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FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice

John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published monthly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

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

I N T R O D U C T I O N

"THE FBI AND YOU"

Law enforcement began preparing for the war emergency long before it developed. We met together and perfected our plans for keeping the homefront secure.

When war came, local peace officers and Special Agents of the FBI worked shoulder to shoulder in handling the avalanche of extremely important work which had to be done quickly. We have continued to work together for the security of our Nation. The record of our cooperation is an example of democracy in operation. Our system of cooperative action in handling law enforcement problems has passed the supreme test. In the success of our continuous joint efforts we have the final and conclusive proof - if any is needed - that we neither require nor desire a national police system.

We shall continue to work together. We shall combat the dangers of overconfidence in ourselves and in others. And after victory is ours, we shall continue to work together for the protection of our Nation and the lives, homes and property of the public we serve.

The purpose of the article which starts on page two of this issue is to remind you of various ways in which we of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can help you and you can help us in our joint tasks and responsibilities. It is not intended that this article cover all phases of law enforcement work and no attempt has been made to do so; but if it suggests to you some way we can help you, or you can help us to do a better job, then it will have served its purpose. You are invited to request the assistance of this Bureau and its Field Offices at any time on matters in which we may be helpful.

J. Edgar Hoover

**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
APRIL, 1945**

Director



HOW THE FBI CAN HELP YOU

A number of services are available to you and your organization from the FBI for the asking. There is no obligation whatever. The free services are offered for the sole purpose of helping you and your fellow officers make a better record.

IDENTIFICATION MATTERS

The FBI's collection of fingerprints and identification data dates back to 1924. The Identification Division was established to meet the insistent demand of police officials for a central exchange of criminal identification data. Records of both the National Bureau of Criminal Identification and the Leavenworth Penitentiary Bureau were consolidated and the 810,000 fingerprint cards formed the nucleus for the collection, which has grown phenomenally. On March 1, 1945, there were over 95 million fingerprint cards in the FBI's file. While there is some duplication, it is estimated that these represent about 55 million individuals.

During the fiscal year 1944, a total of 14,663,665 fingerprint cards were received. These included 995,135 criminal cards.

The percentage of criminal identifications effected during the year was 70.25, and a record number of 13,729 fugitives were identified by searching incoming arrest cards through the criminal files. Contributors totaled 12,479 at the end of the year.

Fingerprint arrest cards are handled on an expedite basis. If requested, answers are given by wire collect; otherwise, by mail.

FOOTPRINTS

In rare cases, persons without hands are arrested. In the Identification Division is maintained a file of footprints on such individuals. Identification can be established positively through the comparison of two sets of footprints or two sets of palmprints. Latent prints of bare feet or of hand palms should not be overlooked in searching crime scenes.

GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE

Maintained in connection with the Single Fingerprint Section of

the Identification Division is a General Appearance File. It contains descriptions, and in most instances the photographs, of criminals whose single fingerprints are classified and filed. In addition, it contains complete descriptions and photographs of 3,226 known confidence game operators. Searches are made through this file on the basis of descriptions. Photographs and other data on individuals who may be identical with those in whom you are interested are then returned to you. Descriptions furnished should be as complete as possible.

LATENT FINGERPRINTS

The Single Fingerprint Section in the Identification Division maintains a file containing prints of individual fingers of approximately 15,000 known criminals. Included are kidnapers, bank robbers, extortionists, dangerous criminals and notorious gangsters designated by the FBI and the heads of local police organizations. Latent fingerprints are searched through this section upon request, and latent fingerprints will be compared with the inked prints of suspects. Latent fingerprint development on articles of evidence is handled. When necessary, FBI fingerprint experts are made available to testify in local courts as to their findings. Information always is available on any problems involving the development and preservation of fingerprints at a crime scene.

MISSING PERSONS

Missing persons notices are posted in the Identification files so that any incoming record on the missing person will be noted. Notices are posted both by fingerprint card and by name, or by name alone if fingerprints are not available. The full name, complete description and photograph of missing persons should be forwarded, along with fingerprints if available. Upon receipt of pertinent information, the contributing agency is advised immediately. At the end of 1944 there were 5,116 missing persons notices outstanding.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fingerprint records from World War I and on all individuals in service during World War II are maintained by the FBI. Civil Service applicants' cards are on file in the Identification Division and totaled 7,221,307 at the end of 1944. In another section are fingerprints on approximately 250,000 prisoners of war detained in the United States. In the Alien Registration file are 5,305,549 fingerprint cards.

NICKNAME FILE

The Identification Division maintains a card index file containing in alphabetical arrangement every name and alias appearing on fingerprint cards. One section of the card index file is made up exclusively of nicknames. This file has great value in establishing the identity of persons known only under distinctive nicknames and now contains 392,000 cards. All available descriptive data should be furnished with requests.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Persons applying for positions of trust and responsibility, particularly in connection with the war effort, have been fingerprinted by the millions. Cards are furnished by the FBI and after they are properly filled out are submitted back to the FBI by local law enforcement agencies and are searched through the criminal files. Applicants for positions in war plants, with law enforcement organizations, banks, railroad and steamship companies and in other places where a great degree of trust and responsibility is imposed in the employee are fingerprinted regularly. The National Defense Program fingerprint card is Form 16-22517.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Fingerprints of persons who wish to have an identification record on themselves available for emergencies are maintained by the FBI. These cards are not filed with the criminal fingerprints and the prints should be taken on the standard fingerprint card headed "Personal Identification" (Form 16-12547). No answer is given on personal identification fingerprint cards unless a specific request is made to that effect. At the end of 1944 there were 5,336,725 personal identification cards on file.

SUPPLIES

Supplies of fingerprint cards and self-addressed, franked envelopes will be forwarded upon the request of any law enforcement officer. The following types of cards are available: Criminal (Form 16-12593); Institution (Form 16-12593); National Defense Program (Form 16-22517); and Personal Identification (Form 16-12547).

UNKNOWN DEAD

During the fiscal year of 1944, identifications were effected from fingerprints of 1,387 dead individuals, and in many of the cases contributors had no clues whatever to the unknown's identity. In cases where decomposition makes the taking of inked prints impossible, identifications sometimes can be effected from clear photographs of the ridge patterns or from direct comparison of the fingers with prior prints.

UNUSUAL PROBLEMS

The Identification Division welcomes requests for advice on any type of unusual identification problem. It also is anxious to obtain full details on the successful handling of difficult and unusual situations in identification matters.

WANTED PERSONS

Thousands of badly-wanted persons are located annually from information furnished local officers as the result of FBI Identification searches. If a person is wanted, his complete name, FBI number or local

arrest number should be furnished. In lieu of this information his fingerprint card may be forwarded; if such is not available his name and description may be furnished without the fingerprint card. Wanted notices are posted upon request and information on the whereabouts of those sought is sent by collect telegram to interested agencies. At the end of 1944, there were 81,504 outstanding wanted notices in the FBI Identification files.

LABORATORY MATTERS

Acting to fill the need for facilities and men to examine evidence in criminal cases, the Federal Bureau of Investigation established its Laboratory in 1932. Its complete facilities not only are available to the FBI and other government agencies, but also to local officers who have technical problems in connection with any criminal investigation. In addition to making examinations, the FBI Laboratory will supply the experts necessary to testify on the results of their work. There is no charge whatever for these services.

During the fiscal year of 1944, a total of 154,511 cases were handled in the FBI Laboratory. The number of specimens of evidence submitted totaled 223,048.

ADHESIVE TAPE

A file of adhesive tape provides information on the identity of the manufacturers of specimens. Since tape sometimes is used in robbery or other crimes, it may prove to be valuable evidence which can be traced through wholesale and retail outlets to purchasers.

ASHES

The restoration and reading of printed material is possible if the paper ash is properly preserved. Various woods and other materials leave characteristic ash 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 cases, the species of animal also can be determined. In instances where the amount of stain is adequate, it frequently 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 FBI Laboratory maintains a file containing information on the construction of various types of bombs. It also has a reference col-

lection of dynamite wrappers, blasting caps and fuses. No explosive material should be submitted to the FBI Laboratory without making detailed arrangements in advance in each individual case.

CASTS

Casts of shoeprints, heelprints or tire treads frequently are made at crime scenes with plaster of Paris. When submitted to the FBI Laboratory the casts will be compared with specimens and designs available in reference files for purposes of identification. Casts also are compared by FBI experts with suspected evidence.

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 rubber stamps are maintained on a current basis.

EVIDENCE - HANDLING AND TRANSMITTAL

Evidence must be handled carefully so that it will be admissible in court and so that it can be identified positively and easily. Contamination by spoilage or by contact with foreign materials should be avoided by individual and proper packaging. Persons handling evidence should become thoroughly familiar with its distinctive characteristics, and while marks of identification are desirable in some cases, they are not in others. (On documents submitted for fingerprint examination, for instance, an identifying slip should be attached with a clip.) Bullets may be marked on the nose or heel; while the best place for an identifying mark on an empty cartridge case is inside. Containers should be marked adequately and tags affixed securely to large objects like firearms. All evidence should be handled and packaged for shipment so that it will reach the FBI Laboratory as nearly as possible in its original state. Individual packaging is extremely important, and is necessary to the extent of providing separate containers for the parings from each of a criminal's fingernails.

In transmitting evidence, a letter should be prepared in duplicate. This letter should be addressed to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Attention FBI Laboratory," and should set forth the names of victims and suspects and the type of crime committed. The evidence should be described in detail, pertinent facts which may be helpful in making the examination should be set out, and the type of examination desired should be indicated. This letter may be sent along with the evidence, if the latter is small, or under separate cover.

FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION

Bullets and cartridge cases can be identified with the guns in which they have been fired. It also is possible to provide valuable information from a bullet or a cartridge case alone, even when no particular weapon is suspected. The FBI maintains a National Unidentified Ammunition File containing specimens of bullets and cartridge cases recovered at the scenes of unsolved crimes. These specimens are compared with specimens from every gun received in the Laboratory.

FRAUDULENT CHECKS

A file of worthless checks is maintained in the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory. New bogus checks are compared with the 18,000 specimens already on file in an effort to identify the passer by a comparison of handwriting and other distinguishing characteristics. This file has assisted materially in tracking down numerous professional fraudulent check passers and submissions are invited from officers investigating local cases. Identifications are made on more than half of the checks submitted.

GLASS FRACTURES

Every type of glass examination is made, but one of the most frequent is the examination of broken headlight lenses found at the scene of hit-and-run accidents. In the Laboratory files is complete information on auto lenses used on cars made after 1930. The make and model of a car frequently can be determined by examining a few relatively small fragments. Examination of broken glass in other types of cases frequently produces information on the direction of a blow or of a bullet. Analysis and comparison of glass specimens are comparatively simple processes with the use of the spectrograph, an instrument which breaks down the light from a burning substance into its component colors, thereby furnishing a key to the identity of component elements.

HAIRS AND FIBERS

Tiny pieces of hair and wisps of fiber may prove to be valuable evidence. A feathery fiber from a jacket which rubbed against a cut screen or tiny particles left on a window sill by dirty trousers may be the links needed to tie a burglary case to a suspect. A hair found on a suspected car in a hit-and-run case, sent in with specimens from the victim's head, may help prove a case. It is not possible to positively identify hair as coming from any one person, but when characteristics are found to be identical, the case frequently is strengthened. No piece of evidence large enough to see should be overlooked in searching a crime scene.

METAL EXAMINATIONS

Odd pieces of metal frequently are found on crime scenes and may have major significance in the solution of a case. Pieces of wire, parts of automobiles and other metal fragments sometimes can be traced and

frequently can be identified with samples of similar material in the possession of a suspect.

MOTOR OILS AND LUBRICANTS

Every type of examination, including the comparison of samples to ascertain if they are identical, is made by FBI experts. These tests are particularly helpful in connection with the investigation of certain larceny cases.

NUMBER RESTORATION

Serial numbers frequently are obliterated on weapons and machines. FBI experts conduct tests which usually result in restoring these numbers.

PAINT COMPARISONS

Comparison of paint particles may be extremely helpful in hit-and-run, burglary and other cases. Tiny chips of paint left at an accident scene can be analyzed by FBI technicians and compared with specimens from a suspected automobile. If no car is suspected, the paint will be analyzed and it is possible to suggest the type of car involved by referring to the FBI Laboratory's National Automotive Paint File, which contains specifications on the paints used by various automobile manufacturers. The spectrograph is used frequently in examinations of this type.

PARTICLES ADHERING TO TOOLS

In burglary, safe-robbery and other types of cases officers frequently find suspects in possession of tools which may be identified with scars on objects of evidence (See "Toolmarks" next page). In addition, such tools may have clinging to them tiny fragments which came from the scarred objects. These fragments can be collected by FBI technicians and analyzed in the spectrograph for comparison with the suspected object of origin. Such particles are found on hammers, pocketknives, drills, saws, chisels, pliers, pry bars, and numerous other tools. Extremely small quantities can be handled successfully. Each specimen should be wrapped individually with extreme care being taken to see that the articles reach the FBI Laboratory in their original, uncontaminated condition.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN CRIME

The camera is indispensable in recording criminal data. The FBI Laboratory is equipped to handle special problems of photography in crime detection, including the use of special lighting.

POISONS

The FBI Laboratory has complete facilities for poison examinations. Organs and tissues removed from the bodies of suspected victims are

examined regularly. Technicians also conduct analyses of blood, urine, and spinal fluid in tests for evidence of intoxication or in searches for traces of poisons, including gases.

POWDER PATTERNS

By reproducing gunpowder residue patterns, FBI technicians are able to develop much information of value in connection with close range shootings, when distance is an important factor to determine.

RADIO PROBLEMS

FBI radio engineers are available for consultation with law enforcement organizations contemplating the installation of radio equipment. This cooperative service, like all others, is free of charge.

ROPES AND CORDS

A large collection of ropes and cords is maintained for comparison with specimens sent to the FBI Laboratory. Valuable information on the identity of manufacturers frequently can be provided, and may be helpful in tracing purchasers.

SOIL ANALYSES

Small amounts of soil from the cuffs of a suspect's trousers, from fingernail parings or from the sole of a shoe may prove to be identical with soil taken from the scene of a crime. Safe crackers not infrequently step on the insulating clay blown out of a safe's walls, and traces may remain on their shoes for days. Soil samples knocked from a hit-and-run car at the scene may be identified with soil from a suspect's premises. Marked differences are found in the composition of soil samples taken from spots as close together as a few yards. Dust specimens on window sills in the same neighborhood are different. Extreme care must be taken in packaging samples to avoid contamination.

TOOLMARKS

Every tool has individual characteristics. When a tool is used, it generally leaves distinctive markings which can be identified in the Laboratory. It is possible to identify chisels, drills, pliers, pinch bars, hammers, wrenches, axes and many other tools by comparing objects with which they have come in forcible contact with specimens made with the suspected tools. Toolmark examinations cover a broad field, but are particularly applicable in burglary cases.

WOOD EXAMINATIONS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKLETS AND ARTICLE REPRINTS

Booklets and reprints of articles appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin are available to law enforcement officers upon request. Many subjects covered briefly in this article are treated in detail in the available booklets and reprints. In requesting these, specific information should be given on subjects of interest.

BUDGETS

Upon request, FBI personnel experienced in administrative matters will prepare sample budgets specifically for local police agencies. The budgets are designed for individual needs of the agencies.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

This publication is issued monthly and is circulated to law enforcement officers exclusively. It contains articles on notorious fugitives, interesting case reports and general data of interest and assistance to law enforcement. The supplement to the Bulletin contains pertinent data on fugitives and on missing persons. The latter notices are published upon request from local officers.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES

Conferences available to every law enforcement officer are held at central locations throughout each FBI Field Division two times each year. Attendance at each series of conferences last year averaged over 40,000. Demonstrations, lectures and instructive movies are featured on these coordinating programs, which are arranged carefully by the various Special Agents in Charge of the FBI Field Divisions. All law enforcement officers are welcomed. Announcements on time and place of conferences appear in the local press.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The FBI National Police Academy was established in 1935 primarily to provide training for police executives and instructors. The course of training lasts 16 weeks and officers who have not reached their 51st birthdays are eligible. No tuition is charged. Officers are nominated by their superiors who submit an application on the form available at all FBI offices.

FUGITIVES - COOPERATION IN HUNTS

Before it can engage actively in an investigation, the FBI must have jurisdiction under some Federal statute. One, the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute, classifies the flight of a person across a state line to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem,

rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, and extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or an attempt to commit any of these eight offenses, as a Federal Crime. Many investigations are conducted by the FBI under this statute, but, as a matter of practice, fugitives are turned over to local officials for prosecution after they are caught. The second section of the same act makes it unlawful to flee across a state line to avoid giving testimony in any felony case.

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY FILE

Serial numbers on all stolen weapons which become known to the FBI are indexed in the National Stolen Property File, and guns received in criminal cases are checked against this storehouse of information. Similar service is available to any law enforcement agency in connection with other stolen property, provided the articles can be described sufficiently to make identification positive. Specific requests for indexing must be made by letter in each case.

PRIORITIES

Priorities for firearms purchases by law enforcement agencies and officers are approved by the FBI upon reference from the Defense Supplies Corporation, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. All applications, however, must be filed with that Corporation. The FBI also approves, upon request by the War Production Board, applications by police agencies for priorities to purchase radio equipment.

SURVEYS

FBI records experts will, upon request, make a detailed survey of the records of any law enforcement agency policing a population of 10,000 or more. The survey is followed by a written report, incorporating recommendations. Surveys also are made, upon request, and suggestions offered on setting up fingerprint files or on the adequacy of existing fingerprint files. (See also announcement made on page 32 of this issue.)

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Qualified FBI personnel will assist in planning and will help in conducting training programs in local agencies upon request. The entire field of law enforcement work is covered by these courses. This program includes the furnishing of instructors, training films, and the giving of firearms demonstrations as desired.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS BULLETIN

Through its uniform crime reporting program, established at the request of police officials, the FBI maintains a central clearing house for police statistics on (1) offenses known, (2) offenses cleared, (3) persons charged, (4) persons found guilty, and (5) number of police department employees. This information is submitted by local departments and distributed,

after being compiled and printed, in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

WASHINGTON INFORMATION

Information of investigative or administrative value to local law enforcement agencies will be obtained by the FBI from other government agencies whose headquarters are in Washington. Requests for such information should be sent to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Attention Identification Division."

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE FBI

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has received the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of law enforcement officers throughout the nation over a period of many years. Your help has been requested frequently and has been given freely on many important and sometimes dangerous assignments. Your assistance will continue to be needed after the war is over and it has been a source of constant encouragement to every man in the FBI from the inception of the emergency up to the present moment.

Below are listed for your ready reference the principal Federal statutes over which the FBI has jurisdiction. No attempt is made to give a legal definition of violations under these statutes but general information which will make it easy for you to recognize violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction is set forth. The list is by no means complete but most of the FBI's investigative activity comes within the classifications covered below.

Your continued assistance in calling matters involving possible violations to the attention of your nearest FBI office will be greatly appreciated.

ALIEN EMPLOYMENT IN NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANTS

Regulations limit the activities of aliens in war plants where confidential work is under way. Penalties are provided for violation of regulations and for willful misrepresentation of alien status in seeking war-plant employment.

ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

Alien enemies in the United States are subject to regulations governing their conduct and movement. Special Agents of the FBI are charged with the investigation of alien enemies suspected of having sympathies which might result in damaging action against this country. Agents also conduct searches of alien enemies' premises for articles of contraband.

ANTITRUST

Investigations of alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of trade or commerce are conducted by the FBI.

ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

A Federal statute classifies as an offense the killing or assaulting of anyone of a specified group of Federal officers who are engaged in their regular duties or who are killed or assaulted as a result of their regular duties.

BANK ROBBERY

The burglary or robbery of a national bank, a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or a bank organized or operated under the laws of the United States, is a Federal offense under the FBI's jurisdiction. The statute also covers "receivers."

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

Any person who offers a bribe to an officer or agent of the United States with the intention of influencing his official action violates a Federal law. Likewise, any officer or agent of the United States who accepts a bribe in return for the use of his official influence or to cause him to make a decision favorable to the person paying the money also violates the law.

CENSORSHIP MATTERS

All violations of various wartime censorship regulations are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

When two or more conspire to deprive a person of his rights or privileges under the Constitution or laws of the United States, they violate Federal statutes under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

CRIMES ON HIGH SEAS

Numerous offenses committed on the high seas or Great Lakes or connecting waters or on American vessels within the jurisdiction of any state are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

CRIMES ON INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS

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

DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

The FBI conducts investigations in the cases of naturalized individuals whose conduct indicates disloyalty or lack of allegiance to the United States. These investigations are limited to persons who would be alien enemies but for the fact that they have been naturalized. These investigations are of a civil nature and in the event court action is taken it also is a civil proceeding, the purpose being to divest the individual of his citizenship so that he then may be treated as an alien enemy.

DESERTERS

Deserters from the armed services are fugitives and the FBI conducts investigations looking toward their apprehensions, upon request from proper authorities.

ELECTION LAWS

When two or more persons conspire to prevent a citizen from voting or refrain from counting his vote after it has been cast in a Congressional election or primary, they violate a Federal statute under the FBI's jurisdiction. The purchase or sale of votes also is prohibited.

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS

The FBI has jurisdiction over the Federal statute which classifies as a violation the escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody or following his conviction for a Federal offense.

ESPIONAGE

Investigations covering a broad field are handled by the FBI under this classification. Espionage generally consists of furnishing information on the national defense of the United States with reason to believe that the information will hurt this country or will benefit a foreign nation. The law also covers the unlawful possession of documents pertaining to national defense; the loss of such documents through gross negligence; and the making of photographs or representations of vital military installations without authorization and without submitting the product to censorship.

EXTORTION

Use of the mails with the intent to extort, to convey a threat to kidnap or injure, to demand a ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person or to threaten to injure property of the addressee is a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP

The false representation of an individual that he is an American citizen is a violation of a Federal statute coming under the investi-

gative jurisdiction of the FBI.

FEDERAL EXPLOSIVES ACT

Strict regulations governing the manufacture, sale and purchase of explosives are in effect. Violations are investigated by the FBI.

FOREIGN TRAVEL CONTROL

Individuals traveling to and from foreign nations are checked by the FBI to ascertain if they are engaged in activities detrimental to the best interests of the United States and to learn if they have information of value.

FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Presentation of false claims, concealing of the true facts, and the making of false representations in connection with claims on the government are violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM

Unauthorized wearing of an official uniform 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

Individuals who falsely represent themselves as employees of the United States Government and act in the role of the person impersonated violate a Federal law under the FBI's jurisdiction. The impersonation of a foreign official, with intent to defraud and coupled with actions perpetrating the fraud, also is covered.

INTERNAL SECURITY

General matters pertaining to the internal security of the nation are handled by the FBI.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

A Federal statute prohibits the holding of a person in a state of compulsory service against his will. The law specifically excludes the holding of a person for involuntary service as punishment for a crime for which he has been convicted.

KICKBACK RACKET ACT

It is unlawful to cause any person employed on public works to give up any part of his compensation as a result of force, intimidation or

threats. These violations are investigated by the FBI.

KIDNAPING

The Federal kidnaping statute covers the unlawful abduction of a person, his transportation across a state line and his detention for ransom, reward and otherwise.

MAY ACT

Federal regulations designed to protect the health and welfare of men in the armed services provide for the control of prostitution in proclaimed areas surrounding designated military establishments. Violations of this act are investigated by the FBI.

NEUTRALITY ACT

Regulations governing the conduct of American citizens in their contacts with belligerent nations and in their travel are effective during wartimes. Violations are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Embezzlement and related irregularities in national banks, banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, banks which are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and banks operating under Federal laws are violations of Federal statutes over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction.

NATIONAL CATTLE THEFT ACT

Persons who transport stolen cattle interstate, with knowledge that the cattle have been stolen, violate this statute. "Receivers" also are covered.

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Interstate transportation of a stolen automobile with knowledge that the machine has been stolen is a violation investigated by the FBI.

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

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

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.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS

Issuance, use and obtaining of passports or visas fraudulently or contrary to restrictions and regulations are violations of Federal laws within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

PRISONERS OF WAR

The FBI is responsible for coordinating the search for escaped prisoners of war and bringing about their apprehension. The prisoners are then returned to the custody of military authorities.

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 in the interests of their employers are required to register and abide by varied regulations. Violations are investigated by the FBI.

SABOTAGE

The several sabotage statutes cover generally the wilful destruction or attempted destruction of war materials, premises or utilities and the wilful making of any war material in a defective manner.

SEDITION

Attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty or mutiny in the Armed Forces are prohibited by Federal statutes. The sedition law also prohibits the conveying of false reports while the nation is at war with the intention to interfere with the Armed Forces of the United States or to help the enemies of this nation.

SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

All violations of the Selective Training and Service Act are investigated by the FBI. The most common violations include failure to register, failure to advise of change of address, failure to report for induction or physical examination, and failure to carry registration and

classification cards at all times.

SERVICEMEN'S DEPENDENTS ALLOWANCE ACT OF 1942

Persons who receive these allowances unlawfully, who make false statements in applications, or who receive fees for helping obtain allowances, violate the law. Investigations are handled by the FBI.

THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

The theft, receipt, or possession of any article stolen from a shipment moving in interstate commerce violates a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal on a railroad car containing an interstate shipment is a specific violation as is the entering of such cars with the intent to commit larceny therein.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Theft, embezzlement, and illegal possession of government property are offenses within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

TREASON

A person owing allegiance to the United States who performs an overt act of war against this nation or helps the enemies of the United States is guilty of treason and is investigated by the FBI. Failure to report knowledge of treason also is punishable under the statute.

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION OR TESTIFYING

The flight of a person across state lines to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses is a Federal offense. While this statute is under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, fugitives apprehended are as a matter of practice turned over to local authorities for prosecution. The statute also covers the interstate flight of persons to avoid giving testimony in any felony case.

VOORHIS ACT

Organizations under foreign control which engage in political or civilian military activity are required to register and to follow certain other regulations. Violations are under the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes is prohibited by this statute which is under the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The transportation of a girl under eighteen years of age on a common carrier for similar immoral purposes also is covered.

"RECORD OF THE F.B.I."
BY
HONORABLE KARL STEFAN*

Mr. Speaker, to take things for granted is a great American trait. To take things as they are has been the rule rather than the exception, until an emergency is upon us. Then with fanfare, we "view with alarm," and on the verge of hysteria we do a "Paul Revere" to save the day.

I recall, as do you, those soul-searching days following the disaster at Pearl Harbor when we expected an invasion on the east coast and on the west coast, with bombings in the Middle West. And from the lips of persons even high in the Government came the word that a wave of sabotage was soon to break out; that the enemy was getting set to strike. In fact, many accepted a wave of enemy sabotage for granted. That wave of sabotage has yet to come, and today, we generally are complacent and again we are taking it for granted that saboteurs and spies are a thing of the past.

During these perilous years we have all assumed that our home front would remain secure. There is justification for that view which will continue so long as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the able leadership of its Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, is on the job and has the backing of the citizenry of this Nation.

The record of the F.B.I. stands for all who desire to examine it--it is a record of achievement in which I take considerable pride. As a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations in charge of the Department of Justice appropriations, I have for many years taken a personal interest in the development and accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And the F.B.I. can stand on its record with justifiable pride, for it is the record of right-thinking Americans, in Congress and out. As Mr. J. Edgar Hoover said once in a speech, "The F.B.I. reflects the tempo of the times." It does. Over the years, by some means, it has been able to project itself into the uncharted paths of the future and lay a course of action which justifies our taking for granted the internal security of the land.

Let me refer to the record of this efficient agency of our Government. In 1938 and the early part of 1939, quietly and efficiently it was laying the ground work for events that now are history. Even before the Hitler military machine gave its horrifying exhibition of might in the conquering of Poland, the F.B.I. was on a full wartime basis. It worked as we slept. Some persons, even here in Congress, thought that Director Hoover was somewhat of an alarmist and perhaps was needlessly expanding his organization. Others, subverters and heads of front organizations, were not long in publicly proclaiming that the F.B.I. was exceeding its authority. And as time went on they became more vociferous in their denunciations. But now we can understand. They knew what would happen to those who would sell America short. They knew that a program of sabotage would never materialize

*Speech delivered by Honorable Karl Stefan of Nebraska in the U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 7, 1945.

if the F.B.I. could get the jump on them. It is little wonder that more pressure was not exerted to restrain and hamper the F.B.I., particularly at the time when the Communists were alined with the Nazis.

Day and night, F.B.I. agents did their job of ferreting out persons potentially dangerous; investigating their backgrounds, alliances, and activities. When the Jap holocaust was visited on Pearl Harbor, the F.B.I. was ready. Even as the bombs were falling, the word was flashed to this organization's headquarters. A quiet Sunday afternoon and evening became a turmoil of activity. The G-men put their fingers on all dangerous aliens. Overnight the Axis fifth column in America became extinct. Since the outbreak of war, the F.B.I. has arrested over 16,000 alien enemies, many of whom were released upon giving a satisfactory explanation of their suspicious activities. Others were released by alien enemy hearing boards, while over 4,000 have been interned and nearly 6,000 paroled. In making these arrests the F.B.I. seized as contraband nearly 5,000 firearms; over 300,000 rounds of ammunition; 2,200 sticks of dynamite, enough if properly placed to cause untold damage to our war effort; over 4,000 cameras; 3,000 short-wave radio receivers; code books; and Jap and German uniforms, along with numerous other items.

There is always a fear that in time of war civil liberties will be infringed upon, and this was one of the favorite smoke screens that the subverters raised before the war in denouncing the F.B.I. So far as I have been able to learn, there has not been one single case of high-handed arbitrary action laid at the doorstep of the F.B.I.

Back of this miraculous job was planning and training. In 1935, for example, Director Hoover founded the F.B.I. National Academy for the purpose of training select representatives from various communities in America so that they in turn might train their brother officers in the application of scientific aids to law enforcement. Nearly a thousand men have graduated from this school. Many of the graduates are chiefs of police. Here was a nucleus around which progress could be made in each community. From my own State of Nebraska 14 officers have attended the academy. I have personal knowledge of the great value of this training to State and local law enforcing officers.

More important, here was the backbone of the F.B.I. mobilization plan for law enforcement officers which was placed in action in 1939. Director Hoover gives to American law enforcement its just praise and credit for their sterling performance of wartime duties. Standing shoulder to shoulder, local, county, and State authorities have worked with the F.B.I., proving once and for all time Mr. Hoover's claim over the years that this Nation needs no national police. I would venture to say that from the standpoint of efficiency and achievement our American authorities stood head and shoulder above the O.V.R.A. of Italy, the Gestapo of Germany, and the N.K.V.D. of Russia. And their work has been done in the American way. I would not insult our American authorities by making any further comparison. We want none of the Old World's corruption, oppression, brutality, and tyranny in the United States.

Seldom heard of was a vast mobilization program of war industries to safeguard against sabotage. In 1939 the F.B.I. launched a program of surveying the protective facilities of war plants, followed by recommendations as to how the protective facilities could enhance security. Some 2,300 key manufacturing establishments upon whom we had to depend for the bulk of our weapons of war were surveyed. Since the F.B.I. studiously avoided injecting itself into employer-employee relations, both management and labor enthusiastically aided in this furtherance of an antisabotage program. The result is that up to now there has not been one successful enemy-directed act of sabotage. To the shame of those enjoying the blessings of being Americans, the F.B.I. has found some 2,000 acts of technical sabotage committed by persons seeking to satisfy personal grievances, and by those who would rather engage in horseplay than to go all out to work for America. The records show 568 convictions for this type of crime.

While the enemy has not been successful, it has not been because they have not tried. The Nation was electrified by the news in the summer of 1942 of the landing of eight saboteurs from Nazi submarines and of their apprehension by the F.B.I. within 2 weeks after their arrival. Here was positive proof that the enemy was desperate. It is also their confession that the F.B.I. had done its work well, for you may rest assured that had the Germans a single vestige of an organization left in the United States they would never have gone to the expense, trouble, and risk of trying to build up a new organization in America.

The same observation may be made in the espionage field. Scores of spies have been arrested by the G-men; their plans thwarted. Here again the Germans, by sending their spies, Colepaugh and Gimpel, to the United States by submarine, admit that their spy organization in the United States was nonexistent. There is another lesson to be drawn from this most recent landing. As the enemy finds the pressure of the Allied offensive mounting, in desperation they will become more brazen. Until the war is finally over and the shooting has stopped, both in the east and west, there can be no relaxing of our effort or curtailment of our protective forces.

In World War No. 1 the records show that there were 7 delinquents in every 1,000 men of draft age. Those of my generation remember with shame the disgraceful methods that were used in enforcing the draft laws. Slacker raids were the rule rather than the exception. There has been no such fanfare in this war. The job has been done without hysteria. Instead of 7 delinquents to 1,000, there is only 1. The emphasis has been placed on carrying out the intent of Congress in getting men in the Army rather than in jail. Thus, out of 445,000 cases there have been fewer than 12,000 convictions. The others either complied with the act or were made available to the armed services.

Prisoner of war camps are located in virtually all sections of the United States. In them are thousands of Germany's fanatical Nazis and some of Japan's vanquished but still defiant warriors. They are in our midst, but not by choice. Few have changed their minds about Hitler or Japan's destiny in the Orient. They despise America, look upon democracy

with contempt, and are powerless and harmless only so long as they are kept safely in confinement.

It is inevitable that some prisoners will try to escape, and that many will succeed. Thus far there have been 1,249 escapes by prisoners of war in the United States, and all but 20 have been recaptured by the F.B.I. and local authorities. Most of the 20 still at large have been free for only a short period of time.

Military authorities have the responsibility of maintaining in confinement and controlling prisoners of war. But when a prisoner of war escapes, he becomes a threat to the internal security of the Nation and continues to be an active danger until he is placed back in confinement. Most prisoners who escape hope to make their way back home and rejoin the fight against the United Nations. En route are many opportunities to pick up valuable information, many places where carefully planned acts of sabotage would do great damage to this Nation's war effort.

The F.B.I. is charged with the responsibility of guarding the internal security of the United States, and for that reason it is the coordinating agency and the guiding force in the search for and the apprehension of escaped prisoners of war.

Prisoners have escaped by cutting wire, crawling through wash-outs, and going over fences. Generally they travel afoot, but some have ridden trains, traveled in crude boats on rivers, while others fled in stolen jeeps or even on bicycles.

With over 100 Federal criminal laws to enforce, aside from its wartime activities, the F.B.I. has had its hands full. Crime is on the upswing. Hijackings remind one of the old days of the roaring twenties when the beer barons were stealing each other's stock in trade. In this era of scarcity, racketeers and robbers find a ready sale in the black markets of rationed items, and the only way to curb this menace is to make it so unprofitable that the criminals will think twice before attacking shipments in interstate commerce. Not only has the F.B.I. been able to clear up most of their hijacking cases, but they have been able to recover a high percentage of the stolen loot.

Protecting the uniforms of the United States has been another big job handled with distinction by the F.B.I. Those lecherous persons too yellow to fight have defamed our fighting men by buying uniforms, campaign ribbons, and even decorations, then being feted by those who would believe their lies and boasts, which were designed to gain the sympathies of their listeners.

There was a time when no home in America was free from fear of kidnaping. No bank was free from fear of robbery. Congress wisely enacted statutes giving the F.B.I. jurisdiction to investigate such cases, with the result that such crimes practically ceased. Before the outbreak of war, fears of kidnapings were almost forgotten; however, many responsible citi-

zens and authorities again are fearful of a revival of crimes of this type.

The rise in juvenile arrests does not augur well for our future. They are the ones who may be our public enemies in the coming years. The disruption of home life and the failure of parents in the peacetime years is the fault. Americans have not always put first things first. And the home has suffered with the tragic result that arrests of girls under 21 have increased 130 per cent since the outbreak of war. A boy 17 years old should be finishing his high school course and preparing for the future, yet the figures show that more boys aged 17 are arrested than in any other age group. What is the answer? It appears not to be a difficult one--return the American home to its rightful place, as the center of American life. Make it a place of learning as well as a place of living.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an example of what can be accomplished in Government, and it should be duplicated in principle in all levels of Government, State, county, and municipal. Above all, let us support and stand back of this agency of security.

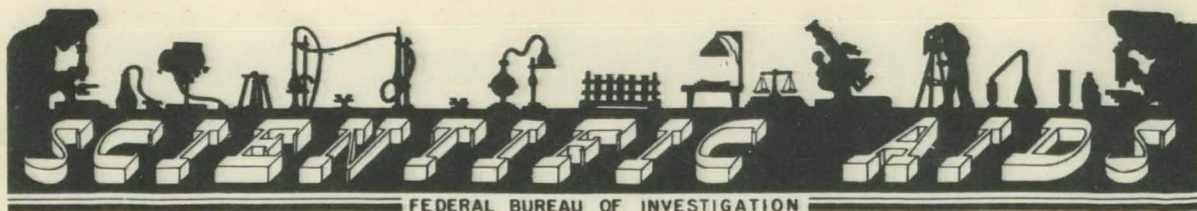
ANNOUNCEMENT RE: FIREARMS AVAILABLE TO POLICE

The Defense Supplies Corporation, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. has requested the FBI to announce in this issue of the Bulletin that it still has on hand the following firearms which are available to police departments:

	PRICE EACH
.38 Caliber Colt Revolvers, 2" barrel and 4" barrel	\$33.50
.38 Caliber Smith and Wesson Revolvers, 4" barrel only	\$28.00
.45 Caliber Reising Semi-automatic Rifles	\$63.00
.22 Caliber Harrington and Richardson 9 shot Revolvers	\$23.00

The Defense Supplies Corporation further advised that it has no more caliber .30 - 06 rifles or shotguns of any type for sale.

APPLICATIONS FOR PURCHASING ANY OF THE ABOVE FIREARMS CAN BE SECURED BY WRITING TO THE DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION, 811 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.



LABORATORY AIDS IN ARSON INVESTIGATIONS

Arson is one of the most devastating crimes, and its cost is high not only in property damage but in human lives. The FBI has had reason because of its wartime activities to consider the various aspects of the crime of arson since it is one of the most potent weapons of the saboteur. In addition to this aspect, we frequently consider that arson is one of the most difficult crimes to prove, due to the fact that physical evidence, which at the scene of other crimes would materially assist in the investigation, is "destroyed" by the crime itself. Perhaps "destroy" is, after all, not the proper word, for even though the physical evidence at the scene of a fire is destroyed insofar as our senses are concerned, we know actually that physical evidence may be charred, chemically changed or reduced to ashes, but for the most part some indication of its presence might be found through the application of scientific techniques, which are so frequently called upon to aid the normal senses in other investigations.

In most cases it is first necessary to establish that a crime has occurred, that is, that arson has actually been committed and that the fire is not of accidental origin. There are two principal approaches which normally indicate that the arsonist has been at work. The first of these would be the finding of the remainder of some initiation devices or equipment which would automatically ignite the fire to suit the plan of the arsonist. There is an almost infinite variety of such devices, which range from the more complicated electrical systems to simple mechanical devices to strike matches or a simple lens to focus the rays of the sun. The FBI Laboratory has had a wide variety of such devices come to its attention in connection with many investigations in sabotage cases in which it was suspected the fire was not accidental.

The design and construction of such devices vary so widely they defy systematic classification. They may be extremely crude homemade articles such as candleholders which permit the ignition of other material after the candle has burned a particular distance. On the other hand, the German saboteurs who landed on our shores, bent on a program of sabotage and destruction, were equipped with well designed and manufactured incendiary devices which although less than an inch in length contained small charges of thermite to insure ignition of material difficult to ignite. These incendiaries were used in conjunction with either chemical delays permitting a time interval of an hour or so, or mechanical time devices which permitted delays up to fourteen days.

The second indication that a fire was purposely set is the discovery that accelerants had been used. An accelerant can be any material which is either more easily ignited or will burn more rapidly than the property which the arsonist desires to destroy; hence the sprinkling of kerosene or many other liquids would cause the flames not only to spread more rapidly but be more difficult to control when fire fighting equipment becomes available.

There are a number of methods which have been devised in an effort to detect accelerants. One of these might be considered a preliminary test since it is not as conclusive as standard laboratory procedures. This preliminary test involves the use of an oil soluble dye, such as Sudan III. Pieces of charred wood are brushed with this dye on the theory that any oil present will dissolve the dye powder and hence cause a distinct coloration of the wood. Experiments in the FBI Laboratory have indicated that the reliability of this method is somewhat limited although it has been successfully demonstrated where the wood was lightly charred. This light charring was scraped away and the powdered dye brushed on and allowed to remain twelve hours or more. More accurate and reliable laboratory procedures are applied in these cases which involve distillation or extraction procedures, with concentration and purification of materials removed in an attempt to identify any accelerant material which may be present.

It should be borne in mind that the absence of an accelerant at the time of an examination does not necessarily indicate that none was used. It is only reasonable that since the accelerant is a material more readily ignited and more combustible than the property to be destroyed, it will be the material first consumed by the flames. Consequently, unless the fire is quickly extinguished the accelerant may be consumed by the flames and not be present when the debris is examined.

In numerous requests for examinations submitted to the FBI Laboratory it has not been possible to establish through investigation whether the fire was of incendiary origin or accidental. In many of these cases the question arose as to the possibility of spontaneous ignition. Tests have, therefore, been run on new types of material to determine their susceptibility to spontaneous ignition.

