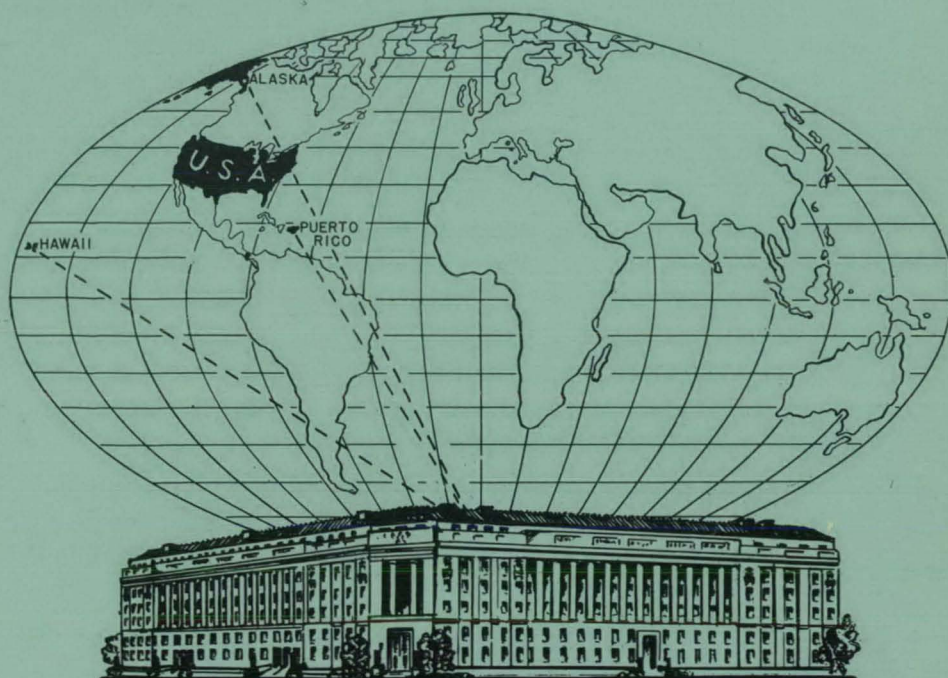


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1942

February



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

Vol. 11

No. 2

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. II

FEBRUARY 1942

NO. 2

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Introduction | John Edgar Hoover, Director | 1 |
| FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers | | 2 |
| NATIONAL DEFENSE | | |
| Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police | | 3 |
| SCIENTIFIC AIDS | | |
| Method for Detecting the New Sulfa Drugs Based on their Diazo Dye Derivatives | | 7 |
| TRAFFIC | | |
| Death Rides the Highways | | 10 |
| Bicycle Safety | | 11 |
| IDENTIFICATION | | |
| A Questionable Pattern | | 20 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| Wanted by the FBI - Dick Orval Cannedy, with aliases, Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Assault with Intent to Commit Murder) | | 21 |
| Unidentified White Woman Apparently Murder Victim, Chicago, Illinois | | 26 |
| Interesting Items | | 9, 30, 31, 32 |
| BOOK REVIEW | | |
| "Forged, Anonymous, and Suspect Documents," by Captain Arthur J. Quirke, B. A. | | 34 |
| POLICE PERSONALITIES | | 36 |
| INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations | | 41 |

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

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published 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 Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

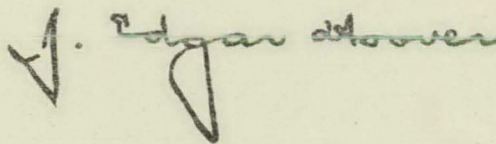
FBI WAR TRAFFIC SCHOOLS FOR POLICE

The FBI is privileged to render an added service in the training of police officers in war emergency police duties. On the 9th of this month a series of FBI War Traffic Schools for Police will be inaugurated. Of six days duration they will be held in 120 strategically located cities throughout the Nation. They will meet a serious need for uniform instruction in new problems arising out of the war emergency and now confronting local, county, and state law enforcement agencies.

Eligible to attend will be the executives of local law enforcement organizations, heads of traffic departments, traffic officers, officers who may assist or be in charge of convoy work, instructors of local police training schools, police traffic accident instructors, and auxiliary police who have already entered on duty.

The instruction will be provided by FBI experts aided by a staff of outstanding traffic experts whose services have been obtained as instructors and whose names have long topped the list of the Nation's traffic specialists.

The FBI is happy to thus sponsor a further step toward complete preparedness and unity in the law enforcement profession.

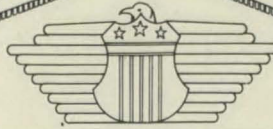
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE. WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.



WARTIME AND EMERGENCY DUTIES OF POLICE *

Emergency police activities in Oxford, England

In order to show how emergency problems arise and are handled in cities of different sizes, the problems and their handling in other cities and rural areas were studied. In the city of Oxford, England, where the well-known Oxford University is located, there is a normal population of 95,000. On account of Oxford being in a zone where it is believed there would be less likelihood of bombing, 35,000 evacuees from London and other industrial areas have been moved into the city. There is a normal peacetime police force of 93. This has now been increased to 143. Included in this 143 are thirteen reserve officers who have been called to duty with the armed forces and it will be necessary to replace them. Unfortunately, the police department will lose the benefit of their experience. The chief constable earnestly recommended that all efforts be made to prevent police personnel from going into the armed forces.

The types of violations which have increased in Oxford are larceny, shoplifting, and property crimes. Although crime has decreased generally throughout England, because of the increased evacuee population in Oxford, there has been a definite increase in property crimes and also a number of prostitutes from London have moved into this safer area and cause a small amount of trouble, particularly when some of them may be suspected of serving a German or Italian Agent. Their association with members of the armed forces constitutes a definite danger.

Pedestrian traffic particularly has become a definite problem. With the evacuees in Oxford with no specific assignment for duties in many instances, since a large percentage of them are women and children, they do window shopping and crowd downtown in the streets throughout the day. The moving picture theaters are crowded and the business section is also crowded with these pedestrians. Although there is no special branch as

*This is Part Five of a series of articles which have appeared in the July, September, and October, 1941, and January, 1942, issues of this Bulletin and which were previously entitled "Duties of Police in National Emergencies." The information contained in this series of articles was collected and compiled by representatives of the FBI during 1940-41 when they were assigned as observers in England to study the many problems vital to National Defense under wartime conditions. This study was made primarily for the benefit of American law enforcement officers in order that they might be prepared to cope with just such war emergencies as now exist.

such operating in Oxford, there are a number of detectives who spend a part of their time investigating subversive activities in cooperation with the Security Service. A War Duty Officer prepares a report once each two weeks to send to the Security Officer reporting the condition and morale, the damage from air raids, and other matters of interest. There had been no bombing, however, in the city of Oxford.

As for motor traffic, it has been necessary to issue regulations to stop parking even momentarily on the main streets in the business section. Some unusual situations and matters of interest observed in a study of police building equipment and operations in Oxford include the following:

1. There was a drying room which could be made air tight and heated pipes ran through the room so that clothes of the officers which were wet because of their being out in the rain or the snow or because of their activities at fires, could be hung in this room and thoroughly dried in twenty minutes.
2. In one room an electric stove was available so that married men who brought their lunches with them could brew their tea and warm their lunches in the police headquarters building.
3. A most unusual feature was that of the rather large recreation room equipped with pool tables and other types of recreation. This, of course, was excellent arrangement as the police officers off duty were near at hand in the event of an emergency as many of them preferred the environment of their own recreation room to seeking recreation elsewhere. The Chief Constable also mentioned the fact that reserve officers preferred to gather there to going elsewhere - which made them more readily available.
4. It is noted that in the cell blocks the lighting fixtures were indented deeply into the walls about eight feet above the floor and the indentations and light bulbs were protected by a very thick glass covering.
5. In the lecture room for training purposes and assemblies, there was a large white stone which constituted a portion of the wall which stone gave the appearance of a slab of white marble and this marble, of course, could be washed frequently. It was used for moving pictures and as a screen to project slides. A similar white stone was in the photographic "mugging" room to form a background in taking photographs of prisoners.

6. It is noted that there was a reception room with one or more officers constantly on duty and the civilian public was received from the front and conversed with from the front window, while prisoners were brought in from the rear of the building and booked at this same desk. Thus the public and the prisoners although being served in the same room did not come in direct contact.

Emergency Police Activities in Stratford-on-Avon, England

An example of a rural police operation as well as the small town police force operation was found in the Borough of Stratford-on-Avon which has a population of 18,500. This borough is a part of a county and there is a substation of the county police force which has jurisdiction in this borough. The borough comprises 168,000 square acres. Although the head of the county police force has the title of chief constable, the officer in charge of the substation in this borough has the title of superintendent. In peacetime the Criminal Investigation Department (Detective Bureau) and the Special Branch (Intelligence Section) have a personnel of 40. They are combined in peacetime. Following the declaration of war, the more experienced detectives were given assignments in the Special Branch and ten new officers were added to this branch. The replacements in the CID were made from the better qualified patrolmen and then there was added a police war reserve of 41, making a total fixed force of 91. In addition, there is a special constabulary of 300 citizen volunteers who perform part-time duties.

The training given these officers consists primarily of lectures on air raid precautions, gas decontamination, and other emergency war duties by experienced police officers. All the officers are required to pass a special air raid precautions course.

Among the new duties brought on by the war are air raid precautions work; the serving of incident officers (the first policeman arriving at the spot where an air raid has occurred is designated as the incident officer and has charge of the operations at the scene of the bombing "incident"); the regular duties of investigating alleged espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities at the request of the Security Service are carried on; two men are assigned to handle aliens and the arrests for the purpose of internment of aliens or citizens are actually made by the policemen in the borough. The police war reserve are on a full-time basis and draw a salary of from 3 to 5 pounds per week (\$12 to \$20). After they have had six weeks' experience, all of them draw the maximum salary of 5 pounds.

