number of characteristic features in the samples examined. It was interesting to note that as part of the technique of this hair examination, the hair sample is illuminated under the microscope with ultra-violet light and the fluorescent properties examined. In answer to questions concerning this they advised that the ultra-violet examination is not in itself a specific test but that characteristics are sometimes seen when illuminated with the ultra-violet light which would not be so discernible in ordinary illumination.

The police laboratory makes examinations from time to time of forged and counterfeit paper money and coins. In the laboratory, iodine tests for fingerprints and documents are conducted, but the silver nitrate method is not used in any manner.

The Central Record Bureau within the Central Criminal Bureau includes a main fingerprint file, a single fingerprint file, a general appearance file, a modus operandi file, photograph albums, and a national stolen property file.

The fingerprints are filed under the Vucetich system and as of January 1, 1937, there were 242,000 on file. In addition to these fingerprint records, there is maintained a special file arranged by name, consisting of the records of 260,000 criminals whose movements, whereabouts, and activities are constantly recorded. A single fingerprint file, classi-



fied under a system of their own making, contains 20,000 cards (or the records of 2,000 criminals). Last year they handled 141 latent fingerprint cases, as a result of which sixteen criminals were identified in the single fingerprint file. Personal data sheets are made up on each criminal recorded in the file, and these sheets cross indexed according to each outstanding item of physical appearance. This cross indexing is done by cards however, rather than by the sorting machine method as in the Bureau. They have the records of 10,000 people in this general appearance file. The general appearance file is different from the modus operandi file which deals exclusively with the method of operation rather than with any personal appearance features of the criminal. The Chief of the Bureau stated that the general appearance and modus operandi files are considered invaluable and that a great many identifications have been made.

A National Stolen Property file is maintained here, which contains 280,000 items. About 50,000 cards are added annually, and this representative was informed that many identifications of stolen property are effected.

The Bureau issues a bulletin three times a week and publishes a total of 12,000 copies which are distributed very widely throughout Czechoslovakia to all police agents. This bulletin contains information on wanted persons and the current movements of criminals as well as descriptions of current unsolved crimes. Every month an index to the bulletin is issued which contains the name of every person wanted and of all persons referred to in the several previous issues of the bulletin. Every agent of the police must carry a copy of this index on his person at all times, so that when he questions people in the course of his usual duties at the frontier, etc., he will have a ready reference to the identity of persons wanted by the authorities.

Systematic training for the various police agents is provided. Every policeman must have been an Army non-commissioned officer and the members of the Criminal Investigative Division are recruited from the police ranks. Police recruits are given six months of recruit training at Prague, after which they take an examination and upon the successful completion of the same, are permanently appointed to the police. During the first five years of service, the new police officer is eligible for selection for plain clothes detail. Upon such selection, the officer serves three months' probation with a detective, during which time he acts as an assistant and helps around Headquarters and in the field. If he is believed a desirable type of individual at the expiration of the three months' probation period, he then attends evening courses which are conducted in the central headquarters of the Criminal Investigative Division. Two types of evening courses are provided; one, being for newly appointed detectives and the other being in the nature of a retraining course for older detectives. The subjects taught include, in addition to criminological matters, such things as language, history and other academic courses. In addition, special information on locks, furs, manufactured products of many kinds, etc., are given. Upon successful completion of this evening course, the new policeman is usually assigned to permanent duty in the Detective



Division, and he can rise several ranks therein. He can never attain high administrative positions, however. Administrative police officers are usually appointed directly to the higher positions and are required to have a university degree in law. The higher officers are provided with additional training in an Institute of Criminology, conducted by the University, six hours per week during the evenings. This course runs for six months, after which they receive a certificate of attendance. This is strictly a University-conducted course and police authorities do not handle it nor lecture. The police training for the lower rank officers, which has been described above, is not conducted by any special division but is a sort of makeshift thing that is carried on somewhat spasmodically in the evenings. The official working hours are from 8:00 in the morning to 2:00 in the afternoon. Many of the higher ranking officers are unusually energetic and were found in their offices very busy long after these hours. The lower ranking officers, on the other hand, leave at 2:00 o'clock for lunch and do not report back that day.

With regard to communications, it was noted that a modern teletype system is in use which connects the various precincts in Prague, as well as several of the outside outlying districts. Two radio transmitters are also in operation, one being used for country-wide point to point police messages and the other reserved for international messages. In an emergency situation, in addition to these facilities, the police have authority to commandeer the commercial broadcasting stations.

During the Bureau official's visit an interesting case occurred. Three youngsters, between the ages of 17 and 19, two of whom were students, decided to launch on a career of gang crime in the American fashion. They robbed a sporting goods store to obtain firearms and subsequently hired a taxi cab in Prague with plans to rob a rural bank a few miles from the city. The taxi driver resisted the efforts of the boys after driving along the highway some distance and he was shot by them, after which they escaped. This crime caused considerable excitement in the city and much newspaper comment, and the police were without a clue at the start of their investigation. Their first procedure was to muster large squads of police from Prague and the surrounding country, after which a cordon was thrown around a large area surrounding the place where the taxi cab was wrecked and the boys escaped. A methodical search of the woods and the countryside in this area was then begun in the expectation that the criminals were in hiding somewhere there. This assumption later proved erroneous as was disclosed before this search was completed and during the subsequent investigation. The solution of the case came about as a result of several fortunate incidents which, at the same time, showed that the police were quite alert in the matter. It appears that the youngest of the three was the gang leader. He had been reported to the police as missing from home and from the public school by his mother about a week before the commission of this crime. Subsequent to the commission of the crime and the successful escape, this boy proceeded to his family physician in an attempt to get a false "doctor's excuse" which he could use at school to account for his absence. The doctor, knowing that the mother had reported the boy missing, telephoned the



police in a casual way with the idea of removing the missing notice from their records by advising them that he was back. When the call was received, however, a detective was sent out to interview the boy on the remote possibility that he might be connected with the crime under investigation. The detective was impressed with the furtive and nervous appearance of the youngster and brought him into headquarters for further questioning. An examination of the person of the boy disclosed a slight burn on the trigger finger of his right hand. The interrogation of this boy was carried on for over twelve hours. When he was told that this was a burn from gun powder, he then confessed his part in the crime and implicated the others.

### INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION

During the night of February 14, 1938, six business houses of Moundsville, West Virginia were burglarized. The Bureau assisted in the investigation of one of the burglaries inasmuch as it involved the breaking and entering of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of that city. At one of the places burglarized there were found a sledge hammer, a chisel and a punch, which had apparently been abandoned by the burglar. In the rear of the subject bank there were located some footprints and casts of plaster of Paris were made therefrom. In the bank itself was found the combination lock dial which had been severed from the safe in order that the same might be opened. At another location was found part of a wooden handle which it was believed was possibly sawed from the handle of the sledge hammer. All of this evidence was submitted to the Laboratory during the first part of July. Two witnesses testified that they had seen one John William Dawson with the tools involved, another witness testified that she had seen the subject sawing an object similar to the sledge hammer, and Dawson was also identified as the individual who had passed a check which had been stolen from one of the firms. Dawson had recently been released from prison and the Bureau files reflect that he has a long criminal record. His shoes were sent to the Technical Laboratory where both the right and left shoes were identified as having made the impressions in the soil in the rear of the bank. A metallurgical examination proved that the chisel which was known to have been in the possession of the suspect was the instrument employed in removing the combination lock dial from the safe. By microscopic comparison it was concluded that the portion of wooden handle had at one time been part of the sledge hammer handle. Thus, not only was Dawson found to have committed the instant burglary but he was also connected with the series of other burglaries which had been effected the same night. Subject Dawson was tried on July 12, 1938 and on that date was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

The July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin summarized state-wide law enforcement organizations. It has subsequently been learned that the duties and powers of the members of the New York State Police are State-wide and without limitation, except that in cities they may operate, in case of riot or disorder, only under the express directions of the Governor or upon the request of the Mayor with the approval of the Governor. Subsequent information has been received that in New Jersey the Motor Vehicle Inspectors have complete police powers.



## YOUTH AND CRIME

The prominent part played by youth in crime is indicated by the fact that 18.9 per cent (54,615) of the 288,264 fingerprint arrest records examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first six months of the year 1938 represented persons less than 21 years old. This is an increase over the same period for 1937, when 18.0 per cent (45,210) of the 251,575 arrest records were of youths under 21.

During the first six months of 1938 there were 393 persons less than 21 years old charged with murder or manslaughter, 2,337 with robbery, 1,747 with assault, 8,529 with burglary, 11,391 with larceny and related crimes, and 3,593 with the specific offense of auto theft. Those persons number more than one-half of the 54,615 persons less than 21 years old arrested and fingerprinted during the first six months of 1938. It should be noted that the preceding figures representing arrests of youthful persons are extremely conservative because in many jurisdictions juveniles are not finger printed, or copies of any fingerprints taken are not forwarded to the FBI.

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

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number arrested</u>
21	12,863
22	12,838
23	12,792
19	12,619

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is indicated by the fact that during the first half of 1938 there were 85,213 persons of all ages arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson), and that 26,589 (31.2 per cent) of them were less than 21 years old. During 1937, 31.0 per cent of the total crimes against property were committed by persons under 21 years of age. This indicates an increase in the proportion of such crimes committed by youths.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the following figures. Considering all types of crime, 36.4 per cent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.3 per cent of those charged with robbery, 62.2 per cent of those charged with burglary, 49.7 per cent of those charged with larceny and 73 per cent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all persons arrested for crimes against property during the first half of 1938 were less than 25 years old.



In addition to the 54,615 persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first half of 1938, there were 50,216 (17.4 per cent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 104,831 (36.4 per cent) less than 25 years old.

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

### INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION ESCAPED FLORIDA CONVICT LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA

Leo Zalutsky escaped from the Prison Road Camp at Dunnellon, Florida, on April 5, 1938. He had been committed to that institution on December 20, 1933, to serve a sentence of life for murder in the first degree. An examination of Zalutsky's criminal record currently on file in the Identification Division discloses the following: On May 6, 1931, he had been committed to the State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to serve ten years for burglary. He had been paroled from that institution on March 3, 1933, and on September 13, 1933, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was advised that the apprehension of Zalutsky was desired by that institution as a parole violator. Another wanted notice received September 8, 1933, from the Police Department at Allentown, Pennsylvania, reflects that the apprehension of this person was desired by them at that time for a payroll holdup and robbery.

On April 6, 1938, following the escape of Leo Zalutsky from the Florida State Farm a telegram was forwarded to the FBI by the Prison Commissioner at Tallahassee, Florida, requesting that a wanted notice be placed against the criminal record of this person. This was done, and a notice was published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for the month of May, 1938, concerning his escape. On April 25, 1938, the Police Department at Denver, Colorado, arrested Leo Zalutsky on charges of robbery and kidnaping, at which time Zalutsky informed the officers making the arrest that he was an escaped prisoner from Florida and that he was under life sentence for murder. On May 7, 1938, while en route from Denver, Colorado to Raiford, Florida, Zalutsky effected his escape from the jail at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee and the Prison Commissioner at Tallahassee, Florida again requested the FBI to place a wanted notice against this person's criminal record.

