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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 14

No. 1

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

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

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

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

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 14

JANUARY 1945

NO. 1

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

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

"THE BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA"

Many officials throughout the country have long been cognizant of the value of Boys' Clubs as a crime deterrent. Few officials, however, realize the powerful part that the Boys' Clubs of America organization played in the establishment of police and boys' clubs all over America.

The success of boys' clubs in combating juvenile delinquency is no secret or magic formula. It boils down to merely absorbing youth's idle moments into moments of pleasure, moments of construction, and moments of education - without their realizing why it is done.

Constructive programs, diversified to meet the manifold desires and tastes of every member, are essential to a club's progress and success.

The Boys' Clubs of America has devoted much time and thought to making boys' clubs successful. The executives of that organization have done a magnificent job in organizing clubs, formulating programs, furnishing data on local planning and publicity which would secure support of the adults and the interest of the youngsters, and in cooperating with law enforcement organizations in problems pertaining to boys' clubs.

Many of our gallant fighting men today who are serving on foreign battlefields, received their first training in fighting for the worthwhile things of life in some police or boys' club sponsored by the Boys' Clubs of America.

Youths of today are restless. Excitement rules supreme throughout the land. Every boy wants to be a hero. Their vivid imaginations run riot as they hear guns and battle cries from across the seas brought to them by radio, by moving pictures and by returning heroes. Such is to be expected of red-blooded American boys. But their restlessness must not be allowed to smother their common sense. Their excitement must not give way to a desire to do something - even if it's wrong. They must be guided subtly and gently - but firmly - into the paths of good citizenship and taught the difference between right and wrong. And one solution is boys' clubs, properly planned, properly organized and properly operated.

There is an article in this issue entitled "Police and Boys' Clubs" which I hope every police officer interested in starting a boys' club in his community will read.

J. Edgar Hoover

POLICE AND BOYS' CLUBS*

There are 240 Boys' Clubs in the United States which are affiliated with the Boys' Clubs of America. These Clubs have a membership of more than a quarter million boys. They are operated under general community auspices and control and receive the benefits of belonging to a national organization.

Many police chiefs and officials had an important part in the organization of these Clubs because they could see the value of the Boys' Club in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Several Clubs were organized at the direct initiative of the police. All of these Clubs have the interest of the police and in many instances police officials are members of their control boards. Boys' Clubs of America urges all of its member Clubs to secure police representation on their boards of directors.

These Boys' Clubs are located in the congested areas of our cities where they are easily accessible to the boys from low income families. They are established and are operated in accordance with minimum requirements and standards of Boys' Clubs of America.

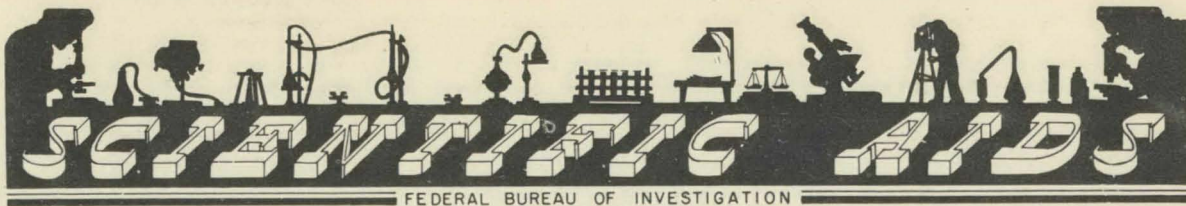
They all have low membership fees, so that not only the poorest boys may belong, but also that there may be no financial deterrent to membership of the most indifferent boys with the most indifferent parents. Ages of members range from 8 to 20. There are no limitations of nationality, religion, or class, either in membership or control.

They have buildings or Club quarters containing game rooms, gymnasium space, reading rooms and vocational shops. Many have swimming pools and playgrounds and operate summer camps. These buildings and Club quarters are operated several hours per day, six days per week, so that any member may find recreation and companionship at any time, and without the necessity of seeking them in the streets. All of the Clubs are operated under the direction of trained instructors and leaders.

Their purpose is the health, social, educational, vocational, and character development of boys. An immediate result of their work is the reduction in juvenile delinquency, and there is evidence that this is so from all parts of the country, both in figures and statements of police and court officials. There is also the overwhelming evidence that wherever constructive activity and leadership are provided for boys on a full-time basis, there is a reduction in juvenile delinquency and the reasons are perfectly obvious to police. Boys' Clubs work closely with police and courts and give special attention to individual cases referred.

Boys' Clubs of America is ready to assist police and other groups in the organization of Boys' Clubs under general community sponsorship.

*For further information concerning the work of the Boys' Clubs of America write to Mr. William Edwin Hall, President, or to Mr. David W. Armstrong, Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.



A METHOD FOR TRACING STOLEN GASOLINE*

Prior to the war, the FBI Laboratory occasionally received requests for technical assistance in tracing stolen gasoline, which was usually taken from storage tanks or dispensing pumps of Government reservations or municipalities. This problem has been increased tremendously by the gasoline supply problem as a result of the war, and there are, therefore, presented below methods which will permit identifying a quantity of gasoline having come from a particular supply source. In addition to these simple methods which can be applied by the investigator, work has been done on the addition of other types of material, such as anthracene or a material, which would produce fluorescence. The particular difficulty with this approach is that any natural fluorescence material of the fuel would interfere.

A simple method of identifying the gasoline in the tank of an automobile as having come from a particular supply tank would be to add to the supply a substance which could subsequently be detected in the tank of the automobile. The substance added should have the following properties.

1. It must be naturally foreign to gasolines in general such that there would be no doubt as to the origin of the substance.
2. It must not interfere with the normal function of the fuel or motor.
3. It must be completely soluble and not be detected by observation alone.
4. It should preferably be a substance which can be detected by a simple test which a competent investigator can apply.

There are many substances which will have the first three of the above properties but which would require laboratory technique for accurate

*In the October 1939 issue of this Bulletin there appeared an article entitled "A Method For Tracing Stolen Gasoline," which article reported the result of some original work done in the FBI Laboratory in view of the police problem of identifying stolen gasoline. Since the war placed emphasis on the seriousness of the gasoline supply and brought on dabblings in "black market" fuel, the theft of gasoline has become a very important item to police. The numbers of instances in which such a method could be applied have increased tremendously, therefore, this article is being reprinted in this issue with minor revisions.

detection. A group of substances known as chemical indicators¹ are well adapted to this purpose inasmuch as a simple test for the investigator can be devised and therefore these substances possess all four of the above properties. Indicators change color as the acidity of the solution in which they are dissolved varies and it is possible to cause the indicator in an acid solution to change color by adding an alkali. Hence the procedure would be simply for the investigator to add a quantity of the indicator to the gasoline supply and treat specimens recovered from suspected tanks with an alkali solution. The Bureau has been advised of cases successfully investigated as a result of similar procedures.²

One of the most successful indicators studied is known commercially as acid Brom Thymol Blue (dibromthymolsulphonephthalein). This indicator when dissolved in ethyl alcohol is red in color but can be added in such small quantities to the gasoline that even in colorless gasoline it cannot be visually detected, but upon addition of alkali a brilliant blue appears. A dilution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1000 gallons of gasoline (.004 grams per liter) gives excellent results and though more may be used this strength should be regarded as a minimum. The Brom Thymol Blue should be dissolved completely in one pint of ethyl alcohol for addition to storage tanks. The principal disadvantages to this particular indicator are that it would in many instances not be readily available and in addition the cost is considerably higher than that of the next indicator mentioned.

Very successful results have been obtained with phenolphthalein and this substance has the advantage of being available in most drug stores at a small cost.³ A larger quantity than that described above is necessary but in the acid state it is colorless and therefore cannot be visually detected in colorless or colored gasoline. Although two or three times this quantity may be used without interfering with motor function, laboratory tests indicate that excellent results can be obtained using $2 \frac{2}{3}$ ounces to 1000 gallons of gasoline (.02 grams per liter), dissolved in one pint of ethyl alcohol before adding. Upon addition of alkali a definite red is observed and is unmistakable even though red gasoline is being tested.

The alkali used is sodium hydroxide (lye) and a 1 per cent solution in water is prepared for this test. This solution will, of course, not mix with gasoline but will form a layer in the bottom of the container. It is well in all instances to run control tests and the complete procedure would be as follows:

In a clean glass bottle of 5 or 6 ounce capacity place 3 ounces of untreated gasoline just as it comes from the source from which the thefts occur. Add to this $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the alkali solution and shake well after which it will be noted that the

¹Indicators are substances which indicate by a color change the hydrogenion concentration of solutions. See "The Determination of Hydrogen Ions" by W. M. Clark.