The special constables who are volunteers do not receive pay. They are given uniforms, helmets, gas masks, and the government reimburses the police department for this clothing. These volunteers engage in patrol duties which will permit the regular trained patrolman to engage in more special work such as the guarding of vulnerable points such as bridges or public utilities, and making blackout patrols. A good many of the special constable volunteers are also used in blackout patrols, two from each section

serving for three-hour intervals. Also two from each section sleep at police headquarters from 6:00 P.M. to 12:00 midnight and two others from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 A.M. in order to constitute an immediately available reserve.

Whenever an air raid alarm sounds fifty percent of all the volunteer special constables turn out and report on duty. Each of these constables has a number and those with odd numbers are subject to call on one day and those with even numbers on the following day. One of these constables is assigned to each air raid shelter to help maintain quiet, peace, and order. Others are assigned to special positions on each incoming road so as to be able to warn by telephone of the approach of any secretly landed enemy force which might be approaching the city or any suspected automobiles.

Observations at Oxfordshire, England. (County of Oxford)

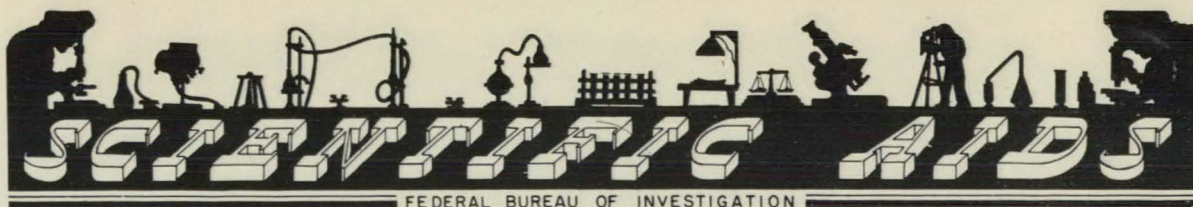
Another study of a rural police force was in Oxfordshire. It is in this shire that the city of Oxford is located. The members of the Oxfordshire police force do not perform police functions in the city of Oxford but they do have jurisdiction elsewhere in the county, except Oxford and other incorporated cities with police forces.

The population, exclusive of Oxford, is 250,000. There is a regular staff of 250 men on the force. Reserves and volunteers have been added until the force now numbers 1,250. Sergeants are placed in charge of each of the divisions.

Since the air raids started in England in August, 1939, and until January 3, 1941, there had been 1,021 bombs dropped in the shire. There was very little damage, a few people had been hurt, and one had been killed. It was thought that the Germans, desiring to return to their bases, would unload their bombs promiscuously in order to return.

The War Duty Officer maintains a map on which are plotted all "incidents," including the location of high explosive and incendiary bombs. There are private police telephone lines from the police station to all air raid precautions control stations and to all division headquarters. A courier service for the delivery of important mail is now in operation between headquarters and each outlying division headquarters once each day. In the event the communications lines break down, plans have already been made for three courier deliveries daily by automobile.

The additional duties occasioned by war emergency have not been heavy, other than the increase of patrol work, due to the light bombing in the area. The War Duty Officer, in this particular organization called the "War Emergency Officer," holds the rank of an inspector. He has had years of police experience. He receives all air raid precautions calls. He records and reports all bombs in the shire and he makes two reports per month to the Security Service on morale and damage.



METHOD FOR DETECTING THE NEW SULFA DRUGS BASED ON THEIR DIAZO DYE DERIVATIVES

The Technical Laboratory of the FBI is called on from time to time to identify for investigative and forensic purposes non-narcotic drugs and pharmaceuticals. Research is carried on in order to keep abreast of the rapid advances in the field of forensic identifications of all types including those involving pharmaceutical and medical chemistry.

In recent months the public eye has been turned to developments in certain medicines which have been given the group name of "Sulfa" drugs. It has been found that drugs of this group are highly valuable for certain serious diseases heretofore usually treated by empirical means including among others, pneumonia and gonorrhea.

Medical organic chemists have been very active in producing not only the original "Sulfa" drug - Sulfanilamide, but also other derivatives which are claimed to be more effective and less toxic than the mother compound. From a commercial and practical standpoint, the majority of the "Sulfa" derivatives can be eliminated as being only of academic interest. At the present time the medical field contains six of the "Sulfa" drugs which are marketed in tablet form. These are: Sulfanilamide, Sulfathiazole, Sulfapyridine, Sulfaguanidine, Sulfadiazine, and Sulfacetimide (Sulamyd).

By research into the various reactions of the "Sulfa" drugs, the FBI Laboratory has devised a qualitative procedure satisfactory for identifying such drugs even when only small quantities are available.

Details

The purified "Sulfa" crystals are obtained from the tablet or other pharmaceutical by recrystallization out of acetone.

Next, the specimen crystals are subjected to a group reaction which consists of diazotizing the compound by means of sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid, then coupling the intermediate compound with Betanaphthol unless the coupling does not occur internally prior to the addition of Betanaphthol. In either case a dye is formed. If no dye is formed by the above procedure, then the compound can be excluded from being one of the "Sulfa" group.

If a positive group reaction is obtained upon diazotization and coupling, identifications within the group are effected by means of the dye colors formed, specific intermediate reactions, or physical properties.

It will be observed from the following table of dyes that such derivatives are useful for the tentative identification of drugs within the group:

DIAZO DYE COLORS OF THE "SULFA" DRUGS FORMED BY
DIAZOTIZATION AND COUPLING

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Sulfanilamide with Betanaphthol ----- | Blood Red |
| Sulfacetimide (Sulamyd) with Betanaphthol ----- | Blood to Orange Red |
| Sulfathiazole with Betanaphthol ----- | Dark Orange Red |
| Sulfapyridine with Betanaphthol ----- | Salmon Orange |
| Sulfaguanidine with Sulfaguanidine ----- | Butter Yellow |
| (Sulfaguanidine with Betanaphthol demonstrates no further color and the butter yellow color persists on the addition of Betanaphthol) | |
| Sulfadiazine with Sulfadiazine ----- | Greenish Yellow |
| (Sulfadiazine with Betanaphthol does not further couple) | |

It will likewise be observed that the first three drugs in the table form coupled diazo dyes which are not of remotely different shades. These drugs are Sulfanilamide, Sulfacetimide and Sulfathiazole.

SPECIFIC DYE REACTIONS OF SULFATHIAZOLE UNDER THIS
PROCEDURE

Sulfathiazole can be distinguished from all of the other derivatives in this group by its double coupling double dye forming reactions. When Sulfathiazole is treated with sodium nitrite (cold neutral solution) a water soluble yellow dye is slowly formed. This dye formation is probably the result of weak diazotization and complex coupling on the thiazole ring end of the compound. On further diazotization with hydrochloric acid and subsequent coupling with Betanaphthol a dark orange red dye is formed. This latter red dye is probably the result of coupling the Betanaphthol to the compound in the para-amino position opposite the thiazole ring end in a similar arrangement to that found in the dye formed with Sulfanilamide.

Sulfacetimide (Sulamyd) is closely related to the mother compound, Sulfanilamide, the former being the acetyl derivative of the latter. However, Sulfanilamide melts at about 15 degrees Centigrade below Sulfacetimide and the compounds can be distinguished in this way.

Sulfapyridine can be distinguished from others in this group by its salmon orange dye derivative as stated in the table.

Sulfadiazine and Sulfaguanidine as a group can be distinguished from the other "Sulfa" drugs by their characteristic to couple with

themselves to form yellow dyes and to respond to no further coupling in the presence of Betanaphthol.

Sulfaguanidine can be distinguished from Sulfadiazine on the basis of dye color distinction. It will be noted that the former couples with itself to form a butter yellow whereas the latter couples with itself to form a greenish yellow color. Furthermore, Sulfadiazine has the property of subliming and decomposing before a melting point is reached whereas Sulfaguanidine has a definite melting point below the subliming temperature of Sulfadiazine.

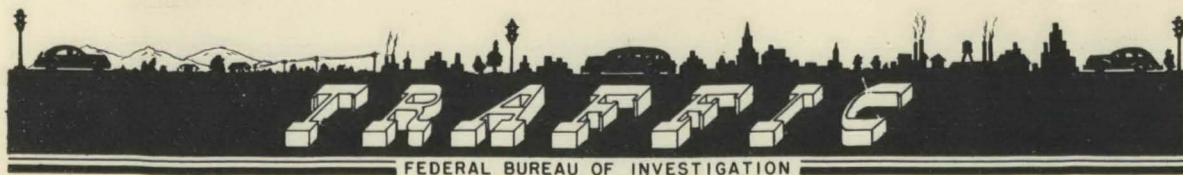
Although the melting points of some of the above derivatives were found to be somewhat close, the final confirmation of identity should, in accordance with organic qualitative procedure, be established by means of mixed melting point where possible.

INTERESTING ITEM

Toolmark Identification

A burglary had been committed in Colorado and entrance had been gained to the building by forcing a window and an inside door. Portions of the window sill, the window frame and the door were cut out and forwarded to the FBI's Technical Laboratory together with a number of different screwdrivers, a "jimmy" and a chisel. The tools had been taken from the automobile of the suspect.

As a result of the Laboratory examinations of this evidence, the toolmarks which appeared on the section of wood cut from the window sill were positively identified as having been made by one of the submitted screwdrivers found in the possession of the suspect. Subsequently, there was forwarded an oak table top which bore a number of footprints in dust. The table top was in place under a window through which entrance was gained by the burglar and he evidently stepped on the table after climbing through the window. There was also submitted a pair of men's brown shoes. As a result of the examinations of the dustprints on the table top and the shoes, a number of outstanding points of similarity were found between one of the dustprints and the left shoe submitted.



