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

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

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

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

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

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

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

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

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

"CONTINUED VIGILANCE IMPERATIVE"

Our gains since war began, and particularly during the last year, have been tremendous but overconfidence and complacency in the present critical situation would be dangerous. If we permit ourselves to be lulled into the false belief that the war is just about won, we shall have to buy victory at an enormous price in the lives of our fighting men.

America was electrified in the summer of 1942 by the news that eight Nazi saboteurs had entered the United States by submarine. Others were trained for similar missions, and the New Year brought the disclosure of the apprehension of two Nazi spies who were landed by a German submarine on November 29, 1944, on the Maine coast.

Counterattacks can be made on our home-front as well as against our battle lines. Japanese balloons which could have been used for sabotage purposes have landed in the United States. We must be alert and ready for fresh assaults.

While we have not had a single act of foreign-directed sabotage and the espionage efforts of our enemies have been kept under control, we must not assume that they have stopped trying. The fact that they have been prevented from damaging the home-front is no guarantee that they may not succeed in the future.

During the past 12 months, there were 24 convictions of foreign agents, who were sentenced to serve a total of 135 years. There were 44 convictions for sabotage, carrying total sentences of 148 years, though in every instance careful investigation showed that the saboteur acted on his own initiative, generally, because of maliciousness, spite, or misguided prankishness.

It has been the policy of the Department of Justice and the FBI to make Selective Service delinquents available for military service rather than imprison them, except in aggravated cases. Nevertheless there were 4,215 selective service convictions during the last twelve months, with sentences aggregating 12,106 years. Since the Act was passed in 1940, the FBI has handled 437,635 Selective Service cases.

Our general investigative work continues heavy. In Theft from Interstate Shipment cases, including hijackings, there were 902 convictions during the last twelve months; 2,220 convictions in National Motor Vehicle Theft Act cases and 25 in kidnaping cases. The number of bank robberies increased, juvenile crime continued to mount, and general trends indicated trouble ahead if we relax or grow soft. Convictions in all classifications of cases handled by the FBI totaled 13,108 for the past twelve months.

J. Edgar Hoover



JUNIOR POLICE PATROL BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT

"Crime, its seriousness, and its prevention should be a topic in the curriculum of every school in the country, especially the grade schools. Every school in the country should have a juvenile crime prevention program conducted by police officers upon whom there should be placed the duty of apprising the children of the nature of the laws existing in their community, their duties, how the laws can be violated, and what the police can do in assisting in the education of children along this line."

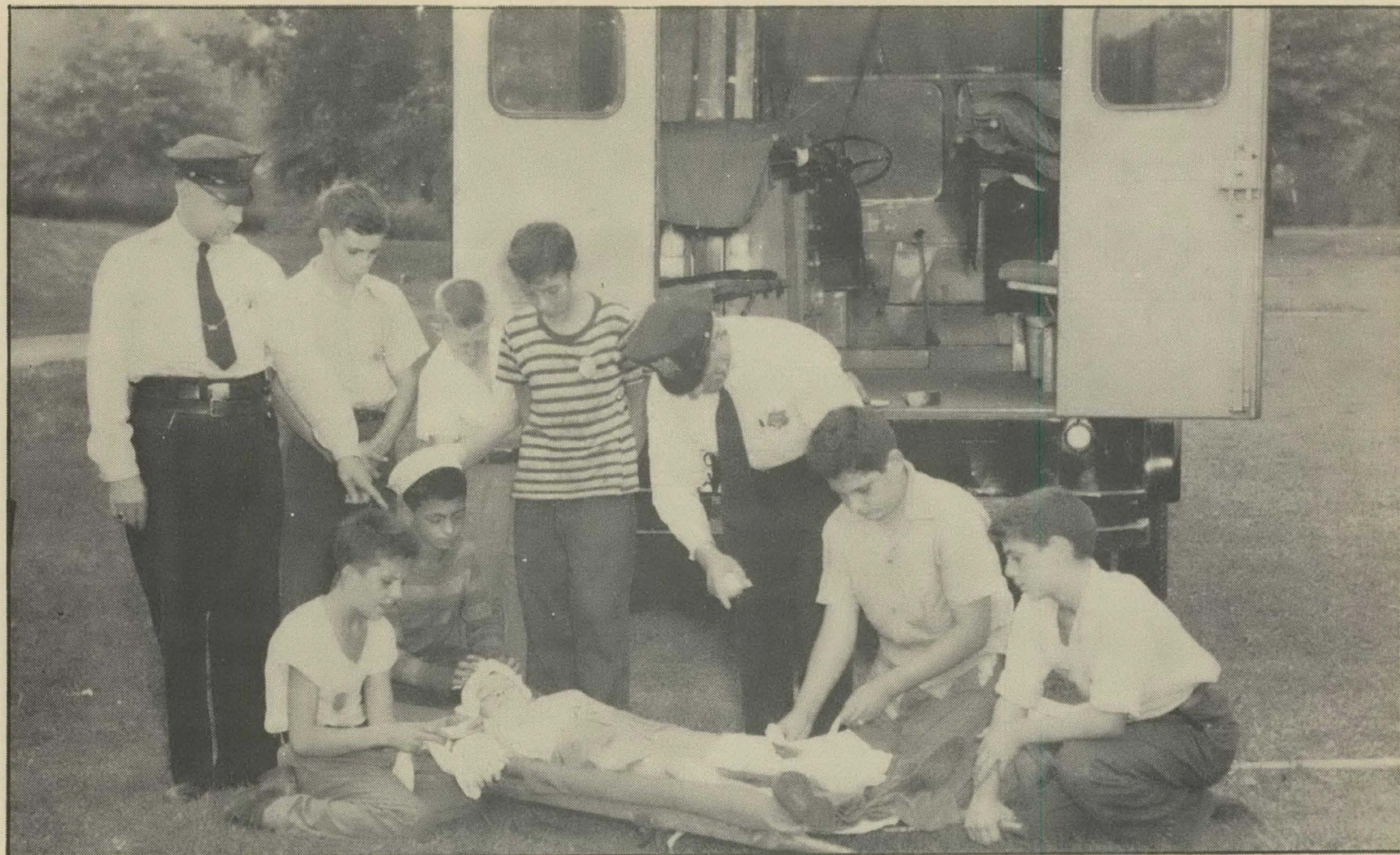
Thus spoke Edmund S. Crowley before his classmates of the FBI National Police Academy at Washington, D. C. in 1936, at which time he represented the Police Department at Providence, Rhode Island, in the capacity of Detective-Sergeant.

Today Edmund Crowley has realized his dream of 1936 as far as his own Department is concerned. He is now Chief of Police at Bristol, Connecticut, and has the Junior Police Department he once dreamed of.

Arriving at Bristol, Connecticut, on January 7, 1942, Chief Crowley began to put into operation his ideas concerning the combatting of juvenile delinquency among children of school age. In June of the same year at Bristol, Crowley inaugurated a program whereby he and fellow officers visited the various schools, and by means of lectures, literature, motion pictures and demonstrations, pointed out vividly to the children various types of crimes, their seriousness, and how they could be prevented. Crowley began to realize that his ideas on the training of children were actually workable. On June 22, 1944, Crowley officially established the Bristol, Connecticut Junior Police Patrol. Eligible for membership in the Junior Police force are boys from 10 to 16 years of age, inclusive. With 200 charter members, enrollment now totals approximately 800. As Chief Crowley points out, the purpose of his organization is specifically "the control of youth crime."

ORGANIZATION:

Each boy seeking membership in the Junior Police Patrol files an application. This application is signed and approved by one of the boy's parents before he is accepted as a member of the force. In the registration of applicants, school authorities cooperate with the Police Department to the fullest extent. Upon return of the application to the Police Department, and upon its acceptance, the boys are sworn in, in the usual manner,



ACTUAL PRACTICE IN FIRST AID METHODS PLUS A FAMILIARITY WITH THE EXCELLENT ACCIDENT EQUIPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT BRINGS THESE MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR POLICE PATROL CLOSER TO THE OFFICERS AND RESULTS IN A BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEMS.

taking an oath as Junior Policemen, and they are given a badge. All boys within the ages of ten to sixteen of the City of Bristol are eligible for application for membership. To instill the interest of youth in his Junior Police force, Chief Crowley has organized his youngsters into groups of six sections, averaging over 100 each.

MEETINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS:

The boys meet twice weekly for a three-hour period of instruction. The course of instruction includes such subjects as:

- Traffic Laws
- Police Communications
- Fingerprinting
- Photography
- First Aid
- Bicycle Inspection and Registration
- Report Writing and Observation Tests

The boys are allowed to take over the Police Department for one day a year during which they handle complaints and are instructed in the courteous handling of the public.

All instructors, experts in their own field, are members of the Bristol Police Department. During the course of meetings of the groups, all boys are taken to Police Headquarters and become personally acquainted with the different officers in the Department. They are taken on a tour of inspection through the different rooms at Headquarters, visiting the cell-blocks and inspecting all types of equipment used by the Department. Chief Crowley believes that this course of procedure tends to create a friendly, intimate atmosphere between the members of the Department and the members of the Junior Police.

During the Summer, in mild weather, the groups meet outside on the various school grounds or playgrounds throughout the city. In inclement weather the school halls are the scenes of activity for the youngsters.

While school is in session, the Junior Police force as a unit performs specific duties. They officiate during fire drills by opening doors, supervising movement of children in corridors, preventing pushing and disorder, and serving as protective officers in the school. In the winter months they perform duties as officers; for example, on streets set aside for sliding, ponds, and sleigh riding. They are also used on community projects such as waste paper and scrap drives, et cetera.

