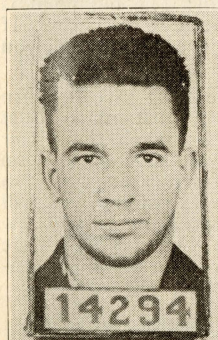
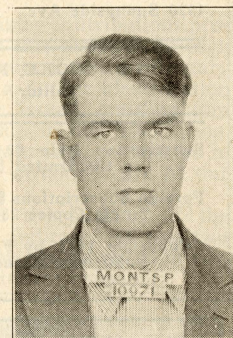
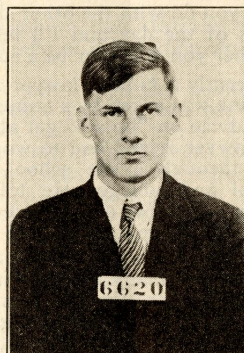
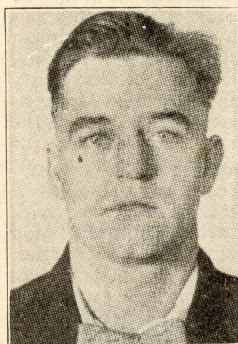


FINGER PRINT ***AND IDENTIFICATION*** ***MAGAZINE***

No. 10

April, 1937

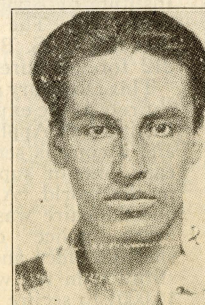
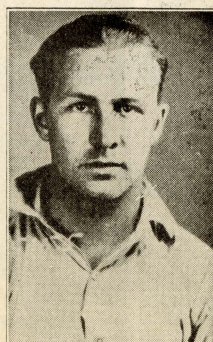
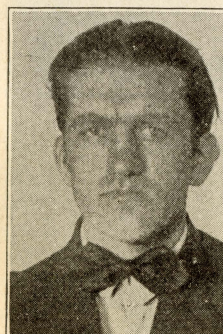
Vol. 18



R E W A R D S

Offered for These Persons

Full Data in This
Issue



Published Monthly by the Finger Print Publishing Association
1920 Sunnyside Ave. Copyright 1937 by Finger Print Publishing Association Chicago, Illinois



FINGER PRINT AND IDENTIFICATION MAGAZINE

Published Monthly by the
FINGER PRINT PUBLISHING
ASSOCIATION
1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.

T. G. COOKE, F. P. E.
Editor

Subscription Rate \$2.00 per year
in the United States

Foreign Subscriptions \$3.00 per year
Single Copies 25 Cents

Copyright 1937, by Finger Print
Publishing Association

The publishers do not pay the rewards offered for wanted persons advertised in this magazine nor do they guarantee the payment of same. All reward notices, to the best of our knowledge, are bona fide and official at the time the magazine goes to press.

NEW 1937 DIRECTORY

The 1937 issue of the "Directory of Superintendents of Bureaus of Identification of the World" is ready for distribution.

The Directory of Bureau Superintendents has been published regularly by the Institute of Applied Science since 1923. The 1937 issue lists 979 U. S. Bureaus and 212 foreign bureaus.

This Directory is published entirely at the expense of the Institute of Applied Science and a copy is sent gratis to each bureau superintendent in the world. A letter and questionnaire was mailed to every police department, sheriff's office and penal institution in the world (over 10,000) to secure the desired information.

What Do You Do With Your Spare Time?

No matter how hard you work for eight hours at your regular job—that's not what counts. Tell me what you do with the other sixteen hours of the day and I'll tell you whether you will ever be a success.

Recently a famous lawyer friend of mine was asked by a young man for advice on "how to get ahead." My lawyer friend had to work his way through grade school, high school and college. He told the young man: "My only advice is, invest your spare time, do not spend it."

There are many ways of "investing" your spare time, just as there are many ways of investing your spare money—some are good, some are bad, some are indifferent. One of the all-important factors is to look over the entire field of human endeavor, in-so-far as you are able, and decide in which profession you wish to invest your spare time.

Once having decided on the field for your endeavors—let nothing dissuade you from your purpose. Stick to your chosen investment regardless of persuasions and discouragements. Spend regularly an allotted amount of time **each** and **every** day on your spare-time stud-

ies or work. Daily regularity is what counts.

In this wonderful country of ours, where for a few cents per day, you can subscribe to almost any kind of educational training you wish, and where you have easy access to our marvelous free libraries—the envy of the rest of the world—there is little excuse for anyone not getting ahead.

There is a certain sacrifice to be made and you have to pay the price for success **before** you get it. You will have to give up a few parties, a lot of evenings at the pool hall with the "boys," perhaps even some "dates" and vacation trips. But what a small price to pay for what you will attain! The big point is you have to **believe** in success. If you don't believe it, how can you hope to make it come true?

Most people don't care to learn how to get ahead if it entails effort or sacrifice. So much the better for you. If you have decided on Criminology for a career and wish to do some extra reading, you will find the announcements of two new books on pages 14 and 31 which are intensely interesting and highly instructive.

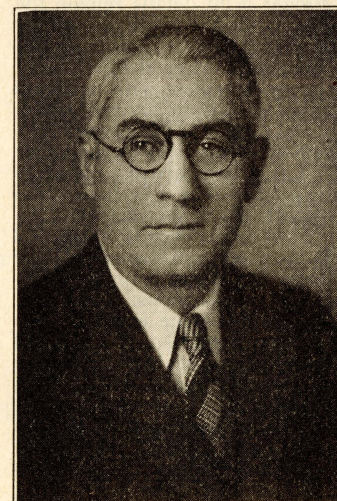


T. G. COOKE, F.P.E.—EDITOR, FINGER PRINT MAGAZINE



Graduates Head New Utah Association for Universal Registration

On Saturday, December 5, 1936, a group of finger print men met in Salt Lake City, Utah, to form the Utah Association for Universal Registration. The following men were elected officers of the group: R. H. Wootton, president; C. W. Carson, vice-president; William L. Foxley, secretary; Thornton W. Peterson, treasurer, and Paul Thatcher, legal advisor. Mr. Wootton and Mr. Foxley, both of whom are I. of A. S. graduates, are re-



MR. R. H. WOOTTON

spectively superintendents of the Utah State Bureau and the sheriff's office bureau in Salt Lake City.

The purpose of the organization is to advocate universal registration of Utah citizens through the finger print system "for the general protection and welfare of all citizens." Urged as an infallible means of identification, sponsors of the association insist that universal finger printing will cut the national cost

of crime in half, thereby saving seven and a half billion dollars a year.

The association also pointed out that finger printing is a protection against bad check losses, fraudulent promoters and illegal entry of aliens. Country wide registration would also prove a boon to the United States by reducing census costs and make a much less expensive and more positive method of voter registration than any in use today. Vital social statistics would be available at reduced expense. Industrial organizations would profit because they would be assured of a positive means of identification of their employees, thereby reducing untold expenses entailed in the rehiring of poor laborers and labor agitators.

Such a method of identification would reduce traffic accidents because criminals, alcoholics and physically unfit persons could be prohibited from driving automobiles or obtaining drivers' licenses. Traffic violators could not get by giving false names.

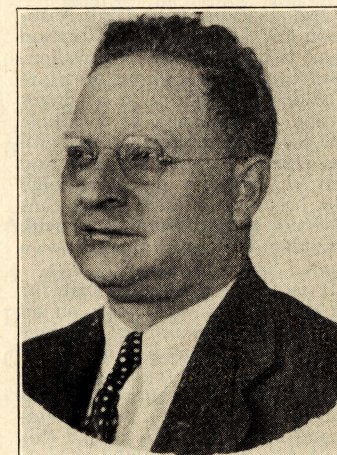
In his own words Mr. Wootton described the new association in a letter to T. G. as follows:

"... The purpose of the Association is to carry on educational campaigns throughout the state to bring to the attention of its citizens the value and necessity of a universal registration system.

"We propose to carry on our educational efforts to all parts of the state, not merely by putting on an intensive campaign for a week or so but to provide convenient places where people may register at any time. Two sets of finger prints will be taken of each person. One will be placed in the state files and the other will be sent to the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. This registration is to be free; however, there

will be voluntary contributions provided for in this manner: to each person who contributes a voluntary fee of 50c, a pocket identification card will be issued, entitling him to membership in our association. Such small contributions will aid in a small way in taking care of our expenses.

"We have the backing of the press, as is indicated in the two enclosed clippings taken from two of our prominent newspapers.



MR. WILLIAM L. FOXLEY

"We have the good will of many of the larger business firms in this undertaking, as attested by the fact that a few of them paid for the publishing of the first issue of 25,000 copies of the enclosed circulars.

"While our plans are more or less confined to the mechanics of our program, we feel highly encouraged from our contacts with various officials, particularly in connection with the public schools. In fact all along the line, we have



had wonderful encouragement in carrying on our efforts and we do look forward to a great deal of success. I am sure that if persons in other states, interested in the movement, would launch out in the same way and in a cooperative effort—one state with another—it would be no time at all until we would have sufficient voluntary response to insure the complete registration of all our citizens."

We agree with you 100 per cent, Mr. Wootton. If finger print men in each state would pull together as you and your cohorts are doing it certainly would not be very long before we would have the public solidly behind us.

The day after the association was formed the "Salt Lake Telegram" complimented the organizers, saying in its editorial column:

"Organization of the Utah Association for Universal Registration will, it is hoped, result in awakening sentiment throughout the state for widespread adoption of finger printing as a means of infallible identification. Similar action by all other states is equally desirable and when registration on a national scale becomes a fact Americans will have protection and security obtainable by no other known means...."

"It is to be presumed that the new association will carry on an educational campaign to convince all of the very many benefits which pertain to universal registration. In this we hope for its success. It has incalculable values to the individual and to society. To spread this knowledge throughout the state is of far greater consequence than may be appreciated by those unaware of vital uses to which finger printing may be applied."

The circulars which Mr. Wootton mentioned were printed through contributions made by several business firms in Salt Lake City. 25,000 of them were published and are to be distributed at strategic points in the state. More of them will be made up and dispensed as the need arises.

The pamphlet explains the many uses finger printing has to offer to society. It was designed after, and

many points brought out in it were taken from the one issued by the Citizens Committee on Universal Registration of Berkeley, California, entitled "Why Finger Printing?" when they had their successful campaign a year ago. The Salt Lake City circular, which likewise has appropriately been entitled "Nature's Seal—Finger Prints," reads as follows:

WHY FINGER PRINTS?

- Because finger prints are the only positive means of identification known to mankind.
- Names, handwriting, and other physical characteristics can be and have been changed, but finger prints remain inalterable from prior to birth until after death.

Mr. Frederick Brayley's book entitled "Finger Print Identification" contains the following significant language "God's Finger Print Language"—the voiceless speech and the indelible writing imprinted on the fingers, hand palms, and the foot soles of humanity by the all wise Creator for some good and useful purpose in the structure regulations and well being of the human body has been utilized for ages before the civilization of Europe as a means of identification by the Chinese, and who shall say, it is not a part of the plan of the Creator for the ultimate elimination of crime by means of surrounding the evilly disposed by safeguards of prevention, and for the unquestionable evidence of identity in all cases where such is necessary?"

Mark Twain in his famous novel "Pudd'n Head Wilson" offers the following: "Every human being carries with him from his cradle to his grave certain physical marks which do not change their character and by which he can always be identified and without shadow of doubt or question. These marks are his signature—his physiological autograph, so to speak,—and this autograph cannot be counterfeited, nor can he disguise it or hide it away, nor can it become illegible by the wearing of the mutations of

time. This signature is each man's own. There is no duplicate of it among the swarming millions of the globe."

Dactyloscopy or Science of Finger Printing

- Finger prints are divided into four types: loops, arches, whorls and composites.
 - No two finger prints are alike. Balthazard, French expert, figures the chance of two prints being identical as one billion trillionth or one over one followed by sixty zeros.
 - Scars on finger prints have a tendency to eliminate themselves.
 - It is impossible to change a finger print by acid or surgery without removing all the layers of skin down to the flesh.
 - Finger print details remain the same from the sixth month of the embryonic period until decomposition after death.
- History is replete with incidents to indicate that in ancient times, man was aware of the peculiar arrangement of the lines on the finger tips. These lines are the papillary ridges of the skin. Legendary history points to the fact that the Chinese used finger prints from 602 A. D. as a seal on documents.