DEATH RIDES THE HIGHWAYS

Death ran amuck upon America's highways during the year 1941 when 40,000 persons were killed as a result of automobile accidents, according to information received by the FBI from the National Safety Council at Chicago. 1941 now stands as the "outstanding" year for traffic deaths in the history of our country. 1937 is its closest "competitor" for the dubious distinction with a total of 39,643 deaths. Ten years ago, 1932, the death toll was 29,451, an increase of more than 10,000 deaths on America's highways in one decade. This is indeed alarming.

Certainly it is no honorable distinction to be accredited to the year 1941. On the contrary it is a stain that cannot be removed from the records of that year. It is a warning to drivers, pedestrians, and police officers that we must all join hands in 1942 in one united and determined effort to prevent this useless slaughter of our citizens.

More persons were killed in traffic accidents during the month of December, 1941, than any other month during that year. It was the fourth month in our Nation's history to bring more than 4,000 traffic deaths. A comparison of the alarming month-by-month tolls of 1940 and 1941, makes us realize the necessity for fuller cooperation between the citizenry and law enforcement, and the value of putting into effect Traffic Safety Campaigns throughout the Nation.

| <u>Month</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1941</u> | <u>Per Cent Change 1941 over 1940</u> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| January | 2,574 | 2,930 | Plus 14 Per Cent |
| February | 2,123 | 2,590 | " 22 " " |
| March | 2,323 | 2,740 | " 18 " " |
| April | 2,267 | 2,610 | " 15 " " |
| May | 2,493 | 3,020 | " 21 " " |
| June | 2,643 | 3,090 | " 17 " " |
| July | 2,784 | 3,310 | " 19 " " |
| August | 3,113 | 3,860 | " 24 " " |
| September | 3,282 | 3,680 | " 12 " " |
| October | 3,614 | 3,980 | " 10 " " |
| November | 3,581 | 3,900 | " 9 " " |
| December | 3,704 | 4,290 | " 16 " " |
| TOTALS | 34,501 | 40,000 | Plus 16 Per Cent |

BICYCLE SAFETY *

B. MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)

License Plate

Each bicycle should be required to have a metal license plate. This facilitates identification in case of a traffic violation or accident and the tracing of lost or stolen bicycles.

The license plate should be attached to each bicycle by the police or under their supervision. This assures uniformity in the location of the plate on each machine, permits sealing the plate as a precaution against tampering, and brings about a greater respect on the part of bicycle owners for the value of the license plates.

The "Standard Bicycle License Plate" developed by the Committee is two inches wide and six inches long. The characters and numerals are approximately one-half inch wide by 5/8ths inch high. The plate has the advantages of large characters and practical design. The characters are easily read from a distance of 25 to 30 feet and no projecting edges exist. Complete instructions for using the recommended plate are available from the National Safety Council.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Evanston, Illinois, and Lansing, Michigan, are cities using bicycle license plates incorporating the basic design of the standard plate. The plate used in Lincoln, which conforms in detail with the recommended standard, is illustrated in Figure 3.

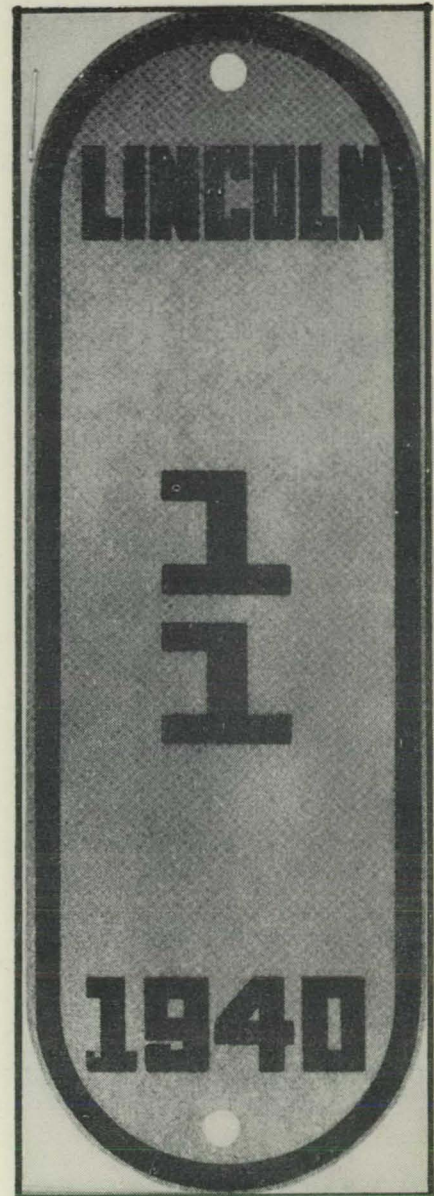


Figure 3

**Recommended Standard
Bicycle License Plate**

* This is the fourth article of a series which began in the July, 1941, issue of this Bulletin. These articles are taken from the booklet, "Bicycle Safety," published by The National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and reprinted herein through the courtesy of that organization.

Inspection

The annual inspection of bicycles is vital to registration. A license plate should not be attached to a bicycle which fails to meet proper standards of mechanical condition and equipment.

The inspection of bicycles should be conducted under the direct supervision of the police department. All defects and lack of equipment should be carefully pointed out and instructions given each owner on how to put his machine into a safe condition.

The number of inspection and registration stations required for a city depends upon the number of bicycles to be handled and the area of the city. The city of Lincoln, Nebraska, established an inspection and registration station in the municipal vehicle inspection station. As some children would have to ride great distances from their homes to the station, an arrangement was made with school officials whereby the inspection, registration and licensing of bicycles belonging to school children was done in each of more than 30 schools in the city.

An officer of the Lincoln Police Department inspected and approved each bicycle before it was registered. This afforded an opportunity to further the educational program. Whole classes were brought to the rooms in which the bicycles were being inspected and licensed. On each occasion the officer in charge explained in detail the reason behind each operation.

Publication of Regulations

The municipal bicycle safety regulations should be published in booklet or leaflet form, with interpretations of legal requirements, for distribution to riders, their parents, motorists, and other interested people. Understanding and appreciation of the regulations by these groups will be improved through a wide distribution of such a pamphlet.

Lincoln, Nebraska, and Evanston, Illinois, published the local bicycle regulations in popular form, with interpretations. The City of Lincoln authorized the printing of 20,000 booklets. A copy was placed in the hands of each school child from the kindergarten through high school. They were urged to take the booklets home and have their parents read them.

Copies of the Evanston ordinance have been printed and distributed by the Evanston Lions Club in cooperation with the city government. A simple explanation follows each quotation from the ordinance.

Urban Accidents

The circumstances of urban bicycle accidents should be periodically analyzed by the traffic division of the police department or other responsible municipal department. The factual data thus obtained are valuable in an educational and enforcement program.

Accident reporting in itself will not prevent accidents. Therefore, accident records are valuable only if used to find those conditions or practices which cause accidents and to maintain public interest. The bicycle rider's basic attitude toward safety depends on his being kept informed of how and why accidents occur.

Parking Racks

Racks appear to be the best answer to the bicycle parking problem in front of theaters, stores, and other establishments. Orderly spacing of parked bicycles by means of racks will result in efficient use of available space and eliminate much congestion.

The theater management should be requested to provide parking racks in an adjacent or nearby lot or behind the theater. If necessary, racks may be placed at the curb near the front of the theater. Parking should not be permitted directly in front of the theater -- the fire safety area.

In some cases, it may be necessary to restrict motor vehicle parking near theaters during certain hours to permit the parking of bicycles in the roadway next to the curb. They may be protected from moving vehicles by means of wooden barricades. Permanent parking spaces may be designated by painting signs on the pavement -- "For Bicycles Only."

Fort Collins, Colorado, has provided safe parking spaces by setting aside one motor vehicle parking plot in each block of the business district. Bicycles improperly parked are confiscated by the police. Before they are returned, each owner must sign a pledge promising that he will obey the rules of traffic and safety.

Field Days

Bicycle field days have been held in a number of cities. The field day is an educational feature. It should emphasize the equal importance of safety and riding skill.

A field day is sponsored each year by the Parma, Ohio, Police Department and the Lions Club. In June, 1940, more than one thousand of the city's 1,600 licensed riders participated in an all-day program. It began with a parade to the athletic field where competitive events were staged. Features of the program were presentations of awards for the best decorated, the oldest and the funniest bicycles, and crowning of the bicycle queen.

In Lincoln, Nebraska, a field day staged for Boy Scouts by the police traffic division received a splendid response. Skill in riding was the goal of the participants in the contests. Each rider was graded according to his ability to ride between parallel lines, within circular lines, to stop after a given signal, et cetera. There were a dozen events, none of which, however, was intended to measure a boy's ability to ride fast or recklessly.

Special Campaigns

The bicycle ills in a community cannot be cured by any short, intensive campaign. However, special campaigns may be effectively used as a part of a continuing program or as an initial step to prove to civic officials and the public that something can be done to prevent accidents.

A splendid example is the campaign conducted during 1939 by the American Legion Post in the village of Park Ridge, Illinois. A letter, along with a booklet on bicycle safety rules and a questionnaire, was sent to every member of the Post. The following instructions were given:

1. Give your boy or girl (or a neighbor's youngster) the enclosed booklet to study carefully.
2. Next, have the youngster check off the answers to the questions on the enclosed list.
3. Check his answers by referring to the correct ones given on the reverse side of this letter and point out any that are incorrect.
4. Impress on the youngster the fact that knowledge is wasted unless he or she puts it into practice.
5. Approve the test by initialing the paper.

Boys and girls presenting approved test papers were entitled to free admission to a Saturday matinee at the local theatre. The theatre management further cooperated by showing a movie trailer on bicycle safety.

Rental Agencies

For the safety of their customers, rental agencies should provide only bicycles in good mechanical condition, properly equipped with headlamps and reflectors if they are to be used at night. An excellent plan with publicity value is to give all persons renting bicycles printed instructions for safe riding.