As a reward for their work during the year, members of the Junior Police are guests at two theater performances sponsored by the Police before the termination of their vacation from school. The youngsters are taught to set a good example to the other boys, and if any members of the force violate school rules, the boys are reported to the school authorities, who in turn contact the police department. The offending youngster is warned of possible suspension which covers a period of ten days in the event his action is repeated. However, to date no complaints have been received from the school authorities on members of the Junior Police Patrol.



BICYCLE SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE IN ANY TOWN. THE JUNIOR PATROLMEN IN BRISTOL TAKE A GREAT INTEREST IN IT. UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF TOM McCARTHY NOTES ARE MADE OF THE CONDITION OF THE BICYCLE UNDER INSPECTION.

Highlighting last Summer's period of training was "Field Day." Muzzey Field was picked as the scene and contributions from various sources served as prizes. A day was outlined in which all the youngsters could participate. One hundred eighty prizes were given away. Hot dogs, pop, and ice cream - all the boys could eat - were served to the members and their fathers, as many as cared to attend.

The Mayor, the Commissioners, and the Chief of Police all took their turn behind the counters serving hot dogs and pop. As a special attraction, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI detailed Special Agent Davey O'Brien, who had made history on the gridiron in Texas Christian University, later played outstanding football with the Philadelphia Eagles, and is presently serving with the FBI, to attend the Field Day and put on a firearms demonstration. Davey brought all his equipment and demonstrated the technique used by the G-men when necessary in the apprehension of dangerous criminals. The youngsters were thrilled as O'Brien, handling the Thompson machine gun, poured tracer bullets into the silhouette target. The day was concluded with the blessings of the Parish Priest who attended the ceremonies.

Interest is so high among individual members that some of the boys are accustomed to walking the beat with patrolmen. They have also learned to salute police officers whenever they meet them on the street. No attempt is made to instruct the boys in the use of firearms or explosives or in other work which might lead to physical injury.

EFFECTIVENESS:

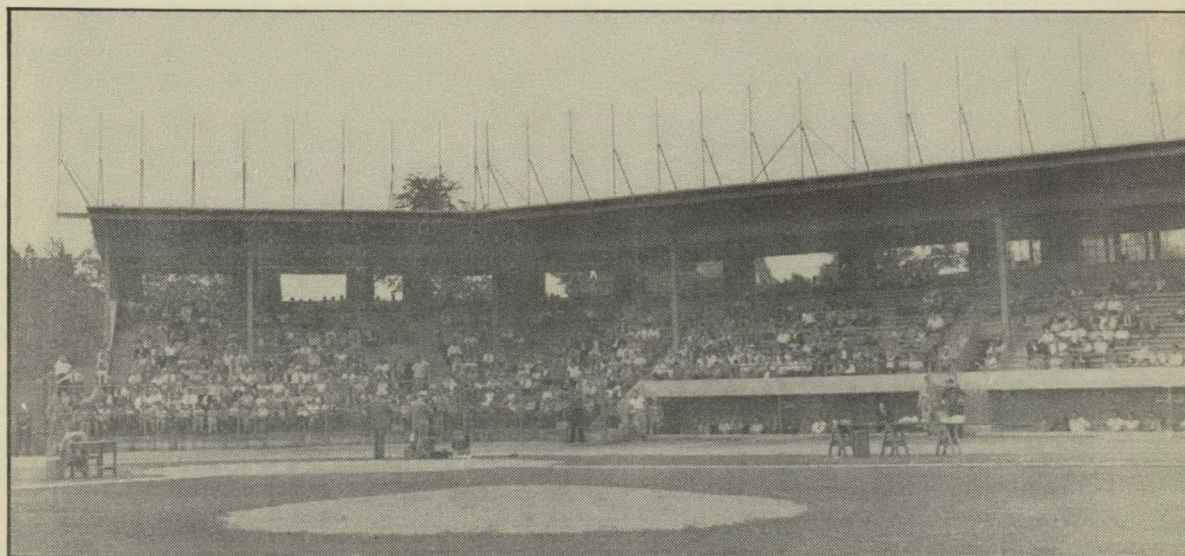
During the brief period of its existence the effectiveness of the Junior Patrol in the combatting of delinquency has been shown. During the summer months, June, 1943 to September, 1943, 55 cases of juvenile delinquency were referred by the Bristol Police Department to the Juvenile Court. During the same period in 1944, right after the establishment of the junior force, only 23 cases were so referred, and none involved members of the Junior Police Patrol. A decrease in delinquency cases of 28% during the entire year of 1943 was shown, and a decrease of 50% was effected during the Summer vacation period. Crowley's present setup on case referrals of juvenile delinquencies to the Police Department clears all cases through one officer, who devotes his sole time to this work, including police training.

Recently in the Catholic churches in Bristol all children who are members of the Junior Police Patrol were requested to rise, at which time the suggestion was made to them that they should put into practice the knowledge which they had acquired at the police-supervised Junior Police School, and that they lend assistance in this regard to other children.

School officials have also requested the Bristol Police Department to allow the Junior Police to act as monitors during recess and dismissal periods. All the educational and civic leaders in Bristol are wholeheartedly behind the program.



JIMMIE KANE, BRISTOL POLICE DEPARTMENT, NPA GRADUATE, 25TH SESSION, INSTRUCTS YOUNG MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR POLICE PATROL IN THE ART OF TAKING FINGERPRINTS. THIS PHASE OF POLICE WORK FASCINATES THE YOUNGSTERS AND BRINGS THEM CLOSER TO THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE.



THE FIELD DAY CLIMAXED THE SUMMER PROGRAM OF THE JUNIOR PATROL. SEVEN HUNDRED BOYS PARTICIPATED IN AN ALL-DAY PROGRAM AND FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LETTER AS THE VARIOUS EVENTS WENT ON AND THE PARTICIPANTS CAME DOWN FROM THE STANDS TO TAKE THEIR PART AND RETURN.

Many organizations have already requested police department representatives to speak to them regarding the Junior Police. Many applications have been received from boys from neighboring towns attempting to join the organization. Specific instances of Chief Crowley's instructions and his confidence in youth have already been called to his attention.

For example, during the recent hurricane, a man was stricken by a fallen wire. Two Junior Policemen who were nearby assisted him and turned over to the Police Department intact his effects found at the scene, including his billfold containing \$175 and his eyeglasses. Fourteen pocketbooks were found in the shopping area by Junior Policemen with their contents intact.

During the last Halloween Eve, dances for teen-age groups were sponsored through the cooperation of the service clubs and the police department. A very low rate of vandalism was reported during this period when the antics of youths are inclined to reach a high point.

The Sixth War Loan Drive provided an additional field of activity for the boys of the Bristol Junior Police Patrol. A total of 780 youngsters acting in pairs canvassed the entire City of Bristol in house to house contact in an effort to increase the sale of war bonds. This activity was under the sponsorship of the local director of the Sixth War Loan Drive. The local newspapers carried articles notifying the townsfolk that they would be called upon by the youngsters for the purchase of bonds. The program was received enthusiastically both by the youngsters and by the citizens of Bristol. Orders poured in, and the youngsters selling the greatest number of bonds in this campaign received prizes or rewards.

FUTURE PLANS:

Chief Crowley believes that the Junior Police force is in its infancy. As for the future, he plans the establishment of a Fife and Drum Corps and Drill Team. He visualizes the day when his Junior Police will be a uniformed force and will increase in membership. To Crowley, the Junior Police force is simply his idea and means of advising youth that crime is wrong, and that it can be avoided.

No burdensome work is attached to members of the adult force, and their time is for the most part occupied in a training program. Its purpose is to instruct the boys in the proper manner so that when they reach maturity they will be familiar with the workings of the Police Department, and as future citizens will be able to evaluate the purpose and service of the Police in the community. It is definitely a program of public relations in that youngsters, having learned the workings and effect of the police in the community in their youth will show interest in improving the work of the Police Department and recognize its value to the community in future years.

In short, Chief Crowley is taking steps to prevent future juvenile delinquency by attempting to abolish its causes and by bringing into existence clean and wholesome fields in which youth may center its activity.



TRANSMITTAL OF EVIDENCE TO FBI LABORATORY*

Since the establishment of the FBI's Laboratory in 1932 there has been an ever-increasing amount of physical evidence submitted to the Laboratory year after year.

With the tremendous increase in the number of articles submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, it is necessary for the police officer, coroner, or prosecuting attorney to be extremely cautious in the packing of any physical evidence for transmission to the Laboratory.

Physical evidence is one of the most important phases of criminal law. It is probably the most damaging factor presented in a courtroom to break down a criminal's defense. The prosecuting attorney in a criminal case might win or lose a case by the evidence submitted by the investigating officer and the technical expert.

A conscientious law enforcement officer would never wilfully destroy or mishandle evidence, but there is no explaining why an officer of the law, mindful of the grave duty imposed upon him to protect and serve society and appreciative of the profound and paramount importance of properly preserved evidence, will be so heedless as to allow even one iota of evidence to be lost, mutilated or destroyed through negligence or thoughtlessness on his part.

The evidence discussed herein is of the physical type, such as bullets, cartridge cases, guns, hairs, fibers, acids, poisons, bloodstains, glass, fingerprints, dust, wire, clothing, and any other type of physical evidence, which the law enforcement officer might have occasion to come in contact with during the course of an investigation.

The apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of any crime are the eventual aims of every officer investigating a crime. Obviously then, the most important problem to the investigating officer is the evidence that will solve crime. His most important duties are finding, intelligently recording, carefully gathering, zealously guarding, cautiously preserving and thoughtfully preparing the evidence for the prosecuting attorney.

*For more detailed suggestions on the handling of evidence at the scene of the crime, see the article entitled, "Collecting, Preserving and Identifying Physical Evidence." FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin May, 1940.