On July 21, 1938, a fingerprint card was received in the Identification Division from the Police Department at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflecting the arrest of one Leonard J. Zalutsky on the 20th of July on a charge of larceny of an automobile. This fingerprint card when searched through the files of the Identification Division was found to be identical with those of Leo Zalutsky, cited above, wanted by the Florida Prison Commissioner as an escaped prisoner and a telegram was at once sent to that official informing of the arrest of this person at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



## FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

### Interesting Investigations Conducted by FBI National Police Academy Associates

Previous issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin have contained specific instances that have come to the Bureau's attention, where graduates of the FBI National Police Academy have utilized the training they received in the classrooms and Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct successful investigations in their own local communities. Many of these investigations are quite interesting. They deal with difficult cases which confront law enforcement officers day after day. The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is pleased to print interesting and unusual cases such as these, realizing the invaluable assistance they might be to other officers handling similar cases. All of the cases submitted cannot be printed due to limited space in each issue, only interesting and unusual cases.

#### Arkansas

Captain Lindsey Hatchett of the Arkansas State Police was assigned to investigate a series of chicken thefts occurring in three different counties. At the scene of each theft, no other evidence appearing to be available, Captain Hatchett made casts of footprints and tire prints found at the scenes. During the course of routine investigation, one suspect was examined and as a direct result of the casts admitted his guilt and was sentenced to the penitentiary. Captain Hatchett was enabled to clear up a five-year-old murder case with the cooperation of the Sheriff's Office of Pulaski, Arkansas, through the use of technical equipment which he studied at Washington.

Mr. Hatchett was enabled to be of technical assistance in the recognition of a certain drug involved in a raid conducted by the Arkansas State Police, this drug having been the subject of study during Mr. Hatchett's course of training at Washington. Hatchett has also engaged in training work as Instructor in Charge of the Arkansas State Police Training School. He has been promoted from the rank of Ranger to that of Sergeant, to Lieutenant in Charge of the Intelligence Division, and to his present rank of Captain.

#### Connecticut

On November 15, 1934, the body of a man named Armond Salvione was found by the Connecticut State Police trussed with a piece of rope, in such a way that his heels were tied under his shoulder blades and around his neck. This form of tying results in self strangulation on the part of the victim because of the involuntary straightening of his legs on gaining consciousness. Before Officer Leo Mulcahy's graduation from the Academy, two suspects had been arrested, indicted and released because of lack of evidence. Following his study of scientific methods of investigation at Washington, Mulcahy appreciated the possibilities of utilizing the information that might be obtained by a careful examination of the physical evidence. Accordingly, he forwarded to Washington the rope that had been found



around the victim's body, with a request that an effort be made to identify its source. As a result of an examination in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was determined that the rope had been manufactured by a manufacturing company at Macon, Georgia, and that sales of this rope were made to certain concerns in New England. Subsequently, Mulcahy, using the information obtained by him during his course at the FBI National Police Academy, caused an examination to be made of certain spots found in an automobile in the possession of the two original suspects, with the result that it was determined that the spots were of blood and of the same type as that of the victim. When confronted with this information, the key witness in the case admitted committing perjury and furnished additional information which placed the two suspects at the scene of the crime, and identified them by a witness. Accordingly, the suspects were again indicted, were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

### Florida

Deputy Sheriff J. C. Stone, of Orlando, Florida, during the investigation of a burglary, discovered tire tracks apparently made by the automobile used in the commission of the crime. In order to preserve this evidence, a plaster cast was made of the tire tracks and these were subsequently of direct assistance in locating a suspect. The suspect was arrested and in a truck found in his possession was located a piece of glass. This fragment of glass, when taken to the police headquarters, was found to fit exactly the hole made by the burglar in effecting his entrance to the place which had been burglarized.

In another instance, Deputy Sheriff Stone found the examination of glass to be of considerable assistance. This also was a burglary case. At the beginning of the investigation, Stone learned that the victim had suffered a loss of \$3,000.00 worth of jewelry. Examining the window which had been broken, by means of the fracture lines appearing in the radial and concentric sides of the broken glass, Stone was able to determine scientifically that this window had been broken from the inside. This concentrated the investigation on the members of the household and resulted in the finding that the theft had been committed by a negro servant. Subsequent investigation resulted in conviction of the defendant.

### Georgia

The value of a detailed scientific examination of scenes of crime is proved in several investigations conducted by Captain George R. Folds, of the Augusta, Georgia, Police Department. In one instance, as a matter of cooperation with the police of North Augusta, South Carolina, Folds investigated the death of an elderly man who committed suicide, after removing identification marks from his clothing. Folds was successful in finding an obscure laundry mark, bearing the initials "L.B.K." A check of the local hotels resulted in finding a record of an old man who had disappeared. Examination of the man's room resulted in finding clothing bearing the initials "L.B.K." which caused an identification.

In one hit-and-run case the only evidence which Folds could find was a piece of glass from the headlights of the hit-and-run car.



Examination of this glass, in consultation with dealers, showed it to be a type of glass used in a 1934 model Oldsmobile sedan. After further investigation it was learned that a customer had, that very morning, purchased a headlight glass for his 1934 model Oldsmobile. When questioned, this individual admitted the crime.

In another instance an elderly man was killed in a hit-and-run case and when Folds arrived at the scene no broken glass or other evidence could be found. Witnesses described the automobile as a large one, dark in color, with two spare wheels. The victim, upon examination, was found to use false teeth, the lower plate being missing. Interviews with relatives disclosed that the victim regularly wore the false teeth and that he was wearing them when he left home the morning of the accident. All garages and filling stations were notified to be alert to observe automobiles bearing marks or scars that might have been caused by such an accident. About an hour later a filling station proprietor called Folds and informed him that an automobile, being driven by a woman, was being repaired and the repairman had found a plate of false teeth in the fender well of a maroon colored sedan. The victim's dentist identified the teeth immediately. The woman identified a friend to whom she had loaned the car, and who, it was learned, had been intoxicated on the evening of the accident. He was apprehended, charged with a homicidal violation, and he indicated that he would plead guilty.

