

A complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Portland, Oregon, April 7, '1937, charging Arnold Thomas Kyle as "Shorty" McKay, and others, with the robbery of the Rose City Branch of the First National Bank of Portland, Portland, Oregon, on March 29, 1937, in violation of the National Bank Robbery Act.

25

# Hederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

John Edgar Roover, Director

Washington, D. C.

VOL. 6 NO. 8

AUGUST 1, 1937

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:-

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 in which interstate commerce or interstate communication is an element

Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property Antitrust Laws

Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Member Banks of Federal Reserve System

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.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws.

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. 6

AUGUST 1937

## PUBLISHED BY THE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE	OF CONTENTS	
Introduction	J. Edgar Hoover, Director	1,2
Adventures in Scientific Law Enforcement by J. Edgar Hoover		3
Improving the Technique and Methods of Criminal Photography by Ivan E. Hitt		11
A Questionable Fingerprint Pattern		27
FBI National Police Academy Sixth Session		28
Magnetic Blackboard		29
Importance of Securely Attaching Certified Records Indicated		30
Minnesota Submits Complete Monthly Uniform Crime Reports for 1936		30
Interesting Identifications		31,32
Fugitives Wanted		33
Special Announcements		10,34
Uniform Crime Reports		34
Apprehensions		36

Regular law enforcement publications are authorized to reprint any material contained herein with appropriate reference to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as source. The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice each month. 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 Roover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Anited States Bepartment of Instice Washington, **B**. C.

## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IDENTIFICATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will act as host to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification to be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., September 29th to October 2nd, 1937, inclusive. It is anticipated that between five and six hundred fingerprint experts and identification specialists will be in attendance at the meeting.

Heading the group of officials in governmental and scientific circles who will address this gathering will be Honorable Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States; Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Major Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent, Police Department, Washington, D. C.; Chief of Police George Reyer, New Orleans, Louisiana, first vicepresident of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Superintendent Edward J. Kelly of the Rhode Island State Police: Father Edmund J. Walsh, Vice President, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; United States Senators James P. Pope of Idaho, Royal S. Copeland of New York, Claude Pepper of Florida, and Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, and Representatives Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri, Jennings Randolph of West Viginia, and Virginia E. Jenckes of Indiana. The District of Columbia Commissioners will attend the opening meeting and an address of welcome will be given by Commissioner George E. Allen. An Official of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, will also participate in the program as well as several distinguished police administrators and experts in various phases of crime detection.

Each speaker will be particularly well-qualified to present his topic, a matter of immediate and special interest to law enforcement officials at the present time. For example, some of the papers will concern "Social Trends and Police Work," "A Model Police Force," "The Policeman and Public Health," "Educational Standards for Police Officials," "The Court and the Expert Witness," "The Citizen and the Policeman," and "The Use of Identification Records in Crime Prevention Work." An entire day during the four-day period of this Convention will be devoted to intensive educational and instructive tours through the various facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including its Identification Division, Crime Laboratory, Photographic and Equipment Sections, Range, and Training Rooms. It is anticipated that this year's Convention of the Association will be the largest in its history. It is comprised of several hundred leading identification experts in the United States, Canada, and foreign countries, and is, in the identification field, the counterpart of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the police field. Many officials are members of both organizations.

The suggestion is made that all officers who will attend this Convention be on the alert to review the next issue of this Bulletin to check the detailed program which will be published therein.

# ADVENTURES IN SCIENTIFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Address of

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, at the Commencement Exercises of Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, on June 14, 1937.

It is indeed with pleasure that I appear here today, not only because of the honor bestowed upon me by this worthy educational institution, but also because I am permitted to know the students of this college and those who now are leaving to begin their great adventure with life.

I am, I believe, qualified to a certain extent to know how much of adventure life can hold. Certainly, when I was working my way through George Washington University, as I understand a number of you have worked your way through Kalamazoo College, there was little intimation that some day my life would be concerned with an incessant battle against a tremendous army of desperate men, or that I should grieve because of my memories of faithful colleagues who have fallen before the ghastly rattle of the machine guns of the underworld.

What I have done, I realize, is what most persons would call adventure. But to me, there has been a far greater one -- the adventure of building, of having dreams and working to see them fulfilled, of carrying month after month and year after year certain visions and watching them come true, element by element. For instance it was not so many years ago when science, as an important arm of law enforcement, was almost wholly the plaything of the fiction writers. Within the last twenty years, in fact, there have been several of these writers who seemingly created impossible and weird situations, accepted by the reader to be wholly figments of the imagination, never to come true. Yet, today, in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, mysteries are solved that would have been fertile fields of activity for these fiction writers only a few years ago.

Perhaps I best can tell the story of modern scientific law enforcement by an illustration -- a rather commonplace occurrence which happened only recently in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In far away Alaska, a prospector was murdered. Investigative officers, reaching the scene of the crime on snowshoes, arrested two suspects, one an ex-convict whose clothes were blood-stained, and who carried a rifle of the same caliber as that of the bullet which had caused the death; the other a young Eskimo boy who apparently had little to bring suspicion upon him other than that he also had a rifle of the same caliber. This place was far from civilization, and it was impossible, from the evidence to be adduced at the scene of the crime, to determine whether the exconvict's flimsy story was true. This man admitted that he had fired a shot from his rifle, but said that he had shot, not a human being, but a reindeer, the blood of which had stained his clothing.

In a more unenlightened time in the field of scientific law enforcement, a mystery beyond solution might have developed. However, the results in this case were vastly different. From the far away prospector's cabin in the snowy wastes of Alaska, the evidence was hurried by dog team to the nearest city. There it was placed upon an airplane and speeded across the tundra wastes; then it was sent across the continent to Washington. Arriving, it reached the extensive workrooms of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where are concentrated every possible scientific apparatus for the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders. Here, white garbed men received the evidence for scientific study. The rifles were examined; shots were fired from them to determine exactly the type of markings they left upon the bullets. The murder bullet itself was placed in what is known as the comparison microscope and matched mark by mark against bullets fired from those rifles.

In another part of the Laboratory, with his test tubes and his chemicals, a scientist went over the clothing of the ex-convict, making first his tests for blood stains and then developing these further by tests to determine whether these stains were caused by blood of a human or of an animal. All of this happened within a comparatively few hours, finally to resolve itself into the flash of a telegraph message back to Alaska where two men, one an ex-convict, the other a young Eskimo boy, were held upon suspicion of the murder of a prospector in a lonely, snowbound mountain cabin. That information was highly revealing, for it showed that the story of the ex-convict, who otherwise might have been unjustly returned to prison for a crime he did not commit, was true. The blood on his clothes was animal blood, and the markings of his rifle proved conclusively that it could not have fired the bullet which ended the life of the prospector. Then the Eskimo boy was brought in and faced with the solution of a mystery adduced thousands of miles away by white clad men in a great chemical laboratory. There was the evidence, thwarting his attempts to lie his way out of his crime. He could not evade the conclusions brought about through the investigations made at a point across the breadth of the entire continent, and so he confessed that he, the young man who otherwise might have escaped, was guilty.

Throughout America today, our laboratory experts criss-cross to criminal trials everywhere; alert, highly educated, well trained experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in answer to the requests of sheriffs, police, district attorneys, and other law enforcement officers who have enlisted the aid of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the solution of mysteries which otherwise had baffled them. When these men reach the witness stand, they carry with them the high fidelity of purpose and the unremitting honesty accredited to those who report only upon facts as revealed by microscopes, the test tube, the reactions of fingerprint-revealing solutions, and other scientific apparatus. Often, in these investigations carried on in the Technical Laboratory, the names of suspects are unknown. The evidence or conditions surrounding the case in most instances are unrevealed. Here are men who seek the solutions of problems only as problems and not in the fevered heat of prejudice. Thus, they typify justice in its highest plane, blind justice, holding the scales to be weighed on the side of the innocent or the guilty only as the evidence presents that weight.

Also, there was a time not so long ago when the criminal fingerprints of the nation could be quartered in a room far less than half the size of the auditorium in which I now speak. At that time, an offender against the law had to do little more than to change his name -- by so doing he changed his identity. It was necessary for law enforcement officers to depend upon a system of measurements and highly fallible physical characteristics known as the Bertillon system. Beyond this was the old, often poorly kept, often deceptive, and wholly incomplete collection of photographs known as the rogues' gallery.

There was no true system of communication between law enforcement officers of various cities, no central place to which they could turn for aid in their search for a wanted man.

It has been a great adventure to assist in changing this picture. Today, in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, covering nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space, encompassing row after row of filing cases, where work man-hunters of the microscope, there are gathered more than seven and a quarter million sets of fingerprints of the world's criminals, received from more than 10,000 contributing agencies. Thus, the entire world has been transformed into a tremendous nervous network, shuttling its impulses of crime detection with a rapidity which again accounts for stories of science in apprehension that would have amazed the fiction writer of 20 years ago.

For instance, in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Minnesota, law enforcement officers of a few years ago might have been at a loss to learn the identity of the perpetrators and thereby fail in their efforts to track them down. But in seeking out every available bit of evidence as presented in this case, a gasoline can was found, as a result of a search organized by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and forwarded to the Technical Laboratory in Washington. There, scientists, by the use of chemical tests, developed the fact that upon this gasoline can was a single fingerprint which, under the influence of chemicals, stood out stark and revealing. Immediately, efforts were transferred to the Identification Division and centered upon the Single Fingerprint File, wherein are gathered for purposes of easy identification the individually classified prints of each finger of more than 14,000 of America's most desperate criminals. We felt that the band which had kidnaped Edward G. Bremer was one including vicious members of a desperate gang. If this were so, their fingerprints would be in this filing case. So the search began, through card after card, running onward through one file and then another and into a third, and there stood emblazoned the fingerprint which matched the one on the gasoline can. It was a print of a finger of Arthur "Doc" Barker, a member of a murderous gang of outlaws, thugs, and bank robbers which had pillaged and plundered throughout the Middle West, leaving a trail of crime and blood behind We trailed "Doc" Barker. We trailed his brother. We trailed their them. mother, who had reared them in a life of crime. We trailed his companions, Volney Davis, Russell Gibson, Bill Weaver, and others, finally to that "Public Rat Number One" whom we captured at New Orleans about a year ago, Alvin Karpis, in all bringing about the arrest and conviction or eradication by death of more than 35 men and women who directly or indirectly had played their part in the kidnaping and holding for ransom of an American citizen. That, to my mind, was the culmination of a great adventure.

In fact, the every action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is built upon a standpoint of scientific adventure. In the selection of its personnel, there is nothing haphazard. Every man is chosen for his peculiar ability to become a Special Agent of this Bureau. He is carefully selected; scientifically trained; schooled in the science of fingerprints, taught how to classify them, how to find them, how to develop them at the scene of a crime. He is taught the use of the microscope, the importance even of dust and particles of earth as revealed in the cuffs of a suspect's trousers, and perhaps by microscopic comparison with the dust and soils of various parts of the country, to place him at the scene of a crime. He is taught the importance of a scientific knowledge of firearms, so that instead of being a "gun toter," he is a man who realizes his responsibility with these firearms; the necessity for their remaining in their holsters until danger of death brings them forth in contest with the underworld. He is taught the science of surveillance, of surrounding hide-outs, of attack upon barricaded fortresses of gangdom. Above all, he is taught the science of tiny things and the importance of the correlation of these tiny bits of information into a comprehensive whole from which a wealth of evidence may be adduced. It is, I believe, largely because of this scientific attention to details that of the persons who go to prison as the result of activities by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 90% plead guilty rather than to elect to stand trial. Surrounded on every side by evidence which they know will convict them in court by the scientific building of impregnable cases, they have done a quite human thing, best expressed in the words of Volney Davis, the kidnaper: "Why should I lie to you? You know more about me than I can remember about myself. I admit this kidnaping. It would be no use for me to deny it."

It is this building of tiny integrals into a massive whole of evidence which also allows the Federal Bureau of Investigation to convict 96 per cent of all persons whom it takes to trial. Because of these efforts in the last three years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sent approximately 12,000 vicious offenders to prisons for crimes against Federal statutes. In the pursuit of these offenders it has been necessary to pursue many of them from one end of America to another. As an example, I can cite the case of "Machine Gun" Kelly who, hotly pursued, fled for thousands of miles before we caught him. Again, there is the case of William Mahan, the kidnaper of young George Weyerhaeuser, of Tacoma, who eluded us for twelve months, but who finally fell before the steady encirclement of facts and scientific investigation. In case after case, the chase has been long and arduous and expensive, with the result that in these three years, it has been necessary to spend some twelve million dollars for the apprehension and removal from society of exceedingly dangerous members of the criminal world. However, I am more than happy to state that in the spending of this twelve million dollars, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been able to return in savings, in fines, in return of stolen goods, a total of more than ninety-three million dollars to the taxpayers of America. That also has been a great adventure and a most profitable return to the citizens of the nation for their investment in efficiency.

I hope that I have made it clear that all this scientific endeavor is not selfishly kept within the confines of the Federal Bureau of

Investigation. I already have touched upon the efforts of the Technical Laboratory and the eagerness with which it aids any law enforcement body desiring scientific examination into material evidence. I hope also that I have made it plain that the Identification Division is at the service 24 hours of the day to every one of its more than 10,000 contributing agencies. I shall explain exactly how that is done. For instance, it is quite possible that some man may be arrested today by your local law enforcement agencies of Kalamazoo. He may present a very plausible story. He may say that his name is John Jones. He may say that he lives in New York. He may name a number of imaginary facts and incidents in an effort to prove that he is only a wandering young fellow, accidentally taken into the hands of the law. There was a time when it was necessary for a local law enforcement agency, to the best of its limited ability, to attempt to trace first of all this man's true name, then his alleged identity, then his alleged home, and his alleged friends, and his alleged story of his life. Through the efforts of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that no longer is necessary and that vast expense is done away with.

The local officers of the Kalamazoo Police Department know that they have one infallible means of telling whether John Jones has told the truth about his possession or lack of a criminal career. They need only to take his fingerprints and forward them to Washington. Once these prints have reached the Identification Division, highly trained man-hunters of the magnifying glass follow them into the filing cases, often searching as many as 400 or 500 prints in a minute through the use of especially constructed selecting machines, and then we know and the Kalamazoo police know whether John Jones is really John Jones, an innocent young fellow, or whether he is a thief, a holdup man, a robber, a murderer, or a badly wanted convict, an escape from some penitentiary.

Beyond even this, the Federal Bureau of Investigation constantly reaches outward in its efforts to disseminate the science of law enforcement. One of the greatest and happiest of our adventures has been the National Police Academy, as instituted with the aid of that far-seeing man of scientific law enforcement, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States. To this school are invited forward-looking officers from police departments throughout America. We receive them with eagerness. By having these men come personally to Washington, we can teach them that there is no magic in efficient law enforcement, no Sherlock Holmes' theorizing or fictional deduction, but that before science all things must fall, including the ramparts of criminality. It has been our greatest pleasure that following the training of these men in which they are taught everything hitherto given to the training of our own Special Agents, they have returned to their various departments, to become instructors of their fellow-officers, or to be promoted, or to be given the task of guiding the destinies of their departments as Chief or as Commissioner.

Beyond all these adventures, we hope for even a greater one. That is the enlistment of every worthwhile citizen of America in a great coalition of a desire for education and advancement in the knowledge of scientific law enforcement. It is the most important subject in all America. I hope the time will come when every educational institution will include a course in law enforcement as a part of its curriculum. This does not necessarily mean that students will be trained only for jobs as officers, although the greatest day for our nation will be when all of law enforcement is placed upon a career basis, with merit and ability and integrity and ambition as the prime requisites for an officer's appointment. Supporting these men, however, there should be a knowledge on the part of every citizen of what good law enforcement consists, and to know this one should know also of what criminality consists, of what goes to cause crime, and of what ingredients municipal corruption, which so often stultifies good law enforcement, is composed.

The student who learns these things acquires an immense number of weapons which will work unfailingly for his protection and well-being and happiness in later years. He will learn his future duties as a parent and the obligations devolving upon him in the rearing of children along lines of kindly discipline, of understanding of their problems, of unswerving fealty that he may build within this child the traditions and ideals of clean living and of law observance.

We are prone today to decry the immorality of youth, when we learn that 17% of all our crime is committed by persons of less than voting age. Rather, however, we should look upon the truth of this situation which is to be found in the failure of parenthood to properly train the youthful mind into paths free from criminality. Today, there are in America over 4,300,000 criminals actively at work, plundering, marauding and murdering. There is an aggregate of over 1,330,000 serious crimes each year, which means that every twenty-four seconds there is a felonious infraction of our laws, including robbery, assault, arson, or murder. In addition, over fourteen million minor crimes are committed each year, not including traffic and liquor law violations. Each setting sun leaves its final glow over a country supposed to be the most enlightened of all the world; yet, each day and every day witnesses a total of 36 deaths at the hands of murderers. Thus, we gain an understanding of the terrific scope of criminality and the solemn duty of the citizen in his obligation to learn more of what that criminality consists and what can be done to eradicate it. Our greatest crime in America today is our toleration of crime -- toleration of the conditions existing throughout the nation which help to create a national crime bill estimated at fifteen billions of dollars each year!

Certainly, it seems to me that when a condition exists in which 3 out of every 4 persons are potential victims of crime, at least those 3 out of 4 persons should do something for themselves in an attempt to evade the consequences of crime. This includes, first of all, knowledge, training, understanding, and then the determination to make use of this knowledge in a practical fashion. For instance, if more persons knew the facts concerning proper law enforcement, they would be able to speak more articulately against political corruption, which, when it exists, absolutely stultifies and nullifies the efforts of any law enforcement agency. No such agency can be efficient when its personnel is appointed, not as the result of what they know, but because of whom they know. No organization can properly perform its task when it is handicapped by lack of equipment, when it does not have sufficient money through appropriation to pay proper salaries, when it has antiquated equipment and perhaps antiquated minds directing its activities. When these occur, it is due not so much to the activities of so-called corrupt politicians, as it is to the non-activity of lethargic citizens who permit these corrupt politicians to enter office and gain control of a municipality or community. This lethargy all too often comes about through a lack of education and a lack of knowledge of what constitutes the right way of doing things. The college or other educational institution which pounds upon the problem of teaching its students how to know good government, how to know good enforcement, will be a contributing factor to a greater day of welfare in America.

The young person of college age, filled with ambition and enthusiasm, who is well armed with information about what constitutes good law enforcement, will be able with his fellows to condemn inefficiency and at the same time to stand stalwartly behind capable efforts at public protection. And, indeed, if there were more persons who would stand up and fight for good law enforcement, who would get behind good officers, who would speak for them and make public outcry against any efforts to nullify their activities, there would be a steady improvement in our American law enforcement. The underworld, through various agencies, all too often has been allowed to sneer at the efforts of honest men, to support the activities of narrow-minded or jealous bureaucrats, to aid persons seeking self-aggrandizement in tearing down well-foundationed institutions, thereby making the underworld the gainer.

It seems to me that it should be a great adventure for any youth to learn all these things, to realize that he is fighting in a wide-flung battle against an army of over 4,300,000 enemies. It should seem a great adventure, for instance, to be able to place the finger of discernment upon the shrewd activities of underworld characters possessing influence and power, who seemingly are able to laugh at the law, to outwit the courts, and to change prison bars to putty.

