

Winter 1940

Police Science Notes

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Police Science Notes, 30 *Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology* 767 (1939-1940)

This Criminology is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

POLICE SCIENCE NOTES

Contributors

SYDNEY SMITH, M. D., Professor of Forensic Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, has a world-wide reputation as a medicolegal expert. In addition to his many journal contributions, such as his interesting and instructive series of articles in *The Police Journal* on "Studies in Identification," Dr. Smith is the author of an outstanding book entitled "Forensic Medicine" (now in its sixth edition).

JOHN D. LEONARD is a Senior Lieutenant in the Chicago Park District Division of Police. He is the founder and director of this department's Police Training School, one of the finest of its kind in the country.

H. D. TELFORD, Personnel Technician for the Chicago Park District, is a graduate of the University of Chicago (Ph.B.) and of George Washington University (M.A.), and was formerly Personnel Technician of the Bureau of Personnel Administration (constructing and analyzing police tests and doing research work on police service ratings).

Announcement

Laboratory technicians who may wish to publish short notes or comments on interesting cases they have investigated are invited to contribute to the Notes section of this Journal. The Editors are particularly interested in cases in which the technician has had occasion to employ new or unusual techniques. An example of the type of contribution we would like to receive appears on page 772 of this number of the Journal.

TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

M. Edwin O'Neill

Practical Applications of Infra-Red Photography—The February, 1939 number of the *Archiv für Kriminologie* contains an article dealing with various uses of infra-red photography in criminal investigation¹. The author, Prof. A. Brüning, reports several cases involving document examination in which this type of investigation was used successfully. He states that infra-red photography is particularly useful in deciphering covered or blotted out printing and for the detection of altered letters or numbers. In one criminal case the figure "1" had been changed to a "2" and a figure "8" added, thus making the numeral "28". In the infra-red photograph the different inks could be recognized in the figure "1" and the difference in structure of the old writing and the new could be detected. Another investigation is described by the author as follows: "In the case of a very much decomposed corpse which had lain all winter in the mountains, numerous writings were found which were soaked

¹ Brüning, A., "Praktische Anwendungen der Infrarotphotographie und andere Fragen der Praxis," *Archiv für Kriminologie*, 104:19-23 (1939).

and discolored by the liquids of decay so that the writing could not be read. The papers were placed in dilute hydrogen peroxide and the bubbles of the released oxygen separated the pieces of paper stuck together. By means of infra-red photography the writing could be read practically in toto. Especially interesting were the photo-post cards, the silver of which had been entirely blackened by the decomposition gases. Writing not visible to the naked eye, especially the name of the writer of the cards, was plainly visible in the picture and in this way it was determined where the deceased had lived last and to whom he had been writing, and in this way a solution of the whole case."

Microscopic Evidence—The Analysis of Fibers, Soil and Paint in a Burglary Case—An interesting case involving the examination of microscopic materials is reported in the October-December, 1939 issue of the *Police Journal* (London) in an article by Superintendent N. W. Goodchild of the Oxford City Police.² A school building was broken into by jimmying a window and a sum of money taken from a safe in the school office, the safe having been opened by ripping off the back. After a careful examination of the premises, a bunch of fibers was found on the window sill and also on a splinter of wood inside the room. In addition, samples of paint and packing material from the safe were collected, as well as specimens of soil from outside the building. In the meantime, two suspects had been detained on suspicion. The clothing of the suspects, together with materials recovered at the crime scene were submitted to the laboratory for examination. An analysis of the exhibits disclosed that the fibers from the window sill and the splinter of wood were identical with fibers from the jacket worn by one of the suspects; particles of paint and of safe packing material found on the clothing of both persons were similar in color and composition to that from the burglarized safe. In the comparison of soil on the shoes of the suspects with that from outside the building, it was found that in addition to similarity of the inorganic components, two species of microscopic plants occurring in the soil—one somewhat unusual—were common to both. There was thus sufficient evidence for charging the suspects with the crime, after which both men pleaded guilty to the burglary.

The Identification of a Bullet Fragment

Charles M. Wilson

The accompanying illustration is an example of the possibility of effecting a bullet identification where only a small portion of it is available for laboratory examination.