It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to present the evidence to the court; it is the duty of the court to pass on the admissibility of the evidence; and it is the duty of the jury, if there be a jury, to reach a verdict after considering all of the evidence. But the investigating officer is the bulwark of society's prosecution of the criminal. It is he upon whose shoulders the mantle of responsibility falls in obtaining and preserving the evidence that will convict the culprit and force him to pay his debt to society.

It would not be an exaggeration to state, that if the jury finds the felon "not guilty" when in reality he is guilty, it is tantamount to rendering a verdict against the investigating officer for dereliction in one or more of the following duties:

1. Failure to find sufficient evidence.
2. Failure to produce properly preserved evidence in its original state as near as possible.
3. Failure, at the time the evidence was located to properly record when and where evidence was located with full description of same.
4. Failure to properly label the evidence.
5. Failure to properly pack evidence for transmission to the criminal laboratory thereby allowing same to be lost, destroyed, mutilated, mishandled or contaminated.
6. Failure to prepare the evidence in an intelligent manner in order that the prosecuting attorney might present it in a forceful manner to the best interests of the people.

A conscientious police officer, realizing the citizen's indictment against him for allowing a criminal to be thrown back upon society to commit further depredations because of the officer's failure to appreciate the value of evidence, should profit by his grievous error and resolve to learn the proper methods of finding and handling evidence and never allow another case to be lost through his own negligence.

In most instances the best evidence is found at or near the scene of the crime. The officer who arrives first at the crime locus has the greatest opportunity to gather the fresh, available, direct or indirect evidence. It is his duty to make legible written notes of the crime scene and if deemed necessary, a rough sketch of the scene. He should use every precaution to prevent curious unauthorized persons from coming near the scene of the crime as valuable evidence might be mutilated or destroyed through ignorance of people or souvenir hunters. The officer should then laboriously and tediously go over the entire scene of the crime, gather

every shred of evidence whether it be gigantic or infinitesimal in size, and tenaciously guard and carefully preserve this evidence until it can be properly recorded, marked or labeled for future identification, and meticulously packed for transmission to the laboratory.

The best advice to be given in the handling of evidence is not to handle it any more than is absolutely necessary in order that none of the latent value, not discernible to the naked eye, might be destroyed.

Properly packing the evidence is of utmost importance. It is of no consequence for an investigating officer to spend laborious hours gathering physical evidence, carefully handling and noting same, if that evidence either fails to reach the laboratory for examination, or if the evidence is lost, destroyed, or mutilated before the trial date. There are numerous reasons why evidence is lost, mutilated, destroyed or is declared inadmissible at the time of the trial. There are numerous causes for evidence to become lost as far as prosecutive value is concerned. Some of the primary reasons are:

1. Failure to properly identify at the time the evidence is found.
2. Improper recording of original facts as to the date when, place where, and condition of evidence at the time it is found.
3. Packing of evidence in improper containers.
4. Improper precautions used in the shipping of glass.
5. Improper labeling at time of transmittal.
6. Loss in transit due to failure of shipper to properly insure if shipping by express, or register if shipping by mail.
7. Failure to preserve the evidence in its original state as nearly as possible.
8. Packing small objects such as hairs, fibers, or dust particles in unsuitable envelopes or boxes.
9. Using dirty packing material, boxes, or glass containers.
10. Allowing evidence to become contaminated.

Many times these errors occur because an officer turns the evidence over to a clerk for shipping and the clerk, not having a personal interest in the case nor appreciation for the value of evidence, uses the

first object that strikes his eye as a container in shipping the evidence.

Such procedure is obviously wrong. The same degree of care should be used in the shipping of the evidence as was used by the officer in his diligent search for and judicious care of same at the scene of the crime.

Whether it be toolmarks left by the burglar, carbonized paper left by the arsonist, footprints left by the kidnaper or blood stains left by the murderer, all should be carefully preserved.

Over a period of years the technical experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are assigned to the FBI Laboratory have noticed that many articles are received in a deplorable condition; glassware is often broken, acids packed in the wrong type of containers, etc.

The technical experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, realizing the inestimable value of properly labeling and shipping evidence from the field into the crime laboratory, have prepared a list of the usual types of evidence and how they should be packed for transmittal, and the list is being printed herewith.

The suggested methods of packing evidence are not to be construed as the only or the best method of packing a particular object, but the suggestions offered are made by experts who, through specialized knowledge and from actual experience in their particular fields of endeavor, have found the suggested methods of packing to be more successful than any other in shipping evidence to a laboratory in a manner that none of its value will be lost or destroyed through shipping.

In this modern day of scientific examination of exhibits it is absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of a case that every minute particle of evidence having any bearing on the case be preserved.

The officers who first arrive at the scene of a crime are the ones upon whom the burden rests to secure the best available evidence. It is their responsibility to see that this evidence is carefully handled, guarded and preserved until it reaches the hands of the technician who will examine it in the laboratory and make a report of his findings. There are many efficient law enforcement officers who leave no stone unturned to secure the most valuable evidence. Yet these same officers will allow the evidence to be handled many times and finally turned over to some clerk at headquarters to be shipped to the local or FBI Laboratory.

CHART TO BE USED IN SUBMITTING EVIDENCE TO FBI LABORATORY

SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
Abrasives, including Carborundum, emery, rouge, sand, etc.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One-half to one pound - not less than one ounce.	All	None	Ice cream container, metal can.	Registered Mail, R.R. or Air Express.	
Acids -- Hydrochloric, Nitric and Sulphuric.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One pint.	All to one pint.	None	All glass bottle. Paraffin-wax, Plaster of Paris, cheese cloth and paraffin wax - to seal in glass stopper. Pack in glass wool, rock wool, sawdust or earth in wooden box.	R.R. Express only.	Label acids, glass, corrosive.
Hydrofluoric.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One pint.	All to one pint.	None	Bakelite, hard rubber, lead or wax lined bottle.	R.R. Express only.	Label acid, glass, corrosive.
Adhesive tape.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One foot.	All	None	Place on waxed paper or cellophane.	Registered Mail.	
Alkalies -- liquid. Caustic soda, potash, ammonia, etc.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One pint.	All to one pint.	None	Glass bottle with rubber stopper held in with adhesive tape or wire. Seal with paraffin wax etc. as for acids.	R.R. Express only.	Label alkalie, glass, corrosive.
Alkalies -- solid. Caustic soda, potash, carbonates.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One pound.	All to one pound.	None	(Same as above.)	R.R. Express only	Label alkalie, glass, corrosive.
Ammunition: (a) Make known.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	One		None	Pack in cotton, soft paper or cloth in small container. Place in wooden box.	R.R. Express only.	If a standard make, usually not necessary to send. Explosive label.
(b) Make unknown.	On outside of container. Type of material and date obtained. Agent's name or initials. Case and number.	Two		None	(Same as above.)	R.R. Express only.	(Same as above.)

SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
Anonymous Letters. Extortion, Kidnapping, etc.	On outside of envelope, using evidence stickers. Agent's name and date. (Sim- ilar notes to be placed in Agent's notes on case.)		All	Cellophane en- velope. DO NOT TOUCH WITH BARE HANDS.	Cellophane envelope placed in manila envelope and sealed with evidence stickers and identified as before.	Registered Mail	
Blasting Caps.	On outside of container. Type of material, date obtained and Agent's name.		All	Should not be forwarded until advised to do so by the Laboratory. Packing instructions will be given at that time.			
Blood: (a) Liquid.	Use medical tape on out- side of test tube. Name of victim or sub- ject, date taken, doc- tor's name, Agent's name.	1/3 ounce (10cc) collected in a sterile test tube or Shep- pard (Vac) tube.	All to one pint.	Keep cool. Dry ice may be used in pack- ing. NO PRE- SERVATIVE ADDED TO SPECIMEN.	Wrap in cotton, soft paper. Place in mailing tube or suitably strong mailing carton.	Air Mail, Special Delivery. Registered.	
(b) Drowning cases.	Use medical tape on out- side of test tube. Name of victim or sub- ject, date taken, doc- tor's name, Agent's name, case and number.	Two specimens: One from left side of heart. One from right side of heart.		(Same as above)	(Same as above)	Air Mail, Special Delivery. Registered.	Samples must be taken with dry utensils and placed in dry containers.
(c) Small quantities: 1. Liquid	Use medical tape on out- side of test tube. Name of victim or sub- ject, date taken, doc- tor's name, Agent's name, case and number.		Collect from floor using eyedropper or clean spoon and transfer to sterile and chemically clean test tube.	(Same as above)	(Same as above)	Registered Mail.	
2. Dry stains.	On outside of pill box, powder box or druggist fold. Type of spec- imens, date secured, Agent's name, case and number.		As much as possi- ble.	Keep dry.	Tops, ends and all folds sealed to prevent leakage.	Registered Mail.	
(d) Stained clothing, fabric, etc.	Use string tag. Type of specimens, date secured, Agent's name, case and number.		As found.	If wet when found, dry by hanging. USE NO HEAT TO DRY. No preservative.	Each article wrapped separate- ly and identified on outside of package. Place in strong box packed to prevent shift- ing of contents.	Registered Mail. Air or R.R. Express	

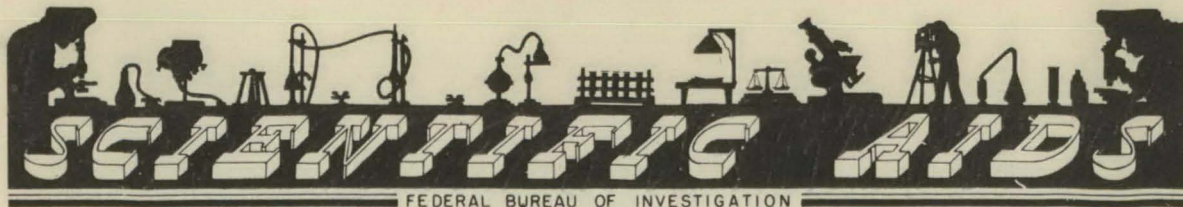
SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
Bullets (not cartridges)	On base. Agent's initial or other individual identifying character.		All found.	None	Place in cotton or soft paper. Place in pill, powder or match box. Pack to prevent shifting during transit.	Registered Mail	
Cartridges	On outside of case near bullet end. Agent's initial or other individual identifying character.	Two		None	(Same as above)	R.R. Express only.	
Cartridge cases (shells)	Preferably on inside near open end or on outside near open end. Agent's initial or other individual identifying character.		All	None	(Same as above)	Registered Mail	
Checks (fraudulent)	As anonymous letters.		All				
Check Protector.	See typewriter specimen.						
Ciphers.	As anonymous letters.		All				
Clothing.	String tag. Type of evidence, Agent's name, date, case and number.		All	None	Each article individually wrapped with identification written on outside of package. Place in strong container.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	Leave clothing whole. Do not cut out stains.
Codes.	As anonymous letters.		All				
Documents.	See anonymous letters, checks, ciphers, codes.		All				
Drugs:							
(a) Liquids.	Affix label to bottle in which found including Agent's name, date, case and number.		All to one quart.	None	If bottle has no stopper, transfer to glass stoppered bottle and seal as for acids.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	Mark 'Fragile' Determine alleged normal use of drug and if prescription, check with druggist to determine supposed ingredients.
(b) Powders.	On outside of pill or powder box or druggist fold. Agent's name, date, case and number.		All to one pound.	None	Seal to prevent any loss by use of tape.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	

SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
(c) Solids	On outside of pill or powder box or druggist fold. Agent's name, date, case and number.		All to one pound.	None	Transfer to ice cream type container, clean jars or preferably glass stoppered wide mouth bottles. Pack to prevent breakage.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express	
Dynamite and other Explosives.	Consult the F.B.I. Laboratory and follow their telephonic or telegraphic instructions.						
Fuse, safety.	Attach string tag or gummed paper label. Agent's name, date, case and number.	One foot.	All	None	Place in manila envelope, box or suitable retainer.	Registered Mail.	
Gasoline.	On outside of all metal container, label with type of material, Agent's name, date, case and number.	One quart.	All to one gallon.	Fireproof container.	Explosion proof metal container. Wooden box.	R.R. Express only.	
Guns: (a) Revolvers and Pistols.	Attach string tag. Name of weapons, calibre, serial number, date found, Agent's name, case and number.		All	Keep from rusting.	Wrap in paper and identify contents of package. Place in cardboard box or wooden box. Label 'Firearms.'	Under 4 pounds - Registered Mail. Over 4 pounds - R.R. Express.	Unload all weapons before shipping
(b) Rifles and Shot-guns.	Attach string tag. Name of weapon, calibre, serial number, date found, Agent's name, case and number.		All	Keep from rusting.	(Same as above)	R.R. Express.	
Gunpowder Tests: (a) Paraffin.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.		All	Containers must be free of any nitrate containing substance. Keep cool.	Wrap in waxed paper or place in wax sandwich bags. Lay on cotton in a substantial box. Place in larger box packed with absorbent material.	Registered Mail	Use 'Fragile' label. Keep cool.
(b) On cloth.	Attach string tag. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.		All	None	Wrap so that no residues will be lost. Fold fabric flat and then wrap.	Registered Mail	

SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
Hair and Fibers.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	Several hairs - a single hair is not sufficient. Must be a representative specimen.	All	None	Druggist fold, pill box or powder box.	Registered Mail	Do not place in an envelope with- out first placing in paper.
Handlettering, Hand- writing.	Same as anonymous letters.	Several specimens secured at vary- ing speeds of dictation.	All	Same as anony- mous letters.			Reproduce con- ditions. Ob- tain right and left hand specimens. Ob- tain envelope specimens.
Impressions: Plaster Casts, Tire Treads, Footprints.	On back before plaster hardens. Location, date and Agent's name.		All	None	Wrap in paper and surround with suitable packing material to prevent breakage.	Registered Mail	Use 'Fragile' label.
Matches.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One to two books of paper. One full box of wood.	All	Keep away from fire.	Metal container and packed in larger package to prevent shifting. Matches in box or metal container packed to prevent friction between matches.	R.R. Express	'Keep away from fire' label
Medicines. (See Drugs)							
Metal.	Attach label on out- side container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One pound together with melt number, heat treatment and other speci- fications of foundry.	All to one pound.	Keep from rust- ing.	Wrap in paper if solid. Use paper boxes or containers if filings or turnings. Seal and use strong paper or wooden box.	Registered Mail, R.R. or Air Express.	
Nitro-Glycerine. (See dynamite)							
Oil.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One quart to- gether with specifications.	All to one quart.	Keep away from fire.	Preferably metal container with tight screw top. For dura- tion of war glass jars may be used having screw tops and sealed. Pack in strong box using excelsior or similar material.	R.R. Express only.	DO NOT USE DIRT FOR PACKING MATERIAL.

SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
Organs of Body.	On outside of container Victim's name, date of death, date of autopsy, name of doctor, Agent's name.		All to one pound.	None to evidence. Dry ice <u>outside</u> of glass jars.	All glass containers. (glass jar with glass top)	R.R. or Air Express.	'Fragile' Keep cool. Metal top containers must not be used.
Paint: (a) Liquid.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One-fourth pint.	All to one pound.	None	Friction top paint can or large mouth screw top jars. If glass, pack to prevent break- age. Use heavy corrugated paper or wooden box.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	
(b) Solid.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	Four ounces, if the original liquid is available or at least $\frac{1}{2}$ Sq. inch of solid.	All to one pound.	None	If small amount, druggist fold, pill or powder box or other suitable tight container. Seal to prevent leakage.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	
Plaster of Paris Casts. (See Impressions)							
Fraser Patterns. (See Gunpowder tests)							
Powders. (See Drugs (b) (c))							
Rope (See Hairs and Fibers)							
Salvage Documents. Wrapping paper, paper bags, etc. (See also Ciphers, Codes, Docu- ments.)	On material. Date, Agent's name, case and number.	One each.	All		Wrap securely.	Registered Mail.	
Safety Fuse. (See Fuse)							
Soil.	On outside of container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One pound.	All to one pound.		Use paper containers such as an ice cream box, pill box, powder box or druggist fold. Seal to prevent any loss by dusting out of corners.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	Avoid use of glass con- tainers.
String. (See Hairs and Fibers and twine)							

SPECIMEN	IDENTIFICATION	AMOUNT OF STANDARD DESIRED	AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE DESIRED	PRESERVATION	WRAPPING AND PACKING	TRANSMITTAL	MISCELLANEOUS
Tools.	Use string tag. Type of tool, identifying number, date, Agent's name, case and number.		All		Wrap each tool in paper. Use strong cardboard or wooden box with tools packed to prevent shifting.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	
Toolmarks	On tag attached to or on opposite end from where toolmarks appear. Agent's name and date.	Preferable to send in the tool. If impractical, several impressions to be made on similar material as evidence using entire marking area of tool.	All	Cover ends bearing toolmarks with soft paper and wrap with strong paper to preserve ends from contact with hard objects.	After marks have been preserved from damage, wrap in strong wrapping paper, place in strong box and pack to prevent shifting.	Registered Mail or R.R. or Air Express.	
Toxicological. (See Organs of Body)							
Twine.	On tag or container. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One yard.	All		Wrap securely.	Registered Mail	
Typewriter Specimens.	On specimen. Make, model, serial number, Agent's name and date.	Ribbon specimens, carbon specimens, upper and lower case of all characters on machine. Copy questioned document. Secure other writings if possible.	All	Cellophane envelope.	Wrap securely.	Registered Mail	
Urine.	On outside of container. Type of material, name of subject, date taken, Agent's name, case and number.	Preferably all urine voided over a period of 24 hours.	All	None. Use any chemically clean and sterile bottle with leakproof stopper.	Fottle surrounded with absorbent material to prevent leakage. Strong cardboard or wooden box.	Registered Mail	
Water. (See Urine)							
Vine. (See also Toolmarks)	On label or tag. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One foot.	All		Wrap securely.	Registered Mail	
Wood.	On label or tag. Type of material, date, Agent's name, case and number.	One foot.	All		Wrap securely.	Registered Mail	



ELEVEN LAYERS OF PAINT EASILY IDENTIFY HIT-AND-RUN CAR

Technicians in the FBI Laboratory not only analyze automobile paint specimens sent in from the scenes of hit-and-run cases but they frequently are able to gain valuable information from an examination of the layer structure of the paint chips.

In one such recent case an FBI technician found that paint chips from a suspected automobile were made up of eleven distinct layers which corresponded in color and in approximate thickness with layers of paint making up chips found at the scene.

The evidence was sent in from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where a 1929 model automobile was suspected of having been involved in a hit-and-run accident on March 23, 1944. The paint specimens removed from the suspected car and from the scene of the accident were examined under a microscope and the eleven discernible layers consisted of an outer reddish brown, a blue-gray, beige, black, gray-beige, brown, green, red, gray, black layers and an inner layer of gray paint. In addition the "hills and dales" on the outer paint surface of each set of chips revealed characteristic markings like those made by the hair of a brush. The technician then measured the thickness of the corresponding colored layers and found them to be essentially the same. Some variations in thickness are always found due to variations in flow and brushing of the paint.

The technician's next step was to separate the layers of paint and to compare them as to composition. This was done with the spectrograph and microchemically.