In the fall of 1932 a woman was killed in an automobile accident on the Highland Avenue and Lombardy Court Street intersection as the result of an accident to the automobile in which she was riding. The car was being driven at high speed and skidded at the street end and overturned. The deceased woman's mother sued the City of Augusta, Georgia, claiming negligence in that the City had permitted a large amount of sand to accumulate on the public highway thus causing this skidding.

At the trial of this case in the Richmond County Superior Court, in February, 1937, Captain Folds was called upon to testify regarding photographs which had been taken under his direction immediately after the accident, and upon the plaintiff's objection, his testimony as an expert photographer was excluded, but Judge L. Franklin, upon being informed that Captain Folds had recently graduated from the FBI Police Academy at Washington, ruled that Captain Folds did qualify as an expert photographer and therefore allowed his testimony to go into the record which was to the effect that the photographs showed no sand as the plaintiff contended but the shadow of a tree. Upon hearing his testimony the jury returned a verdict in favor of the City, thus saving the City the amount of the damages claimed, the suit having been brought for \$25,000.00 damages.

### Kentucky

Patrolman Fred Philby of the Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department demonstrated the effectiveness of latent fingerprint knowledge acquired at the Academy in a case involving a Veteran of the Spanish-American War who, in September 1936, was trapped by two women in a robbery



plot. One of the women, on meeting the elderly soldier in down-town Louisville, invited him to take an automobile ride to the outskirts of Louisville. After they had arrived and spent some time at a secluded spot, another woman and a male companion appeared and robbed the Veteran. Patrolman Philby located the automobile and upon processing it discovered a latent fingerprint, which he was successful in identifying. As a result of this identification these persons were arrested.

Philby has attained recognition not only for his effectiveness in conducting investigations, but also for his ability to teach. He completed a school for recruits and conducted a school for the officers of the Paducah, Kentucky, Police Department. He was also selected by the officials of the University of Florida Short Course for Peace Officers to furnish instruction on Criminal Investigation before the Peace Officers of the State of Florida assembled at Camp Roosevelt in May, 1937. He has also lectured at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

Mr. Philby was assigned to investigate a reported burglary of a filling station. Entrance was apparently gained by breaking a window and releasing a door lock. A routine examination of the radial and concentric sides of the fractured glass revealed that the glass had been broken from the inside of the station. The filling station attendant when confronted with these facts immediately confessed the theft of the money and was convicted.

#### Nevada

Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Cupit, following his return to Reno, Nevada, received an inquiry from the Los Angeles Police Department in connection with an individual who sought to pawn an electric violin in Los Angeles. This individual's name was given as James G. Scudellari. He gave the Los Angeles Police an address in Reno. Upon communicating with Cupit, the Los Angeles Police were informed that an electric violin had been stolen from a Reno music house. Scudellari was returned to Reno and when the violin was examined, it was found that the chin plate was missing. It so happened that this particular plate had the only number by which the music house could identify the violin. Through investigation an intimate of Scudellari's was found in Reno and in her possession the chin plate was located in a suitcase belonging to Scudellari. An examination of this chin plate showed that a number had been scraped from the metal. The holes on the chin rest, however, fit exactly the holes in the instrument. Using a formula obtained while in attendance at the FBI National Police Academy, Cupit was able to bring out the original numbers which were found to tally with those in possession of the music house. As a result of this investigation, Scudellari was convicted of grand larceny on December 10, 1936, and sentenced to a term of from two to fourteen years. Following conviction, he admitted the theft.

#### Texas

In August, 1937, the home of a resident of Brownsville, Texas, was broken into by an unknown man after dark. The resident, a woman, who was in bed with her three-weeks old child, awakened, screamed, and the



intruder ran out of the house. At the time he was interrupted, the burglar apparently had in his hand a kerosene lamp which he threw away as he was leaving the house. Deputy Sheriff Boynton Fleming was immediately called and upon an examination of the lamp was successful in developing several latent fingerprints, two of which were photographed and lifted. As a result of an investigation, a suspect was questioned and fingerprinted and upon comparison of his fingerprints with those latent fingerprints found on the lamp, an identification was effected by Fleming. The suspect was indicted shortly thereafter for burglary. This was an extremely aggravated case, in which the identity of the subject was very important because of the effect of the crime. The woman who was ill at the time of the burglary, was so frightened that she lost her mind, as a consequence of a highly nervous mental condition at the time of the crime. Mr. Fleming has not only put into practical application the available scientific aids in crime detection but is contemplating the furnishing of the information received at the Academy to other law enforcement officers in his county through the inauguration of a police training school.

### Virginia

Lieutenant of Detectives O. D. Garton of the Richmond, Virginia, Police Department cites the effectiveness of police training in connection with a case involving a murder at Richmond, Virginia. The victim was a railroad worker who returned home from work at about midnight of each day. He was found shortly after midnight with his head badly beaten. The police officer who discovered the body observed a railroad jack handle with a substance resembling blood upon it and in accordance with instructions which he had received, permitted the jack handle to remain exactly where it was found. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Garton, without disturbing the position of the handle, he made an examination which resulted in the finding of small segments of hair which, when submitted to a scientific examination were determined to be those of a Negro. The murderer, a Negro, was located. He made a full confession. This case is an example in which minute fragments of evidence may be preserved at the scene of crime if the police officer arriving is properly trained in the rules regarding the preservation of evidence at the scene of the crime.

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### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It is noted that certain types of dragons blood powder used in the development of latent prints cannot be used with some of the transparent types of lifting tape. Experiments have been conducted by the technical experts of the FBI and as a result of these experiments it was found that the dragons blood powder became absorbed into the mucilaginous substance of the transparent lifting tape. This absorption was so complete that after a short period of time no traces of latent impressions could be seen on the transparent lifting tape.