²See "The Police Journal," April-June, 1936, Vol. IX, No. 2

³Approximately 40 to 60 cents per ounce.

alkali has formed a layer in the bottom which should be clear and without color. The indicator to be used should then be dissolved completely in alcohol as described above and added to the gasoline supply. It is well to remember that the indicator solution should be added to storage tanks before a refilling of the tank in order that the addition of gasoline will insure a good mixture of the indicator solution throughout the supply tank. After the indicator has been well mixed with the supply the above procedure may be repeated and it will be found that the alkali layer in the bottom of the bottle will have a distinct color. The identical procedure may then be followed in testing samples taken from suspected vehicles.

THE FBI WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE USE OF THIS OR SIMILAR TESTS IN ORDER THAT SUCH MATERIAL MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

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* NOTICE *
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* THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT *
* COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND *
* PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVI- *
* DENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES *
* INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVI- *
* DENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPEC- *
* IMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, SOIL SPECIMENS, *
* TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION, PAPER ANAL- *
* YSIS, TOOL MARKS, SPECTROGRAPHIC, HAND- *
* WRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CETERA. WHER- *
* EVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY TECHNI- *
* CIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY CON- *
* CERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTIMONY *
* IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR. *
*

IDENTIFICATION OF CAMERAS*

By

R. Anthony, Constable, City Police Office
North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada

In the year 1942 it was reported to this department that a camera of the "JIFFY KODAK" type had been stolen from the glove compartment of a parked automobile. The owner indicated that the stolen camera had always been carried in a cardboard box in which it was contained at the time it was purchased, but the thief had removed the camera from the box and had left the box on the floor of the car.

I examined this box for fingerprints but the only prints I could develop were fragmentary prints which when compared with the prints of the complainant were found to be his own. The instruction chart which came with the camera and which was found in the box was also examined for fingerprints with negative results.

Shortly after this theft had been reported, it was ascertained that a camera of the type in question had been sold fairly cheap to a man in the Armed Services. I contacted this man and asked that he turn the camera over to me for examination as it was suspected that it was a stolen camera. He immediately complied and the camera was taken to the police headquarters where the complainant was requested to examine it for identification purposes. The complainant stated that the camera was identical with his own but in view of the fact that he had always carried it in the cardboard box and had taken such good care of the camera during the time he owned it that there were no scratches or marks by which he could make a positive identification of same.

As I already had the prints of the complainant, I removed the film of the camera and searched the hinged back and edges of the steel frame with the hope of finding a fingerprint or a fragmentary print which could be compared with the complainant's. I did find on the edges of the frame a few fragments which however were insufficient for identification purposes.

The complainant was then requested to furnish any negatives which had been made by this camera as there was a possibility that such negatives might show uneven transparent edges which are often noticed on negatives made by cameras having film holders a little out of line. The transparent edges were found to measure up fairly equal to those which were furnished by the complainant, but, upon close examination of the negatives it was found that each negative had a peculiar mark on the top right hand corner such as a hair or very thin fiber might make in coming in close contact with the emulsion side of the film and thereby leave a permanent mark.

*This is a very interesting article prepared by Constable Anthony for publication in this bulletin and clearly shows the possibilities of identifying stolen cameras in cases where the owner has no recognizable marks of identification on the camera in question.

When the negatives were placed together, it was observed that on the marks of the hair or fiber they fitted exactly one over the other.

On the following day I exposed the eight films which were in the camera at the time it was turned over to me and upon developing these films, I found that the eight negatives without exception had the same peculiar markings of a hair or fiber line thus making a positive identification of the stolen camera.

Since that time I have examined various cameras and negatives from such cameras especially of the bellows type and have found that in most cases each camera will leave some distinguishing mark of its own on every negative used in it.

Upon examination of various cameras it will be observed that, where the fabric of the bellows is joined to the steel frame that some very small threads of the fabric will oftentimes be protruding into the exposure area of the back of the camera, making an exposure of the thread in each case. Such were the circumstances in the case mentioned above.

The evidence in this case was so conclusive that charges would very probably have been made against the man selling the camera to the service man except for the fact that this individual was fatally injured in an accident during the course of the investigation with the result that the complainant and the service man made a mutual agreement whereby the complainant paid half of the money which the service man had paid to the individual injured in the accident for the camera. Both the service man and the complainant were fully satisfied as to the original ownership of the camera through the identification thus made.

In a number of cases I have been able to enlarge the marks to such a degree that it would not be difficult for the photographers who do custom work to watch for a negative which might have been exposed by a stolen camera.

When the ordinary contact prints are made by photographers, it is generally found that they use a mask which in most cases cuts off a large margin of the negative area losing the identification which is always located at the extreme edges of the negatives, making it absolutely necessary to examine the negative and not the prints when searching for such marks of identification.

At the present time we have a report of two cameras missing in this City, and I have supplied the local photographers with a contact print of each negative requesting the photographers to be on the lookout for negatives which might show the distinct mark of identification pointed out to them.

In cases of this type I always make my contact prints without using a mask, simply applying the printing paper over the whole area of the negative which results in the finished print having a pure black edge. In

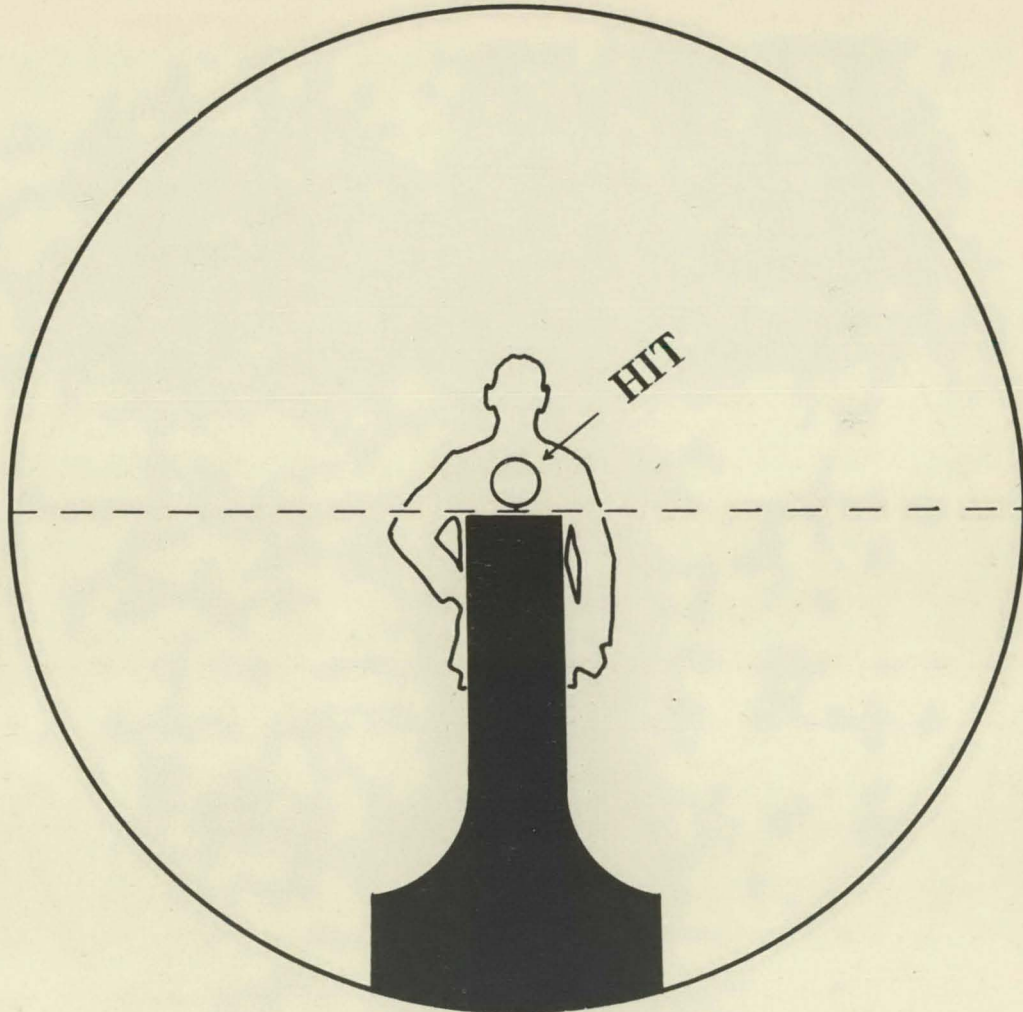
this manner you have an exact outline of the exposure area rimmed with jet black which will show up on the fibers protruding into this area or which will show a kink which may be located in any corner of the camera frame. I believe that in this manner it will give more contrast and aid in the search for marks of identification on contact prints.