Finger prints can be used to:

- Validate contracts.
- Avoid insurance frauds by the substitution of corpses of third persons for real insured prior to cremation immediately upon death.
- Prevent hanging of wrong persons.
- Avoid substitution of innocent person for convicted culprit in serving jail sentences.
- Eliminate duplicate payments of rents and sums under agreements and contracts.
- Morally persuade persons to perform contracts.
- Minimize immigration and emigration frauds.
- Curtail spread of contagious diseases.
- Induce payment of taxes.
- Collect tariff and other governmental revenues.
- Identify persons for conscription and defense purposes.



- Prevent executant from repudiating as not genuine a deed signed by him.
- Prevent fraudulent evidence and repudiation of signature on deed in legal proceedings.
- Enable employer making advances to laborers to hold proper party liable therefor.
- Eliminate false personation.
- Insure receipt of funds by persons for whom they were intended.
- Prevent friends and relations from drawing pension allowances after death of pensioner.
- Identify undesirable persons in private and public offices.

The Henry System

Sir E. R. Henry, Commissioner of Police of Scotland Yard, London, England, was engaged by the British Government to devise some plan for dealing with large collections of finger prints. He devised a simple comprehensive system of classifying and filing finger prints. His system was successfully introduced in England in July, 1901. Today the Henry System of classifying is used throughout the English speaking world.

Fingerprints were resorted to as a means of identification in the English courts as early as 1891. Between 1901 and 1914 the metropolitan police force made over 103,000 identifications without error.

Today, nearly every country uses finger prints as a means of identification of aliens, travelers or residents.

- Out of 65,000,000 citizens in Germany, 15,000,000 are registered by finger prints.
- Argentina in 1917 adopted a system of compulsory and universal registration modeled after the German system. It is claimed that as a direct result crimes decreased by one-half within 6 months, as did the cost of crime. Also identification of deaths simplified, fraudulent claims made less possible and the maintenance of law and order facilitated.

- Since 1930, Chile has required all persons over 15 years of age to be registered and finger printed.
- In 1931, Brazil required all children and employees over 7 years of age to be finger printed.
- Portugal recently installed a voluntary system of finger printing with identification cards.
- In addition to Argentina, Switzerland and Cuba require persons to carry cards with finger prints.
- All applicants for marriage licenses are required to be finger printed in Mexico. In addition, general finger printing has been advocated.
- Registration and finger printing statutes are found in Italy, Austria, Turkey, Russia, Japan, England, France, Belgium, and China

Savings Can Be Effectuated by Universal Registration and Finger Printing

- Annual savings in excess of \$7,000,000,000.
- Reduction of annual cost of crime estimated at \$15,000,000,000 by one-half or \$7,500,000,000.
- Bad check losses estimated in excess of \$7,000,000 annually.
- Fraudulent security losses approximately \$4,000,000,000 annually, based on 1932 losses. (Losses in 10 years exceed \$25,000,000,000.)
- Reduction of decennial census costs aggregating \$39,400,000 in 1930.
- Registration of voter costs approximately \$25,000,000 annually.
- Reduction of cost in maintaining accurate vital records.
- Eliminating overlapping and duplication of personnel, records and bureaus.
- Curtailing losses occasioned by fraudulent conveyances and transfers of property.
- Minimizing costs of detecting, apprehending and deporting between 30,000 and 40,000 aliens annually, at costs approximat-

ing \$150 each. (Estimated annual illegal entry of aliens varies from 175,000 to 400,000. Less than 35,000 are deported annually.)

- Effect substantial savings by remedial and defensive measures to prevent plagues and disease introduced by aliens into this country; also reduce cost of institutionalizing alien dependents.
- Elimination of expense to taxpayers occasioned by burial of some 46,000 unknown dead at cost varying from \$50 to \$150 each.
 - Minimizing expenditures by private individuals, police departments and other agencies in locating amnesia, white slave and drug addict victims as well as more than 250,000 missing persons annually, including suicides, unidentified dead, accident victims and others.
- Reduction of losses to taxpayers occasioned by charity racketeers, pensioners and recipients of social welfare benefits.
- Savings of inestimable value to families and relatives by elimination of sorrow and worry.

Additional Advantages of Universal Finger Printing

- Aid personnel managers to establish identity of applicants.
- Protect business against business frauds.
- Reduce number of fake businesses.
- Vital statistics would be improved.
 - Parentage would be definitely fixed.
 - Marriages confirmed and bigamy impossible.
 - Establish correct age.
 - Prevent substitution of corpse for the body of another.
- Registration of vehicle operators strengthened.
 - Eliminate criminals, dope fiends, insane and alcoholics.
 - Prevent physically unfit from obtaining license.
 - Licensed carriers would be unable to fool police by giving false name when caught violating the law.



4. Persons permanently deprived of driving privilege would be permanently ruled off highways. They could not get licenses under other names.
- F. As a consequence of better operators, an immediate decrease in our appalling death rate on the highways would result.
- G. As a result of decreased deaths and injuries there would be a corresponding drop in insurance rates.
- H. Crime would be reduced by preventing violation of:
 1. School and labor laws.
 2. Laws governing pawnshops. Thieves could not give false names and dispose of loot. This would put an end to most crimes for gain.
 3. Embezzlement laws. Habitual thieves could not gain positions of trust unknown to employers.
- I. Social Securities Act may be enforced to the benefit of the insured.

Individualism and Finger Prints

In frontier days, it was poor taste—and judgment—often leading to gunplay, to ask a man who he was or where he came from. Many of the men on the frontier were there to escape trouble in some other section of the country.

Today there are no frontiers. A man cannot well take an axe, flint, salt and carve out a living in the wilderness. He would probably be arrested for trespassing or shooting game out of season.

However, that primitive urge of secrecy, that desire to keep our identity sacred so that if trouble arises we may disappear still clings with many of us. It is a natural instinct, that of self-preservation. But most of us do not stop to think how effectively we are hemmed in by society, even without finger prints. Suppose you do strike out for a new town, to adopt a new identity. How are you going to get a job? Who are you going to give as references? How are you going to prove your education and general attainments?

If you attempt to find other than the most menial work, you are barred because of this lack of ref-

erences. The only hope you have is unskilled work or a life of crime.

Therefore, even without finger prints, you are pretty well hemmed in, even if you do not like to admit it. You are involved with telephone and other directories, operator's licenses, club and other memberships and so on. In a general way, your identity is pretty well established, but it lacks one thing that would make it absolute—and that is your finger prints.

"Don't want to make a criminal out of myself." Actually, this belief of "freedom" is just what gives the criminal his opportunity. Just because the great majority of people are disinterested in finger printing is what makes it possible for a comparatively small group of criminals to reap an enormous annual toll from you and the rest of us.

We tend to wrap ourselves in our insulation of ego. We not only want to keep our lives secretive, but in many cases Jews congregate only with Jews; Germans with Germans and so on, leading to separate subdivisions within our national society. The same holds true of Republicans and Democrats; Presbyterians and Catholics; each wrapped in their separate little worlds; each fearful of doing anything that would identify them with society at large.

Every day we sacrifice personal freedom for the good of society. Can you imagine what would happen in traffic (and sometimes does) when some "rugged individualist" crashes through a red light? The thousands of lives lost annually in traffic crashes in this country are largely the fault of such "individualists."

Or how about the "individualist" in a big city who takes a shotgun to any stray cat or dog that invades his premises—and is a poor shot? Or the man who likes someone else's wife and, being physically able, possesses himself of her?

You say society has rules to prevent such things. True enough. Any police and other enforcement agencies endeavor to enforce the rules. But how is this to be done

when the innocent citizen protects the criminal by refusing to identify himself? How can the police function effectively when it is possible for criminals to kidnap, rob, murder in other communities while living as respected citizens in districts far from the scene of their crimes?

Finger printing means merely positive identity. It means that whoever registers himself is proud of being identified with modern society and is willing to play the game according to the rules.

Personal Liberty

Finger prints do not invade such liberty, in fact they insure against such invasion by the fixation of one's identity, thus preventing the misuse or adoption of your good name and community standing by another.

The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"The soldiers, who were asking no favors but giving their services to their country, did not object to being finger printed. And now they find their prints on file in the War Department invaluable to them."

"Applicants for Federal Civil Service posts do not balk at finger printing. Men seeking positions as the guardians of the law do not object to being finger printed. The postal savings depositors make no complaint. Why should men asking special privilege from the state object?"

"The fact is there is no sense in the objection to finger printing in civil life. Thousands of persons who want nothing from the Government have voluntarily had their digital loops and whorls put on cards for filing in Washington. There is a growing movement all over the country for the finger printing of applicants for the automobile licenses. 'Why shouldn't finger prints be required as a means of identification on all official applications? Other forms of identification are required—why not the one sure means?'"

"It is time that the silly prejudice growing out of the use of finger prints in criminal identification be discarded. Criminals are photo-



A Graduate Writes T. G.

It is always a pleasure to hear from graduates, and especially those who have made a name for themselves since being graduated. There is a personal satisfaction in knowing that one has been responsible, even if it is in a small way, for the success of someone else. T. G. therefore had one of those happy occurrences a short while ago when he found this letter on his desk one morning.

Astoria, Oregon
January 4, 1937

Dear Mr. Cooke:

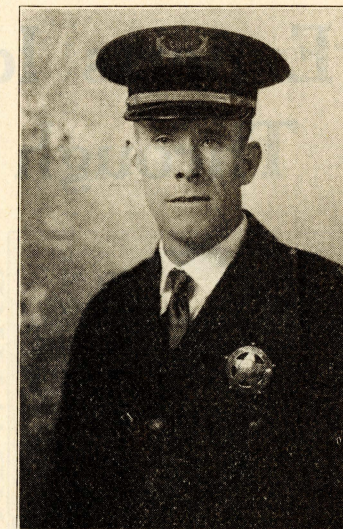
It was back in 1924 that I wrote my first letter to you and decided to take up your course. I had started as a patrolman in this city. Shortly after taking up this course, I was advanced to plain-clothesman. I held this position until February, 1926. At this time, partly through my knowledge of finger print work, I was appointed a criminal deputy sheriff in this county. I held this position until May 1, 1929, at which time I was appointed Chief of Police of this city out of twelve applicants. This position I am still holding.

My knowledge of finger prints has certainly been a great help to me. I never miss a chance to advance the idea of universal printing. I give two lectures a year to different classes at the local high school. I have talked before several service clubs and last year one service club invited me to print the entire membership. These were sent to the Personal Identification Division of the Department of Justice. A good many of our

are opposed to the idea, that is your decision. If you find your analysis favorable, your active participation and salesmanship is solicited.

Free Registration

Two sets of finger prints of each person will be taken, one to be



MR. JOHN K. ACTON

citizens have come to this department for the same service. Last year I was called to print one of the victims of the Steamer Iowa disaster. I sent the card to the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C. and a positive identification was made.

Knowing your interest in your former students, I have taken the liberty of sending this bit of past history. Again thanking you for your kindness, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John K. Acton,
Chief of Police.

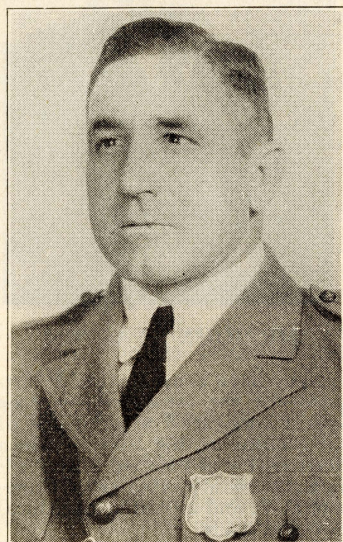
You bet I am interested in hearing from my former students, Chief Acton. Let me congratulate you on your fine past record. May the future hold just as much success for you.

placed in the state civilian files and the other to be placed in the civilian files of the "F. B. I." There are no fees for this registration.

