

# COOPERATION

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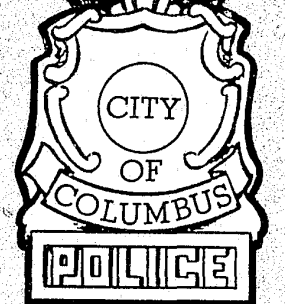
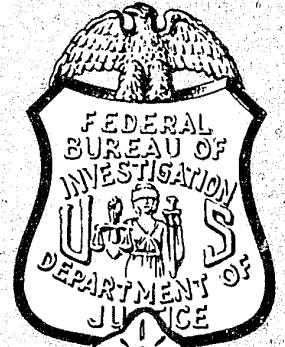
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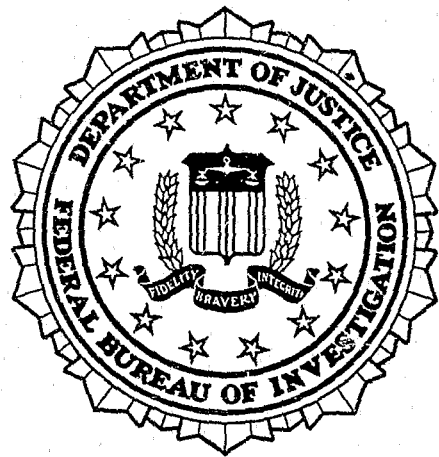
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## INTRODUCTION

The most effective weapon against crime is cooperation--a combining of the efforts of all law enforcement agencies with the support and understanding of the American people. No police agency is so big or so small that it does not need the assistance of another.

Through the years the FBI has received the wholehearted cooperation and support of law enforcement organizations throughout the Nation. The help rendered has been unselfish and unstinting, and officers often have accompanied Agents on dangerous assignments when their aid was needed.

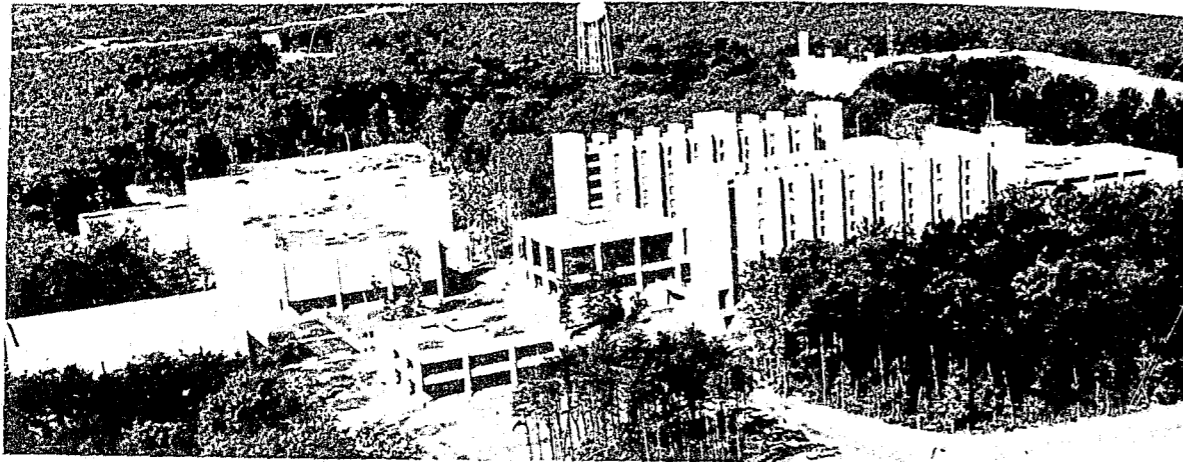
Many cases which have been successfully investigated by the FBI originated from information supplied by city, county, state, or other Federal officers. Likewise, we have passed on information to other agencies which frequently has contributed materially to the identification and apprehension of dangerous criminals who violated city, state, or Federal laws over which we have no jurisdiction.

Certainly, it would be unforgivable for a representative of the FBI or any other law enforcement agency to refuse to accept information about a crime merely because the violation is not within the jurisdiction of his particular department. The average citizen cannot be expected to know in each instance the proper place to report a crime. To him, any police officer or Federal agent is the "proper" authority. The fact that his information is accepted and immediately passed on to the correct department is a tribute to the men and women in our Nation's law enforcement agencies.

It is imperative that those of us who have taken an oath to enforce our laws, from the patrolman on the beat to the top officials, never lose sight of our primary objective of protecting our fellow citizens from the criminal world. Too, each citizen must realize that unless he reports information he has about a crime, it is very possible, even probable, that the act will go undetected. Cooperation among the various police agencies--the backbone of effective law enforcement--is a working reality, and if the American people will give unswerving support and assistance, great progress can and will be made in the fight against all types of crime.

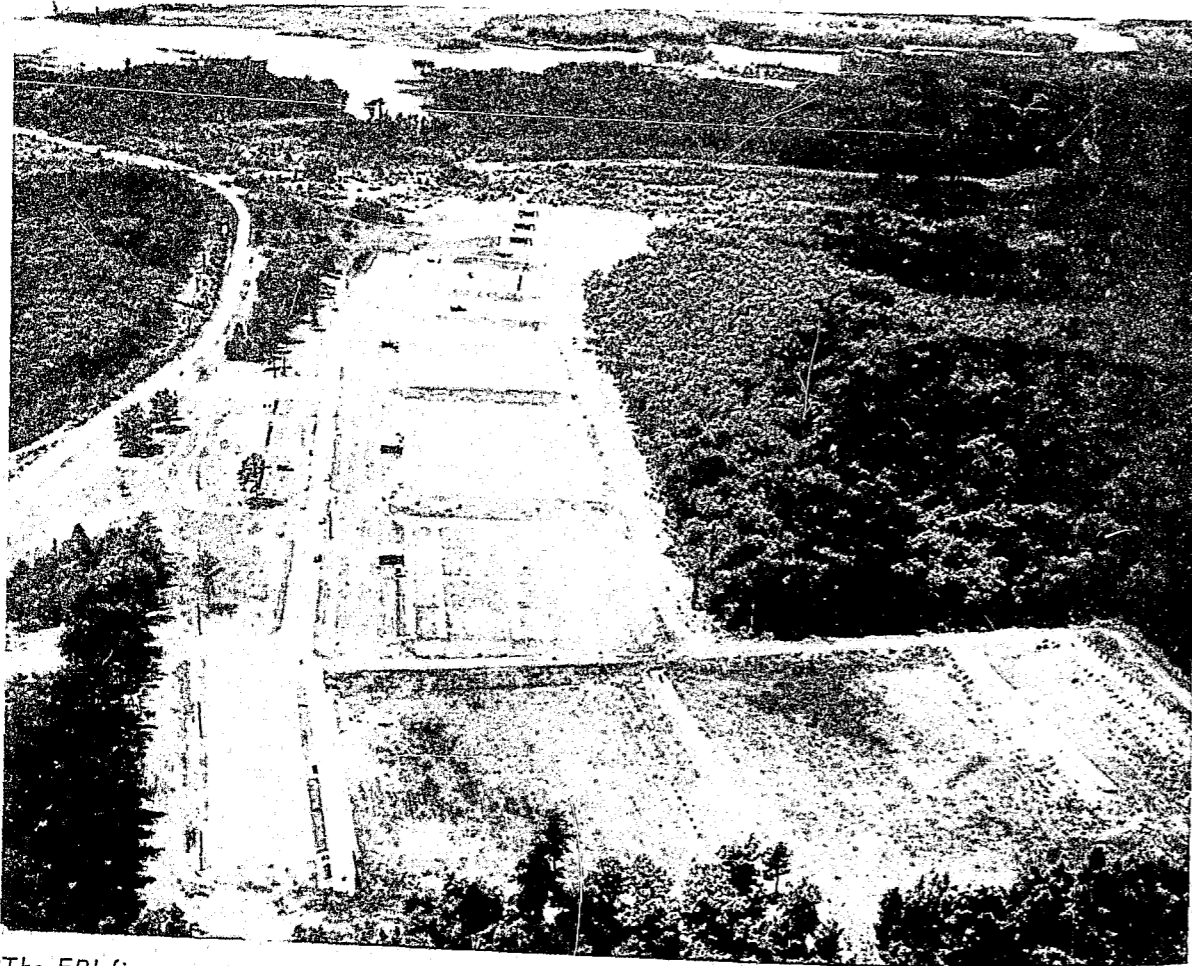
This booklet will give you some idea of the extent of cooperation among law enforcement groups. It also explains in part the jurisdiction of the FBI and some of the services this Bureau renders.