Every youth who leaves college should do so with the determination to make his city or community a better place in which to live. To accomplish this, he first should be a friend of good law enforcement and an arch enemy of inefficiency and corruption. He should inquire deeply into the activities of certain cliques of political or gangster crews, who seem able to set municipal ordinances aside and gain for themselves unlawful money by unlawful activities. He should possess sufficient acumen to be able to intelligently inquire into the reasons why the poor are so easily prosecuted and so quickly sent to prison and so infallibly held there, while the influential, with the aid of their shrewd and often unscrupulous attorneys are able to delay court action, to persuade witnesses to leave the community, to sway the opinions of a judge or of a jury, and even in the event of conviction to find that the pathway out of prison is far shorter than the trail they have followed leading to it.

It should be a great adventure, for instance, to evaluate properly the various opinions concerning parole. We have heard much of this subject. It is a matter of prime importance and it affects greatly those who may be victimized by the more atrocious of crimes. I am a friend of the principle and theory of parole, as I feel certain you are. But I believe that primary consideration should be given to the law-abiding citizens of our nation and that convicts, such as the Dillingers, the Barkers, the Suhays, and the Karpises, who could not have been made decent members of society, should not have been the recipients of futile clemency which has resulted in the payment of a terrible toll by innocent citizens. In all too many of our states, the administrators of the parole systems are incompetent and shortsighted. The cause of our more heinous crimes, murders, attacks by degenerates, slayings by perversion, and other horrible crimes, is all too often found lying at the slimy doorway of inconsiderate parole.

It should be a great adventure for you as the young people of today, who will be the leaders of tomorrow, to use the education and the intelligence which higher teaching has given you to delve into such subjects, to appraise them, evaluate them, judge them, and do something to prevent their maladministration by hysterical or monetarily inclined persons. As I said at the beginning, life has been a great adventure for those of us who have been privileged to play a pioneering part in the field of progressive law enforcement. I hope we shall continue into more and greater ones, and in this hope I can offer you no happier wish than that the same sort of adventures in good citizenship be allotted to you as you go forth today from a "Fellowship in Learning" to a Fellowship in Living.

# SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF FINGERPRINT DATA

Where contributors of fingerprints to the Bureau's Identification Division desire fingerprints forwarded in international exchange, it is requested that all copies of the fingerprints of the same individual be clipped to insure proper handling on their receipt in the Identification Division.

In order that the Federal Bureau of Investigation may furnish the maximum amount of data to the various foreign identification bureaus, all available personal information concerning the subject should be furnished as this materially assists the foreign bureaus in effecting identifications. Details considered important are date and place of birth, names of parents and relatives domiciled at the subject's birthplace, mother's maiden name, and subject's last known residence in the country to which the inquiry is directed. Contributors should forward to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in addition to the subject's fingerprint card which will be searched and filed in the Identification Division, one copy of the same for each country to which the contributor desires the Bureau to make inquiry.

## IMPROVING THE TECHNIQUE AND METHODS OF CRIMINAL PHOTOGRAPHY

by

Ivan E. Hitt, Assistant Superintendent San Joaquin County Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Stockton, California.

#### FIRST "MUG" STANDARDS GIVEN BY DR. BERTILLON

The machinery of law enforcement is composed of many elements which have been borrowed from the arts and crafts of the business and professional world; these have been applied to police practice. Photography is one of these arts. Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, a prominent French anthropologist, creator of the Bertillon System of Identification, who, in 1882, was made chief of an identification bureau then established in connection with the Prefecture of Police in Paris, was the first man to propose a standard in the use of photographs as applied for identification purposes in the amplification of his Signalment Identification System. In the early nineties American metropolitan police departments adopted the Bertillon system, and in time smaller departments one by one incorporated its use. The science of fingerprints which closely followed the introduction of the Bertillon system of identification was also first adopted in the United States by the metropolitan police departments, and for a time a dual system was maintained when gradually the Bertillon System was discontinued for the more accurate and less expensive system of fingerprints. In adopting the French system of identification, the metropolitan police departments had men specially trained to put this system into operation. The operators of these bureaus, therefore, had been schooled in the standards set forth by Dr. Bertillon and established these standards when the new bureaus were created in their departments.

With the introduction of fingerprints as a universal method of police identification a new situation was presented. This system did not require an expensive initial outlay for equipment. We, therefore, find many interested individuals, members of police departments and sheriffs' offices, who being ambitious to render greater service to their people, financed the initial costs of acquiring the few materials needed for making fingerprint records. Through their ambitious contributions, and the results which they were able to demonstrate of the value of fingerprints in police work, their departments one by one officially adopted fingerprints as an integral part of their organization. We next find these pioneers, selftrained, adding photography as an auxiliary to their fingerprint records. With little or no training in photography, no standards from which to proceed, poor equipment, lack of other facilities, individual tastes and too often indifference, the net result has been as variegated as the colors in Joseph's coat. The pioneering days of fingerprints have been passed. In most bureaus which have been developed as a result of the fingerprint, photography is being employed. Because of the motley type of photographic work being produced it becomes apparent some type of standard for the police identification photograph should be established and adopted. The following remarks are offered with the view that some good may be accomplished toward

creating a desire to establish and maintain standards in police identification photography.

The police identification portrait will herein be referred to as the "mug" for the sake of brevity and because it is commonly and universally now so called.

PURPOSE AND USE OF "MUG"

As a record, the "mug's" essential purpose is to be used for identification and future reference. In the course of routine work officers have many occasions to rely on this record. While fingerprints are invaluable in the operation of an identification bureau, they are practically useless in the hands of the investigator who is seeking a wanted individual on the streets, in his haunts or elsewhere. A photograph, on the other hand, together with a personal description furnishes the investigator with a practical tool for his investigation. Circulars with fingerprints for wanted fugitives have their value when filed in bureaus; without a photograph their value terminates with this use. When identification photographs are included their field of application includes every citizen who views it. For further exposition, consider the use of a circular in the hands of a country marshal or constable who has no knowledge of fingerprints, yet he can apply the use of the "mug" as well as any expert. For applied use, it may be stated the "mug" is a universal instrument for identification purposes. We may with accuracy state the "mug" has its own particular field in police practice equally as important as fingerprints. This being true it follows that standardization is as important in making a "mug" as in the making of fingerprints.

To continue, with the application of the "mug" in police work is the practice of victims being called into identification bureaus for the purpose of perusing through "mug" galleries for the purpose of attempting to identify persons who have committed crimes, in their presence, against them, or those with whom they have had some previous experience or association.

In the instance where a crime of violence, assault, or where the element of surprise is a factor, the victim has had little, if any, opportunity to study and retain the facial characteristics of the criminal. Quite often a hat or mask has partially hidden the face, or lighting conditions, and distance has prevented a clear view for the victim to fully recognize the features of the criminal. In many instances the victim has been so frightened his powers of observation have been practically paralyzed. Another class of victims is the proprietor or clerk of an establishment that has been preyed upon during the rush hours of business. The class of criminal operating in this field depends entirely upon acting natural, calm and suave in his contact thus attracting as little attention as possible to himself. In these cases several hours or even days may intervene before the crime is discovered, then when the victim attempts to recall the description of the criminal his mental picture is so hazy and confused he can contribute little assistance to the investigating officer. With such circumstances and conditions to contend with investigative officers are handicapped even

with good "mugs;" with "mugs" that are poor representations their opportunity of securing identifications are practically nil.

The above outline furnishes some of the handicaps constantly confronting officers in their attempts to identify criminals. In addition to the human element, faulty memories, inability to observe critically, there are the physical handicaps which are encountered in the creation of a "mug." The very best "mug" science and skill can create is only a representation. This being true it is apparent then this representation should be one that is true and accurate. We live in a three dimensional world, but the "mug" has only two of these elements. It represents in scale only, the height and width; the third dimension of depth is missing. We live in a world of color, but the "mug" is devoid of color, it represents color only in black and white and their intermediary tones of grey. We are accustomed in viewing an individual animated, but the "mug" portrays only one frozen, facial cast. Continuing with the handicaps which confront all officers in the use of the "mug" is the element of time. Many times the only "mug" available for use is one that was made years previous. A few years often occasions many changes in an individual's appearance.

The above outline of "mug" limitations has in no way covered the entire field, but is offered to emphasize the importance of attempting to produce the best "mug" possible in each individual case. To accomplish this requires study, skill, patience and attention to every small detail. Standard "mugs" can be obtained in no other way. If it is thought satisfactory results may be obtained disregarding these precepts it is safe to say success will be mediocre and limited.

#### STANDARDS FOR A "MUG"

A standard "mug" consists of two views of the subject, both being made on a single negative. The first view to be taken will be the full-face view; the second will be the profile view of the right side of the subject. The front view will be taken with the subject facing the camera so that both ears show equally, the perpendicular axis of the head at right angles with the floor. Care should be exercised that the subject does not dip the head forward nor rear back. In this connection the operator should also check that the subject is seated in a natural upright position--head erect. While every effort should be made to pose the subject as above outlined, the desired end to be attained is naturalness. A headrest should be employed to assist the subject in maintaining the pose once it has been established. If the maximum area of the limited space is to be used for the image on the photographic plate it is imperative that a headrest be employed. The identification will be in the image of the subject and not the background. The face and not the clothing should be the record made. A skilled operator will consume only a few seconds in placing the identification number on the subject, adjust lights for the individual light drawing, manipulate the camera and make the exposure; yet with all his speed and skill there is an interval of time that allows a nervous or unwilling subject plenty of time and opportunity to wiggle, squirm and shift around from the time he has been posed until the exposure has been made.

In the finished print of the "mug" the front view will be shown on the right side, which means that the image will be set up on the ground glass of the camera on the left side. In the finished print the profile will be shown on the left side with the face pointed toward the center of the print. On the ground glass it will appear on the right side. This disposition of the front and profile view has long been accepted as a standard.

The technique of lighting will be taken up later. The next step in creating the "mug" is the posing for the profile. From the front view the subject is turned in the posing chair to his left so that the right side of the head is presented to the camera. This view should be taken so as to portray the full front plane of the right ear. Many individuals have ears which cling snugly to the head, but the majority of subjects will present ears which protrude away from the head, while some will be slanted or cupped forward. In order to obtain a full, front view of the latter type it will be necessary to turn the face more toward the camera until the front plane of the ear is parallel with the front of the camera. Such a recording will not always render a strictly profile view of the subject but may border on a slightly three-quarter view of the subject.

Fersonal identification is predicated on the fact that nature never duplicates. Next to fingerprints the ears offer the best medium for identification purposes. When the plane of the ear has been established parallel with the camera the head is posed in a natural posture, the same as described for the front view. In the profile view the head must be erect with the perpendicular axis of the head at right angles with the floor, otherwise some extremely unnatural effects will be recorded.

In both the front and profile view the exposure should never be made until the operator feels that the subject is posed naturally. Attention is to be directed by the operator toward the eyes, lips and mouth to observe that no attempt is being made by the subject to disguise his features.

## FOCUSING AND MANIPULATING THE CAMERA

The next step in securing a standard "mug" is the detail of properly focusing the camera. In doing this the lens diaphram should be opened up to its largest aperture. The point of focus in the front view will be on the eyes. When this has been done, the aperture diaphram is then stopped down to the smallest aperture practical to obtain an instantaneous exposure. This procedure is imperative for securing absolute accuracy in focusing. Closing the diaphram to a smaller stop after the focus has been established increases the field of focus. In all types of fast lenses the plane of focus when the entire lens opening is utilized presents a very narrow plane in the field of focus. This feature of a fast lens is not desirable in identification "mugs" where sharpness and detail are so essential. It is, of course, an advantage when subjects are jittery or refuse to cooperate. After the exposure for the front view has been made, the diaphram is reopened to focus for the profile view. This focus will be

made on the right ear with the field of focus extending toward the outer corner of the right eye. Attention is specifically directed to the manner in which the profile focus is obtained. Instead of operating the camera in the usual manner, finding the focus by the manipulation of the back rack, the entire camera and stand are moved as one unit. This distinctive method is employed to secure the same scale of reduction in the profile view as was drawn in the front view. If the profile focus is made by shifting the position of the back rack the scale of reduction will be changed, it may be smaller or larger. It is almost physically impossible to pose the subject so that the head will be in the same focal plane in both views if the camera remains stationary. Moving the camera and stand as one unit encounters less delay than attempting to pose the subject in the focal plane. The standard "mug" will present the front and profile view in the same scale of reduction. The camera lens is the instrument which determines the scale. In application it may be pointed out a carpenter uses his square (a measuring instrument) to measure his timber by moving the square from one determined point to another, and not by fastening the square to a fixed spot and then shifting his timbers over the square. The procedure outlined above for determining the profile focus is contrary to all instructions heretofore set forth in text books relative to this phase of recording the "mug." However, when this procedure has once been tried, it is doubtful if the sincere operator will ever take chances on the methods heretofore employed.

Each lens has a fixed focal point and thus becomes an accurate measuring device when applied in scale reduction. It must be clearly noted that in order to focus as described the camera stand or tripod must be placed on casters so that it may be shifted. If a tripod is being used, a triangular base equipped with casters may be set under the feet of the tripod. This, of course, is only a cheap substitute for a sturdy, well constructed studio stand.

#### USE AND CARE OF LENS

There are two important things to be remembered in connection with the use and care of the lens. One, the lens must be kept clean at all times. Even if a lens cap is used to cover the lens when not in use, the lens should be carefully cleaned at least once a month. Dirt, dust or any cloudiness on the lens surface will disperse light in such a manner that the lens cannot function to its best advantage. Two, the lens should be provided with a mat box, or some similar type of light shield to prevent stray, reflected and direct light from falling upon the lens. Stray light, especially direct light, striking the lens acts much in the same manner as light falling too direct on the human eye. Even a child soon learns to shield the eyes when looking into a direct light. These two defects, dirty lenses and stray lights, direct on the lens will produce photographs which have the appearance of a general fog. Such conditions also prevent difficulties in obtaining a proper focus.

#### LIGHTING

The principles of lighting the subject will be the same in both

the front and profile view. Because of its universal use and acceptance only artificial light will be discussed herein.

In applying artificial light for the purpose of illuminating the subject of a "mug" it may be better understood if the matter is approached with the operator proceeding in the role of an artist who will be drawing his picture with light. Instead of a pencil or brush his instrument will be lines of light which will register as light and shadows. The camera and lens are only accessories after the fact--they record and do not create.

To illuminate successfully the subject, the lighting units should be of such a character that the light can be controlled. By control is meant the ability to apply or withhold the light on specific areas as desired. Two units are recommended. One 500 watt projection type of lamp for the highlight side, and one 250 projection lamp for the shadow side. If projection type of lamps are not desired, the very efficient photo flood lamp, which is very popular, may be used. In making the drawing, place the 500 watt lamp approximately five feet in front of the subject and slightly to the right on the right-hand side. The height of the lamp to be gauged by the placing of the catch light in the eyes and the length of shadows cast. These catch lights should appear in the upper right-hand area of the eye tangent to the pupil of the eye. The shadows should appear on the left-hand side of the nose falling a short distance below the left wing of the nose. The light position drawing such a shadow will be approximately falling on a 45° angle. The lamp should be far enough to the right of the subject so that no direct rays of light will fall on the upper border of the left ear. To secure the best results the lamp reflector should never be pointed directly upon the subject; instead turn the reflector away from the subject forward so that a reflected light is cast on the subject instead of a direct light. In doing this it will be noted that the light falling on the right ear may be controlled. This control will edge the light so that the right ear is just falling within the area of full illumination given by the lamp. By slightly reducing the volume of light on the ear a lower register of light is recorded. The effect of this is to keep the ear toward the back of the picture. If the ear is illuminated as fully as the front portion of the face the pictorial illusion places the ear in the same plane as the front of the face and destroys the illusion of depth in the picture. As depth is the dimension most lacking in pictorial representation it becomes apparent that every effort must be bent on registering this effect.

When the above described lighting procedure has been accomplished it will be observed that the subject's face is drawn with high lights on the right-side and that deep shadows appear on the left-side. The light at this point is too blocky. By blocky is meant blocks of light and blocks of shadow. A certain amount of shadow is needed to give roundness to the features but too much is not desirable as it makes more of a caricature than a portrait. Such a type of light is used by artists in poster work--the blocky type. To transform the poster type of light into a portrait light, a light on the shadow side is introduced. This light, the 250 watt lamp, will be set up on the left-side of the subject and slightly forward. Do not use the reflector pointed directly on the subject. In edging the light

on the face use the right-hand side of the reflector to direct the reflected light and the left-hand side for the control edge. The lamp should be lower than the front and high light lamp in order to break up the shadow falling beneath the chin and left jaw line. The light on the face should be in balance. By balance is meant that the register of the high lights in the finished print will not be blocked and that detail is shown in the shadow areas. The secret of success depends upon the operator's ability to recognize when the lights are in balance. If the lights are correctly placed, the drawing will render an illusion of roundness, which is described as modelling; and further in this connection, if the lights are in balance the photographic rendition will register high lights, shadows and their intermediary--half-tones. This type of rendition lends further to the illusion of roundness. The half-tone quality of the finished "mug" will determine the quality of register in skin texture. To portray marks and scars to the best advantage requires a good rendition in skin texture. A "mug" cannot be said to be a standard that fails to portray skin texture.

Many identification photographers have erroneously assumed a "mug" should have an equal amount of direct light applied to each side of the face in order to portray properly marks and scars. It is true a fuller lighting on the shadow side should be used than is employed by the commercial photographer in portrait work; if not, detail on the shadow side would not be shown. To attempt to eliminate entirely all shadow is diametrically opposed to all photographic principles. Photographic images are drawn through the use of lights and shadows. As desirable as it may be to portray each and every mark and scar, a compromise must be recognized in order that likeness and a true representation of the subject is not sacrificed. A true representation of likeness can better be obtained by the modelling element--modelling produces the illusion of the third dimension which is depth.

#### CATCH LIGHT IN EYES

Only one catch light should be shown in the eyes. This will be in the upper right-hand area tangent to the circle of the pupils. This light is created by the 500 watt front and right-side light. A small catch light from the shadow side light is permissible providing it does not equal in prominence and size the catch light from the front light. Two catch lights of equal prominence are not permissible as they give the eyes an unnatural representation. Catch lights too low on the eyes rob them of natural expression and denotes that the front light has been placed in too low a position. Light and its application to photography covers a wide field for study. It is suggested that more detailed information on light be obtained from the many technical reference texts published on this phase of photographic technique.

#### STANDARD IN LIGHTING SELECTION

It will be noted that the above outline for lighting the front view of a subject has been introduced on the right front of the subject. As no standards have been advanced in police "mugs," we find some operators lighting the subject from the right front, others from the left front, while a third class employs two high lights both placed in identical positions on right and left side of the subject. In suggesting a standard it is recommended the high light be created on the right side of the subject's face. The reason for this recommendation is to permit an orderly manipulation of the lights which will be revealed in the directions that follow for the lighting of the profile view.