Watch the papers for further announcements. Also watch for the finger print signs indicating the registration places in your city.



Experts Identify Mangled Body Through Finger Prints Alone



MR. J. WADLEY PETIT

On the morning of December 18, 1936 a section foreman on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad found the dead body of a negro on the right of way about a half mile from North Tower, Savannah, Georgia. The police were immediately notified, and the body taken to a local undertaking parlor. What the police thought to be just one of the usual unknown dead cases, which they constantly meet, turned out to be a real problem for them.

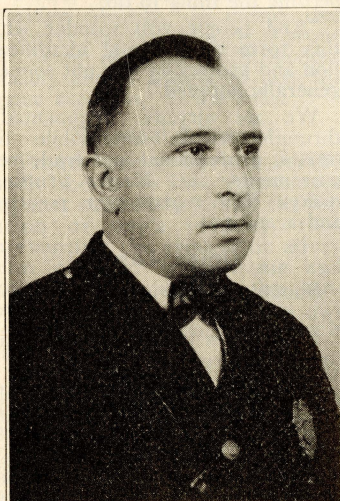
Mr. J. Wadley Petit, superintendent of the Chatham County Identification Bureau, along with Mr. Raymond D. Doney, City Police Finger Print Expert, both of whom are I. of A. S. graduates, were assigned the routine task of finger printing the corpse. The prints, which later proved to be

the only means of identifying the victim, were hard to obtain because the negro had been run over by a train and his body badly mangled.

The left fore finger was so badly broken that it could not be printed in the usual manner. Legible prints could not be obtained by inking it with the "spoons" used to print a corpse. The experts therefore cut the epidermis off of the digit, wrapped it around the finger of Mr. Doney, and fastened it together. Mr. Doney then made a legible impression by inking the skin and rolling his finger on a card in the customary manner.

Mr. Petit then air-mailed the complete set to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. The next day he received a telegram from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the bureau, saying that the prints were those of one Robert Penn. Several days later Mr. Hoover sent Mr. Petit a transcript of the dead man's record as it appeared in the Washington files. The transcript showed that Penn had been arrested at four different cities in Virginia during 1936 for investigation, vagrancy, trespassing and begging.

Another conquest for finger prints, but it brings up the same old story: what would have happened to Penn if he had not had a criminal record? In all probability he would have been placed in a Potter's field just as almost 40,000 other victims of accidents, amnesia, and other causes were buried in the year 1936. To our minds there seems to be a touch of irony here. We force criminals to be finger printed and to have their impressions filed where we can get them almost immediately. Yet for some reason or another most of the people who force this involuntary identification upon the crim-



MR. RAYMOND D. DONEY

inal will not take advantage of it themselves. This case is not an unusual one, but it illustrates clearly just how badly everyone (not only the lawbreakers) needs the positive protection offered by the only infallible means of identification known today: FINGER PRINTS.

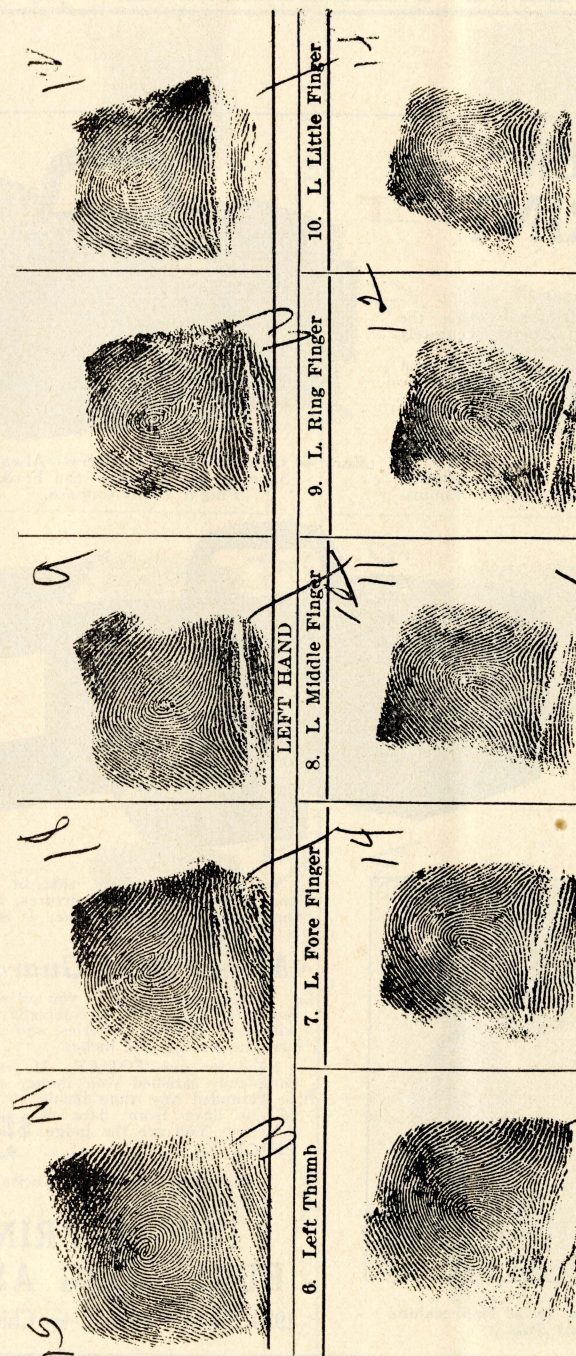
We feel that this is a fitting time to congratulate Mr. Petit on passing the bar examination in Georgia last December. Good work Mr. Petit and success to you.

6,600,000

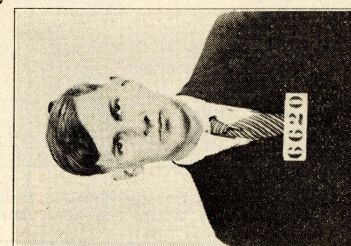
criminal finger print records are now on file in the F. B. I. They are being received at a rate of 4,700 a day from 10,000 law enforcement agencies all over the country and 75 foreign offices.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE, EAST LANSING, MICH.



\$50.00 REWARD



John Cherninkas, Alias John Aukseunas. Male; white; age, 18; weight, 162 lbs.; height, 6 ft. 2 1/4 ins.; hair, dark chestnut; eyes, brown; build, slim; born, Scotland; nationality, Scottish; occupation, laborer.

Escaped from the Hardwood Camp, Dickinson County, Michigan, January 10, 1937. Sentenced from Chippewa County Michigan, for B. and E. Night Time, 3 to 15 years, March 31, 1936.

If apprehended hold and notify: Warden Walter F. Gries, Branch Prison, Marquette, Mich., and Oscar G. Olander, Commissioner Michigan State Police, East Lansing, Mich.

Date issued: 1-14-37. MSB No. 127113.



THE FOLMER FINGER PRINT CAMERA

This Graflex-built precision camera, manufactured under the guidance of both photographic and finger print experts, accurately and efficiently works in the interest of crime detection.

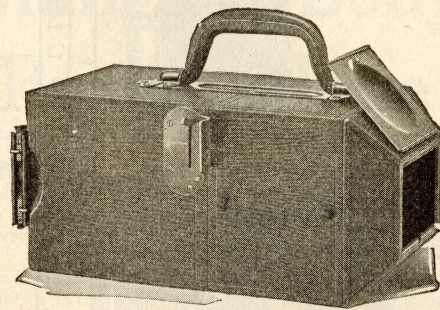
It produces finger prints in actual size, and registers the most minute details, rendering a full and complete record that meets the most exacting requirements of the expert.

In operation, it is as easy to handle as any ordinary box camera. As a result of its fixed focus feature, which eliminates all focusing and guesswork, amateur and expert alike secure clear, sharp, and detailed pictures, as illustrated.

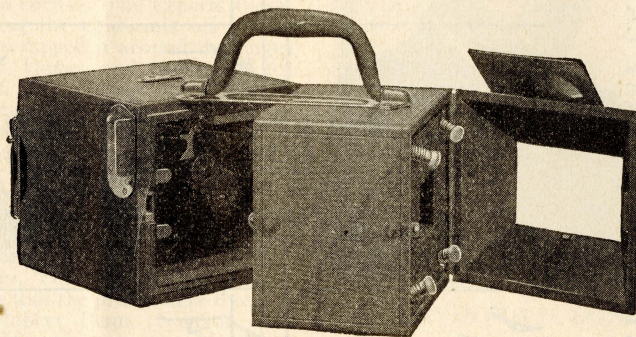
Four miniature lamps, built in and operated by dry batteries, light automatically for the exposure and assure uniform illumination, and uniform results. These lamps may be turned on independent of the shutter, and used in lieu of a flashlight for locating the finger print or other subjects, or in properly placing the camera for the picture.

The Folmer Finger Print Camera, in addition to securing excellent finger prints in crime detection or for record work, has many other uses. It is ideal for copying forged checks, forged signatures, pawn shop ledger entries, postmarks, signatures on hotel registers, and other bits of evidence which may convert a hopeless case into a conviction.

Its convenient size—it is only 11¼x6x6 inches over all and weighs but 5 pounds 8 ounces—makes it easy to carry and use in almost inaccessible places. And, having self-contained illumination and fixed focus, it is instantly ready for a picture wherever it may be. These factors eliminate the moving of furniture and fixtures as well as the use of special lighting equipment.



Easy to Operate—Easy to Carry—Always Ready
—Sure of the Picture—the F. & S.
Finger Print Camera.



Its all-around utility, ease of operation, and assurance of good pictures, appeals to the amateur and expert alike. It is a camera YOU should have.

Money Back Guarantee

This camera comes to you all set up and ready for action. It is completely equipped with lens, shutter, batteries, and one double plate holder 2¼x3¼ inches.

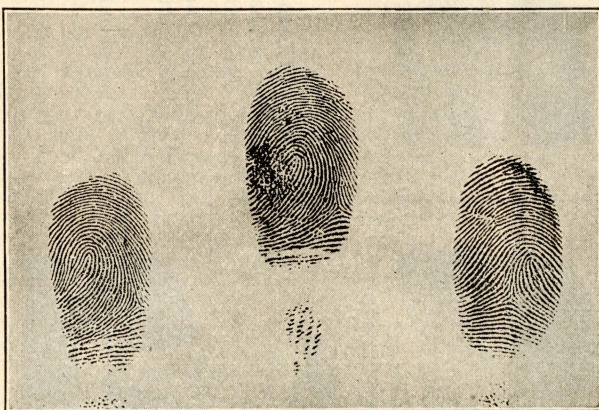
Send for one TODAY. If you are not completely satisfied your money will gladly be refunded any time inside of 20 days from date of delivery. You are the judge. **\$59⁰⁰**

PRICE

Including Government Excise Tax.

FINGER PRINT PUBLISHING ASS'N

1920 Sunnyside Ave. — Chicago, Ill.

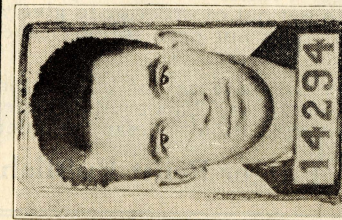


The F. & S. Finger Print Camera Finds These Impressions on a White Surface. Actual Size.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MICHIGAN STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION
STATE DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY, EAST LANSING, MICH.

6. Left Thumb		7. L. Fore Finger		8. L. Middle Finger		9. L. Ring Finger		10. L. Little Finger	



\$100.00 REWARD

Frank Warner. August 5th, 1925. Escaped from Ypsilanti Road Camp. Sentenced January 24th, 1925, to Michigan Reformatory from Hillsdale County, Michigan, 1 to 3 years, for crime of Desertion.

Description: Age, 26 (1924); weight, 154 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 7½ ins.; build, medium; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark; complexion, fair; nationality, American; born Spring Arbor, Mich.; occupation, farmer. Present address, Pulaski, Mich.

If found, arrest and wire at our expense.

Oscar Olander, Commissioner.

Please notify Michigan State Bureau of Criminal Identification, East Lansing, Mich.