## *FBI Academy*



The FBI Academy located on the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, is used for training both FBI Agents and police officers attending the FBI National Academy.

## *FBI Firearms Ranges*



The FBI firearms ranges at Quantico, Virginia, consist of a rifle range, three pistol and machine gun ranges, two electronic target ranges, and four skeet fields. These are used in training Agents and students attending the FBI National Academy.

## *Contents*

HOW COOPERATION WORKS . . . . .	1
THE EXTENT OF COOPERATION . . . . .	2
THE FLEEING FELON . . . . .	3
THE TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES . . . . .	4
WORKING TOGETHER . . . . .	4
WHO GETS THE CRIMINAL? . . . . .	5
FBI NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER . . . . .	7
SERVICES OF THE FBI . . . . .	8
THE FBI LABORATORY . . . . .	8
THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION . . . . .	12
TRAINING . . . . .	14
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY . . . . .	15
PUBLICATIONS . . . . .	15
JURISDICTION . . . . .	16
HOW TO REACH THE FBI . . . . .	22

# HOW COOPERATION WORKS



The ringing telephone in the FBI office of an eastern city was answered by a Special Agent. A man hurriedly related that he had just passed a certain supermarket in the northern part of town and observed activity which led him to believe the store was being burglarized.

Making notes of what was told him, the Agent thanked the caller and explained that burglaries are not within the jurisdiction of the FBI. "I'll relay this information to the local police," he stated, "but you should call them also."

The man, who declined to identify himself, said he would do so and broke the connection. The Agent immediately called the central police station and related the information he had received. The newspaper of that city the next morning reported the arrest of two burglars, captured by police in the act of attempting to open a safe in the supermarket.

The unknown man had not called the police as he promised. Why? Perhaps he did not have another dime, or, more likely, he felt he had done his duty by reporting what he had seen to one law enforcement agency--and he had.

About the same time that the above call was received, an Agent in another FBI office in a different part of the country was talking to a deputy sheriff. The deputy had called to report that a man who had just been arrested on a minor charge was in possession of an automobile with out-of-state license plates, and he could not prove ownership.

A check revealed the car had been stolen by the suspect who drove it interstate. He was tried and convicted in Federal court on a charge of interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle and sentenced to prison.

On the same date, a set of fingerprints taken by police in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, following the arrest of a man for driving while intoxicated, was received in the FBI Identification Division. These were quickly matched with a master print which revealed this individual was a convicted murderer who had escaped from a South Carolina prison on Christmas Day in 1941 and eluded capture for almost two decades.

About the same time, experts in the FBI Laboratory were diligently working on evidence submitted by the Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department which had been found during a burglary investigation. The evidence included samples of paint from vending machines and a window sill, fragments of broken glass, and the tip of a screwdriver, all found at the crime scene, plus tiny particles of glass and paint found in the trousers of three suspects and a broken screwdriver located in their car. The paint and glass chips found in the trousers proved to be identical with the known samples from the crime scene, and the screwdriver tip was matched with the screwdriver. Two of the burglars pleaded guilty while the third stood trial in state court. The testimony given by the FBI Laboratory expert helped to convict him. All three were sentenced to prison for three years.

# THE EXTENT OF COOPERATION



The FBI is an investigative branch of the United States Department of Justice. Its responsibilities are fixed by Federal statutes, and it has no authority to enter into investigations of violations of city, county, or state laws. In matters of concurrent jurisdiction, the FBI works closely with other investigative agencies, and if Department officials or United States Attorneys decline Federal prosecution in favor of trial in state courts, the FBI makes available to the proper authorities any and all evidence which it may possess.

But what about the great amount of information which comes to the attention of the FBI through its investigations, sources, and contacts with the general public which does not relate to a matter within the FBI's jurisdiction? Monthly, the FBI receives and immediately passes on to the proper city, county, state, or other Federal agency several thousand items of information which are of interest to these groups.

This information ranges from allegations of very minor violations to tips and actual evidence concerning individual and organized criminal activities in matters such as gambling, prostitution, burglary, robbery, murder, rape, narcotics, illegal liquor, counterfeiting, tax evasion, and many others. During one year, for example, data from FBI sources which was supplied to other law enforcement agencies resulted in the arrest of 7,109 persons and the recovery of approximately \$95,000,000 in stolen goods and contraband. Authorities in

two Florida counties arrested 115 persons on charges of violating liquor and gambling laws after the FBI passed on information from one of its sources.

The FBI makes no attempt to evaluate the information it passes along. When an individual furnishing information requests that his identity be protected, this is done, and the FBI advises the receiving agency only of the degree of reliability of the source if this is known. No "follow-up" is made to determine what action is taken with respect to alleged violations since to do so would place the FBI in the role of "watchdog" or supervising agency over other investigative groups.

Frequently, however, tips from the FBI result in action which makes front-page news. Such a case occurred in Washington, D. C. Late one afternoon an FBI Agent received a tip that four men planned to force their way into the home of a Washington businessman to rob him and his family. This information was relayed immediately to the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington. Police officers were dispatched to the residence where they concealed themselves and waited.

At about 11 p.m. the four men arrived and pushed their way into the house. A gun battle broke out during which one of the robbers was killed and two were wounded. The intended victim also was slightly wounded. The fourth bandit escaped but was captured a short time later.

Is this flow of information all one way? By no means. Literally thousands of bits of information pertinent to FBI investigations pour into FBI offices each month from police officers and other Federal agents. For example, during fiscal year 1972, the FBI handled more than 46,000 cases involving the interstate transportation of stolen automobiles, a large percentage of these cases originated from information supplied by city, county, or state police agencies. Tips and evidence of great value in all types of investigations conducted by the FBI have come from other law enforcement groups.

## The Fleeing Felon



Gone are the days when the local sheriff needed only a fast horse and the ability to follow tracks to capture a fleeing criminal. Now, even the high-powered modern police cars often are not sufficient to cope with the organized gangs which strike and run. State lines mean nothing to criminals, but they are a barrier to local and state police officers.

It is impractical for each police department to attempt to track down the criminals who "pull a job" and run. Not only would the expense of such an operation be prohibitive, but in a relatively short time many departments would find themselves with more men on the road than available for regular duties at home. Too, a man unfamiliar with an area is at a distinct disadvantage in conducting an investigation, and even if he located his man in another state he would

have to call on law enforcement officers of that state to make the arrest.

But the FBI is not restricted by state boundaries. It has either a field office or a resident agency in every major city in the United States and its Agents are familiar with the various locales and the people who live there. Too, an FBI Agent has the authority to make arrests anywhere in the Nation.

A fleeing fugitive, wanted by the FBI, cannot feel safe even if he gets on a fast plane headed for a distant city. Many have learned this when the first person to greet them at the end of a 3,000-mile flight was an FBI Agent whose greeting was, "You're under arrest."

In 1934, Congress took positive action to nullify the advantage criminals enjoyed by committing a serious crime in one state and then fleeing to the relative safety of another. The Fugitive Felon Act, also referred to as the Unlawful Flight Statute, was passed.

This act, as amended in 1961, makes it a Federal offense to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement for a felony or an offense punishable by death. The unlawful flight to avoid giving testimony in a felony proceeding also is a Federal violation. The FBI was assigned the responsibility of investigating violations under this statute.

Before the FBI can enter such a case, however, there must be indication that the fugitive has left the state, and local authorities must agree to extradite the criminal when he is located. While the Fugitive Felon Act does provide for Federal prosecution, this rarely occurs, since the primary purpose of the Act is to locate and return to local or state custody those individuals who have committed serious crimes.

The effects of the statute have been tremendous. In fiscal year 1972 the number of unlawful flight fugitives located was 2,942.