#### LIGHTING THE PROFILE VIEW

In the profile view, the right ear of the subject will be the most important identification object to be recorded. The proper drawing and lighting of this ear should take precedence over any other factor involved in this view. Modelling will be as important in this view as in the front view. The correct pose of the head has already been explained. To model the component parts of the ear--helix, anti-helix, fossa of the antihelix, tragus, anti-tragus, concha and lobule, the best modelling will be obtained by the front light introduced from the right front of the posterior portion of the head and ear. It will now be noted that the high light is employed on the right side in both the front and profile. The high light on the right for the profile is imperative; on the front it is employed so that the lights do not have to be changed from one side to the other. Should the high light be introduced from the left side of the subject's head in the profile view the light drawing will produce a flat drawing of the ear, destroying most of the modelling and eliminate to a great extent the contours of the ear upon which so much is dependent in making comparisons for identification. To demonstrate the value of the above instructions make the following experiment: Pose a subject and with only one light, the high light, first spot this light in the right front position, then note specifically only the modelling or drawing of the outer border of the ear--the helix: next move the light across the front of the subject focusing the attention to the modelling of the helix until the light has been brought to a point left and front of the subject. It will be observed that by the time the light has reached the left front, the only modelling that remains will be in the upper helix and the anti-helix; the center portion will present little, if any, modelling, hence a full drawing of the ear has not been accomplished.

The same principles involved in properly modelling the ear hold equally true with the remaining factors involved in creating the profile drawing. The high light placed on the right front of the subject will draw high lights on the upper right cheek, the side of the nose and right point of chin, leaving shadows beneath the eyebrows, under the eye, the front curve of the cheek nearest the wing of nose, around the outer corner of the right side of mouth and under the lower lip, which establishes a true representation of the contour of the face. To balance the lighting in the profile view, the left side light is thrown in so that relief still remains in the drawing but permitting details to be fully exposed in the deepest shadow. Should this lighting be reversed with the high light set up to the left front, all of the cavities, depressions and hollows of the face are filled with light. The effect, photographically, flattens the features, kills modelling and destroys the correct representation of facial contours. The standard then will be high light set up on the right front as this produces the strongest modelling and the best representation of the subject.

Attention has already been called to the necessity of focusing with the camera and stand, moving same as one unit, when the subject turns from the front view to the profile. For like reason the lights will have to be shifted accordingly. Standard "mugs" cannot be expected with lights set in one arbitrary position for both front and profile view and for any and all subjects. If the subject moves closer to the camera in the profile view the lights must be shifted back toward the camera the same distance, and vice versa. As each lens has its own focal point so has every light a given actinic power according to the distance from its source to the object which reflects its light. This means that the light renders more photographic energy at three feet than at four feet. When two exposures are made on one negative they should have equal density otherwise a problem is presented when the print is made. The correct method, and the best, is to build equality in the negative by observing light balance between the lighting of the front and the profile view.

Most manuals published on "mug" photography suggest fixed properties--posing chair, camera and lights. Some manufactories of photographic equipment have even gone so far as to produce equipment that is built to be operated along these lines. Such suggestions and equipment may be excusable when offered to untrained and indifferent operators; but any qualified operator, cognizant of photographic principles, will consider such technical recommendations as pure rubbish. The time has passed when anything "to get by" will suffice in modern identification work. Criminals do not operate in that manner, and identification officers must meet their challenge by accepting and adopting modern technical methods to circumvent their depredations upon society.

To portray properly a subject means that a separate light drawing be made of both the front and profile views of each individual. Once the operator has learned to read light, understands its principles, and has mastered the art of application, he will be able to made individual lightings with no perceptible loss of time. An experienced operator will pose the subject, affix number, adjust lights and complete the entire operation with an average of three minutes to the subject. Five minutes should be the maximum amount of time spent with a stubborn prisoner. When the value and importance of the "mug" is considered it warrants the best results experience, skill and science can produce.

## COLOR RENDITION

Proper lighting will accomplish much in producing a "mug" that has good color rendition. A blonde that is photographed to appear like a brunette has no place in police "mugs"--this type of photography is untruthful and misleading. Blue eyes must be registered in the "mug" as the blue type and not brown. Selection of negative material is important; choose an orthochromatic type of film and do not employ a panchromatic type of film for "mug" work. Expose the negative fully, but do not over expose. Give full development to the negatives but do not carry development to the point where the high lights become blocked. Strive for a negative that has sufficient strength and contrast, that will permit prints to be made from the softer grades of paper. Weak negatives printed on contrasting types of paper give poor color rendition. There are many texts on negatives, paper and development which cover this subject. It is best to follow the instructions each manufacturer gives with his products.

#### THE BACKGROUND

The standard for the "mug" background is white. A white background presents a clear delineation of the entire photographic figure. Grey or muddy backgrounds may fuse with certain portions of the figure preventing indelible register and impression on the mind of the observer. When a "mug" is reproduced in half tones by the photo-engraver for circulars, the best results are obtained from prints having a white background. As it is never known when a "mug" will be used for this purpose, therefore, it is apparent that each "mug" should be made with the view that it will reproduce to advantage for a half tone cut.

#### BACKGROUND REQUIRES SPECIAL LIGHT TREATMENT

To produce a white background it is necessary to give special light treatment to obtain the best results. The material best suited for a background is white felt. If this is not used a material should be selected that has no sheen. Materials with lustrous surface reflect too much light. Should a reflecting surface material be used it will flash light forward on the subject with disastrous effect. The greatest danger in using such a background is the reflected light that is directed straight into the lens. No lens is capable of handling this type of light. The dispersion of light on the negative created by this reflected light interferes with the other light lines which create the drawing of the "mug." Finished prints from such lighting conditions show halation throughout the entire print creating the impression of fog and preventing clear delineation. Lens, mat boxes, shades and hoods prevent stray light from striking the lens from the two light sources used in making the light drawing on the subject, but there is no type of protection that can be provided to ward off direct reflected light emanating from a background.

To illuminate a background several methods may be employed:

- 1. A strong light thrown on the background from a source attached to the ceiling.
- 2. Two lights one on either side of background.
- 3. A reflector framing the background with sufficient light globes provided to illuminate fully and evenly the entire background.

Any type of background illuminant should be even and provide

full coverage. Care should be exercised that these lights are shielded from falling on the subject. To test this, illuminate the background only, place subject in posing chair; if the subject presents a perfect silhouette then the background is safely and properly lighted. If any direct light or reflected light falls on the subject. the background lights are not properly placed or shielded. The reason for special light treatment on the background is due to light properties that are a fixed law. While the light emanating from the two front drawing lights will render some illumination on the background, the fact that they are set up further away from the background than from the subject, means their light intensity on the background is diminished by the direct proportion of the square of the distance. The subject must be set at least three feet ahead of the background so that objectionable shadows cast by the two front lights can be eliminated. Therefore light falling on the subject which will render a desired density in the negative will lose sufficient intensity to render the same density in the background that is three or more feet beyond the subject. Technically, a greater density is required in rendering the background to insure a perfect white in the finished print.

#### THE CAMERA -- LENS POSITION

The camera being a machine can neither act nor think. It can record only what has been prepared. As a machine it has limitations and if these limits are not taken into consideration, the operator's faults and mistakes will be accentuated and exaggerated. The lens of a camera operates most efficiently when its front plane is parallel and on the level with the subject to be recorded. In a standard "mug" the lens will be operated at an eye level. The subject being seated means that the camera must be lowered so that the lens is on an eye level. The operator is cautioned not to arrive at this position by looking over the top of the camera. The lens is the only element of the camera that "sees"--hence the lens must be at eye level.

## SCALE OF REDUCTION

In discussing the standard for a "mug," the scale of reduction to be determined and maintained is important. In determining this factor the size of negative material to be used and the size of the finished print becomes relative. The negative material most commonly used is a plate or film  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and the 4" x 5". At the present time "mug" prints made from these negatives are apt to be any size. The author has found that a "mug" print on a sheet 3" x 4" is sufficiently large to carry a desirable sized figure of the "mug" and yet small enough to put into "mug" galleries without creating great bulk. This size "mug" also fits in well on circulars and is handy and convenient for officers to carry in billfolds, notebooks and pockets when being employed in their routine work. In adopting the 3" x 4" "mug" print it will be seen that a  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " negative material is apt to be too small. It is, therefore, recommended that 4" x 5" negative material be used for the standard "mug."

Dr. Alphonse Bertillon in proposing the first standards for

identification photographs recommended a seven-to-one scale of reduction. In 1917, the California Division of the International Association for Identification adopted a six-to-one scale of reduction. The 6-1 standard was suggested to replace the 7-1 because it offered a larger image of the subject. To go beyond this scale of reduction was not thought advisable as experience had shown many operators would have difficulty in placing "mugs" of these proportions on negatives then being used. The author has experimented with these two scales of reduction as well as a third. The third scale was a five-to-one. From these experiments it has been found that a 5-1 scale is practical and preferred to the smaller images created by the 7-1 or the 6-1. With the larger image given in the 5-1 scale it has been found a better opportunity is offered for the study of faint marks and scars and particularly the details which are to be found in the formations of the ear. When it is considered many citizens have faulty eye sight who are often called into bureaus to peruse galleries with the view of identifying criminals, it is apparent the largest image possible is needed.

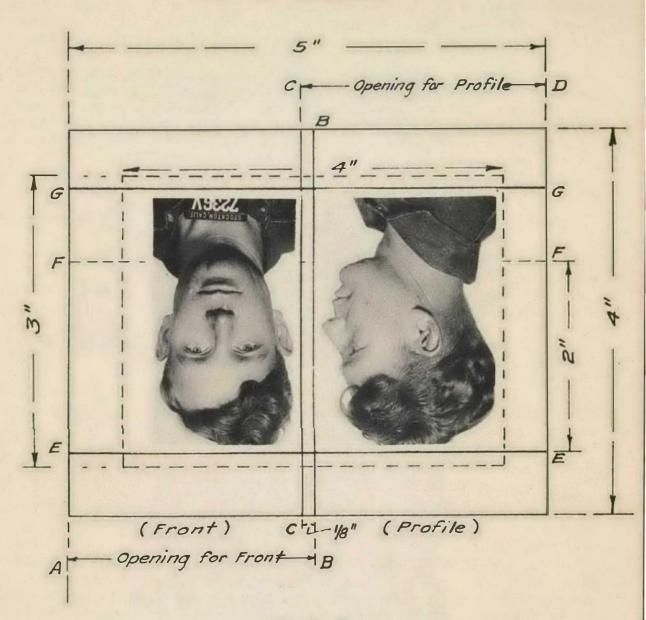
The 5-1 scale is not feasible with haphazard placing and spacing of the "mug" as may be seen in so many police "mugs." In recommending the adoption of the 5-1 scale for a "mug" standard the placement of the front and profile views on the negative becomes important. This is a simple detail if the camera ground glass is marked with lines defining certain limits.

#### HOW TO MARK CAMERA LIMITS ON GROUND GLASS

The size of the negative material recommended for standard "mugs" is 4" x 5". This size negative material is therefore shown in Figure 1.

The first step in marking off the camera limits on the ground glass will be to establish the center lines. As the first view to be made in the "mug" is the front view, proceed to mark the camera limits for the front view. The movable segment used to shield the half of the negative not being exposed is slid over to the profile half. The inner edge of this segment is then marked B-B. Next slide the segment back over the front view half and mark the inner edge of the segment C-C. As shown in Figure 1, when this segment is adjusted to the proper width, there is a narrow strip in the center of the negative which will receive a slight double exposure as the "mug" is made. This strip should not be less than one-sixteenth nor more than one-eighth of an inch in width. If the segment is too wide it prevents a lapping of the two exposures, or none at all, in which event a distracting black line divides the "mug." A standard "mug" will eliminate any suggestion of a division line or mark in the print. The success in obtaining 5-1 scale "mugs" hinges on the adjustment of the segment position and opening, which will confine as little lost space in the center of the print as is possible. To bring the front and profile view into close proximity of each other at the center of the negative is the goal to be attained in making the 5-1 scale to be printed on a 3" x 4" sheet.

The next limit mark to be established on the ground glass will be the head line E-E followed by the chin line F-F. The average head length,



TOP OF CAMERA

FIG. 1

including hair, is ten inches. Ten inches reduced by 5-1 is 2"; the distance, therefore, between lines E-E and F-F will be 2". The final limit line to be established will be the lower edge of the number holder, G-G. The dotted rectangle represents the 3" x 4" portion of the negative which will be employed in making the print of the "mug." It will be noted the limits as shown in Figure 1 will permit a slight trimming of the print before it is mounted into the galleries. Trimming is recommended as it permits correction for alignment when the print is mounted. This correction is necessary to compensate for the various differences which will be produced in print placement in rapid printing for large production. Dry mounting tissue is recommended for mounting "mugs" in galleries. Its two greatest virtues are the flat mounting which gives a smaller bound book with a greater number of prints; and with flat prints there is no disagreeable reflected lights from the print which permits a clear and unobstructed view of the print and all other prints which appear on the bound sheet.

#### COMPOSING THE "MUG"

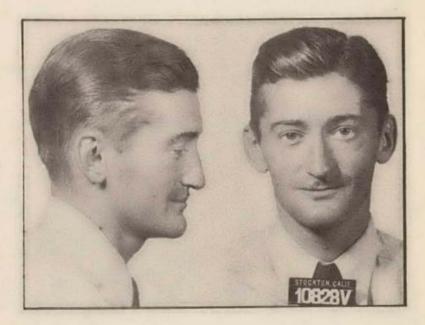
When the "mug" is composed on the ground glass the front view will be spotted with the hair adjacent to the line E-E, the right ear adjacent to line C-C; the lower edge of the number holder adjacent to line G-G. In the profile view the hair will again be adjacent to the line E-E, while the nose will be adjacent to the line B-B. Never photograph a subject with uncombed hair. A standard "mug" will present the subject looking his best which demands that his hair be combed.

The details of focusing the subject have already been explained but because the importance of attaining a standard "mug" is dependent upon uniformity, especially the scale of reduction, the rule for obtaining the focus of the profile is repeated for emphasis. Focus for the profile view will be made by moving the camera and stand as a unit to procure the focus, and not in the ordinary manner of manipulating the back rack of the camera.

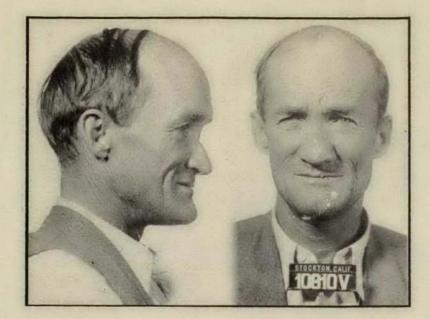
#### SPECIAL POSING CHAIR AND NUMBER HOLDER

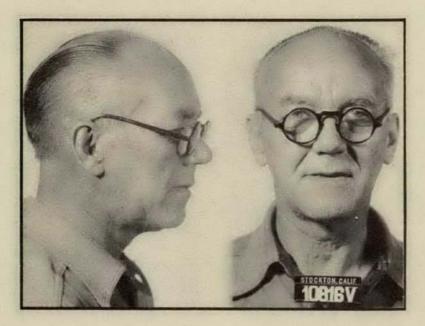
From the foregoing description of composition on the ground glass it becomes apparent that the image of the subject must be placed in close proximity to certain camera limits. Using such a narrow margin would invite failure in many instances unless some media were introduced to assure a safety factor. This safety factor is provided through the use of a special posing chair equipped with a headrest. The headrest not only provides a means of assisting the subject to maintain the pose designated by the operator but at the same time impresses the subject with the importance of holding the pose. This special chair is also provided with an adjustable arm installed on the right side of the chair which can be swung around in front of the subject upon which the number is suspended. A holder of this type is absolutely necessary to provide uniformity in the placement of the number. Pinning a number on a subject is clumsy, time wasting and obsolete. Hanging the number on a subject with a chain or cord around the neck is positively to be avoided.





 MUGS. Attention is called to uniformity and standarization of these mugs. It will be noted that the scale of reduction is the same in both front and profile views.





2. MUGS. The identifying bureau number on a mug should be small and should not dominate. These numbers it will be noted are all placed in the mug in the lower right hand corner. This phase of the identifying photograph should also be standardized.

#### STANDARDIZING THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The sole purpose of the identification number on the "mug" is for filing the "mug" and for reference use. This being the case there is no purpose for using a large, bulky identification number. Quite the contrary there are many reasons why it should be eliminated and the smallest number consistent with ease in making the change of numbers for each subject. The self evident and most apparent argument against the use of clumsy and oversized numbers is the space required to portray them on the "mug" print. The author has seen many "mugs" wherein the space necessary to depict the identification number occupied more area on the "mug" than was allotted to the depiction of the face of the subject.

The standard "mug" will contain a small identifying number used only on the front view, appearing directly beneath the center of the face and on the lower margin of the "mug." In addition to the identifying number it should also contain, in small letters, the name of the office making the "mug." The use of the number in the profile view is not needed. The exposition of the number on the front view identifies the "mug" with the bureau record; this is all that is needed. The identifying number when presented in the front view can be standardized. This cannot be done if attempted in the profile view. The number should be relegated to as small and unimportant a part of the picture as is possible, with the view of permitting the eye to study the features of the subject without conflicting interest. Most people understand the difficulty of attempting to listen to a telephone conversation with distracting noises being about them, but they do not fully realize that their attention and ability to see can be distracted and nullified in a similar manner by distracting objects placed before the eyes. Every artist is trained to subdue and to eliminate these distractions to the eye.

It has been noted that some bureaus have incorporated a number holder which provides the date on which the "mug" was made in addition to the number, and the name of the bureau. This innovation is objectionable and should not be considered standard for the reason such data requires space for exposition. A standard "mug" should be reserved for the exposition of the face only. There are better methods of recording data in connection with the "mug" than robbing valuable space for such information. For emphasis it is repeated, a "mug" should be reserved for the fullest exploitation and exposition of the subject's image on the print. A well conducted bureau will have any and all data pertaining to the subject on file on the fingerprint record, record card, index file card, modus operandi file and in the "mug" gallery. The only purpose of the identifying number is for filing, and for reference to the above enumerated files. Years ago when police departments and state prisons were groping their way along experimenting with criminal records, the subjects were photographed holding a school slate before them upon which had been written the name of subject, date, description and crime. This was in vogue before the introduction of the modern card index filing systems. If a "mug" is to be removed from the bureau by an officer for any of several purposes, a rubber stamp should be designed that will emboss a standard form on the back of the "mug." This

form may then be filled in with the necessary data required to describe the subject of the "mug" portrayed thereon.

## ADVANTAGE OF MECHANICAL NUMBER HOLDER

In addition to the advantage of the standard placement of the mechanical number holder, there is also afforded a better spirit of cooperation on the part of the subject in posing naturally when a mechanical number holding device is used. When a number is pinned or stuck on the clothing of a subject an objection is aroused by many prisoners. In the use of a mechanical device he is often unaware of the number being employed.

#### NATURALNESS IN POSE

It has been said "sugar will catch more flies than vinegar." This old axiom holds true with an operator handling prisoners before his camera. A bureau may be fully equipped with the most modern photographic equipment but this alone is not capable of securing standard "mugs" and especially "mugs" that portray the subject in the best manner--naturalness. In addition to the standard equipment, the bureau should employ operators who are skilled and trained in the employment of such equipment. For positive success such operators should be possessors of that abstract and intangible human element known as personality. An operator's success will be further enhanced if he has some firsthand knowledge of life in order that he may speak the language of the subjects whom he is portraying. To be specific he should know and understand the problems of the social unfits with whom he deals.