DEFECTS TO LOOK FOR DURING THE IDENTIFICATION:

1. Corner of exposure area cut off.
2. A kink in the corner of the metal frame.
3. Narrow or wide edge on the transparent edges of the negative.
4. Light streak, caused by a leak in the camera back or bellows.
5. Edge which may be absolutely parallel to within one-half or one-fourth inch of the top or bottom of area and then might suddenly take a slope inwards. (This is often found in the box type of camera.)
6. A negative which appears to have a little more than the regular area exposed on one edge, caused by the film resting evenly on the edge of the frame. This will very often look like a double line on the edge of the negative and this extreme outside line will be a little lighter in density than the regular area exposed. This could be caused by the frame of the camera being a little out of line on which the film rests, or where a film roller might be protruding at one corner thus allowing the light entering the camera to get beyond the ordinary gauge of the frame.

Although the ordinary layman who has not had any experience with cameras might find it difficult to grasp all of the above points, I am quite sure that within a few minutes he could have it pointed out to him in such a manner that it would prove of assistance at some future date where a positive identification of a camera might be necessary to the solution of a case. It must be remembered that the main point of the search is in the negative itself. There is no point in stalling off the search by examining the camera for kinks and threads as you cannot see which curve or twist they will make on the negative. Some cameras have a deeper frame than others which will hold the fibers or threads further away from the film, causing a little less magnification according to the varying distances of the fibers and the film itself.

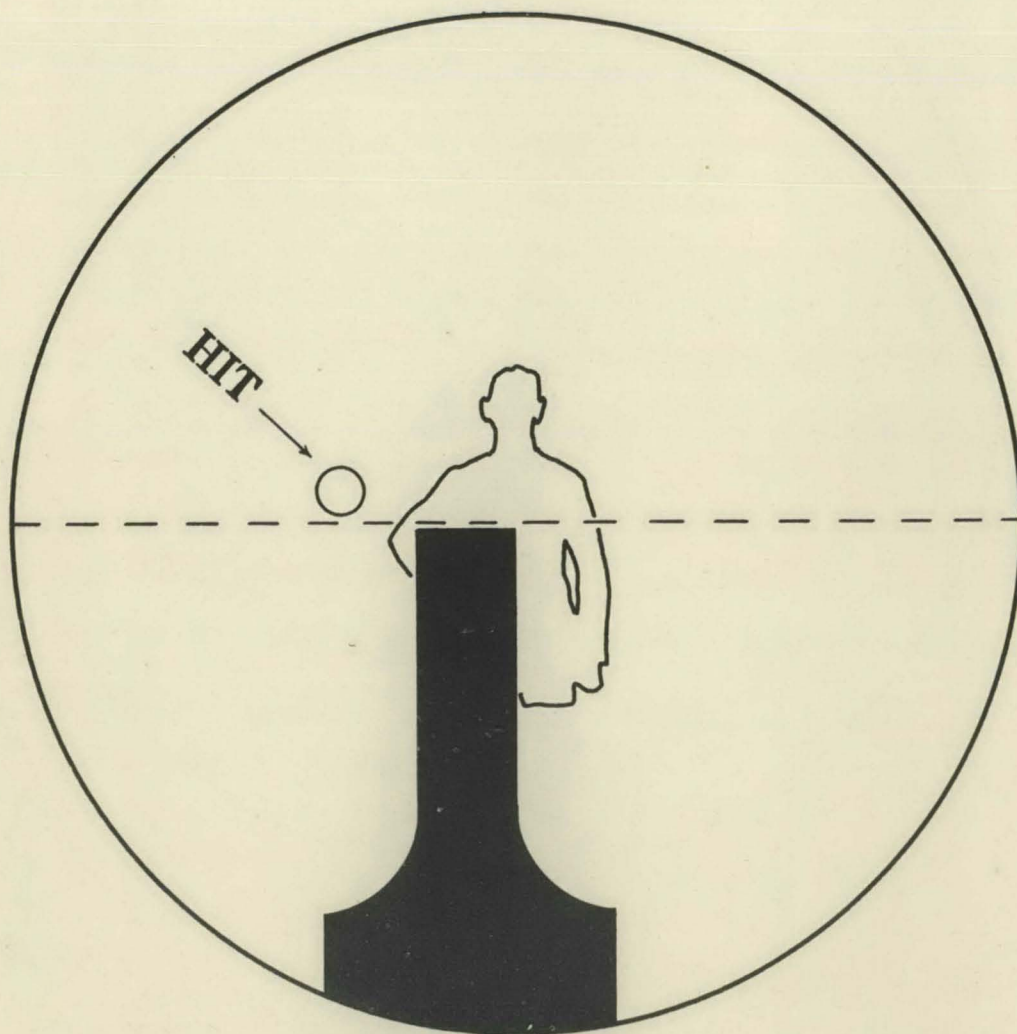
SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 8*



**PERFECT ALIGNMENT: TOP OF FRONT SIGHT LEVEL
WITH IMAGINARY CENTER LINE, EQUAL LIGHT ON EITHER SIDE
OF FRONT SIGHT AS VIEWED THROUGH REAR PEEP SIGHT.
PERFECT SHOT**

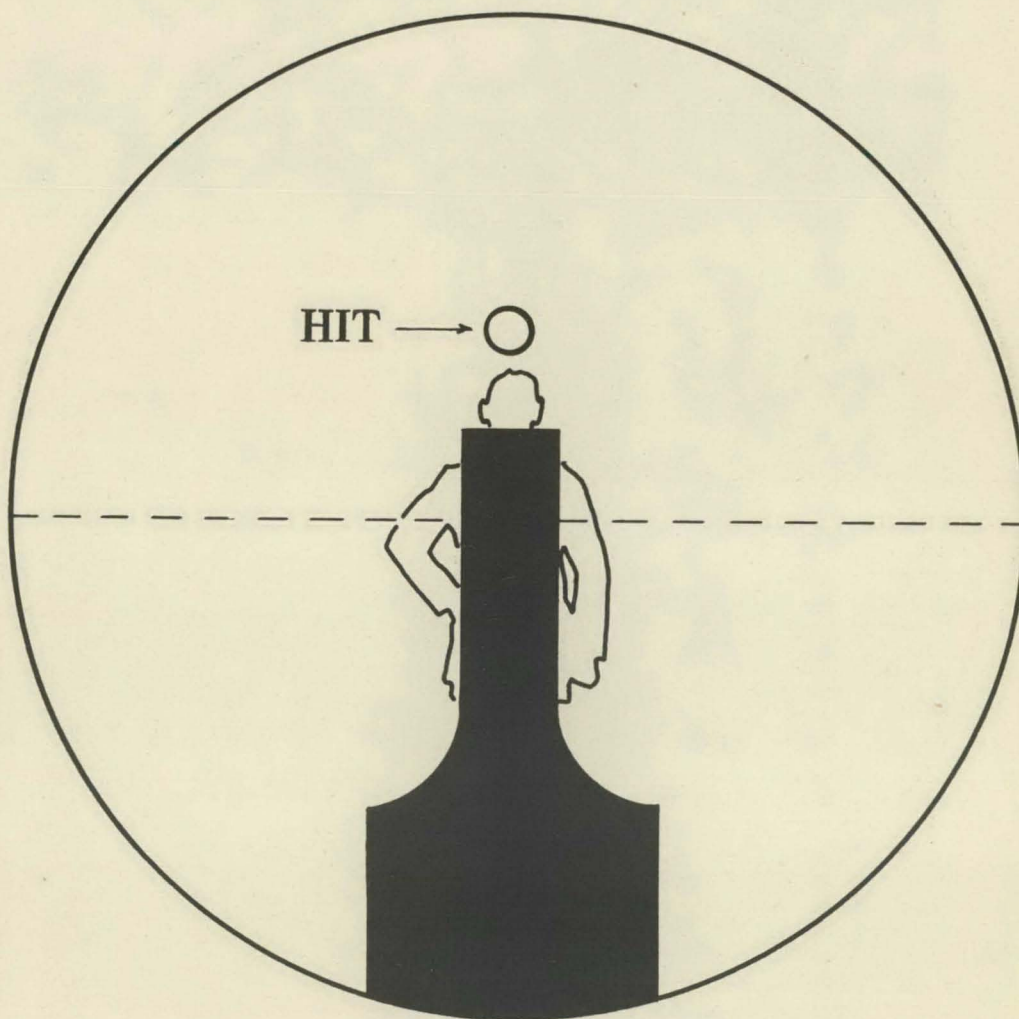
*Previous Sight Alignment Charts Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were printed in the September-October 1944 issue of this Bulletin, while Charts Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 appeared in the November-December 1944 issue. There also appeared charts showing the various parts of the .38 Caliber Colt Automatic Pistol, the .45 Caliber Thompson Sub-machine Gun, the Remington Model 81 Rifle, the Remington Model 31 Pump Gun, and the .38 Caliber "Official Police" Colt Revolver in the January-February and March-April 1944 issues of this Bulletin.

SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 9



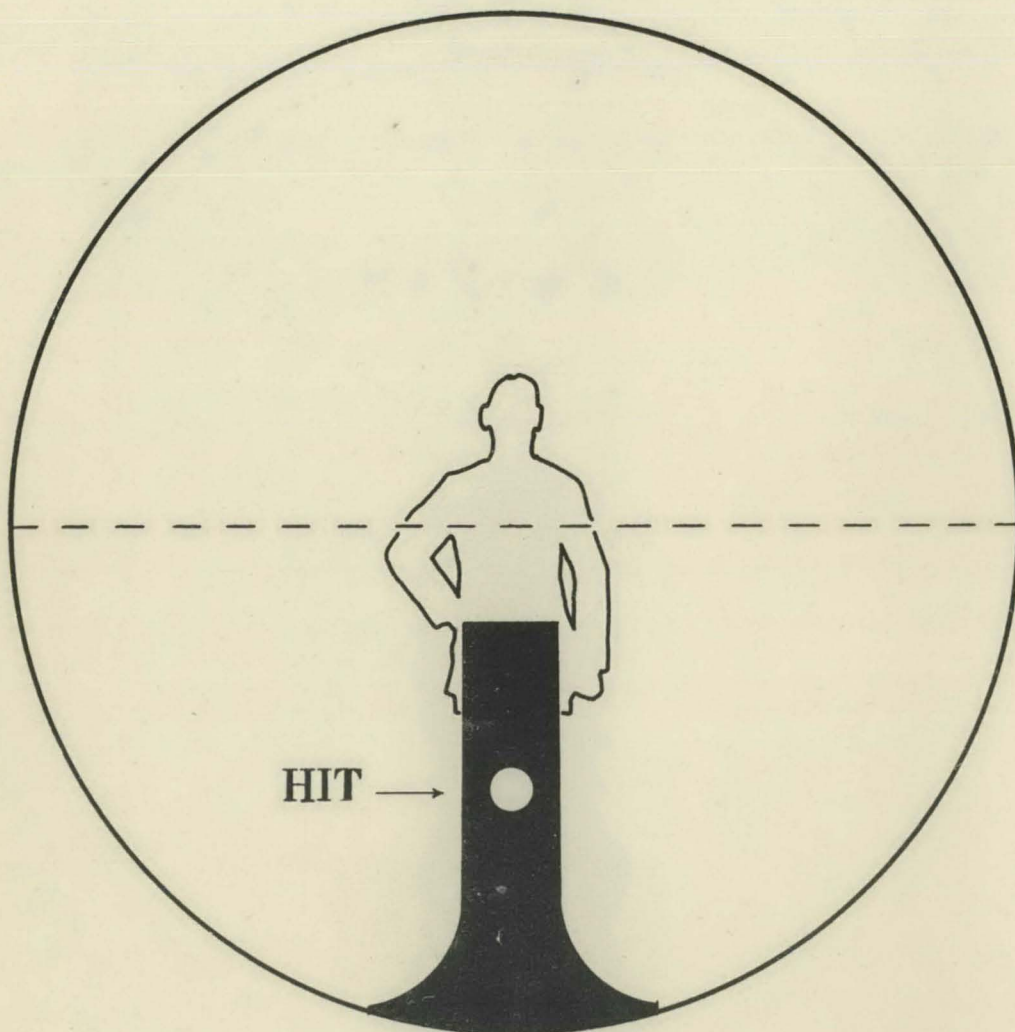
FRONT SIGHT BELOW IMAGINARY CENTER LINE: EQUAL LIGHT ON EITHER
SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT AS VIEWED THROUGH REAR PEEP SIGHT.
SHOT LOW

SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 10



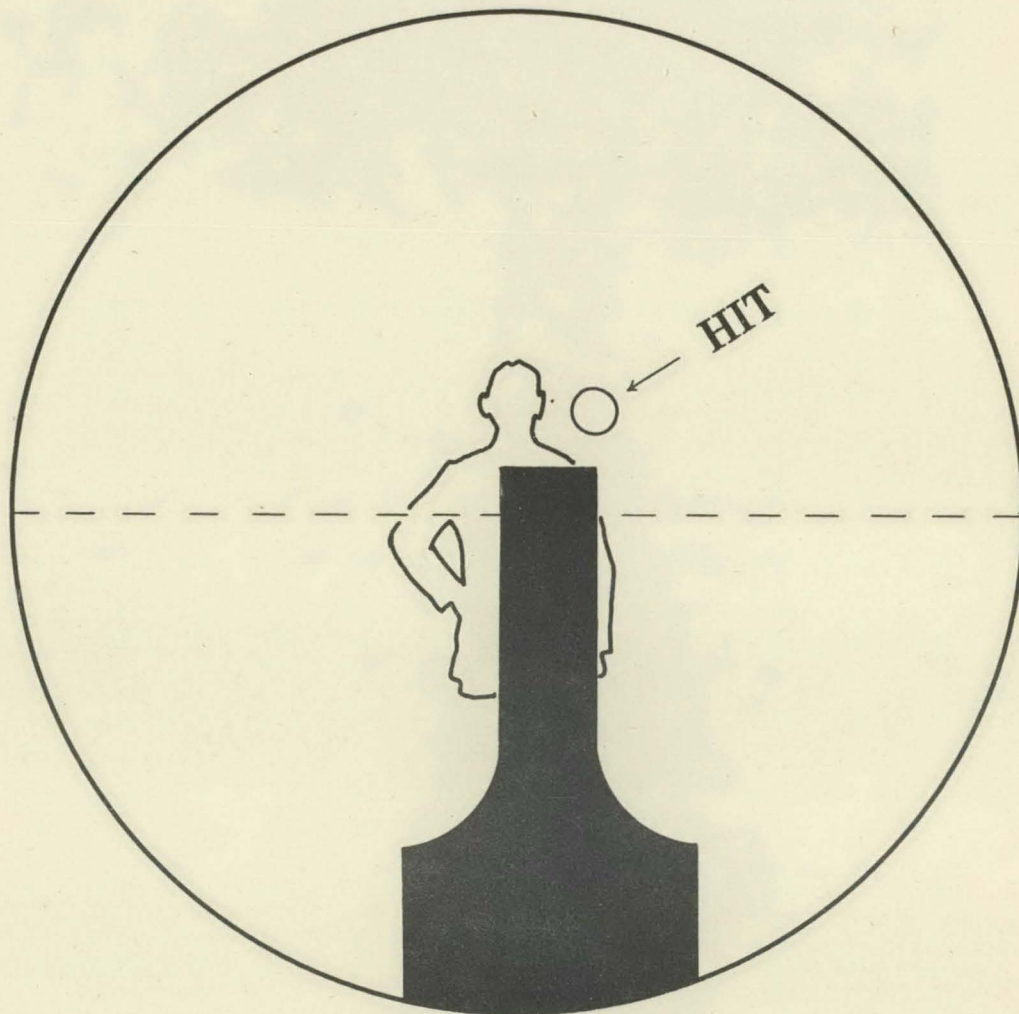
TOP OF FRONT SIGHT HIGHER THAN IMAGINARY CENTER LINE,
EQUAL LIGHT ON EITHER SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT AS VIEWED
THROUGH REAR PEEP SIGHT.
SHOT HIGH

SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 11



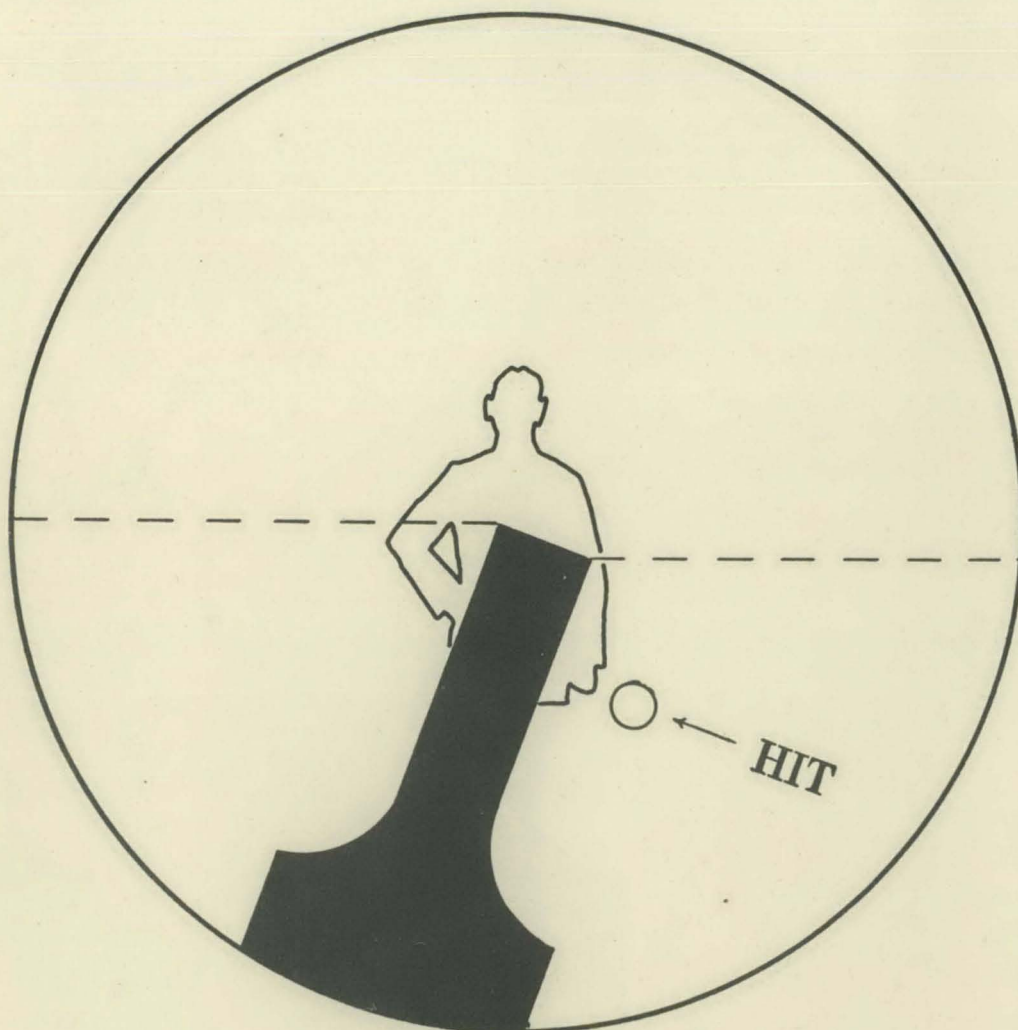
TOP OF FRONT SIGHT LEVEL WITH IMAGINARY LINE, TOO MUCH
LIGHT ON RIGHT SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT AS VIEWED THROUGH
REAR PEEP SIGHT.
SHOT TO LEFT, 9 O'CLOCK

SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 12



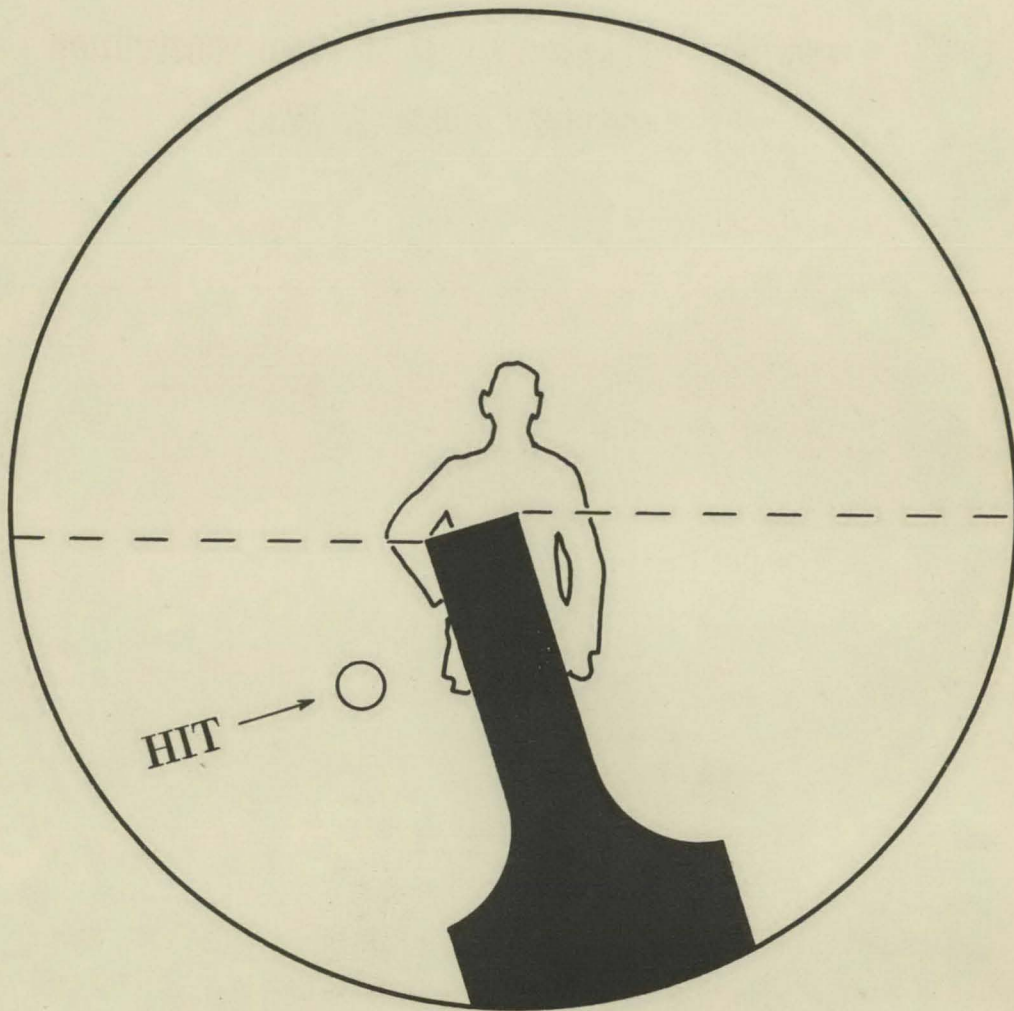
TOP OF FRONT SIGHT HIGHER THAN IMAGINARY CENTER LINE:
TOO MUCH LIGHT ON LEFT SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT AS VIEWED
THROUGH REAR PEEP SIGHT.
SHOT HIGH AND RIGHT

SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 13



TOP OF FRONT SIGHT CANTED TO THE RIGHT OF THE
IMAGINARY CENTER LINE.
SHOT LOW AND RIGHT

SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 14



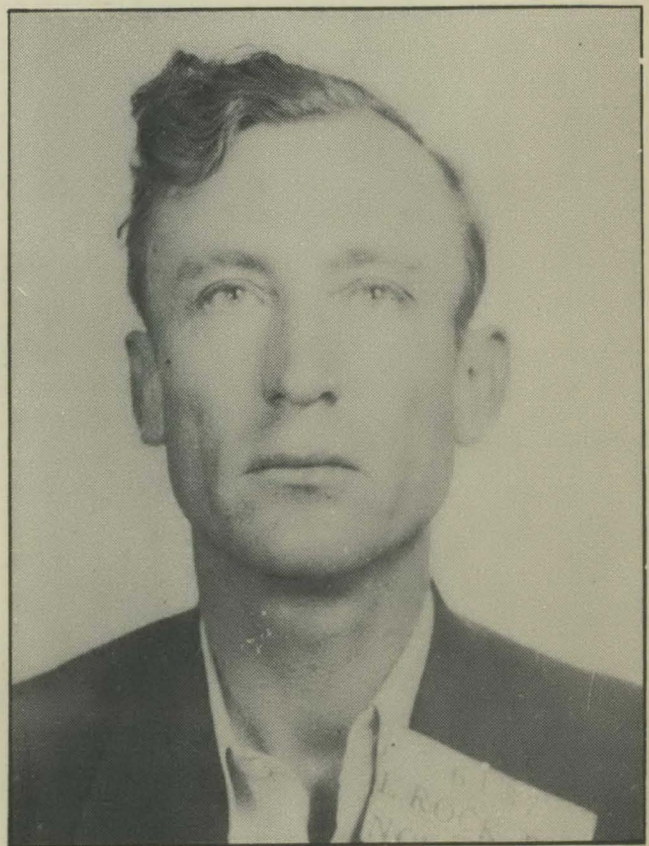
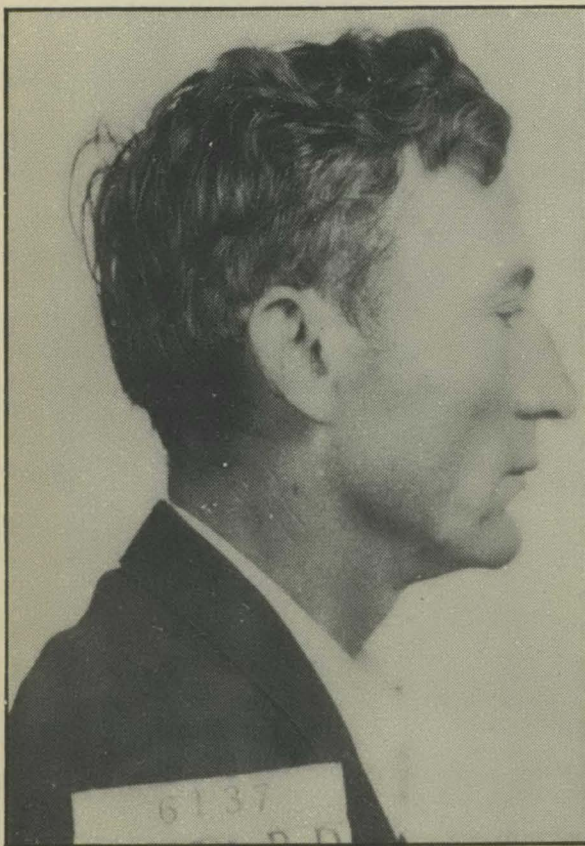
TOP OF FRONT SIGHT CANTED TO THE LEFT OF THE
IMAGINARY CENTER LINE.
SHOT LOW AND LEFT

