Sociology

Communism and Related Movements Criminology Espionage Jurisdiction of Federal Agencies Organized Crime Police and Community Relations Sociology Social Aspects of Crime

Education

Classroom Orientation; Making Notes in Class; Use of Typewriter Dynamics of Instruction Evaluating Results of Training Human Relations in Learning Operating Police Training Schools Research Methods Subsidized Police Training

Physical education

Physical Training Program Including Defensive Tactics, Judo, Operation of a Physical Training Program

Techniques and Mechanics of Arrest

Vocational education

Firearms Training
Public Speaking—Techniques and Practical Work
Surveillance Photography
Photography in Law Enforcement

SCIENCE

Biology and serology

Blood and Body Fluids Hairs and Fibers

Chemistry

Chemistry in Crime Detection

Identification techniques

Document Examinations
Identification of Disaster Victims
Fingerprint Identification
Matters Including Latent Fingerprints

Laboratory techniques and research

Organization of FBI Laboratory Soils and Minerals Metals Examinations Firearms, Toolsmarks, Glass Fractures and Explosives Shoe Prints and Tire Examination Physics in Crime Detection and Radiation Hazards

FBI LABORATORY

In the early 1920's very little use was made of science in law enforcement. Occasionally the FBI called on a scientist to perform a specific examination, but this left much to be desired since most of these men had neither the facilities to do the work nor the training to intelligently present evidence before a court and jury.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover realized that most scientific techniques and their application to the examination of physical evidence were outside the realm of most law enforcement officers. He was convinced, however, the technological aid offered by science could become a most valuable partner in the fight against crime and could make available important evidence in a court of law when properly interpreted by a highly qualified expert witness.