Bureau No. 19975

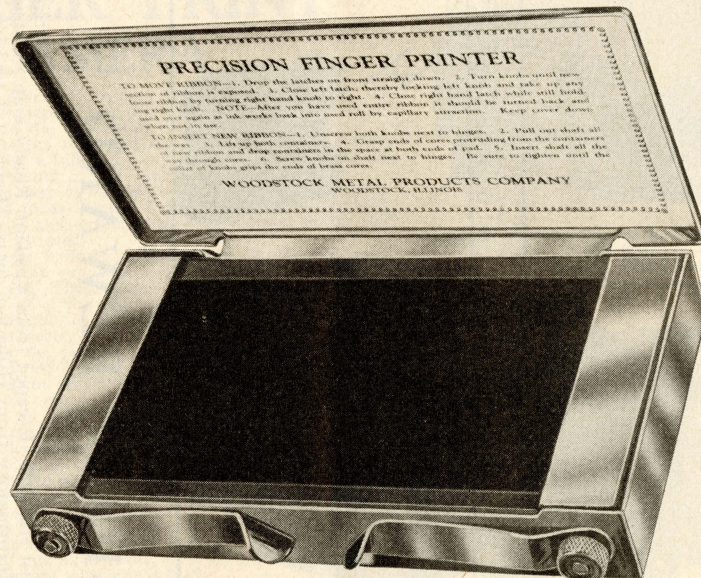


A NEW FINGERPRINT INKER

Actual Size
4" x 6 3/4".

Price Sent
Prepaid
\$3.00.

Refills
\$1.00.



The Last
Word in
Fingerprint
Inking
Devices

FAST - - CLEAN - - ACCURATE

The Improved Precision Finger Printer does away with the roller, glass slab and tube of ink. It is a professional piece of apparatus in use today in identification bureaus from Maine to California. It is used and endorsed by police, sheriffs, constables, detective agencies and Government officers throughout the United States. One charging will last a long,

long time. In large bureaus where the traffic is extremely heavy, the Printer can be re-charged at a cost of only One Dollar. Several thousand sets of finger prints can be made with one set of refills. It is ready for instant use at all times. No preliminary preparation necessary. Just lift the cover and take your prints.

Complete Instructions With Each Outfit

The operation and care of the Precision Finger Printer is very simple. There is nothing to get out of order or to give you any trouble. It does not need to be cleaned or given any special care.

A complete set of instructions is sent with each outfit. This printer is ideal for the small identification bureau or detective agency

where finger prints are taken only occasionally. It saves all that preliminary trouble of rolling out the ink on the slab and all the bother of cleaning your roller and slab whenever you take a set of prints.

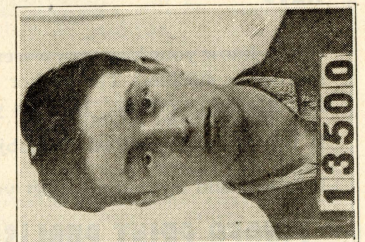
Get yours TODAY. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

Finger Print Publishing Assn., 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MICHIGAN STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION
STATE DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY, EAST LANSING, MICH.

LEFT HAND				RIGHT HAND	
6. Left Thumb	7. L. Fore Finger	8. L. Middle Finger	9. L. Ring Finger	10. L. Little Finger	11. R. Little Finger
14	M	16	0	15	11
12	0	15	13		



George Batemen. Escaped from Ypsilanti Road Camp. Sentenced May 27th, 1924, to Michigan Reformatory from Detroit, Wayne County, Mich., 1 to 15 years for crime of B. and E. Night Time.

Description: Age, 17 (1924); weight, 131 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 5 1/4 in.; build, medium; hair, dark brown; complexion, light; nationality, American; born, Detroit, Mich.; occupation, laborer. Present address, Detroit, Mich.

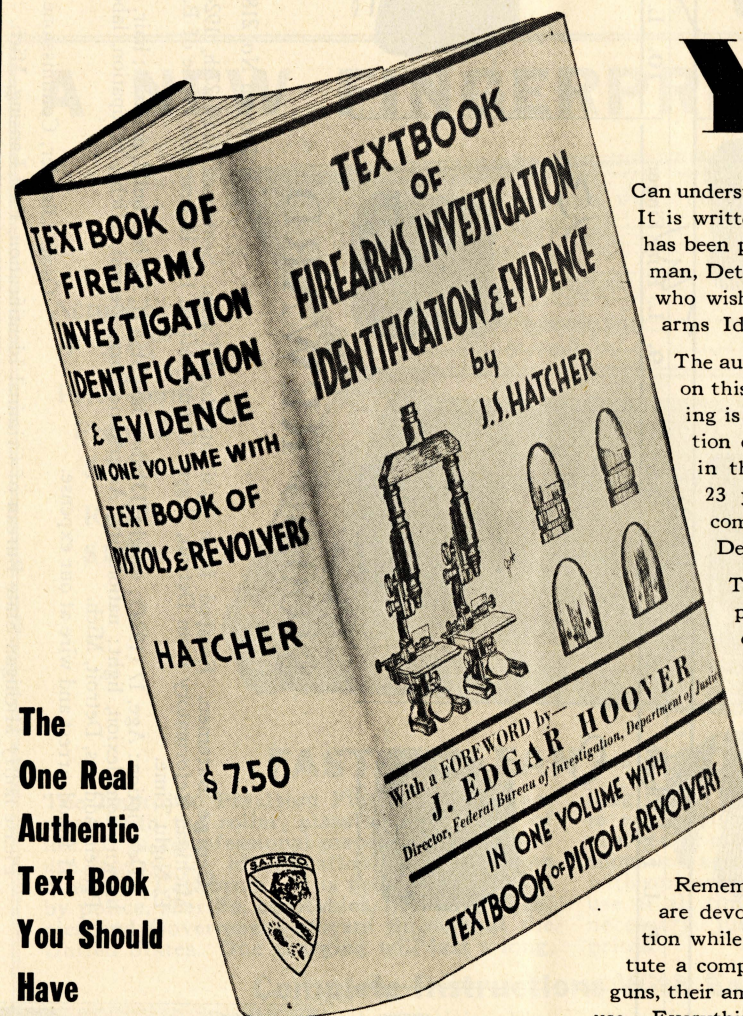
If found, arrest and wire at our expense.

Oscar Olander, Commissioner.

Please notify Michigan State Bureau of Criminal Identification, East Lansing, Mich.

\$100.00 REWARD

Bureau No. 21882



The
One Real
Authentic
Text Book
You Should
Have

If you know your business, a seeming trifle may decide between an accident and a deliberate, cold-blooded murder or suicide. The author gives complete and detailed instruction on how to proceed in such cases and dozens of others. He tells you exactly what to do, step by step, in all manner of "shooting" cases.

It is a complete text on the subject of Firearms Identification. If you have this book you need no others.

It is new and up-to-date. Get your copy today. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price, \$7.50.

FINGER PRINT PUBLISHING ASSN., 1920 SUNNYSIDE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

YOU

Can understand everything in this great book. It is written in clear, simple language. It has been prepared especially for the Policeman, Detective, Sheriff, Lawyer or Student who wishes to become an expert of Firearms Identification (Forensic Ballistics).

The author is an acknowledged authority on this subject. His professional standing is such as to admit instant recognition of this book by any court of law in the United States. For the past 23 years Col. Hatcher has been a commissioned officer of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

This book is by far the most complete one-volume library available on the subject in any language.

**875 PAGES
300 ILLUSTRATIONS**

Remember 350 pages of this great book are devoted solely to firearms identification while the remaining 525 pages constitute a complete text book on modern hand guns, their ammunition, performance, care and use. Everything explained fully and simply.



QUESTION AND ANSWER DEPARTMENT

Q. How should guns, knives, etc., which have latent prints on them be prepared for transportation?—R. J. H., Panama, C. Z.

A. Such articles may be fastened to a piece of stiff cardboard with strong cord threaded through holes in the cardboard to hold the article in place. The side of the article upon which the prints are located should be faced away from the cardboard.

Q. I have recently read that leprosy sometimes changes finger print patterns. Is there any truth in the statement?—J. D. B., Boston, Mass.

A. Leprosy does not change finger print patterns. What often happens is that the disease will scar the skin so badly that the pattern is obliterated beyond recognition. Should the scars go away the pattern will return EXACTLY as it was before the disease appeared.

Q. What type of powder should one use to develop finger prints on a Prince Albert Tobacco can?—L. W. C., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

A. On multi-colored paper covered tin cans it is hard to develop prints satisfactorily with powder because of the difficulty in getting the proper contrast between the powder and the background. The iodine-silver-transfer method invented by Dr. McMorris gives the best results of any method known to us.

Q. Outside of the F. B. I. files in Washington, D. C., where is the largest noncriminal collection of finger prints in the United States?—G. B. H., Portland, Ore.

A. The largest civilian file in this country not including the one in Washington is that maintained by the Michigan State Bureau of Identification. In December of last

Finger Print Prison Employees

The finger print idea is growing. From all over the United States reports come in attesting to the fact. One of the most recent of them came from the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton. It is quite natural that law enforcement officials should be quick to recognize the advantages of universal registration, and it is not therefore surprising to us to learn that the prison authorities in New Jersey have made this forward step.

Our information comes from I. of A. S. graduate Joseph H. Hand, Identification officer in the New Jersey State Prison. In a letter written on January 6, 1937 he says: Dear Mr. Cooke:

At the request of Mr. R. Wm. Lagay, Principal Keeper at the N. J. State Prison, my assistant, Mr. Wm. L. Aronson, a graduate of your school in 1931 and I, have recently completed the finger printing of all prison employees, including the various officials beginning with the Warden, the clerical force, trade instructors, prison keepers, and Works Project Administration employees, consisting of inside clerks and outside laborers, at this institution.

We now have 270 civilian finger prints in the Group A, Non-Criminal files, copies of which are being sent to the Federal Bureau of Identification, Washington, D. C.

Knowing of the keen interest you have taken in the finger print field, I feel certain that you will be gratified to learn that another link, however small, has been welded in the chain of Universal Finger Printing.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. Hand.

year the bureau had accumulated the finger prints of 150,000 citizens which had been filed there for personal identification purposes. This number has been greatly increased since last December.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE SERVICE NOW OPEN

Last month we announced a new service that the FINGER PRINT MAGAZINE is starting at the suggestion of a number of readers, a barter and exchange column. The column will consist of classified advertisements announcing articles that the readers wish to buy or sell.

All transactions will be between the readers themselves. The only connection either the magazine or the Institute of Applied Science will have will be the advertising of the articles. We shall endeavor as far as possible to make sure that the articles will be as represented in the "ads." We cannot, however, assume responsibility for either party in any transaction.

The advertiser's name and address will appear with each notice. All correspondence will be carried on directly between the buyer and seller. Advertisements must reach this office not later than the 20th day of the second month preceding the month of issue. For example, ads for the May issue must be in the editor's hand on or before March 20.

The price for such classified advertisements is 20 cents per line per issue, and no ad of less than five lines, including name and address of advertiser, will be accepted. The money must accompany all orders for insertions. No advertisements will be printed until they are paid for.

TO SELL

FINGER PRINT MEN AND BUREAUS!

At last! A primary classification checking chart! Shows position of 1024 possible combinations—every numerical and non-numerical pattern. Accurate and instant. No moving parts. No calculations. . . . A boon to amateurs and experts. Send money order for \$1.00 to Louis W. Copits, 15 Mansfield Ave., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.



THE FAUROT STAINLESS

By
JOHN A. DONDERO, B.S., Ch.E.

SINCE THE introduction of the use of finger prints in the United States more than three decades back, most of the work until comparatively recent times was confined to the positive identification of criminals. It was this initial and essential need that created a false feeling among law-abiding citizens to associate finger prints with criminal work only, but, through the educational activities of Federal, State and Municipal bureaus, as well as finger print experts, clubs, civic and social organizations, the general public is readily understanding the benefits that finger prints offer for the proper identification of every child and

adult in the home. This applies also to the commercial and industrial fields.

People are now aware that the identification of many who have been found dead as the result of accidents or catastrophies has been established through reference to the civil file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Were it not for these files, which are separate from the criminal file, hundreds of persons would have been buried with the countless numbers of unknowns in the various Potters' Fields throughout the country. But, until most of the people avail themselves of this opportunity of registering their prints, there is no question that thousands of unfortunates will continue to be buried as unknowns, causing untold worry and anguish in their respective

homes as to their whereabouts. Though but one of many reasons this is deserving of deep consideration and should act as an incentive to every red blooded American to foster universal finger printing.