WANTED BY THE FBI

CLINTON CLEO SCARBROUGH, with aliases

FUGITIVE - UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION

BURGLARY - BANK ROBBERY



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 17 through 19.

WANTED BY THE FBI
CLINTON CLEO SCARBROUGH, with aliases

On March 21, 1944, Clinton Cleo Scarbrough brazenly walked into the Old South Restaurant at Fort Smith, Arkansas, during the dinner hour when the restaurant was crowded with people and robbed the cashier of \$117. Several days later Scarbrough accompanied by another ex-convict robbed a grocery store in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and obtained nearly \$600. His cohort in this last named crime, Alfred Burton, Jr. was later apprehended but Scarbrough through the assistance of another escaped convict who was then on parole made his escape. At the time these crimes were committed Scarbrough was being sought by local and state authorities for burglary and grand larceny committed in Little Rock, Arkansas, on November 10, 1943.

Chief of Police John Hendricks and Chief of Detectives Andrew L. Pevehouse of the Fort Smith, Arkansas, Police Department have stated that Scarbrough is a dangerous fugitive, armed and willing to kill any police officer attempting to arrest him if the opportunity presented itself.

Prosecuting Attorney Floyd Barham of Sebastian County, Arkansas, advised the FBI that Scarbrough has a long criminal record consisting of numerous armed robberies and also stated that he would be very happy to remove Scarbrough from any point in the United States to Fort Smith, Arkansas, for prosecution.

Scarbrough's criminal record, as contained in the files of the FBI, reflects that he was first arrested by the Arkansas State Police on May 1, 1927, under the name of Leo Scarbrough on a charge of robbery at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was sentenced to serve six years in prison. On March 20, 1930, he was again arrested by State Police at Little Rock, Arkansas, on a charge of robbery and was sentenced to serve three years. He was paroled in May, 1931, and returned to prison in July, 1931, for violation of parole. On August 12, 1931, he was again arrested by the State Police at Little Rock, Arkansas, on a charge of robbery and was again sentenced to serve three years in prison and was again paroled in August, 1932. He was arrested by the police department at Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 21, 1932, for robbery; by the police department of Wichita, Kansas, on October 6, 1932, for highway robbery; by the Sheriff's office at Wichita, Kansas, on October 11, 1932, on a charge of burglary with arms and by the State Police at Little Rock, Arkansas, on December 27, 1932, on a charge of robbery for which he was sentenced to serve two years and escaped on March 18, 1933. On October 12, 1934, he was arrested by the State Police at Tucker, Arkansas, on a charge of robbery and sentenced to serve ten years in prison.

State Trooper T. Lauder milk of the Arkansas State Police advised the FBI that he had arrested Scarbrough on numerous occasions during the past six years, and it was always necessary to keep Scarbrough covered with a gun during each apprehension as he would shoot any police officer arresting him if it would facilitate his possibilities of escaping.

On May 15, 1944, the United States Attorney at Fort Smith, Arkansas, authorized the filing of a complaint before the United States Commissioner at Fort Smith charging Scarbrough with fleeing from the State of Arkansas to the State of California on or about March 22, 1944, to avoid prosecution for robbery. A warrant was issued and non ested and the same day a fugitive warrant was issued. Honorable Clinton R. Barry, United States Attorney at Fort Smith, recommended a \$10,000 bond returnable at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on March 12, 1944.

The FBI obtained information from a relative of Scarbrough's, who saw him in April, 1944, that he was working as a waiter in a hotel at Portland, Oregon, but this information has not been verified to date. It is alleged, however, that he has at times worked as a waiter in various hotels and on July 20, 1942, he applied for such a position and submitted his fingerprints in an effort to obtain the job. By trade he is an excellent mechanic and might be found working in a garage somewhere in California as information has been received that he has relatives in that state and might attempt to contact them. At one time he worked as a laborer for the Missouri Pacific Railroad on a labor gang.

It should be noted that on most of the occasions where Scarbrough has been arrested he has used the name of Leo Scarborough rather than his correct name of Clinton Cleo Scarbrough.

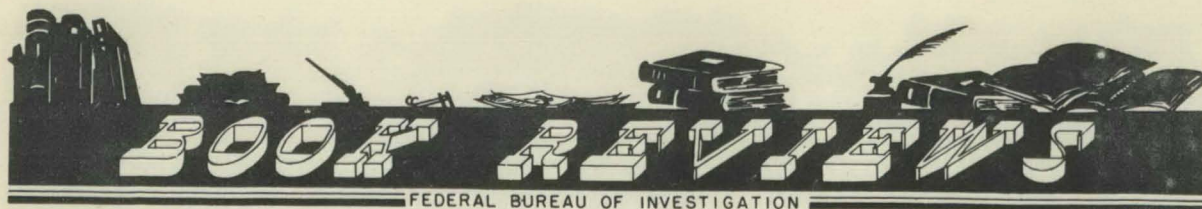
On August 20, 1944, Scarbrough was arrested by the Marysville, California, Police Department on a vagrancy charge and given a two-year floater sentence. He told the police at the time of his arrest that he had come to Marysville from Sacramento, Suzanville and Westwood, California, and was unemployed at the time of his apprehension. The floater sentence given him at Marysville would prevent Scarbrough from returning to Marysville until after August 21, 1946. He was released before it was ascertained by the department that he was wanted on the other charges set forth in this article. A search of the entire vicinity of Marysville for Scarbrough proved fruitless.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	CLINTON CLEO SCARBROUGH, with aliases: Leo Scarborough and "Sleepy" Scarborough
Date of Birth	October 22, 1906 (S. S. questionnaire), October 22, 1907 (S. S. Registration Card)
Place of Birth	Magazine, Logan County, Arkansas
Sex	Male
Height	5'11"
Weight	147 lbs.
Build	Medium (Posture good)
Hair	Brown, is receding on forehead
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy

Face	Thin (Jaws sunk in)
Education	Eighth grade
Occupation	Auto mechanic and waiter
Criminal Specialty	Armed robbery
Social Security Number	430-30-3755
Selective Service Order Number	11993A
Arkansas State Police Number	329821
FBI Number	271849
Scars and Marks	Shot scar right shoulder; surgical scar left leg below knee; two shot scars on head; vaccination scar upper right arm; scar left temple $1\frac{1}{2}$ " above eye; numerous scars outer left upper arm and right upper arm; burn scar left buttock
Known Relatives	Edward Martin, step-father Vera Martin, step-sister, 3695 Mulberry Street, Riverside, California Harry Scarbrough, step-brother, 2132 S. W. 20th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma William Otis Scarbrough, step-brother, 3310 Blair Avenue, Fort Smith, Arkansas

ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OBTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF CLINTON CLEO SCARBROUGH 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 THE NEAREST FIELD DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN.



"HOMICIDE SQUAD," by Frederick L. Collins, 247 pages, published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK, N. Y., price \$2.75.

Mr. Collins, author of "The FBI in Peace and War" has now written another interesting book. He shows the progress of police from the old-time, strong-arm "cop" to the modern scientific-minded police officer. He mentions the horse-drawn "Black Maria," the telephone, the signal box, the night stick, and finally the automobile and two-way squad cars to trace the progress of law enforcement in America.

We all know that some old-time police even today are skeptical of adopting modern up-to-date scientific methods and modern training methods. The author brings out this point when he says, "This curious reluctance of the old-fashioned law enforcement organizations to adopt this obvious aid to crime detection (Radio) was the more remarkable since, although in technique it was new, in principle it was as old as history itself."

In a fourteen-page introduction the author epitomizes the history and progress of law enforcement. He points out that archaic hit-or-miss methods were employed by police departments throughout the country until some of the far-seeing and progressive officials became convinced of the inadequacy of old-fashioned police methods and started an uphill fight to put law enforcement on a higher and more efficient level. Training programs were launched, the use of scientific detection was encouraged, and the achievements speak for themselves.

Mr. Collins gives the reader many interesting as well as constructive moments in his descriptions of some of our more notorious murder cases which have occurred during the past and present generation such as: the murder of Dolly Parker; the Vivian Gordon murder; the Captain Wanderwell murder; the "Beekham Hill Massacre"; the murder of Veronica Gedeon; the mysterious death of Thelma Todd, and others.

Mr. Collins gives us many of the behind the scenes accounts of these cases and points out the good and bad police work done during the course of the investigation following the murder.

FEDERAL STATUTES
"UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION"

Here is one of the ways in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation can assist both local and state police with some of their most difficult cases.

Among the most dangerous and widely sought public enemies in America today are those who are wanted for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution. These are criminals who are known to have fled from one state to another to avoid prosecution for committing, or attempting to commit, one of the following vicious crimes: murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon or extortion accompanied by threats of violence.

When the Unlawful Flight Statute - or the Fugitive Felon Act, as it is sometimes called - was passed on May 18, 1934, Congress specifically intended that the FBI should act as a "service agency" to aid and assist local law enforcement organizations in the nation-wide hunt for criminals of the more violent and dangerous kind. As police agencies throughout the country have become aware of this potential aid, the FBI has been called upon with increased frequency to post wanted notices, issue identification orders and use its 57 field offices, transcontinental communication system and broad jurisdiction to bring badly wanted criminals to justice.

Thus far during 1944, more than half of the identification orders issued by the FBI have dealt with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution cases.

Requests from local police agencies on cases of Unlawful Flight increased 29 per cent during the past fiscal year, and in response to these requests, 126 fugitives were located by the FBI. Since the primary purpose of the statute is to make these fugitives available to local and state authorities for prosecution, only 8 of the 126 were tried under the Federal Fugitive Felon Act. The rest were turned over to the agency having jurisdiction for the original crime - the crime for which the criminal sought to avoid prosecution by fleeing interstate.

To illustrate some of the interesting cases investigated under the Unlawful Flight Statute, several typical examples are being set out.

JACOB DRUCKER, MEMBER OF "MURDER, INC."

On May 5, 1944, Jacob Drucker, alias Jack Drucker, was found guilty of a second degree murder in Sullivan County Court at Monticello, New York, and six days later he was sentenced to serve from 25 years to life imprisonment at hard labor. Thus did the FBI bring to a close the extensive man hunt for Drucker, who had been associated with the notorious "Murder, Inc." Gang of New York City. An indictment had been returned charging him with the ice-pick slaying of Walter Sate, whose body, stabbed some 30 times and weighted to the iron frame of a pinball machine, was found in Swan Lake, New York, in 1937. In 1941, Drucker was charged with Unlawful Flight to

Avoid Prosecution for murder. On December 27, 1943, Special Agents of the FBI assisted by members of the Delaware State Police took Drucker into custody as he drove up to the home of a relative at Wilmington, Delaware. He was driving an expensive automobile which had been stolen that day in New York City.

KENNETH WAGNER - MURDER, ESCAPE, KIDNAPING

"Kinnie" Wagner, former mail carrier, trick shot artist, subject of a hill-billy ballad and killer of six men, was apprehended early on the morning of April 16, 1943, near Gate City, Virginia, by Special Agents of the FBI and the Virginia State Police. Upon commands to surrender, Wagner dived for the roadside ditch, but powerful searchlights followed him, and he was forced to surrender. Heavily armed, the 220 pound Wagner was carrying two .38 caliber revolvers and an ammunition belt.

In 1924 Wagner killed a Deputy Sheriff at Leakesville, Mississippi. In April, 1925, he killed two police officers and a Deputy Sheriff near Kingsport, Tennessee. After surrendering, Wagner was sentenced to death in a State Court for this crime. However, he escaped from jail shortly before the imposition of the penalty and was never again apprehended in that State. In 1926 he shot to death two brothers near Fouke, Arkansas. Shortly afterwards, he was apprehended and turned over to the Mississippi authorities where he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of the Mississippi Deputy Sheriff. In 1940, two days after Christmas, "Kinnie" Wagner ended 16 years of imprisonment by kidnaping a prison guard and escaping from the Mississippi State Penitentiary. On July 23, 1942, he was charged with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for kidnaping. While a fugitive, Wagner prepared to "shoot it out" in case of detection. He practiced with rifles and pistols and carried an automatic shotgun loaded with shells containing ball bearings in place of the usual shot. Following his apprehension "Kinnie" Wagner was returned to Mississippi to serve out his sentence of life imprisonment.

WILLIS K. METHENY - ROBBERY, ASSAULT, NMVTA

Another prominent fugitive sought under the Unlawful Flight Statute is that of Willis K. Metheny. On May 28, 1938, he and a companion robbed a farmer near Butler, Pennsylvania. During the robbery Metheny struck the farmer over the head with a pick handle. Both Metheny and his accomplice were taken into custody shortly thereafter and were incarcerated in the Butler County Jail. However, on June 14, 1938, Metheny and his associate escaped. The latter was quickly arrested, and his case disposed of. But Metheny proceeded to Kankakee, Illinois, where he stole an automobile, and after fleeing from the state was charged with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution.

A widespread hunt for Metheny was instituted by the FBI, and he was sought in virtually every section of this Country, and even in Mexico. On September 26, 1944, an FBI Law Enforcement Conference was being held in New Jersey, and Metheny's case was under discussion. When a photograph of

Metheny was projected on the screen, a police officer from Passaic, New Jersey, immediately recognized him as a man living under another name in that community. Acting on this information, Metheny was quietly taken into custody a few hours later.

DENVER VAN NEST - KIDNAPING, ARMED ROBBERY, ASSAULT

On June 29, 1944, the FBI arrested Denver Van Nest at Mays Lick, Kentucky, on a charge of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution and for violating the Selective Service Act. Van Nest had been widely sought by the FBI for an attempt of kidnaping, armed robbery and malicious assault on June 12, 1943.

On that date Van Nest forced Mayor Roy E. Ritchie of Ravenswood, West Virginia, into the latter's automobile and told him he would be held for ransom. The Mayor rolled out of the car after starting it, and one of the three shots fired by Van Nest from an automatic pistol wounded the Mayor as he ran fled. Van Nest left his victim lying in the street, and subsequently accosted a farmer and forced his second victim to drive him several miles out of town. He then robbed the farmer of more than \$450.

A Federal Grand Jury at Charleston, West Virginia, indicted Van Nest on November 17, 1943, for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution and for violating the Selective Service laws. Van Nest was regarded as one of the most dangerous fugitives at large at that time.

WALTER RAY CARROLL - ROBBERY

In 1941, Walter Ray Carroll, in company with two companions, robbed a Tacoma, Washington, drugstore of narcotics valued at \$25,000. His colleagues were subsequently apprehended, but Carroll escaped. In March of 1942 the FBI entered the search after Carroll had been charged with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution. I.O. #1937 was issued May 12, 1944.

Two weeks later, as an FBI Agent was leaving the Los Angeles Field Office to go home, he noticed a man who strongly resembled the picture of Carroll. The man vigorously denied he was Carroll and exhibited a Selective Service card bearing a fictitious name to prove it. Only after he was fingerprinted and the impressions compared with those appearing on the identification order did Carroll admit his true identity.

His criminal record in the FBI was found to extend back to 1913 and included several arrests in the State of Washington, as well as several violations in Canada and Hawaii.



FOOTPRINTING

OF INFANTS

VALUE OF FOOTPRINTS:

Any system used for personal identification purposes, in order to be effective, must possess the three following features:

1. INDIVIDUALITY
2. CONTINUITY
3. IMMUTABILITY

Identification by fingerprints, palmprints or footprints are the only methods of personal identification which satisfy all of these requirements. The friction areas of the fingers, palms and feet have papillary ridges which form well-defined patterns and contain distinctive characteristics. The possibility of any two human beings having surface areas of skin on their fingers, palms or feet which have exactly the same ridge characteristics is so remote that it is beyond the realm of probability. It follows, therefore, that personal identification by any one of these methods is positive. Here we prove the first essential, "INDIVIDUALITY."

The definitive formation of the ridges on the palms, fingers, and feet of human beings begins several months before birth and remains

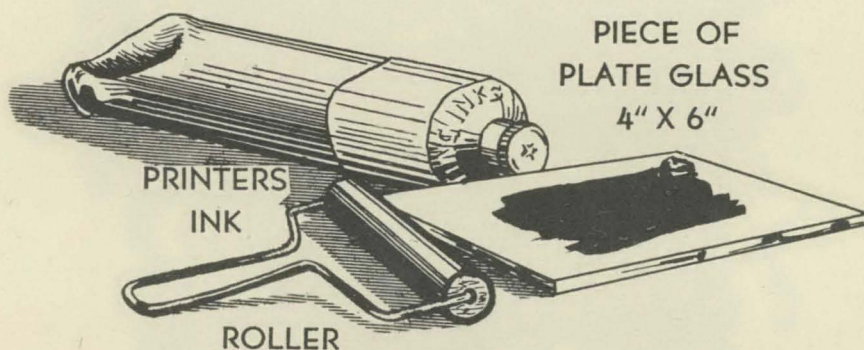
throughout the entire lifetime. These ridges are intact after death up until the time decomposition of the body takes place. Thus we have number two essential, "CONTINUITY."

During the entire lifetime of a human being the ridges of his hands and feet remain exactly in their original formations and cannot be changed. We therefore have the third essential, "IMMUTABILITY."

The majority of hospitals today are using the methods of footprints for identification of infants in preference to fingerprints or palmprints.

The reason for this is that the ridges are more pronounced on the feet and it is easier to obtain prints of this surface from new-born babies.

The purpose of taking footprints is to provide a permanent record of individuality so that in the event a question should arise later as to the identity of the child and its mother, conclusive proof of its identity can be offered. The footprints of the infant, therefore, should be taken immediately after birth.



HOW TO TAKE FOOTPRINTS:

The equipment required for taking footprints is very inexpensive, easy to obtain and requires very little training to use. It consists of printer's ink (a black heavy paste), a roller, and an inking plate (a small piece of plate glass). Ordinary writing ink, colored ink, or stamp-pad ink are not very satisfactory media because they are too light or too thin and take too long to dry. The roller best adapted to this work is similar to that used by printers in making galley proofs and should be about three inches long and one inch in diameter.

In preparing to take a set of impressions, a very small daub of ink should be placed on the inking glass and thoroughly rolled until a very thin, even film covers the entire surface of the glass. To insure best results, the area of the feet to be printed should be thoroughly dried by

wiping with a piece of gauze. The ink may be applied directly to the infant's feet from the roller but care should be exercised to insure a very thin film of ink on the portion of the foot to be printed. The inked area is then pressed firmly upon the surface of the card or certificate, but caution must be used to avoid either the foot or the paper being moved during the printing process in order to avoid smudging the print. Too much ink and too much pressure will result in a mere blot on the card which of course is of no value for identification purposes.

The suggested card to be used for recording footprints of infants for identification purposes for filing in the hospital's records is five inches by eight inches in size and is made of thin white cardboard. It is suggested that the following data be included thereon:

1. Name and address of the hospital
2. Name of infant
3. Date of birth
4. Color and sex
5. Name of mother
6. Signature of person taking print
7. Remarks, or any other information which
the hospital might deem advisable to
record.
8. Infant's left foot impression
9. Infant's right foot impression
10. Right index finger of the mother.



TYPICAL FOOTPRINT OF INFANT

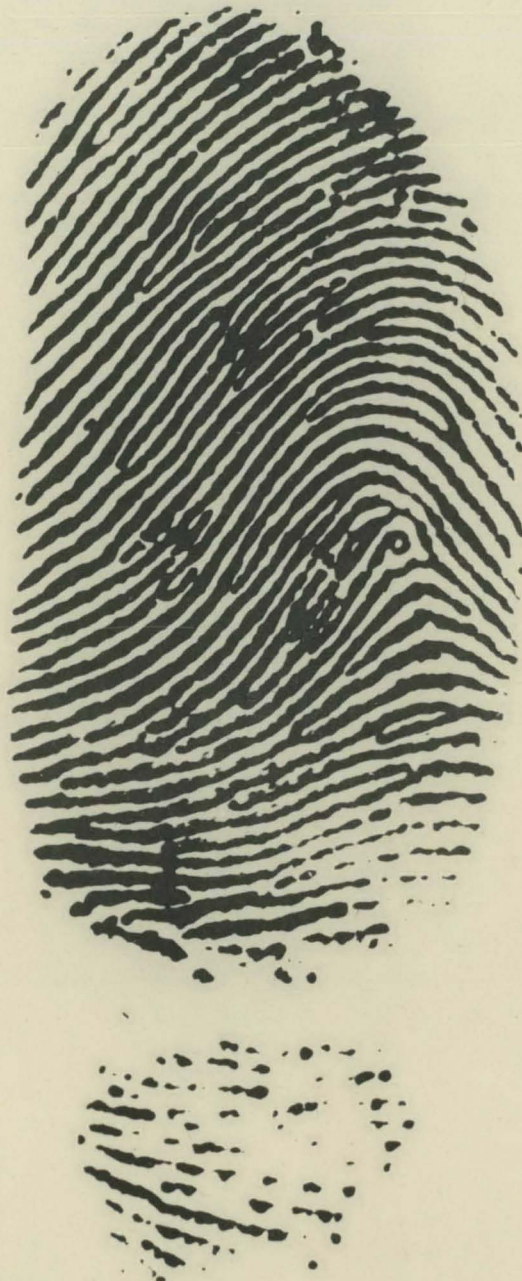
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS UNABLE TO SUPPLY ANY OF THE EQUIPMENT NEEDED IN THE FOOTPRINTING OF INFANTS, NOR DOES IT MAINTAIN ON FILE THE FOOTPRINTS OF INFANTS.

Hospital		
	Name	Address
	Infant's Name	
	Date of Birth	
	Color	Sex.
	Mother	
	Person Taking Print	
	Remarks	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; padding: 5px;"> Mother's Right Index Fingerprint </div>	
Infant's Left Footprint		Infant's Right Footprint

TYPICAL CARD USED BY HOSPITAL IN RECORDING FOOTPRINTS OF INFANTS

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern illustrated here is questionable because of the recurving ridge in the center of the pattern. It cannot be classified as a whorl, because it does not contain two deltas with a recurving ridge in front of each delta.



In the Technical Section of the FBI, this pattern would be classified as a loop with a ridge count of one. A reference search as a whorl would, however, be conducted.

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All of the items which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin during 1944 under the following main headings: "BOOK REVIEWS," "FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY," "IDENTIFICATION," "MISCELLANEOUS," "NATIONAL DEFENSE," "POLICE COMMUNICATIONS," "POLICE RECORDS," "POLICE TRAINING," and "SCIENTIFIC AIDS," have been listed under their respective headings along with all other miscellaneous items and articles which have appeared in the Bulletin during the year under various headings, but which fall in that particular category for purposes of this index. The changes in police officer personnel listed bimonthly under "POLICE PERSONALITIES" are not being recorded in this index as it is not felt any useful purpose could be served thereby.

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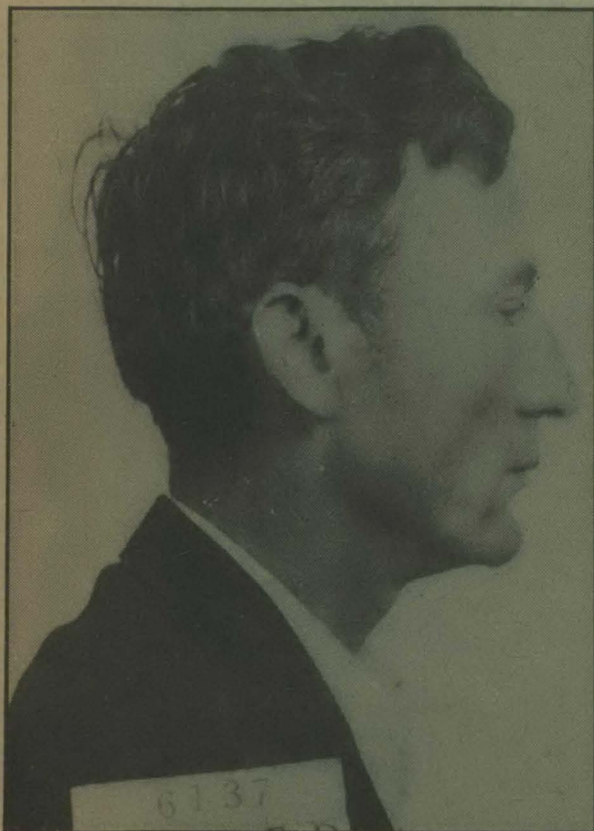
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
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EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



CLINTON CLEO SCARBROUGH, with aliases

FUGITIVE - UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION

BURGLARY - BANK ROBBERY

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 17 through 19.