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**CERTIFIED COPIES OF FINGERPRINTS  
CONVICT HABITUAL CRIMINAL**

by

**Archie J. Richardson  
Assistant Identification Officer  
Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington\***

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Habitual criminals convicted by certified copies of fingerprints of their previous convictions! For twelve years Mr. A. C. Rosenfeldt, superintendent of the identification bureau in the King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington, has advocated that habitual criminals could be convicted by certified copies of fingerprints of two previous convictions and commitments to penitentiaries plus a local conviction for a felony. On April 19, 1938, Mr. Rosenfeldt's crusade for fingerprint convictions of habitual criminals was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, when that tribunal upheld the judgment of the Superior Court of King County, in which one Harry Johnson was convicted by a jury as an habitual criminal on August 4, 1937. Johnson, who has a long criminal arrest record, appealed his case to the Supreme Court. He was convicted in King County Superior Court on February 4, 1937, of the crime of burglary in the second degree. He had been previously convicted of grand larceny in the Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles in California on June 4, 1925, and of the crime of knowingly uttering and publishing a forged bank check in a Circuit Court for Jackson County in the State of Oregon on January 24, 1930.

The trial of Harry Johnson as an habitual criminal on the strength of certified fingerprint evidence was in the nature of a test case brought by Mr. B. Gray Warner, King County prosecuting attorney. Legal opinion in King County was fairly divided concerning the outcome of such a case. The favorable Supreme Court decision fully justified Mr. Warner's judgment and proved conclusively Mr. Rosenfeldt's long and firm conviction that it could be done.

The decision rendered by the Washington State Supreme Court has already been felt in King County. Four other criminals have since been convicted as habitual criminals, three to serve life imprisonment in Washington State Penitentiary, and the fourth to serve 20 years in the same institution.

That the Supreme Court decision has gained widespread promulgation was evidenced by the recent reporting of three ex-convicts to the Seattle Police Department, who while giving their Seattle addresses, emphatically

\*Of interest to all law enforcement organizations and especially those in States having a specific statute dealing with habitual criminals, is the article sent in to the Bureau by Mr. Archie J. Richardson, Assistant Identification Officer, Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington. Mr. Richardson's article is followed by the actual decision passed down by the Supreme Court of Washington State.



declared that they were in Seattle strictly on business and were leaving the city immediately for destinations out-of-state.

## II. METHOD

The method employed by the prosecution in the Johnson case (and in subsequent habitual trials) was to produce in court copies of (1) the photograph (2) fingerprint record (3) commitment to the California (San Quentin) and Oregon state penitentiaries, attested by (1) the warden of each institution (as official custodian) (2) the certificate of the presiding judge (3) the certificate of the clerk to the official character of the judge, as provided in the U. S. Revised Statutes, Sec. 906. The strict adherence to the forms specified in this statute was commented on at length in the decision of the court.

Mr. Rosenfeldt, as expert witness at the trial, examined the copies of the fingerprint records, certified by the wardens of the California and Oregon penitentiaries, and compared them with fingerprints taken of the defendant in the King County jail on June 6, 1936. Mr. Rosenfeldt, as expert witness, testified that the copies from California and Oregon State Penitentiaries were made by one and the same man, whom he had fingerprinted on June 6, 1936.

Mr. Rosenfeldt then produced in court three greatly enlarged (16"x18") photographs of the left index finger, reproduced from the certified copies of the California and Oregon fingerprint cards, and the King County fingerprint card. On these three black and white photographic enlargements, Mr. Rosenfeldt had lined in red, and numbered on the border to correspond, some 30 fingerprint characteristics. He explained to the jury the method employed in enlarging the index fingerprints and the meaning of the thirty or more identical characteristics.

In his appeal to the Supreme Court, the appellant, Harry Johnson, objected to the introduction of the certified records in evidence. The court commented that "during consideration of this case we have in mind the following provisions of Remington Revised Statutes 2152: 'The rules of evidence in civil actions, so far as practicable, shall be applied to criminal prosecutions.'"

The court also pointed out that the "identification of individuals by means of comparison of fingerprints is generally accepted in this and other states." Also, the court was of the opinion that "although our statutes, Remington Revised 1257 and 1260, do not directly provide for the admissibility of public records from sister states, provision has been made for their proof by congressional enactment."

"Article IV, #1, of the United States Constitution, provides: 'Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.'"



Then follows a recital of the method as contained in #28, U.S.C.A. 688 (R.S. 906), which concludes with the statement: "...And the said records and exemplifications, so authenticated, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court and office within the United States as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the State, Territory, or country, as aforesaid, from which they are taken."

The Supreme Court then cited that the courts of California and Oregon have approved the introduction in evidence of copies of fingerprints for the purpose of identifying individuals of crime. The Supreme Court was of the opinion that "the State, in attempting to prove the identity of the individual convicted in other states, followed exactly the procedure set forth by Congress."

### III. LACK OF OUT-OF-STATE WITNESSES

The appellant further contended that he did not have "the opportunity to confront witnesses testifying against him, as is guaranteed to him by the state constitution." The State Supreme Court countered that:

"Documentary evidence is admissible, and its admission is not in derogation of the defendant's right to meet his accusing witnesses face to face for the simple reason that a document is not a witness. 8 R.C.L. 88; People v. Reese, 258 N.Y. 89, 179 N.E. 305."

The Supreme Court further stated: "The law in this state on this point is settled. State v. Bolen, 142 Wash. 653, 254 Pac. 445. The court allowed in evidence fingerprints from the War Department to establish the identity of a dead man who could not otherwise be identified."

The State Supreme Court concluded its opinion in the following words: "The defendant had a fair and impartial trial, and the court (superior court) did not error in allowing the introduction of evidence" (certified copies of fingerprints).

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Realizing the possible future value of the State of Washington's Supreme Court decision to all law enforcement agencies, we are reprinting the entire case below as it is recorded, according to the copy of the actual decision forwarded to this Bureau by Mr. Richardson.

State v. Johnson

No. 26861

Supreme Court of Washington

April 19, 1938.