The case in which the exhibits in this illustration were used involved the ambush shooting of a Treasury Department Agent attached to the Alcohol Tax Unit. He was shot and killed while driving a 1936 Ford car. One bullet passed through the sheet metal hood of the car, the sheet

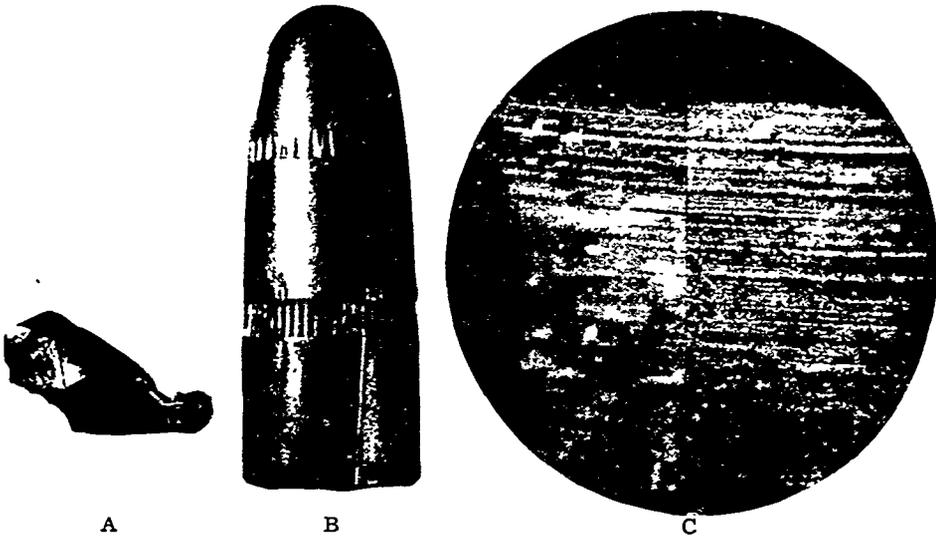
² Goodchild, N. W., "An Interesting Scientific Case," *The Police Journal*, 12 (4):504-506 (1939).

metal partition between the driver's compartment and the motor, the dashboard, and then through the body of the victim. It was recovered in the upholstery of the driver's seat of the car. A second bullet followed practically the same course except that before striking the victim's body it had broken up into several fragments. One such fragment, A, was removed from the victim's knee.

The exhibits submitted to the writer for examination consisted of a Remington, Model 8, .35 caliber automatic rifle; one fired cartridge case (Western .35 caliber Remington) recovered at the scene of the shooting; a piece of the lead core of a bullet, weighing 82.7 grains; and two pieces of a bullet's gilding metal jacket, one of which, A, weighed only 9.56 grains.

Comparison-microscope examination of the evidence shell and of test shells fired in the .35 caliber rifle indicated very definitely that this was the weapon used in the fatal shooting.

Despite the small size of bullet fragment A, it was possible to effect a successful comparison between it and test bullet B fired from the suspected rifle.¹ (A, the base portion of the jacket, contained one land im-



IDENTIFICATION OF BULLET FRAGMENT

(A) Fragment of bullet removed from victim's body. It had previously penetrated the sheet metal hood of an automobile, the metal partition between the driver's compartment and the motor, and also the dashboard.

(B) Test bullet fired from suspected weapon (a .35 caliber Remington automatic rifle, Model 8). Note size of bullet as compared with the fragment, both of which were photographed to the same scale.

(C) Photomicrograph of A and B, made through comparison microscope. (Due to the bent and twisted condition of the fragment not all of the land impressions were in focus when photograph C was taken; this accounts for the blurred area in the lower portion of A as shown in this photograph.)

¹ The test bullets were fired at reduced pressures in order to minimize the extent of their mutilation.

pression and portions of two adjacent groove impressions.) To facilitate the examination by employing proper illumination, Leitz Ultropak illuminators were used on the comparison microscope.² The results of the examination are illustrated in C.

The conclusion that A and B were fired from the same weapon was substantiated by the comparison made between the evidence shell and test shells fired in the suspected rifle. (Moreover, the conclusion was subsequently verified at the trial of the accused in the case when he entered a plea of guilty.) Nevertheless, the excellent match in C between the bullet fragment and test bullet B would have been sufficient as the basis for an opinion identifying the questioned rifle as the fatal weapon.

LEGAL DECISIONS

Fred E. Inbau

Wire-Tapping Evidence in Federal Cases—The United States Supreme Court recently rendered two decisions of far-reaching importance regarding the admissibility of wire-tapping evidence in Federal cases. One is the decision in *Nardone v. U. S.*, 60 Sup. Ct. 266 (1939)—a case which has been the subject of legal controversy for several years, and the other the decision in *Weiss v. U. S.*, 60 Sup. Ct. 269 (1939).