To finger print experts no additional comments need be made regarding finger printing for crime detection, but, for a few years back finger print work has expanded along different lines.

Useful in Banking

In the banking field finger printing is playing an important part in protecting the depositor from frauds and at the same time affords protection to the bank in that they possess, when finger prints are affixed to a legal instrument, the only positive means of identification and a legal receipt for money given out or for considerations involved. This is especially essential when dealing with illiterates, poor writers, and even the sick and feeble. For many years cross-mark makers, accompanied by one or more witnesses known to the bank, have, on many occasions, been the source of considerable trouble. Oftentimes it has resulted in losses to the bank. In some banks this annoyance was eliminated by rejecting depositors who could not write. However, with the use of finger prints, no witnesses are necessary when an illiterate desires to withdraw money; the finger prints of three fingers of the right hand are used instead of a signature. These are then compared with prints on file at the bank. As numerous tellers have expressed themselves it becomes very simple to compare finger prints, and what is of greater importance, it is fool proof. This is not so with signatures. Glaring frauds have been perpetrated which had required the experience and expensive equipment of hand writing experts to detect. Moreover, these instru-

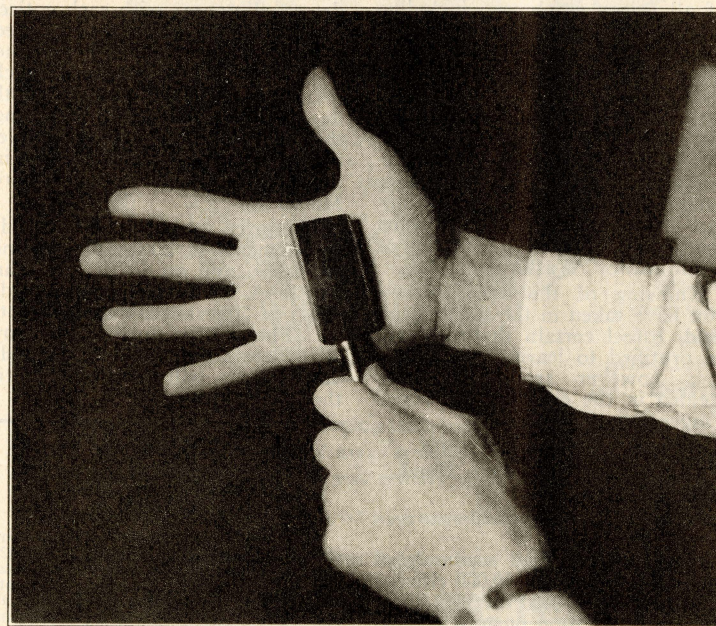


Fig. 1—Treating palm preparatory to making an inkless impression



FINGER PRINT SYSTEM

ments cannot be employed with facility by the tellers who have to make decisions, regarding authenticity of signatures, quickly.

Many banks have also adopted the use of finger prints in safe-deposit departments; every box holder being required to leave their prints before entering the vault. This procedure was adopted to discourage undesirable characters from using the safe-deposit boxes as a cache for loot obtained through nefarious activities. At the same time a permanent record is made of the persons given access to the vaults.

A True Experience

An actual case that clearly illustrates the value of finger prints in savings banks is that of a girl who presented a draft made out to cash and signed by her mother who was ill. Upon comparing the signature on the draft with that on the signature card on file at the bank it showed many radical dissimilarities which prompted the teller to obtain advice of one of the officers. The officer suggested to give the girl a bank check instead of cash but the girl refused it on the ground that immediate cash was needed to pay certain expenses incurred during her mother's illness. The amount involved was \$110.00. The officer then requested that her mother make out a duplicate draft. This was done, but the signature in this case also showed many differences between that on the first draft and that on the signature card. After much discussion the money was finally issued, but not without risk. It is common knowledge that no two signatures are alike even though made one after the other, and the differences become more pronounced when the person becomes indisposed. It is apparent that finger prints will not only eliminate any doubt as to the identity of the person but will not lose their value when a person be-

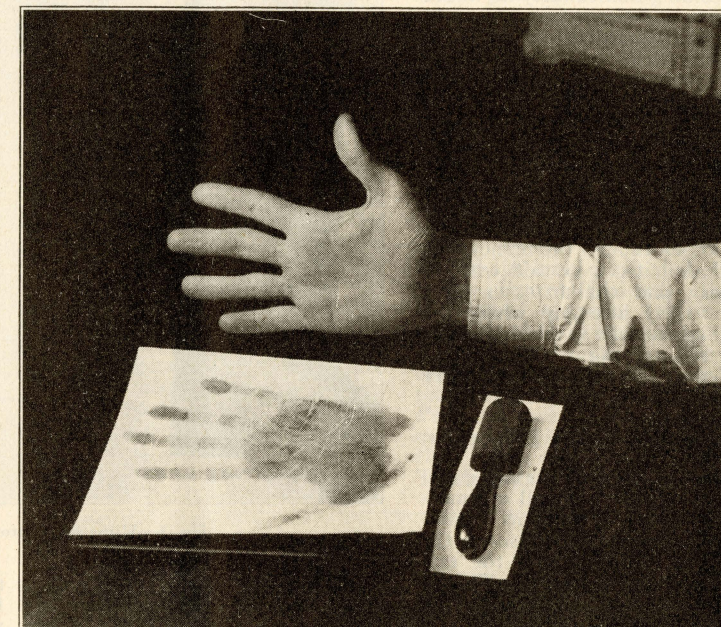


Fig. 2—Palm print made with Faurot Inkless Pad

comes ill.

Another incident that merits consideration centers around a boy who in 1919 was ten years of age. His mother, a woman of moderate means, opened a bank account in her boy's name; the account amounting to less than \$1700.00 in the spring of 1922 when the family moved temporarily to another city. Subsequently the economic situation so changed with the family that it became necessary for them to remain permanently at the latter place. In 1931 his mother died leaving him more or less stranded in college. However, he managed to finish his college education without touching any part of the account he had in New York City. But later, with a degree of Doctor of Dentistry he was ready to open

an office of his own. He went to New York City to withdraw about \$1000.00 to buy equipment and furniture, nothing elaborate, yet neat and attractive. He presented a draft to the teller who looked up the signature card. Unsatisfied with the comparisons of the signature, the teller showed them to one of the officers of the bank. They then engaged the young man in a barrage of questions, some of which he was unable to answer as they related to incidents that happened when he was a small boy, things that were vague to him now. He was refused the money until he could identify himself to their satisfaction. He produced letters, also a driver's license, but to no avail. He then asserted himself. He explained to the officer and



teller that he had made an appointment to conclude the purchase of certain things, and he had come from over seventy miles away to obtain the money and if it was not forthcoming immediately he would take action. This unfavorable publicity was not desired by the bank, yet, they were confronted either with a suit, or the possibility of giving \$1000.00 to the wrong person. This rather embarrassing situation could have been avoided had the bank availed itself of finger print identification at the time the account was opened. As in the former case no developments have arisen though the money was issued; but it can be said with all sincerity that similar cases have come to my attention where the bank had to make good for monies given to the wrong parties in analogous cases. Needless to say these banks now use finger prints.

Prints Protect the Innocent

Finger printing of employees in large as well as in small commercial and industrial concerns is gaining much impetus because of the protection it offers both the employer and the employee. This is oftentimes not understood by the employee, but the following incident is self-explanatory. The manager of a certain winery in the New York area noticed that wines were being removed periodically from the establishment but no one could be caught doing it. Suspicion was directed toward a certain man, a gruff looking individual not gifted with an appearance that would invite association. He was pointed out to me without any flowery words. The manager said he would lay a bet that this man was responsible for the disappearance of the wine, but he was going to get him with the goods before firing him. This feeling was due, no doubt, partly to his appearance and partly to the fact that he would sooner fight than eat, yet he was a good worker. Arrangements were made to get finger print evidence. Two days later we had something to work on. Every employee was finger printed, from the president down to the office boy on a con-

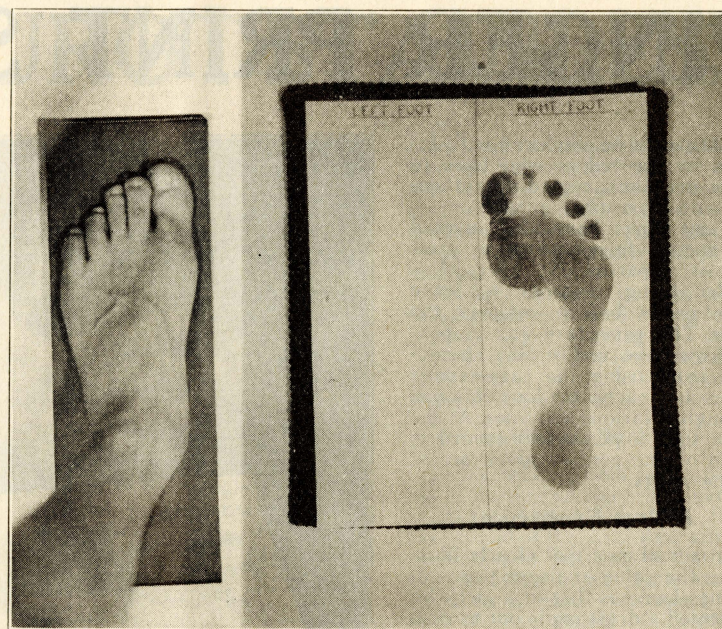


Fig. 3—Using the Faurot Stainless Foot Pad

ventional employees' identification card, not only to be used solely to solve this case, but also for future reference. This accomplished, we proceeded to make comparisons. What a shock it was to the manager to learn it was not the man he suspected but a trusted foreman, temporarily financially embarrassed, who had committed the crimes.

Prints Trap Thief

Another case worthy of mention occurred in a large office building where one of the tenants complained that various articles had been stolen from time to time, such as pens, pencils, books, cigars, in fact even his private stock of liquor was being consumed. The amount involved was small but the annoyance was great, and should the practice be left unnoticed the condition might become more serious. Finger print evidence was obtained by developing latent finger prints chemically on papers that were fingered when these acts were com-

mitted. The entire personnel was finger printed and the petty thief was identified quickly. It was thought at first it was the man who vacuumed the carpets, not for any particular reason but rather that he would be more susceptible to do it than the other help who had access to this suite of offices. However, it turned out to be another person, a woman, who did the dusting of the furniture. She had been in their employ for over eight years. After showing her the results of the evidence she confessed and was immediately discharged. If her dismissal proved to be a lesson to her, no more need be said about it, but experience has shown that this practice will continue to display itself after re-establishment in another building. There is a distinct need for a restraining influence, and finger prints is the answer. Furthermore, it can be said that finger printing of employees will dampen the ardor of the labor agitator. This is a growing nuisance that harasses the employer



and misinforms the employees. It can be said without reservation that practically every organization, large or small, is affected one way or another by petty or more serious disturbances.

Civil Printing Approved

In regard to the use of finger prints in schools, many towns and cities have either finger printed the school children or contemplate doing so in the near future. This is being met with the wholehearted approval of the parents and teachers because of the many advantages in its adoption, the most important of which are the identification of lost or run-away children, and of amnesia victims; in fact it will aid in reducing crime among youth, a seriously growing menace. According to statistics issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 89,080 persons between the ages of 16 and 21 were arrested during the year 1935 in the United States, and if we were to take into consideration the many thousands between the same ages or even younger who have committed crimes but were not apprehended, the figure would, no doubt, be staggering. It becomes increasingly important to take drastic steps to curb this distressing condition. Though the children of today have considerably more facilities, such as play grounds, clubs and camps, where their mental and physical energies can be expended in healthful and enlightening atmospheres, there is something that is needed as a restraining influence especially with a certain percentage who, either because of environment or economic conditions, are inclined to go wrong. Unless this situation is remedied early it will take on a more serious aspect as time goes on. It is true that children are taught by various methods the difference between what is right and what is wrong. To many it is quickly forgotten, and for these something more impressive is needed. Finger printing the children before they reach the age of nine and following this up by a periodical teaching how wrongdoers are detected and caught will be instrumental in injecting into the flexible minds of children this

knowledge which will remain indelibly fixed for many years thereafter.