Department #1. Appeal from Superior Court, King County, Howard M. Findley, Judge. Harry Johnson was convicted on a charge of being an habitual criminal and he appeals. **AFFIRMED.**

SIMPSON, Justice.



February 4, 1937, defendant, Harry Johnson, was convicted in the superior court of King County of the crime of burglary in the second degree.

Before judgment and sentence were imposed, a supplementary information was filed charging him, under Rem. Rev. Stat., #2286, with being an habitual criminal. The supplemental information charged defendant with having been previously convicted of grand larceny in the superior court for the County of Los Angeles in California, June 4, 1925, and of the crime of knowingly uttering and publishing a forged bank check in a circuit court for Jackson County in the state of Oregon, January 24, 1930.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge of being an habitual criminal. He was tried by a jury, found guilty, and sentenced to life imprisonment. From that judgment he has appealed.

(1) The charge of being an habitual criminal does not constitute an offense in itself, but merely provides an increased punishment for the last offense. State v. Le Pitre, 54 Wash. 166, 103 P. 27, 18 Ann. Cas. 922.

The method pursued by the State to prove the crime of burglary and to show prior convictions was as follows: Certified copies of the judgments of conviction and sentence entered in the courts of Washington, California, and Oregon were introduced. Then an expert witness on fingerprints was called who testified that he had seen the appellant in the King County jail and took his fingerprints there on June 6, 1936. The witness was then shown copies of fingerprint records, certified by the wardens of California and Oregon penitentiaries to be true copies of original fingerprint records of the defendant named in the Oregon and California judgments. Upon examining the copies of the fingerprint records, and comparing them with the known prints of appellant, the witness testified that the fingerprints which he had taken and the prints in the certified copies of the records of the person named in the judgments were made by the same man. The certificate of the warden, omitting formal parts, was:

\*\*\*\* I am keeper and custodian of fingerprint and photographic records of persons convicted of crime and imprisoned in said prison, and that the said fingerprint and photographic records are kept by me in my files in conformity with the law.

"I further certify that the annexed is a true copy of an original fingerprint and photographic record now on file in this prison; that I have compared the transcript hereto annexed with the said original records, and I certify that the same is a true and correct transcript of the said original record and of the whole thereof. \*\*\*\*"

Then follows in this certificate a statement that the one whose fingerprint record was certified was the same person who was named in the California and Oregon judgments admitted in evidence in this case.



There was attached to the warden's certificate the judge's certificate which, following the name of the warden, so far as pertinent, was as follows: "\* \* \* is the Warden at the above mentioned Prison and hath the keeping and custody of the fingerprints, photographs, files and records of the said Prison; that he is by law the proper officer to make out and certify and attest copies of fingerprints, photographs, files and records of said Prison; that full faith and credit are and ought to be given to his acts and attestations done as aforesaid, and that his certificate of attestation to the fingerprints and photograph hereto annexed is in due form; that he was such Warden, Custodian and Keeper at the time of making and subscribing to the foregoing attestation and certificate."

A certificate was attached by the clerk to the effect that the one who signed the last certificate was a judge, and the presiding judge certified to the identity of the clerk. These documents bear the seal of the court from which they emanated. The certificates of the officials in both states were essentially the same.

Introduction of the copies of the certified records in evidence was objected to by appellant, and their admission is urged as error.

During the consideration of this case we have in mind the following provisions of Rem. Rev. Stat. #2152: "The rules of evidence in civil actions, so far as practicable, shall be applied to criminal prosecutions."

(2) The introduction of the certified copies of judgments of convictions in the courts of California and Oregon was proper, and in accordance with the provisions of Rem. Rev. Stat. #1254. *State v. Rowan*, 84 Wash. 158, 146 P. 374; *Allard v. La Plain*, 147 Wash. 497, 266 P. 688.

(3) Identification of individuals by means of comparison of fingerprints is generally accepted in this and other states. *State v. Bolen* 142 Wash. 653, 254 P. 445, 449; *State v. Witzell*, 175 Wash. 145, 26 P. 2d 1049; *People v. Sallow*, 100 Misc. 447, 165 N.Y.S. 915; *Stacy v. State*, 49 Okl. Cr. 154, 292 P. 885; *People v. Les*, 267 Mich. 648, 255 N.W. 407; *Piquett v. United States*, 7 Cir., 81 F.2d 75; *Id.*, 298 U.S. 664, 56 S. Ct. 749, 80 L.Ed. 1388.

The essential questions to be determined are: May the identity of the appellant be proved by the introduction of copies of fingerprints certified to be such by the wardens of the penitentiaries of California and Oregon, and may this be done by following the federal statute which puts in to effect the full faith and credit provision of our National Constitution?

Although our statutes, Rem. Rev. Stat. #1257 and 1260, do not directly provide for the admissibility of public records from sister states, provision has been made for their proof and admission by congressional enactment.

Article 4, #1 of the United States Constitution, provides: "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the Public Acts,



Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

In compliance with this article the Congress has prescribed in the following statute the manner in which public records, other than judicial proceedings, shall be proved: "All records and exemplifications of books, which may be kept in any public office of any State or Territory or of any country subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any court or office in any other State or Territory, or in any such country, by the attestation of the keeper of the said records or books, and the seal of his office annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the presiding justice of the court of the county, parish, or district in which such office may be kept, or of the governor, or secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, of the State, or Territory, or country, that the said attestation is in due form, and by the proper officers. If the said certificate is given by the presiding justice of a court, it shall be further authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the said court, who shall certify, under his hand and the seal of his office, that the said presiding justice is duly commissioned and qualified; or, if given by such governor, secretary, chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, it shall be under the great seal of the State, Territory, or country aforesaid in which it is made. And the said records and exemplifications, so authenticated, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court and office within the United States as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the State, Territory, or country, as aforesaid, from which they are taken." 28 U.S.C.A. #688, Rev. St. #906.