In an appeal to the Supreme Court from his original conviction, the defendant in the first case, Nardone (indicted for revenue frauds in connection with bootlegging activities), won a reversal and new trial, on the grounds that the wire-tapping evidence used against him was obtained in violation of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, Section 605 of which reads as follows: "No person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person." The Supreme Court held that the words "no person" included federal agents and that therefore the evidence they secured by means of wire-tapping activities was illegally obtained and therefore inadmissible as evidence. (See 302 U. S. 379, 58 Sup. Ct. 275 (1937), noted in a previous issue of this Journal, vol. 28, p. 758.)

Upon a retrial of this case the prosecution refrained from using the intercepted evidence, but it apparently used evidence obtained as a result of the information gathered by the wire-tapping practice. Defense counsel requested permission "to examine the prosecution as to the uses to which it had put the information" thus obtained. The trial judge refused, and his ruling on this effect was made the principal subject of the appeal from an ensuing conviction.

The Supreme Court poised the question before it as follows: "The issue is whether or no Section 605 merely interdicts the introduction into evidence in a federal trial of intercepted telephone conversations, leav-

² For other illustrations and discussions of the use of these illuminators, see Wilson, C. M., "The Identification of Extractor Marks on Fired Shells," 29 J. Criminal L. and Crim. 724 (1939); also "The Comparison and Identification of Wine in a Coal Mine Bombing Case," 28 J. Criminal L. and Crim. 873 (1938).

ing the prosecution free to make every other use of the proscribed evidence." In upholding the defendant's contention that the statute should be interpreted so as to prohibit not only the use of the intercepted evidence but also evidence obtained as a result of the practice itself, the court gave the following reasons in support of its decision:

"Any claim for the exclusion of evidence logically relevant in criminal prosecutions is heavily handicapped. It must be justified by an overriding public policy expressed in the Constitution or the law of the land. In a problem such as that before us now, two opposing concerns must be harmonized: on the one hand, the stern enforcement of the criminal law; on the other, protection of that realm of privacy left free by Constitution and laws but capable of infringement either through zeal or design. In accommodating both these concerns, meaning must be given to what Congress has written, even if not in explicit language, so as to effectuate the policy which Congress has formulated.

"We are here dealing with specific prohibition of particular methods in obtaining evidence. The result of the holding below is to reduce the scope of §605 to exclusion of the exact words heard through forbidden interceptions, allowing these interceptions every derivative use that they may serve. Such a reading of §605 would largely stultify the policy which compelled our decision in *Nardone v. United States*, supra. That decision was not the product of a merely meticulous reading of technical language. It was the translation into practicality of broad considerations of morality and public well-being. This Court found that the logically relevant proof which Congress had outlawed, it outlawed because "inconsistent with ethical standards and destructive of personal liberty." * * * To forbid the direct use of methods thus characterized but to put no curb on their full indirect use would only invite the very methods deemed 'inconsistent with ethical standards and destructive of personal liberty.' * * *

"In practice this generalized statement may conceal concrete complexities. Sophisticated argument may prove a causal connection between information obtained through illicit wire-tapping and the Government's proof. As a matter of good sense, however, such connection may have become so attenuated as to dissipate the taint. A sensible way of dealing with such a situation—fair to the intentment of §605, but fair also to the purposes of the criminal law—ought to be within the reach of experienced trial judges. The burden is, of course, on the accused in the first instance to prove to the trial court's satisfaction that wire-tapping was unlawfully employed. Once that is established—as was plainly done here—the trial judge must give opportunity, however closely confined, to the accused to prove that a substantial portion of the case against him was a fruit of the poisonous tree. This leaves ample opportunity to the Government to convince the trial court that its proof had an independent origin.