## The Ten Most Wanted Fugitives



The Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program, started in March, 1950, is the apex of cooperation in law enforcement. The criminals chosen to be added to the "Top Ten List" usually are those who have selected crime as their way of life. They have demonstrated through their acts of violence that they have no concern or compassion for their fellow man, and their every minute of freedom is a definite threat to each citizen who happens to come in contact with them.

This program, through intensive publicity in every news medium, in effect has brought every man, woman, and child interested in good law enforcement into the search for the Nation's most dangerous criminals. In 23 years, 317 persons had been added to the list (four men were on the list twice). Of this number, 295 have been located and process against 12 has been dismissed. One hundred and one of the arrests were the direct result of tips from alert citizens who recognized the criminals from publicity through wanted circulars, newspapers, magazines, and radio and television programs. One of the persons placed on the list committed suicide and 12 others surrendered rather than attempt to hide once they realized every American had been alerted. FBI Agents apprehended 177, local authorities arrested 70, and 35 were picked up by a combined force of FBI Agents and police officers.

Many of the vicious criminals who have been members of the FBI's "Top Ten" were being sought under the Fugitive Felon Act. Such was the case of George Edward Cole, a young man only 32 when he was arrested by FBI Agents on July 6, 1959, in Des Moines, Iowa. Cole was in his late teens when he

received his first prison sentence as a result of a car theft. Shortly after release he committed armed robbery in California for which he was sentenced to from five years to life. He was paroled in October, 1951, and skipped to New Orleans where he was arrested in December, 1951, as a parole violator. Other crimes included being AWOL from the Army, escape, and automobile theft. He again was paroled by California authorities in August, 1955.

Early on the morning of December 30, 1956, Cole and another man entered a tavern in San Francisco's "Tenderloin" district. Cole, armed with a .357 Magnum revolver, announced, "This is a holdup. I mean business." An off-duty policeman in the tavern at the time lunged for the gun and was cut down by two shots. The two bandits fled without any loot, leaving the heroic policeman dead. One of the pair was arrested a few days later by San Francisco police, and it was learned Cole had fled the state. FBI assistance was requested and a Federal warrant was issued on January 9, 1957.

The search for Cole ended in July, 1959, when FBI Agents, acting on a tip from a Des Moines druggist, arrested the fugitive at a service station where he was employed. Returned to California, Cole was tried and convicted for the cold-blooded murder of the police officer. He was sentenced to from five years to life.

## Working Together



As previously stated, the FBI has no authority to participate in actual investigations of purely local crimes. To do so, in effect, would place the FBI in the role of a national police force. Now, as always, the



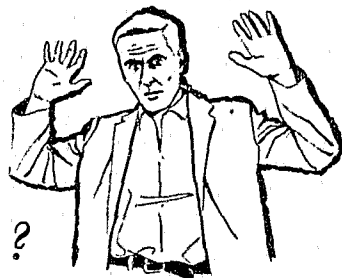
FBI is opposed to any movement or organization which will infringe on the sovereignty of local law enforcement and serve as a precedent for a national police agency.

As a matter of practice, however, FBI Agents frequently canvass their sources of criminal information seeking tips which will aid local police in their efforts to solve a major crime. Information thus received often has been of tremendous help in the successful conclusion of a local case. There are many other services which the FBI can and does render to local and state authorities. These are described later in this booklet.

But there is no restriction against Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers working together in matters of mutual interest. Local and state officers, who are sworn to uphold the laws of the United States as well as state and local laws, often have accompanied FBI Agents to assist in the apprehension of dangerous criminals. FBI Agents frequently work alone, and it is not uncommon for one to locate a wanted man far from any assistance by his fellow Agents. In such instances, his task of making an arrest would be most hazardous without the wholehearted cooperation of the local police.

In practically every area of the country, FBI Agents, local, and state law enforcement agencies have jointly made plans which are put into effect immediately following the commission of a bank robbery or other major crime of mutual concern. This avoids duplication of effort and ensures the best possible use of available manpower. Many bank robbers have been captured during the commission of the crime or within minutes thereafter through such close cooperation. FBI Agents, other Federal agents, state, and local officers have worked side by side for hours, even days and weeks, in order to effectively bring about a solution of a vicious crime or to apprehend persons who pose a threat to the safety of all citizens. In such instances, there is no sense of competition, no petty jealousy--instead, there is a oneness of purpose, a united desire to get the job done.

## Who Gets the Criminal?



Early on the morning of March 8, 1958, a young airman driving through southern Alabama with his wife and child stopped at a roadside park about a mile north of the Alabama-Florida line to allow his dog some exercise. The small animal dashed into the brush and was followed by his master who suddenly stopped in horror. There before him lay the severely hacked and battered body of a woman. The serviceman drove to a nearby establishment and called the Baldwin County, Alabama, Sheriff.

Within a short time the woman was identified as a practical nurse who had departed the day before from her sister's residence in St. Petersburg, Florida, en route by car to her home in Norfolk, Virginia. Her automobile was missing, and the FBI immediately joined local and state officers in efforts to solve the brutal murder since the possibility of kidnaping and interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle existed.

FBI Agents working in Florida determined the probable route the victim would have traveled and then began checking restaurants, taverns, service stations, and other establishments between St. Petersburg and the murder scene. On March 13, 1958, this technique paid off when two waitresses and an attendant at a Chiefland, Florida, restaurant and service station recalled having seen the murdered woman on March 7, 1958. They reported she was accompanied by a young man dressed in an Army khaki uniform.

Five days later, a garage operator at Crystal River, Florida, reported he had towed in an abandoned car which had its motor burned out. Agents learned it had been abandoned about March 7. The vehicle

bore Maryland license plates, but the operator related a check through Florida police revealed it had not been reported stolen. The automobile contained an Army duffel bag which the garageman turned over to the Agents. On the bag was stamped the name "Henry A. Queor, Jr.," and an Army serial number. Queor, it was learned, was assigned at the Aberdeen Proving Ground of the U. S. Army at Aberdeen, Maryland. Photographs of him were obtained and from these the two waitresses and the service station attendant at Chiefland identified Queor as the man who had been with the murdered woman on March 7.

The only missing link in the case, the victim's car, was found by an FBI Agent in Aberdeen on March 19, 1958. It had been left in a parking lot at a railroad station. On the same date, Agents arrested Queor who furnished a signed statement to the effect that he had killed the practical nurse. He said she had picked him up while he was hitchhiking after his car broke down. He admitted that he beat and choked her after she hit him with a bottle and also told of driving her car over her body. He then drove her automobile to Aberdeen where he left it in the parking lot.

Although there was an admitted interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, a Federal offense within the FBI's jurisdiction, there also was a far more serious charge--murder. Queor was turned over to Alabama authorities and returned to Baldwin County. On September 24, 1958, Queor pleaded guilty to the murder charge. He was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation from the judge that he not be allowed parole.

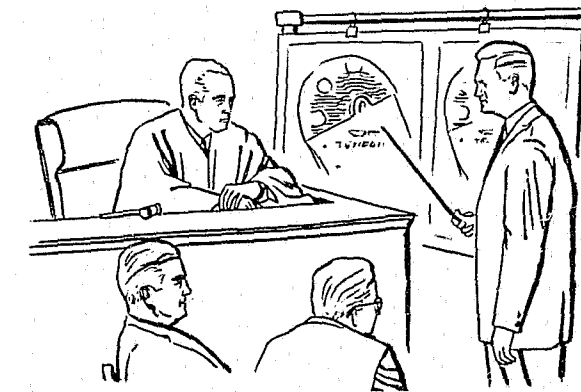
Once again the FBI, acting under the Federal statute concerning the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles, solved a major crime not within its jurisdiction. It was this law which brought the FBI into the search for John Dillinger in 1934, a search which ended with his death when he attempted to resist arrest by FBI Agents. Crimes committed by hitchhikers are among the hardest to solve since the investigation usually spreads over several

states as in the case outlined above. Through cooperation, the FBI has been able to solve a number of hitchhike crimes and return the perpetrators to local authorities to answer for their vicious acts.

Actually, the question of who gets the criminal is not answered by the investigative agency. Once the criminal is in custody and all evidence concerning the crime collected, the case moves to the hands of the prosecuting attorneys. When two or more charges in different jurisdictions are outstanding against the suspect, the interested prosecuting attorneys decide which charge is to take precedence. Usually, the decision is made in favor of the more serious charge.