The courts of California and Oregon have approved the introduction in evidence of copies of fingerprints for the purpose of identifying individuals accused of crime. *State v. Smith*, 128 Or. 515, 273 P. 323; *People v. Purcell*, Cal. App., 70 P. 2d 706.

As we have related in the present case, the State, in attempting to prove the identity of the individual convicted in the other states, followed exactly the procedure set forth by Congress.

(4) In *James v. James*, 35 Wash. 650, 77 P. 1080, 1082, where the defendant attempted to prove his right to some property as an heir at law by offering adoption papers which were copies of foreign records, indorsed on the back as recorded, but not under the formal seal of the officers, the court said: "A record from a public office of a sister state is not admissible in evidence on the mere certificate of the keeper of the record, over his hand and official seal. Only records from the public offices of this state or of the United States are so admissible. Records from public offices of sister states, other than courts, must be certified in accordance with the United States statutes to be admissible in evidence in the courts of this state."

In the case of *State v. Kniffen*, 44 Wash. 485, 87 P. 837, 838,



120 Am. St. Rep. 1009, 12 Ann.Cas. 113, the trial court received in evidence a marriage license and certificate of marriage from the state of Michigan, purporting to be a copy of the records of Bay County, Mich., showing the marriage of Bert Kniffen and Mrs. Nellie Nickelson. In passing upon the question of the admissibility of the record, we said: "The license and marriage certificates do not appear to be the record or proceeding of any court of the state of Michigan which, under section 6040 Ballinger's Ann. Codes & St., (P.C. #1013), may be authenticated by the clerk 'or other officer having charge of the records of such court, with the seal of such court annexed.' They appear to be a public record of Bay County, Mich., not appertaining to a court, and must, therefore, be certified as required by section 906 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (28 U.S.C.A. #688). *James v. James*, 35 Wash. 650, 77 P. 1080."

(5) In the case of *Banking House of Wilcoxson & Co. v. Darr*, 139 Mo. 660, 41 S.W. 227, 229, that court said: "An officer having the legal custody of public records is ex officio competent to certify copies of their contents."

There is a presumption, too, that the official has done his duty. *Riggs v. German*, 81 Wash. 128, 142 P. 479; *Camp v. Peterson*, Wash. 71 P.2d 1074.

Many other courts have approved the admission in evidence of copies of non-judicial public records when certified in accordance with the federal statutes, supra. *New York, C. & St. L. Ry. Co. v. Lind*, 180 Ind. 38, 102 N.E. 449; *Reed v. Stevens*, 120 Me. 290, 113 A. 712; *Reid v. State*, 168 Ala. 118, 53 So. 254; *Garrigues v. Harris*, 17 Pa. 344.

Appellant contends that there was no showing that the wardens of the penitentiaries from which the records were sent were authorized by law to keep such records, and therefore the federal statute was not complied with.

In defining the duties of prison wardens, the Penal Code of California, #1578 (5), provides: "To grade and classify the prisoners, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of directors."

Section 1576 of the same Code, as amended by St.Cal. 1935, p. 1568, provides it shall be the duty of the directors "to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the prisons."

3 Oregon Code Annotated 1930, #67-1907, reads: "It shall be the duty of the warden to maintain a rogues' gallery and place wherein the pictures of all the convicts who are now or may hereafter be confined in the penitentiary, and to take such other steps as he may deem necessary for the recognition and detection of convicts and criminals."

We find that the California and Oregon judges and wardens certified that the warden was: " \* \* \* Keeper and custodian of fingerprint and photographic records of persons convicted of crime and imprisoned in



said prison, and that the said fingerprint and photographic records are kept by me in my files in conformity with the law."

(6) In speaking of the rule that certificates of public officers are prima facie evidence of the matters therein contained, we said in *State v. Christensen*, 122 Wash. 236, 210 P. 376, 377: "It is, of course, but prima facie proof, and is subject to attack on grounds that any other authenticated document may be attacked, but it is sufficient on its face."

In *Garneau v. Port Blakely Mill Co.*, 8 Wash. 467, 36 P. 463, this court held the fact of the record could be proved by the public officer's certificate. The court further held that the auditor, in certifying to the correctness of a copy, could also certify to the name of the person presenting the instrument, to the fact of filing, and to the date, book, and page of record.

(7) The rule laid down in *State v. Bolen*, supra, in which the rules and regulations of the War Department were considered, is very persuasive in the determination of the question of whether or not the wardens of penitentiaries in making rules or regulations, or following them out, could keep the fingerprints of convicts and then certify to their correctness.

In that case we said:

"While there is probably no act of Congress which expressly directs that the Secretary of War shall take and keep fingerprints of enlisted men and enlistment and service records, yet that department is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations. For instance, section 235, U.S. Comp. Stats. (5. U.S.C.A. #22) reads:

"The head of each department is authorized to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of his department."

"It seems to us that most men must know that the War Department has promulgated rules and regulations which require the preservation of fingerprints of all members of the United States army and the making and keeping of service records, and that such rules have for years past been uniformly complied with, and that such rules and the documents prepared thereunder are of such great importance and so vitally necessary that the courts must take judicial notice of them, and that such documents are receivable in evidence without extrinsic proof of their correctness or verity. The mere fact that they are kept as they are is prima facie proof of their genuineness. The circumstances themselves show the necessity for the adoption of such a rule. The War Department has, of course, taken the fingerprints of many hundreds of thousands of enlisted soldiers. These have actually been taken by many subordinates who are now scattered throughout the world, and many of whom are dead. Unless the very manner of keeping these things is proof in itself of the recited facts, then they would be of very little value."

We conclude, therefore, that the method of proving the identity



of the appellant by introducing certified copies of the fingerprints of the defendant, and then comparing them with the known prints in the possession of the witness, was proper and in accordance with the rules of evidence as approved by the great weight of authority.