"Dispatch in the trial of criminal causes is essential in bringing crime to book. Therefore, timely steps must be taken to secure judicial determination of claims of illegality on the part of agents of the Government in obtaining testimony. To interrupt the course of the trial for such auxiliary inquiries impedes the momentum of the main proceeding

and breaks the continuity of the jury's attention. Like mischief would result were tenuous claims sufficient to justify the trial court's indulgence of inquiry into the legitimacy of evidence in the Government's possession. So to read a Congressional prohibition against the availability of certain evidence would be to subordinate the need for rigorous administration of justice to undue solicitude for potential and, it is to be hoped, abnormal disobedience of the law by the law's officers. Therefore claims that taint attaches to any portion of the Government's case must satisfy the trial court with their solidity and not be merely a means of eliciting what is in the Government's possession before its submission to the jury. And if such a claim is made after the trial is under way, the judge must likewise be satisfied that the accused could not at an earlier stage have had adequate knowledge to make his claim. The civilized conduct of criminal trials cannot be confined within mechanical rules. It necessarily demands the authority of limited direction entrusted to the judge presiding in federal trials, including a well-established range of judicial discretion, subject to appropriate review on appeal, in ruling upon preliminary questions of fact. Such a system as ours must, within the limits here indicated, rely on the learning, good sense, fairness and courage of federal trial judges.

"We have dealt with this case on the basic issue tendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals and have not indulged in a finicking appraisal of the record, either as to the issue of the time limit of the proposed inquiry into the use to which the Government had put its illicit practices, or as to the existence of independent sources for the Government's proof. Since the Circuit Court of Appeals did not question its timeliness, we shall not. And the hostility of the trial court to the whole scope of the inquiry reflected his own accord with the rule of law by which the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained him, and which we find erroneous."

In the more recent case of *Weiss v. U. S.*, 60 Sup. Ct. 269 (1939), the defendants and several other persons were indicted in the federal district court for the Southern District of New York for using the mails to defraud and for conspiracy so to use them. The alleged scheme was to cheat insurance companies by inducing them to pay false claims for disability, health, and accident benefits.

For months prior to the indictment telephone messages of the defendants and other persons were intercepted (stenographically and also on "phonograph discs"). Interstate as well as intrastate communications were intercepted. Several of the accused persons confessed when confronted with the recorded evidence or when informed of its existence, and some of them appeared as government witnesses.

At the trial the defendant objected to the introduction of the intercepted telephone communications, principally upon the ground that it would violate §605 of the Federal Communications Act. The objection was overruled, and from this action of the trial judge the defendant appealed. The principal contention of the defendant is that the prohibition in §605 applied to intrastate communications as well as to those of an interstate nature. This the government denied. The government also alleged that since several of the senders of the messages appeared as

government witnesses the interception and divulgence of the messages put in evidence were "authorized by the sender" within the meaning of the section. The Supreme Court, holding in accord with the defendant's contention, stated that since Congress has the power, when necessary for the protection of interstate commerce, to regulate intrastate transactions, "there is no constitutional requirement that the scope of the statute be limited so as to exclude intrastate communications." "We hold," said the Court, "that the broad and inclusive language of the act is not so limited by construction so as to exclude intrastate communications from the protection against interception and divulgence." As to the Government's second contention—that disclosure of the intercepted communications was "authorized by the sender"—the Court held that the act contemplates "voluntary consent and not enforced agreement to publications."

It should be pointed out to readers of the Journal that this decision and the Nardone decision apply to federal court prosecutions. They do not signify that intercepted intrastate conversations cannot be used in state prosecutions.

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by *Paul V. Trovillo*

Modern Police Work, Including Detective Duty. By *James J. Skehan*. (Formerly Captain, New York Police Department.) R. V. Basuino (Brooklyn, N. Y., 1939). Pp. 657. \$3.00.

The index of Captain Skehan's new book, "Modern Police Work, Including Detective Duty" is more than an index of its 650 pages; it is a composite picture of milestones in the march of policing into a profession and a science.

Not so many years ago, the police officer was not expected to know much about Professor Johannes Lange's findings on hereditary influence on criminality. The traits of psychopathic criminals formed a topic for papers at sessions of social workers or psychiatrists. Which part of the brain—the cortex or the thalamus—weighs an act as right or wrong? These are among a thousand other subjects the modern police officer must know something about. This officer, walking a beat, need not be an expert chemist—but he must know enough about the science to find and preserve for the laboratory technicians within the department the vital materials they need if their findings are to help solve the cases. He must be enough of an expert in firearms identification to know what to look for in a shooting case—and know what it should prove. He might not be able to leave the force to take a job as a toxicologist, but he must know enough toxicology to proceed intelligently in a poisoning case—and be enough of a physician to do the correct thing if it isn't too late.