Violations of Federal laws relating to the interstate transportation of stolen property must be preceded by a non-Federal crime--a theft. It is not uncommon for the FBI, through its coverage of known criminals, to learn of planned robberies or burglaries before they take place. Frequently, such information has made it possible for local police to capture the criminals in the act of committing a crime.

The famous Brink's robbery in Boston, the Weinberger kidnaping case, and the murder of 44 persons on an airliner in Colorado by Jack Gilbert Graham who placed a bomb on the plane are but a few of the many cases which have been solved by the FBI and later tried in state courts either because investigation showed no Federal violation had occurred or state charges were far more serious.





Throughout the years representatives of law enforcement have demonstrated a degree of cooperation and esprit de corps not generally found in other professions. It was precisely because of this willingness to work together that on January 27, 1967, the complex computerized electronic data-exchange network known as the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) became operational in a testing or pilot phase.

The NCIC was developed to complement computerized systems already in operation as well as those being planned by local and State enforcement agencies. Since the inception of the NCIC, the FBI has stressed the need for the development of local metropolitan and state-wide systems, for without them the national network could not function effectively.

The numerous law enforcement agencies which are presently serving as terminals in the system are all directly linked to the control center of the NCIC at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., by leased communications lines. When completed, the system will include at least one terminal in each State and in each of the major metropolitan areas throughout the country.

Although transactions with the NCIC computer have increased greatly since the program was initiated, long-range planning has made it possible to adjust the system so that each terminal is able to communicate directly and immediately with the control center. Responses to all messages are made on a "one for

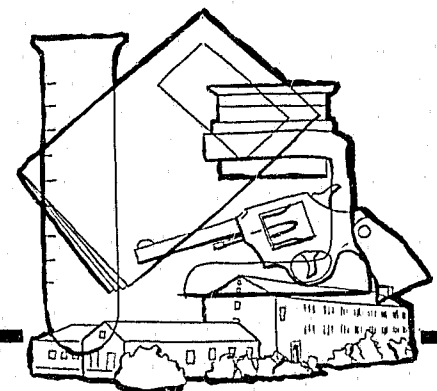
one" basis, with no buffering or queuing of incoming or outgoing messages.

Records on file in the NCIC concern stolen vehicles, vehicles used in the commission of felonies, stolen engines and transmissions, stolen or missing license plates when all plates issued for a specific vehicle are missing, stolen guns, other items of stolen property which are serially identifiable, and wanted persons. Other records will be added as the center develops. The goal is an increasing reservoir of scientifically stored data on criminal activities, gathered by Federal and local law enforcement agencies, which will give the officer on the street or any agency in any part of the country up-to-the-minute information, upon request.

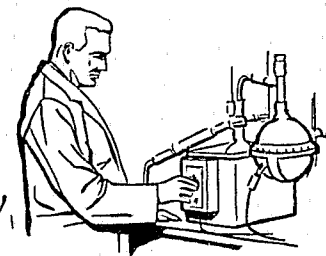
An NCIC inquiry on a gun by the Kansas City Police Department resulted in the arrest of six persons and the recovery of 137 guns taken in a burglary of a sporting goods store from which 2,198 guns were stolen. The New York City Police, utilizing the services of the NCIC, discovered that three individuals whom they had arrested on various local charges were all Federal fugitives. Baltimore police arrested an individual who was in possession of a car which had been stolen from a U.S. Congressman in Washington, D.C., because an alert officer made a routine NCIC inquiry after spotting the car in a downtown intersection. An NCIC response to a Chicago Police inquiry concerning a New Jersey registered vehicle resulted in the recovery of a stolen car and the arrest of a man wanted in New Jersey on charges of rape and car theft.

The above examples demonstrate that the NCIC represents a big step towards the day when every law enforcement officer in the United States can have vital crime information relayed to him in a matter of seconds.

## SERVICES OF THE FBI



### The FBI Laboratory



The FBI Laboratory, established in 1932, is today one of the great bulwarks in the fight against crime. It is the largest and most effective criminal laboratory in the world, and its facilities are available without cost to any city, county, state, or Federal law enforcement agency in the United States. This means that a constable in the smallest hamlet in America has at his disposal in a criminal matter a million-dollar laboratory staffed by the Nation's leading scientific examiners of evidence. Not only will these experts examine evidence and report the results to the submitting agency, but they will testify free of charge in any court of law concerning their findings.

The only limitations on these services are that the evidence submitted must be in connection with an official investigation of a crime and no examination of the evidence in the same scientific field has been made by another laboratory or technician.

The work of the FBI Laboratory has increased tremendously, with a rise of over 100 per cent during the past decade in the number of examinations conducted. In fiscal year 1972, a total of 495,000 exami-

nations were made, and with the value of the Laboratory's work recognized throughout the country there is little doubt that this figure will continue to grow.

The importance of physical evidence in a criminal investigation cannot be over-emphasized. A chip of paint so small it can hardly be seen by the naked eye can lead to the identification of a car involved in a hit-and-run accident; a small quantity of sand in a suspect's shoe or trousers can place him at the scene of a murder; a few strands of hair clutched in the fingers of an assault victim can help to convict the attacker; a small stain on a suspect's clothing can be the deciding factor in tipping the scales of justice; and there are many in our Nation's prisons who have learned that a thing as common as handwriting can be the downfall of a criminal.

Murder or suicide is one of the most perplexing questions which a law enforcement officer will be called on to solve. Scientific examination often can supply a solution to the puzzle as it did in the case of a young Wyoming high school girl. She and her boy friend had a quarrel, and the girl went to his home to return his picture. A short time later the young man called police and related he had found the girl dead in her car parked in front of his house, a bullet from a .22 caliber revolver in her chest. The gun was beside her,

Examination of the girl's clothing in the FBI Laboratory revealed no powder residue, indicating the gun must have been held at

least 36 inches from the victim when the shot was fired. It would have been impossible for the girl to hold the gun that far from herself and fire a bullet into her chest. The Laboratory expert also noted from photographs of the girl's body that she was wearing a jacket which had not been submitted with the other evidence. This was obtained and found to contain no powder residue or even a bullet hole, pointing to the fact that the jacket had been put on the girl after she was dead. Based on this evidence, the young man was indicted for murder. He later admitted having shot the girl and pleaded guilty to manslaughter. He was sentenced to serve from 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary.

The FBI Laboratory experts are equally proud of the fact that their examinations frequently result in establishing the innocence of accused persons. During 1959, a gross miscarriage of justice was revealed through handwriting comparison. In a southern city a book of blank money orders was stolen, and two of them forged and cashed by an individual who used a driver's license to identify himself. While attempting to cash a third one, the man became excited, dropped the driver's license and fled. Police arrested the man whose name and address appeared on the license, and he was identified by the cashiers who had accepted the two forged money orders and by the one where the attempt was made to cash the third.

The man was tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison for four years. Later, however, 10 additional money orders were cashed by a man using a receipt for a duplicate driver's license showing the same name and address. The money orders and samples of the convicted man's handwriting were submitted to the FBI Laboratory where it was determined that he had not prepared or endorsed any of the money orders. He was released a short time later, and the charges against him were withdrawn.

Following are some of the services which the FBI Laboratory can perform for law enforcement agencies:

#### **Ashes**

The restoration and reading of printed material are possible if the paper ash is properly preserved. Various woods and other materials leave characteristic ashes which frequently can be analyzed.

#### **Blood Examinations**

Stains suspected of being human blood frequently are found during investigations of crimes. The FBI Laboratory can identify such stains and, if they are found to be blood, can determine whether the origin is human or animal. In the latter type of case, the animal family also can be determined. In instances where the amount of stain is adequate, it is possible to classify the blood and compare it with specimens of known origin. It is not possible to identify blood as coming from a specific person, inasmuch as many individuals have body fluids falling into the same classification.

#### **Bombs and Explosives**

The Laboratory maintains a file containing vital information on the construction of various types of bombs. It also maintains a reference collection of dynamite wrappers, blasting caps, and fuses. No explosive material should be sent to the FBI Laboratory without first making detailed arrangements in advance.