The trained operator will dispose of a subject in the "mug" room within three to five minutes. From this it will be seen his contact with the prisoner is a very brief one and yet in that time it is necessary for him to gain the subject's confidence and to sell himself in order that the subject will relax and respond to the operator's commands. The author has found that a professional attitude, such as would be expected in a commercial portrait gallery, is helpful in winning the subject's confidence. After years of experience it has been found a courteous request receives a more ready response on the part of the subject than a gruff command. While the subject is being posed, the headrest adjusted, number swung into place and the lights adjusted, the time is utilized in a few well directed questions or a statement may be made that will indicate to the prisoner the operator has a friendly interest in his troubles or affairs; this as a rule assists the prisoner to relax so that the way is paved for catching a natural expression.

In the case of a foreigner who does not speak our language a friendly smile often invites a return smile, and the operator is afforded the opportunity of catching a natural pose.

In any and all events the smile is standard and learning to work with a smile will go a long way in assisting to make standard "mugs."

## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

Finger impressions of the type reproduced below frequently cause diversified opinions concerning proper interpretations.



It is readily seen that this pattern does not permit accurate classification into any of the standard groups of arches, tented arches, loops, or whorls. It is of a type covered by the definition of "accidental" whorls. As stated in previous issues of this Bulletin, an "accidental" is an impression which contains a combination of two or more different types of patterns within the same pattern area, or any pattern which cannot be classified into the standard groups because of the unusual design.

Under this interpretation, the impression would be given an "inner" ridge tracing.

## FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY SIXTH SESSION

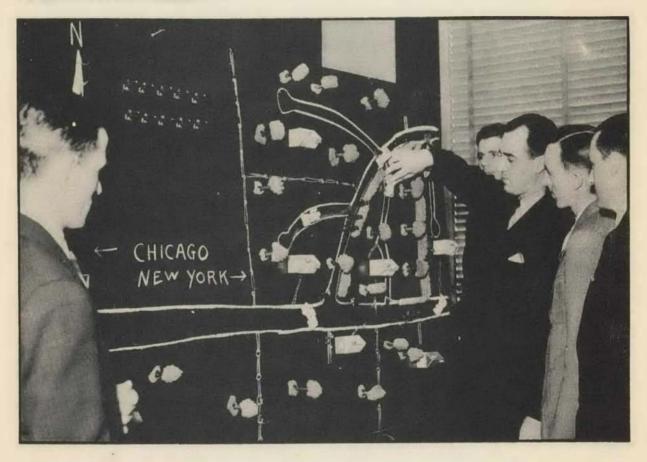
Thirty-seven officers, representing the same number of law enforcement agencies, began the twelve weeks' course offered by the FBI National Police Academy, Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1937. They will complete the work on October 2, 1937. While in attendance at the Academy they will receive instruction in mechanics, methods, and techniques of law enforcement, as well as the methods of operating and conducting training schools of their own, and when they return to their own departments they are prepared to give the benefit of this training to the other members of their respective organizations.

The following thirty-seven law enforcement organizations are represented:

Roanoke, Virginia, Police Department Beverly Hills, California, Police Department Bennington, Vermont, Police Department Mansfield, Ohio, Police Department North Little Rock, Arkansas, Police Department Kentucky Highway Patrol Monroe, Georgia, Police Department Gary, Indiana, Police Department Savannah, Georgia, Police Department Alabama Highway Patrol Nueces County, Texas, Sheriff's Office Roswell, New Mexico, Police Department South Dakota Attorney General's Office Cumberland, Maryland, Police Department Wilson, North Carolina, Police Department Polk County, Iowa, Sheriff's Office Bibb County, Georgia, Sheriff's Office North Hampton, New Hampshire, Police Department Fairmont, West Virginia, Police Department Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department Stearns County, Minnesota, Sheriff's Office Santa Barbara, California, Police Department Idaho State Highway Patrol Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department Kingsport, Tennessee, Police Department Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department New Mexico State Police Lincoln County, Nevada, Sheriff's Office Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Police Department Casper, Wyoming, Police Department Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department Jamestown, New York, Police Department Long Beach, California, Police Department Montgomery, Alabama, Police Department St. Paul, Minnesota, Police Department Covington, Kentucky, Police Department Lima, Ohio, Police Department

# THE MAGNETIC BLACKBOARD

The Magnetic Blackboard, a unique device recently developed in England, is being employed for the first time in the United States by the FBI in teaching its Special Agents the techniques used in raids. On a special metal blackboard, which can be placed in a vertical position for easy observation by a class, the outline of a city street or country crossroads can be sketched quickly with chalk. Miniature houses, trees, hedges, automobiles, and men, each highly magnetized, can then be placed in position so that the class sees what amounts to an aerial picture of the terrain. Magnetized men can then be moved about at will by the instructor and students to illustrate the advantages of employing the best tactics in the assignment of personnel for raids.



A smaller and portable Magnetic Blackboard is also used for the purpose of illustrating traffic and accident problems before the members of the FBI National Police Academy during their traffic studies. This method of instruction permits the police officers to demonstrate the positions of vehicles at various times while under observation by moving them on the magnetic blackboard in order to reconstruct the accident. It is also used to afford training for the members of the Police Academy in testifying properly. With its assistance, the possibility of placing before a jury a continuous picture of events occurring before, during, and after an accident is apparent.

# IMPORTANCE OF SECURELY ATTACHING CERTIFIED RECORDS INDICATED

The difficulty of securing the maximum effect from the introduction in a judicial proceeding of a prior criminal record, when the various necessary components of that record have been insecurely fastened together, recently was brought to the attention of the Bureau in a letter from the Sheriff's Office at Los Angeles, California. According to the Sheriff, his deputies in testifying to a prior felony conviction of an accused person, were embarrassed by the discovery that the fingerprint card, photograph, certified copy of commitment, and exemplification obtained from an institution of incarceration had not been bound into a single record, and thus permitted the defense attorney to create a doubt as to whether these various records pertained to the same individual.

The Sheriff suggests that, when such records are prepared at an institution, they should be securely fastened together with the proper exemplification. This is sometimes accomplished by some mechanical fastener. Another method which is in rather common use, and is acceptable to the courts generally, is to bind records together by an unbroken ribbon, the ends of which are fastened by an official seal to the document of exemplification.

The Penal Code of the State of California specifically provides that records of State penitentiaries and reformatories and of Federal penitentiaries, when certified by the official custodian of such records, may be introduced in the courts of California as prima facie evidence of the fact that a person being tried for a crime or public offense under the laws of that state has, upon a prior occasion, been incarcerated in such an institution. Similar statutory provisions or rules of court are to be found in other jurisdictions. It is of obvious importance that before the attempted introduction into evidence of a record of prior incarceration, the laws of the particular jurisdiction be consulted and if they permit the introduction of such evidence, that their provisions be followed strictly.

## MINNESOTA SUBMITS COMPLETE MONTHLY UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1936

A complete set of monthly reports for the calendar year 1936 is now on file for each urban police department and each sheriff's office in Minnesota.

This is the first time since the beginning of uniform crime reports in 1930 that a complete file for one state has been established.

# RECORD OF SEVERAL PENITENTIARY INCARCERATIONS BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY FINGERPRINTS OF APPREHENDED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

The recording of fingerprints upon arrest of persons charged with crime is responsible for the identification of hundreds of fugitives from justice during each month. For the month of May, 1937, 507 fugitives were identified in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These included probation, parole, and conditional release violators, escapes from penal institutions and other individuals whose apprehension was sought in connection with criminal depredations. One of the fugitives apprehended was a man taken into custody under the name of George Hays, by the Sheriff's Office at Girard, Kansas.

Hays was first known in the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when his fingerprints, received from the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois, indicated that under the name of Louis Vaughn, he was received at that institution at the age of 21 in November, 1914, to serve a sentence of from one to twenty years for burglary and larceny. A notation in this record shows that under the name of Earl Pearce, he was returned to this institution in 1917 for violation of parole. Vaughn's first punishment did not deter him from further criminal activities. He was received at the State Penitentiary at Menard, Illinois, in October, 1920, upon conviction of a charge of breaking and entering, and was sentenced to serve from one to twenty years. He was paroled, violated his parole, and again apprehended. He was received at the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, in June, 1925, on a sentence of three to twenty years for robbery and was thereafter transferred to the State Penitentiary at Menard, Illinois. The name of Earl Pierce was recorded in connection with his arrest by the Police Department at Centralia, Illinois, in December, 1936, upon a charge of concealed weapons. Pierce was received at the State Farm, Vandalia, Illinois, a few days later to serve a sentence of six months for carrying concealed weapons. However, he escaped on March 30, 1937, according to information received from the State Farm at Vandalia, Illinois, on April 2, 1937. Following an arrest by the Police Department at Pittsburg, Kansas, on April 24, 1937, for attempted burglary, he was taken into custody by the Sheriff's Office at Girard, Kansas, on April 27, 1937. Upon receipt from the Police Department at Pittsburg, Kansas, of the fingerprint card indicating the arrest there and identifying the fingerprints against the record of the Louis Vaughn, alias Earl Pierce, wanted by the State Farm at Vandalia, Illinois, the Federal Bureau of Investigation communicated with that institution to enable it to return the escaped convict for further incarceration. The fingerprint card received from the Sheriff's Office at Girard, Kansas, sets out as a part of the criminal history of this man, his incarceration at the State Farm, Vandalia, Illinois, in December, 1936, and his escape from that institution. It further indicates, however, that Hays will not, at least in the immediate future, be returned to the Illinois institution inasmuch as he received a sentence of from one to two and a half years in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, upon the charge of burglary.

Identification of fugitives is made in frequent instances be-

cause of the tendency of law violators to continue their criminal activities and thus to be re-arrested. An agency thus re-arresting a fugitive is advised immediately by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if, upon receipt of his fingerprints, it is found that his custody is sought by another agency.

# STATE OF TENNESSEE VS. BILL SLIGER; MURDER.

The following case history well illustrates the value of scientific testimony. The facilities of the Technical Laboratory of the FBI are available to all law enforcement authorities in criminal cases and evidence may be forwarded to Washington for examination, without charge.

On April 28, 1936, there were received in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory from Mr. Peabody Howard, Attorney General of Hamilton County, Chattanooga, Tennessee, a .32 calibre Colt automatic pistol, two bullets, and two empty shells, to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the bullets and shells were fired from the submitted weapon. From the information received it appears that on January 18, 1936, the bodies of W. K. Thompson and George May were found on one of the main highways near Chattanooga, Tennessee. The victims had both been killed; Thompson having been shot through the right temple and May having been shot through the chest. The automobile belonging to May was found in a ditch a few feet from his body, whereas, the other body was found about a mile away from the automobile. Investigation disclosed that Bill Sliger, alias W. H. Schliger, was seen with victim May in the latter's automobile during the afternoon of the day on which the murder was committed. The defendant Sliger was also seen near the scene of the crime by a young couple driving in an automobile, whom the defendant had ordered to stop and subsequently forced at the point of a pistol to drive him to Chattanooga. On getting out of the car in Chattanooga, Sliger left his pistol in the back seat of the automobile and this weapon was subsequently turned over to Sheriff Frank Burns. Sliger was subsequently charged with the murder of these two men and tried. The jury was unable to agree on a verdict and a mistrial was ordered. It appears that Sliger at the trial of the case admitted that the pistol belonged to him and that he forced the young couple to drive him to town, but insisted that the reason why he was with May in the latter's automobile was to meet some liquor runners and that he knew nothing about the murder of these men as he had left the scene prior to the occurrence of any shooting. No testimony was given at the first trial with regard to the firearms evidence. On submission of the evidence to the Bureau's Technical Laboratory, Attorney General Howard stated that Sliger was to be again tried for the murders and that it was very vital to the successful prosecution of this case to determine whether the bullets and shells found in May's automobile in which the victims had apparently been shot had been fired in Sliger's pistol. The examiner, on concluding his study, was able to report that the evidence bullets and shells were fired in the submitted weapon. Photomicrographs substantiating this identification were prepared and the expert subsequently appeared at the second trial of the case and testified as to the identification. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against defendant Sliger and he was sentenced to serve twenty years and one day in the State Penitentiary.

33 12 0 1 U 000 10 Ref: U LOIS BASS. M 17 U III 12 T #27938 StF, Raiford, Fla; B; 25 yrs (1935); 5'11 1/1,"; 168 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; blk comp; oco farmer; nat - Amer. Reo'd StF, Rai-ford, Fla, 10-9-35 to serve 4 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-27-37. (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla) oco - lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, West Palm Beach, Fla) FBI BU AUG 1937 FBI BU AUG 1937 lt index rt index --------22 L 1 U 000 18 VIRGIL ANDREWS, with alias: 18 L 17 W IOO 7 JOE BENNETT, with aliases: Robert Bounds, Albert Hanson, S 1 U OII 20 1 R 000 9 S Vergel Andrew. George R. Hanson, Thomas William Hours, Thomas William House, Dil-#78328 StF, Greencastle, Ind; W; 22 yrs (1935); 5'8 1/4"; 1/46 lbs; med lard Nelson, John D. Nelson, Robert Smith, Devere L. White. sldr bld; med brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; coc - lab, waiter; nat -Amer. Rec'd StF, Greencastle, Ind, #10323 StPen, Florence, Ariz; W; 35 yrs (1937); 5'11"; 153 lbs; med sldr Amer. Act a str, Greendatie, In 3-18-37 to serve a sent for BURG. ESCAPED 6-30-37. (Notify: St F, Greencastle, Ind) FBI 3U AUG 1937 bld; lt brn hair; bl gr eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab, painter; mat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Florence, Ariz, 5-29-36 to serve 1-2 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz) lt thumb rt index FBI BU AUG 1937 -----. . . . . WILLIS ARMOUR, with aliases: 21 M 1 R IOO 16 Jack Barnes, Jack Clark, Jack L 1 R OOO 14 20 M 25 W 000 12 L 4 W 101 9 LUTHER BILLINGS. #30558 StPen, Raleigh, NC; #; 19 yrs (1935); 5'7"; 136 lbs; med sldr bld; Speedie. #17791, USPen, Leavenworth, Kans; W; 28 yrs (1937); 5'9 1/2"; 151 1bs; med bld; 1t ohest hair; bl eyes; fair dk hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; nat -Amere. Reo'd StPen, Raleigh, NC, 3-18-35 to serve 5 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 6-30-37. comp; oco - mech, farmer; nat - Irish-Amer. Wanted for ROB. (Notify: SO, Sedalia, Mo) FBI BU AUG 1937 (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) FBI 3U AUG 1937 lt index rt index - - - - -13 M 1 U IOI 3 JOHN AUSTIN, with aliases: John Grant, Luther Russell, Sonny Austin, "Son". JAMES BLACK, with aliases: 6 S 1 U 010 7 Jame Black, James Scott, "Spotlight". S 1 U 100 11 #29097-M-6 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; B; 23 yrs (1937); 5'7"; 138 lbs; med bld; S 1 U III 5 #35547 StPen, McAlester, Okla; B; 21 yrs (1937); 5'5 1/2"; 120 lbs; sm blk hair; brn eyes; med dk comp; occ bootblack; nat - Amer. Wanted for MUR. bld; blk hair; mar eyes; brn comp; (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif) FBI BU AUG 1937 oco - lab; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, McAlester, Okla, 2-17-37 to serve 4 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 7-1-37. (Notify: St Pen, McAlester, Okla) FBI BU AUG 1937 lt index lt index - - - - -...... LAWRENCE WOODARD BAILEY, with 18 L 1 T OI 10 Kef: U aliases: Larance W. Bailey, M 1 R IIO 11 R 5 S 1 A2t Ref: A2a STANLEY ARTHUR BOOK. S 1 Aata A3a Tinnie Bailey, Toney Bailey, #-- StPol, Richwood, WVa; W; 19 yrs (1937); 5'4"; 102 lbs; sm bld; brn hair; bl brn eyes; rdy comp; nat -#D=64,15 StPol, Butler, Pa; W; 25 yrs (1937); 6'3"; 198 lbs; lge bld; brn С A hair; gr eyes; med comp; oco - lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. N C Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: St Pol, Butler, Pa) FBI BU AUG 1937 E (Notify: St Pol, Richwood, WVa) FBI BU AUG 1937 L L E D lt thumb lt thumb ---------15 0 13 U 000 15 I 18 R IOM 11 7 S 1 U 00I 12 GORDON BARTON. JOSEPH BROOKS. . S 1 U OII 5 #-- PD, Baltimore, Md; B; 25 yrs (1935); 5'8 1/2"; 135 lbs; med sldr

#9679 StRefor, Green Bay, Wis; W; 18 yrs (1935); 5'9"; 151 lbs; med stky bld; med ohest hair; bl gr haz eyes; med comp; occ - ocok; nat - Amer. Keo'd StRefor, Green Bay, Wis to serve a sent for BURG. ESCAPED 6-12-37. (Notify: St Refor, Green Bay, Wis) FBI 3U AUG 1937

----

lt index

.....

lt index

bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn

comp; oco - shoemaker; nat - Amer.

(Notify: PD, Baltimore, Md) FBI BU AUG 1937

Wanted for MUR.

# SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

# IDENTIFICATION MATTERS

It has been observed that many contributors of fingerprints to the Identification Division transmit these fingerprints with a cover letter. The Federal Bureau of Investigation considers each criminal fingerprint card received here from a law enforcement agency a request for the criminal record of the individual whose finger impressions appear thereon. It will be seen, therefore, that a mere letter of transmittal is unnecessary. Only in the event some special treatment of the fingerprint card is desired by the contributor should a short, appropriate cover letter be forwarded to the Bureau.

It has been noted further that, subsequent to the transmittal of the fingerprints of an individual, in correspondence, disposition sheets, wanted notices, et cetera, peace officers on occasion have furnished for the subject a name differing in some major or minor particular from the name originally appearing on the fingerprint card. Inasmuch as the name cards appearing in the Bureau's name files are made from the name as it appears on the fingerprint card, it will be seen how necessary it is when referring to an individual whose finger impressions have been forwarded to the Bureau • to use the identical name and spelling which appeared on the fingerprint card in the first instance. Additional identifying data, such as the FBI number, fingerprint classification, and arrest number, or, if none of these are available, a complete physical description should be furnished.

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

National police statistics have been collected, tabulated and published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since September, 1930, pursuant to the system of uniform crime reporting adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Due largely to the wholehearted cooperation of local law enforcement agencies there has been gratifying growth in the size of the reporting area as indicated by the following figures:

Calendar year		Number of Cities	Population			
]	1930		1,127	45,929,965		
]	1931		1,511	51,145,734		
]	1932		1,578	53,212,230		
]	1933		1,658	62,357,262		
]	1934		1,799	62,757,643		
]	1935		2,156	64,615,330		
]	1936		2,318	65,639,430		

In addition to the 2,318 city police departments contributing crime reports during 1936, reports were received from 1,103 sheriffs' offices and state police organizations and 10 agencies in possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 3,431 contributors during 1936. This compares with 2,932 contributing agencies during the calendar year 1935.