Inasmuch as all examinations indicated that both sets of paint chips had a common origin, the technician was able to conclude that the automobile from which the specimens were obtained was the one involved in the accident. Because of the age of this automobile it had been painted more than the usual number of times and because of numerous repaintings the paint structure was thick and chipped away easily from the metal when the two automobiles collided.

Information on the identification of the paint specimens was forwarded to Ohio officers by the FBI Laboratory.



FINGERPRINT ON FLOOR SOLVES RAPE CASE

Beginning in early 1943 and continuing until the late Fall of the same year, a wave of burglaries and rape cases was reported to the Richmond, Virginia, Police Department from a specific section of that city. Three women were victims and all reported they were mistreated by a young Negro whose method of approach and means of entry indicated that one person was responsible for all of the attacks.

Working under the direction of Captain O. D. Garton of the Detective Bureau of the Richmond Police Department, a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., Richmond officers intensified their efforts to catch the guilty man. All of the offenses had taken place within a small area and a number of regular officers dressed in plain clothes watched night after night so as to assist detectives in spotting suspicious persons.

About 1:30 a.m. on November 27, 1943, a radio patrol car was cruising in the area and the officers saw a scantily-clad woman run screaming down the street. She stated that she had just been attacked in her nearby home by a young Negro man. Her throat was badly scratched and she showed other signs of having been beaten.

Despite a thorough search of the area, the rapist was not apprehended and after the victim had spent some time in a hospital, she consented to view pictures of scores and scores of Negroes with criminal records in the Richmond area. At the police department's request, she selected photographs of all individuals who resembled in the slightest the attacker who was being sought.

Meanwhile, Captain Garton had sent detectives to the room where the victim was sleeping and a thorough search of the premises was begun. Nothing whatever of significance was found until the officers, proceeding slowly in their painstaking work, searched a hall outside the victim's bedroom where the actual attack occurred after the woman had been dragged there by the attacker.

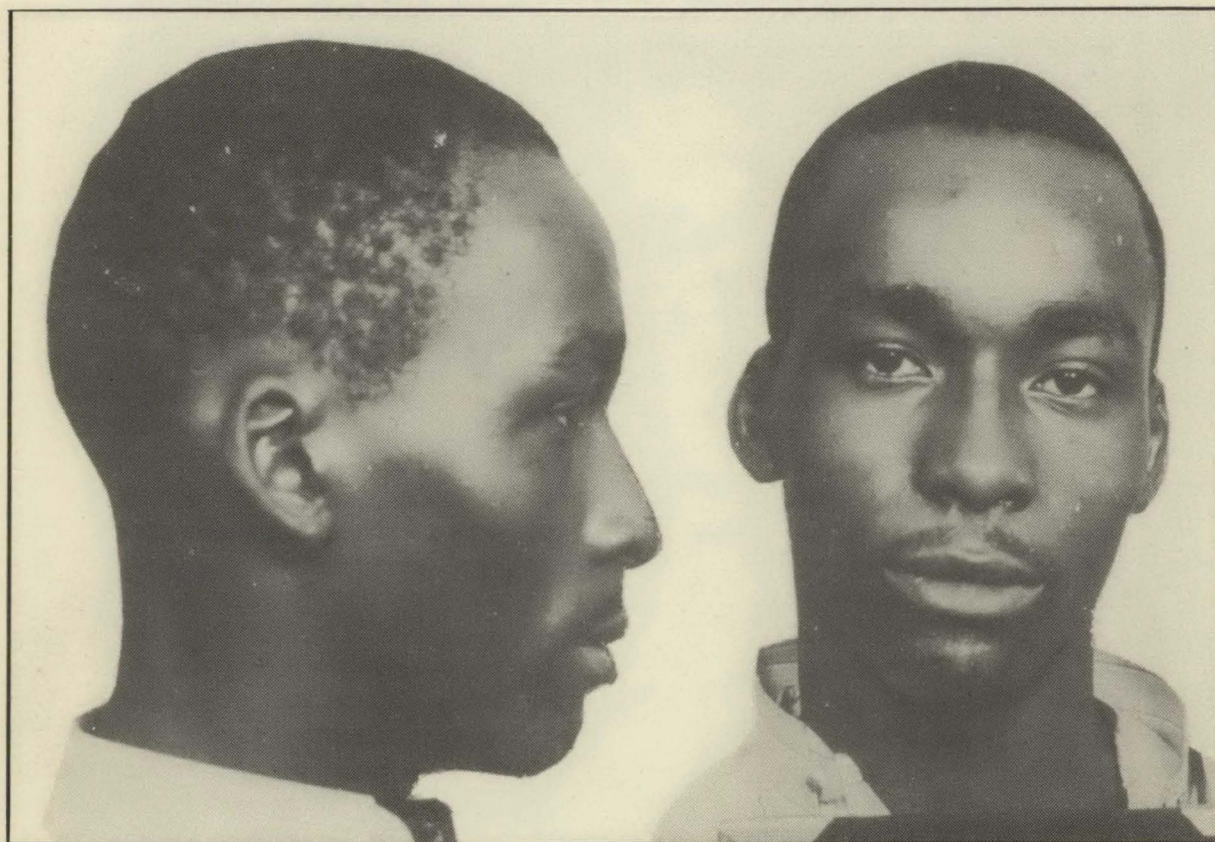
After a thorough examination of every square foot of the hall in the pertinent area, a fingerprint expert succeeded in developing prints made by a portion of a hand and by two fingers. Photographs were made for comparison.

Fingerprints were made of all people who had lawful access to the hall and it was found that the prints on the floor were not made by any of these people, so the police felt positive that the prints were left by the burglar and rapist.

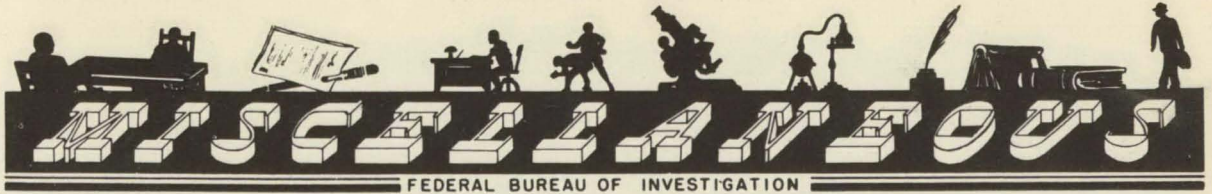
After the victim selected pictures of possible suspects, appropriate fingerprint cards were pulled from the files of the Richmond Police Department and each set of prints was carefully checked against the patterns developed on the floor at the scene of the crime.

Finally, after scores of comparisons had produced negative results, the fingerprint expert announced that he had found the correct set of prints. Notices were immediately sent out for the individual involved, a 17-year-old Negro named Moses Davis, to be picked up. He was found at the Richmond Air Base, where he was working as a chauffeur, and was taken into custody.

Davis was indicted for burglary and rape and was brought to trial March 29, 1944. He entered a plea of guilty when his attorneys learned of the fingerprint evidence, and, after hearing the testimony of the victim and the defendant, the court sentenced him to life imprisonment.



**PHOTOGRAPH OF MOSES DAVIS, BURGLAR AND RAPIST,
WHOSE LATENT FINGERPRINT LEFT ON FLOOR OF VIC-
TIM'S HOME IDENTIFIED HIM AS RAPIST AND SENT HIM
TO PRISON FOR LIFE**



WANTED BY THE FBI

HARRY EDWARD LEWIS

FUGITIVE - UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 24 through 27.

WANTED BY THE FBI
HARRY EDWARD LEWIS

About 4 A.M. on August 17, 1943, Virginia Dee Gillen was shot to death in the room of Harry Edward Lewis. A suicide note signed by Lewis and dated August 16, 1943, at 3 P.M. was found in the room by members of the Portland, Oregon, Police Department after they had received a telegram from the Phoenix, Arizona, Police Department stating that Lewis' Mother, Mrs. Fred A. Hockett, had received a note from Lewis threatening suicide. When the police officers entered Lewis' room, they found the victim nude and shot through the heart with a .25 caliber automatic pistol.

Virginia Dee Gillen was the divorced wife of Vernon P. Gillen. Gillen's sister, Helen Gillen Lewis, was the divorced wife of Harry Edward Lewis - fugitive. Lewis and Virginia Gillen left Cheyenne, Wyoming, together in April, 1943, and proceeded to Portland, Oregon, where they found employment in a shipyard. Lewis was arrested at Portland on June 5, 1943, for being delinquent with his draft board at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was released on bond on June 8, 1943, and was subsequently released from the bond on August 7, 1943, after being rejected by the Armed Forces because of poor vision.

Vernon Gillen was married to Virginia Gillen in Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1937 and resided in that city with her until December, 1941, at which time he went to Alaska to work for the army engineers. During his absence his wife and son moved into the home of his sister and her husband, Harry Lewis, and upon Gillen's return from Alaska, he learned that she had been dating his brother-in-law, Harry Lewis. As a result of this clandestine affair, Lewis' wife obtained a divorce from him and Gillen's wife filed suit for divorce. As soon as Gillen learned of this, he immediately hired a lawyer in Cheyenne and filed a counter-suit for divorce which he subsequently obtained. Upon returning from Alaska to Cheyenne on May 26, 1943, he learned that his wife and Harry Lewis had disappeared. He later ascertained that they had moved to Portland, Oregon, and he immediately proceeded to that city.

From all accounts, Vernon Gillen and Harry Lewis were apparently on very friendly terms. On one occasion the victim, Virginia Gillen, made a date with her instructor in the shipyards and did not return to her home until about 2 o'clock in the morning. She later told a friend that her ex-husband, Vernon Gillen, and her fiance, Harry Edward Lewis, were waiting up for her and that she and Lewis quarreled until about 4 o'clock. This was on August 15, 1943, just two days before the victim was found shot to death.

On August 16, 1943, the night after the victim, Virginia Gillen, had a date with her instructor at the shipyards, Lewis walked into the office of the shipyard in a very drunken condition and told the Superintendent that he wanted to terminate his employment. He also stated that he did not want a clearance slip as he intended to leave the State of Oregon and go to the State of California. The Superintendent noticed that Lewis was very

drunk and dissipated looking and in view of his condition and the fact that he was leaving the State of Oregon, it was decided to furnish a termination slip to Lewis regardless of whether he wanted it or not.

The shipyard official reported to FBI Agents that about five or ten minutes after the subject left his office and went to the toolroom to check in his tools, a woman he subsequently identified as being identical with the victim, Virginia Gillen, came to the office and inquired for Harry Lewis. Upon being advised that Harry Lewis had just terminated his employment and was in the toolroom checking out at the moment, this woman replied, "Oh, my God!" and then hurriedly left for the toolroom next door.

It was reported that as soon as she walked into the toolroom she glared at Lewis, then walked up to the counter, slammed a billfold down in front of the subject and stated, "Take that and go to Hell." According to a witness, she then stood to one side while the subject opened the billfold and counted the money. This witness also noticed that the billfold contained a picture of Virginia Gillen and about thirty or forty dollars in currency. The victim and Lewis then walked outside and became engaged in conversation. The victim left and a few minutes later Lewis went back into the toolroom and told the witness to take down the victim's card and check her out as she was also terminating her employment. Lewis stayed around the toolroom for twenty or thirty minutes and as he left the witness told him to be careful. To this the subject replied, "Where I'm going, they don't be careful." All of this took place around 12:30 to 1 A.M. on the early morning of August 16, 1943, and on the following afternoon at nearly 3 P.M. Lewis returned to the shipyards to get his final check of \$65.03. Soon after he obtained this check or early on the following morning he cashed the check at a barroom near his residence and that night he informed one of his friends that he had about \$190.00 on his person.

This same friend stated that he called at Lewis' room about 8:30 on the night of August 16, 1943, and found Lewis asleep at the time. He woke Lewis up and noticed that Lewis was in a very peculiar mood. He stated that Lewis immediately started drinking on a bottle of twenty-seven year old brandy that he had in the room and in a very short time became quite drunk.

Lewis' friend stated that during the course of their conversation on the above-mentioned evening that Lewis stated on several occasions that "If I ever get as far South as Phoenix, I'll never stop," but Lewis failed to qualify this remark in any way. This man stated further that during the conversation he made some kidding remark to Lewis about stealing another man's wife and that he had better look out. When he said this, Lewis opened the middle drawer of a dresser, stating, "I can take care of myself," pointing to a small caliber automatic pistol lying in the drawer.

This friend stated that he left Lewis in his room sometime between 10 and 10:30 P.M. on the night of August 16, 1943. From that time on Lewis' movements are unknown but a neighbor living directly under Lewis' apartment informed the police that he and his wife returned to their apartment at 10:30 P.M. on the night of August 16, 1943, and that they heard

people moving around in Lewis' apartment. He further stated that he was awakened by a noise about 3 or 4 A.M. on the early morning of August 17 and found his wife wide awake. She told him at that time that she heard a scream and a shot but thought it might have been outside. He stated that neither of them heard anything again, but they did hear a sound from the Lewis apartment that sounded to them like the dragging of furniture.

Another neighbor who lived directly across the hall from Lewis' apartment stated that he heard a muffled sound at about 4 A.M. on August 17, 1943, which he thought at the time was a shot and then he heard a sound as though someone was being dragged around and shortly thereafter he heard someone moaning for a few minutes. This neighbor stated that about five minutes later he heard someone moan again and looked at his clock and got out of his bed and looked out in the hall but failed to see anything of interest or note anyone leave at that time.

The police found in Lewis' room a note apparently in his own handwriting which is as follows:

"8:16

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I want to be cremated, and the ashes dumped in the Willamette River, at Portland, Oregon. The joy of living ended here in the city of Portland, therefore the above request.

HARRY EDWARD LEWIS
3 p.m. 8-16-43"

When the police entered Lewis' room, they found Virginia Gillen's nude body on the bed in the Southeast corner of the room. The body was covered with a blanket and a leather welder's jacket thrown over the upper part of the body and a cardboard box on top of the blanket. There was a bullet hole in the left breast and at the autopsy performed under the direction of the State Coroner, it was found that she was killed with a .25 caliber bullet and the bullet was recovered.

The victim had evidently been shot in some other position as a red blouse, blue bib overalls and a brassiere which were identified as being the victim's clothes were found in the room and all of these clothes had a bullet hole in the same location as the bullet hole in the victim's body and there was a considerable amount of blood on the clothes. At the time the body was discovered, however, there was no blood on the victim's body and she was lying on her back; but there was considerable blood on the bed indicating that she had been lying face down on the bed after she was shot. A .25 caliber shell apparently fired from a .25 caliber automatic was found in the room along with one .25 caliber bullet which had not been fired.

As the suicide note left by Lewis was apparently a mere decoy, a warrant of arrest was issued for Lewis on August 20, 1943, in the State Court at Portland, Oregon, charging Lewis with murder in the first degree for the killing of Virginia Dee Gillen on the early morning of August 17, 1943. On September 2, 1943, a complaint was filed before the United States

Commissioner at Portland, Oregon, charging Lewis with a violation of Section 408-E, Title 18, United States Code (Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of Murder). A warrant was returned non est by the United States Marshal on that date.

According to information obtained through investigation, it has been ascertained that the fugitive, Harry Edward Lewis, attended the Central Grammar School at Cheyenne, Wyoming, for eight years and attended the Loveland High School at Loveland, Colorado, for three years, finishing in 1929. He was formerly employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company at Cheyenne, Wyoming, from October, 1937, to November 6, 1942, and as a switchman for the same company from November 6, 1942, to April 20, 1943. He was employed as a truck driver at the Mission Dairy, Phoenix, Arizona, from April, 1936, to October, 1937. His Social Security number is 526-03-1805.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	Harry Edward Lewis
Date of Birth	December 5, 1911 (Age 33)
Place of Birth	Denver, Colorado
Height	5'9"
Weight	150 pounds (Slender Build)
Eyes	Brown, weak-wears glasses
Complexion	Dark
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	High School
Occupations	Railroad brakeman and welder
Scars and Marks	Ring finger of left hand undersized; 3/4-inch scar center forehead; one-inch scar outside left forearm near elbow; 5-inch appendectomy scar.
Peculiarities	Usually wears light shirt, blue bib overalls, necktie, no hat and dark-tinted rimless glasses
Relatives	Mrs. Fred A. Hockett, Mother 802 West Roosevelt Avenue Phoenix, Arizona

An extensive search has been made throughout the United States for this fugitive by the FBI and any person having information that may assist in locating Harry Edward Lewis is requested to immediately notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of any Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the inside back cover of this Bulletin.

LAST MEMBER OF MURDER, INC. CONVICTED

The capture and conviction of Jacob Drucker, better known as Jack Drucker, wrote an end to the Murder For Money Syndicate which operated throughout Brooklyn and Sullivan County, in the State of New York, during the 1930's. "Little Sure Shot," as he was called by his boss, Louis Lepke Buchalter, was captured in Wilmington, Delaware, by Special Agents of the FBI and Delaware State Police on December 27, 1943, after three years of intensive investigation on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to locate him.

At the time of his apprehension, Drucker was visiting his wife and five-year old daughter. He was later returned to Monticello, New York, by the New York State Police, and tried for the first degree murder of Walter Sage, a Brooklyn loan broker, who was stabbed to death with an ice pick. The body was tied to a slot machine and thrown into a lake.

On May 5, 1944, Drucker was found guilty of second degree murder by a jury in Sullivan County Court, and was sentenced on May 11, to serve from 25 years to life at hard labor.

Drucker, reputed to be one of the most vicious trigger-men of the old Brooklyn murder ring, was born in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn on August 28, 1905. He succeeded in receiving a grammar school education, but soon afterwards obtained employment as a chauffeur, salesman and steam-fitter.

"Little Sure Shot" first turned to crime as a livelihood when he began bossing Sullivan County slot machine and vice rackets. Shortly thereafter, he became associated with the outstanding criminals in the New York area, who later formed the nucleus of the famed Murder, Inc., mob. In addition to Louis Lepke Buchalter, Drucker became associated with such characters as "Dutch" Schultz; Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro; Irving (Big Gangi) Cohen; Abe Reles, who died in a fall from the sixth floor of his hotel at Coney Island while waiting to testify against former associates; Allie Tannenbaum; Happy Malone; and Louis Capone, the latter two of whom have paid the supreme penalty, along with their boss, Louis Buchalter, at Sing Sing Prison.

Drucker was the man to whom the king pins of the murder syndicate turned when they wanted to remove a treacherous henchman or a troublesome witness. They sent the victims to Drucker on various pretexts, and he told his trigger-men where to take the marked men for execution, and where to bury them. Most of the victims ended up in quicklime graves.

Drucker first attracted police attention in 1930, when he was arrested in connection with the shooting of David Siegel. He was released after establishing an alibi. His FBI record reflects 14 arrests between 1928 and 1936 for such offenses as assault and robbery, disorderly conduct, carrying concealed weapons and transporting liquor. However, he never served a day's sentence, and paid only \$95 in fines. Drucker's career as

a mobster was highlighted in 1935 when the floor of his barn in Hurleyville, New York, yielded the body of Charles (Chink) Sherman in a quicklime grave. As the Notorious "Dutch" Schultz lay dying, he had accused Sherman of his murder and had made his lieutenants promise to wreak vengeance.

Drucker became a fugitive after New York State authorities smashed the Murder, Inc., mob in 1940. On March 20 and June 11, 1940, the Grand Jury in Sullivan County, New York, returned indictments against Drucker charging him with the murders of Walter Sage, Irving Ashkenas, Hyman Yuran and Charles (Chink) Sherman.

Sage, a Brooklyn loan broker, was ice-picked to death, weighted with a slot machine and tossed into Swan Lake, Sullivan County, New York, July 27, 1937. This killing was one of 57 attributed to the Brooklyn gang. At the trial of Irving (Big Gangi) Cohen, who was charged with the Sage murder but later acquitted, a witness testified to having seen Drucker leave the murder car wiping a bloodstained ice pick.

Ashkenas, a former convict and chauffeur for the Brooklyn gang, was found shot to death on the Catskill Mountain Road, near Monticello, New York, on September 5, 1936. Yuran was a wealthy dress manufacturer. He was under indictment with Lepke and the latter's partner, Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, and others, on charges of industrial racketeering. Lepke allegedly sent Yuran to Drucker because Lepke had learned that Yuran was about to furnish information to prosecuting authorities. Yuran was slain on August 6, 1938, and his body was removed from a quicklime grave near Loch Sheldrake, New York, in April, 1940. After his body was recovered, the New York State Police offered a \$500 reward for Drucker's capture.

Sherman, a Broadway racketeer, once part owner of a club, and reportedly a drug peddler, met death in spectacular fashion. The contract for his removal was allegedly given by the late "Dutch" Schultz, who marched into Sherman's club with his henchmen in 1931 and left Sherman lying on the floor with a dozen bullet and stab wounds. Sherman recovered from this only to be shot, clubbed and tossed into a bed of quicklime in a barn owned by Drucker, in Hurleyville, in 1935.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation first began its investigation in an attempt to locate Drucker in April, 1941, when the New York State Police furnished information which indicated that the fugitive was then residing in Los Angeles, California. On April 16, 1941, a complaint was filed in the Southern District of New York charging Drucker with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, a federal offense.

The investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation extended throughout the length and breadth of the United States and centered principally in such cities as Los Angeles, California; Miami, Florida; Philadelphia and Chester, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Albany, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Little Rock, Arkansas; Washington, D. C.; Dallas, Texas; Richmond, Virginia; Phoenix, Arizona; Wilmington, Delaware; and New York City. The investigation was pressed by

the FBI despite a popular belief among some of the fugitive's former associates and contacts, that Drucker had been murdered by some of his old gang and thrown into a lake in Sullivan County, New York. This theory gained credence about one year prior to Drucker's capture when police received information that Drucker's body had been thrown into the Neversink River, at Fallsburg, New York. New York State Police had the river dragged and sent a diver down in an effort to locate the body. But his body was never recovered, because Drucker was alive.

On November 2, 1943, an FBI Identification Order containing Drucker's photograph, description and other pertinent data was issued and was distributed throughout the nation. Meanwhile, Special Agents kept checking out various leads on the case.

Special Agents of the Baltimore Field Division assigned to duty at Wilmington, Delaware, knew that Drucker's wife and child resided there and their watchfulness was rewarded December 27, 1943, when they ascertained that an expensive coupe bearing a New York license plate was parked in front of the residence. The Delaware State Police were advised of developments and furnished three officers and an automobile so that they could assist Special Agents of the FBI in the apprehension. Some of the officers were stationed in the vicinity of the residence in a position where they could block the road if Drucker attempted to leave the dwelling and drive off in the automobile parked in front of the home. Others maintained a surveillance on the residence and were in a position to observe the front of the house.

At 2:20 P.M. a man appeared at the door and was identified by Special Agents as the long-sought fugitive, but he went back in the house. At about 2:25 P.M. another man, later identified as a permanent resident of the house, left and proceeded down the hill away from his home. When out of sight of his residence, the man was approached by Special Agents. He nervously admitted that Drucker was in the house, having arrived at about 1 A.M. that day in the big coupe which was parked in front of the residence. He also said that Drucker had gone to bed in a room on the second floor of the dwelling, as he had complained of a slight cold. In response to interrogation the man stated that he did not own any firearms; that he had no firearms in the house; and although he did not see any firearms in Drucker's possession, he did not actually know whether the latter was armed. In accordance with instructions the intercepted individual voluntarily accompanied Special Agents and a State Policeman into the house and directly to the bedroom wherein the fugitive was resting. "Little Sure Shot" was in bed. He was placed under arrest immediately, and did not resist arrest or cause any disturbance whatever. A search of him and his possessions failed to disclose any firearms.

When removed to the FBI office at Wilmington, Delaware, for interrogation, Drucker executed a signed statement admitting that he was aware that New York State authorities had been looking for him for questioning for a period of more than three years. He also admitted that he failed to register under the Selective Service Act because he feared he would be detected and apprehended if he complied with the regulations.

When interrogated regarding ownership of the expensive coupe which he had parked in front of the residence, Drucker readily admitted that he had stolen the car in Brooklyn, New York, on the preceding evening. However, investigation disclosed that at approximately 6 P.M. on the preceding day, Drucker approached an acquaintance at a street intersection and asked to borrow the latter's car. Drucker did not say where he was going, but assured the owner that he would return the automobile in about six hours. When the fugitive's apprehension was reported in the press, the owner of the car appeared at the New York Office of the FBI to explain how his automobile came to be in the possession of the wanted man. He vigorously denied being in contact with Drucker during the latter's flight from justice, and explained that at the time Drucker approached him to borrow his car it was the first time in nearly four years that he had seen Drucker.

Drucker advised the interrogating agents that he was not aware that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was seeking his apprehension until three days prior to his capture, when he learned from a friend in New York City that agents had inquired about him.

"Little Sure Shot" would not disclose where he had been hiding out, but informed that he had spent most of the time in New York City. He significantly remarked, however, that in a way he was happy that his fugitive days were over, as he had been looking at four walls so long that he had counted all the bricks in the walls and all the boards in the floor, and that the life he had been living was anything but enjoyable.

Drucker said he learned the address of his wife and child by stealing a letter, written by his wife, from a mail box belonging to a woman in the Bronx, New York, whom he knew to be a very close friend of his wife.

On December 27, 1943, the date of his apprehension, Drucker was arraigned in Wilmington, Delaware, pleaded not guilty, and was held in lieu of bond in the amount of \$25,000. On December 30, 1943, officers of the New York State Police arrived at Wilmington with extradition papers.

The Federal complaint which had been filed against Drucker was then dismissed at Wilmington, and Drucker was returned to Monticello, New York, by the New York State Police, after extradition had been granted by Delaware.

Drucker later was tried and on May 5, 1944 was convicted of second degree murder in the killing of Walter Sage. Six days later he was sentenced to serve 25 years to life at hard labor. The remaining three indictments, each one for first degree murder, are being held in abeyance. Today, "Little Sure Shot" sits in his cell at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, "counting the bricks in the walls and the boards in the floor" as he serves his sentence.

TEXAS CACTUS TOO TOUGH FOR TOUGH ENEMY ALIEN

Walter Brincker, an interned dangerous enemy alien from Guatemala, escaped from the Kenedy, Texas, Internment Camp at 9:30 P.M., August 17, 1944, by climbing a 12-foot barbed wire fence and disappearing into the darkness of the night.

Brincker was born 43 years ago at Boetzenburg, Germany, and had resided in Guatemala since 1929. He was in amazing physical condition for a man 43 years of age, and to keep in condition while at the internment camp he would walk ten miles each day and would run five miles within the enclosure.

Brincker went over the 12-foot barbed wire fence so quickly that the guard stationed in the high tower overlooking the enclosure stated he did not see Brincker until he landed on the outside of the fence. He disappeared into the darkness so quickly that no one was able to raise a gun to his shoulder in time to fire at him.

A systematic and intensive 24-hour search was organized by FBI Agents and Border Patrolmen in an effort to locate Brincker, and shortly after midnight on August 25, 1944, two Border Patrolmen who were working with FBI Agents spotted Brincker when he leaped a fence to get out of the automobile headlights. Brincker was trailed through the underbrush and was found lying under a cactus, completely covered with leaves and underbrush.

Brincker traveled the night of his escape until he located the San Antonio River, approximately three miles from the internment camp. He stayed on the San Antonio River, hiding in the dense undergrowth, for three days and four nights. He stated that he believed that after that length of time the search for him would be less intense and he would be able to proceed at night toward the Mexican Border. He advised that he saw officers who were searching for him many times during the time he spent in the hiding place on the river; however, he advised he was completely hidden by the undergrowth, and it would have been impossible for anybody to have located him unless they actually came directly to his hiding place.

Brincker stated that he was a hunter and he knew from experience that he could go over the 12-foot fence so quickly that it would be impossible for any human being to raise a gun to his shoulder before he could disappear into the darkness. He advised that he had prepared for the escape and wore heavy leather gloves, heavy boots, and two suits of clothing to protect him from the barbed wire. He advised that while residing in Guatemala he frequently went hunting for fifteen days with no food or equipment other than his gun, and on one occasion he traveled across the Guatemalan jungle approximately four hundred miles to test his skill and endurance. He advised that he and an Indian companion suffered unbelievable hardships during this trip, and the Indian died while en route, but Brincker was able to accomplish this difficult feat without suffering any permanent injury. Brincker stated that he intended to go overland to Guatemala, staying as

close to the coast as possible, and after getting to Guatemala, he felt certain that he could hide in the hills with the Indians and his common law Indian wife until the war was over and the officials would no longer look for him.

Brincker advised that in order to elude his pursuers he doubled back on his trail several times during the first night of his escape. He advised that he would have made it to Guatemala except for the Texas cactus, which was so dense and painful that he found it necessary to follow the cleared strips bordering the highways. After his apprehension, it was necessary for internment camp doctors to spend approximately two hours picking cactus thorns from Brincker's body.

Brincker was returned to the internment camp. He stated he would not make another attempt to escape while confined in Texas, because the Texas cactus was much more difficult to overcome than the jungles of Guatemala.

IMPERSONATORS INCREASING

The FBI is receiving an increasing number of complaints on the activities of impersonators in every section of the United States. In many cases, law-abiding citizens lose sizable sums through the fraudulent schemes of these fakers.

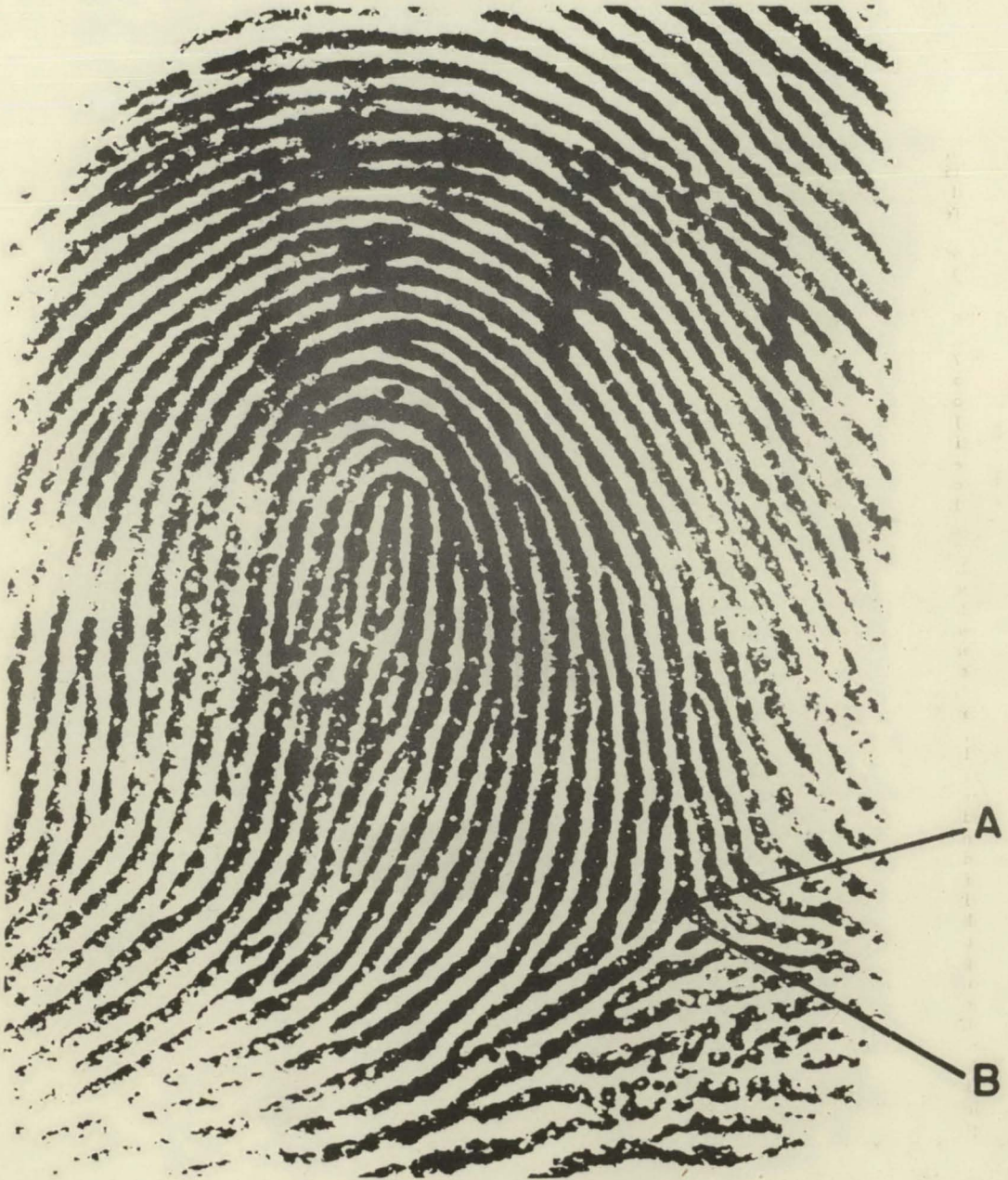
Instances have occurred recently wherein persons have falsely represented themselves as FBI Agents. Every Special Agent of the FBI has credentials and is under instructions to exhibit them. Persons not possessing credentials should be promptly reported to the FBI and citizens should extend them no cooperation. Legitimate representatives of the Government never resent being asked to prove their identity.

An individual who impersonates a Federal employee and acts as such with intent to defraud is guilty of a felony violation. The maximum penalty for each offense is three years in prison and a fine of \$1,000.00. Convictions for impersonation and for violating the related Illegal Wearing of the Uniform Statute now average more than four per day.

Anyone with information on the activities of a suspected impersonator is asked to contact the nearest FBI office immediately. Violations will meet with vigorous investigation and prosecution.

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The interpretation of the fingerprint pattern illustrated below is not difficult; but the problem presented is the location of the proper delta.



Two bifurcations appear at points "A" and "B" in this pattern. Since the bifurcation at point "A" does not open toward the core, it cannot be considered for the location of the delta. Therefore, counting from the delta located at bifurcation "B", this pattern would be classified by the fingerprint experts of the FBI as a ten count loop.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Morgan, E. P.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Holloman, F. C.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Weeks, C. E.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Morley, D. R.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Stein, C. W.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Brown, D. K.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Dalton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Suran, R. C.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Hicks, R. H.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Logan, K.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Traynor, D. L.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	McSwain, G. R.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Wright, N. B.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

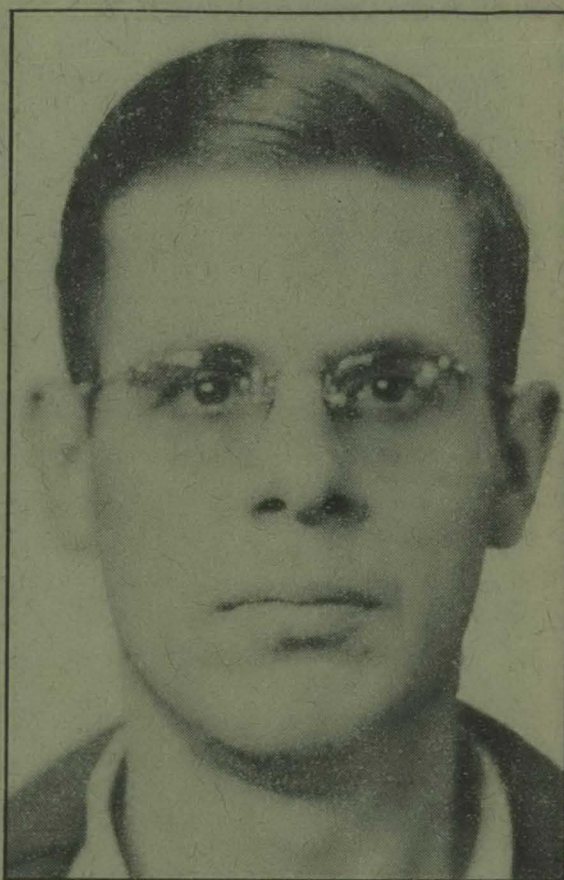
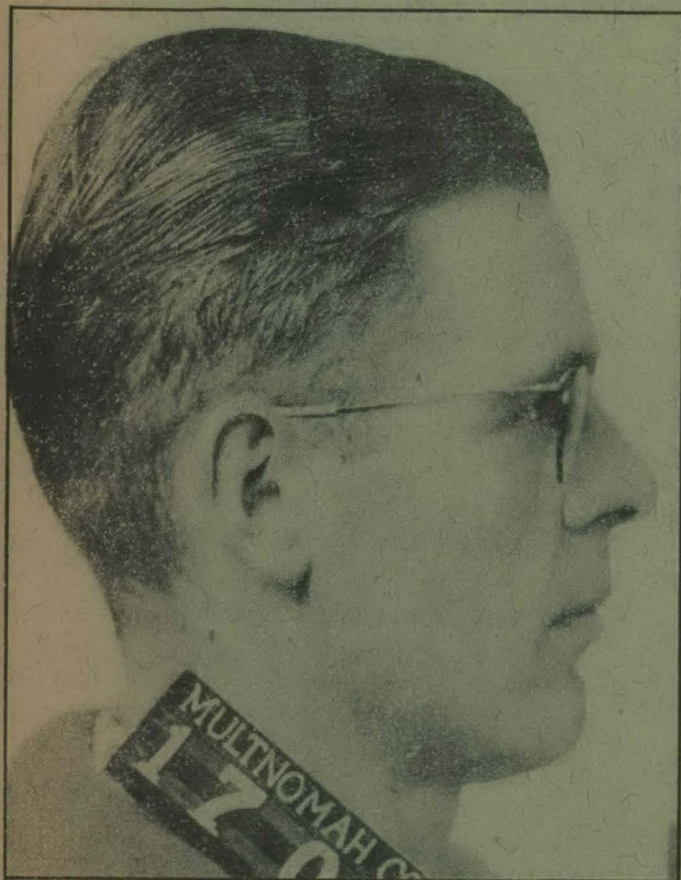
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



HARRY EDWARD LEWIS

FUGITIVE - UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 24 through 27.