#### **Document Examinations**

In the FBI Laboratory there are experts trained in the comparison of handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, printed matter, and papers. They also detect erasures and obliterated writing and frequently are able to make faded writing visible and readable. A file of typewriter specimens enables the technician to identify the make and model of a typewriter from its typing; and large files of watermarks, paper samples, and styles of printing type are maintained on a current basis.

#### **Firearms Identification**

Bullets and cartridge cases frequently can be identified with the guns from which they have been fired. Valuable information is often secured from a bullet or cartridge case alone, even though no suspect weapon is recovered.

#### **Fraudulent Checks**

A file of worthless checks is maintained in the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory. Law enforcement agencies submitting bogus checks can have them searched against the thousands of checks already on file in order to identify the passer. Comparisons are based on handwriting and other distinguishing features. The file has been very helpful in tracking down the professional check passer who moves from one community to the other.

#### **Glass Fractures**

The Laboratory is equipped to do numerous types of examinations in the field of glass. One of the most frequent types is the analysis of broken headlight lenses found at the scene of hit-and-run accidents. The examination of broken glass in other types of cases frequently produces information on the direction of a blow or bullet. For example, it may become necessary to determine whether a pane of glass was struck from the inside of an automobile or from the outside. A study of the optical properties and density of tiny glass particles found in the clothing of a suspect can show they are the same as glass from a broken window or other source of glass at a crime scene.

#### **Hairs and Fibers**

A small piece of hair or a few strands of fiber can prove valuable in a case. For example, a thread from a jacket or shirt snagged in a screen may be the link needed to implicate a suspect in a burglary, or a hair found on a suspected car in a hit-and-run case may contribute greatly to connecting it with the crime. It is not possible to positively identify a hair as coming from any one individual, but if the characteristics are identical, the case may be strengthened. An examiner can tell from a piece of hair if it is naturally curly or has been curled artificially, whether or not it is dyed, and if it is of animal or human origin. If animal, the animal family can be determined.

#### **Mineral Analyses**

Small amounts of soil from a suspect's trousers, shoes, or other items of clothing, or from fingernail scrapings may prove to be identical with soil found at a crime scene.

Dirt knocked from the fender of a hit-and-run automobile at the scene may later be identified with soil still adhering to the car. Marked differences are found in the composition of soil samples taken from spots as close together as a few yards. Even dust specimens on window sills in the same neighborhood have been found to be different. Burglars who break through a wall to gain entrance to a building usually will pick up in their clothing various fragments of building material which can be identified with known samples from the crime scene. Safecrackers often work in the insulating material from the safe's walls, and traces of it may remain in their clothing for days. In the specialized field of safe insulation, the Laboratory has set up a reference file which is most helpful.

#### **Metal Examinations**

Pieces of metal found at crime scenes may have major significance in the solution of a case. Bits of wire, parts of tools, automobile parts, and other metal fragments sometimes can be traced and frequently identified with items of similar material in the possession of a suspect.

#### **Number Restoration**

Serial numbers frequently are obliterated on weapons and machines. FBI experts conduct tests which usually result in the restoration of these numbers. The restored numbers are frequently of value in tracing and establishing the identity of stolen property.

#### **Paint Comparisons**

Comparison of paint particles has been extremely helpful in hit-and-run, burglary, and other types of cases. Tiny chips of paint found at the scene of an accident can be analyzed by FBI technicians and compared with specimens from a suspect's car. If no car is suspected, the paint can be analyzed and it is possible to suggest the type of car involved by referring to the FBI Laboratory's National Automotive Paint File. This file contains specimens of paint used by various automobile manufacturers.

#### **Photography in Crime**

The camera is indispensable in recording criminal data. The FBI Laboratory is



equipped to handle special problems relating to photography in crime detection. Its experts can detect fraud in pictures, identify a camera as having been used to expose particular film, and conduct other examinations involving the photographic processes.

#### Poisons

The Laboratory has complete facilities for the examination of poisons. Organs and fluids removed from the bodies of suspected poison victims are examined for the presence of poisonous substances which might have caused death. Toxicological examination involves many chemical, physical and spectrophotometric tests since death may result from many poisons or overdoses of a large number of drugs.

#### Powder Patterns

By developing the pattern of powder residues around a bullet entrance wound, FBI technicians are able to obtain much information of value in connection with close-range shootings when distance is an important factor to determine.

#### Shoe Prints and Tire Treads

Photographs, lifts, and reproductions in plaster or other compounds of shoe and tire impressions can be identified with a suspect's shoes or the tires of his automobile. The FBI Laboratory maintains shoe and tire print reference files. Questioned shoe and tire impressions can be checked against these files to determine the trade name of heels and soles on shoes and the trade name and size of tires.

#### Tooth Impressions

Edible materials such as fruits, cheese, candy, etc., left at the scene of a crime may contain tooth impressions. These can be preserved by the Laboratory for future comparison with dental impressions of a suspect's teeth.

#### Toolmarks

Every tool has individual characteristics and each generally will leave distinctive markings when used which can be identified in the Laboratory. It is possible to identify chisels, pliers, pinch bars, hammers, wrenches, axes, and many other tools by comparing objects with which they may have come in forcible contact, with test

marks made by the suspected instrument. Frequently, fragments of paint, safe insulation, or other substances may adhere to tools which can be valuable evidence in establishing their use in a particular crime. Tool examinations cover a broad field but are especially applicable in burglary cases.

#### Wood Examinations

Examination and comparison of wood specimens are handled by FBI wood technologists. A reference file of standard North American woods is maintained by the Laboratory.

#### Handling and Transmittal of Evidence

The FBI Laboratory cannot conduct examinations for private individuals, and any evidence pertaining to a crime must be submitted through a law enforcement agency. In order for evidence to be admissible in court, it must be handled very carefully and properly identified. Contamination by spoilage or contact with foreign material should be avoided. Persons handling evidence should be thoroughly familiar with its characteristics, and, while identification marks are desirable on some material, they are not on others. Documents, for example, submitted for fingerprint examination should be identified by attaching a slip of paper. The best place to mark bullets is on the base, and empty cartridge cases are properly identified on the inside. Containers should be marked adequately and tags affixed securely to large objects. Each item of evidence should be handled and packaged for shipment so that it will reach the Laboratory in its original state.

A letter in duplicate, addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., attention FBI Laboratory, should accompany small packages of evidence. Bulky objects should be shipped separately, but a copy of the letter should be included in the package. The body of the letter should contain the names of victims and suspects and the type of crime. All evidence should be described in detail and pertinent facts which may be helpful in making an examination should be set forth. The type of examination desired should be specified.

## The Identification Division

Unquestionably, the science of fingerprinting is the greatest advancement ever made in the field of personal identification. Identical twins may fool many people, including their parents, but they will not confuse the fingerprint examiner, for while they may look alike in every respect, their fingerprints will be different.

Realizing the tremendous value of fingerprint identification and the need for a central clearinghouse of fingerprint data, the FBI established the Identification Division in 1924. The Division started with 25 employees and 810,188 fingerprint cards which were obtained from the criminal records at Leavenworth Penitentiary and the files of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

In February, 1973, the total number of prints on file passed the 160,000,000 mark. Over 69,000,000 of the prints are in the criminal files, the remainder in the civil files. More than 60,700,000 persons have fingerprints on file. Fingerprint cards are received at a daily average of over 26,000 from more than 7,600 contributors representing nearly every law enforcement agency in the country.

The FBI is the central repository for fingerprint identification information; however, the cards and information contained thereon remain the property of the contributing agency and no changes in the records can be made without that agency's permission. Data from the identification records are furnished to law enforcement and governmental agencies at the Federal, state, and local levels for official use only.

As of February 28, 1973, there were over 114,000 wanted notices for fugitives from justice outstanding in the Identification Division's criminal files. The Division identifies an average of over 3,000 fugitives each month, thus proving its great value in the fight against crime. Many dangerous criminals might avoid forever having to answer for their crimes if it were not for the Identification Division and the cooperation it receives from other law enforce-

ment agencies.