	35		
BOB BROWN, with alias: Robert H. Brown, Jr. #7430 StPen, Florence, Ariz; W; 29 yrs (1928); 5'2 1/2"; 132 lbs; sm bld; brn hair; gr eyes; med comp; occ - mach; nat - Amer. Reo'd St Pen, Florence, Ariz, 3-18-28 to serve 15-40 yrs for RAPE. ESCAPED 3-5-30. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz) FBI BU AUG 1937	8 16 R OOI 14 4 W OOM	CLIFFORD J. CARR, with aliases: 1 Clifford James Carr, Harry E. Dod- son, Frank Evens, Joe Bush. #6688 USPen, McNeil Island, Wash; W; 21 yrs (1931); 5'10 1/2"; 168 1bs; med bld; reddish brn hair; dk brn ey flor comp; coc - truck driver, cock; nat - Amer. Wanted by Federal Burea of Investigation for IMPERSONATING A GOVERNMENT OFFICER. (Notify mearest Bureau Division listed on back cover) FBI BU AUG 1937	- MIAII13 1
CLIFFORD LEE BULLENS, with aliases: Clarence 'filler, Kip Bullens, "Kipp". #45172 USPen, Atlanta, Ga; W; 21 yrs (1934); 5'6"; 122 lbs; sldr bld; brn hair; bl gr eyes; med fair comp; occ - textile worker; nat - Amer. "Anted by Federal Bureau of Invest- igation as PAROLE VIOLATOR. (Notify nearest Bureau Division listed on back cover) FBI &U AUG 1937	30 L 25 W 100 L 8 W 00I 15	GEORGE CARSON, with aliases: Edward O'Nalley, Frank Serfino. #3579 StPen, Joliet, Ill; W; 39 yrs (1930); 5'5 1/2"; 134 1bs; med sht stout bld; med chest hair; yel dk sl eyes; med comp; occ - office worker; mat - Amer. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill) FBI BU AUG 1937	
	10 11004		
	l Ur IIO 8 Ref: Ur l Ut II 8 Ua C A N C E L L	WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN. #14,739 PD, New Orleans, La; B; 45 yrs (1930); 5'7"; 137 1bs; med sldr bld; blk hair; mar eyes; lt brn comp occ - butler; nat - Amer. Wanted for ROB. (Notify: PD, New Orleans, La) FBI 6U AUG 1937	10 0 1 U 0II 12 S 17 U III 10
6-1-37. Subject previously rec'd St Pen, Canon City, Colo, 6-11-25 to ser 15-20 yrs for ROB - ESCAPED 5-5-31. (Notify: St Pen, Nashville, Tenn; St Pen, Canon City, Colo) FBI BU AUG 1937	E D lt middle		rt thumb
SYLVESTER CADENA, with alias: Sylvestes Cadeno. #10305 StPen, Florence, Ariz; W; 19 yrs (1936); 5'5"; 118 lbs; sht aldr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; med dk comp; oco - silversmith; nat - Mex. Reo'd StPen, Florence, Ariz, 5-8-36 to serve 1-2 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 1-29-37. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz)	10 M 14 U 000 I 22 U IM	ROBERT COLEMAN, with aliases: Robert Colman, Bob Cale, Bob Cole. #35592 StPen, Gould, Ark; B; 28 yrs (1937); 5'11"; 154 lbs; med aldr bld blk hair; brn eyes; blk comp; oco - cock, porter, cafe worker, railroad worker; nat - Amer. Reo'd StPen, Gould, Ark, 3-2-37 to serve 6 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-24-37. (Notify: St Pen, Gould, Ark)	
FBI BU AUG 1937	lt thumb	FBI BU AUG 1937	lt thumb
JESUS V. CAMPOS. 5 0 5 I 17 #7865 StPen, Florence, Ariz; W; 47 yrs (1929); 5'5 3/4"; 116 1bs; sm bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; oco - lab; nat - Mex. Reo'd StPen, Florence, Ariz, 9-5-29 to serve 18-25 yrs for RAPE. ESCAPET 12-19-30. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz) FBI 50 AUG 1937	T II 20 Ref: R R III 16 R	LAYTON CONOWAY, with aliases: Layton S. Conoway, Layton S. Con- way, Pat Conoway. #0234, StPol, Wilmington, Del; W; 37 yrs (1937); 5'8 or 5'9"; 150 lbs; med aldr bld; med ohest hair; 1t bl eyes; med 1t comp; occ - bookkeeper; mat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: Atty General, Dover, Del; St Pol, Dover, Del) FBI BU AUG 1937	10 S 9 U IOI Ref: 9 S 6 T II 6 2 C A N C E L L L E D
	rt index		D lt index
	17 1 5 666 65	DDID CM CAT - 441 - 14	10 0 1- 36 5 0 1
FRANK CARABELLO, Jr., with alias: "Shorty". #11302 PD, Denver, Colo; W; 21 yrs (1932); 5'2 1/2"; 135 lbs; sht bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; oco - truck driver, lab; nat - Cuban. Wanted for ROB. (Notify: PD, Denver, Colo) FBI BU AUG 1937	17 1 R 000 17 19 W 100 15	ERNEST COX, with aliases: Earnest Cox, Claud Smith. #25U48 StCD, Montgomery, Ala; W; 23 yrs (1995); 5'9"; 138 lbs; med sldr bld; che st hair; dk bl eyes; med rdy comp; coc - farmer; nat - Amer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi- gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION. (Notify nearest Bureau Division	CONTRACTOR OF A
	rt middle	listed on back cover) FBI BU AUG 1937	-

# APPREHENSIONS

MIO JAMES ADKINS. (W) 13 0 30 W 30 U OOI Ι #33229 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. App by StPol, Rushville, Ind, 6-1-37 and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 12. JAMES ALLEN, with aliases. (B) 14 0 25 W IO 5 M 28 Ι 7 W #30591-M-7 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. App by PD, San Diego, Calif, 5-29-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* EMIL ARNOLD, with alias. (W) OI 13 Ref: U 21 11 T 4 W MII W #168268 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. App by PD, San Francisco, Calif, 6-5-37 and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 2. \* \* \* \* \* EDWIN BABBITT. (W) 7 9 12 Ref: 11 U 18 18 rRr #6581 StPen, Bismarck, NDak. Case dismissed at Fargo, NDak, 6-14-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* \* \* EARNEST BAZIER, with aliases. (B) 13 R OII 9 Μ 1 1 U 000 10 #18851 StPen, Baton Rouge, La. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* \* WALTER BELDEN. (W) 11 l Rr 16 S Ref: 9 1 U 15 1 M #25228 StRefor, Frankfort, Ky. App by PD, Danville, Ky, 6-5-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 8. \* \* \* \* \* HAROLD BENNINGTON. (W) 21 25 W IO 16 W I 16 #30585 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. App (date and place not given) and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 3 No 10. \* \* \* \* \* HENRY BLACK, with alias. (W) 8 9 A 14 1 Tar 13 #30378 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. App by StPol, Troy, NY, 6-2-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 3 No 2. \* \* \* \* \* RICHARD BOBIC. (W) 18 L 1 T 00 11 10 1 T 00 M #33106 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. App (date and place not given) and returned, 5-5-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* \* \* JAMES BOHAN, with aliases. (W) 5 5 1 A2a 17 Ref: A2a S 1 Aa 4 Aat #19376 PD, St. Paul, Minn. App by PD, St. Paul, Minn, 6-12-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6.

3	7
PAT J. COX, with aliases: 2 0 1 U III 8 Edward Cox, J. D. Diokerson, L 17 U III 6 Jack E. Brown, Jack P. Vox, Jack E. Logan. #23229 StPen, Baton Rouge, La; W; 26 yrs (1935); 5'10"; 160 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; oco - barber, musician; nat - Irish-Amer. Reo'd StPen, Baton Rouge, La, 2-17-33 to serve a sent for BURG. ESCAPED 8-23-33. (Notify: St Pol, Baton Rouge, La) lt index FBI BU AUG 1937	EDWARD L. CULVERHCUSE, with aliases: Edward Lester Culverhouse, Herbert G. Bluthardt, Edward L. Culver, John J. Doyle, Edward L. Hayes, John Williame. #3913 USPen, Lewisburg, Pa; W; 12 yrs (1956); 5'8 1/2"; 193 lbs; hvy bld; gr brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; coco - barber; mat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Natick, Mass) FBI BU AUG 1937 rt thumb
DONALD CRAIG, with aliases: 17 0 23 W 100 L Allen Craig, William Green, 0 20 W 001 21 Donald Schaeffer, Donald Shaeffer. #34,395 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; W; 19 yrs (1936); 5'7 1/4"; 151 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; dk Drn eyes; fair	HAROLD DAVENPORT. HAROLD DAVENPORT. #32L, PD, San Argelo, Tex; W; 25 yrs (1937); 5'7"; Li5 lbs; med bld; brn hair; gr eyes; med rdy comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Net et al. 2.5 cher.
comp; coc - mech, painter; nat - Amer. Rec'd StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio, 12-11-36 to serve 1-15 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-15-37. (Notify: St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv, London, Ohio; St Refor, Mans- field, Ohio) FBI BU AUG 1937	(Notify: St Dept of Fublic Safety, Austin, Tex; SO, San Angelo, Tex; SO, Clarendon, Tex) FBI BU AUG 1937 lt middle
JOSEPH PAUL CRETZER, with aliases: Joseph P. Bennett, Joseph P. Brent, J. P. Cretcher, Joseph Paul Gretzer, James Hayes, James Hays, Joseph P. Kretcher, George Frank Thompson. #27522 FD, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 21 yrs (1932); 5'6 3/4"; 154; 1bs; med bla; dk chest hair; brn eyes; med fair comp; oco - lab, mech, machine opera- tor, hotel keeper; nat - Irish-Ger.	ANDREW DAVIS, with alias: 17 L 1 R 0I0 15 Ref: 1 Charles Jones. S 10 R 00I 13 9 #18575 PD, Memphis, Tenn; B; 29 yrs (1937); 5'5 5/8"; 146 lbs; aht bld; blk hair; mar brn eyes; dk brn comp; oco = lab; nat = Amer. Wanted for BURG and ESCAPE. (Notify: S0, Marks, Miss) FBI BU AUG 1937
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi- gation for BANK ROBBERY. It middle (Notify mearest Bureau Division listed on back cover) FBI BU AUG 1937	rt middle
<pre>IRA G. CROMER, with aliases: 22 31 W IOO 13 Ref: 31 Ira C. Cromer, Ira Cremer, Robert 10 R COI 13 9 I. McGee, Robert L. McGee, Raymond Morgan, Raymond Morton. #33034, StPen, Raleigh, NC; W; 40 yrs (1936); 5'6 1/4"; 130 lbs; sht sldr bld; brn hair; 1t brn eyes; fair comp; coc - mech, elect; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve a sent for BURG. ESCAPED 6-14-37.</pre>	WILLIE DAVIS, with aliases: John Davis, Bill Davis. #35204 StPen, Richmond, Va; B; 24 yrs (1936); 5'4 3/4"; 150 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; mar eyes; yel comp; occ - lab; nat - Amer. Reo'd St Pen, Richmond, Va, 2-11-36 to serve 2 yrs for BURG. ESCAFED 6-18-37. (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va) FBI BU AUG 1937
(Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) FBI BU AUG 1937	rt thumb
GEORGE CRONIN, with aliases: 9 S 1 A II 3 Ref: 9 A George Albert Cronin, George S 1 Tr II 3 1 At Albert Manafield. #40065 PD, Detroit, Mich; W; 35 yrs (1933); 5'8 1/L"; 180 lbs; med bld; dk ohest hair, turning gr; gr bl eyes; med comp; rt ring fgr scarred; mat - Amer. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich) FBI EU AUG 1937	JOSEPH DeMELLO, with aliases: Joseph Iroherhauser, Joseph DeMello Martin, Joseph Mello Martin. #1088 PD, New Bedford, Mass; W; 30 yrs (1955); 5'10"; 11,3 lbs; sldr bld; blk hair; brn eye s; dk comp; oco - olerk; nat - Portuguese. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, New Bedford, Mass) FBI BU AUG 1937
lt middle	lt thumb
WAYNE CROWDER, with aliases: 26 L 1 Tt 13 Ref: T Charles Crowder, Henry E. Bell, L 1 R 11 R Wayne Bramell, Joseph Brown, John Lake, Wane Lake, Wayne Lake. # SO, Basin, Wyo; W; 26 yrs (1929); 5'7"; Lul 1bs; med bld; 1t brn hair; bl syes; med comp; coc - Lab, miner; mat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: SO, Basin, Wyo) FBI BU AUG 1937	WILSON ROY DIXON, with aliases: James B. Lovell, "Slim". #16619 PD, Memphis, Tenn; W; 22 yrs (1936); 6'1 1/2"; 149 Dis; sldr bld; med chest hair; bl gr eyes; flo: comp; coc - salesman; nat - Amer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Invest- igation as FROBATION VIOLATOR. (Notify mearest Bureau Division listed on back cover)
rt middle	FBI BU AUG 1937 rt thumb

13 0 32 W 000 Ref: 32 ENOS BOYD, with aliases. (W) T 24 W MII 32 #9346 StPen, Menard, Ill. App by SO, Graham, Tex, 6-27-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 1. \* \* \* \* \* J. E. BURKE, with aliases. (W) 9 0 5 R III 8 AMP Ref: 1 I 17 R III 10 17 #109-A PD, Ft. Madison, Iowa. App by PD, Chanute, Kans, 5-31-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* JAMES P. CARR, with aliases. (W) 12 6 A 11 18 A #31399 StPen, Raleigh, NC. App by PD, Dallas, Tex, 6-22-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 4. \* \* \* \* \* LORNE CARSON, with aliases. (W) 14 1 T 00 9 Ref: U IOO 1 R IOO 5 R 100 #611 SO, Buffalo, NY. Subject dead. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 1. \* \* \* \* \* RALPH CASSIDY, with aliases. (W) 16 S 9 R IOO 12 L 1 R IOO 16 #16572 StPen, Ft. Madison, Iowa. App by PD, Indianapolis, Ind, 6-21-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* SAM CHAPPLE, with aliases. (W) 22 M 1 U IIO 15 L 1 R IIO 14 #14295 PD, New Orleans, La. App by SO, Memphis, Tenn, 4-16-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 2. \* \* \* \* \* \* JULIUS CHICOLA, with aliases. (W) 13 0 25 W I M 24 W 0 18 #14100 StRefor, Rahway, NJ. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 3 No 8. J. C. CLARK, with alias. (B) 20 L 27 W II 15 M 12 1. II 13 #24145 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. App by PD, Charleston, SC (date not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 11. \* \* \* \* \* \* CHARLES E. CONROY, with aliases. (W) 17 L 1 T II 17 Ref: T S 1 T II 12 #C-55498 PD, Chicago, Ill. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7 as #C-55489 PD, Chicago. Ill. \* \* \* \* \* HOMER COOK, with aliases. (W) 37 1 T OI 15 1 U 00 11 #173 PD, Portsmouth, Ohio. App by PD, Chicago, Ill. 6-8-37 and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 2.

3	9
LLOYD DUNBAR, with aliases: Ployd Dunbar, James Cleary, DeVoe Delaney, Robert Delaney, Robert Deveux, Robert Healy, John E. Smith. #15901 USPen, Leavenworth, Kans; W; 31 yrs (1934); 5'8"; 161 lbs; med bld; med dk chest hair; 1t bl eyes; med comp; coc - shoe worker, spot welder, sign painter, printer; nat - Amer. Warted by Federal Eureau of Investiga- tion as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR. (Notify nearest Bureau Division list- ed on back core) FBI BU AUG 1937	ALBERT GARLOCK, with aliases: Frank Fisher, Bert Garlock, Bert Gerloch, Bert Gerlock, Bert Jen- kins. #StPol, East Lansing, Mich; 7/; 51 yrs (1937); 5'9 1/4"; 158 lbs; med bld; med ohest hair; bl gr eyes; med dk comp; occ - furniture worker; nat - Ger-English. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: St Pol, East Lansing, Mich) FBI BU AUG 1937 L 1 U 000 15 C A C B D L 1 U 000 15 C A C A C B D L 1 U 000 15 C A C B D L 1 U 000 15 C A C B D L 1 U 000 15 C A D D L 1 U 000 15 C D L 1 U 000 15 C A D D L 1 U 000 15 C A D D D D D D D D
LELAND S. DUNZEE, with aliases: 10 9 U OH 5 Lelane Dunzee, Louis Dundee, 17 U2a I 13 Leo S. Dunze, "The Scoop". #20232 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 33 yrs (1937); 5'9 1/2"; 145 1bs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; nat - Arabian. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif) FBI BU AUG 1937 rt ring	JOHN GARRETT, with aliases: Jay Garrett, George Kally. #23454 StPen, Baton Rouge, La; W; 22 yrs (1933); 5'7"; 1/40 lbs; med sldr bld; dk brn hair; brn gr eyes; rdy comp; occ - butcher; nat - Amer. Rec'd Stren, Baton Rouge, La, L=27-33 to serve 6-9 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 2-11-34. (Notify: St Pol, Baton Rouge, La) FBI BU AUG 1937 rt little
LESLIE W. ERB, with aliases: Leslie W. Harris, Leslie W. Fuyskins. #4690 SO, Olympia, Wash; W; 17 yrs (1937); 577 1/2"; 128 lbs; slår bld; It brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG and ESCAPE. (Notify: SO, Olympia, Wash) FBI BU AUG 1937 rt index	GEORGE GATTON, with aliases: 21 0 7 K 010 15 George William Gatton, George 1 28 V. 011 17 William Gatten. #33601 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; W; 21 yrs (1936); 5'11"; 150 1bs; sldr bld; med brn hair; med brn eyes; fair comp; occ - painter; nat - Amer. Rec'd Stkefor, Mansfield, Ohio, 2-3-36 to serve 1-15 yrs for BURG. ESCAFED 6-27-37. (Notify: St Refor, Mansfield, Ohio) FBI EU AUG 1937 lt index
RAY C. ERB, with aliases: Ray C. Harris, Ray C. Muyskins. #4,689 SO, Olympia, Wash; W; 15 yrs (1937); 5'9"; 120 lbs; sldr bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG and ESCAPE. (Notify: SO, Olympia, Wash) FBI 8U AUG 1937 rt index	ALBERT GAY, with aliases: Albert L. Gay, Lewis Lamm, Louise Lamm. #32080-1 StPen, Raleigh, NC; W; 18 yrs (1950; 5'10 3/4"; 160 lbs; med bld; d. brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; mat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve a sent for ROB. ESCAPED 6-16-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) FBI BU AUG 1937 It index
JO:ENNY FIELDS. 6 9 aU HO 8 Ref: aU 2 tU HI 7 aU 429440 PD, New Orleans, La; B; 40 yrs (1937); 5'6 1/2"; 134 lbs; med bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for MUR and ESCAPE. (Hotify: PD, New Orleans, La) FBI BU AUG 1937 rt middle	GEORGE GLOVER, with alias: George Golver. #30688 StPen, Raleigh, NC; B; 22 yrs (1935); 5'6 1/4"; 1/42 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn comp; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Raleigh, NC, 4-20-35 to serve 20-25 yrs for MUR. ESCAFED 6-28-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) FBI BU AUG 1937 It ring
THOMAS GARFIELD, with aliases: Joyce Smith, Garfield Thomas, "Black John Dillinger". *161/4 Chatham CoPol, Savannah, Ga; B; 20 yrs (1937); 5'6'; 150 lbs; med sht hvy bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; ginger comp; nat - Amer. Want- cd for KOB and ESCAFE, 5-6-37. (Itotify: Chatham Co Pol, Savannah, Ga) FBI BU AUG 1937 rt ring	P. J. GRAHAN, with aliases: Pearl Graham, Duck Graham, Duck Grim, Duck Grimes. #33L4L8 StPen, Raleigh, NC; V; 22 yrs (1933); 5'6"; 160 lbs; med aht hvy bld; blde hair; brn eyes; lt comp; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve 2 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-13-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) FDI BU AUG 1937 rt index

CLAYTON COOPER. (W) 1 9 R IO 17 17 U IO 15 #29172 StPen, Richmond, Va. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 9. \* \* \* \* \* E. B. DAY, with aliases. (W) 20 28 W 00I 32 W III #22853 StPen, Nashville, Tenn. App by PD, Brinkley, Ark, 7-3-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 4. \* \* \* \* \* 1 II ISAAC DENNY, with aliases. (B) 3 aA 10 Ref: aT 1 A II 8 A #4059 PD, Yakima, Wash. App by PD, Elizabeth, NJ, 6-29-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 1. \* \* \* \* \* ROY DILLARD, with alias. (W) 15 0 5 U OOI AMP Τ 21 U 00I 19 #66323 StPen, Huntsville, Tex. App by SO, Liberal, Kans, 5-15-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* JOHN DUBOY, with aliases. (W) 24 L l R IIO 13 T. 3 U IOO 11 #A-13618 StFol, Greensburg, Pa. App at Derry Township, Pa, 6-3-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* I 31 W IOO 18 JOHN EPHRIAM, with aliases. (B) 0 28 W OII 17 #452 SO, York, SC. App by PD, Columbia, SC and returned 6-17-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* LONNIE FLOYD. (B) 21 M 1 T 00 20 R 000 18 L 1 #81149 StPen, Raleigh, NC. App by PD, Baltimore, Md, 6-22-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 2. \* \* \* \* \* WALTER FORBUSH, with aliases. (W) 9 0 13 R IOO 14 AMP I 17 U 000 12 #7252 Asylum and Jail, Washington, DC. App by PD, Baltimore, Md, 6-20-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* LAWRENCE FOX, with alias. (W) 9 I 9 At 14 Ref: Aa 17 Uta S 6 U2a #134 PD, Mansfield, Ohio. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* JOHN FREEMAN, with aliases. (B) 18 1 Rt 10 I 3 Wt O 12 #21179 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. App by PD, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6-20-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 2.

CORRECTION	41
GUY GREER, with aliases: G. W. Green, Clyde Haskel, Harry Moreland. #4195 PD, Wichita Falls, Tex; W; 28 yrs (1937); 5'9 1/2"; 160 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; gr eyes; dk comp; occ - cleaner, tailor; nat - Amer. Wanted for ROD. (Notify: District Atty, Wichita Falls, Tex; PD, Wichita Falls, Tex; pub in Vol 6 No 7 without primary classifi- cation) FBI BU AUG 1937	
LEWIS HOWARD GRENADE, with aliases: Lewis H. Granade, Lewis Grande, Lawis Grnade, Louis Grande, Lawis Grnade, Louis Grande, Lawis Granade, Jack Martin. *21,999 StPen, Petros, Tem; 22 yrs (1934); 5'S"; 155 lbs; med stky bl1; dk brn hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ - cook; nat - Amer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for viol NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFF ACT. (Kotify nearest Bureau Division listed on back cover) FBI BU AUG 1937	Edward Davis, Kerby E. Davis, Kirby E. Davis, #7943 PD, Dallas, Tex; W;41 yrs (1937); 5'9"; 185 1bs; med stout bld; dk bon hair; bl gr eyes; rdy comp; occ - salesman; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Dallas, Tex) FBI BU AUG 1937
KOOSEVELT GRIFFIN, with alias: 12 0 5 U OII 4 Ref: 21 Rosevelt Griffin. 119 W III 3 19 #5144 Co Detective Bu, Pittsburgh, Paj B: 34 yrs (1937): 5'10"; 182 lbs; med bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk comp; occ - lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for RAPE. (Notify: Co Detective Bu, Pitts- burgh, Pa) FBI BU AUG 1937 It index	Hansel Maok, "Nubby". M 4 W OOI 17 #27690 StF, Raiford, Fla; B; 33 yrs (1935); 5'9 3/4"; 127 lbs; sldr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; rt index fgr amp; occ - porter, lab, barber; nat - Ampr. Reo'd StF, Raiford, Fla, 7-26-35 to serve 3 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-9-37. (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla) FBI BU AUG 1937
WALTER GRIFFIN. 13 M 21 W 100 22 M 19 W 000 19 #32850 StPen, Raleigh, NC; B; 26 yrs (1936); 5'11"; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; grn gr eyes; lt ginger comp; occ - farmer; nat - Amer. Rec'd St Pen, Raleigh, NC to serve 1-2 yrs for BURG. ESCAFED 6-8-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) FBI BU AUG 1937 It index	S 3 Wr OIO 11 1 Rr #200 SO, Bay Minette, Ala; W; 19 yrs (1956); 6'2"; 160 lbs; tall sldr bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for EURG and ESCAPE. (Notify: SO, Bay Minette, Ala) FBI BU AUG 1937
DEWEY GRIFFITH. 12 M 1 Rt 00 15 S 3 W 000 13 #34094 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 26 yrs (1935); 6' 1/4"; 191 1bs; med bld; blk hair; bl eyes; med conp; occ - chauffeur; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va, 6-19-35 to serve 8 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-19-37. (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va) FBI BU AUG 1937 Lt index	aliases: William G. Hickook, S 5 U IOI 11 5 U Gordon Hikok, W. G. Scott. #20206 PD, Oklahoma City, Okla; W; 37 yrs (1936); 5'8 3/4"; 140 1bs; eldr bld; dk brn hair; gr brn eyes; med comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG and ROB. (Notify: St Highway Patrol, Colum- bia, SC) FBI BU AUG 1937
LUTHER HAMELTON, with aliases: Luther Hamilton, Fred Luther McIntyre. #31711 StPen, Raleigh, NC; W; 23 yrs (1936); 5'10 1/2"; 133 1bs; sldr bld; brn hair; gr eyes; fair comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for EURG and ESCAFE, 6-16-37. (Notify: S0, Troy, NC) FPI KU AUG 1937 rt index	#67440 StPen, Columbus, Ohio; W; 28 yrs (1933); 5'5 1/4"; 144 1bs; med sht bld; dk chest hair; orsnge az eyes; fair.comp; occ - mcch, mech; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Columbus, Ohio, 9-28-33 to serve 1-15 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 5-30-37. (Notify: St F, London, Chio; St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv, London, Chio)

JOHN GAYNES, with alias. (W) 17 I 29 W IOI Ref: 29 0 32 W MOI 14 24 #6413 StPen, Salt Lake City, Utah. App by PD, Seattle, Wash, 6-4-37 and returned 6-11-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* DANIEL L. GLAZNER, with aliases. (W) 15 M 1 R 12 Ref: Rt S 1 Aa 17 Ta #-- PD. Fort Worth, Tex. Located at McCamey, Tex, 6-22-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. JAMES GORDON, with aliases. (B) 15 0 31 W IOM 15 20 W OOT 16 T #70391 StPen, Huntsville, Tex. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 5. \* \* \* \* \* TALMADGE GREGORY. with alias. 24 29 (W) W 0 8 W 0 14 #9913 PD, Greensboro, NC. App by PD, Richmond, Va, 6-11-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. ALFRED HARFER, with alias. (B) 6 1 aA 11 Ref: AMP, aA 1 aTt 5 aU2t #-- Seaboard Air Line Railway, Savannah, Ca. App by Seaboard Air Line Railway, Savannah, Ga, 5-28-37 near Albany, Ga. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. JACOB HARRIS, with aliases. (W) 19 9 R IO 16 P #2946 SO, Santa Ana, Calif. Located at El Centro, Calif, 6-12-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 2. \* \* \* AUBREY HARTLESS. (W) l Ra 12 Ref: Ra 1 0 M 17 T2a 8 A2a #37199 StPen, Richmond, Va. Returned voluntarily. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 5. \* \* \* \* FRANK HASKELL, with alias. (W) 18 Ī, T IO M R IOT 1 #7347 PD, Denver, Colo. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 3 No 11. HOMER HATCH. (W) 21 0 13 R OIO 22 18 OII 19 T U #28480 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. App (date and place not given) and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. JOHN HEATH, with aliases. (W) 12 0 1 R 000 13 13 1 25 R III #42305 PD, Cleveland, Ohio. Located at Butler, Pa, 5-31-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 5.

43 WALTER HINGUIA, with alias: 14 H 10 C 0074 CLYDE JOHNSON, with alies: WALTER HINGULS, with alless Falter M. Binguls. #252153 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 34 yrs (1937); 5'5 1/4"; 180 lbs; sht Clide Johnson. #25231 FD, Atlanta, Ga; 5; 22 yrs (1933); 5'11"; 170 lbs; med bld; blk 8 W 100 hair; brn eyes; blk comp; nat - Amer. hvy blc; blde hair; bl eyes; flor Noy bit, Jith Start, oh eyes, 100 comp; oco - butler, ohauffeur; nat -Finne Wanted for FOB. (Notify: SO, Los Angeles, Calif) FBI EU AUG 1937 Rec'd Effingham Co Chain Gang, Spring-Rec'd Eiringtam Co Chain Gang, Spr. field, Ga, 8-14-33 to serve a sent for ROB. ESCAFED 6-16-37. (Notify: Effinghem Co Chain Gang, Springfield, Ga) FBI EU AUG 1937 It index ----. . . . . . . WILBUR JOHNSON, with elieses: 13 M 9 Ur IIO 20 Pef: Ut Wilbur Mins Johnson, Wilburn S 1 U OII 16 U HENRY HOLLAND. 13 M 29 W 100 14 AMP I 18 U 00I 14 #264,56 StPen, Moundsville, WVa; B; 31 yrs (1936); 5'2"; 133 lbs; sht bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk comp; rt lit fgr amp; occ - førmer; nat -Amer. Rec'd StPen, Moundsville, WVa, Mins Johnson, Wilber Johnen. #32969 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 32 yrs (154); 5'7"; 150 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; coo clerk; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va, 11-11,-31, to serve 8 yrs for KOR. ESCAFED 6-21-37. (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)

rt thumb

rt index

lt thumb

10

12 C 25 W ICI 12 L 17 U 000 12

Ц и 1 U ОІО 13

M 1 U IOO



0 31 Vi INO 11

I 20 % 011 12

rt middle

rt middle

CARL HENRY JONES, with alieses: 18 13 U 000 9 Ref: 1/ U Theadore L. Garver, Theodore Gar- 3 W 010 9 : W ver, Thomas Louis Grant, Thomas Lewis, R. L. Linker, Foy Moore,

Son Garver. ;#9714 PD, Dalles, Tex; W; 27 yrs (1937); 6' 1/2"; 170 lbs; med bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; attempted mutilation of all fgrs except rt index; occ - salesman, cook, carp; nat - Amer. Wanted for XIDN.

(Notify: SO, Dallas, Tex) FBI BU AUG 1937

ERNEST JONES, with aliases: 12 0 13 U 000 11 Kef: 13 Ernest German, Earnest Germany, I 18 U 00I 11 17

Ernest German, Earnest Germany, "Shorty". #20/179 PD, Atlants, Ga; B; 20 yrs (1930); 5'4 1/2"; 125 1bs; sm blå; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for ROB and ESCAFF, 2-15-37. (Notify: DeKelb Co Fol, Decatur, Ga)

FBI BU AUG 1937

FBI BU AUG 1937



#25321 PD, Atlenta, Ga; B; 20 yrs (1931); 6'3"; 160 lbs; tell sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; blk comp; tip lt thumb amp; nat - Amer. Reo'd Effingham Co Chair Gang, Springfield, Ga to serve 10-20 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-16-37. (Notify: Effingham Co Chain Gang, Springfield, Ga) FBI BU AUG 1937

EDWARD F. KAUTZ, with aliases: Edward Frank Kautz, Edward F. Kantz, Edward Kawoynzinski, Edward Koutz, Ed Kautz.

#28176 PD, Milwaukee, Wis; W; 38 yrs (1937); 5'7"; 145 lbs; med bld; gr hair; brn eyes; med fair comp; oco auto worker; nat - Ger-Amer. Wanted for ROB.

(Notify: St Bu of Crim Apprehension, St. Paul, Minn; SO, St. Cloud, Minn) FBI BU AUG 1937

----

lt thumb

It thumb

19 0 32 W ILO ALP 0 30 U OII



rt thumb

8 9 U IOI 15 18 U ICH 14



rt index

4-8-36 to serve 5 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 5-25-37. (Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WVa) FBI BU AUG 1937

- - - - -

----

CENE HUGE, with aliases: June Huge, Junior Huge, Junior

Huger, June Jackson. #28834 StF, Raiford, Fla; B; 22 yrs (1936); 5'9 1/2"; 14, 1bs; med slcr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - caw-mill worker; nat -Amer. Reo'd StF, Raiford, Fla, 6-4-36 to serve 20 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 6-21-37. (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallehassee, Fla) FBI BU AUG 1937

JOHN WILLIE HUGGINS.

#31081 StPen, Raleigh, NC; 5; 22 yrs (1935); 5'6"; 14,8 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; nat -Amer. Rec'd StPen, Haleigh, NC, 8-11-35 to serve 20-25 yrs for LUR. ESCAPED 6-28-37. (Notify: St 3u of Ident, Raleigh, NC)

FBI BU AUG 1937

THOMAS JEFFERSON HUTTO, with alias: 14 0 17 W 000 24 Tom J. Hutto. 1. 17 U 000 12 Tom J. Hutto.

"9765 PD, Lallas, Tex; N; 56 yrs (1932); 5'11 1/2"; 155 lbs; sldr bld; dk brn hair; dk brn eyes; med dk comp; ccc - barber; nat - Amer. Wanted for ETDN.

(Notify: SO, Dallas, Tex; PD, Dalles, Tex)

FBI BU AUG 1937

FRANK FARL JAMISON, with elias: 13 M 1 R III 10 Whitey Jamison. S 1 R IOI 8 Whitey Jamison. 15472 PD, Parkersburg, WVa; %; 36 yrs (1937); 5'7"; 122 lbs; sldr bld;

brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; oco mach; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Marietta, Ohio) FDI BU AUG 1937

rt middle

rt index

31 W IMO 14 JAMES HILL, with aliases. (B) 0 15 28 W MMI Τ #20559 PD, Washington, DC. App by PD, New York, NY, 7-4-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 9. \* \* \* \* \* J. C. HILLEY. (W) 15 M 1 U OOI 6 1 IIO 5 S U #76638 StPen, Huntsville, Tex. App by SO, Salinas, Calif, 6-24-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 11. DEWEY HOLBROOK. (W) 3 1 T 9 Ref: A. T 8 1 aT aU aA #25822 StPen, Moundsville, WVa. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* \* \* HURLEY HOLDER, with alias. (W) 12 0 1 U OII 5 17 U III S 5 #31306 StPen, Raleigh, NC. App 4-22-37 (place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. PRESTON LEE HUBERT. (B) 14 M 17 W I 15 3 W Μ M #1306 PD, Galveston, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* \* \* W. S. HUTCHINS, with alias. (B) М 31 W III I 32 W MII 19 #28415 PD, Atlanta, Ga. App by PD, Pittsburgh, Pa, 7-1-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. 25 9 CHESTER JONES. (W) 0 W IM 15 Ref: 25 25 U 00 17 27 S #27118 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. App (date and place not given) and returned 5-3-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 11. 14 0 COLMER JONES, with aliases. (W) 9 U 00 17 L 17 U OI #192 SO, Halifax, Va. App by Southern Railway Company PD, Richmond, Va, 6-23-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 7; also pub in Vol 5 No 8. GILBERT JONES. (W) 12 0 5 IJ 000 20 17 Ι U 000 18 #5614 PD, Miami, Fla. App by PD, Tampa, Fla, 6-19-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* SWANIE JONES, with aliases. (W) 15 9 R IO U 00 19 6 #74518 StPen, Huntsville. Tex. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 2.



FBI BU AUG 1937

blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; nat -Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: St Bu of Crim Apprehension, St. Paul, Minn; SO, Montevideo, Minn) FHJ 3U AUG 1937

comp; occ - carp; nat - Amer. Rec'd StFen, Columbus, Ohio, 5-27-36 to serve 1-20 yrs for RAPE. ESCAFED 6-6-37.

(Notify: St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv, London, Ohio; St F, London, Ohio) FBI BU AUG 1937

----

 PETER MAZZARA, with alias:
 17
 0
 25
 W
 ICO
 17
 Ref:
 25

 Peter Mazzaro.
 L
 17
 U
 00C
 14
 19

Peter Mazzaro. L 1' #510 PD, Madison, Wis; W; 17 yrs (1933); 5'4 1/4"; 132 lbs; sldr bld; blk hair; brn eye s; dk comp; nat -Amer. Wanted for ROD. (Notify: PD, Madison, Wis) FBI BU AUG 1937



Aa

24



#633 PD, Atchison, Kans; B; 41 yrs (1936); 6'3 3/4"; 173 lbs; tall sldr bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Kansas City, No) PDI BU CO 1020 (1997) FBI BI AUG 1937



45

28

THEODCRE LEWIS, with aliases: 20 0 25 W III 18 Ref: 29

Phillip Lewis, Raymond Phillip L 28 % ICI 11;

Lewis, Roy Lewis, Charles Ellison, John James Matthews, Ted Lewis. #46822 USPen, Atlanta, Ga; W; 38 yrs (1935); 5'6"; 156 lbs; med sht bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med fair comp;

oco - nurse; nat - Irish-Amer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation

16 0 29 WILLIAM J. KAKLEY, with aliases. (W) W IOM 11 W IOI T 20 #25538 StRefor, West Concord, Mass. Located at Kansas City, Mo, 6-19-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 1. MACK KIRKLAND, with alias. L (W) 20 1 R OOI 10 M 1 R OII 10 #650 Fulton Co Bu of Crim Inv, Atlanta, Ga. App by Fulton Co Bu of Crim Inv, Atlanta, Ga, 6-30-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 4. ROBERT E. LAIRD, with alias. (W) 22 29 IMO Т W 15 0 28 W OOI 13 #C.B.58 StPol, Berkeley Springs, WVa. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. U OI 9 TOM LANEER, with alias. (B) 9 9 AMP II 9 1 U #C-14437 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. App by SO. Prattville, Ala, 4-21-57. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. ERNEST WILLIAM LEE, with aliases. (B) 1 8 aAa 4 aAa 2 #26552 StPr, Raleigh, NC. App at Yakima, Wash, 6-5-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 9. BUD LEFFEW. (W) 24 L 9 U 00 20 L 4 W 0 #27706 StPen, Petros, Tenn. App by SO, McCook, Nebr, 5-30-37 and returned 6-11-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 8. HAROLD LINK, with alias. (W) 19 L 1 R OIO 14 M 1 R OII 9 #B-1733 StF, Vandalia, Ill. App by SO, Edwardsville, Ill, 6-12-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 4. 14 I 13 R O 18 Ref: JASPER LOWERY, with alias. (W) 9 W I 28 0 28 #21237 StRefor, Frankfort, Ky. App by PD, Winchester, Ky, 6-5-37 and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 11. WALTER MADISON. (W) T IO 13 16 M 1 Ref: U U M 1 U IOO 15 #25999 StPen, Petros, Tenn. App by Southern Railway PD, Knoxville, Tenn, 6-17-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. CHARLES MAJESIE, with aliases. (W) 0 31 17 16 W IO 17 26 R 0 Ι #30907 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 2.

Regeneration billow         0         25 % 011           And Provided History Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Provided History Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Provided History Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Provided History Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Provided History Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Jong Day Company, Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Jong Day Company, Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Jong Day Company, Links (1992);         100 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Jong Day Company, Links (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           Ald Jong Day Company, Links (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           JONS UNRITS HOOME, with All Links (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);           JONS UNRITS HOOME, with All Links (1992);         110 Unrow Set (1992);         111 Unrow Set (1992);           JONS UNRITS HOOME, with All Links (1992);         111 Unrow Set (1992);         111 Unrow Set (19		47	,					
<ul> <li>PHE BP AUD 1937</li> <li>It index</li> <li>A J. HIZE.</li> <li< td=""><td>Eugene Mitchell, Rudoph Mitchell, S Isom Bennett, Son Bennett, Sun Bennett. #1646 PD, Selma, Ala; B; 26 yrs (1932); 6'; 180 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; mar eyes; ginger comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Selma, Ala; PD, Mobile,</td><td></td><td>Ralph Vernon Valley. #17525 StPen, Michigan City, Ind; W; 41 yrs (1935); 5'5"; 110 lts; sm sld: bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; dk comp; occ - chef, clerk; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Michigan City, Ind, 6-5-55 to serve 3-10 yrs for BUNG. ESCAPED.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>18</td></li<></ul>	Eugene Mitchell, Rudoph Mitchell, S Isom Bennett, Son Bennett, Sun Bennett. #1646 PD, Selma, Ala; B; 26 yrs (1932); 6'; 180 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; mar eyes; ginger comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Selma, Ala; PD, Mobile,		Ralph Vernon Valley. #17525 StPen, Michigan City, Ind; W; 41 yrs (1935); 5'5"; 110 lts; sm sld: bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; dk comp; occ - chef, clerk; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Michigan City, Ind, 6-5-55 to serve 3-10 yrs for BUNG. ESCAPED.					18
i Her HII 7       Ar         and ESCAT, Schwardling Fors 110       Ar         by 20 (1950) 510 10/2*, 1160 10s, aldr       John D. Mainsth.         and ESCAT, Schward for No.       Article Schward for No.         and ESCAT, Schward for No.       Schward for No.         and An	name)	rt index					lt in	ndex
i her HI 7       Ar         i her HI 7       Ar <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>								
alterest J. W. Wolles, L. S. 1 T 00.10 H 3         Johnnie T. Micher Moore, Johnnie Talleon.         (1357), 67 J. Kolles, med aldribld;	Rr II #82867 StPen, Huntsville, Tex; W; 19 yrs (1936); 5'10 1/2"; 160 lbs; sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; lt comp; occ - waiter; nat - Amer. Wanted for ROB and ESCAPE, 5-26-37. (Notify: St Dept of Public Safety, Austin, Tex; SO, Sweetwater, Tex)	I 7 Rr	aliases: Thomas G. Hughes, John D. Naismith. #865 USMarshal, Miami, Fle; W; 29 yrs (1936); 5'11"; 135 1bs; sldr bld blk hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; ooc - mutual clerk; nat - Amer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Invest- igation for viol NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT. (Notify nearest Bureau Division listed on back cover)	1 1			17	U
allaces: J. W. Weiller, Sor, Sit Co. 10       F         Johnnit "Mir More, Johnnit "Miller, J. S. 2 A II 8         (1357), G: J. Go lis, mad slafe bld; Jdk Drn hair; gr Drn ayes; fdar compt mat A new: Traited for BHOS, (Nettry, 80, Dallas, Tex)       S 2 A II 8         (1357), G: J. Go lis, mad slafe bld; Jdk Drn hair; gr Drn ayes; fdar compt mat A new: Traited for BHOS, (Nettry, 80, Dallas, Tex)       It index         RAY MORE, with allaces.       9 H 5 U 100 9       LEMIS HENK: MICLESS, with Mill 0 13 7 OM 12 Ref: T allaces: Lee Horris, Louis History Book, Stater, Math. (1951), 557, 1/2, 13, 10, 10, as tabut staty bld; Jdb Drn hair; pla ayes; fdar compt oco - class Forker, nat - awer. Marce for Winder, Mansfield, Ohio, 51, 72 J 21, 33 Lbg, and Jdj 1 t Drn hair; pla ayes; fdar Googpi doo - farming in - awer. New difference, Mansfield, Ohio, 51, 72 J 27, 33 Lbg, and Jdj 1 t Drn hair; pla ayes; fdar Googpi doo - farmer, mat - awer. New difference, Mansfield, Ohio, 51, 72 J 27, 33 Lbg, State J 100, 1937       It index         CHESTER MOMEAN.       21 M 27 W 101 L 16 W 111 11 452736 Stheor, Mansfield, Ohio, 51, 73 J 20; State J Compt and Lange, Fair Googpi doo - farmer, mat - awer. New difference, Mansfield, Ohio, 51, 73 J 20; State J 27, 72, 72, 122, 124, 126, 126, 126, 120 Gr 25, 77, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74		0.0.0.11	TATEL NEGLATO		7 6	,	4 70	21
RAY MOORE, with aliases:       9 M 5 U 100 9       I 17 T II 6         Robert Hours, Robert Weich, Robert       I 17 T II 6       Iaases Les Morris, Louin II 7 T 00 13 U         Earl Kalah, Robert Weich, Robert       I 17 T II 6       Iaases Les Morris, Louin II 7 T 00 13 U         Hers Kalah, Robert Weich, Robert       I 17 T II 6       Iaases Les Morris, Louin II 7 T 00 13 U         Hers Kalah, Robert Weich, Robert       I 17 T II 6       Iaases Les Morris, Louin II 7 T 00 13 U         Hers Kalah, Robert Weich, Robert       I 17 T II 6       Iaases Les Morris, Louin II 7 T 00 13 U         Hers Kalah, Robert Weich, Robert       I 17 T 10 6       Introduction II 7 T 00 13 U         Kotify So Little Valley, NY       I 17 T 10 6       Introduction Internation Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Internation Internatinternatinterenation Internation Internation Internatint	aliases: J. W. Wallace, S 1 T 00 1 Johnnie Vihite Moore, Johnnie Viallace, #9170 FD, Dallas, Tex; W; 24 yrs (1935); 6'; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; dk brn hair; gr brn eyes; fair comp; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: S0, Dallas, Tex)		#119 PD, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Huntington WVa; W; 21 yrs (1935'; 5'6 1/2"; Ibs; med bld; brn hair; bl and brn eyes; rdy comp; coc - truck driver; nat - Amer. Wanted for BNG. (Notify: St Pol, Charleston, WVa)					
Robert Yoore, Roy Hoore, Robert       I 17 T II 6       alaeses Lee Horris, Louis       I 17 T 00 13       U         En Valah, Robert Welch, Robert       I 17 T 11 6       alaeses Lee Horris, Louis       I 17 T 00 13       U         E. Welch.       F. Welch.       I 197 T 11 6       alaeses Lee Horris, Louis       I 17 T 00 13       U         Her Valah, Robert Welch, Robert       I 17 T 11 6       alaeses Lee Horris, Louis       I 17 T 00 13       U         Her Valah.       Status       Status       Status       I 10 10 10       U         Her Valah.       Status       Status       Status       Status       I 17 T 00 13       U         Her Valah.       Status       Status       Status       Status       I 17 T 00 13       U         Her Valah.       Status       Status       Status       Status       I 10 10 10       Status       Status       I 10 10 10       I 10 10 10 10		lt index					rt in	ndex
L 16 W III 11 #32736 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; Wi 20 yrs (1935); 571 1/2"; 133 1bs; med bld; 1t brn hair; sl eyes; fair comp; oco - farmsr; nat - Amer. Amer. Reo'd StKefor, Mansfield, Ohio; 6-7-37. (Notify: St Befor, Mansfield, Ohio; St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv, London, Ohio) Robert Morgan. Robert Morgan.	Robert Moore, Roy Moore, Robert I 1 Earl Walsh, Robert Welch, Robert E. Welsh. # SO, Little Valley, NY; W; 28 yrs (1931); 5'5"; 1/4 1bs; sht stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp; ooc - sailor, cook, waiter; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURC. (Notify: SO, Little Valley, NY)	7 T II 8	aliases: Lee Morris, Louis Mickles, L. 4. Mickolas. #5021 USMarshal, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 21, yrs (1936); 6'; 160 lbs; sldr bld; blk hair; bl gr eyes; dk comp; occ - glass worker; nat - Amer. Wan ed by Yederal Bureau of Investigation for viol WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT. (Notify mearest Bureau Division listed on back cover)	I t=			13	U
<pre>#32736 StRefor, Manefield, Ohio; W; 20 yrs (1935); 5'7 1/2"; 133 lbs; and bld; 1t brn hair; sl eyes; fair comp; oco - farmer; nat - Amer. Reo'd Stkefor, Manefield, Ohio; 5-15-35 to cerve 10-25 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 5-7-37. (Notify: St Refor, Mansfield, Ohio; St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv, London, Dhio) TBI BU AUG 1937 NOB MORGAN, with alias: 17 L 5 U HIO 6 Robert Morgan. Mare: Nee'd StPen, Florence, Ariz, 5-21-35 to serve 2-3 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 1-29-37. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz) FBI BU AUG 1937 NOB MORGAN, with alias: 17 L 5 U HIO 6 Robert Morgan. Mare: Nee'd StPen, Raleigh, NC; B; 37 yrs (Motify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) HI BU AUG 1937 NO MORE: Nous for BURG. ESCAPED S-21-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) HI BU AUG 1937 Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) HI BU AUG 1937 Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) HI BU AUG 1937 Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC) HI BU AUG 1937 HI BU AUG 1937</pre>			ERIEST NUNO.	17				
Ohio)       lt index       lt thumb         FBI BU AUG 1937       lt index       lt thumb         ROB MORGAN, with alias:       17 L 5 U HO 6 I 1 U OHO 7       FRANK J. O'REHLY, with alias:       21 M 25 W LMI         RObert Morgan.       I 1 U OHO 7       Frank J. O'REHLY, with alias:       21 M 25 W LMI         ROB MORGAN, with alias:       17 L 5 U HO 6 I 1 U OHO 7       Frank J. O'REHLY, with alias:       21 M 25 W LMI         ROB MORGAN, NC; B; 37 yrs       Hub 53 CO Probation Office, Media, Pa;       L 16 W HOI 16         Mare: We'd StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve 15-20 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED       StPan StRaw StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve 15-20 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED       Store Frank J. O'Rebully, Not to serve 15-20 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED         6-21-37.       (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC)       St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC       Store 1937         FOI BU AUG 1937       FU AUG 1937       FU AUG 1937	#32736 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; W; 20 yrs (1935); 5'7 1/2"; 133 lbs; med bld; 1t brn hair; sl eyes; fair comp; oco - farmer; nat - Amer. Rec'd StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio, 5-15-35 to serve 10-25 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 6-7-37. (Notify: St Refor, Mansfield, Ohio;	, w 111 11	yrs (1936); 5'7 1/2"; 134 1bs; sldr bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - earp; nat - Amer. Reo'd St Pen, Florence, Ariz, 5-21-36 to serve 2-3 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 1-29-37. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz)		0 2	ici in	001	11
ROB MORGAN, with alias:       17 L 5 U HO 6 I 1 U OIO 7       FRANK J. O'REILLY, with alias:       21 M 25 W HMI Frank J. O'Rilley.         Robert Morgan.       I 1 U OIO 7       Frank J. O'Rilley.       L 16 W HOI 16         #23758 StPen, Kaleigh, NC; B; 37 yrs (1930); 5'4"; 135 lbs; sht bld; blk hair; blk eyes; dk brn comp; nat - Amer. Mee'd StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve 15-20 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-21-37.       With alias:       21 M 25 W HMI L 16 W HOI 16         (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC       Frank J. O'REILLY, with alias:       21 M 25 W HMI L 16 W HOI 16         File BU AUG 1937       FULLY, with alias:       21 M 25 W HMI L 16 W HOI 16	Ohio)	lt index	FOI DO AUG 1997				lt th	uenb
Robert Morgan.       I       I       U       010 7       Frank J. 0'Rilley.       L       16 W       IOI       16         #23758 StPen, Kaleigh, NC; B; 37 yrs       #4453 Co Probation Office, Media, Pa;       W: 27 yrs (1936); 5!7 1/2"; 14; 7 lbs;       16       W       IOI       16         mair; blk eyes; dk brn oomp; nat -       wei bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med       wei bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med       16       W       IOI       16         serve 15-20 yrs for 3UKG.       ESCAPED       comp; ooc - lab; nat - Amer. Wanted       for RAPE and ESCAPE, 6-9-37.       (Notify: Co Probation Office, Media, Pa;       Pa)         >-21-37.       Word 1937       FBI FU AUG 1937       FBI FU AUG 1937       FBI FU AUG 1937	DI DO AU 1771							
F91 80 AUG 1937	Robert Morgan. I #23758 StPen, Kaleigh, NC; B; 37 yrs (1930); 5'4"; 135 lbs; sht bld; blk hair; blk eyes; dk brn comp; nat - Amer. Hec'd StPen, Raleigh, NC to serve 15-20 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-21-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh,		Frank J. O'Rilley. #4,53 Co Probation Office, Nedia, Family, 57 yrs (1936); 5,7 1/2"; 14,7 1bs; med bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for RAFE and SSCAFE, 6-9-37. (Notify: Co Probation Office, Nedia, Pa)					16
lt thumb rt index			151 EU AUG 1937					

BUSTER MALONE. (B) 20 1 U OI 10 R IO 2 #288 PD, Nacogdoches, Tex. App by PD, Kansas City, Mo, 6-7-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 11. \* \* \* \* \* GAETANO MANNA, with alias. (W) IO 20 M 27 W 21 L 12 W OI #8600 PD, Newark, NJ. App by PD, New York, NY, 6-14-37 and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* M. S. MARSHAL, with aliases. (W) 5 9 R 100 OOI 21 U 17 #18798 StPen, Represa, Calif. App by SO, Merced, Calif, 6-22-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* HERBERT MARTIN. (W) 17 1 R M OII 12 19 W MOI M 13 #23782 StPen, Richmond, Va. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 5. \* \* \* \* \* LUCIEN MASSE, with alias. (B) 0 31 W IMM 21 28 W 00M 21 Ι #1076 PD, Penns Grove, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 9. \* \* \* \* \* PERCY MCALPHIN. (B) 11 1 т 5 Ut 1 #25148 StPen, Baton Rouge, La. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 1. EDGAR McCHRISTON, with aliases. (B) 18 0 1 R 000 16 S 17 U 000 16 #18253 StPen, Nashville, Tenn. Subject dead. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 11. \* \* \* \* \* HARRY MILLER, with aliases. (W) 1 10 U IIO 22 R III #29674 StPen, Jackson, Mich. Subject returned 5-26-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 8. \* \* \* \* MARION A. MILLER. (W) 14 Ref: 9 14 13 U O 27 W 0 27 #262 SO, Elkader, Iowa. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 2. \* \* \* \* \* DAVE MINTZ, with alias. (W) 14 M 1 R III 9 III M 1 U 14 #30812 StPen, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured 6-6-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3.

\* \* \*

JOSEPH OXLEY, with alias: Joseph Earvey Oxley. 5733131 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; 77; 28. yrs (1935); 5'5 1/2"; 136 lbs; med em bld; dk Urn hair; med brn created for any order will refer: eyes; fair comp; occ - mill worker; nat - Amer. Rec'd StRefor, Mansfield, Chio, 10-8-35 to serve 1-15 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-27-37. (Notify: St Nefor, Mansfield, Ohio) F51 3U AUG 1937

- - - - -

----

DAVE PHELPS, with aliases:

David B. Phelps, Robert Hart, David Baldwin Phillips, "Texas". #1363 PD, Newport News, Va; W; 33 yrs (1932); 5'S"; 192 lbs; hvy bld; dk hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ carp, steel worker; nat - Amere Wanted for BUNG and LOB. (Notify: SO, Hampton, Va) F3I HU AUG 1937

DELBERT PHILLIPS, with aliases: Elbert Fhillips, Delbert Filips, George Parker, Bill Parker. #10722 FD, Dallas, Tex; W: 24 yrs (1937); 5'9"; 16C lbs; med Dld; brn

hair; bl gr eyes; med dk comp; occ -

lab; nat - Amer. Nanted for BURG and ESCAPE, 6-9-37. (Notify: SO, Silverton, Tex)

KICHARD PIERCE, with aliases:

Richard Peirce, Buster Duhart. #1378 PD, Orlando, Fla; B; 21 yrs (1932); 5'7"; 135 lbs; med bld; blk

hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -

lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for ROB. (Notify: PD, Orlando, Fla) FBI BU AUG 1937

FBI BU AUG 1937

49



rt inder

IO 13

ROBERT PORTER, with alias:

Joe D. Porter. #28680 StPen, Raleigh, NC; 17; 25 yrs (1933); 5'11 1/4"; 183 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ - plumber; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Kaleigh, NC, 9-4-33 to serve 5-7 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-12-37. (Notify: St Bu of Ident, Kaleigh, NC)

- - - - -

FBI BU AUG 1937

EARL PRICE.

#-- PD, South Hill, Va; B; 16 yrs (1937); 5'8"; 130 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; dk eyes; lt brn comp; mat - Amer. Wanted for BURG and ESCAPE, 1-26-37. (Notify: PD, South Hill, Va) FBI 3U AUG 1937

#248137 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; 35 yrs (1937); 5'11 3/4"; 186 lbs; med bld; brn and gr hair; bl eyes; med

lt comp; occ - watchman; nat - Amer.

(Notify: SC, Los Angeles, Calif; PD, Los Angoles, Calif) FBI BU AUG 1937

KENNETH RALPH, with aliases:

med chest hair; haz eyes; sal conp;

occ - cook, mach; nat - Scotch-Gor. Rec'd StPen, Waupun, Mis, 12-16-35 to serve 3-4 yrs for BURG. LSCAPED

#6201 PD, Richmond, Ve; B; 29 yrs (1937); 5'7"; 155 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; nat -

Amer. Nec'd StPen, Florence, Ariz, 7-12-31 to serve 5 yrs for MOE.

(Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz)

(Notify: St Pen, Waupun, Wis)

WILLIAM BENEDICT QUINN.

Vanted for 3URG.

6-20-37.

FBI BU AUG 1937

STEPHEN RANDOLPH.

FBI 3U AUG 1937

ESCAPED 2-1-32.

FBI BU AUG 1937

Amer. Wanted for ROB.

(Notify: PD, Richmond, Va)

14 0 25 W 100 1/4 M 20 W MOI 15



rt index

14 0 1 0 010 16 S 17 U 000 13



rt thunu

7 21 % IIO 8 W III 11



rt index

21 M 1 U COO 6 L 1 U 000 15 Palph Hopkins, Kalph Kenneth. #22701 StPen, Waupun, Wis; W; 22 yrs (1935); 5'7 3/4"; 157 1bs; med bld;



rt middle

### 12 M 1 U 000 12 S 3 W 00C 10



rt thumb

COLUMBUS REESE, with aliases: 18 L 1 k CIO 5 kef: R Christopher Columbus Reese, "Red". S 1 U III 2 U4 #8612 StPen, Florence, Ariz; B; 29 yrs (1931); 6' 3/1; 153 lbs; sldr bld; dk brn and aub hair; brn eyes; olive comp; occ - farmer; nat -112



lt index

rt index

17 Rr III 13

9 1 T

10 S 1 Ut M 1 A2a



rt index

18 L 25 T MOO 15 1 U CCO 17 С A N E

D

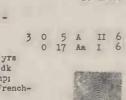
lt thumb

DAVID PLEACE, with aliases: Floyd Brooks, with a rates. Floyd Brooks, David Place. 华山山OI PD, Detroit, Mich; W; 33 yrs (1937); 6'2"; 210 lbs; lge bld; dk brn hair; bl gr eyes; med dk comp; occ - auto factory hand; nat - French-Can. Wanted for ROB. (Notify: St Bu of Crim Apprehension, St. Paul, Minn; SO, St. Cloud, Minn) FBI BU AUG 1937

## JA'ES POLK.

"7697 StPen, "ichigan City, Ind; B; 21 yrs (1919); 5'7 5/8"; 151 lbs; med bld; blk hair; med mar eyes; med dk comp; occ - waiter; nat - Amer. Reo'd StPen, Michigan City, Ind, 1-15-19 to serve life for MUR. ESCAPED. (Notify: St Fen, Michigan City, Ind) FEI BU AUG 1937

and a raise



rt middle

# 0 32 W III 15 I 32 W OMI



rt middle

- - - - -

- - - - -

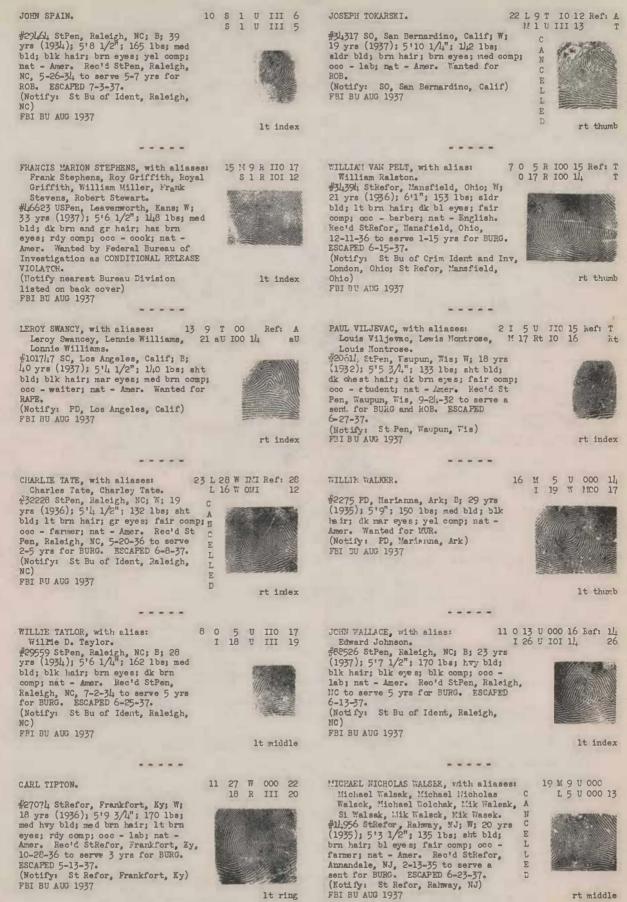
CORNELIUS MONTAGUE, with aliases. (W) 20 L 1 T II 7 1 R III Μ #33639 PD, San Francisco, Calif. Prosecution dismissed at Chicago, Ill, 5-27-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 8. \* \* \* \* \* 20 M 1 R III 14 FRANK MORGAN, with aliases. (W) L 1 R OII 12 #41172 USPen, Leavenworth, Kans. No longer wanted. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* FRANK MOSE, with alias. 21 19 W 0 12 (W) 1 U 0 #27005 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Located at Los Angeles, Calif, 6-3-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 2. 21 L 1 T II 6 Ref: R FRANK NEILL, with alias. (W) M 1 Rt II 8 R #16764 PD, Denver, Colo. App by PD, Denver, Colo, 6-15-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 4. \* \* \* \* \* ROBERT NEILL, with alias. (W) 3 I 13 U IO 19 Ι 17 R IO 10 #16765 PD, Denver, Colo. App by PD, Denver, Colo, 6-15-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 4. \* \* \* \* L 9 U 00 18 Ref: 25 JOHN NOKES, with aliases. (W) 20 M 3 W 3 0 #3863 PD, Sioux City, Iowa. Located at Marysville, Wash, 6-16-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 6. \* \* \* CECIL F. PAULSON, with aliases. (W) 15 IIO 11 Ref: Ut M 1 U U IIO S 1 15 U #17148 StPen, Fort Madison, Iowa. App by SO, Charles City, Iowa, 6-17-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 7. JIM POPE, with alias. (B) 32 W IMM 16 0 32 W III #205 Fulton Co Bu of Crim Inv, Atlanta, Ga. App by PD, Washington, DC, 6-10-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 12. HERMON REED. (W) 13 0 25 W IOM 10 L 17 U 000 #27503 StPen, Petros, Tenn. App by PD, Cincinnati, Ohio and returned 6-3-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 8. WILLIAM E. REEVES, with aliases. (W) 13 0 9 U 000 7 26 U IOO 10 М #2372 PD, Greenville, SC. App by PD, Clifton Forge, Va, 6-9-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 5. \* \* \* \* \*



----

----

18 28 W I CHARLES RETALLIC, with aliases. (W) 8 W II #29496 PD, Detroit, Mich. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* JAMES HENRY ROGERS, with aliases. (B) 14 0 13 U 000 11 Ref: 13 T 18 U OOI 20 3 #5045 StPen, Marquette, Mich. App by PD, New York, NY, 6-20-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* ROBERT SUMMERS ROPER. (W) 7 S 25 W IO 19 M 12 W 0 #-- SO, Marion, NC. Located at Philadelphia, Pa. 6-16-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 12. \* \* \* \* \* ROOSEVELT ROSS, with aliases. (B) 14 M 5 U 0I0 18 Ref; 21 0 17 U 0I0 23 17 #28895 StF, Raiford, Fla. Returned 5-3-37 from SO, Quincy, Fla. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* HERMAN ROUHANA, with alias. (W) 32 W 0 000 21 T 32 W 000 #232712 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* FRANK RUMICK, with aliases. (W) 1 T 14 M II 11 Ref: R S 1 R III 6 R #142419 PD, Philadelphia, Pa. App by Delaware Township Pol, Erlton, NJ, 6-4-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* FRANK RUSSELL. (B) 11 S 1 T IO 11 Ref: A, T, A 1 T II S 11 TUU #31154 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. App by SO, Macon, Ga and returned 6-5-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 4 No 7. \* \* \* \* \* FRANK A. SANDERS, with aliases. (W) 10 0 13 U 000 11 Ref: 29 18 R IOI 18 I 14 #732 PD, Santa Barbara, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* CLAUDE SCROGGINS, with alias. (B) 12 M 1 R OIO 10 Ref: R М 1 Т IO 14 R #4865 PD, Springfield, Ill. Arr at Northfield, Minn (date not given) and returned. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 4. \* \* \* \* \* CHARLES WILLIAM SHERWOOD. (W) 16 M 1 U IIO 7 M 1 U IIO 14 #D-118 SO, Oswego, Kans. App (date and place not given). Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 3. \* \* \* \* \*



53

....

----

OSCAR T. SMITH. (W) 18 11 U 00 Ref: 11 W 8 II 14 #12194 StPen, McAlester, Okla. App by PD, Oklahoma City, Okla, 6-7-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 4. \* \* \* \* CHARLES SPIEGEL, with aliases. (W) 21 1 U 17 T 10 #17884 PD, Denver, Colo. App by PD, New York, NY, 7-3-57. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 10. \* \* \* \* \* EARL ROY STEVENS, with aliases. (W) 18 28 W 000 30 U OII #1974 StInterRefor, Jefferson City, Mo. App by PD, St. Louis, Mo, 6-7-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 1. RUSSELL STEWARD, with alias. (B) 19 13 U IO 16 2 U IO #63284 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. App by SO, Baldwin. Mich, 5-30-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 5. YUEL TONEY. (W) 15 S 12 U 00I Ref: 28 L 8 W MII 4 #20959 StPen, Moundsville, WVa. Returned voluntarily 5-15-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. 15 LEROY WELCH, with alias. (W) 23 L 1 R 100 T L 1 OI 13 #-- PD, Parkersburg, WVa. App by PD, Dayton, Ohio, 6-12-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 2 No 11. \* \* \* \* \* CLINT WHITE, with aliases. (B) 25 11 S W MOO 11 4 W 100 12 M #9053 PD, Birmingham, Ala. App by PD, Dallas, Tex, 6-24-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* \* NORMAN WILLIAMS, with aliases. (W) 6 S 27 Wr MOM 13 Ref: 27 3 S 1 R 100 12 #M-4494 PD, Oakland, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. HARRY S. ZIMMER, with aliases. (W) 2 l aT 12 Ref: aA 1 aUa 11 aUa #35507 USPen, Leavenworth, Kans. Located at Sidney, NY, 6-4-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 6 No 6. \* \* \* \* FEMALE 12 19 LILLY MAE MOORE, with aliases. (B) 5 U 00 18 U IO #4841 PD, Charlotte, NC. App by PD, Washington, DC, 6-30-37. Wanted notice pub in Vol 5 No 11.

54

\* \* \* \* \*

## WILLIE WATKINS.

#28080 StF, Raiford, Fla; B; 23 yrs (1935); 5'8 3/4"; 145 lbs; med bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; med lt brn comp; rt ring and lit fgrs amp; occ lab; nat - Amer. Rec'd StF, Raiford, Fla, 11-7-35 to serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 6-22-37.

(Notify: Pr Commu, Tallehassee, Fla) FBI BU AUG 1937

 WALTER WATSON, with aliases:
 10 S 1 U III 7

 Buddie Watson, "Buddy".
 S 1 Ur III 5

 #34553 StPen, Montgomery, Ala; B;
 24, yrs (1936); 5'6 3/4"; 147 1bs;

 med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn
 Image: Stream of the stream of t comp; oco - chauffeur; nat - Amer. Rec'd StCD, Montgomery, Ala, 3-9-36 to serve 5-6 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-21-37. (Notify: St CD, Montgomery, Ala) FBI BU AUG 1937

EMIL WEAG, with alias: Emil Louis Weag. #=- Co Detective, Elizabeth, NJ; W; 20 yrs (1934); 5'7"; 155 lbs; stky bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - painter, printer, mech; nat -Amer. Wanted for RCB. (Notify: Co Detective, Elizabeth, NJ)

FRI FU AUG 1937

FRED WELCH, with aliases: 16 M 25 W 00M 15 Edar Davis, Edgar Davis, Edgard M 18 U 00I 16 Davis, Fred Lewis. #8666 St en, Parchman, Miss; B; 50 yrs (1934); 5'5"; 115 lbs; sm bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ - railroad worker, cook; nat - Amer. Rec'd StPen, Parchman, Miss, 6-15-34 to serve 4 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 7-25-36. Subject previously rec'd at StPen, Baton Rouge, La, 10-25-28 to serve a sent for BURG - ESCAPET 1-22-34. (Notify: St Fen, Parchman, Miss; St Pol, Baton Rouge, La) FBI BU AUG 1937 ----

ROBERT WOODRON' WELCH, with aliases: 15 M 9 R 000 19 Woodrow Wilson Welch, J. Baker,

E. B. Hunter. #187201 S0, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 19 yrs (1933); 5'10 1/4"; 152 lbs; med sldr bld; med brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - clerk; nat - Amer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Salinas, Calif) FBI BU AUG 1937

# JOHN FREDERICK WELLER, with aliases: 26 31 W IOO 19 Edward J. Gallagher, Edward Law- 4 V: III 15 rence Gallagher, Lawrence Kenneth Gallagher, Edward Gallogher, Larry Gallagher, Eddie Tryon.

wallagner, Eddle Tryon. #4(4676 USPen, Atlanta, Ga; Vi; 34, yrs (1934); 5'5 5/8; 150 lbs; med sht bld; brn hair; gr bl eyes; med fair comp; occ - ball player, lab; nat - Irish-Amer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as CONDITIONAL RFLEASE VICLATOR. (Notify nearest Eureau Division

listed on back cover)

FBI BU AUG 1937

10 1 R OII 5 AMP Ref: R 1 tT II 5 A





21, 21 17 000 16 3 W 001 12



lt index



rt index

lt index

S 1 U 000 20

lt thumb



lt index

HARLAN WELLMAN, with aliases: Harlan D. Wellman, George D. Johnson, Roy Waters, Harland Deward Willman.

#7375 StPen, Florence, Ariz; W; 24 yrs (1928); 5'9 3/4"; 151 lbs; med blc; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; ccc = meoh; nat - Amer. Rec'd St Pen, Florence, Ariz, 2-1-28 to serve 3-5 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 12-13-28. (Notify: St Pen, Florence, Ariz) The Duty St Pen, Florence, Ariz) FBI BU AUG 1937

ELMER LEROY WINDHAW, with aliases: Jimmie Lee Price, Jimmie Lee Windham, Shorty Windham.

#10273 PD, Oklahoma City, Okla; W; 23 yrs (1937); 5'7"; 14 lbs; med bld; med brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - cook, lab; nat - Amer. Wanted for ROB. (Notify: PD, Oklahoma City, Okla) FBI BU AUG 1937

JCHN WOODSIDE.

#25470 StPen, Nashville, Tenn; W; 29 yrs (1934); 5'9"; 175 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - lab; nat - Amer. Reo'd StPen, Nashville, Tenn, 7-2-34 to cerve 5 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 6-26-37. (Notify: St Fen, Nashville, Tenn) FBI BU AUC 1937

----

----

----

ROBERT WRIGHT, with aliases: Benjamin Simpson, Ben Simpson. #22479 StF, Raiford, Fla; B; 28 yrs (1936); 5'11"; 158 lts; sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn comp; occ farmer, construction worker; nat -Amer. Rec'd StF, Raiford, Fla, 4:-15-31 to serve 20 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 6-27-37. (Notify: Pr Corm, Tallahassee, Fla) FTI BU AUG 1937

WILLIAM YOUNG, with aliases: William Richard Hall, Jack John Davis, Bill Hall, Bill Hall Rich-ard, Bill Young, Jack Young, "Slim". #44605 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo; VI; 24 yrs (1934); 6'1 3/4"; 154 lbs; med sldr blc; dk brn hair; dk gr Amer. Reo'd StPen, Jefferson City, Mo, 4-6-34 to serve 10 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 6-18-37. (Notify: St Pen, Jefferson City, No) FBI BU AUG 1937 ----

LEW KIN YUEN, with aliases: Low Yuen, Yee Suey Gat, Yee Suey Get, Yee Suey Git, Yec Suey Git, W. Lee, Yee Low, Jew Siew, Leo. #5507 USPEn, McNeil Island, Wash; Yel; Lu yrs (1937); 5'7 1/2"; 136 Ibs; sldr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; yel comp; occ - merchant, cook; mt - Chinese. Wanted by Federal Bureau cf Investigation for viol of NARCOTIC DRUGS FPORT AND EXPORT ACT. (Notify nearest Bureau Division listed on back cover) FBI BU AUG 1937

----







16 M 1 T IO 14 M 1 R IIO 15



rt index

16 M 1 K III 7 Kef: 9 S 2 Ur III 8 2



rt middle

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 Aberdeen, S. D. Hanni, Werner 4652 Alaska, Junem Pugas, J. S. 75 Atlanta, Ga. Conroy, E. E. Walnut 3698 Birmingham, Ala. Clegg, J. E. Soucy, E. A. Pieper, N. J. L. Roston, Mass. Liberty 8470 Buffalo, N. Y. Cleveland 2030 Butte, Montana Andersen, H. E. 2-4734 Charlotte, N. C. Vincent, J. W. Ladd, D. M. 3-4127 Chicago, Illinois Randolph 6226 Cincinnati, Ohio Harris, H. D. Cherry 7127 Cleveland, Ohio Macharland, J. P. Prospect 2456 Dallas, Texas Rlake, F. J. 2-9086 Denver, Colorado Brown, R. D. Main 6241 Des Moines, Iowa 3-8998 Hendon, R. C. Detroit, Mich. El Paso, Texas Newman, J. C. Cadillac 2835 Colvin, R. H. Main 501 Hartford, Conn. Dalton, J. L. 7-9222 Hawaii, Honolulu MacFarland, J. P. Huntington, W. Va. Reynolds, J. D. 8928 Indianapolis, Ind. Reinecke, H. H. Riley 5416 Kansas City, Mo. Brantley, D. Victor 3113 Knoxville, Tenn. Hood, R. B. 3-7928 Little Rock, Ark. Los Angeles, Calif. Fletcher, Chapmon 67:34 Hanson, J. H. Mutual 2201 Louisville, Ky. Dewey, O. C. Jackson 5139 Memphis, Tenn. Miami, Florida Stapleton, T. N. 8-1850 Shivers, R. L. Melvin, T. G. Milwaukee, Wis. Daly 3431 Devereaux, W. S. Smith, J. A., Jr. Newark, N. J. Market 2-5511 New Orleans, La. Raymond 1965 Whitley, R. Stein, C. W. New York, N. Y. Rector 2-3520 Oklahoma City, Okla. 2-8186 Omalia, Nebr. Fletcher, H. F. Atlantic 8644 Peoria, Ill. Fitzsimons, B. F. 4-5800 Philadelphia, Pa. Fallon, J. L. Locust C880 3-4870 Phoenix, Arizona Sackett, B. E. Pittsburgh, Pa. Untreiner, R. J. Smant CS60 Portland, Ore. Spears, C. C. Atwater 6171 Puerto Rico, San Juan Thompson, E. K. Richmond, Virginia Berens, A. G. 2-6464 Salt Lake City, Utah Rorer, W. A. Wasatch 1797 San Antonio, Texas Jones, G. T. Fannin 8051 Exbrock 2079 San Francisco, Calif. Listerman. W. L. Seattle, Washington Suran, R. C. Main 0460 St. Louis, Mo. Peterson. V. W.

St. Paul, Minn. Gainane, E. P. Washington, D. C.

Hottel, G.

Garfield 7509 National 5303

(\*) Telephone number to be used after 5:00 P. M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

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

The Offices in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico do not possess teletypewriter equipment.

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:** NATIONAL 5303 EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING) NATIONAL 7117

BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)

610 Alonzo Ward Hotel 507 Federal 501 Healey 320 Federal 10 P. O. Square, Room 950 400 U. S. Court House 302 Federal **914** Johnston 19CO Bankers' 1130 Enquirer 1448 Standard 1206 Tower Petroleum 722 Midland Savings 739 Insurance Exchange 911 Federal 202 U. S. Court House 907 American Industrial 700 West Virginia 506 Fletcher Trust 1616 Federal Reserve Bank 407 Hamilton National Bank 500 Rector 903 Pacific Commerce 775 Starks 2401 Sterick 1:300 Biscayne 1621 Bankers' 936 Raymond-Commerce 1308 Masonic Temple 607 U. S. Ct. House, Folev Sq. 224 Federal 629 First National Bank 360 Commercial Merchants Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. 1:300 Liberty Trust 316 Security GLO New Federal 411 U. S. Court llouse 204 Federal 601 Richmond Trust 301 Continental Bank 1216 Smith-Young Tower 1105 Mills Tower SOC Joseph Vance Garfield GJGO (\*) 423 U. S. Ct. House & Custom House 404 New York 2266 U. S. Dept. of Justice