This pocket-size volume from the presses of R. V. Basuino, Brooklyn publisher, presents as routine information for the police officer the high-spots of a score of sciences embraced in modern police work. To the police officer who has been in the business nearly a quarter of a century, the book emphasizes the fact that much has had to be learned—and there

is still much to learn—to keep abreast of the times in this business. For such a reader, indulging in a bit of retrospect, the volume tells an impressive tale of progress since the days when the size of the biceps determined the qualifications for carrying a night stick. For the young police officer, picking the police business as a career, the book is pretty much “must” reading. It is a textbook, lacking only in dull sections, that will not be absorbed in a month or a year. But once absorbed, you have a police officer who will go up in the business.

An unusual and interesting chapter sets up a series of hypothetical crimes—all the circumstances, clues, and conditions are listed. “What would you do?” is asked. Then follows a detailed explanation of what the officer should do, the conclusions he should make and follow, the arrests he should make, the action he should follow in detail. One need not be a novice in the police business to gain considerable from this “Problems and Answers” department.

While there is much that is fundamental between the covers of this book, one is doing himself an injustice if he denies himself the value a reading holds by concluding that it is a book for beginners—a recruit’s primer. James J. Skehan, the author, knows something of presenting his subject to young officers. He is a retired captain of the New York Police Department, and a former instructor in the Police Academy who has learned the art of teaching others. There is another group of readers who should interest themselves in this book—Mr. John Q. Public and all his cousins and friends outside the police business. He would find it interesting reading—for what average citizen does not have an interest in his own protection? He would be more than informed; he would become a more understanding citizen, a better ally of the man on the beat or in the patrol car.

The reviewer is critical of but two things: first, the double-barrelled title on the cover; “Modern Police Work Including Detective Duty” is quite a bit of title; second, at the back of the book is an index that is not so complete as it might have been.

For the six hundred-fifty pages between the cover and the index, the reviewer has nothing but praise. They comprise as fine a compilation of police information as is available in a single volume.

Oscar G. Olander

Commissioner, Michigan State Police,
East Lansing, Michigan.

Identification Problems—Criminal and Civil. By *Israel Castellanos*, M. D. R. V. Basuino, 158 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. (Brooklyn, N. Y., 1939.) Pp. v + 215, with 73 illustrations. \$2.00.

Doctor Castellanos, Director-General of the National Bureau of Identification at Havana, Cuba, aims in this little book not so much to provide a detailed exposition of technical methods as to awaken interest in certain identification practices which are little recognized in some quarters. He has performed a useful service in making the material available, especially since those whose reading is limited to English are here introduced to important sources published originally in several

foreign languages. The book will be interesting and informative to those who are concerned with personal identification. However, the reader of the chapters on hair, for example, is not to consider himself sufficiently instructed thereby to assume the rôle of expert on hair identification! If the reading arouses an appreciation of the importance of such means of identification and if it leads to further study then "Identification Problems" will have accomplished all that it is designed to do.

In the preface a summary of the author's scientific career is presented, and there is a foreword by August Vollmer. A bibliography of forty-nine references concludes the book. An index is lacking, but this omission is not serious since in a volume of such small size the listing of chapter headings in the table of contents is a fairly adequate guide. The body of the work consists of fourteen chapters, which are mentioned below under four main subject headings (a grouping by the reviewer, not the author).

The first five chapters embrace pleas for extension of finger-print identification in situations where its benefits are not fully realized at present. In general the trend of the arguments, as indicated by the chapter headings, will be familiar to everyone working in the field of identification: Personal identification, as it is, and as it should be; Fingerprints and penal treatment; The identification of the newborn; The value of finger-printing in hospitals for the insane; Dactyloscopic identification of corpses. Castellanos, however, has developed these arguments with supporting instances which will prove largely new to most readers (for example, a recent case of confusion of newborn infants in a Cuban maternity hospital, one a white baby and the other the child of a negro half-breed woman).

There are eight chapters devoted wholly or in part to identification technology. Sole-printing of newborn infants is treated at some length, though there is no mention of Pond's reportedly superior method of palm-printing. The special methods necessary in finger-printing of the dead, including use of the X-ray for cadavers in conditions which preclude actual printing, are dealt with in three chapters. The peculiarities of bloody fingerprints are analyzed in one chapter. Two chapters are devoted to the identification value of hair. And there is a short discussion of the electrocardiogram, with the expected conclusion "that electrocardiography has few possibilities as a method for identification."

Two chapters are anecdotal, one in illustration of problems arising in a case of identification of a dead body, and the other relating the history of the first Cuban instance of individual identification of blood stains.

There remains one chapter, titled "Investigation in homicide cases," emphasizing the investigative measures called for by the fact that "the offender will stamp the seal of his own personality on the scene of the crime."

It is to be hoped that a second edition will afford opportunity to correct the occasional inaccuracies and ambiguities in statements of fact and to improve the physical makeup of the book. The type face used for legends, which usually are long, is so little different from that

of the text as to lead to confusion in reading the crowded small pages ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Figure numbers are lacking, and with few exceptions text references to the individual figures as well. The reproductions of hair photomicrographs are generally unsatisfactory. Legends of several figures are transposed or otherwise erroneous. Some figures are essentially duplications and a number are seemingly so irrelevant that these too might be omitted; we would prefer that Castellanos had occupied their places with more of his stimulating discussion of identification problems.

Harold Cummins

Professor of Microscopic Anatomy,
Tulane University, School of Medicine.

Minute Police Talks. (Revised Edition.) By *Captain Thomas S. J. Kavanagh.* (Boston Police Department) Williams Book Store (Boston, Massachusetts, 1938). Pp. 324. Appendix 187. \$4.00.

The author of this volume, Captain Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, is a policeman of thirty years' experience. Moreover, for more than ten years he served as an instructor in the Boston Police School.

The book is a compilation of the lectures used by Captain Kavanagh in his police training activities. The work is divided into two parts with an appendix of questions and answers on the subject matter of the lectures. Part one is captioned "Police Procedure, Arrest, and Criminal Law." It contains fifteen short chapters on various subjects including "Police Duties," and a discussion of criminal offenses as represented by the Massachusetts penal code. Part two is captioned "Modus Operandi," and it contains several short chapters on this subject; the balance of the second part of the book, however, covers a miscellany of subject matter, including chapters on "Crime Prevention," "Police Organization and Administration," "Extradition and Rendition," "Forensic Ballistics," and other subjects unrelated to Modus Operandi.

The author terms his work "A Complete Police Manual." The reviewer is of the opinion, however, that the book fails to meet the requirements of a complete manual. For example, only five pages are devoted to the subject of "Traffic Regulations" and seven pages are used in presenting the topic "Crime Investigations." Neither of these important subjects, even though considered in their most restricted aspects, can be adequately introduced by such limited treatment.

There is considerable basic police information in the book but its value as such is impaired because of the lack of progressive organization of the subject matter and the indiscriminate inclusion of material specifically applicable to Massachusetts law. In view of the long practical police experience of Captain Kavanagh, he could undoubtedly write a book that would be much more appealing to law enforcement officers generally.

Don F. Stiver

Superintendent, Indiana
State Police, Indianapolis.

Photography in Law Enforcement. *The Eastman Kodak Company.* (Rochester, New York, 1939.) Pp. 44. 16 Illustrations. \$.25.

This illustrated booklet has been prepared by the Eastman Kodak Company as a short practical manual especially for police officers and police laboratory technicians. It has been prepared to serve two purposes: first, to record briefly a number of practical suggestions concerning equipment and proper methods of taking photographs of interest to police officers and prosecuting attorneys; and, second, to catalog equipment manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Company which is suitable for laboratory, crime scene, or "mugging" applications.

The manual has been divided into three chapters, as follows:

I. Field photography, which briefly mentions interior and exterior photographs, recommended emulsions to be used, the location of the camera, lighting conditions and exposure times, fingerprint applications, and darkroom procedures in the development of films and the making of prints. Photography of scenes of crimes of violence, arson, burglary, and automobile accidents are briefly considered.

II. Headquarters photography, which includes suggestions in the taking of photographs of prisoners for identification purposes, color photography, macrophotography of fired bullets and the comparisons that are made with these photographs. Ultra violet and infra-red applications are discussed, as are applications of spectrographic and stereoscopic photography.

III. Catalog listing of various types of Eastman equipment suitable for use by police investigators and laboratory technicians.

As is stated in the preface, this short manual does not purport to be an exhaustive treatment of the subjects referred to, but it does include a number of valuable practical suggestions that will be welcomed by police officers concerned with the uses of photography in their departments.

The section describing the photography of fired bullets may create an erroneous impression in the minds of those unfamiliar with this subject since the "matching" of evidence and test bullets is seldom as simple a matter as it appears to be in this discussion.

If a bibliography and selected reference list had been included, it is believed the value of the manual would have been considerably enhanced.

The reviewer has been advised that the manual will be mailed without charge to police officers, sheriffs, and prosecuting attorneys writing on their department stationery to Mr. H. S. Thomas, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

C. M. Wilson

Chicago Police
Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory.