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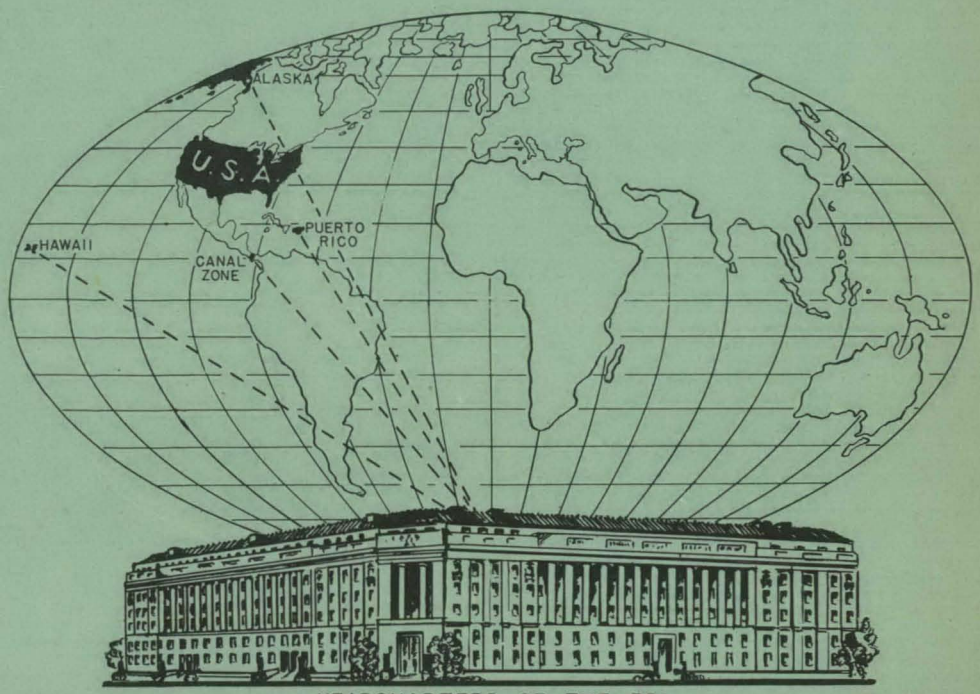
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1946

April

Vol. 15 No. 4

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.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 15 APRIL 1946 NO. 4

PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

INTRODUCTION

FINGERPRINTING

Fingerprinting is today becoming an increasingly important weapon in the war against crime. Since 1924 the FBI's Identification Division has grown from a collection comprising slightly more than 800,000 fingerprint cards to over 100,500,000 at the present time. This massive file is a monument to the cooperation of the 12,430 contributing law enforcement agencies. The more complete the information submitted by each individual organization, the better will be the service which can be given to all law enforcement agencies by the Identification Division of the FBI. It is hoped that every law enforcement agency will submit fingerprint cards to the Identification Division on all persons arrested.

During the war emergency special attention was given to criminal fingerprints so as to insure the speediest possible answer to the contributing agency. Today statistics indicate a rise in serious offenses and preferential treatment is still being given criminal arrest cards.

Throughout the war many law enforcement agencies were undermanned and, as a result, in some organizations it has not been possible until just recently to give full attention to fingerprint matters. The FBI is always anxious to furnish information and advice on fingerprint problems and hopes that all law enforcement officers will feel free to request assistance.

While personal identification fingerprint cards were received by the FBI's Identification Division throughout the war, it was not possible to give preferred attention to this type of submission. At the present time, however, the FBI will be glad to cooperate with law enforcement agencies, civic organizations, and other groups which desire to promote personal identification fingerprinting in a strictly noncommercial manner.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

POLICE TRAINING
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PATROL AND OBSERVATION BRING RESULTS

By
J. A. Bennett, Chief of Police
City of Riverside, California

Police instructors, when teaching the subject of "Patrol and Observation," generally emphasize the importance of being "alert" and of being "curious." They likewise point out that the patrolman should keenly observe all of the things which occur on his beat and exercise all of his senses to the utmost as he moves from place to place.

Thanks to the alertness and the keen observation of Sergeant C. P. Chaffee of the Riverside Police Department in the early morning hours of his watch on December 31, 1945, a dangerous arsonist was apprehended and a series of fires which threatened to destroy the citrus packing industry in Riverside and surrounding communities was brought to an end.

CHIEF J. A. BENNETT

At 7:10 a.m., on December 13, 1945, Claude Blackman, foreman at the Jameson Company packing plant in the city of Corona, 14 miles south of Riverside, discovered a fire burning between the exterior and interior walls on the east end of the packing house. The fire was promptly extinguished with the damage amounting to only $150.00. All accidental causes were eliminated when it was definitely established that someone had forced inflammable material through a small opening near one of the doors and had ignited the same.

On December 15, 1945, at approximately 2:30 a.m., motorists passing the packing house of the Corona Citrus Association in the city of Corona noticed a small fire burning on the platform on the east end of the building. Firemen on arrival found the fire had spread over a large portion of the building. They definitely established the point of origin in a stack of empty crates which had been piled on the east platform of the house. Here, however, no accidental causes were disclosed. This citrus packing house was totally destroyed with an estimated damage of $180,000.00.

Shortly before 8:30 p.m. on December 20, 1945, a railroad section hand walking past the southwest corner of the Corona Foothill Lemon Company's packing house, heard an electric light bulb on the southeast corner of the building explode, and then, upon looking more closely, discovered that the corner of the building was on fire. By the time the alarm was turned in and the fire department had arrived on the scene, the fire had spread, destroying the greater portion of the building and causing an estimated loss of $120,000.00. An inspection made shortly before the fire was discovered disclosed nothing irregular. Investigation revealed no apparent cause of the fire; however, the point of origin was concluded to have been in the southeast corner of the building, on or near the loading platform where empty packing crates were stacked.

Prior to these conflagrations in the city of Corona, a citrus packing house in the city of Redlands, east of Riverside, had been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin causing property damage in the sum of $100,000.00, and another citrus packing plant in the city of Pomona, west of Riverside, was severely damaged in still another fire. All of these fires, within a radius of 15 miles, were reported within a period of approximately 30 days.

With citrus packing houses being destroyed by fire in these communities surrounding the city of Riverside, I gave orders to the members of the uniformed division to tighten up the patrols in the industrial sections of the city and particularly in the packing house district. A conference was held in my office with members of the citrus industry, at which time plans were discussed whereby the packing house managers would take certain steps to assist the department in policing the area.

With 17 citrus packing houses in the vicinity and an effective uniformed force of only 29 men, it can readily be understood that this arson fear added a serious problem to the department which also had to perform its routine duties of protecting a city of fifty thousand people in a district comprising 40 square miles.

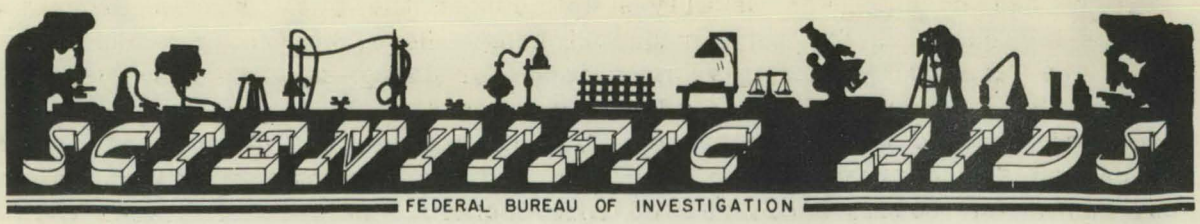
At 3:14 a.m. on December 31, 1945, in response to a radio broadcast over KQSG, Station two (the Riverside Fire Department), reporting a fire at the McDermont Fruit Company packing house on the Union Pacific Railroad, between 8th and 9th Streets, Patrol Sergeant C. P. Chaffee and Patrolman Bailey, after clearing on the fire, were standing on the south side of Eighth Street near the railroad crossing talking to a railroad man when the Sergeant observed a man walking slowly east on the north side of Eighth Street. This man crossed over to the south side of Eighth Street near the McDermont lot (the fruit company property runs from Eighth Street through to Ninth Street along the railroad right-of-way) and walked by the lot, but did not stop to watch the fire equipment there. Continuing east on Eighth Street, this man again crossed to the north side of the street at the Santa Fe tracks which are about 100 yards east of the Union Pacific tracks. His total lack of interest in the fire aroused the Sergeant's curiosity and the man was overtaken and stopped for questioning. When he could not, or would not, give an account of himself except to say

that he had no home and usually slept out in the open, he was brought to police headquarters for further questioning. Here, he freely admitted setting the fire, but would give no reason for doing so. He was identified as Karl G. Johansen and admitted being a roamer. He was born in Sweden in 1900 and came to this country in 1922. He stated that he had made an application for citizenship in Michigan, and had received his first papers, but had never become a citizen of this country. He further stated that he had come to California in 1939, and had roamed the Pacific Coast ever since. His arrest record sheet from the FBI substantiated this part of his story by showing that he had been arrested in various Pacific Coast cities on "Vagrancy" and once was held as a draft evader.

The following day, on being questioned further, Johansen admitted setting the fires in the city of Corona and burning the packing house in the city of Redlands. Chief of Police Joseph Lowery of Corona, and Boyd Sleeper, Special Agent for the National Board of Fire Underwriters, were present during the questioning, and agreed that only a person who had an intimate knowledge of the fires could have furnished the description of the details which was given by Johansen. Chief Lowery obtained an order from the Superior Court permitting him to remove the prisoner from the Riverside Jail to Corona, where Johansen showed the officers in detail how he had set the Corona fires. During this tour of Corona with the Chief, the prisoner was identified by two packing house guards who stated that they had run him off the property during the time of the fires. Pleading guilty in court, Johansen declared that he did not know why he had set the fires, and denied doing it for a thrill. When asked if he had fired other buildings he said that he didn't know. He was sentenced by the court to San Quentin Penitentiary for the term prescribed by law on each of three counts of arson, the terms to run consecutively.

SERGEANT CHAFFEE

The value of the training and alertness of the police to the citrus industry in taking Johansen into custody cannot be accurately estimated but some idea of the commerical value to the community can be indicated. Riverside, which is the birthplace of the Washington navel orange and is the center of the Sunkist industry, places a value of from $75,000 to $150,000 upon each of the 17 packing houses within the city limits when those houses are not filled with fruit. The total value of the crop from the 20,000 acres planted in citrus in the district was estimated last year at 19 million dollars. At the time Johansen was stopped, the citrus season which runs from December to June and in which navel oranges are the principal crop, was just beginning. Had he gone on with his arson career, which was concentrated against citrus packing houses, the financial and food loss would have reached a staggering figure. Thus, a police officer, by remembering the elementals of "patrol and observation," fulfilled in the highest degree the solemn obligation all officers undertake in the protection of life and property.



THE USE OF A RECORDING SPECTROPHOTOMETER IN THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE

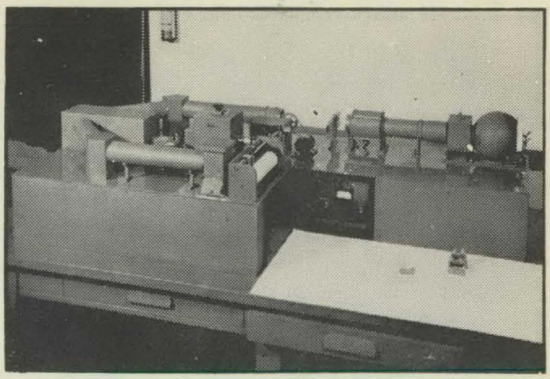
The old or classical theory of the nature of light considered it to be electric-magnetic waves propagated through space with a velocity of 300 million centimeters per second. Since this old theory of light explains quite satisfactorily the fundamental principles embodied in the spectrophotometer, the more modern and more complex quantum theories of light will not be discussed. Electromagnetic waves are considered to be similar in contour to the waves or ripples in water. The amplitude or the height of each is analagous to the intensity of the light.

The distance between each consecutive peak, trough or corresponding part of a wave is designated as the wavelength of the light. Wavelengths of light are very short and consequently a new unit of length is attributed to them, this unit being the "Angstrom." One Angstrom is equivalent to one hundred millionth of a centimeter. Visible light, either white or consisting of the colors of the rainbow, namely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, consists of wavelengths ranging from 8000 to 4000 Angstroms in length. Beyond the red visible light in the region of 8000 Angstroms and extending into larger numbers, namely, 10,000 Angstroms and beyond, the light is designated as infrared light. The light below the visible violet light in the region of 4000 Angstroms and extending into shorter wavelengths, is designated as ultraviolet light. Beyond the ultraviolet light rays are energies of shorter wavelengths such as x-rays, electron rays and cosmic rays.

Ultraviolet light, visible light and infrared light have long played an important part in criminal laboratories in view of their numerous applications to the examination of materials with the production of fluorescent or phosphorescent light such as is exhibited by materials stained with the body fluids, by secret inks, by minerals, paints, oils, invisible laundry marks, and the like. Aside from these applications of ultraviolet light it can be used in the identification of materials by allowing it to pass through them after which a suitable measuring device is used to determine the percentages of the particular wavelenghts of ultraviolet which are allowed to pass through and have not been absorbed.

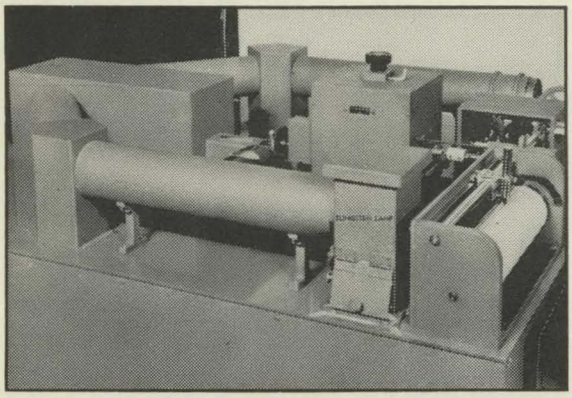
Considerable information also can be derived in the examination of materials if visible and infrared light are allowed to be absorbed, transmitted or reflected from them. Visible light, as mentioned above, consists of the colors of the rainbow, each color being blended into the colors ad-

jacent to it. White light such as is derived from the sun or from electric Tungsten lights can readily be shown to contain all of the colors of the rainbow according to a definite distribution. An instrument for the examination of specimens by absorption, transmission and reflection of light is shown in Photograph #1 which is the top view of a "Hardy" Spectrophotometer mounted on a table.



PHOTOGRAPH #1

Photograph #2 is a close-up of the left-hand portion of the unit. In the front center of the instrument is a Tungsten filament lamp of high current density which generates considerable white light. This light is allowed to proceed to the left of the lamp house until it intercepts a glass prism through which it passes and is dispersed into the colors of the rainbow.

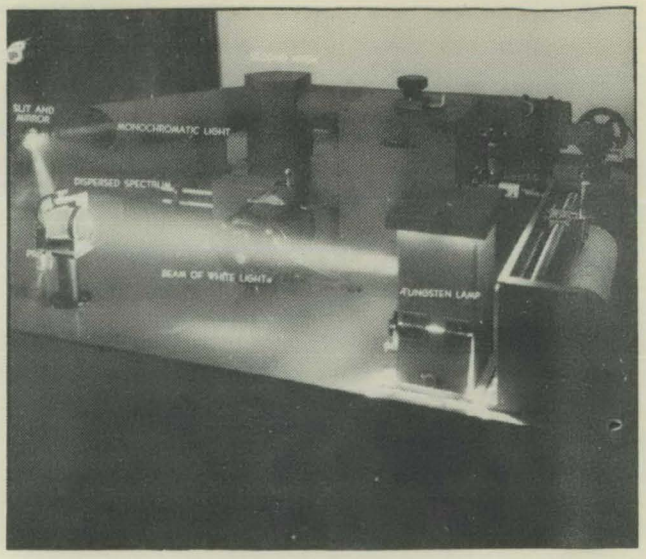


PHOTOGRAPH #2

Photograph #3 shows the top of the instrument with several of the essential covers removed. The manner in which the light is dispersed as it passes through the first glass prism can be observed by examining the photograph. A prism is a transparent object of triangular cross section which has the property of dispersing light by bending light of different wavelengths to varying degrees toward the base of the prism. The red and infrared rays of light are bent the least while the violet and ultraviolet rays are bent to the greatest extent. After the light passes through the first prism and is dispersed it is allowed to fall on a slit and mirror to the left of the instrument. The spectral purity of the dispersed light at this point in the instrument is relatively high; however, for the analysis of materials greater purity is required. Consequently, each particular color (monochromatic light) striking the slit and mirror is allowed to pass through a second prism where it is again dispersed and light of a very narrow band of wavelengths, (i.e. approximately 100 Angstroms) is allowed to pass through the instrument.

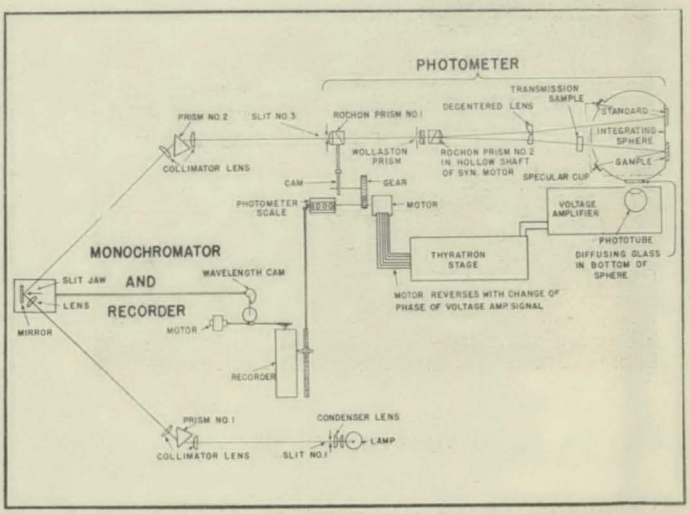
Photograph #4 is a schematic diagram of the entire unit. The light transmitted, absorbed, or reflected from the specimen being examined is collected by a photoelectric cell and converted electrically into power

to motivate a recording pen also shown in Photographs #1, #2 and #3. The recording pen indicates the percentage of light transmitted, absorbed (Photograph #5) or reflected (Photograph #6) by the specimen being examined for every particular color or range of wavelengths of light going through the specimen at a particular time. The contour or the shape of the graph drawn by this motivated pen is characteristic of material being examined. It is well known that the constituents for a material can be caused to form colored complexes in chemical solutions of the material by the addition of suitable chemical reagents and coupling chromophores.



PHOTOGRAPH #3

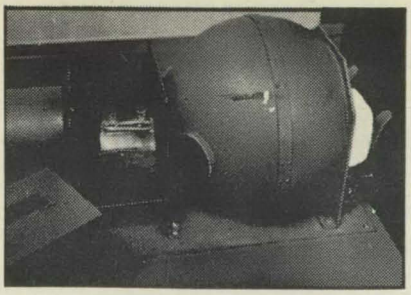
The development of a particular color indicates the presence of a particular element and the measurement of the depth of color indicates the amount of the element present. This technique is useful for measuring the quantity of certain elements contained in colored solutions. While the eye can detect only a limited number of colors without standards for comparison, the spectrophotometer can distinguish more than two million colors and automatically draw a curve representing each color.



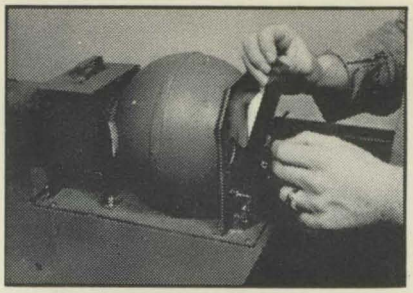
PHOTOGRAPH #4

For instance, the chart (Photograph #7) shows an example of spectrophotometric curves taken of three different solutions. Solution 1 contains molybdenum, solution 2, vanadium and solution 3, titanium. To the human eye all three of these solutions appear to be exactly the same shade of yellow. The spectrophotometer, however, by giving a complete and accurate analysis of the color enables the analyst to know which of the three constituents the sample actually contains. The discerning phototube which is the heart of the spectrophotometer can see deeper than the camera's eye, by going beyond the overall color of the solution and analyzing the color of its constituents.

Prior to the development of photoelectrical equipment the human eye was the final judge of measuring color. This led to inaccuracies be-



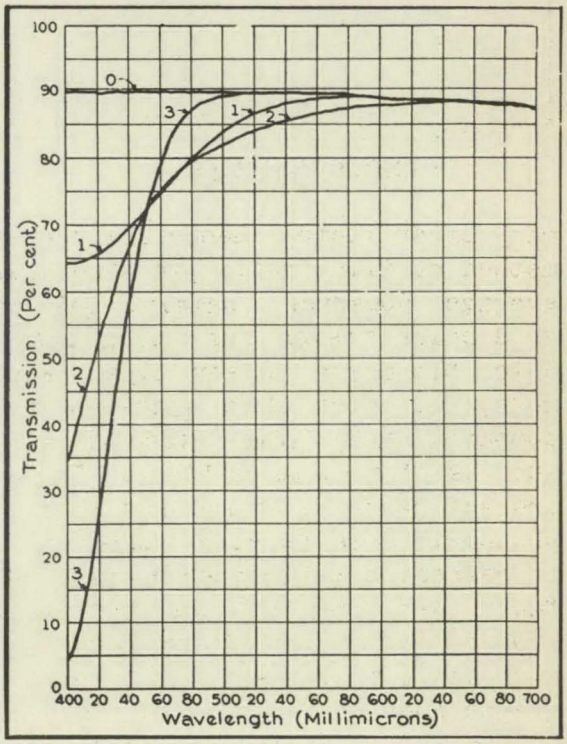
PHOTOGRAPH #5



PHOTOGRAPH #6

cause variations in human vision changed the appearance of colors produced by varying lighting conditions. With the spectrophotometer, measurements are not affected by the quality of the light; moreover, the measurements are automatically recorded in the form of curves on the chart, so that errors of interpretation will not occur. In sensitivity too, the spectrophotometer exceeds human agility.

What has been said here of inorganic color complexes such as were produced with molybdenum, titanium and tungsten likewise applies to the analysis of dye solutions, such dyes being commonly encountered in paints, crayons, pencils, lipsticks, and related materials. Photograph #8 shows the characteristic absorption curves of paranitroanaline and toluidine red in pyridine, two organic dyes commonly found in paints.

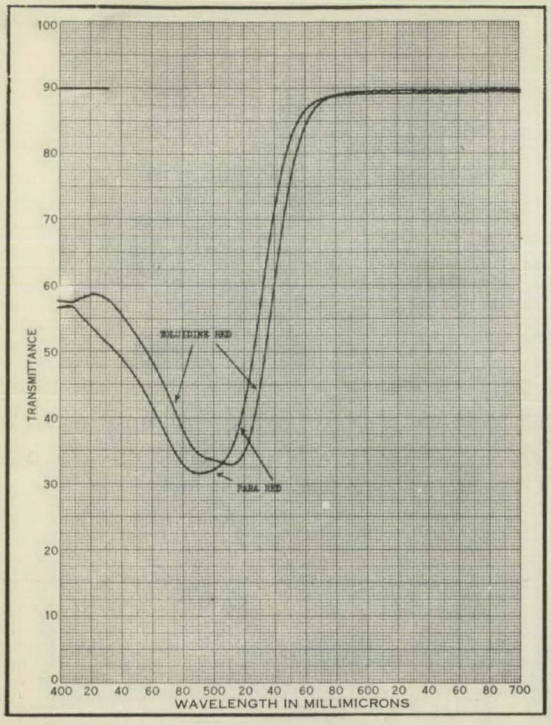


PHOTOGRAPH #7

If light of a limited range of wavelengths is allowed to reflect from a colored surface rather than pass through a solution, the reflected color likewise can be plotted on a graph and the composition and the color of the reflected specimen determined. This technique is particularly applicable in the examination of painted surfaces, paper surfaces, ink and pencil writing on paper and related materials.

Further advancements have been made for the examination of polarizing materials in the spectrophotometer as well as for recording fluorescent and phosphorescent spectra and for examining non-reflectant surfaces placed on lenses and optical instruments to improve their transmitting properties for selected color ranges.

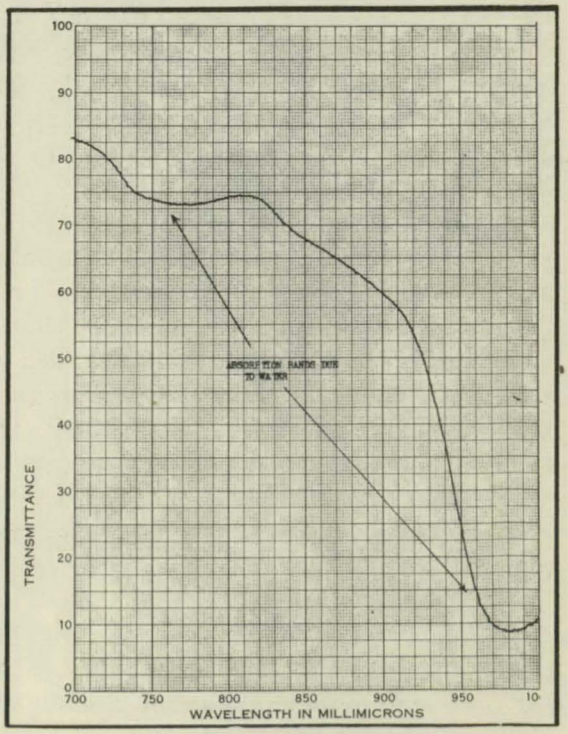
In addition to visible light used to examine materials this



PHOTOGRAPH #8

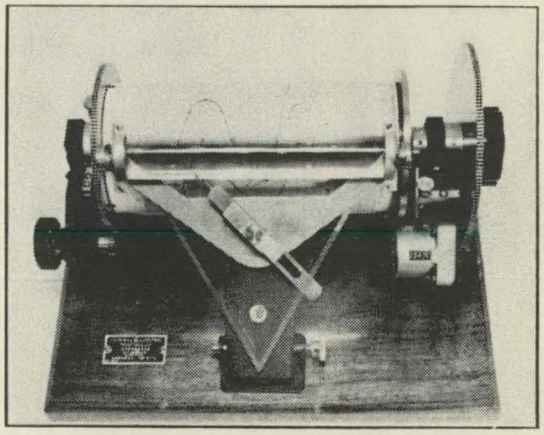
particular spectrophotometer likewise employs infrared light from 7000 to 10,000 Angstroms which is projected through the instrument in a similar manner to the visible light. Many materials which are transparent to visible light and exhibit no visible color absorb, transmit and reflect infrared light of particular wavelengths producing charts of varying contours which can be used in identifying the materials. A curve showing the absorption due to water is indicated by Photograph #9.

It is pointed out once again that the concept of color of an object is a relative one in view of the fact that color is influenced by so many factors. The color of a surface, for example, depends upon the light used to observe it, the angle at which this observation is made, the color perception of the observer, the color of the background against which it is observed and many other items. Hence color examinations can only be of value when the method of illumination is standardized, when the color is observed by an average observer, namely, one having good color vision and being free from color blindness of any type. Furthermore, the color of a specimen must be compared with some standard material such as pure white or black. The standard reference material used in spectrophotometers is usually magnesium oxide or magnesium carbonate in view of the fact that they reflect approximately 100% of all of the colors of the rainbow and exhibit extreme whiteness. The graphs such as are drawn by a spectrophotometer as an indication of the composition of a material must conform to standard specifications set up by the National Color Association. This color counsel has devised a method for specifying a color with a numerical value which takes into account the color perception of a person with average color vision and also considers the observation of the color under specified types of illumination. This procedure of determining color numerically can be car-



PHOTOGRAPH #9

ried out by long tedious mathematical calculation or it can be performed on a tristimulus integrator similar to the one shown in Photograph #10 which aids in the determination of the area beneath the curve plotted on the graph paper and automatically accounts for standard illuminations and a standard observer. Numerical data derived from the integrator is placed in mathematical equations from which a graph may be plotted creating a chromaticity diagram. Every point within the chromaticity diagram describes numerically a particular color. The numerical value determines the color of the objects examined with considerable accuracy, rendering it possible to compare this color with colors under examination at that time or with colors examined at a later date.



PHOTOGRAPH #10

Such a standard procedure places color determinations on an accurate scientific basis which must be the goal of all evidence examinations in view of their import.

The "Hardy" Spectrophotometer and auxiliary equipment have played an important part in the examination of numerous types of cases, typical being violations of the Selective Training and Service Act.

On numerous occasions a Physical Examining Board, examining selectees for the armed forces, has suspected the selectees took drugs and related materials in order to increase their blood pressure or cause other physical disturbances. On several of these occasions analyses of the urine of these particular persons revealed that they had taken a drug such as benzedrine in an effort to produce an artificial heart condition and consequently avoid being drafted.

The detection of benzedrine in the urine is a rather extended analysis requiring numerous chemical extractions. Eventually the final extraction product is coupled to a particular dye which forms a chromophor or colored complex which is characteristic of the coupling of the dye with benzedrine. The final identification of the complex as being that formed by benzedrine can most readily be determined on the spectrophotometer since the absorption curve drawn by the instrument is specific for the benzedrine complex to the exclusion of all similar materials. In this way benzedrine is detected and a comparison with similar urine specimens with known amounts of benzedrine in them reveals quantitatively the percentage of benzedrine extracted from the questioned urine specimens. In the light of present knowledge this is the most satisfactory method of detecting and identifying benzedrine in urine specimens and it is typical of the techniques employed in the use of the spectrophotometer in the interest of law enforcement.

Other types of analyses performed on this unit relate to the identification of inorganic and organic coloring pigments in paints, crayons, inks, dyes, et cetera, such as are encountered in hit-and-run cases, burglaries, cases of fraud against the government, and crimes of violence.

Though this particular unit is rather complicated mechanically, optically and electrically, it illustrates the type of equipment which can be used to further the aims of law enforcement by providing a means of analyzing materials which cannot be readily handled otherwise.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS CONTRIBUTORS REACH NEW HIGH

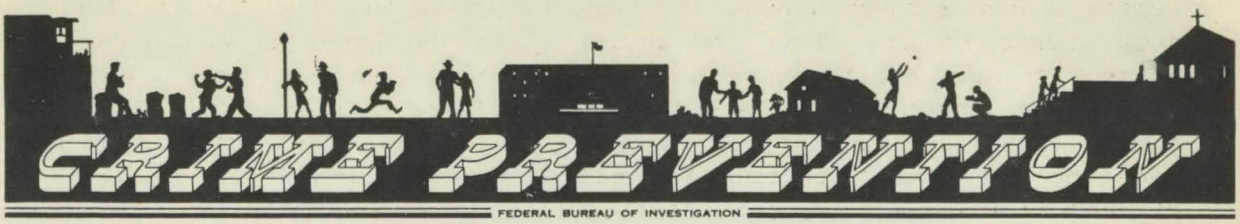
Contributors to the Uniform Crime Reporting project reached a new high during 1945 when 5,531 agencies submitted one or more reports. This figure covers 83 more agencies than have ever been recorded as contributors in the past.

Crime reports were received from 3,006 police departments in cities having an aggregate population of 71,952,300. In addition, data was received from 41 rural townships with population in excess of 2,500 and 110 villages with population under 2,500 which represent a combined population of 728,141. Tabulations were likewise received from 2,349 sheriffs, 14 state police organizations and 11 agencies in the Territories and Possessions of the United States.

During the past years many law enforcement officers have visited FBI headquarters while in Washington, D. C. At the present time officers and their friends and relatives who have occasion to be in the city are cordially invited to visit the Department of Justice Building and take a tour of the facilities of the FBI.

WAR SURPLUS

The War Assets Corporation has advised that it has just declared as surplus 1,150 Reising, .45 calibre, M-50 machine guns. These are obtainable through the New York Regional Office, the address of which is Sixty-first Floor, Empire State Building, New York 1, New York.



BOYS' TOWN HALL OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA
(A Project in Youth Development)*

Mr. J. B. Ashurst became Chief of Police in Pomona, California, on January 1, 1940, and at that time commenced laying the groundwork of his dream to organize a boys' club sponsored by the police department and capable of serving the entire community of 28,000 people. He had in mind not a correctional organization but a well-planned and supervised recreational program designed to promote good citizenship through participation in civic affairs. Chief Ashurst and the residents of Pomona have been gratified by the general increase in character and morality as a direct result of the Pomona Boys' Town Hall.

The increase of juvenile delinquency, inspired in great measure by the effects of World War II, gave Chief Ashurst the impetus needed to put his plan into effect. Police Commissioner Roscoe Hart and Fire Chief Dan Zans met with Police Chief Ashurst and decided that members of the Fire Department and members of the Police Department would combine their resources and purchase a lot behind Police Headquarters as a site for the erection of a recreation building. Members of the Fire and Police Departments voluntarily contributed one dollar a month until the lot was paid for. Commissioner Hart obtained an abandoned recreation hall from one of the

A VIEW SHOWING THE POURING OF THE CONCRETE FOR THE BASEMENT OF BOYS' TOWN HALL, AND MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA.

*As described by Chief of Police J. B. Ashurst of Pomona, California.

city's schools, and it was moved to the recently acquired lot. The city of Pomona loaned a steam shovel for use in digging the basement and furnished dump trucks to haul away the soil. After the basement was dug and the forms were set, a city-owned concrete mixer was borrowed to mix cement. A local house mover moved the recreation building onto the lot and put it in place. Individual members of the Police and Fire Departments commenced remodeling the frame building and did a splendid job. The basement was planned as a gymnasium and recreation room.

Supervision of alterations were placed in the hands of a former building contractor, a former plumber, a former plasterer, and a former electrician, all of whom are now police officers. From five to twelve men worked on the building daily for nearly seven months, and climaxed their improvements by landscaping the grounds.

The main recreation room, which is approximately twenty-four by sixty feet, has hardwood floors on which a shuffleboard has been painted. A sound-absorbent material serves as a ceiling, and the exterior of the building has a stucco finish.

The gymnasium in the basement is complete with mats, a punching bag, showers, and tile floors and walls. The combination library and recreation room is for the use of Police and Fire Department employees and their families. It contains billiard and pool tables, chromium chairs and

A VIEW SHOWING THE PROGRESS IN THE REMODELING OF THE BUILDING

tables, and books pertaining to law enforcement and statutes, along with numerous periodicals.

Now that he had the facilities for juvenile recreation, the next concern of Chief Ashurst was to draw the youngsters to the police

force so that friendly relations could be established and citizenship training could begin. He arranged for the city to employ a full-time juvenile officer whose activities would consist principally of supervising the club house and youngsters using it. Juvenile Officer Leonard Ziegler visited the various schools in Pomona, announced the completion of the building, and invited boys to inspect it on specified dates.

It was found that only fifty boys could be conveniently accommodated at any one time, so the youngsters of the city were divided into groups with scheduled meetings at staggered times. Each afternoon following the close of school, boys of the younger group, from eight to thirteen, may be seen in throngs around Boys' Town Hall.

The older boys from fourteen through eighteen take charge at 7:30 each evening and carry on until 9:30. Planned recreation, wholesome and properly supervised, is made available to all of the young participants.

As a phase of leadership training, selected older boys volunteer to assist Officer Ziegler in his work with the younger groups. Night programs are made possible for the older boys as a result of indoor and outdoor electrical equipment obtained from a local college.

A GROUP OF THE OLDER BOYS AT ONE OF THE NIGHT MEETINGS

Boys' Town Hall is open to all youngsters. Attendance records are kept and inspected periodically. If it is found that a boy has been attending regularly and has displayed a proper interest in the activities of the club, he is considered for membership. The only qualifications are that the boy conduct himself as a young gentleman and subscribe to the following pledge:

> "I promise to play fair and play square. I promise to respect my home, my community, and my country."

Each newly inducted member receives a card which entitles him to all the rights and privileges as well as the responsibilities of Boys' Town Hall. It is contemplated that in the event any youngster lapses in attendance, his parents will be contacted to determine whether his interest has lagged and if so, his membership card will be taken from him. Chief Ashurst proudly reports that it has not yet been necessary to put this procedure into effect.

Meetings consist of talks on sports, nature study, and law enforcement. From time to time motion pictures are projected. Boys' Town Hall has made arrangements with a circulating library so that films can be easily obtained and pictures are selected in accordance with the desires of the youngsters themselves. Sports occupy an important part of Boys' Town Hall.

Boys' Town Hall is not a juvenile delinquency project. It is a plan for developing an appreciation for America and Americans. Boys from all strata of society attend the meetings without thought as to race, color, or creed.

The popularity of Boys' Town Hall may be judged by the attitude of a young offender who approached Officer Ziegler and confessed to several local burglaries, requesting that he be given his punishment as soon as possible so that he could associate himself with the club. He knew that as long as he and the law were on opposite sides, he could not participate in the activities of the other young men.

At one of the early meetings of Boys' Town Hall, an older boy who was of the bully type, mistreated two much smaller youngsters and as punishment was sent home and prohibited from entering the recreational area until the following week. The boy seemed brokenhearted at the time but returned on the stipulated day and participated enthusiastically in all of the functions. He has now been made a leader of some of his junior associates.

Residents and businessmen of Pomona turned their wholehearted support in the direction of Boys' Town Hall and voluntary contributions flooded police headquarters until all debts were disposed of. Approximately $2,000 raised in a benefit show made possible the purchase of additional equipment. Merchants publicized the program voluntarily by placing ads in the local newspaper.

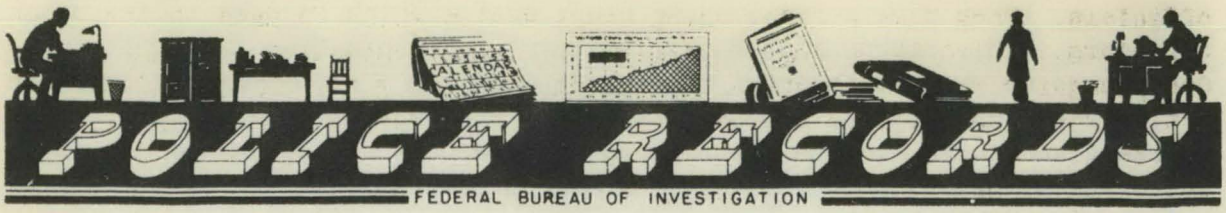
Chief Ashurst is pleased with his consummated dream, and Juvenile Officer Leonard Ziegler testifies to its effectiveness in youth development. On Halloween night, 1945, a program was planned at Boys' Town Hall and all of the youngsters were invited. Normally, Halloween is marked by numerous disturbances and police calls from certain areas in Pomona, but those areas were free from disturbances of any type on Halloween, 1945.

The boys themselves elect from their ranks a city government, comprised of a mayor, councilman, chief of police, fire chief, and various

officials. They have a functioning court system which is used to try minor offenders. Infractions on the part of boys are turned over to this court. One youngster who was observed by other members of Boys' Town Hall in the act of stealing articles from a local store was brought forthwith to headquarters and confronted by other young members. He confessed to the theft which was witnessed and to several other larcenies. The youngsters tried and convicted him in the boys' court, which was closely supervised by Mr. Ziegler. The court sentenced him to return in person all material which he had stolen, and he was placed on two years' probation.

The Police and Fire Departments of Pomona, California, have cooperated in a venture of which the entire city is proud. They have demonstrated that crime can be prevented if boys are made to feel that they are actually a part of the Government. Chief Ashurst's dream is a working, productive reality.

WOODBRIDGE, CONNECTICUT, POLICE SCHOOL, CLASS OF 1945-6 IN FINGERPRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY. MEMBERS OF THE ANSONIA, NEW HAVEN ANNEX, BRANFORD, DERBY, EAST HAVEN, HAMDEN, MERIDEN, SHELTON, WALLINGFORD AND WOODBRIDGE, CONNECTICUT, POLICE DEPARTMENTS WERE REPRESENTED AT THE RECENT SUCCESSFUL FIRST SESSION.



POLICE RECORD SYSTEM SURVEYS PROVE HELPFUL

In establishing law enforcement as a profession, local police are increasingly aware that the use of modern record procedures is as vital to their success as the application of scientific investigative techniques.

During 1945 the FBI completed 107 surveys of police record systems, including police departments, sheriff's offices, and state agencies. There were 8 additional requests for surveys pending at the end of 1945 and with the 29 requests already received in 1946, there is every indication that the police have only begun to avail themselves of the assistance of the FBI in this respect.

Many departments have long desired to change or modify their present record systems or to establish a model record bureau but due to the wartime emergency were forestalled in their plans.

The FBI recognizes that a department already may have a good basic record system or may be utilizing adequate forms. Accordingly, every effort is made to retain as many of the familiar features as possible. Thus by tailoring the recommended system to meet the needs of the individual department it is often possible to effect a modern record procedure with but a few changes affecting the officers not assigned to record work.

The surveys are conducted upon the request of the administrative head of the local law enforcement agency and include a review of the practices of the department with reference to the preparation, indexing and filing of the following types of records and reports:

1. Complaint and investigation records
2. Arrest records
3. Fingerprint records
4. Traffic records
5. Juvenile records
6. Stolen property indices
7. Assignment records
8. Follow-up systems

In addition, the location and physical arrangement of the records are covered.

Specially qualified Special Agents of the FBI visit departments requesting assistance to survey the present record procedure. A discussion

of the basic needs in police record work with the ranking officers of the agency affords an opportunity for incorporating any necessary variations or modifications due to local conditions or laws. The detailed information forwarded by the surveying Agent to the FBI at Washington is carefully studied by administrative assistants of Director John Edgar Hoover who have had years of experience in actual police work and the installation of police record systems. An appropriate statement of recommendations is then prepared setting forth the existing practice and suggested changes and submitted to the head of the law enforcement agency.

Of the 107 departments whose record systems were surveyed by the FBI in 1945, only three have advised that the proposed procedure has not been completely or substantially installed. A few of the departments surveyed have not yet had time to institute changes in their records and the three departments failing to change their record procedure were defeated temporarily because of local conditions.

Local law enforcement agencies adopting modern methods of record keeping are able to increase their efficiency through a comprehensive system of records constituting the nerve center of the department. The record system aids in getting better supervision of cases with resultant improved investigations. In addition, as a result of complete records law enforcement organizations are better equipped to prepare reports reflecting an accurate picture of the volume of police business and the results obtained from police activity. Then, too, a department lays a basis for studies to improve police work, measure the need for police personnel by area and time of day, and to quickly institute needed changes in the organizational set-up to meet new problems or better deal with present duties.

Record surveys were conducted during 1945 in departments ranging from 3 to 1000 employees and it has been particularly gratifying to the FBI to read the enthusiastic letters received after the new systems had been in operation for a short period of time. The following are some of the observations made by the police after their records had been revised:

The records are more complete and satisfactory than ever before;
The work has been reduced and simplified resulting in less confusion in finding reports;
Members of the department are enthusiastic about changes;
They are now able to locate facts that under the previous system could never have been found;
They can find any information on a moment's notice;
The Mayor and other officials have examined their system and have expressed their pride and high approval; and,
They had recognized the need for revision but had no idea as to how to proceed prior to the record survey.

Generally, an actual installation of a revised record procedure cannot be made at the time of the survey but upon request a qualified representative will again visit the department to review the

progress made and to offer any assistance necessary.

The administrative head of any law enforcement agency desiring the assistance of the FBI in revising its record system may communicate with the Director in Washington, or with one of the local FBI offices.

WISCONSIN CHIEFS OF POLICE SPONSOR STATE-WIDE POLICE SCHOOLS

A series of regional police schools, sponsored by the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, is presently in progress in that state. The schools, which began on February 4, 1946, will continue until May 3, 1946. They are scheduled to be held in the following cities:

Sheboygan	West Allis	Racine	Janesville
Watertown	Manitowoc	Green Bay	Appleton
Oshkosh	Fond du Lac	Rhinelander	Ashland
Superior	Eau Claire	Wausau	Portage
Wisconsin Rapids	La Crosse	Richland Center	Platteville

Chief of Police Arthur J. Muhlke, Racine, President of the Association, has invited all law enforcement agencies to attend.

Two sessions are being held daily in order to accommodate officers working different shifts. Instructors are drawn from the FBI, which is cooperating in making the series available to officers, and from other agencies. Captain Hubert E. Dax who is in charge of the police training school, Milwaukee Police Department, offers instruction on "Laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure." An advanced type of project training is being followed, and class members investigate a burglary violation from the time of the original complaint through the apprehension and trial of the subject.

The same instruction is being given in all of the schools.

STEALING YOUR OWN CAR

by
City Judge Henry W. Clement
Plainfield, New Jersey

The City of Plainfield is a city of about 40,000 population located within the metropolitan area and within an hour's commuting distance of New York City. It has the usual problems of any average city of its population and location. Its citizens have the faults and virtues of the average citizen of the country. One of these faults is a general all around carelessness with relationship to motor vehicles, whether operating it, keeping it in repair, or parking it. The safety statistics of death, accidents by automobiles, court records of convictions for careless driving, improper and forbidden parking and any other violations, bear mute testimony to that fact.

One particular habit which the unthinking Mr. Average Driver of Plainfield and other cities indulges in is the matter of leaving keys in the ignition switch of a parked car, or leaving them on the sun visor--which is like leaving the door key under the mat. Also, another costly habit indulged in is placing in unlocked cars, packages and articles of greater or lesser value. If only Mr. Average Driver of Plainfield and elsewhere would give this habit a second thought, and could get a quick view of the trail of havoc and destruction such a practice can wreak, then he might do something about it.

Let us illustrate. Dr._____ stops to make a call on a patient. He has a brand new 1942 Buick sedan. Value about $1,500.00. He is in a hurry -- he'll be gone but a few minutes. John and James and William are not really bad boys -- just boys at the daring age of 16, 17 and 18 -- with that wild urge of all boys at those ages to drive a car, a fast car. An impetuous suggestion to take a ride and a dare to do it. A full tank -- a powerful new car with the key in the ignition aching for someone to turn it. The first thing you know they are off. They tour the surrounding countryside and towns. The doctor's car is reported stolen by him, when in fact he helped steal it. An alert cop in Plainfield notes the license, sounds his siren, the boys become panic stricken and the chase is on. Faster and faster until at 80 miles per hour, out of control, the car actually and literally wraps it self around a telegraph pole, with only the span of a boxer's reach between the right front and right rear mudguards. Just take a look at the picture. Net results -- 1 life lost and 2 boys maimed for life, a $1500 vehicle a total wreck, misery and

sorrow brought to three families, the presence of death at the shoulder of the police officer himself, in a madcap 80 miles per hour chase; and all the concomitant factors in such a sequence of events and happenings. Fantastic? No! Absolutely true!

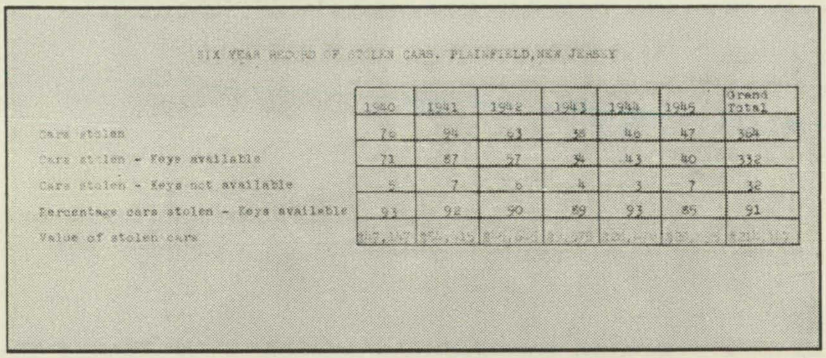
Then there were the two boys in New York City about two years ago. The same sequence of events. Not bad boys either; in fact, they came of fine, decent, hardworking families. This was a policeman's pleasure car to boot. He should have known better. The same chase. This time, however, an unfortunate innocent motorist was included as one of the victims. An elderly accountant proceeded across the intersection with the green light in his favor, in his usual cautious manner. Green lights don't mean anything to two scared juveniles with a screaming siren on their tail. And caution is a flimsy shield against a car going 70 miles per hour in the hands of two wild-eyed juveniles. Result -- one dead innocent accountant and one dead 18 year old boy. What happened to the other boy? Well, dazed and stunned, he started to run. Paid no attention to the warning shot. The officers, not knowing what they had to deal with, did what they are trained to do. Answer -- two dead boys. All this because the policeman, who left the key in his own pleasure car, and who should have known better, helped to steal it.

I could go on with case after case of such illustrations. I dare say that J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, could multiply such instances a thousand fold from his files. You can never tell, even when you are the cautious, prudent motorist you should be, that it cannot happen to you. Remember the poor, unfortunate, cautious accountant. It might be a gang of gunmen, killers. They steal cars too, for their occupational pursuits. It makes it so much easier for them when you, Mr. Average Careless Driver, leave your key. Of course, they can use ignition jumpers, but it is more difficult and leaves a greater chance for detection in the stealing. But Mr. Average Careless Driver doesn't put them to that trouble. The young boys usually know nothing about jumpers, so they leave the locked car alone. But they still have a wide field to choose from.

If any motorist were charged with contributing to these dire results, illustrated above, he would be aghast. Women are constant offenders in this regard, probably because they have so much of the family shopping to do with the family car. They are particularly so with packages and valuable parcels left in cars. This is the kind of opportunity for petty thievery, which is the incubus of juvenile delinquency. It is so easy -- no one near the car, it's unlocked, no one will see; and then the attempt to dispose of the booty, and the apprehension. Then the youthful and parental tears before the Juvenile Court Judge. And the only defendant not before the Judge is the one who might reasonably be charged with contributing to the offense -- Mr. Average Careless Driver. We know he didn't mean to, because HE means us -- all of us -- but nevertheless, he did contribute. He helped steal his own packages.

Plainfield, New Jersey, felt that something should be done about this situation. What or how to do it was a problem. There is no

law in New Jersey, or anywhere for that matter, that I have been able to discover, which makes it an offense to leave a key in a car. In fact, responsible authorities concluded, with considerable justification, that such legislation would be unwise. It was felt that the tendency towards failure of enforcement was too great, because it would be unpopular and of a minor nature. The other measure considered was a public education program, which was ultimately decided upon and followed.



SIX YEAR RECORD OF STOLEN CARS, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Grand Total
Cars stolen	76	94	63	38	46	47	364
Cars stolen - Keys available	71	87	57	34	43	40	332
Cars stolen - Keys not available	5	7	6	4	3	7	32
Percentage cars stolen - Keys available	93	92	90	89	93	85	91
Value of stolen cars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Incidentally, and these figures are startling, a six-year check has been maintained in Plainfield to learn the ratio of stolen cars and available keys. For the six year period, as shown in the sketch, of all cars stolen, 91% had keys available. These cars were worth to their owners, $214,147.00. These owners helped steal their own cars.

The public education program was embarked upon on October 20, 1945. Officer Walter M. Browne, who is keenly interested in juvenile work, and Mrs. Anita S. Quarles, Attache of the Juvenile Court of Union County at Elizabeth, New Jersey, furnished the moving forces for instigating the project, and Officer Browne did all spade, as well as heavy work in carrying it out. The Boy Scouts were enlisted, under the sponsorship of James O. Boyer, Scout Executive. Green warning tags were printed and paid for by the Plainfield Area Safety Council, which sponsored the project, and whose President, William F. Kirner, evidenced a deep interest in it. It was decided to make the first car check without any publicity in order to get a contrast for a second check, with publicity.

Police Chief Daniel J. Gray, with a lengthy experience in the Detective Bureau, was all for the plan and lent every assistance to it. The boys were set up in groups of two, one checking cars, filling out and attaching the warning summons to the key and the other Scout keeping the record and count.

Posts were set up by Officer Browne and Scouts assigned to cover

the downtown shopping districts on a Saturday morning. The results of that check, and the subsequent check, conducted in the same manner, after publicity, are shown in the sketch. The local newspaper, The Plainfield Courier-News, gave yeoman service in the intervening period, and announced the day of the second check. The reduction, after the public education program, is heartening, but still leaves great room for improvement. Mr. Average Careless Driver still wants to steal his own car.

It is proposed to conduct the warning ticket campaign from time to time. I wonder if the various police departments could not enlist the

PARKED CAR CHECK

	Number of cars checked	Number cars with keys Available	percentage	Number cars unlocked with Articles accessible	Percentage
First check 10-20-45	656	73	11	114	17
Second check 11-20-45	728	45	5	66	9

aid of the insurance companies in this endeavor. They must surely have a stake in a plan to reduce the occurrences and losses cited above. I wonder too, if motor vehicle departments, particularly in the examination of applicants for driver's licenses, could not stress the inherent dangers of this practice. I wonder too, if each new license registration plate could not have pasted on a reminder of the perils of that practice. I wonder too, if auto sales agencies could not attach some warning reminder, like our green ticket in Plainfield, to each set of keys given to a motorist for his new car. I wonder too, if our various State Motor Vehicle Commissioners and heads of enforcement agencies cannot, from time to time, include in their news releases statements calling attention to this situation. This was ably done by our own State Commissioner, A. W. Magee, and the Superintendent of State Police, Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel, who issued a fine joint statement. In this way, the publicity area, for education purposes, covered the entire State. These and perhaps a number of other suggestions, which we can all think of, combined with a program like ours, might go a long way toward eliminating this practice, which can have such dire consequences. There must surely be some way to educate Mr. Average Careless Driver -- you and me -- to prevent us from stealing our own car.

WANTED BY THE FBI
WILBUR JAMES HACKER
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - RAPE

On the evening of June 5, 1942, Wilbur James Hacker, armed with a .22 caliber rifle, walked into the home of his brother-in-law, Ray Waggoner, R.R. #2, Marion, Indiana, announcing, "This is a stickup and you're going to see something tonight you've never seen before."

Present in the farm home were fifty-five-year-old Ray Waggoner, his fifteen-year-old son and seventeen-year-old daughter.

Despite a struggle, Hacker succeeded in rendering the father and son helpless by binding them with electric light cord. He then criminally assaulted Waggoner's daughter in the presence of her father and brother. Hacker then robbed Ray Waggoner of $53.00 and forced Waggoner and his son to accompany him to Hanfield, Indiana, where he released them from his automobile.

He is being sought by the FBI on a charge of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Rape).

Wilbur James Hacker is described as follows:

Alias	James Wilbur Hacker
Age	34
Born	September 20, 1911, at Marion, Indiana
Height	5'11"
Weight	192 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Ruddy
Hair	Brown
Race	White
Build	Medium
Nationality	American
Education	Eight years
Occupations	Farmer, Laborer, Painter, Broom Winder
Scars and Marks	Ridge of nose bent to left side; small scar between index and middle finger on right hand
FBI Number	516236
Fingerprint Classification	20 L 1 R IOO 11 M 1 R IOO

Hacker has been arrested by authorities in the State of Indiana, and has served sentences on charges of armed robbery and vehicle theft.

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at South Bend, Indiana, on June 19, 1942, charging Wilbur James Hacker with violation of Section 408e, Title 18, United States Code, in that he unlawfully fled from the State of Indiana to avoid prosecution for the crime of rape.

Photographs of Wilbur James Hacker appear on back cover.

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION WHICH MAY ASSIST IN LOCATING WILBUR JAMES HACKER IS URGENTLY REQUESTED TO NOTIFY IMMEDIATELY EITHER THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NEAREST HIS CITY.

INTERESTING IDENTIFICATIONS

The 300th Military Police Detachment at Washington, D. C., transmitted the fingerprints of a man who appeared to be suffering from amnesia to the Identification Division. A routine check of the files revealed the identity of the man whose name was previously unobtainable, and the fact that he had enlisted in the United States Army on October 1, 1942, at Boston, Massachusetts.

* * * * *

A man, applying for a position as laborer at the United States Naval Air Training Base at Pensacola, Florida, was fingerprinted and signed a statement that he had never been arrested for any reason whatsoever. A check of the fingerprint files revealed that he had been arrested at Mobile, Alabama, on October 12, 1943, for forgery of a Government check. He was subsequently received at El Reno, Oklahoma, to serve a sentence of a year and a day. He was paroled on November 16, 1944. The information was furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

* * * * *

The fingerprints of an "I-have-never-been-arrested" applicant, this one for a Civil Service position in the Post Office, New York, New York, disclosed an arrest for forgery in 1939, another for taking a motor vehicle without the owner's permission and operating it without a license, and still another on the charge of forgery of a check.

RE: SHIPMENT OF EVIDENCE TO FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION

TO INSURE THE PROMPT DELIVERY OF EVIDENCE TO THE FBI LABORATORY AND THE ORIGINAL OPENING THERE BY THE APPROPRIATE EXAMINER, EVIDENCE SHIPPED TO THE LABORATORY SHOULD ALWAYS BE CLEARLY MARKED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE PACKAGE "EVIDENCE FOR FBI LABORATORY."

SEC SEEKS APPREHENSION OF LLOYD J. MOORE

Lloyd J. Moore, with two co-defendants, was indicted in June, 1943, at Helena, Montana, on charges of mail fraud, violation of the fraud and registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, and conspiracy to violate both statutes. These charges stemmed from the promotion of Fitsum Mining Company and Lost Wheelbarrow Mining Company and the sale of stock in these companies.

Cornelius E. Collier and Dr. C. Landis Treichler, co-defendants, have been arrested. It is essential that Moore, who is the principal defendant, be located in order to conclude successful prosecution against the conspirators now in custody.

LLOYD J. MOORE

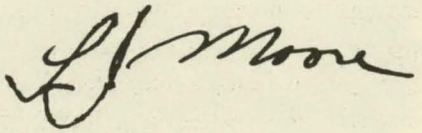
Moore reportedly was born in New York City about 1896. In 1936 he was described as follows:

Height	5 feet, 7¾ inches
Weight	131 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue

Fingerprint Classification: $\frac{20\ M\ 1\ Rt\ 4}{L\ 1\ T}$ Reference: $\frac{T\ R\ T}{T\ U\ U}$

Reportedly, Moore was convicted on charges of grand larceny and forgery which resulted in his receiving a suspended sentence of fifteen years at Spokane, Washington, in September, 1936. He was pardoned by the Governor of Washington in December, 1939.

Prior to 1943, Moore spent most of his time in the vicinity of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, living with his family in a trailer house. His wife is reportedly deceased and his two children are believed to be in an orphanage. Moore was reported to have been in Brantford, Ontario, Canada, in July, 1945.



SIGNATURE OF LLOYD J. MOORE

Information which might assist in the apprehension of Lloyd J. Moore should be furnished to the U. S. Marshal at Helena, Montana, the nearest office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Post Office Department.

LATENT FINGERPRINTS ON WHISKY JUGS ARE NEMESIS OF MOONSHINERS

Two Alcohol Tax Unit investigators driving along a rural road in Worcester County, Maryland, so narrow that much maneuvering was necessary before two vehicles could pass, slowed down at a curve as another car approached. The machine stopped and the investigators halted.

Two men occupied the front seat and two children were in the back seat of the open, topless car. The driver backed his automobile into position to allow the investigators to pass. As they drew alongside the car, the man was recognized as a violator of the Internal Revenue Laws - a bootlegger arrested on prior occasions.

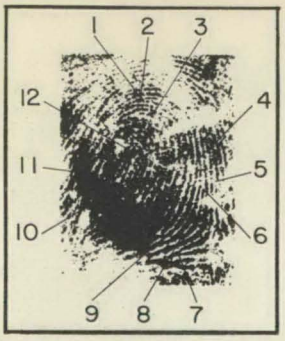
Recognition was mutual. The driver threw his car into gear, attempted to swing it around and go back the way he had come.

The investigators, immediately suspicious, attempted to block the car, but succeeded only in damaging a rear fender as the automobile sped away. The Alcohol Tax Unit representatives followed, and at times during the forty-mile chase they were close behind the speeding machine. On one occasion they smelled the odor of whisky, and through the dust, noted one of the men emptying jugs of liquor on the road. Mixed with dust, the liquor splattered the windshield of the pursuit car and the investigators were forced to utilize the windshield wiper in order to see the vehicle ahead. The officers noted the places where the fleeing men tossed out the empty jugs.

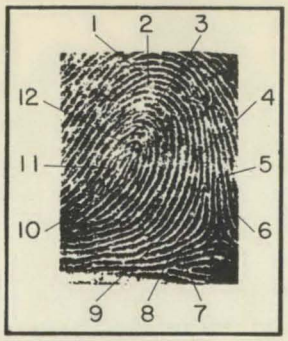
The chase halted at a mill pond where the road came to a dead end. One of the men, carrying a child, splashed through the mill pond. An ATU agent followed and apprehended him while the other agent took the second man into custody.

Search of the vicinity revealed a fully equipped still for making moonshine whisky, but the subjects of the chase denied any knowledge of it. However, a gallon Coca Cola jug found at the still yielded several latent fingerprints as did the jugs discarded during the chase and later retrieved.

The ATU investigators delivered the jugs to the Single Fingerprint Section of the FBI. The latent fingerprints found on them were compared with the fingerprints of the two suspects, both of whom had long criminal records in the FBI files. The fingerprints on the jugs proved to be



LATENT PRINT



INKED PRINT

identical with those of one of the suspects.

The case came to trial in Federal Court, Baltimore, Maryland, on October 11, 1945, and an FBI fingerprint expert testified regarding the identifications. The two defendants were found guilty of violating the Internal Revenue Laws and were sentenced to terms of two years each.

FINGERPRINT FLASHES

The body of an unknown dead man, washed ashore near Norfolk, Virginia, in the early part of December, 1945, created a temporary mystery. Clad in civilian clothes, the body was covered by a rubber life suit similar to those issued on merchant ships. None of several names found on the dead man proved to be correct. His fingerprints were transmitted to the FBI's Identification Division and a quick search revealed the unknown's identity. Born at Liberty, Kentucky, in 1921, the man had enlisted in the Army on October 11, 1939. He was fingerprinted a second time at Marshall, Michigan, on July 6, 1941, when he was arrested on a charge of being disorderly.

* * * *

On the basis of clothing only the body of an American officer, disinterred from an isolated grave in Germany, was tentatively identified.

However a partial set of fingerprints was transmitted to the Identification Division of the FBI. From this imperfect set of prints, the dead soldier was positively identified as a man who had enlisted in in the Army Air Corps on November 27, 1942, at Des Moines, Iowa.

* * * *

FINGERPRINTS OF YAGODITCH CLINCH IDENTITY

On December 30, 1938, Steve Yagoditch, in company with two other armed men, held up and robbed the Railway Express Company office, Youngstown, Ohio. The trio escaped with $35,000. At the time of the robbery, Yagoditch was armed with his favorite weapon - a sawed-off shot gun. Approximately a year earlier, on January 5, 1938, he shot a next-door neighbor. The shot gun blast cost the victim his leg.

On February 13, 1945, Agents of the FBI arrested Yagoditch in the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. The fugitive whose criminal record includes arrests for assault and battery, shooting with intent to kill, and three car theft charges, wore a mustache and had succeeded in changing his appearance until he resembled his photograph only slightly. Apparently feeling that his semi-disguise offered his only chance, Yagoditch refused to admit his identity. A quick check immediately dispelled any doubt for his finger impressions incontestably labeled him as the wanted man.

OVER-ALL CRIME PICTURE REVEALED BY SPOT MAP

Boise, Idaho's, crime situation involving burglary and larceny is strikingly apparent at all times. A thirty-by-thirty-six-inch map of the city, displayed in the Boise Police Department, serves as an effective guide to chart the course of crime.

Pins placed on the map reveal the exact location of the individual burglary or larcency. A red pin designates larceny from all types of vehicles. A blue pin designates night burglaries; a yellow pin, day. A green pin points out potential burglaries.

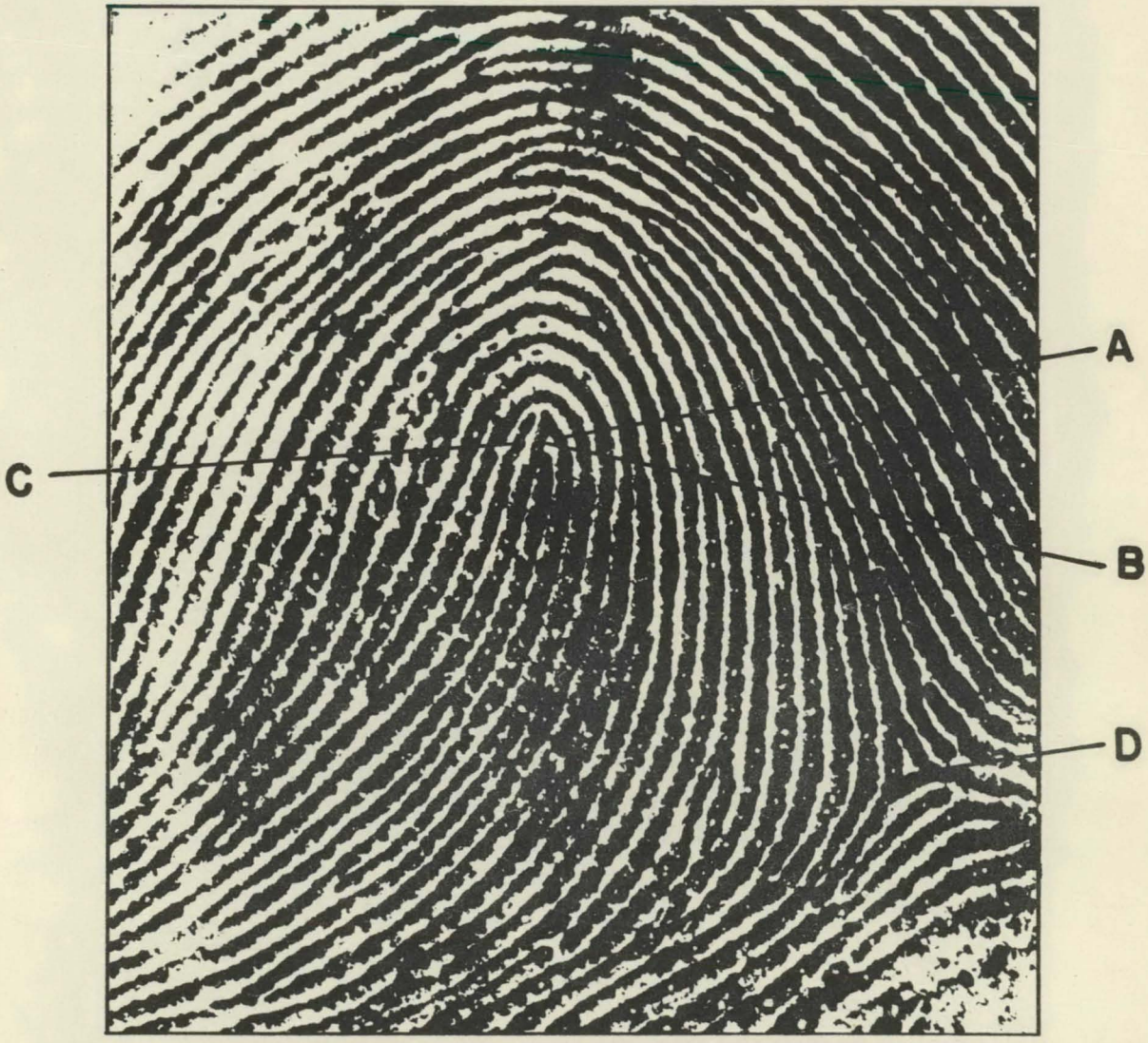
This system reveals the section of the city where the most trouble is encountered, and where patrols, light or heavy, are needed.

The "spot map" was inaugurated by Lieutenant of Detectives Robert Flood, FBI National Academy graduate, in the Boise Police Department.

AN INTERESTING FINGERPRINT PATTERN

The loop illustrated below has an interesting core formation.

When one or more rods of spikes appear within the innermost recurve, for core consideration it is necessary that they rise at least as high as the shoulders of the recurve, in which case the end of one of them is used as the core.



In this example three rods, A, B and C, rise sufficiently high; however, rods A and B run together and end as a single ridge, leaving only two ending ridges to be considered. In a loop with two rods the core is placed on the end of the one farther from the delta, (D); hence the core is on the end of rod C.

The ridge count is 16 since both rods A and B are counted, as they form a bifurcation.

NOTICE

IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS FOR SEARCH AND FILING IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL POLICE NUMBERS, AND ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY. SUCH INFORMATION NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

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	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	Teague, L. O.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Trost, J. F.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbaticchio, 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	McSwain, G. R.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	O'Connor, H. T.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Wyly, P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. 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	Suran, R. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	J. D. Good	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Willis, G. N.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Dalton, J. L.	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	McCabe, N. H.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	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	Thornton, J. E.	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.	Weeks, C. E.	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	Gleason, J. J.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Maynor, H. G.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Fletcher, F. A.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Bobbitt, H. I.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond 19, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	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	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Stein, C. W.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	2-0125	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
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
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: EXECUTIVE 7100
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING) NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .

WILBUR JAMES HACKER

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - RAPE

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 25 through 26.