A card listing safety rules is handed to all persons renting bicycles at Yosemite National Park in California by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. Many vacationists at the Park have had little riding experience and the printed instructions serve to create safety consciousness and a realization of the importance of correct riding.

C. SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

The bicycle problem reaches its peak in the junior and early senior high school years. Frequently, riding a bicycle provides the student's first experience with vehicular traffic.

Classroom Work

Classroom work relating to bicycle safety should be introduced at the grade levels in which children start to ride. Emphasis should be given to:

- (a) Accident experience -- national, state and local.
- (b) State and local municipal laws and regulations.
- (c) Rules and ways of safe riding.
- (d) Responsibility and obligations of the rider.

Lesson outlines dealing with bicycle safety are available from the National Safety Council.

Field Practice

Studies in the classroom should be supplemented by actual practice of the rules of safe riding in the field. For this purpose skill tests have been developed and used in a number of schools.

Before skill tests are given, riders should prove in an oral or written examination that they understand the important safety rules. Only riders whose bicycles have passed inspection for mechanical fitness should be eligible for the skill tests.

Single copies of the "Bicycle Safety Tests," by Ben W. Miller, are available from the National Safety Council. The "National Bicycle Tests," by Alfred L. Lorenz, are available from the Center for Safety Education, New York University, New York, New York.

Safety Surveys

Special surveys have been conducted by the students in many schools as a part of the bicycle safety program. These surveys have included the following studies:

- (a) Number of students who own and ride bicycles.
- (b) Number of students regularly riding to school.
- (c) Condition of bicycles ridden by students.

- (d) Bicycle accidents in which students were involved.
- (e) Safe and unsafe riding practices witnessed by students.

As a part of a campaign to promote safety, one classroom of the North Junior High School, Everett, Washington, conducted a survey which showed that 383 students ride to school on bicycles. Of these, 204 were equipped with headlights and 202 with rear lights or reflectors. Approximately one-half were equipped with both front and rear lights. A further survey is planned to determine how many of the riders use their bicycles after dark.

Inspection Lanes

To insure that the bicycles in use by students are in safe mechanical condition, inspection lanes have been organized in many schools. These are effectively conducted by mechanically minded students under the direction of the industrial or manual arts instructor.

In some cities where the registration and inspection of bicycles is required by ordinance, the schools cooperate with the police in the administration of inspection lanes. Students thus are able to have their bicycles officially registered and inspected at their school which generally is in their part of town, eliminating many long trips to a central registration and inspection station.

The "Bicycle Inspection Blank" used in the St. Paul Public School is illustrated in Figure 4. This form is excellent, as needed repairs may be readily indicated.

Safety Clubs

The formation of clubs has been one method of meeting the bicycle problem in the schools. In fact, this is considered by some secondary school authorities a more logical approach than classroom work, since instruction can be limited to those students who actually are riding bicycles.

Organization is similar to the other clubs in the school. Provision is made for a president, vice-president, secretary and possibly a treasurer. Committees are created to conduct specific activities. A sympathetic faculty sponsor is one of the requirements of a successful organization.

FIGURE IV.
Bicycle Inspection Blank

Bicycle Owner _____ Age _____
 Address _____ Boy or Girl _____
 Make of Bike (Mfg. Co.) _____ Serial No. (If any) _____
 Model (Trade Name) _____ Year Bought _____
 Year Made (If given) _____ How long has present owner had bike _____

Rear Wheel

1. Brake needs adjustment _____ Brake holds well _____
2. Cone needs tightening _____ loosening _____ O K _____
3. Chain needs tightening _____ loosening _____ O K _____
4. Wheel needs straightening _____ O K _____
5. Spokes missing _____ If so, how many _____ O K _____
6. Tire needs repair or replacement _____ O K _____
7. Remarks _____

Front Wheel

1. Cone needs tightening _____ loosening _____ O K _____
2. Wheel needs straightening _____ O K _____
3. Spokes missing _____ If so, how many _____ O K _____
4. Tire needs repair or replacement _____ O K _____
5. Remarks _____

Handle Bars

1. Bars needs tightening _____ O K _____
2. Goose neck too loose _____ O K _____
3. Bars need grips _____ O K _____
4. Remarks _____

Seat

1. Seat needs adjustment _____ repair _____ O K _____
2. Remarks _____

Crank Hanger

1. Hanger needs adjustment _____ repair _____ O K _____
2. Pedals need repair _____ replacement _____ O K _____
3. Remarks _____

Frame and Accessories

1. Frame is weak _____ needs repair _____ O K _____
2. Fenders need tightening _____ repair _____ O K _____
3. Reflector Button too small _____ O K _____
4. Light. None _____ (If none, do not ride at night)
 light needs repair _____ O K _____
5. Horn. None _____ needs repair _____ O K _____
6. Remarks _____

*Activities of successful school bicycle clubs include:

1. Careful selection of members. Only riders who have a machine in good condition, and who know and practice safety rules, are admitted and retained as members.
2. Simple but well-planned by-laws.
3. An interested faculty sponsor.
4. Adoption and distribution of pledge cards for riders.
5. A bicycle survey: (a) Number in use; (b) condition; (c) accidents; (d) safe and unsafe practices and areas.
6. Provisions for inspection service.
7. Drawing up, adoption and supervision of regulations for those who find it necessary to ride bicycles to school.
8. Supervision of parking racks or rooms.
9. Demonstrations for younger children; (a) how to adjust a bicycle to fit size of rider; (b) the correct way to mount and dismount; (c) proper hand signals.
10. Arrangement of supervised trips to points of interest.
11. Collection of safety literature.
12. Efforts to interest others in bicycle safety through bulletins, articles in the school paper, dramatizations, posters, assemblies and Parent Teacher Association meetings.

A "Sportsmen's Bike Club" has been organized in the elementary and secondary schools of Rochester, New York. Information on the club program has been distributed to parents of all students as well as to teachers. When a student has studied and mastered certain specified information, he may take a test. If he passes, he may sign a Sportsmen's Bike Club pledge card. He is urged to study and follow the club code printed on the reverse side of the membership card.

* "Safety Education Methods - Elementary School," Education Division, National Safety Council.

Parking Facilities

The parking of bicycles on school property should be handled in a prearranged and efficient method. Selection and marking of a parking area and direction of traffic on and off school property will eliminate much confusion and the hazards often associated with large groups of bicycles improperly parked.

Parking racks are easy to build. They should be located in readily accessible positions. A good plan is to number the racks and assign a definite place for each bicycle. Shelters are desirable for protection against rain and snow.

Printed directions for entering and leaving the school grounds often are advantageous for distribution to students. This is especially desirable where there is considerable conflict of bicycle and motor vehicle or pedestrian movement.

Inter-School Enforcement Contest

The Wilmette (Illinois) Post of the American Legion and the city's police department cooperated in conducting an "Inter-School Bicycle Safe-Riding Contest" during a period of seven weeks, April 15 - June 1, 1940. All Wilmette school children who operated bicycles were eligible to compete.

The standing of the schools in the contest was determined on the basis of the lowest number of "unsafe points" per bicycle. The "unsafe points" were figured on the basis of traffic violations and accidents, two points for each violation of the ordinance and five points for each accident.

Only violations and accidents reported by police headquarters were considered. Police officers noting violations of the bicycle ordinance were under orders to issue tickets to the guilty persons. The tickets were issued in duplicate one copy being sent to the parents with a request to cooperate in the campaign for safety, the other to the school attended by the violator to permit handling by the safety court and teachers in accordance with their particular plan of education.

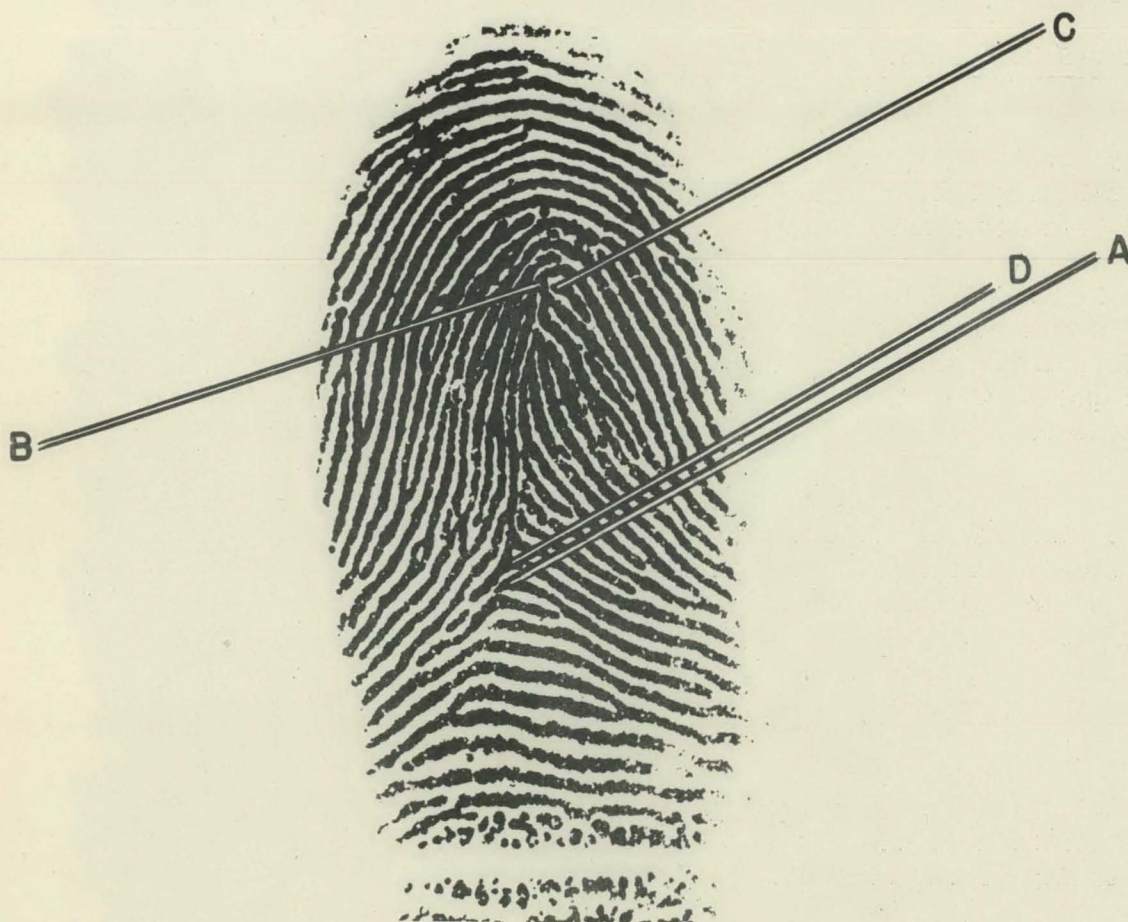
The number of tickets which were issued by the police department totalled 458 during the period of seven weeks. As the campaign progressed, violations were reduced and not a single accident was reported after the first day of the contest.

Suitably inscribed awards were furnished to the winning schools by the American Legion at a school assembly previous to the close of the school season.

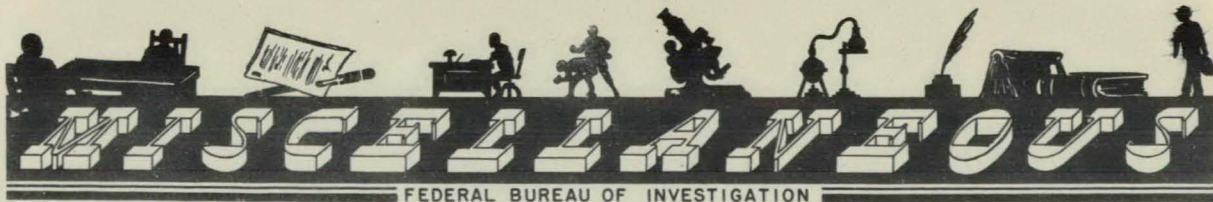


A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern presented for discussion this month is given the preferred classification of a loop, with a reference classification of a tented arch. The delta is located at point D. The ridge designated A is a type line.



At point B the recurving ridge flows smoothly into the ridge emanating from the delta. The recurve is therefore not spoiled. The core is located at the upper end of the ridge marked C. The ridge count in this case is eight.



WANTED BY THE FBI

DICK ORVAL CANNEDY, with aliases

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
(Assault with intent to Commit Murder)



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 22, 23, 24 and 25

WANTED BY THE FBI
Dick Orval Cannedy

Dick Orval Cannedy has been wanted by the FBI since June 22, 1939, when a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Springfield, Illinois, charging Cannedy with a violation of the Federal Statute, Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, inasmuch as he fled from Greenfield, Illinois, to Stillwater, Oklahoma, with the intent to avoid prosecution for an assault with intent to commit murder on or about January 17, 1937.

On May 21, 1935, Cannedy burglarized the home of his uncle at Greenfield, Illinois, and stole a radio valued at \$25.00. On the following day he was arrested at East St. Louis, Illinois, while endeavoring to dispose of the radio at a pawn shop.

Cannedy was returned to Carrollton, Illinois, where on May 25, 1935, a criminal complaint was filed by the States Attorney's office charging Cannedy with burglarizing the home of A. P. Cannedy and carrying away a radio valued at \$25.00. A warrant was issued and served on that same date and Cannedy, when arraigned before a Justice of the Peace at Carrollton, Illinois, entered a plea of not guilty. Bond was fixed at \$2,000.00 and as Cannedy could not make the necessary bond at that time he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff and incarcerated at the Greene County Jail.

He remained in that Jail until just before an indictment was returned by the grand jury on September 4, 1935, when he was allowed to make the \$2,000.00 bond.

When Cannedy's case was called for trial in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, Illinois, Cannedy failed to appear and his bond was forfeited. Investigation, however, disclosed that the bond was worthless. Accordingly an alias capias was issued for the arrest of Cannedy and it was then ascertained that Cannedy had left the State.

Cannedy was not heard of again until January 17, 1937, when former Sheriff Dewey Staples of Greenfield, Illinois, received information that Cannedy was visiting relatives in Greenfield, Illinois. Sheriff Staples, accompanied by other officers, raided a house where Cannedy was staying in an attempt to apprehend him, but Cannedy managed to make his escape in a running gun battle with the arresting officers. Sheriff Staples was shot by Cannedy during the gun battle.

A grand jury in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, Illinois, on February 25, 1937, returned an indictment against Cannedy charging him with assault with intent to commit murder.

The above indictment of February 25, 1937, as well as the indictment of the grand jury at Carrollton, Illinois, on September 4, 1935, are still outstanding against Cannedy.

Dick Orval Cannedy was born and raised in Greene County, Illinois, where even as a child he was somewhat of a problem to his parents as he was in trouble constantly because of his stealing activities and was seldom, if ever, at home, spending most of his time in tents and huts in woods surrounding Greenfield, Illinois. His food consisted of wild game he could kill and provisions he managed to steal from farmers and country stores, and at the tender age of thirteen he carried a pistol and rifle both of which he was reputedly adept at using. During his early life several warrants were filed against him but he always managed to dodge the officers until his relatives had an opportunity to contact the complainants filing such warrants and make the necessary adjustments without due process of law.

At the age of fifteen, Cannedy proceeded to Texas, where he obtained a job on a ranch. On April 30, 1924, at the age of twenty-three, he was sent to the Harlem State Farm for three years for manufacturing illegal whiskey. He was received at the Harlem State Farm on May 21, 1924, and escaped from that Farm on October 20, 1924. His freedom only lasted five days, however, as he was captured on October 25 and returned to finish his sentence. He served time in that institution until March 17, 1927.

At the expiration of the above sentence, Cannedy proceeded to the State of Kansas, where he obtained employment as a ranch hand. In 1929, according to information furnished the FBI by former Sheriff Dewey Staples, Cannedy became involved in cattle rustling and was arrested by the Sheriff at Liberal, Kansas, and incarcerated in the County Jail. Mr. Staples further advised that Cannedy managed to escape from the County Jail during December, 1929. This portion of Cannedy's criminal career is unsupported by fingerprints in the files of the FBI.

On January 30, 1930, Cannedy was again heard from when he was received at the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, from Seward County, Kansas, for Grand Larceny of an automobile. For this offense he received a sentence of five to fifteen years. He was paroled on September 22, 1933.

In 1934, after his parole, he made his appearance in Greenfield, Illinois, where he married Freda Mae Meeks of that city.

For a period of six months after he married, it seems that Cannedy behaved himself. He moved to East Alton, Illinois. He then obtained employment with the Shell Petroleum Company at Wood River, Illinois. Two months after he had obtained this employment, Cannedy held up a merchant of Wood River, who had cashed a check at the Wood River National Bank for \$250.00, as the merchant was leaving the bank, and immediately thereafter Cannedy again moved to the woods to reside, accompanied by his wife.

Numerous complaints were received by law enforcement officers concerning Cannedy during this period, particularly from owners of country

stores who stated that Cannedy burglarized their stores or held them up at the point of a gun and took whatever he saw fit in the way of merchandise. About this time the Postal authorities began a search for Cannedy for using the mails to defraud, as he ordered merchandise from mail order houses and paid for this merchandise with bogus checks.

It was shortly after this that Cannedy stole the radio from his Uncle, which event ultimately led to his unlawful flight from the State of Illinois to avoid prosecution.

The following is a description of Dick Orval Cannedy:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Name | Dick Orval Cannedy, with aliases: Orville Cameron, Dick Cannady, Orval Cannady, Dick O. Cannedy, O. Cannedy, Orval Cannedy, Or- ville Cannedy, Orval Carmody, Dick O'Cannedy, Dick O'Connor. |
| Age | 41 years (born 1901 in Illinois) |
| Height | 5'7" |
| Weight | 165 pounds |
| Eyes | Brown |
| Hair | Black |
| Complexion | Ruddy |
| Build | Medium |
| Race | White |
| Nationality | American |
| Education | Grade school |
| Occupation | Ranch hand |
| Scars and marks | Tattoo, B. P. Manila, P. I. 1921 Frisco, Honolulu Guam, on outer forearm; tattoo in small letters - STK DMTNT; tattoo on back of hand between thumb and index finger, lone star with small star; tattoo of large eagle above American flag on inner forearm; tattoo cross on wrist. |
| Characteristics | Is adventurous type, likes the outdoors, hunting and fishing |
| Relatives | Emma Bishop, mother, Greenfield, Illinois Wilbur Cannedy, brother, Greenfield, Illinois Roy Cannedy, brother, Greenfield, Illinois Mrs. Edward Saylor, sister, 227 St. Louis Avenue, East Alton, Illinois Mrs. Harley Goans, sister, Eldred, Illinois |

Freda Mae Meeks Cannedy, wife, address unknown
Orvaline Cannedy, age 3, daughter, address unknown

FBI Number 15,581

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|----|---|-----|----|
| Fingerprint | 18 | O | 15 | R | 000 | 21 |
| Classification | | I | 20 | W | OII | |



Photograph of Dick Orval Cannedy.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Dick Orval Cannedy, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be advised immediately, or that the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., be contacted.

**UNIDENTIFIED WHITE WOMAN,
APPARENTLY MURDER VICTIM,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

In the early morning (5:45 A.M.) of August 21, 1941, the body of a dead, unidentified white woman, between 20 and 25 years of age, was found on Ravenswood Avenue, between Greenleaf and Lunt Avenues, Chicago, Illinois. A private citizen, on his way to work, first noticed the body, and at the time of his discovery rain was falling. The clothing of the victim was wet but the roadway underneath the body was dry. The weather report for that day indicated rain began to fall at 4:14 A.M. A neighborhood investigation revealed that a resident nearby had passed the spot where the body was found at 1:30 A.M. that same morning and the body was not there at that time.



**Photograph of unidentified white woman found on street in
Chicago, August 21, 1941. Death due to strangulation.
This photograph taken on day body was found.**

After the body had been removed to an undertaking establishment an autopsy was performed and the surgeon performing same advised that death was due to strangulation. No belt, rope, or cord was found around the neck, but the mark of strangulation was very visible. There was no indication that the victim had been criminally attacked.

More than 1,500 persons viewed the body and though many of them felt they knew the victim, the Chicago Police Department found upon investigation that the alleged "victims" were still alive. Therefore to date no identification has been made.

The Chicago Police Department is very anxious to identify the victim of this homicide as such an identification might furnish some clue as to the identity of the murderer. That Department has also advised that this is the first case of a homicidal nature involving an unidentified white woman in Chicago in the past fifteen years.



Photograph of unidentified woman found dead on a Chicago street, August 21, 1941. Death due to strangulation. This photograph was taken on September 16, 1941, about three weeks after the body was discovered.

The physical description of this unidentified white woman is:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Age | 20 to 25 years |
| Height | 5' 6 1/2" |
| Weight | 135 pounds |
| Eyes | Brown - gray |
| Hair | Medium brown (10" long) |
| Peculiarities | At the scalp the hair was a medium brown - obviously its natural color. At the outer ends the hair was much lighter in color, appearing to be a light brown with a reddish tinge, showing it had been dyed or bleached in a reddish dye or rinse. |

Scars or marks

One circular pock-mark on forehead, 1/8" diameter, 1/64" deep. Small scar on right knee. Scar on back of right index finger, 1" long, between first and second joints. Small mole on right eyelid, shows only when eyelid closed.

Teeth

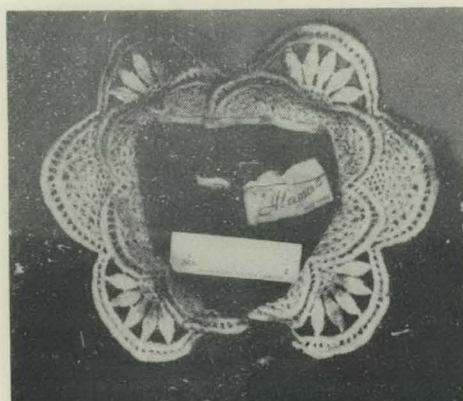
Good. Lower molar missing. No dental work on other teeth.

CLOTHING







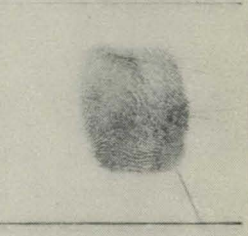
Black crepe dress, size 16, half-length sleeves, crepe covered buttons, belt to match, white lace collar - six scallops, daisy design, with small red velvet bow in front. (See photograph at left) No shoes, hat, or purse found on or near victim.


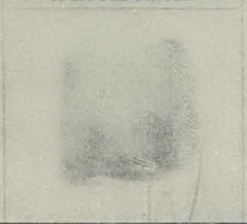



Left: Photograph of dress on body of victim described above



Collar on dress of victim described above

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| NAME <i>Unknown White Woman (Dead)</i> | | F. P. FORMULA <i>31 14 10</i> | |
| ALIAS <i>Meimmesbirch Morgan</i> | | REF. <i>70 OI</i> | |
| No. <i>7066 N Clark St</i> COLOR | | FEMALE | |

| RIGHT HAND | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1. RIGHT THUMB | 2. R. FORE FINGER | 3. R. MIDDLE FINGER | 4. R. RING FINGER | 5. R. LITTLE FINGER |
|  |  |  |  |  |

| LEFT HAND | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 6. LEFT THUMB | 7. L. FORE FINGER | 8. L. MIDDLE FINGER | 9. L. RING FINGER | 10. L. LITTLE FINGER |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Fingerprints of dead white woman found on Chicago, Illinois, street, August 21, 1941, and as yet unidentified. Fingerprints taken by Chicago Police Department.

Chief John L. Sullivan of the Detective Bureau, Chicago Police Department furnished the FBI with the photographs and data contained in this article. He is anxious to receive any information whatsoever that might assist in identifying this young woman or help ascertain the identity of her murderer.

Therefore, any information you may have which would be of assistance in this case, should be furnished to either Mr. John L. Sullivan, Chief of Detectives, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, or Director John Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

INTERESTING ITEMS

FBI Records Disclose Felon Fingerprinted Fifty Times Since 1912 -- Forty-three Times by Same Contributor

On April 26, 1941, Irving Starhill was received in the District of Columbia Jail, Washington, D. C., after having been sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.00 or serve a term of twenty-five days, in connection with an intoxication charge. He also was sentenced to a similar term on a charge of disorderly conduct at the same time. A search of the finger impressions of this individual in the Identification Division of the FBI disclosed that he was known as Irvin Sternberg, #FBI-149916, who had been received at the District of Columbia Jail forty-two times since 1935 under various names.

The criminal record of this individual further reflected that on March 28, 1912, Irving Sternberg was received at the County Jail, Seattle, Washington, in connection with a vagrancy charge for which he was sentenced to serve a term of one hundred eighty-two days in that institution.

On March 16, 1916, he was arrested by the Police Department, Everett, Washington, as H. I. Edwards on a charge of vagrancy, for which he was sentenced to a term of thirty days.

In Reno, Nevada, on June 26, 1917, Sternberg, under the name of Ervin Edwards, was arrested by the Police Department of that city on the charge of disorderly person. However, he was "given hours" to leave that city.

On January 6, 1918, as Edward Edwards, he was arrested at San Diego, California, for violation of the State Poison Law, for which he received a term of six months in the County Jail.

On May 27, 1918, he was arrested in the same city for violating a liquor ordinance and was given another six months in the County Jail. On November 13, 1918, under the name of Irvin Sternberg, he was again arrested for violation of a liquor ordinance by the San Diego Police Department and returned to the City Farm.

On March 26, 1919, he was arrested as Irving J. Carney at Bakersfield, California, charged with a violation of the State Poison Law. However, he was released on the following day.

Nothing was heard of him by the FBI until on March 10, 1928, when he was received in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, as Irving Steinberg, to serve a term of one year and one day for violation of the Drug Act.

It is to be noted, of all of the arrests and incarcerations of this individual, that this is the longest term and the only penitentiary in which he has served.

On April 22, 1932, he was arrested by the Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, as Steven Stahill and his fingerprint card indicated that he was a well-known drug addict and ex-convict. However, the records failed to reflect that he was sentenced to serve a term on the basis of this arrest.

On July 24, 1935, as Erwing Scarliel, this individual was received at the District of Columbia Jail, Washington, D. C., where he had been sentenced on a charge of intoxication, to pay a fine of \$10.00 or to serve ten days. Since that time he has been received in this institution in connection with intoxication charges on forty-two occasions.

It is also to be noted that this individual has used thirty-nine alias names in an effort to avoid identification.

The aliases used by this individual are as follows:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Calaham, I. | Starhill, Irvin |
| Calahan, Irvin | Starhill, Irvin C. |
| Calahan, Irving | Starhill, Irvina |
| Callahan, Irving | Starhull, Irving |
| Callahan, Julius | Starkhill, Irving |
| Cline, Irving | Starwell, Irvin |
| Cullahan, Irving | Steinberg, Irving |
| Edwards, Eddie | Steinberg, John |
| Edwards, Edward | Stenberg, I. |
| Edwards, Ervin | Sternberg, Calahan |
| Edwards, H. I. | Sternberg, Callahan |
| "The Jew" | Sternberg, Edward |
| "The Jew Kid" | Sternberg, I. |
| Kline, Ervin | Sternberg, Irvin |
| Scarliel, Erwing | Sternberg, Irving |
| Stahill, Steven | Sternberg, Steve |
| Stanborg, Harold | Steve, Ed |
| Stanburg, Irving | Stromberg, Irving |
| Starhill, I. | Williams, Cody |
| Starhill, Irbing | |

Burglar Killed by Citizen Identified Through Fingerprints as an Ex-convict

In March, 1941, the City Marshal at Wetumka, Oklahoma, forwarded to the FBI the fingerprints of an unknown dead Negro man who had

been shot and killed while fleeing from the scene of a burglary. No information at all was furnished as to the identity of this individual other than his fingerprints and a meager personal description.

These fingerprints were searched through the files of the FBI and it was determined that the unknown dead Negro was identical with Robert Smith, FBI #116294, whose criminal record dated back to 1918. He had been arrested on numerous charges such as robbery, burglary, larceny, et cetera.

Under the alias of Samuel Poe he was received in the State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, on October 16, 1929, to serve a sentence of five years for burglarizing a private residence.

On February 22, 1934, under the name of Sam Powell, this individual was received in the State Prison at McAlester, Oklahoma, to serve a term of seven years for the crime of burglary - first degree. He was conditionally discharged, however, on October 30, 1937.

As soon as this individual had been identified the City Marshal of Wetumka, Oklahoma, was furnished a telegraphic summary of the criminal history of this individual and the last known address of his wife.

The City Marshal subsequently advised the FBI that through the information furnished to him by the FBI he had been able to contact two of the dead man's relatives.

He also advised that the deceased had been killed after committing first degree burglary at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCoy of that city; that Mrs. McCoy, upon seeing the Negro in the house, called her son who was sleeping nearby and this caused the burglar to flee. The son Robert immediately pursued him and during the ensuing chase, after firing four warning shots at the Negro in an effort to make him stop, took deliberate aim and killed him. The dead ex-convict had numerous articles as well as some money on his person which he had taken from the McCoy home. McCoy was completely exonerated of all charges.

**Murderer Identified Through
Wanted Notice
Placed in Fingerprint Files**

On February 17, 1941, Sheriff W. S. Woolf of Fauquier County, Virginia, forwarded to the FBI a photostatic copy of the fingerprints of Horace Burke which reflected Burke was wanted for murder - committed on March 21, 1933.

A search of the fingerprint records in the Identification Division revealed no prior criminal record on Burke. Therefore, his fingerprints were placed in the Technical Section of the Identification Division and a wanted notice placed thereon.

On July 18, 1941, there was received in the Identification Division a fingerprint card from the Police Department of Lackawanna, New York, bearing the finger impressions of Horace Burke. This card also reflected Burke was arrested on July 12, 1941, for second degree assault.

Upon searching the files of the Identification Division it was ascertained these fingerprints were identical with those of Horace Burke wanted for murder by the Warrenton, Virginia, authorities.

The Police Department of Lackawanna, New York, and the Sheriff's Office at Warrenton, Virginia, were immediately notified and later Burke was turned over to the Sheriff of Fauquier County, Virginia, by the Lackawanna, New York, Police. On October 13, 1941, Burke was received at The Penitentiary, Richmond, Virginia, to serve an eighteen year sentence for second degree murder.

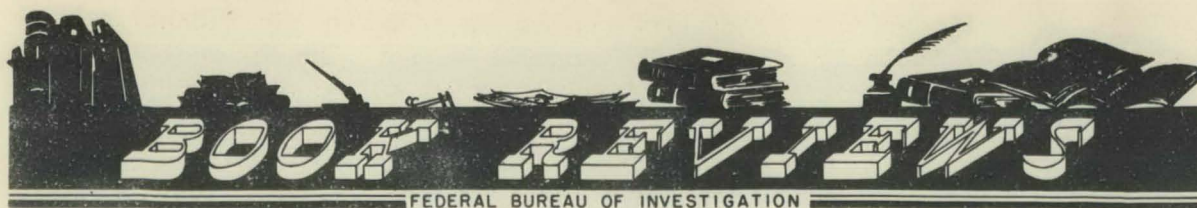
Sheriff W. S. Woolf and Deputy Sheriff W. W. Pearson of Fauquier County, Virginia, expressed their appreciation for the Bureau's efforts in this case in the following words:

"This is to extend my thanks and appreciation to your outfit which I think is wonderful. Horace Burke, who was apprehended in Lackawanna or Buffalo, New York, through the FBI efforts, was returned here and is now waiting trial. He was returned here from Erie County, New York, on August 5, 1941.

"Any time we can be of any service to you we are willing and ready and we feel that we can call on your department at any time.

"PS: This goes for our entire outfit."

Messages of this type from local police authorities do much toward cementing the ever increasing ties of cooperation and friendship between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local, county and state police agencies.



"FORGED, ANONYMOUS, AND SUSPECT DOCUMENTS"

By

CAPTAIN ARTHUR J. QUIRKE, B. A. *

George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London; 1930. (282 p.p.)

The author begins this book with a discussion of the individuality of handwriting by bringing out the complicated series of events which result in the transference of a thought from the brain to paper. He suggests the numerous factors which may be changed or altered slightly during this process, which changes admit of a large number of discreet letter and word forms. Practically, he notes that, "Since the art of writing became known, the most assiduous search has failed to reveal such duplicates" (as proven duplication in the handwritings of more than two individuals). The author follows this introduction with a treatment of the values and disadvantages of three methods of analysis of handwriting which he terms graphological, calligraphical and graphometrical. General physiological aspects of letter forms are then outlined and he sets forth twenty-four rules by which the cause of characteristic individual letter spacings, slant, height, and basic forms may be determined. He closes with a list of the outstanding features of rapid and slow writing. A short article on the value of a psychological analysis of handwriting is included in the next chapter.

The author then launches into an extended treatise on handwriting analysis. He touches briefly the evolution of script writing,

* At the time Captain Quirke prepared this book he was the Handwriting Analyst to the Department of Justice, Attorney-General and Police Headquarters, Irish Free State. In his preface he states this book is intended as a first-aid manual; that although the number of publications dealing with Graphology is legion, the number of those which cater to the applied science of Criminalistic Graphology is pitifully few. He further states, "The book aims at being exhaustive rather than original. It contains nothing which is either revolutionary or empirical." ".....the number of people who in the course of their daily avocations find themselves brought closely into touch with the handiwork of the forger and blackmailer must run to countless thousands, and this vast number is composed for the most part of members of the legal profession and of police officers..... It is for these two classes that the present handbook has been prepared."

disguise, and terminology. Much of this terminology defeats its own ends inasmuch as the meanings of the terms suggested are by no means universal even among handwriting examiners and certainly much less existent among lay jurors. Much simpler, non-technical terms have been found to be much more valuable in describing handwriting characteristics in Court.

In the author's "practical scheme of handwriting analysis," variants of each small letter are illustrated by plates. Each letter is discussed separately and measurements to be taken are indicated. Certain general characteristics to be noted in analysis are set forth in outline form at the beginning of this scheme. The author also mentions Roman numerals, block capitals, script capitals, and the necessary measuring instruments for his scheme of analysis.

A large portion of the remainder of this book discusses the value of technical instruments, such as the microscope and the camera, and processes such as ultra-violet light and chemical examinations of paper and inks. The technical processes mentioned are outlined in some detail and indications of when such processes are valuable are given. The author also indicates the value and procedure of the examination of papers, seals, stamps, typewriter impressions, carbon sheets, et cetera.

The author closes the book with a discussion of methods of obtaining handwriting specimens from suspects from an investigative viewpoint and a somewhat comprehensive treatment of expert testimony in court.

This book is written in a most pleasingly light vein which makes its reading an enjoyable experience in contrast with certain other books on the subject. Its main value lies in suggesting to the layman or novice examiner the foundations upon which document identification is based. It suggests the individual characteristics to be found in handwritings, lines of future study, and qualification of examiners. Although the author's scheme of analysis is tedious and open to some criticism, it nevertheless clearly illustrates the variations to be expected in the handwritings of different individuals and the points to be noted in making handwriting comparisons.



ALASKA

Mr. Kenneth Junge has been appointed Chief of Police at Juneau, Alaska, succeeding Mr. Dan Ralston

ALABAMA

Mr. R. L. Jordan has succeeded Mr. Jim Burnett as Chief of Police at Guin, Alabama.

Mr. Z. S. Benefield has been appointed to succeed Mr. R. C. Robinson as Chief of Police at Heflin, Alabama.

ARKANSAS

Mr. Bert G. Dickey has been elected Sheriff of Crittenden County, Marion, Arkansas, having succeeded the late Howard Curlin.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. V. M. Wickes is now Chief of Police at Dunsmuir, California, having replaced Mr. Elliott Taylor.

CONNECTICUT

Mr. William J. Henry recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Danbury, Connecticut, to succeed Mr. George J. Schoen.

Mr. Francis B. McHugh has been designated Chief of Police at Windsor, Connecticut, replacing Mr. M. Kennedy.

GEORGIA

Mr. C. R. Cole has succeeded Mr. W. T. Mize as Chief of Police at Carnesville, Georgia.

Mr. Will J. Heaton has been appointed Chief of Police of the Demorest, Georgia, Police Department, succeeding Mr. G. M. Sullivan.

Mr. John H. Richardson has been named Acting Chief of Police at Gainesville, Georgia, succeeding the late W. G. Bagwell.

GEORGIA (Continued)

Mr. Hilliard Tuggle is now Chief of the County Police, Madison County, Greensboro, Georgia, having replaced Mr. W. D. Taylor, Sr.

Mr. Luther C. Middlebrooks has been named Acting Sheriff of Spalding County, Griffin, Georgia, having replaced Mr. Thomas J. Denham.

Mr. B. H. Brand has succeeded Mr. A. L. Sellers as Chief of Police at Loganville, Georgia.

Mr. H. L. Stephens has been appointed Chief of Police at Millen, Georgia, succeeding Mr. Cary Averett.

Mr. Charles J. Sorrills has been designated to succeed Mr. L. H. Howard as Chief of the County Police, Walton County, Monroe, Georgia.

Mr. W. H. Dewberry is now Chief of Police at Temple, Georgia, having replaced Mr. J. W. Webb.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Frank Boes has been appointed Chief of the Collinsville, Illinois, Police Department, succeeding Mr. E. Strong.

Mr. Walter Jackson is Chief of Police at Harrisburg, Illinois, having succeeded Mr. H. A. DeVar.

Mr. Lon Reed has replaced Mr. L. E. Barton as Chief of Police at Pana, Illinois.

KANSAS

Mr. Virgil L. Kill is now Sheriff of Brown County, Hiawatha, Kansas, succeeding the late Charles W. Haggard.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Shell Green is presently Chief of Police at Burnside, Kentucky, succeeding Mr. Henry Brown.

Mr. M. D. Sears has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Central City, Kentucky.

Mr. J. F. Ruffner has replaced Mr. C. A. Bailey as Chief of Police at Cumberland, Kentucky.

Mr. H. L. Buckley has succeeded Mr. Charles E. Aldridge as Chief of Police at Eminence, Kentucky.

Mr. J. W. Smith is now Acting Chief of Police at Falmouth, Kentucky, having succeeded Mr. Clark Yelton.

KENTUCKY (Continued)

Mr. Harry J. Jackson has replaced Mr. A. B. Dobbs as Chief of Police at Franklin, Kentucky.

Mr. Joe L. Goodman has been elected Sheriff at Glasgow, Kentucky.

Colonel Arthur E. Kimberling and Major James E. Malone have been named Chief of Police and Night Chief of Police, respectively, of the Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department.

Mr. Everett Fraley has succeeded Mr. H. L. Roberts as Chief of Police at Morehead, Kentucky.

Mr. C. A. Pritchett is now sheriff at Morganfield, Kentucky.

Mr. A. B. Reed is Chief of Police at Mount Olivet, Kentucky.

Mr. T. W. Ingram has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Olive Hill, Kentucky.

Mr. Thomas Marvin Stratton is presently the Chief of Police at Pikeville, Kentucky.

Mr. Otto Sykes has replaced Mr. W. V. Ratliff as Chief of Police at Praise, Kentucky.

Mr. Jesse Shelley has been appointed Chief of Police of the Sparta, Kentucky, Police Department.

Mr. T. L. Howard has been named Chief of Police at Wallins Creek, Kentucky.

Mr. Guss Little is Chief of Police at Wheelwright, Kentucky.

MINNESOTA

Mr. Ray Warren has been appointed Chief of Police at Big Lake, Minnesota, succeeding Mr. Albert Schlicht.

Mayor William C. Jones is Acting Chief of Police at Biwabik, Minnesota, replacing Mr. Andrew J. Lundstrom.

Mr. Neil Johnson has succeeded as Chief of Police at Ellendale, Minnesota, Mr. Donald Christensen.

Mr. Francis Hill is Chief of Police at Holdingford, Minnesota, having succeeded Mr. Joseph Benkowski.

Mr. Bob Brinegar has replaced Mr. George Thomson as Chief of Police at Motley, Minnesota.

MISSOURI

Mr. Tony C. Bone has been appointed Chief of Police at Joplin, Missouri, succeeding Mr. Barney Walker.

Mr. Melvin Swepston has been appointed Chief of Police to succeed Mr. James E. Kelley at the St. Joseph, Missouri, Police Department.

MONTANA

Mr. Bart J. Riley has been named Chief of Police at Butte, Montana, to replace Mr. William H. Breen.

Mr. Jess Moorman has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Fairfield, Montana, to succeed Mr. Aily G. Hanson.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Guy Long has succeeded Mr. John Jordan as Chief of Police at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Carl Swenson is now Chief of Police at Stoddard, New Hampshire, having succeeded Mr. Angus B. McFeiley.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Zepheniah C. Drumm has replaced Mr. Samuel C. Hall as Sheriff of Hunterdon County, Flemington, New Jersey.

Mr. James E. Carmack has been elected Sheriff of Atlantic County, Mays Landing, New Jersey, succeeding Mr. Alfred H. Johnson.

Colonel Mark O. Kimberling has succeeded Mr. Harry E. Hartman as Sheriff of Mercer County, Trenton, New Jersey.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Ray LaRock is now Chief of Police at Van Hook, North Dakota, replacing Mr. Harry W. Snyder.

Mr. J. S. Daly has succeeded Mr. Richard Durdell as Chief of Police at Willow City, North Dakota.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. C. C. "Joe" Fisher is now Sheriff at Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. W. D. Grove is now Chief of Police at Newville, Pennsylvania, having succeeded the late Elmer R. Hollenbaugh.

Mr. Roy Holbrook has replaced Mr. Robert Whitelaw as Chief of Police at North Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. J. Maldon Sprawls has been appointed Sheriff of Barnwell County, Barnwell, South Carolina.

TEXAS

Mr. Ray Powell has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Denton, Texas, succeeding the late O. C. Pass.

Mr. W. A. Russell has replaced Mr. W. S. Brown as Chief of Police at Del Rio, Texas.

Mr. Preston Jones has succeeded as Chief of Police of the Gatesville, Texas, Police Department, Mr. Frank Farquher.

Mr. C. W. Jensen has been named Chief of Police at Wichita Falls, Texas, having succeeded Mr. Sidney A. Williams.

VIRGINIA

Mr. James Boice, formerly Chief of Police at Harrisonburg, Virginia, has been appointed Chief of Police at Lynchburg, Virginia, to replace Mr. Virgil Grow.

Major C. W. Woodson, Jr., a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, has been appointed Superintendent of the Virginia State Police, Richmond, Virginia, succeeding Major H. B. Nicholas.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Russell Woodward has replaced Mr. C. R. House as Sheriff of Klickitat County, Goldendale, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Charles Grayam has been named Chief of Police at Clendenin, West Virginia, to succeed Mr. Harve Taylor.

Mr. U. M. Orr has replaced Mr. E. E. Monroe as Chief of Police at Lumberport, West Virginia.

Mr. Powell C. Woodyard has succeeded Mr. Matt Kidd as Chief of Police at Shinnston, West Virginia.

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

| CITY | AGENT IN CHARGE | TELEPHONE NUMBER | BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Albany, New York | Cornelius, A. | 5-4595 | 707 National Savings Bank |
| Atlanta, Georgia | Hammack, F. R. | Walnut 3605 | 501 Healey |
| Baltimore, Maryland | Soucy, E. A. | Plaza 6776 | 800 Court Square |
| Birmingham, Alabama | Guinane, E. P. | 4-1877 | 320 Federal |
| Boston, Massachusetts | Peterson, V. W. | Liberty 4080 | 10 Post Office Square, Room 1016 |
| Buffalo, New York | Piper, K. M. | Cleveland 2030 | 400 U. S. Court House |
| Butte, Montana | Logan, K. | 2-2304 | 302 Federal |
| Charlotte, N. C. | Scheidt, E. | 3-4127 | 914 Johnston |
| Chicago, Illinois | Johnson, A. H. | Randolph 2150 | 1900 Bankers' |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | Suran, R. C. | Cherry 7127 | 637 U. S. Post Office & Court House |
| Cleveland, Ohio | Boardman, L. V. | Prospect 3550 | 900 Standard |
| Dallas, Texas | Kitchin, A. P. | Central 9086 | 1200 Tower Petroleum |
| Denver, Colorado | Nicholson, G. A. | Main 4335 | 518 Railway Exchange |
| Des Moines, Iowa | Dalton, J. L. | 3-8618 | 739 Insurance Exchange |
| Detroit, Michigan | Bugas, J. S. | Randolph 2905 | 913 Federal |
| El Paso, Texas | Bryce, D. A. | Main 1711 | 202 U. S. Court House |
| Grand Rapids, Michigan | McFarlin, M. W. | 6-5337 | 715 Grand Rapids National Bank |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | Shivers, R. L. | 4621 | 206 Dillingham |
| Houston, Texas | Abbatichio, R. J. | Capitol 9717 | 2706 Gulf |
| Huntington, W. Va. | Untreiner, R. J. | 2-9366 | 700 West Virginia |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | Drayton, S. J. | Market 6415 | 323 Federal |
| Jackson, Mississippi | Wyly, P. | 3-5221 | 700 Mississippi Tower |
| Juneau, Alaska | Vogel, R. C. | 618 | 515 Federal and Territorial |
| Kansas City, Missouri | Brantley, D. | Victor 4686 | 707 U. S. Court House |
| Knoxville, Tennessee | Murphy, W. A. | 4-2721 | 407 Hamilton National Bank |
| Little Rock, Arkansas | Hallford, F. | 2-3158 | 445 Federal |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | Hood, R. B. | Madison 7241 | 900 Security |
| | Vincent, J. W. (Assistant) | | |
| Louisville, Kentucky | Moss, H. K. | Wabash 8851 | 633 Federal |
| Memphis, Tennessee | Kuhnel E. E. | 5-7373 | 2401 Sterick |
| Miami, Florida | Danner, R. G. | 9-2421 | 1300 Biscayne |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | O'Connor, H. T. | Daly 3431 | 735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House |
| Newark, New Jersey | Conroy, E. E. | Market 2-5613 | 1836 Raymond-Commerce |
| New Haven, Connecticut | Madigan, J. T. | 7-1217 | 510 The Trust Company |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | Clegg, J. E. | Magnolia 7643 | 1308 Masonic Temple |
| New York, New York | Foxworth, P. E. | Rector 2-3520 | 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square |
| | Donegan, T. J. (Assistant) | | |
| | Guerin, R. A. (Assistant) | | |
| Norfolk, Virginia | Hennrich, C. E. | 4-5441 | 634 New Monroe |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | Banister, W. G. | 2-8186 | 940 First National |
| Omaha, Nebraska | McGuire, J. J. | Jackson 8220 | 629 First National Bank |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Sears, J. F. | Walnut 5500 | 4058 U. S. Court House |
| Phoenix, Arizona | Duffey, H. R. | 4-7133 | 307 W. C. Ellis |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | Thornton, J. E. | Grant 2000 | 620 New Federal |
| Portland, Oregon | Swenson, J. D. | Broadway 0469 | 411 U. S. Court House |
| Providence, R. I. | Morley, D. R. | Dexter 1991 | 510 Industrial Trust Company |
| Richmond, Virginia | Bobbitt, H. I. | 7-2631 | 601 Richmond Trust |
| Saint Louis, Missouri | Norris, G. B. | Central 4115 | 423 U. S. Court House & Custom House |
| Saint Paul, Minnesota | Stein, C. W. | Garfield 7509 | 404 New York |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | Newman, J. C. | 4-4338 | 301 Continental Bank |
| San Antonio, Texas | Acers, M. W. | Garfield 4216 | 478 Federal |
| San Diego, California | Nathan, H. | Main 3044 | 728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank |
| San Francisco, Calif. | Pieper, N. J. L. | Yukon 2354 | One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729 |
| | Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant) | | |
| San Juan, Puerto Rico | Gleason, R. F. | 1971 | 504 Banco Popular |
| Savannah, Georgia | Ruggles, J. R. | 3-3054 | 305 Realty |
| Seattle, Washington | Fletcher, H. B. | Main 0460 | 508 U. S. Court House |
| Sioux Falls, S. D. | Hanni, W. | 2885 | 400 Northwest Security National Bank |
| Springfield, Illinois | Crowl, A. H. | 2-9675 | 1107 Illinois |
| Washington, D. C. | McKee, S. K. | Republic 5226 | 1437 K Street, N. W. |

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Dick Orval Cannedy

with aliases

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution

Assault with Intent to Commit Murder

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 22, 23, 24 and 25