(8) The next objection made by appellant was that the photograph included in Exhibit No. 1, which was the certificate of the warden of the Oregon State Penitentiary, was not certified to be a picture of the defendant on file in the warden's office. However, an examination of the record does not disclose that appellant made any specific objection to the photograph not being included in the certificate at the trial, although he made numerous objections to the certificate itself. We see no error in the court's ruling upon this question.

(9, 10) It is further contended by appellant that he did not have the opportunity to confront the witnesses testifying against him, as is guaranteed to him by the State Constitution.

Documentary evidence is admissible, and its admission is not in derogation of the defendant's right to meet his accusing witnesses face to face for the simple reason that a document is not a witness. 8 R.C.L. 88; *People v. Reese*, 258 N.Y. 89, 179 N.E. 305, 79 A.L.R. 1329.

The law in this state on this point is settled. *State v. Bolen*, supra. The court allowed in evidence fingerprints from the War Department to establish the identity of a dead man who could not otherwise be identified. In that case we said: "But appellant further contends that the admission of these exhibits violated section 22 of article 1 of our Constitution, which provides that in all criminal cases the accused shall have the right to meet the witnesses against him face to face. Similar provisions are in the Constitutions of many of the states, and it has often been held that they have no application to proof of facts in their nature documentary, and which can be proved only by the original or authenticated copy. This question has been so thoroughly discussed and reviewed by eminent authorities that we do not feel justified in again undertaking to cover the field. The following leading cases show conclusively that the admission in evidence of the exhibits in question did not violate any of the appellant's constitutional rights. *United States v. Swan*, 7 N.M. 306, 34 P. 533; *State v. Dowdy*, 145 N.C. 432, 58 S.E. 1002; *Commonwealth v. Slavski*, 245 Mass. 405, 140 N.E. 465, 29 A.L.R. 281 (supra); *People v. Love*, 310 Ill. 558, 142 N.E. 204; *State v. Torello*, (103 Conn. 511, 131 A. 429)."

The defendant had a fair and impartial trial, and the court did not commit error in allowing the introduction of evidence.

The judgment is affirmed.

STEINERT, C.J., and MAIN, HOLCOMB, and GERAGHTY, JJ. concur.



## PERSONALS

## ARKANSAS

Mr. Richard M. Giles has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Texarkana, Arkansas, following the resignation of Mr. W. E. Davis.

## FLORIDA

Mr. J. B. Clements is now Chief of Police of Gainesville, Florida, succeeding Mr. W. B. Cahoon.

Mr. Lee G. Sanders has been appointed Sheriff at Wauchula, Florida, succeeding Mr. C. S. Dishong who recently received an appointment as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. Mr. Dishong succeeds Mr. Guy C. Reeve as United States Marshal.

## GEORGIA

Mr. G. O. Walton has succeeded Mr. J. B. Orr as Chief of Police at Washington, Georgia.

## IDAHO

Mr. Henry Felton is now Chief of Police at Caldwell, Idaho.

## MISSOURI

Mr. Otto Higgins, Director of Police, Kansas City, Missouri, was elected president of the State Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police at that organization's thirty-eighth annual convention held recently in Kansas City. The next convention will be held in St. Louis.

## MONTANA

Mr. William H. Breen was appointed Chief of Police of Butte, Montana, recently to succeed Mr. Walter I. Shay who resigned June 1, 1938, because of ill health.

## NEW JERSEY

Mr. William B. Powell has recently been elected Sheriff of Cape May County, New Jersey. The County Seat is Cape May Court House, New Jersey.

Mr. Howard Height has recently been elected Sheriff of Monmouth County, New Jersey. He succeeds Mr. George H. Roberts. The County Seat is Freehold, New Jersey.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Former Captain John D. Poole is now Chief of Police of Salisbury, North Carolina, succeeding Mr. R. Lee Rankin.

Mr. J. B. Fallaw has been named Chief of Police of Hamlet, North Carolina. He succeeds Mr. Fred E. Brown.

Mr. Edward Belangia has succeeded Mr. A. L. Bryan as Chief of



Police of New Bern, North Carolina.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

The recent appointment of Mr. Edward C. Gibson as temporary Chief of Police at Meadville, Pennsylvania, has now been changed to that of Chief of Police of that city.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Julian B. Wright has succeeded Mr. Henry H. Lockhart as Chief of Police at Gaffney, South Carolina.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Carl Dirksen is now Chief of Police at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Milton Keyser.

Mr. John Lawler is now Chief of Police at Howard, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Hana Lubeck.

#### VIRGINIA

Mr. John Fulton Woods is now Chief of Police at Norfolk, Virginia.

#### WASHINGTON

Mr. Ray M. Starwich has succeeded Mr. Jack Burke as Chief of Police at Shelton, Washington.

Mr. J. E. Bunce, former Chief Criminal Deputy Sheriff, Yakima County Sheriff's Office, Yakima, Washington, died suddenly on July 3, 1938. Mr. Bunce was recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Washington State Sheriff's Association.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. E. T. Amsler, Jr., has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

### INTERESTING IDENTIFICATION DECEASED FREIGHT TRAIN VICTIM IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

On July 16, 1938, the fingerprints of a deceased white man who had been run over by a freight train on July 14, 1938, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, were received in the Identification Division from the Police Department of that city. When these fingerprints were searched through the files it was found that this person had been fingerprinted on two prior occasions by law enforcement agencies, having received a sentence of thirty days for vagrancy in May of 1933 at Marshalltown, Iowa, and having been arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Mauston, Wisconsin, on May 18, 1936, on charges of being drunk and disorderly under the name of Alvin Robbins. When this identification was effected a telegram was at once forwarded to the police at Fort Dodge, Iowa, informing of the identity of this person and furnishing the residence and place of birth as given by Robbins on the occasions of his prior arrests.



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'
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