It is not possible to point to any one of the numerous scientific activities of the FBI Laboratory as being more directly applicable to this problem than another, for the frequent range of applications will include microscopic, spectrographic, chemical or metallurgical aids. Not only do these scientific aids assist in establishing that a fire is actually a crime of arson, but it is also frequently possible to connect the physical evidence with the arsonist in an indisputable manner.

In an attempted arson case in New York, the police recovered several canvas bags which had been used to transport the gasoline which was spread throughout the building to be destroyed. These bags had been coated with a green paint apparently in an effort to make them waterproof. Two suspects were apprehended and scrapings were taken from the fingernails

of these men. The fingernail scrapings contained minute particles of green paint and it was possible to analyze spectrographically the paint from the fingernails on one suspect and from this analysis to show that the composition was identical with that of the paint on the bags. In addition, the green stains on rope found in the suspects' car were found to be identical with the paint from the gasoline containers. Rather than deny this evidence in court, the suspects entered guilty pleas.

Recently the FBI Laboratory received from an investigative agency in California material which had been recovered in connection with an attempt to start a forest fire. Among the items of physical evidence found at the scene of the crime was a piece of wood with a hole suspected of having been used to hold a candle. It was assumed that this candle had been so arranged so that after a desired period of delay the candle would ignite a piece of paper placed around it, thereby spreading the fire. Experts in the FBI Laboratory were definitely able to identify this piece of wood with other wood fragments recovered from the home of the suspect and show that these fragments had all come from the same piece of wood. In addition to the above, a specimen of soil immediately beneath the spot where the wood was found was also submitted to the FBI Laboratory and from this soil there was extracted a small amount of wax, the physical characteristics of which indicated that it came from the candle.

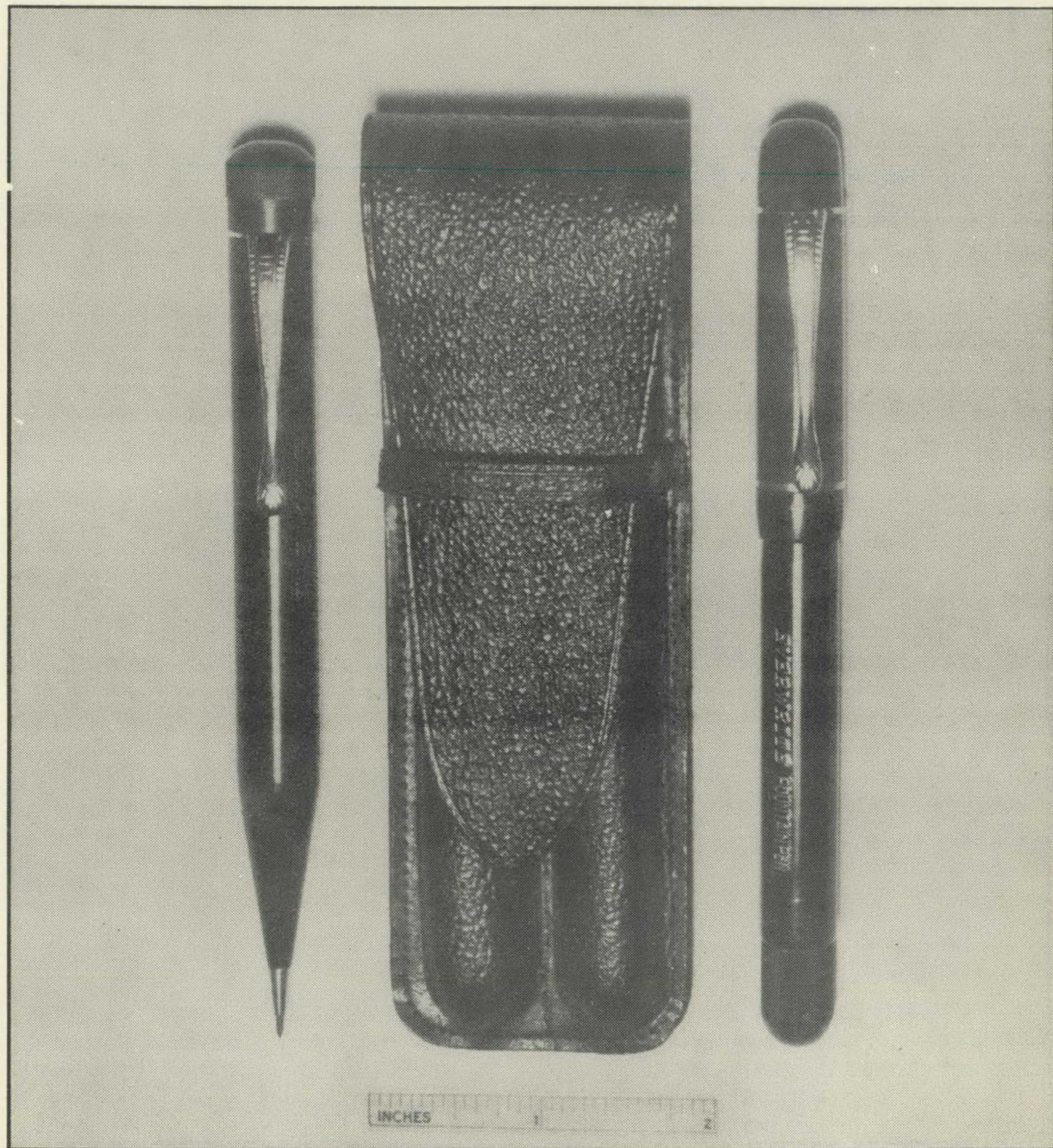
Numerous applications are possible, such as the marks of tools left on a delay device which had been constructed by the arsonist. In attempted arson cases, discarded matches which have been found have been definitely and positively identified with the match folder from which they were torn.

A small fire was discovered in the warehouse of a steel company on the West Coast by a member of the guard force who immediately obtained a fire extinguisher and was successful in extinguishing the fire in a small stack of excelsior. An employee of the plant, who was seen near the fire, was taken into custody and a package of paper matches which he had on his person was submitted to the FBI Laboratory together with a partially burned match which was found at the scene of the fire. As a result of the Laboratory examination it was possible to show conclusively that the match at the scene of the fire had been removed from this particular match folder.

In a somewhat similar instance a package of matches was obtained from a suspect in connection with the investigation of burns which had damaged three army training planes at an Army Air Base. A burned match found in the vicinity of one of the planes was submitted to the Laboratory with the package of matches and in this instance it was possible to demonstrate that the burned match had been removed from the particular match folder found in the possession of the suspect.

Because of the numerous instances in which matches have been recovered in the course of investigations, the FBI Laboratory has established a file containing standard specimens of matches obtained from various manufacturers. The purpose of this file is to permit comparisons with a

view to determining the type and make of the matches, and this has been accomplished even though the match has been partially burned. This type of comparison as an initial step provides the investigator with information as to the type and make of a match which he can look for during his investigation of the various suspects.



**CHEMICAL DELAY DEVICE DISGUISED AS PEN
AND PENCIL SET USED BY GERMAN SABOTEURS**

It would be misleading to infer that only examinations of such items as matches and inflammable materials are of importance in connection with arson investigations, for actually various Laboratory studies frequently have ascertained that entirely different types of criminal activity are applicable.

As an example of the diversity of examinations in the investigation of fires, it is rather interesting to note that in one case the comparison of shotgun shells with the guns of the suspects pointed out the person responsible for a forest fire in Wise County, Virginia. Since National Forest Land was involved, fire service investigators conducted a thorough investigation which resulted in finding that the fire had started because someone left a campfire burning. A shotgun shell found near the campfire was submitted to the FBI Laboratory together with a shell fired from the gun of a suspect. This examination showed the two shells were fired from the same gun thus indicating possible responsibility for the fire.

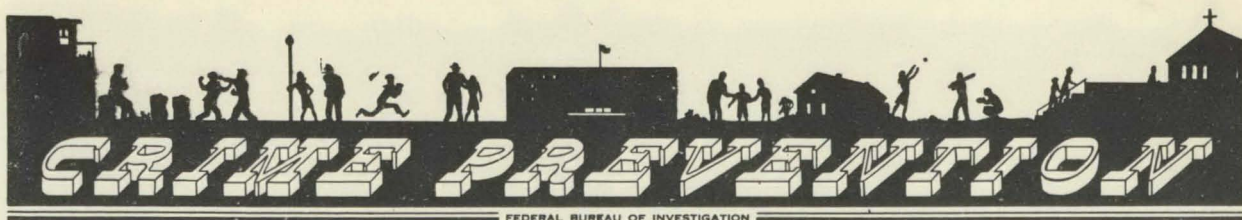
Though it may at first seem remote, handwriting and handprinting comparisons have assisted in the investigation of arson cases. A barn of a resident of Bullitt County, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire and during the fire the owner found a letter on his doorstep threatening to blow up his home. Further investigation developed several suspects from whom handwriting specimens were taken and these specimens were compared in the FBI Laboratory with the handwriting on the threatening letter. The testimony of the Laboratory examiner was a material factor in the trial of this case which resulted in the conviction of the defendant who was charged with both arson and extortion. A ten year sentence was imposed.

Even though documents are burned, many times information of material evidentiary value can be obtained from them. Several techniques are employed in the FBI Laboratory which have resulted in the successful reading of badly charred documents.

The above examples are by no means intended to be all inclusive but serve merely as illustrations of some of the technical applications that can be made in difficult types of investigations.

NOTICE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVIDENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, AND SOIL SPECIMENS; ALSO TYPE-WRITING IDENTIFICATION; PAPER ANALYSIS; TOOLMARKS, SPECTROGRAPHIC, AND HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CETERA. WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY TECHNICIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTIMONY IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR.



A DELINQUENT PARENTS' COURT
by
LOWELL T. GEORGE, Chief of Police,
Hornell, New York

Hornell, New York, is an average community with a population of 17,000 people. The police system and court system in our city are about the same as they are in other cities of like size. For many years we have had the usual number of juvenile delinquents who were handled in the customary way by our own police officers and a Court which we had set up called the Children's Court. Parents seldom appeared in the picture unless they were implicated in the specific offense. I refer to such cases as the abandonment of a child or incest. Parents of delinquent children, as a rule, were not sufficiently interested to appear with their children in Children's Court.

Parents who failed to discipline their children properly seemed to resent any officer who tried to enlist their active support in preventing further trouble from their children. This attitude on the part of parents naturally had a discouraging effect on the officers and every other official responsible for the extremely complex and important job of preventing juvenile delinquency, protecting the property of our taxpayers, protecting the public, and punishing young offenders within the narrow framework of our available facilities.