Identification of Babies

Foot printing of new-born babies in maternity hospitals by the Faurot Stainless System is replacing older methods. The thumb print of the mother is now affixed to the foot print form. This definitely establishes the identity of the mother and child, leaving no room for possible substitution.

Identification in general has expanded to many new fields, and has increased tremendously in others. To an appreciable extent this is due to the modern Faurot Stainless System because of the simplicity of operation with resultant clear, permanent prints. The fact that thousands of organizations, including law enforcement agencies, banks, hospitals, hotels, real estate managements, schools and colleges, have adopted this system is sufficient proof of the many advantages gained by its use.

As mentioned above there is a

definite need for finger printing in commercial and industrial organizations where positive identification must be made quickly, easily and inexpensively. There is no doubt but that the one great objection that prevented more universal use of finger printing in these fields, excepting within the last few years, has been the messy and dirty ink method heretofore generally employed. It was the imperative need of a quick and clean method that inspired the development of the Faurot Stainless System after years of intensive research work. It has, unquestionably, every requisite for making permanent identification records with a minimum of effort. It also lends itself very well to the inexperienced operator.

The Faurot Stainless System consists of a special Inkless Pad which is used in conjunction with Faurot paper or card. The procedure is very simple . . . a light touch of the fingers on the Inkless Pad, and then on Faurot paper or card, will immediately produce clear, black and permanent prints. The Inkless Pad, which is supplied

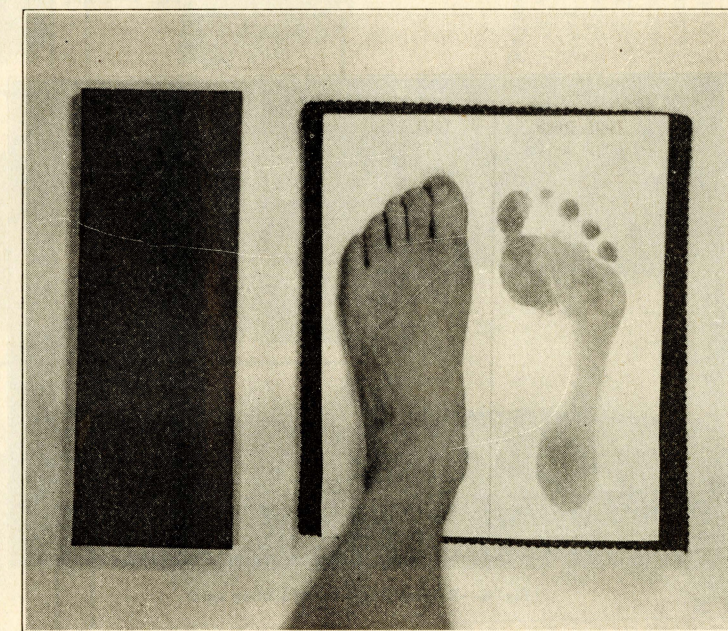


Fig. 4—Making the foot impression



in various sizes and shapes to meet all requirements, is ready to use at any time. The complex composition will not evaporate, permitting continual use until depleted of its supply.

Figures 1 and 2 show an Inkless Pad that enables one to obtain perfect hand prints for comparison with latent prints of hands and fingers found at scenes of crime.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate taking of foot prints of adults.

Figures 5 and 6 show an Inkless Pad designed for general finger print work.

The picture on the back cover shows the taking of foot prints of new-born babies. The Inkless Pad in this case is shown adjacent to the base of the scale (the semi-circular pad).

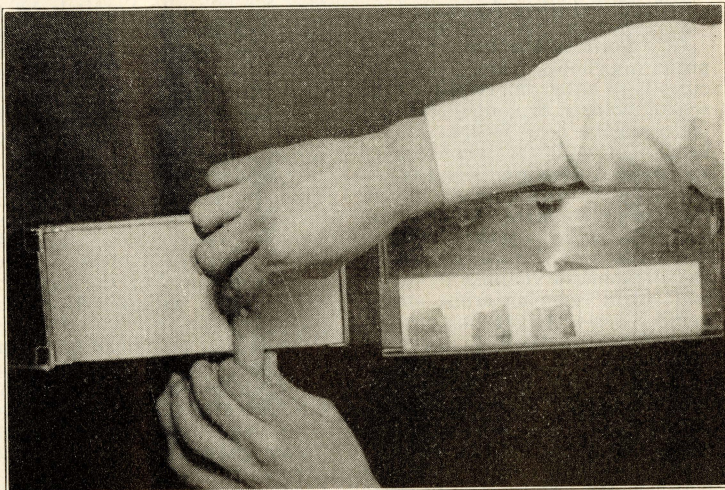


Fig. 5—Using pad in general finger print work

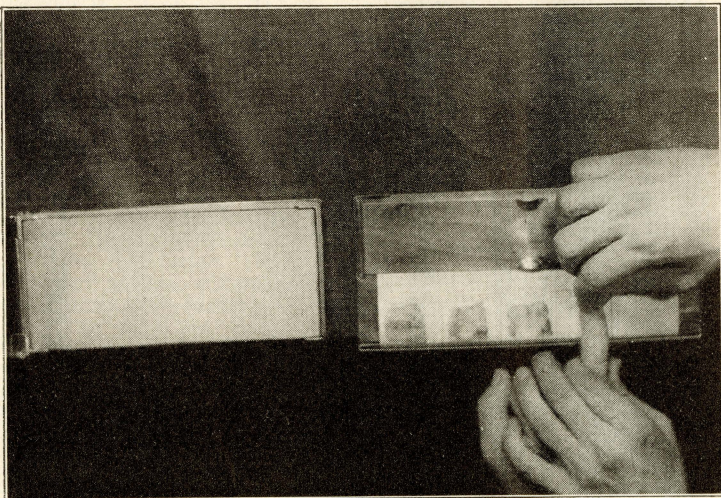


Fig. 6—Rolling finger on 8x8 filing card

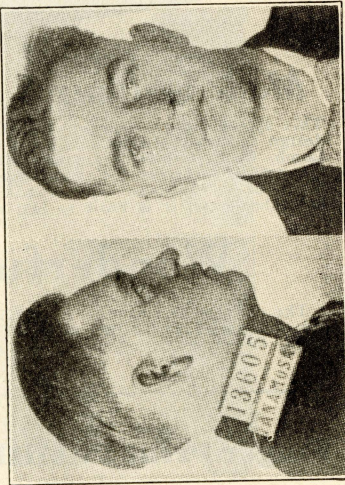
While the Faurot Stainless System appeals to the commercial and industrial fields, its adoption in police departments, in sheriffs' offices, in federal, state and municipal bureaus has been received with excellent comments. For civil identification work there is no equal. A recent adaptation of the Stainless System permits, in a very simple manner, the taking of finger prints of corpses. This had always been a tedious task with the use of ink.

The announcement on page 22 of this issue of the FINGER PRINT MAGAZINE illustrates one of the handy Faurot stainless pads now in use in many cities of the country today.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MEN'S REFORMATORY, ANAMOSA, IOWA

1.--Right Thumb	2.--R. Index Finger	3.--R. Middle Finger	4.--R. Ring Finger	5.--R. Little Finger
6.--Left Thumb	7.--L. Index Finger	8.--L. Middle Finger	9.--L. Ring Finger	10.--L. Little Finger



\$50.00 REWARD

Raymond Bailey. This man escaped from our Farm near prison during the night of April 23, 1933.

Scars, oblong scar dim, 1/4 in. On just above second joint right index finger back oblong dim scar, 13-16 in. just below left shoulder blade near column.

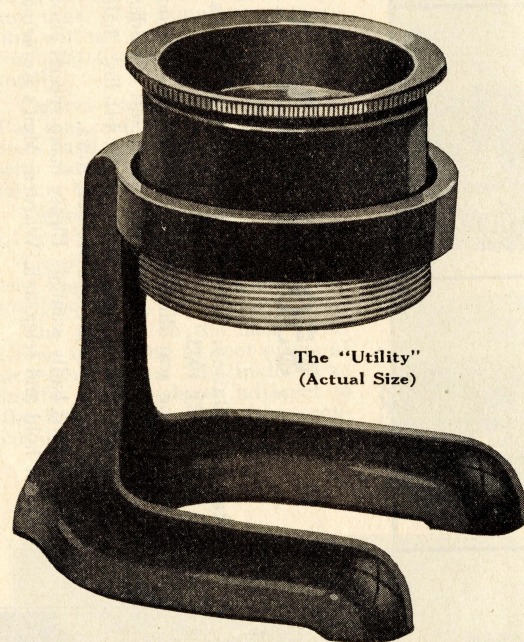
Age, 24; height, 5 ft. 5 5/8 ins.; weight 141 lbs.; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; complexion, fair. Home, Des Moines, Iowa.

This man is badly wanted. Please make special effort to apprehend.

Arrest hold and telegraph, Warden, Men's Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa.



AT LAST! A Magnifier



The "Utility"
(Actual Size)

with the Precision of a
Large Microscope!

*Finely Corrected
Achromatic Lenses*

*Sturdily Constructed
Horseshoe Base*

Here is an office magnifier with the essentials of compactness and durability and yet built with the exactness and precision of a large microscope. A magnifying glass is one of the most essential parts of the professional equipment of all finger print men and other criminal investigators. The Bausch and Lomb "Utility" is made with scientific regard for every emergency in which an identification expert will need a magnifying glass. Its finely corrected achromatic objective shows a wide, flat and sharply defined field so essential in identification work. The optical system is threaded for focusing, and screws into a rigidly constructed horseshoe base which is of similar shape to that used for large microscopes. It is the ideal magnifier for identification work in the finger-print expert's office. You should have one on your desk.

Made by Bausch and Lomb—Famous Rochester Opticians

This splendidly constructed magnifier of such excellent design and unquestioned quality is made by Bausch and Lomb, Rochester, N. Y., a firm whose name has stood for optical progress for more than three generations. Made of solid brass, with a handsome black enamel horseshoe base, it is built to last a lifetime. The lens

is achromatic, that is, it shows no color around the edge of the magnified field, and is so constructed that the magnified print is not distorted, but is presented on a perfectly flat field. The opening at the base permits viewing the entire rolled finger print without moving the glass.

Wonderful Value - Now Only \$8.50

The price of this excellent magnifier is very low. We are able to offer you this splendid instrument for only \$8.50. Better send for yours immediately.

Order yours NOW. Send money order or check with your order to address below.

Sent Prepaid by Parcel Post

Finger Print Publishing Ass'n. 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MEN'S REFORMATORY, ANAMOSA, IOWA

1.--Right Thumb	2.--R. Index Finger	3.--R. Middle Finger	4.--R. Ring Finger	5.--R. Little Finger
6.--Left Thumb	7.--L. Index Finger	8.--L. Middle Finger	9.--L. Ring Finger	10.--L. Little Finger

\$50.00 REWARD—ESCAPE

For Apprehension of Prisoner No. 14648—Thomas Gilliland.
Age 25; height, 5 ft. 7 ins.; weight, 157 lbs.; hair, brown, eyes, blue; complexion, fair; home, Ottumwa, Iowa.

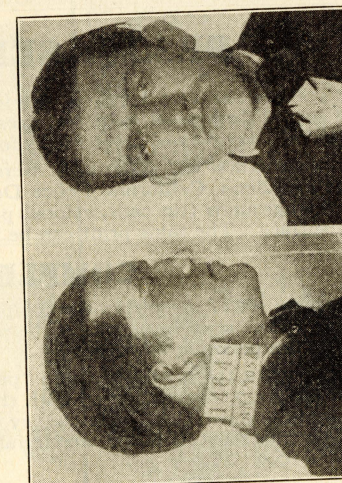
Wife, Mrs. Mamie Gilliland, 913 Sherman Street, Ottumwa, Iowa. Mother, Mrs. Lenora Gilliland, R. F. D. No. 1, near Sunny Slope Sanitarium, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Brother, Ed Gilliland, corner Mary and Sheridan Streets, Ottumwa, Iowa. Brother, John Gilliland, Denver, Colorado. Occupation, laborer and plasterer.

This man escaped from the State Quarry west of Anamosa, Iowa, during the forenoon of February 2, 1934.

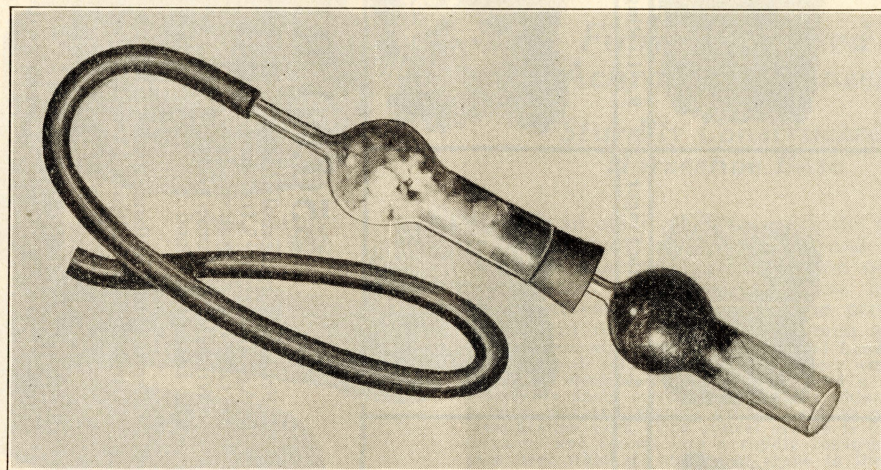
Scars: Cvd. scar 1/2 in. at 1 in. above the left index finger back; cvd. scar 13-16 in. at above outer corner left brow; base of nose crooked to left; scar 1 9-16 ins. at center left buttock.

This man is badly wanted. Please make special effort to apprehend. Arrest, hold and telegraph, Warden, Men's Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa. \$50.00 reward will be paid to the person having him in custody when an officer of this institution arrives.





AT LAST A Device that Really Develops and Transfers Latent Prints



PRICE: SENT PREPAID: \$10.00

Here you see the very latest device for developing latent finger prints. It works on paper, glass, painted or polished wood, oily and greasy surfaces, metal and under favorable conditions on cloth. The outfit also consists of silver sheets for lifting the prints.

This new method and instrument were developed by Dr. John McMorris, Police Consultant with the Pasadena, California, Police Department. Old dried out latent prints and prints on multi-colored backgrounds (tin cans, colored paper, etc.) can be developed and lifted without injury to the original surface. The same print can be lifted as many as five times, the fifth one as good as the first.

COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS

A complete set of instructions accompanies each outfit. All the necessary chemicals are furnished except the iodine crystals which can be purchased at any drug store for sixty cents. The fumes from this device are perfectly harmless.

Just blow thru the instrument and "paint" the surface with the glass tube. Up jumps the print. You can lift it quickly and easily with the silver sheet. You never saw anything like it. Leaves the original print and surface exactly as they were. No identification bureau, police department or sheriff's office is complete without this wonderful new invention. Excellent for students and experimenters. Get yours today.

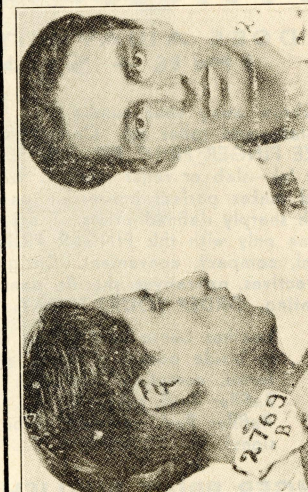
Finger Print Publishing Ass'n. 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

16	16	8	8	4
LEFT THUMB	LEFT INDEX	LEFT MIDDLE	LEFT RING	LEFT LITTLE
4	2	2	1	1

\$50.00 REWARD



Tony Messa, T. N. Antonio Flores Macias, No. B-2769, escaped from Rockview Farm Prison of Western State Penitentiary, Centre County, Pa., on Sunday, December 28, 1931. Sentenced June 23, 1931, from Allegheny County to serve not less than 2 years 6 months nor more than 5 years for Statutory Rape.

Description: Age when received, 20 years (1931); height, 5 ft. 7 1/4 in.; weight, 147 lbs.; build, medium slender; eyes, light brown; hair, black; complexion, dark; nativity, Mexico; occupation, farmer and laborer.

Marks and Scars: Oblique scar 5 MM third phalanx little finger, right hand. Small indented scar median line forehead.

Telephone or telegraph information immediately to Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Penna.

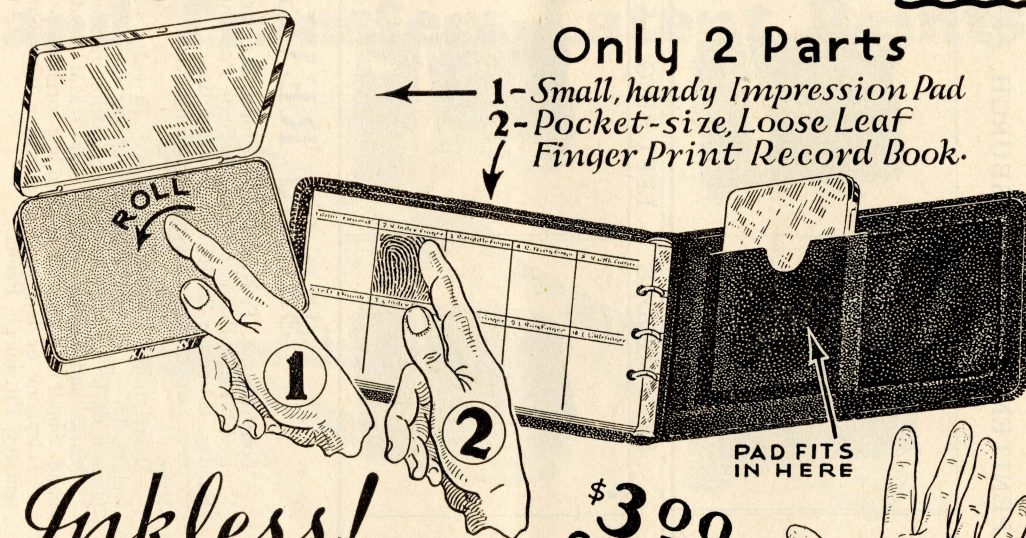


Standard 8x8 inch Cards for this set: Sixty Cents per doz.

New, Handy Pocket FINGER PRINT RECORD SET

Only 2 Parts

- 1- Small, handy Impression Pad
2- Pocket-size, Loose Leaf Finger Print Record Book.



Inkless!

DOES AWAY WITH
INK - SLAB - ROLLER

Throw away your cumbersome, mussy, messy, old-fashioned ink—slab—and roller set. Carry this new, handy, 2-piece POCKET-SIZE FINGER PRINT RECORD SET. Always ready for instant use. No ink—slab or roller needed. Mere touch of finger to INKLESS pad makes perfect impression on "special-processed" paper card with sharply defined prints. These "special-processed" paper cards come only with this FINGER PRINT RECORD SET. Handy, practical, compact, convenient. Designed for special requirements of detectives, operatives, sheriffs, peace officers and students of finger printing. ORDER YOURS TODAY.

Leather Loose Leaf Cover, 3 1/2"x7", with Inkless Pad in inside pocket of cover and booklet of 50 printed forms, complete, postpaid.....\$3.00
Refiller Book, postpaid..... 1.50
Refiller Pad, postpaid (Good for 1,000 impressions)..... 1.50

\$3.00
COMPLETE



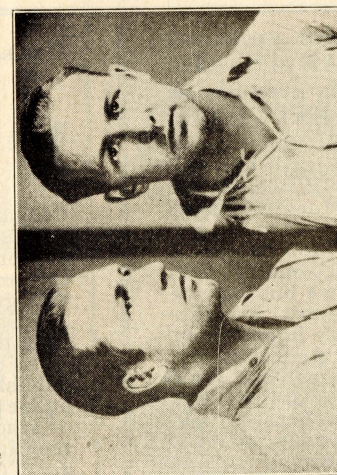
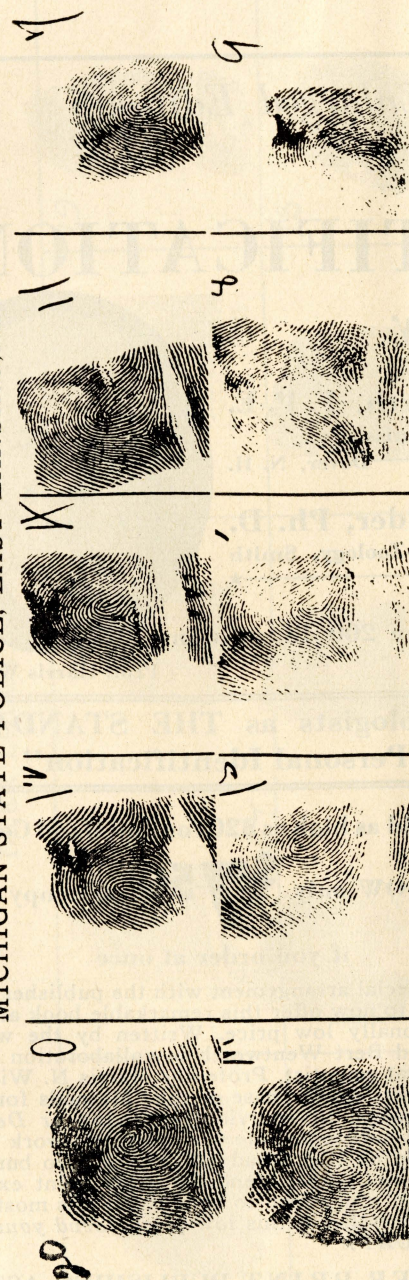
Dries Instantly
**NO STAIN
SMUDGE
ODOR**
On Hand or Card

Nothing Else Like It!

FINGER PRINT PUBLISHING ASS'N, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Illinois

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE, EAST LANSING, MICH.



George Alfred Lord

\$200.00 REWARD

WANTED—FOR MURDER

\$200.00 Reward offered for information leading to the arrest of each individual named.

George Alfred Lord—Male, white; age, 23; weight, 160 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 10 1/2 ins.; build, medium; hair, light blonde; eyes, light brown.

Helen Lord—Female, white; wife of Geo. A. Lord; age, 31; weight, 135 lbs.; hair, dark; wears thick lens glasses.

Delbert Lord—Male, white, brother of Geo. A. Lord; age, 17, looks 25; weight, 185 lbs.; height, 6 ft.; hair, brown.

When last seen they were driving a 1935 Ford Deluxe Coupe, gray color, canvas top and side curtains; may have windshield wings. Michigan license 1937—G-15504.

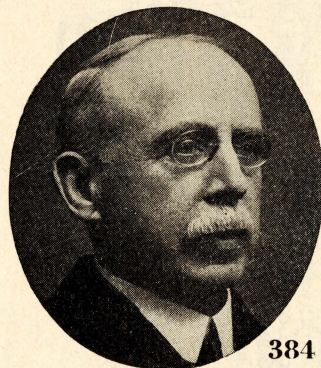
Men were wearing hunting clothes when last seen. If located, notify the nearest police officer or call the nearest state police post, collect.

Oscar G. Olander, Commissioner, Michigan State Police, East Lansing.
Issued January 30, 1937. MSB No. 107172.



New—Revised—Enlarged Edition “PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION”

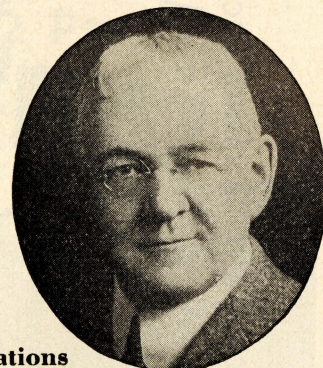
by



Bert Wentworth, F. P. E.
Police Commissioner

★ ————— ★
Dover, N. H.

Harris H. Wilder, Ph. D.
Former Professor, Zoology, Smith College



Prof. Harris Wilder

384 pages Over 200 Illustrations

Recognized by leading criminologists as **THE STANDARD**
text book of the world on “Personal Identification”

Read what the eminent
DR. SODERMAN of Sweden
says about this great book
and **BERT WENTWORTH**

“The result of Wentworth’s seeking, together with the well known Professor Wilder, in the work, “Personal Identification,” that came out in 1918, is, so far, considered the *top-notch* of what has been accomplished in this field. Here we find for the first time, the most intricate search of papillary impressions, in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet and their most ingenious classification; the most comprehensive and critical presentation of **ALL** identifying problems.”

Note: In citing the six most prominent criminologists of the world—(Locard, Gross, Bertillon, Reiss, Schneickert and Wentworth)—Mr. Wentworth is the *only American* so honored by this world authority, Dr. Soderman.

Has sold as high as \$20 for 2nd Hand Copies

NOW only **\$7.50** per copy

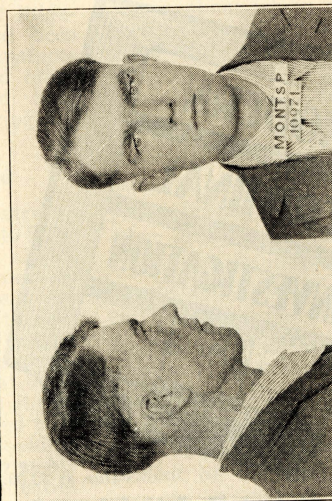
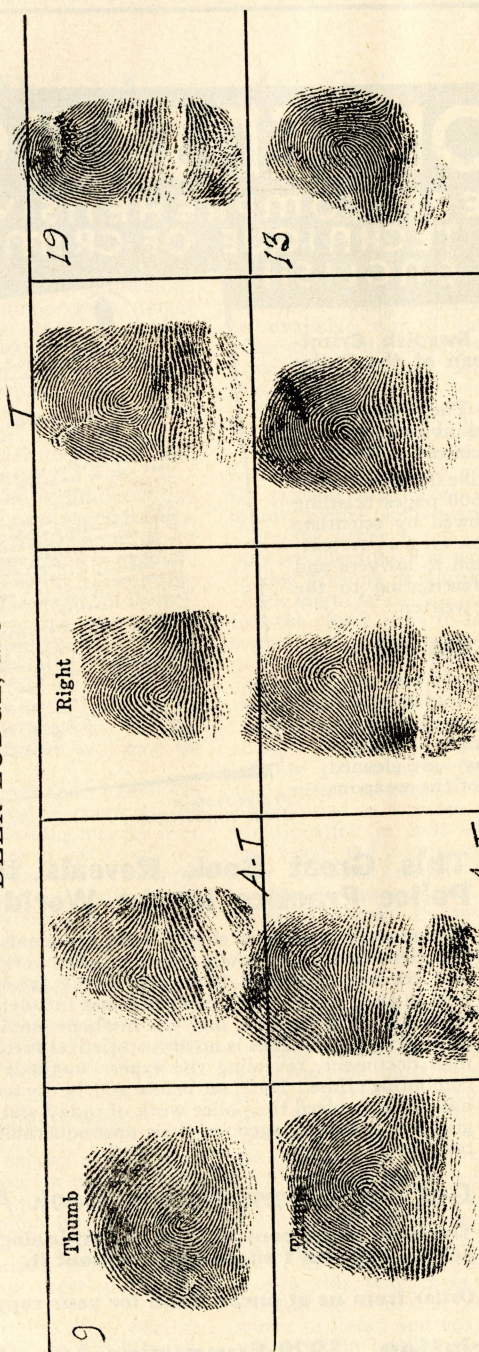
if you order at once

Only special arrangement with the publisher permits us to now offer this remarkable book at this exceptionally low price. Written by the world esteemed Bert Wentworth in collaboration with that great scientist, Professor Harris N. Wilder. . . . Covers every phase of the “Methods for the Identification of Individuals, *Living or Dead*.” . . . The most complete and authentic work ever published on this broad subject. . . . No bureau, police chief, superintendent, finger print expert or student can afford to be without this most authentic treatise at this low price. *Send your order TODAY!*

FINGER PRINT PUBLISHING ASS’N.
1920 Sunnyside Avenue :: Chicago, Ill.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

MONTANA STATE PRISON BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION DEER LODGE, MONTANA



\$100.00 REWARD

Learn, Eugene D. (Dennis), No. 10971. Escaped from Montana State Prison Deer Lodge, Montana. Age, 27 (1934); height, 6 ft. 7/8 in.; weight, 176 lbs.; complexion light; hair, medium brown; eyes, blue; occupation, farm-hand and truck driver; native, Texas, County Sanders. Crime, Burglary in the Second Degree. Date received, 5-22-34; term, five (5) years.
Marks and Scars: Vac. scar, 3/4x1 in., 9 in. above point of left elbow, external. Tattoo, the letters “E. D. L.” 3/4x3/8 in., 8 1/4 in. above right eyebrow, left arm. Dim round scar, 1 1/4 ins. in diameter, 3/4 in. above right eyebrow. Pit scar, 1/4x1/8 in., left jaw, 3 ins. from left corner of mouth. Ang. scar, 7/8x1-16 in., 2d joint of right forefinger, external. Ang. scar, 3/4x1-16 in., between 1st and 2nd joints of right middle finger.
Bureau of Identification, Montana State Prison, Deer Lodge, Montana.



The CRIME BOOK SENSATION

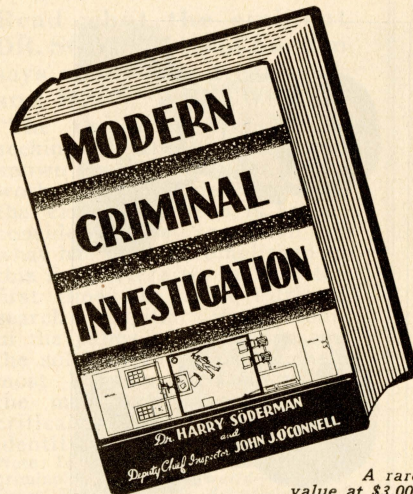
THE FIRST MODERN COMPREHENSIVE
TEXTBOOK ON THE TECHNIQUE OF CRIME
TO BE PRINTED IN ENGLISH

By Dr. Harry Söderman, Famous Swedish Criminologist, and John J. O'Connell, Dean of the Police Academy of New York City.

The sensation of the Criminologist's world! The first modern, comprehensive textbook in English on criminal investigation and detection, written by two of the greatest specialists in the field. The complete and authoritative story of scientific development in relation to crime here and abroad. Nearly 500 pages bristling with methods, processes and procedures followed by scientists and crime experts in their ruthless warfare on crime. A textbook indispensable to law enforcing officers and to lawyers and students of criminal investigation, and as fascinating to the general public as the best detective story ever written.

Every Phase of Police Science Fully Explored

Send for this valuable book at once. Here is the last word science has to say to those who combat crime, told fully and interestingly. The fields of chemistry, crime physiology, radio, photography, fire-arms identification, finger-printing—all the marvels of the crime laboratory of today—are gleaned to bring to the reader a complete knowledge of the weapons with which crime is being fought.



A rare
value at \$3.00.

This Great Book Reveals the Best Police Practice in the World Today.

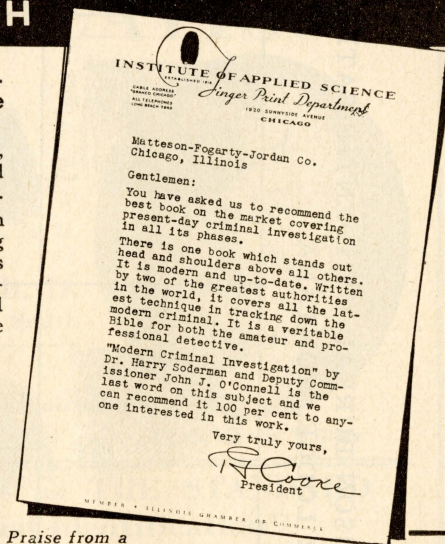
This marvelous volume should be in the hands of everyone interested in society's war on the underworld. Students and criminologists will both find it the greatest possible help in their work. The problems met in solving crime are dealt with step by step, and the methods employed are explained in detail. This is no dry, statistical record, but a human document, revealing the expert methods evolved for combating crime. Here, set before you, is the technique that has revolutionized the police work of today and promises to give law enforcing agencies their unconquerable weapon of tomorrow.

Get This Remarkable Book At Once

The most prized contribution to criminology in recent years. You can't afford to be without it.

Order from us at once. Send for your copy TODAY.

Finger Print Publishing Association 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago



Praise from a
Great Authority.



Finger Print Loses Its Criminal Taint; Used More In Civil Life

Hoover Again Makes Prophecy

Reprinted by the courtesy of the Lansing, Michigan, STATE JOURNAL.

Coincident with the tremendous growth of the non-criminal finger print file in the identification bureau of the Michigan state police, indicating finger printing is being divorced in the public mind from criminal affiliation, the Lansing Credit Exchange is urging use of thumb prints in conjunction with check endorsements.

In a bulletin that went out to the members of the exchange recently, it is pointed out that recognition of finger prints as a means of positive identification in civil life is entering upon a new threshold of public usefulness. So far has the general public ceased to associate the finger print with crime and criminals, it is believed by the exchange that the request for a thumb print as an identification supplement to the written endorsement will not be resisted.

It is pointed out that where the person presenting a check to be cashed is known to the merchant or his cashier, there is no point for the additional inconvenience represented in applying the thumb mark. But in cases where the check is presented by a person unknown to those requested to cash the check, the thumb print may be requested as a means of positive identification without offense to those in legitimate possession of the check and merely unknown to the merchant.

Shows Thumb Print

The bulletin carries a replica of the reverse side of a check, showing the endorsement and the imprint of the thumb just below the signature. It is suggested that an ink pad be available and the print be requested in these particular cases.

In cases where the check was the work of a forger, a means of quick identification might be available.

State police have the prints of hundreds of known check artists and, in many cases, description, photograph and other helpful information for running him down would be available almost immediately after one of the state police finger print experts had studied the thumb print.

Knowledge that the print would be requested would serve as a crime deterrent, it is pointed out, as the criminal would not so readily present his wares in a community where prints were required.

On the other hand, a means of positive identification would be afforded persons in whose favor the check might be drawn but who had lost the check, only to have it presented and cashed through a forger. They would have proof the forgery was such; in the case of their own signature, they would have proof positive of its authorship.

State police have been urging for years the general use of the finger print as a means of positive identification in civil life. Countless legal and costly court litigation disputes might have been avoided in years past if signatures to wills, checks, deeds and other important documents had been supplemented with identifying finger prints.

150,000 Prints Filed

Their campaigning appears to have suddenly blossomed into flower, for there has been a sudden rush for identification records in the noncriminal file. There are more than 150,000 prints in this file that have been submitted voluntarily for the purpose of having on file a record that would be final in all matters in which prints might be used; in assuring undisputed contact in kidnaping cases; providing identification in cases of tragedy where ordinary sources of identification might be destroyed.

Recently the state police have

The basis of the editorial in the January, 1937, issue of the FINGER PRINT MAGAZINE was a number of quotations from a speech made by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, before the annual convention of the International Association for Identification in Dallas, Texas, last September. In that address Mr. Hoover predicted a bright future for the finger print profession.

Writing recently in the New York State Bar Association's publication, Mr. Hoover repeated his prophecy, saying:

"In a comparatively short time, a nation which was literally benighted in its efforts at finger print identification, has advanced to a position greater than that of all the rest of the world combined.

"We are accomplishing more than identification," he wrote. "We are creating a new field of endeavor to take up the slack of unemployment and especially for that person about whom so much has been written in the last few years—the white collar worker."

had calls for their finger print experts to appear before luncheon clubs, business men's clubs and other groups to conduct a wholesale finger printing of the entire membership. Identification cards, carrying the finger print classification, place for thumb print, name, address, photo and signature are issued by the state police, signed by Commissioner Oscar G. Olander and Capt. I. H. Marmon, superintendent of the identification bureau, to all filing their prints and requesting one of the cards.

Foot Printing New-Born Babies

See story on page 16