The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Police Department in March, 1938, placed a wanted notice with the Identification Division for a woman charged with a murder committed in October, 1932. Two decades later, a set of prints was submitted by the Akron, Ohio, Police Department on a woman who had been arrested in a gambling raid. Her prints were classified by a fingerprint examiner and the subsequent search resulted in a positive identification with the record on the woman wanted in Pittsburgh. Her fingerprint record showed a prior murder conviction. Police in Pittsburgh and Akron were notified.

But all the work of this Division is not restricted to criminal matters. Many amnesia victims have regained their identities, scores of missing persons have been located, and a number of disaster victims have been identified through fingerprints. A typical missing person case involved a man who had never seen his father. After searching for 15 years and learning only that his father had been discharged from the Navy in 1928, the son requested assistance from the FBI. A search of Identification Division records revealed fingerprints of the father taken in connection with Government employment, the most recent of which contained an address in Seattle, Washington, which enabled the son to locate his heretofore unknown parent. An amnesia victim in New Orleans was identified from fingerprints taken when he was only 10 years old.

Following are some of the services rendered without charge by the FBI Identification Division:

#### Disaster Squad

The FBI Disaster Squad was formed in 1940 to assist in the identification of victims of various disasters such as plane crashes, storms, explosions, and the like throughout the United States. Its members are especially trained to handle the many problems of personal identification by fingerprints under the most trying conditions. The services of this squad are available to any law enforcement agency or transportation company. Establishing the identity of disaster victims

is a most important phase of law enforcement work, and fingerprints often are the only means of determining this beyond any doubt.

#### Footprints

In very rare cases persons without hands are arrested. A file on footprints is maintained in the Identification Division on such individuals.

#### General Appearance File

In connection with the Latent Fingerprint Section there is maintained a general appearance file of confidence game operators and jewel and fur thieves which contains descriptive data and photographs of over 2,000 individuals specializing in these crimes. Searches in this file will be made upon request of police agencies. In furnishing data on a suspect, the agency should make sure that a complete description is supplied. Photographs and other material on individuals who may be identical with those being sought will be furnished to the interested departments.

#### Latent Fingerprints

The Latent Fingerprint Section handles articles of evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies for the development of latent impressions. In addition, photographs, negatives, and lifts of latents are scrutinized for prints of value for identification purposes. Photographs of the prints of value are always prepared for the FBI's files and are available for comparison for an indefinite period. Should the law enforcement agency desire additional comparisons it need only advise the FBI Identification Division, attention Latent Fingerprint Section, and either name or submit the prints of the new suspect. It is not necessary to resubmit the evidence. When necessary, a fingerprint expert will testify in local court as to his findings. Should a department have any special problems involving the development or preservation of fingerprints at a crime scene, the experts are available for suggestions.

#### Missing Persons

Missing persons notices are posted in the Identification files at the request of law

enforcement agencies or immediate relatives, for individuals missing less than seven years. Notices are posted both by fingerprint card and by name, or by name alone if fingerprints are not available. The full name, date and place of birth, complete description and photograph of missing persons should be forwarded, along with fingerprints if available. Upon receipt of pertinent information, the interested party is advised immediately.

#### Nickname File

In view of the fact that many individuals in the underworld are known only by their nickname, the Identification Division for years has maintained a card index file containing, in alphabetical order, the nicknames appearing on fingerprint cards. When requesting a search of the nickname file, the law enforcement agency should supply all possible descriptive data.

#### Personal Identification

During the years, many persons have voluntarily submitted their fingerprints to the Identification Division for possible use in the case of an emergency. These cards are not filed with the criminal fingerprints but are maintained separately. Such prints should be taken on the standard fingerprint form entitled "Personal Identification."

#### Supplies

Supplies of fingerprint cards, self-addressed franked envelopes, and identification forms will be forwarded free of charge upon request of any law enforcement agency. The following types of cards and forms are available: Criminal, Applicant, Personal Identification, Death Sheet, Disposition Sheet, Wanted Notice, and Record of Additional Arrest.

#### Literature

The FBI Identification Division has available for distribution to law enforcement agencies literature concerning the taking of inked prints, the problems of taking inked prints of deceased individuals, the classification of footprints, and the developing, photographing, and lifting of latent impressions.

#### Unknown Dead

The fingerprint files have proved very helpful in the identification of unknown deceased individuals. In many of the cases the local department has had no clue at all as to the person's identity. In cases of advanced decomposition when the taking of inked fingerprints is impossible, identification can sometimes be effected from clear photographs of the ridge patterns or from direct comparison of the fingers with prior prints.

#### Wanted Persons

Each year thousands of badly wanted persons are located from information furnished local officers as a result of searches in the Identification Division files. If a person is wanted, a department should submit the complete name, FBI number, local arrest number, or copy of the fingerprints of the subject. Wanted notices are posted upon request and information on the whereabouts of those sought is sent by collect telegram to interested agencies. The Wanted Notice form should be used whenever possible in submitting requests.

#### Handling of Fingerprint Cards

In order for the FBI Identification Division to provide efficient service to all law enforcement agencies, the inked prints must be clear and distinct, and the name and descriptive data must be indicated completely and legibly on the fingerprint card. Standard FBI fingerprint cards bearing the pre-printed name and address of the particular agency and other forms are furnished free of charge. All contributors are urged to use these cards and forms.

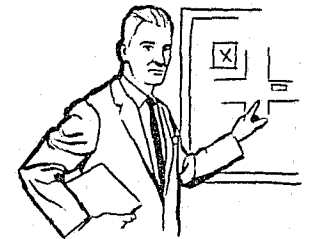
A tendency to hold fingerprint cards until several have accumulated has been noted on the part of some agencies. This should not be done since the arrested person may be a fugitive from another department, and any delay may result in his release before the agency wanting him can be notified.

If an agency knows that an arrested person is an employee of the U. S. Government, it is requested that this fact be recorded on the back of the fingerprint card at the bottom of the space reserved for a

photograph. The name of the employing department or agency, as well as the position held, should be set forth.

Photographs are an important adjunct to the fingerprint identification services rendered by the FBI. Wherever possible, photographs should be securely pasted to fingerprint cards at the time of their submission to the Identification Division. Since they may become detached, photographs submitted in this manner or at a later date should contain on the reverse side the name of the subject, together with his FBI number and arrest number, for identification purposes.

## Training



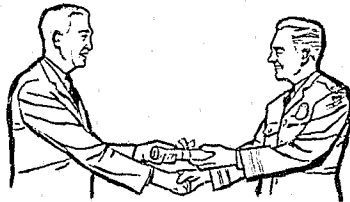
In conjunction with its law enforcement responsibilities, the FBI realizes that one of its major commitments is to provide high-quality training not only for its own Agents, but also to make such training available to law enforcement officers throughout the Nation. The FBI, therefore, has a corps of experienced Special Agent instructors assigned to each Bureau field office, as well as at the FBI Academy, who are highly qualified in many aspects of law enforcement.

These instructors, in addition to training new FBI Agents, are available on request to conduct training programs for other agencies, including local police departments, at no cost to the agency. This Field Training Program offers instruction in such areas as firearms, defensive tactics, crime scene searches, fingerprinting, photography, conducting interviews, collecting and preserving evidence, and report writing. Instructors are also available to lecture on such topics as police management, legal matters, mob and riot control, and police-community relations.

One of the most exciting recent developments in the FBI's training program was the opening of the new FBI Academy on the Quantico Marine Base at Quantico, Virginia, in May, 1972. Facilities at the new Academy include dormitories, a library, auditorium, classroom

building, dining hall, gymnasium, firearms ranges, mock city and crime scene classrooms. New Agents' training and various special schools conducted by the FBI are held at the new Academy. The facilities provide accommodations for approximately 730 students.

## FBI National Academy



Established in 1935, the FBI National Academy is often called "The West Point of Law Enforcement." Candidates for the National Academy are career police officers from the United States and some foreign nations, who exhibit both leadership and management qualities.

The FBI selects those who will attend from officers nominated by the heads of their respective agencies. At FBI expense, officers who attend the 12-week National Academy sessions live at the new Academy and receive instruction in a wide range of subjects.

The Academy provides quality training to supervisory and administrative personnel in law enforcement agencies throughout the free world. The training program is supplemented by advanced courses in specialized fields of study.

The Academy's ultimate goal is to stimulate the officer's continued educational and professional development so he can understand more fully his role today, and actively and intelligently participate in the shaping of his role for tomorrow.

One of the foremost features of the National Academy program is its affiliation with the University of Virginia's School of Continuing Education. Through this cooperative venture, law enforcement officers attending the FBI National Academy 12-week program can earn up to 16 undergraduate semester credit hours from the University for satisfactorily completing courses in the Behavioral Sciences, Education and Communication Arts, Forensic Science, Law, and Management Science.

A law enforcement arts course which consists of firearms, defensive tactics, and physical training, is part of the program, along with timely issues in law enforcement.

Faculty members of various schools of the University are working with specially trained Special Agents of the FBI, who possess current advanced degrees in pertinent disciplines, in an effort to merge the strengths of both institutions and enhance the educational opportunities, as well as the professional development of the officers.

## The Future

Future plans for the FBI Academy include advanced courses in which both instructors and police officers with undergraduate degrees can receive graduate credits from the University of Virginia through instruction offered at Quantico. Guest lecturers and seminars in areas of special interest to law enforcement personnel are also an important part of the planned training activities at the new Academy.

## Publications



The FBI maintains an extensive supply of booklets, pamphlets, other publications, and reprints of articles relating to various topics pertaining to law enforcement. These are available to any police officer who wishes to learn more about his chosen profession and to prepare himself for advancement. Copies of these items can be obtained from any FBI field office or by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Among the most important FBI publications for law enforcement officers is the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," a monthly journal which contains timely articles on all phases of police work. Another publication of great interest to the general public as well as police officers is the "Uniform Crime Reports" bulletin. This contains a compilation of statistical data regarding the crime problem. Material for this bulletin is supplied by most police departments throughout the country.

# JURISDICTION



The FBI handles more than 180 different investigations including Federal criminal violations, internal security matters, and civil inquiries in which the government has an interest. It is by no means, however, the only investigative agency of the United States Government. Among the other Federal agencies, and some of the matters within their jurisdiction, are:

**Bureau of Customs** - Smuggling and customs violations

**Bureau of Narcotics** - Narcotics violations

**Civil Service Commission** - Violations of Civil Service laws

**Food and Drug Administration** - Food and Drug Act violations

**Immigration and Naturalization Service** - Illegal entry into the United States and related matters.

**Internal Revenue Service** - Income and other Federal tax matters and liquor law violations

**Postal Inspectors** - Violations of various postal laws and mail frauds

**Secret Service** - Counterfeiting, forging of Government checks, and the protection of the President and his immediate family

**United States Armed Forces Investigative Units** - Enforcement of criminal, security, and intelligence obligations of all branches of the Armed Forces

Following is a brief description of some of the matters within the FBI's jurisdiction. Anyone having information which may assist the FBI in its investigations should furnish it immediately to the nearest FBI office.

### Admiralty Matters

Admiralty suits against the Government arise out of Government ownership or operation of vessels. The FBI investigates claims to develop information to assist in the Government's defense.

### Anti-Racketeering

It is unlawful to affect interstate or foreign commerce by acts of robbery or extortion through the use of force, violence, or fear. The FBI has jurisdiction to investigate such violations.

### Antitrust

Investigations of monopolies and alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce.

### Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

The assaulting or killing of any one of a specified group of Federal officers while engaged in their regular duties or as a result of their regular duties.

### Atomic Energy Act

The FBI has exclusive investigative jurisdiction over all criminal violations of the Atomic Energy Act. These include the illegally acquiring or disclosing of restricted data or conspiring or attempting to do either, with intent to injure the U. S. or secure an advantage to any foreign nation, or with reason to believe that either might result. Also included are violations of the licensing provisions relating to special nuclear material, source material, and by-product material.

### Automobile Information Disclosure Act

The manufacturer and importer of new automobiles must attach a price label to each such automobile prior to delivery to a dealer. Failure to attach such a label, or

to properly endorse the label, or the willful unauthorized removal or alteration of the label constitutes a Federal violation investigated by the FBI.

#### **Bank Robbery and Embezzlement**

The robbery or burglary of, or larceny from, any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, a bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a bank organized or operated under laws of the United States, a Federal Savings and Loan Association, an institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or a Federal Credit Union is an offense within the FBI's jurisdiction. The embezzlement or misapplication of funds by an officer or employee and the false entry in the books or records of one of the above are also violations.

#### **Bankruptcy**

Federal statutes contain numerous regulations designed to prevent frauds in connection with bankruptcy proceedings. Violations are investigated by Special Agents of the FBI.

#### **Bribery**

It is a violation for any person to offer or give a bribe to an employee or agent of the United States--as well as for such employee or agent to solicit or accept a bribe--in an effort to influence his official action.

#### **Civil Rights**

Depriving a person of Federally secured rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

#### **Civil Rights Act of 1960 and 1964**

These Acts include the obstruction of Federal court orders, the interstate transportation of explosives with the knowledge or intent that such will be used to damage or destroy property, the retention of Federal election records, and discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities and public education.

#### **Communist Control Act of 1954**

This act takes away from the Communist Party, USA, certain rights, privileges and

immunities formerly enjoyed. It also amends the Internal Security Act of 1950 so that certain types of communist-infiltrated organizations can be brought before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

#### **Crimes on the High Seas**

Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on bodies of water outside the jurisdiction of any particular state are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

#### **Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations**

Numerous aggravated offenses which occur on Indian and Government reservations are within the scope of the FBI's jurisdiction.

#### **Desertion from the Armed Forces**

Upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces in Washington, D. C., the FBI will assist in locating deserters.

#### **Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles**

Willful destruction or attempt to destroy an aircraft or passenger-carrying motor vehicle engaged in interstate or foreign commerce is a violation of Federal statutes. It is also a violation to make a false report that an attempt will be made to destroy an aircraft, motor vehicle, train or marine vessel in interstate or foreign commerce.

#### **Destruction of Property Moving in Interstate or Foreign Commerce**

Willful destruction or attempts to destroy goods moving in interstate or foreign commerce in possession of a common carrier are Federal violations under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

#### **Election Laws**

The purchasing or selling of votes, as well as the conspiring to deprive a person of his right to vote or to have his vote counted as cast, in an election involving candidates for Federal office is a violation within the FBI's jurisdiction.

#### **Escape and Rescue**

It is an offense within the FBI's jurisdiction for a person in lawful Federal custody to escape or attempt to escape.

Likewise, it is unlawful for anyone to aid, assist or rescue or to voluntarily or negligently allow such a person to escape.

#### **Espionage**

Generally speaking, espionage consists of the illegally obtaining or disclosing information affecting the national security of the United States either for the benefit of a foreign power or to the detriment of this country.

#### **Extortion**

Use of the mails to convey a threat to kidnap or injure or demand ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person is a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. A threat to injure property coupled with an intent to extort is a violation. Interstate communication by means other than mail containing such threats or demands also is a violation.

#### **Falsely Claiming Citizenship**

The false representation by a person that he is a United States citizen.

#### **Federal Housing Administration Matters**

The FBI has primary jurisdiction for the investigation of allegations of possible violations of the Federal criminal statutes arising in connection with the operations of the Federal Housing Administration.

#### **Federal Tort Claims**

The FBI will conduct investigations to assist the Government in its defense of tort suits.

#### **Fraud Against the Government**

The presentation of false or fictitious claims against the Government and the misrepresentation or concealment of facts concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Government are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

#### **Illegal Wearing of Uniform**

Unauthorized wearing of an official uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States or parts thereof is a violation of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The act also covers the unauthorized wearing of decorations or insignia and their unauthorized manufacture and sale.

#### **Impersonation**

Persons who falsely represent themselves as employees of the United States Government and act as such--as well as persons who, within the United States, fraudulently impersonate foreign officials duly accredited to the United States--violate laws within the FBI's jurisdiction.

#### **Interference with Government Communications**

Matters involving malicious destruction or interference with telephone, radio or other means of communication of the U.S. Government, including those used for military or civil defense functions of the Government, are investigated by the FBI.

#### **Internal Security**

By Presidential Directives, the FBI was ordered to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and related matters. Law enforcement officers, patriotic organizations, and individuals are requested to report all information in the above categories to the FBI.

#### **Internal Security Act of 1950**

This act established the Subversive Activities Control Board, which has the responsibility of holding hearings to determine whether organizations or individuals are members of communist organizations or communist front groups. Provisions of the act are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Fireworks**

It is unlawful for anyone, other than in the course of continuous interstate transportation, to transport fireworks into a state or handle them for such transportation, or attempt to do so knowing that such fireworks are to be delivered, sold or otherwise dealt with in a manner or for a use prohibited by the laws of such state specifically forbidding or regulating the use of fireworks. The act does not apply to the transportation or delivery of fireworks into any state or territory for agricultural purposes. Violations of this act are investigated by the FBI.



#### **Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices**

The interstate transportation of gambling devices is a violation of Federal law investigated by the FBI. This statute also requires dealers or manufacturers of gambling devices to register and file monthly reports with the Attorney General.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets**

It is unlawful to bring into the United States or deposit with any express company or other common carriers in interstate or foreign commerce any lottery ticket, lottery advertisement, or list of prizes. The statute also prohibits the carrying of such items in interstate or foreign commerce and receiving them with knowledge that they have moved through interstate or foreign commerce.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter**

The FBI has jurisdiction over the interstate transportation of obscene matter by any means except those involving transmission through the mails which are handled by postal inspectors.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Persons for Fraud and Fraud by Wire**

Transporting persons interstate in furtherance of a scheme to obtain money or property valued at \$5,000 or more by false or fraudulent pretenses and the sending of communications in interstate or foreign commerce by wire, radio, or television with intent to defraud are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle, Motor Vehicle, or Aircraft**

The transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any stolen cattle, motor vehicle, or aircraft, knowing same to have been stolen, is a Federal violation. Receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any such items, with knowledge that they have been stolen, also is a Federal crime.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property**

The interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more with knowledge that the property was stolen is a Federal offense. This act also covers the

interstate transportation of counterfeit, falsely made, altered or forged securities or state tax stamps with the intention to defraud. Another section prohibits the interstate transportation of dies, plates or tools to be used in forging or altering securities or to be used in preparing counterfeit securities. The statute, which is under the FBI's jurisdiction, also covers "receivers."

#### **Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators**

It is unlawful for any person to introduce into interstate commerce any household refrigerator manufactured on or after October 30, 1958, unless it is equipped with a device enabling its door to be opened from the inside which conforms to certain standards issued by the Secretary of Commerce. These violations are investigated by the FBI.

#### **Interstate Travel or Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Enterprises**

Federal law prohibits travel or the use of any facility including the mail in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to (a) distribute the proceeds of certain unlawful activities, (b) commit a crime of violence to further those unlawful activities, or (c) otherwise promote or aid in those unlawful activities.

#### **Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information**

Federal law prohibits persons engaged in the business of betting from using wire communication facilities for the interstate transmission of bets or wagers or information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers on any sporting event.

#### **Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia**

Knowingly carrying or sending in interstate commerce any record, paraphernalia, ticket, token, slip or paper, writing or other device to be used in bookmaking, wagering pools regarding sporting events or numbers, policy or bolita games is prohibited by Federal law.

#### **Involuntary Servitude and Slavery**

The holding of a person in a state of

compulsory service against his will for any reason except as punishment for a crime of which he has been convicted.

#### **Kickback Racket Act**

It is unlawful to cause any person employed on public works directly or indirectly financed by Federal funds to give up any part of his compensation as a result of force, intimidation, or threats.

#### **Kidnaping**

Unlawful abduction of a person, his transportation across a state line, and his detention for ransom, reward, or otherwise.

#### **Labor-Management Laws**

The FBI investigates violations of certain criminal provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Not all matters made criminal by these Acts are within the FBI's jurisdiction, some violations being investigated by other Federal agencies.

#### **Overthrow or Destruction of the Government**

Activity designed to overthrow any government in the United States by force or violence is a violation of a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

#### **Piracy of Aircraft and Other Crimes Aboard Aircraft**

Federal law provides the death penalty or imprisonment for not less than twenty years for piracy of aircraft. Assault, intimidation or interference with aircraft personnel are also Federal violations together with the commission of various crimes such as murder, assault, rape and robbery aboard aircraft in flight. The carrying of a concealed deadly or dangerous weapon aboard an aircraft is prohibited as is the false reporting of any of the above provisions.

#### **Red Cross Act**

False representations of connection with the Red Cross organization for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or material are violations of a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The unauthorized use of the Red Cross emblem also is covered in the statute.

#### **Registration Act**

Agents of foreign principals engaged in propaganda and related activities are required to register with the Attorney General and abide not only by the statute, but also by any regulations promulgated by the Attorney General under the act.

#### **Registration of Persons Trained in Espionage**

Anyone who has knowledge of or has received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage services or tactics of a government of a foreign country or of a foreign political party is, with certain exceptions, required to register with the Attorney General.

#### **Sabotage**

The sabotage statutes cover generally the willful destruction or attempted destruction of national-defense materials, premises or utilities, and the willful making of any such material in a defective manner.

#### **Sedition**

Sedition is intentional interference with the loyalty, morale or discipline of members of the Armed Services of the United States by anyone who advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, or refusal of duty by any member of the Armed Services, or distributes any written or printed material for this purpose. During wartime, it also is sedition to make or convey false reports with intent to interfere with the normal operations of the Armed Services of the United States or to promote the success of our enemies, or to interfere with the enlistment or recruitment services of the United States. Violations are investigated by the FBI.

#### **Selective Service Act**

Violations such as failure or refusal to register, failure to keep the local draft board advised of changes of address or status, failure to report for physical examination or induction, and failure to carry certificates of registration and notices of classification are within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

#### **Stowaways on Vessels or Aircraft**

The FBI has jurisdiction over matters



pertaining to stowing away on vessels or aircraft entering or leaving the United States or on any scheduled air lines flying interstate.

#### Switchblade Knife Act

It is a violation to manufacture or introduce or transport in interstate commerce any switchblade knife. It is also a violation to manufacture, sell, or possess any switchblade knife within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States Government.

#### Theft from Interstate Shipment

The theft or embezzlement of any goods or chattels from a shipment moving in interstate or foreign commerce, or the receipt or possession of any such stolen article with knowledge of its stolen character is a violation within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal or lock of any aircraft, wagon, railroad car, motor truck, vessel or other vehicle containing an interstate shipment with intent to commit larceny therein is a specific violation as is the entering of any such conveyance with intent to commit larceny therein.

#### Theft of Government Property

Theft, embezzlement or robbery of Government property is a violation of Federal law, as is the receipt of such property with knowledge that it was stolen. The illegal possession of Government property also is a violation.

#### Train Wrecking

Willfully derailing, disabling, or wrecking any train--or part thereof--which is in interstate or foreign commerce, or attempts to commit such acts are Federal violations within the FBI's jurisdiction.

#### Treason

Any person owing allegiance to the United States who either levies war against the United States or helps her enemies, giving them aid or comfort, commits treason. Failure to report knowledge of an act of treason is punishable under the misprision of treason statute. All such cases are investigated by the FBI.

#### Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications

It is a Federal violation to divulge or use for one's own benefit any information intercepted from a radio, telephone, or telegraph message unless the person transmitting such messages authorizes its divulgence or use.

#### Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Confinement, or Giving Testimony

The interstate flight of a person to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement after conviction for a felony or an offense punishable by death is a Federal offense within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The Federal statute also covers interstate flight of persons to avoid giving testimony in any felony proceedings. As a matter of practice, fugitives apprehended are usually released to local authorities for extradition and prosecution or confinement.

#### Veterans Administration Matters

Violations of Federal criminal statutes arising in connection with the administration of various veterans benefits acts will be investigated by the FBI.

#### White Slave Traffic Act

The interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes.

## *How to Reach the FBI*

The FBI's field offices are located in major cities throughout the United States and in San Juan, Puerto Rico. In addition to these field offices, the FBI maintains resident agencies in smaller cities and towns in all parts of the country.

The front page of telephone directories shows the telephone number of the nearest FBI field office. All FBI offices are open 24 hours a day, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Additional information concerning matters in this booklet can be obtained from any of the FBI field offices or by addressing a letter to:

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

**END**