World War II increased our problems with young girls who did not seem to be interested in the usual diversions of sports and other programs which were made available to them. We found over the years that it was similar to paddling a canoe up stream, except that with all our efforts, we were absolutely unable to advance. The best we could do was maintain our same relative position in the ever-flowing current of juvenile delinquency. The combined efforts of all the agencies concerned were not sufficient to prevent a repetition of offenses by the same children.

Furthermore every year we had a new group of school children and the usual percentage of truants. Try as we might we could not convince all of the parents that truancy was the very foundation of real trouble later on as it gave their children unsupervised freedom to have improper associates and a sense of success in violating one of the rules and "getting by" with it.

Realizing our unsuccessful efforts to date, all interested agencies joined hands with the police in an honest effort to appraise our past

methods and attempt to find a solution to our problem. We realized that our approach had been punitive rather than preventive. We also found that our past system punished many boys and girls whose parents had been grossly delinquent in allowing or contributing to the delinquency of the children. We decided, therefore, to change our entire approach and thereafter all of the established agencies dedicated their efforts to prevention of delinquency rather than punishment for delinquency.

We also ascertained that it was not necessary to request new legislation as we had had for 34 years a state statute which carried a maximum penalty of imprisonment of one year and/or \$500 fine for a parent who..."omits to exercise reasonable diligence in the control of such child to prevent such child from becoming guilty of juvenile delinquency...or who permits such child to associate with vicious, immoral or criminal persons, or to grow up in idleness or to wander about the streets...late at night...or to be an habitual truant from school...or to enter any place where the morals of such child may be endangered..."

Our next move was to issue statements to the local press announcing and explaining our intention to set up a "Delinquent Parents' Court." Public reaction to the announcement was a mixture of criticism, support and scepticism.

Our pending cases were reviewed with the City Judge, who served as an interested and able counselor throughout. We selected eight cases of the most flagrant type of violations for a beginning and the Judge issued a regular City Court summons committing the parents of each delinquent to appear at a designated convenient evening hour in the Delinquent Parents' Court. These summonses were served by a uniformed police officer who suggested to the parents that they bring their children along with them regardless of the fact that the children had not been summoned. At the first session of our Court the parents were seated in a semicircle in the front of the Court and the children were seated in the rear of the room.

The Judge read the statute to the parents and emphatically told them that he intended to enforce it. In plain and simple terms the Judge "laid down the law" to the parents as follows:

- (a) After being warned of their children's behavior the parents would be unable to claim ignorance of their future misconduct.
- (b) If their children were again apprehended the parents would, themselves, be arrested and charged with a crime under the law which was quoted earlier in this article.
- (c) If the parents admitted that they were unable to properly discipline and care for their children, the law required that they be taken and placed under proper supervision.

The Judge then talked in a sympathetic manner with each set of parents and their children in his private chambers concerning their specific problems.

As this was the beginning of our Court, no parents were arrested or charged on this first case and in only one case during the first year's operation of the Delinquent Parents' Court has it been necessary to bring a parent into the Court a second time. In the one case where it was necessary, the circumstances of the case were rather peculiar and the Judge did not issue a warrant. In another extreme case a parent admitted he was unable to control his child and when the facts were presented to our Children's Court, the child was ordered removed to a foster home.

With the cooperation of the local press, the names of the parents appearing in the Court were never published regardless of the fact that the proceedings of this Court were as public as the proceedings in any other Court. The one difference, of course, was that no actual arrest of parents has thus far been necessary.

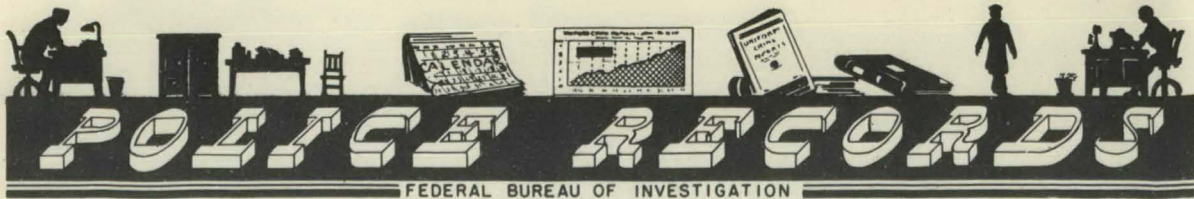
Public reaction is, at the present time, entirely favorable, and the Court is popular with the parents as well. An interesting sidelight is the fact that every parent that has appeared before this Court was interviewed by a professional writer for a nationwide magazine and all except one expressed approval of its purpose and operation.

We are continuing individual police officer contacts with juveniles, support of the Youth Center of the local Y.M.C.A., and all Boy Scout organizations, but we are convinced that our Delinquent Parents' Court has done more than anything else in our city to stop repeaters, reduce truancy and bring home to the parents of delinquent children their grave responsibility. While we still have some juvenile delinquency in Hornell and, of course, expect in the future that cases will arise from time to time, we do believe that this Court is striking at the very foundation of juvenile delinquency, that it is aimed at the primary source of all our past troubles along this line and will go a long way toward the solution of our juvenile problems.

An excellent example of how the psychology of the Court works is as follows: As a widowed mother left the courtroom with her son, she was heard to say to him, "You heard what the Judge said. If you get in trouble, I'll have to go to jail, for you know we can't possibly afford to pay even a small fine."

The boy was almost in tears as he made the following promise: "Don't you worry, Mother, you will never have to go to jail for anything I do." To date this boy has kept his promise by staying out of trouble.

I feel that our experiment in Hornell has borne fruit, and I do hope that other law enforcement agencies throughout the country who have yet been unable to cope with their own problems will try the experiment of a Delinquent Parents' Court as we have done so successfully in our city.

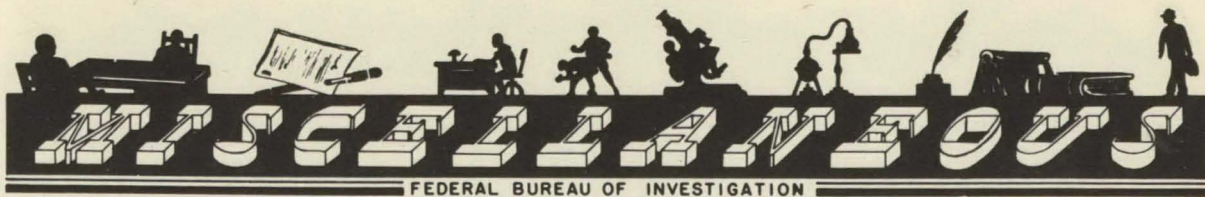


ANNOUNCEMENT

RECORD SYSTEM SURVEYS AVAILABLE

SINCE THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM BEGAN IN 1930, THE FBI HAS SENT SPECIAL AGENTS WITH TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN POLICE RECORD MATTERS TO NUMEROUS LARGE CITIES UPON REQUEST TO CONDUCT SURVEYS OF THE RECORDS AND REPORTING PROCEDURES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS. IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING INTEREST IN RECORDS GENERALLY, THE FBI FEELS IT HIGHLY APPROPRIATE TO EXTEND THIS RECORD SURVEY SERVICE TO ANY DULY CONSTITUTED STATE, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SERVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR MORE. THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF ANY SUCH AGENCY WHO FEELS HIS RECORD SYSTEM IS DEFINITELY IN NEED OF REVISION MAY COMMUNICATE WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN WASHINGTON, OR WITH ONE OF THE LOCAL FBI OFFICES. AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY THE REQUESTED SURVEY WILL BE CONDUCTED, COVERING GENERALLY ALL POLICE RECORD WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON COMPLAINT, INVESTIGATION, AND ARREST RECORDS, AND A REPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT HEAD.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION UNDER 10,000 DESIRING RECORD AID MAY CORRESPOND WITH THE FBI IN WASHINGTON, OUTLINING THE RECORDS PRESENTLY MAINTAINED AND INDICATING ANY DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED. A LETTER CONTAINING SUCH SUGGESTIONS AS MAY APPEAR APPROPRIATE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE LOCAL AGENCY AND, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, AN ACTUAL PERSONAL SURVEY OF THE FACILITIES IN SUCH SMALLER PLACES WILL BE CONDUCTED.



WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE ELMO WELLS

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER



Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 34 through 37.

WANTED BY THE FBI
George Elmo Wells - Fugitive
Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Murder

Since November 10, 1937, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought the apprehension of George Elmo Wells of Auxier, Kentucky, for fleeing from the State of Kentucky where he is wanted for the crime of murder. The FBI has made a nationwide investigation carrying out leads from Florida to California but to date no definite information has been developed as to the whereabouts of this fugitive.

Opal Sturgell, an 18-year old coed at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, who allegedly was Wells' sweetheart, was shot and killed in cold blood on August 15, 1937, as she strolled the college campus at about 7:30 P.M. with William Anderson, a Berea Academy student.

According to information developed, Miss Sturgell was strolling arm in arm with Anderson when suddenly a man, later identified by Anderson as George Elmo Wells, stepped from behind some bushes and shot the girl three times. This occurred only a short period of time after Wells had allegedly threatened Miss Sturgell for refusing to talk to him privately. The victim had spurned Wells' attention just prior to the shooting, although they allegedly had been sweethearts for sometime and he was known to be very jealous of her affections.

George Elmo Wells was born in Floyd County, Kentucky, January 16, 1915, in the mountainous area of Eastern Kentucky, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wells of Auxier, Kentucky. He was reared near a coal mining camp and attended grammar school and high school at Auxier, Kentucky. He was considered an outstanding student in high school. After finishing high school, he entered Berea College at Berea, Kentucky, in the fall of 1933. It was found during the course of the investigation that while attending this college, Wells was a member of a Church, a fraternity, a life service club, and during the first years of college was a member of the football squad. In 1937, his senior year in college, he was a member of the International Relations Club and was considered one of the outstanding students at Berea, and was well liked by his fellow students.

Wells earned his tuition while attending college by binding books at the Berea College Printing Office. He majored in English and his life's ambition was to become an English teacher. It can well be surmised that he may even now under an assumed name and with possibly some disguise be teaching English at some school in the United States.

After the shooting occurred in 1937, Wells was traced by local and state police authorities to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wells, Auxier, Kentucky. During the course of the FBI's investigation, it was alleged that relatives of Wells took him to an unknown point in Tennessee but intensive investigation, near the point where he was allegedly taken, by local police authorities and the FBI failed to locate Wells in that vicinity.

The parents of Wells on different occasions have denied to officers that they have ever heard from their son since the time of the shooting. The parents have made statements it was their belief that he was dead. It has been rumored, however, that he is living in a cave near the home of his parents but on different occasions raids and investigation have failed to disclose his whereabouts near his family in Floyd County, Kentucky.

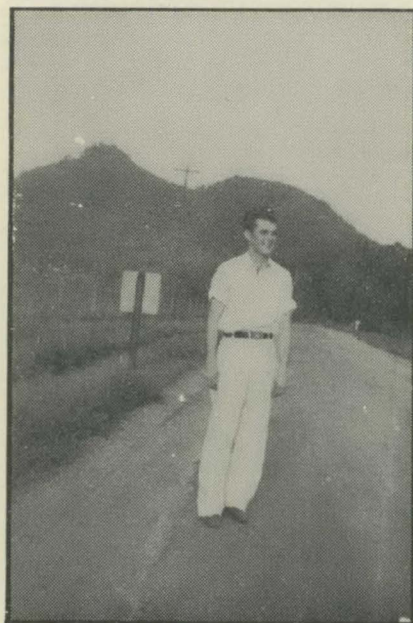
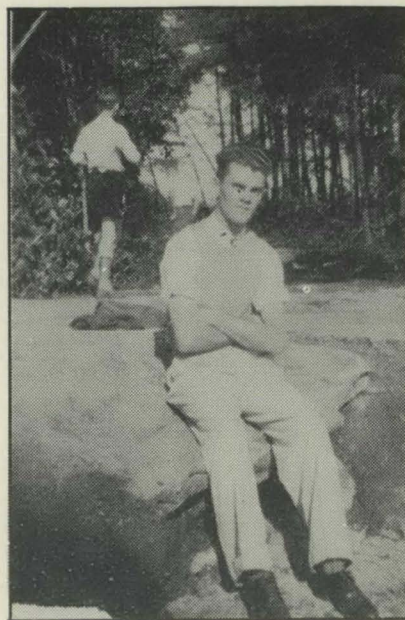
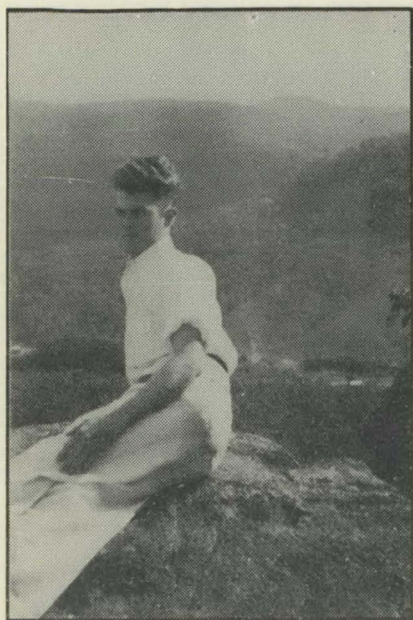
It will be noted that Wells has many relatives in six or eight mountainous counties of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia but contacts with these relatives as to his whereabouts have proved negative.

On October 8, 1937, an indictment for murder was returned by a Madison County, Kentucky, Grand Jury against George Elmo Wells. On October 12, 1937, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest and this warrant was returned on October 25, 1937, by the Sheriff, Madison County, Kentucky, marked "unfound."

On November 10, 1937, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, charging George Elmo Wells with unlawfully fleeing from the State of Kentucky with intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. The warrant was non ested on November 12, 1937, by the United States Marshal, Eastern District of Kentucky.

NAME	<i>Wells, George Elmo</i>		
HOME POST OFFICE	<i>Aurior</i>	STREET OR R. R.	
COUNTY	<i>Floyd</i>	STATE	<i>Ky.</i>
PARENT'S NAME	<i>James H. Wells</i>		
FATHER'S OCCUPATION	<i>Carpenter</i>	NO.	<i>3</i>
BIRTHPLACE	<i>Dewey, Floyd, Ky.</i>		
DATE OF BIRTH	<i>1-16-15</i>	AGE	<i>22</i>

HANDWRITING SPECIMEN OF GEORGE ELMO WELLS SHOWN ON
TOP LINE OF ABOVE CARD EXECUTED AT THE TIME OF HIS
ENTRANCE INTO BEREА COLLEGE, BEREА, KENTUCKY



VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
FUGITIVE GEORGE ELMO WELLS
SEE PAGES 33 - 37

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF GEORGE ELMO WELLS

Name	GEORGE ELMO WELLS
Sex	Male
Color	White
Born	January 16, 1915 (Age 30)
Place of Birth	Floyd County, Kentucky
Height	5'5"
Weight	115 to 125
Hair	Black, curly
Eyes	Blue
Build	Medium
Complexion	Medium dark
Voice	Soft
Peculiarities	Flat feet; slightly bowlegged; tendency to raise chin as if to loosen collar from neck
Relatives	Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wells, Auxier, Kentucky, parents; Mrs. S. C. (Angie) Honeycutt, sister, Mrs. Anna Burchett, sister, both Auxier, Ky.; Paris Wells, brother, Auxier; Esta Mae Wells, sister, 117 - 11 Willow Lodge, Willow Run, Mich.; Evelyn Irene Wells, sister, Odds, Kentucky; Fred Arthur Wells, brother, Lancer, Ky.; John Kelley Wells, Prestonsburg, Ky.
FBI Number	4,008,203
Fingerprint Classification	None Available

ANY POLICE OFFICER OBTAINING INFORMATION THAT MIGHT ASSIST IN LOCATING GEORGE ELMO WELLS IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT, BY TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH COLLECT, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE AGENT IN CHARGE OF ANY FBI FIELD OFFICE, THE ADDRESS OF WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN.

**\$2500 IN REWARDS
FOR
ARREST AND CONVICTION
IN
DOUBLE MURDER
AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Rewards totaling \$2500 have been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayers of Panay B. Casbarian and Edward F. Barker, white men, who were found murdered in a trailer parked on a used car lot at 1302 - 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., sometime prior to 9 P. M., February 23, 1945.

There were no known witnesses to these murders and the color and identity of the guilty party or parties are unknown. Major Edward J. Kelly, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department and Assistant Superintendent Robert J. Barrett, Commanding, Detective Bureau of that Department, have requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to publish the data contained in this article in the hope that police officers throughout the Nation will be on the alert for any information which might lead to the identity of the party or parties who committed this crime.

Edward F. Barker was a used car dealer in Washington, D. C. and used the trailer as his office. Panay B. Casbarian was a friend of Barker's who lived next door to the lot and frequently visited with Mr. Barker at the trailer. At the time the bodies were discovered, Barker had been gagged by stuffing absorbent cotton in his mouth and strips of one-inch tape were pulled across his mouth and around his face. His hands were tied together behind his back with adhesive tape, and an army blanket that belonged in the trailer had been torn into strips and used to tie his ankles together. His legs were tied up in back of him where they were joined to his wrists by a strip from the blanket. He had been shot in the head twice with a .25 caliber gun.

Casbarian had been tied up with strips from the army blanket but was not gagged. His wrists were tied together at his back and his ankles were tied together, drawn up in back, and joined with the wrists. He too had been shot twice in the head with a .25 caliber gun.

The fatal bullets were recovered from the bodies in good condition and are now contained in the FBI's Unidentified Ammunition File in Washington, D. C. Firearms experts determined that these bullets were fired from the same gun, a small caliber weapon, possibly of foreign manufacture. It definitely was not a Colt automatic pistol. The Metropolitan Police Department will deeply appreciate police agencies sending any .25 caliber (6.35 mm.) automatics taken from suspects to the FBI, Washington, D. C., where test shots will be fired for comparison with the fatal specimens. If it is not possible to send in such weapons it is urged that test shots be fired and the bullets be sent to the FBI for comparison purposes.

A latent fingerprint was found on a cabinet door inside the trailer but thus far has not been identified as that of any person known to have visited Mr. Barker. It may have been left by the killer. An enlarged photograph of this print is contained on page 40 of this Bulletin. Black powder was used in bringing out this print and members of the Identification Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department feel that it might possibly be a left thumb print.

The motive of these murders was apparently robbery. In addition to about \$1,600 in cash, the following articles were missing from the person of Mr. Barker:

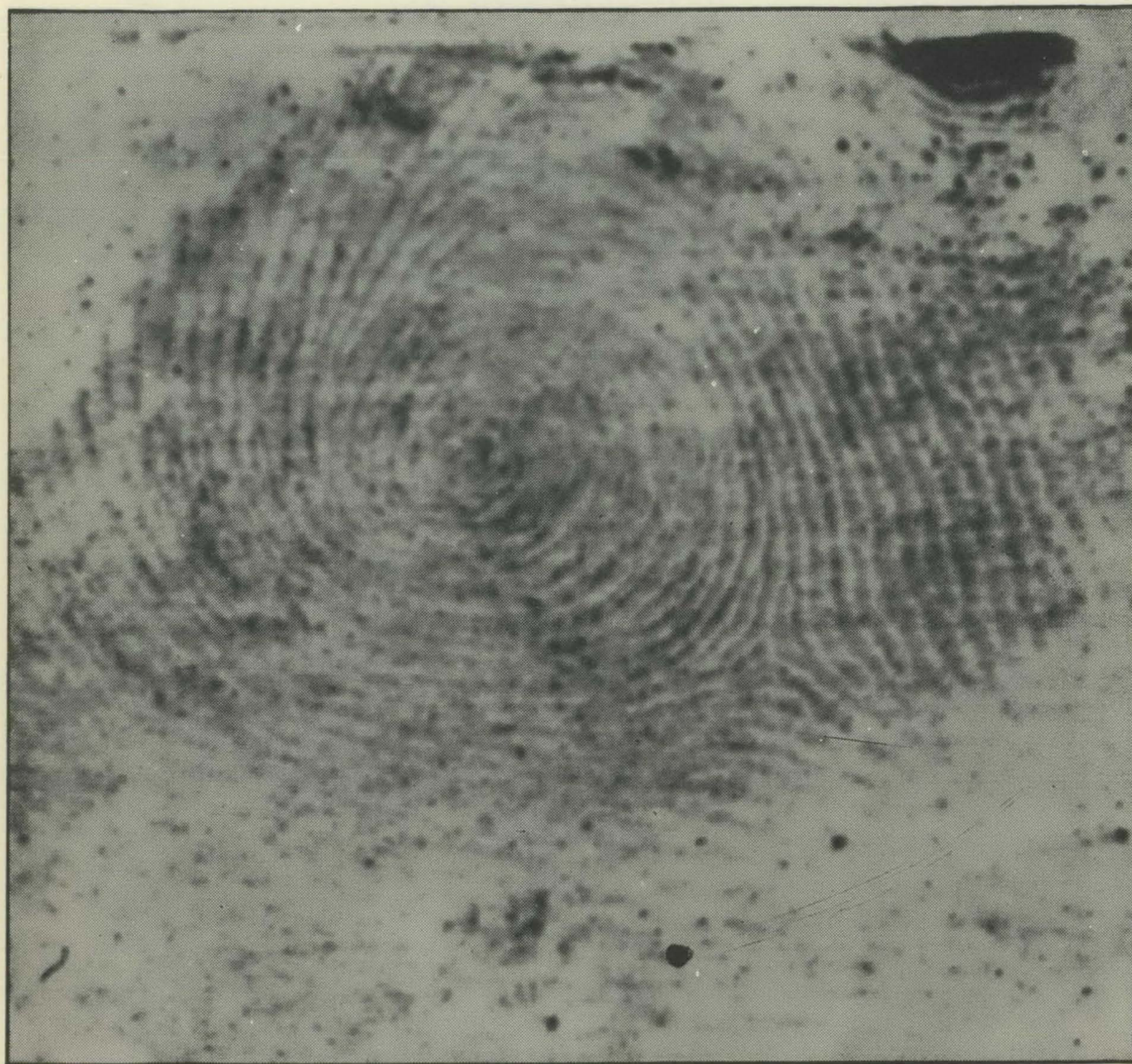
1. A 19-JEWEL, 14 KARAT, YELLOW GOLD, MAN'S HAMILTON WRIST WATCH, OBLONG SHAPED, PIERRE MODEL - CASE #019301, MOVEMENT #J-18639. STOCK #9275E ON INSIDE OF CASE. IT ALSO HAS SCRATCH MARKS R.H.12424H - AND DAY, MONTH AND YEAR OVER INITIALS "A.K."
2. A MAN'S WHITE GOLD RING, FIGURED DESIGN, SET WITH A WHITE DIAMOND WEIGHING APPROXIMATELY 3 KARATS, IN FLAT SETTING. THIS RING WAS WORN THROUGH ON THE UNDERSIDE SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND HAD BEEN REPAIRED. THIS IS A VERY VALUABLE RING. DETECTIVES WORKING ON THIS CASE LEARNED THAT MR. BARKER TOLD FRIENDS THAT HE PAID OVER \$1,700 FOR THIS RING MANY YEARS AGO. AT PRESENT DIAMOND MARKET PRICES IT WOULD PROBABLY BE WORTH A GREAT DEAL MORE.
3. A MAN'S BLACK LEATHER (PIN SEAL) BILLFOLD, WITH INITIALS "E.F.B." EMBOSSED IN GOLD ON SAME.

Chief of Detectives Barrett requests that all police agencies place stop notices against these articles at their local pawn shops, second-hand stores, and similar establishments in their respective communities and if anyone attempts to sell or dispose of same in any way, cause the arrest of such person and notify the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., by telephone.

The Metropolitan Police Department would also like to know if there have been any similar cases in your city and if so whether or not the guilty party has been arrested.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS CASE SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED DIRECTLY TO MR. ROBERT J. BARRETT, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, COMMANDING, DETECTIVE BUREAU, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. ANY ASSISTANCE WILL BE APPRECIATED.

**LATENT FINGERPRINT
INVOLVED IN DOUBLE MURDER CASE
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**



**ABOVE IS A REPRODUCTION OF A LATENT FINGER-
PRINT IMPRESSION TAKEN FROM A CABINET DOOR OF A
TRAILER BY THE IDENTIFICATION EXPERTS OF THE MET-
ROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
TWO MURDERED MEN WERE FOUND IN THE TRAILER.
SEE PAGES 38 AND 39.**



* IDENTIFICATION OFFICERS *

* PLEASE NOTE *

* IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS *

* FOR SEARCH AND FILE IN THE IDENTIFI- *

* CATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, LAW *

* ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED *

* TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE *

* AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL *

* POLICE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH ALL *

* AVAILABLE INFORMATION AS TO PREVI- *

* OUS CRIMINAL HISTORY. SUCH INFOR- *

* MATION NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTI- *

* FICATION DIVISION BUT IT MAKES MORE *

* COMPLETE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO *

* ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES *

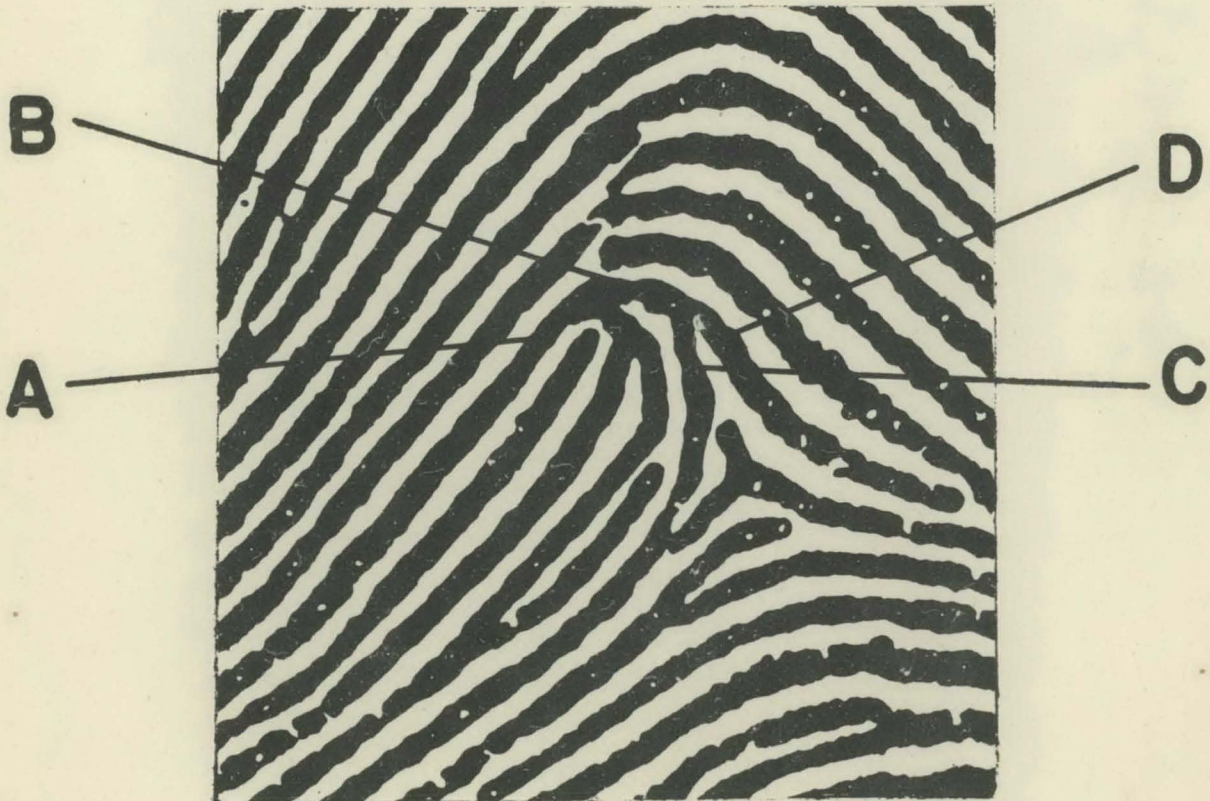
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SPECIAL NOTICE
RE: FBI NUMBER ON FINGERPRINT CARDS

IT IS NOTED THAT SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS OF FINGER-
 PRINTS TO THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE BUREAU ARE
 NOT TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BLOCK ON THE BACK OF THE
 FINGERPRINT CARD WHICH IS LABELED "FBI NUMBER." IT IS
 SUGGESTED THAT IN EVERY CASE IN WHICH THE FBI NUMBER OF
 AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE PRINTS ARE BEING SUBMITTED TO THE
 BUREAU IS KNOWN THAT THE CONTRIBUTOR QUOTE THIS NUM-
 BER. THIS WILL NOT ONLY EXPEDITE THE LOCATION OF THE
 RECORD IN CASE ANY OF THE INKED IMPRESSIONS ARE NOT
 CLEAR, BUT WILL ALSO FACILITATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE HAN-
 DLING OF THE WORK IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below is questionable because the recurving ridges are not free of appendages.



Recurving ridge A is joined by appendage B and recurving ridge C is joined by appendage D. To spoil the recurve of a loop, however, an appendage must abut upon it at right angles. Since there are no right angle appendages this pattern would be called a loop with a ridge count of three. A reference search would be conducted as a tented arch.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Crowl, A. H.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Holloman, F. C.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Weeks, C. E.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Morley, D. R.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, K. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Stein, C. W.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	McSwain, G. R.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.	Drayton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas		2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.		2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Sutton 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

AUTHENTIC FBI RADIO PROGRAM

Sponsored by - -

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

PRODUCED BY - - JERRY DIVINE

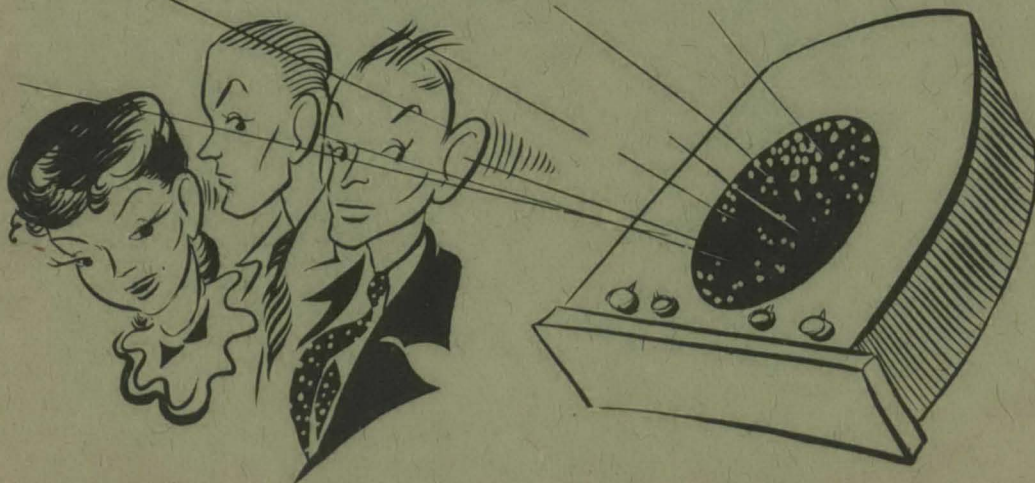
EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT

at 8:30 p.m. E.W.T.

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL PAPER

PROGRAM STARTS

APRIL 6, 1945



APRIL 1945 ISSUE - FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN