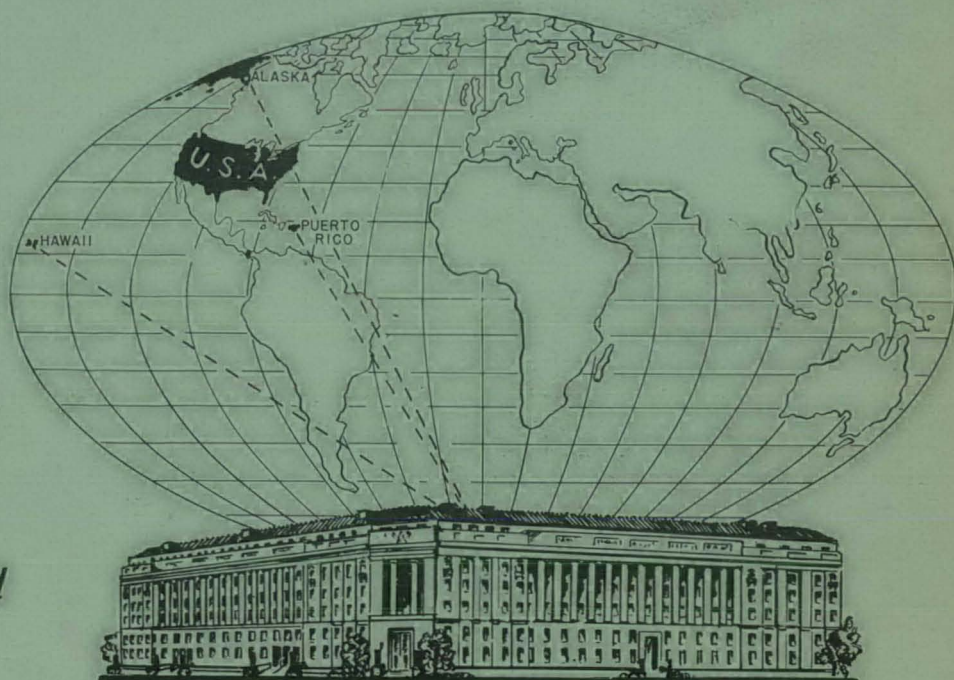


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1943

January February

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

Vol. 12

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.

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. 12

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1943

NO. 1

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

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

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice bi-monthly. 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1943

POLICE COOPERATION

On September 6, 1939, I issued a directive providing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice should take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations, pointing out that the investigations must be conducted in a comprehensive manner, on a national basis, and all information carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility. I then requested all police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers in the United States, promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any such information.

I am again calling the attention of all enforcement officers to the request that they report all such information promptly to the nearest field representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is charged with the responsibility of correlating this material and referring matters which are under the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency with responsibilities in this field to the appropriate agency.

I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information relating to espionage and related matters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the same manner.

I am confident that all law enforcement officers, who are now rendering such invaluable assistance toward the success of the internal safety of our country, will cooperate in this matter.

Signed/

Franklin D. Roosevelt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



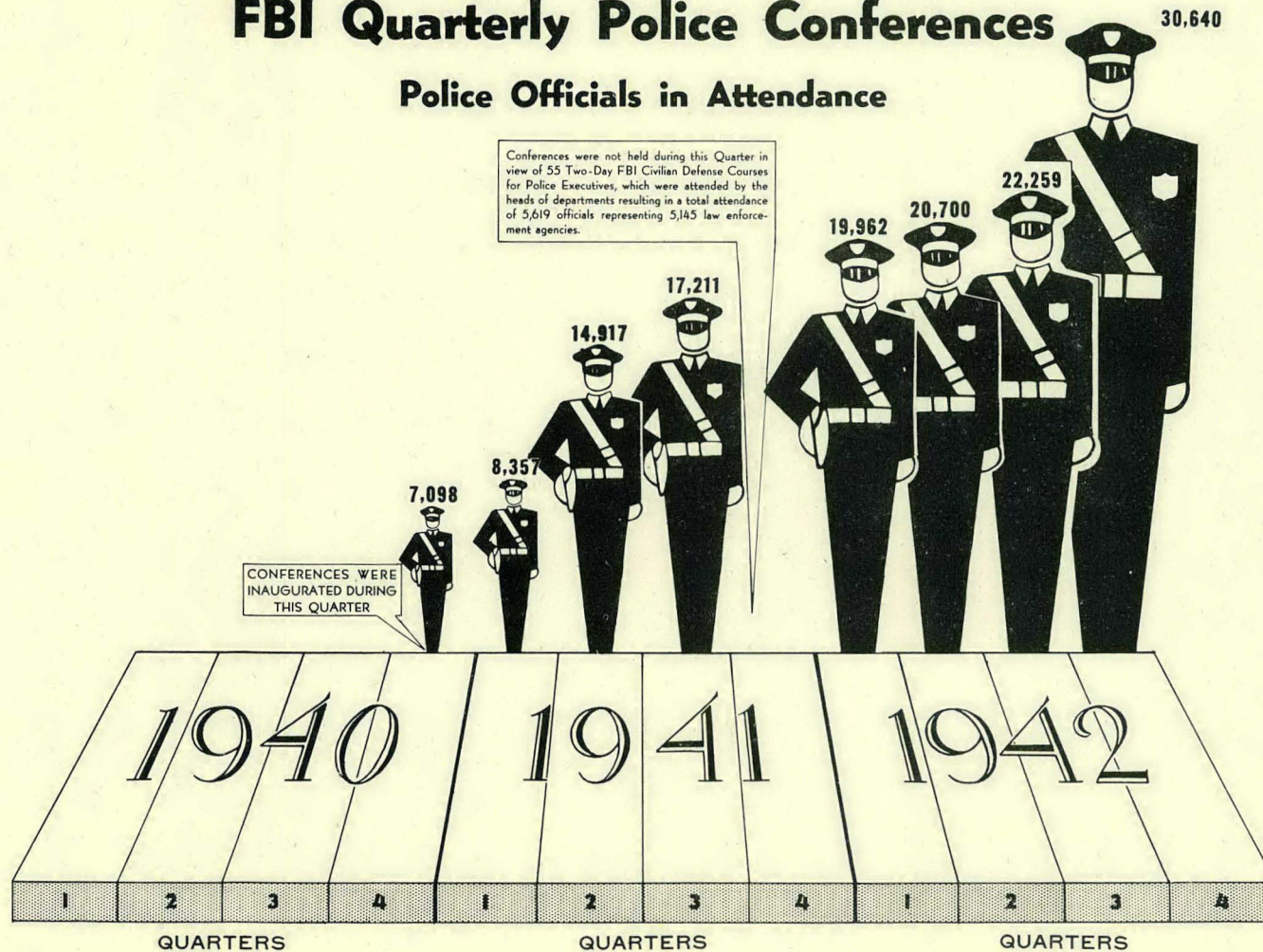
THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FBI Quarterly Police Conferences

Police Officials in Attendance



JANUARY 18, 1943



F B I QUARTERLY POLICE CONFERENCES

The FBI's Quarterly Police Conferences, inaugurated in the Fall of 1939 as an adjunct to the FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense, have proved to be one of the greatest defense instruments in America's internal security armament.

These conferences, devised to further the original mobilization plan, have for their purpose the execution of the President's Directive of September 6, 1939, which vested the FBI with the duty of coordinating all information concerning internal security matters such as enemy espionage and sabotage. That same Directive requested all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies throughout the country to cooperate with the FBI in National Defense matters.

American law enforcement's response to the President's Directive stands as a tribute to our profession. There have been no modifications of these orders of the President as Commander in Chief of our Nation's armed forces.

By the Fall of 1940, the mobilization part of the plan was complete and the officers were ready for action. The Quarterly Conferences took over the ball at that point and since then the score has mounted stupendously against Axis' would-be saboteurs and spies.

Law enforcement in the United States; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Juneau, Alaska; and Honolulu, Hawaii, has manifested its true spirit of whole-hearted cooperation through not only unprecedented attendance at these Quarterly Conferences, but also in handling, in an efficient and expeditious manner, the cases referred to them by FBI Field Offices during the past two years.

From October, 1940, to October, 1942, police agencies actually investigated and completed 135,264 cases referred to them by the FBI. There is maintained an actual war record of the accomplishments and services of each law enforcement agency in this great undertaking.

From that record alone it can readily be appreciated that American Law Enforcement today has developed complete coordination and cooperation in its fight against Axis termites and internal traitors.

This has come about because of resolute police officers who were willing to seek advice from and give advice to fellow officers through the medium of Quarterly Conferences in a determined effort to defeat any efforts of our treacherous enemies to sabotage or undermine this great Nation of democratic, liberty-loving people.

Through these conferences the police are urged to furnish promptly any and all information concerning internal security matters, which might come to their attention, to the nearest representative of the FBI for appropriate evaluation and coordination.

At these conferences police officers teach and are taught the fundamentals of investigating and reporting national defense cases; particularly those types of cases which will be assigned to them by the local FBI Field Office after they have been appropriately evaluated.

Quarterly Conferences are attended by the executive heads of regularly constituted state, county and local law enforcement agencies together with those subordinate police officers designated by the heads of their departments for attendance, as they are the officers who will later conduct the national defense investigations.

From Coast to Coast these conferences are held. And there may be as many as ten, fifteen, or more conferences held each quarter in each of our Field Divisions, depending upon the size of the particular territory.

Illustrative of the wide expanse of territory covered are the cities shown below of New York on the East Coast and California on the West Coast in which conferences were held during a quarter recently:

CALIFORNIA

Alameda	Monterey	San Bernardino	Santa Maria
East Bay	Oakland	San Diego	Santa Rosa
El Centro	Palo Alto	San Francisco	Stockton
Eureka	Petaluma	San Jose	Ukiah
Fresno	Red Bluff	San Luis Obispo	Upland
Hollister	Redding	Santa Ana	Vallejo
Los Angeles	Riverside	Santa Barbara	Ventura
Modesto	Sacramento	Santa Cruz	Watsonville

NEW YORK

Albany	Geneva	Niagara Falls	Schenectady
Binghamton	Hornell	Olean	Springfield
Buffalo	Jamestown	Plattsburg	Syracuse
Burlington	Montpelier	Rochester	Utica
Dunkirk	New York	Rutland	Watertown
Elmira			

Representatives of law enforcement agencies in the general area surrounding a city where a conference is held attend the meeting, and it can be readily appreciated that these conferences afford a complete coverage of the law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and its Territories.

The police of the Nation stand today in complete mobilization against the enemy - a fact brought about largely through these quarterly police conferences. Proof of this can be seen in comparative statistics. In the first series of conferences held during the Fall of 1940, a total of 7,098 police officials attended during the quarter. During the fourth quarter of 1942, ending December 31, 1942, a total of 30,640 police officials attended 394 conferences.

An "open session," to which the general public is invited, and a "closed session," restricted to regularly constituted police officers, are included in each conference. At the open session an address is given by some prominent State or local official such as Governors, Mayors, Federal Judges, State Supreme Court Judges, Circuit Court Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, industrial executives, editors, and others too numerous to mention here.

Newspaper articles advise local citizens that their own police department or sheriff's office is working in complete cooperation with the FBI in safeguarding the internal welfare of the United States. And the public is advised that there is no place in our democratic form of government for a National Police organization.

The closed sessions are of particular interest to law enforcement officials and are restricted solely to law enforcement officials. At these sessions problems of mutual interest are discussed by the officers present.

A sheriff or chief of police might discuss the subject of "The Duties of a Local Police Department in the Wartime Emergency." A railroad Special Agent may discuss the subject "The Facilities of the Railroad in Combating Sabotage." Any number of subjects may be scheduled for discussion such as techniques and mechanics of arrests, surveillances, raids, road blocking, unlawful assemblies, war traffic control, riots, and other subjects too numerous to mention.

Ofttimes a lengthy forum discussion will be devoted to mutual problems and clarification of any difficulty which might have arisen in connection with investigations conducted or reports written by the police departments relative to cases assigned to them by the local FBI Field Office. A motion picture film of instructional value is also displayed at each of these conferences. Additional information concerning these conferences will appear in future issues of this Bulletin.



THE MAY ACT

As law enforcement is the essential and primary factor in the enforcement of all laws dealing with prostitution and a vital factor in the prevention of venereal disease, it is logical to presume that peace officers from Coast to Coast are today deeply interested in the May Act.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

The May Act, prohibiting prostitution and related practices in areas prescribed by the Secretaries of War and Navy near Army Camps and Naval Stations, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Andrew Jackson May on January 20, 1941. After several amendments, it passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President on July 11, 1941, becoming Public Law 163, of the Seventy-Seventh Congress. It has been given the code citation Section 518, Title 18. This Act is very similar to legislation which was in effect during the first World War prohibiting prostitution within a five-mile area of Army Camps, exclusive of incorporated cities of specified populations.

IMPORTANT FEATURES:

The Act is strictly an emergency measure to protect and promote the health, welfare and efficiency of the armed forces. By the express wording of the Statute, it is to remain in effect only until May 15, 1945.

The Secretaries of War and Navy are authorized to prescribe reasonable restricted areas at such times and places as they shall determine to be needful to the health, welfare and efficiency of the armed forces. This discretionary power of the Secretaries of War and Navy is limited by the Act to a reasonable distance of any military or naval camp, station, fort, yard, base, et cetera. Until affirmative action of this nature is taken by the appropriate representatives of the War or Navy Department, there can be no violation of the Statute and Bureau jurisdiction does not take effect. At such times as restricted areas are defined by the War or Navy Department, this Bureau is charged with the duty of investigating alleged violations.

THE ACT ITSELF AS PASSED BY CONGRESS:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That until May 15, 1945, it shall be unlawful, within such reasonable distance of any military or naval camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy, and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for the purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building or to lease, or rent, or contract to lease or rent any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or part thereof, knowing or with good reason to know that it is intended to be used for any of the purposes herein prohibited; and any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this Act shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any person subject to military or naval law violating this Act shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and the Federal Security Administrator are each hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as they deem necessary to suppress and prevent the violation thereof, and to accept the cooperation of the authorities of States and their counties, districts, and other political subdivisions in carrying out the purposes of this Act; provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as conferring on the personnel of the War and Navy Department or the Federal Security Agency any authority to make criminal investigations, searches, seizures, or arrests of civilians charged with violations of this Act."

UNLAWFUL ACTS UNDER THE ACT:

The practice of prostitution and all its related and dependent practices are denounced as unlawful under the Act. The Act makes it unlawful to.

1. Engage in prostitution.
2. Aid or abet prostitution.
3. Procure or solicit for purposes of prostitution.
4. Keep or set up a house of prostitution.
5. Receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure or building.
6. Permit any person to remain for any of the above-mentioned purposes in any of the afore-mentioned places.
7. Lease or rent or contract to lease or rent any of the above-mentioned places or things knowing or with reason to know that they will be used for the purposes herein prohibited.

Subject to prosecution, therefore, are prostitutes, madams, procurers, pimps, aiders and abettors, as well as the owners of property and vehicles used for purposes of prostitution.

Any civilian person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of the Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both.

Persons subject to military or naval law violating the Act shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

A nation at war must take every precaution to insure a united front against the enemy. It must rid saboteurs and other foreign agents from its midst so that nothing will delay victory. In peacetime venereal disease is one of the most potent saboteurs of the nation's morale and strength. When war comes it can more easily undermine a country's preparations than the most vicious fifth columnist.

Today the United States is fighting a total war. It is drawing heavily upon all its resources in manpower and material to insure an early defeat of the Axis powers. In these preparations American law enforcement, led by the FBI, is playing a vital role.

Every day Special Agents of the FBI and local peace officers are working constantly against human enemies who strike from within. They have also taken up the fight against that invisible saboteur, venereal disease. During World War I, 6,804,818 man-days were lost to the United States because of this dreaded ailment. This is the equivalent of a year's absence from service of 19,000 men.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has waged a never ending war against the low class of criminals who derive an illicit livelihood by dealing in human flesh. The FBI received the authority to investigate cases involving the transportation of women in interstate commerce for the

purposes of immorality and debauchery by virtue of a Federal Statute, commonly known as the White Slave Traffic Act, passed on July 23, 1910.

Since that time Agents of the FBI have investigated thousands upon thousands of individuals charged with violating this Act. During the twenty-year period from 1922 through 1942, 66,762 White Slave Traffic Act cases were investigated by the FBI.

Down through the years, therefore, the FBI has stepped in to break up large syndicates dealing in prostitution and has helped to free the victim girls held in submission by procurers, pimps, and panderers. But new rings are constantly being formed. The procurers and their hordes of prostitutes follow boom towns, resorts, Army camps, and any place where money flows freely.

After the Selective Service Act was passed and Army camps began to spring up all over the country a new era in the history of prostitution began.

From all sections of the country "white slavers" came to settle down in the vicinity of military establishments to carry on their illicit trade through juke joints, tourist courts, cheap hotels, and taxicabs. The white slavers and prostitutes with them brought to the vicinities of military establishments venereal diseases.

The prostitutes arrived in such droves and began to spread venereal diseases so badly in the vicinity of a certain military establishment in Tennessee that on May 15, 1942, Special Agents of the FBI initiated a comprehensive survey to determine the extent and nature of vice conditions in an area designated by the War Department.

On May 20, 1942, the War Department, faced with the rising venereal diseases rate, issued the necessary orders invoking the May Act and thus made prostitution a Federal offense in twenty-seven counties surrounding the military reservation in question.

Immediately, thereafter, Agents of the FBI made a number of arrests, and those running illicit houses who were not arrested immediately closed their houses hurriedly and left the area.

A sharp decline in the venereal disease rate was noted shortly after invoking the May Act in this area.

The entire field of law enforcement as well as the Army, Navy, and Public Health officials are now on the march fighting in unison this scourge of our armed services, venereal disease.

Recently, high officials of the Army, Navy, FBI, and International Association of Chiefs of Police, public health officers and others, met in conference in New York City to discuss the "Control of Prostitution."

Those attending unanimously approved a report, a synopsis of which is as follows:

1. They were glad that there was a reduction in "red light" districts and houses of prostitution since the program had been inaugurated.
2. This was brought about through the cooperation of all agencies, and no single agency can take all the credit.
3. It is now time to open a "second front" against prostitution as it is practiced outside restricted districts. The "second front" will oppose this practice on the part of the street-walker, the trailer camp girl, the second floor hotel inmate, the "call" girl, the tourist camp solicitor, the hotel and barroom solicitors, the taxicab solicitor, the road house practitioner, dance hall and amusement hall practitioners and others.
4. The general plan is that the public health authorities will help by interviewing persons afflicted with venereal diseases to see where they made their contacts and caught the disease. The same will be done by Army and Navy doctors. The problem will then be to locate the specific problem; obtain the aid of health authorities, civil and military police; obtain the cooperation of those who are owners of the facilities, who may not know to what use they are being put; and then wage a constant warfare against the operators, the inmates, and all those affiliated with them. Also, under-cover action was recommended, to be followed by arrests, closer patrol work and the cooperation of bar associations, social hygiene associations, Interstate Commission on Crime and others.

STATISTICAL DATA:

As of December 31, 1942, convictions were obtained against 185 individuals for violations under the May Act. The total sentences imposed upon the convicted violators were 183 years, 5 months, and 25 days in actual, suspended, and probationary sentences.



LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PRESS

PART II

THE ACTUAL RELATIONSHIP*

by

Jack Carley

We have now come to that phase of press relationship which involves your personal contacts with newspapermen and newspapers. In going into this I cannot emphasize too strongly that the closer and more cooperative this contact is the better both you and the newspaper - and probably the public - will be served.

There is, as I have said, an affinity between you and the reporter. The same fundamental questions which motivate your investigative effort, motivate him. Those questions are the famous "Who - What - Where - When - How." There's another, not always immediately answerable - "Why."

There are certain formulas for writing news stories. If accuracy is the soul of good news writing then brevity is the heart. Readers do not like long involved stories any more than your superiors like to wade through needlessly long reports. You must be accurate, precise, brief. So must the newspaperman.

If those fundamental questions have been answered in what we call the "lead" of a news story then, while much which is speculative may have been left to the imagination of the reader, nothing which is fact has been denied him. And when you, too, have answered all those questions, you have a case ready to hand over to the district attorney if it be one which involves the prosecutive need. We have a famous and traditional

*This is the second of a series of three lectures delivered by Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee, before the members of the Twentieth Session of the FBI National Police Academy. Mr. Carley's consent was obtained to publish his lectures in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The first of the series entitled, "The Structure of News and Newspapers," appeared in the November-December, 1942, issue of this Journal.

illustrative example as it relates to brevity in news writing which perhaps it will not hurt to point out to you, especially if you are inclined to write involved reports. Briefly, and that is no pun, it is this: The greatest story ever told - one might very well label it the greatest crime story of all time - is that of the Crucifixion. It is told to us in a few hundred words and any addition of words would spoil its presentation. If you keep that in mind it may help you.

To get back to personal contacts. I have listened to a great many lectures on the relationship between the press and law enforcement officers. I have made a few and I yet insist that there is no sure guide, no sure formula, and I have not traveled more than 1,000 miles to claim that there is one when there is not, or to provide a synthetic one merely to be taking up time on this schedule or to fulfil my obligation to my friends here in the FBI. If I tried it I would not be kidding you or myself either.

I can tell you more of what not to do in establishing a satisfactory press relationship than I can tell you what to do. None of us think exactly alike or act exactly alike and the time has not yet come when we can completely divorce personal, human behaviorism from our workaday life.

I have given you a rough outline of what constitutes news. The crime reporter's job is to get that news from you. Upon his ability to do that depends his security and his future in his profession. Not every good reporter is a good news writer. And many are the good news writers filling rewrite and other jobs who would not get to first base at any police headquarters.

The so-called "nose for news" - the instinct which leads the good reporter to the story - is no myth. I believe very strongly in it. Some newspapermen laugh at it. I don't. You have this same instinct. It is part of the successful officer's make-up. It is almost impossible to define. Some call it "hunch." It is an element of our being. I know that personally the longer I remain in active newspaper work the prouder I am every time I discover this instinct to be still working.

I shall never forget, a few years ago when I was city editor, holding down the desk one oppressive Spring Sunday afternoon. There was nothing but routine on the schedule and it was a usual Sunday afternoon in a Southern city of that size. The sky was cloudless, the office was quiet and for all the good I was doing I could have been at home asleep and ordinarily I would have been of a Sunday afternoon.

What I recall most vividly was my own restlessness. I could not sit quietly and I couldn't seem to complete anything I started. I think you have all had that feeling. Finally, along late in the afternoon, I commented to one of my desk associates: "Something is going to break - this is tornado weather." I had no reason to say that other than that it did happen to be the tornado season. The more I thought about it, though,

the more convinced I became. The day wore on, night came. The first edition rolled, relatively dull and uninteresting. Within another hour the hunch had come true, the nearby little city of Tupelo in Mississippi had been half destroyed by tornado and some 250 persons had been killed. Once we got the first tip - and we did from a telephone lineman sent out on the road to investigate broken wires - the rest we took in our stride through use of all news gathering resources at our disposal.

I said that there is an affinity between you and the news gatherer because of the fundamental questions for which you demand answers. I have cited this little incident of the "hunch" because it is another of the elements which binds us to one another. We have the instinct - others do not.

It is the same hunch which sends you back time and again to the scene of a crime; seeking the little missing parts which will fit into your investigative mosaic. It is the same instinct which makes you ask that "just-one-more" question when reason tells you that further questioning would be futile and that you have the wrong suspect. It is, may I say, that instinct which helps you "break the case."

In the development of a relationship - a working relationship with the press - I feel that you who are located in communities smaller than the metropolitan areas are a little more fortunate in some respects than those of you who police the great metropolitan cities.

I say that because in the smaller communities newspaper staffs, as well as law enforcement agencies, must be pretty much self-contained. The editor of a smaller paper may often have to hit the street to gather the material columns. In that case he is the intimate of the chief law enforcement officer and of the patrolman in the street. He is not afflicted by some of the problems of law enforcement and press relationships in the larger centers where the police executive, policeman, or sheriff's deputy rarely comes in contact with the man who shapes the policies of a newspaper.

In his friendship for you and in his contacts with you there are boundaries beyond which the police reporter or crime news reporter can not go. The chief boundary becomes pretty clearly defined when the city editor tells the reporter to break a story which may personally affect an officer who has been his friend.

Those days inevitably come at some time to all of us unless the police departments of the communities in which we happen to live are not politically controlled. Police departments, unfortunately, have always made good "whipping boys" for editors with political axes to grind or who for other reasons, decide to launch an anti-police administration crusade. Probably all of us in this room have experienced that at one time or another. If and when that time comes to you again, don't blame the reporter who seemingly has to turn against you. After all, he takes orders just as you do.

I have a very pronounced personal dislike for that sort of thing and always made it a rule, when I was holding a straight executive newspaper job, not to ask a police reporter to "crusade" against the very men with whom he had been associated on a mutually helpful basis. I've always found that it paid better to send somebody else out on that sort of job and to let the police reporter continue his knitting and thus keep his friends. When I was a police reporter I consistently refused to take part in crusading of that sort and I always got away with it.

When you leave this very splendid Academy you are going to occupy positions set apart in your communities and your departments. I shall go a little deeper into that further on. The point I want to make at the moment is, you should follow every legitimate avenue to cultivate the acquaintance and friendship of the newspaper executive who shapes the policies of newspapers in your community. First you must convince yourself that he is your friend, and not your enemy. And he is at heart your friend. I cannot emphasize that too strongly. He is, whether you know it or not.

The value of knowing him will be appreciated by you when, at some future date, you have reason to believe that the premature breaking of a certain story will destroy the results of your investigative effort. The reporter may have obtained his facts elsewhere. He may have stumbled upon them, as it were, and recognizing them as being the makings of a good story, he may decide to break that story.

Once he has turned his facts in to the city desk it is rarely that he can, of himself, stop their publication, but you can, not by appealing to him, but to his editor. Your relationship with the press of your community should be such that you can walk into any newspaper office, gain the immediate ear of the city editor, the managing editor, or the executive editor, and tell your troubles to him.

You can take him pretty well into your confidence, if he is not an editor in the minority "rat" class, and if you show him that premature publication is going to assist in the escape of a criminal, or in any way thwart justice, nine times out of ten he will do all he possibly can to help you.

You see, by doing that, you have put him on the spot, "behind the eight ball," or in a situation which is the same no matter what you call it. In the first place, as I said, he wants to help you enforce the law. In the second, and don't forget this, he is the same man who has been writing editorials urging a better quality of law enforcement and if he has any sense of decency at all he cannot tear down with the left hand what he has been attempting to build up with the right. This is the same fellow who has been giving you hell about the juke box joints being open too late at night; who editorializes on the manner in which kids are permitted to hang around the pool rooms; and who thinks the city's traffic control has gone to hell.

You know what I, a newspaperman am advising you to do: It is to use the same sort of psychology on the editor whose help you seek as you do against those with whom you are engaged in daily battle. Never, never forget that the editor and the reporter are human beings of flesh and blood just as you are. They have their virtues and their weaknesses just as you and in addition, they have a terrific moral responsibility to the community they serve. You would be the first the editor would call upon were he to be personally attacked by a criminal. Why, then, should not you call upon him when you need a friend? You should!

I should have made one fundamental point long before this. No newspaperman worth his salt will ever betray a professional confidence. When he does he ceases to be of use in the profession. I think newspapermen walk around with more secrets of other people in their hearts than any other class of individuals.

To a good newspaperman a confidence is a most sacred trust and newspapermen don't hold many things to be sacred. In some states there are laws to protect such confidences even from grand jury inquisition. You wouldn't last long as successful officers and investigators if you made it a habit to reveal the identity of your confidential informants. That goes, too, for newspapermen.

Therefore if you impose the seal of secrecy or confidence on a newspaperman, be he editor or reporter, you have every right to expect him to keep it.

I cannot plead too strongly with you to let newspapers and newspapermen be helpful to you. They have extraordinary resources for gathering information and they will use them to help you if you will but let them.

Every newspaper of size maintains a "morgue," or library, in which clippings are carefully indexed and filed and where photographs and metal cuts are put away against a day of further need. The library of every newspaper is at your disposal if you but knew it.

Down my way we are especially proud of our relationship with law enforcement agencies. True, we do not always editorially agree on policies but there are no differences when it comes to being helpful. The resources of the library of my newspaper are open to any police officer who cares to use them and we don't ask questions.

In fact we seem to have a pretty happy relationship all the way around. The police commissioner drops around of nights occasionally just to sit and talk with the men he knows and trusts. That doesn't hurt either of us. Agents of the FBI make frequent visits to our files and we wouldn't think of asking them what they are interested in.

I could stand here all day relating instances of how this sort of relationship works out to mutual advantage. A year or so ago, municipal

authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, decided that the city had become too noisy and made up their minds to put an end to horn-blowing. They told us what they had in mind, we didn't believe it could be done but nevertheless we agreed to ride along with them and if you want to find out just how successful the cooperative effort has been, just go to Memphis. You won't hear an automobile horn blown and you cannot imagine, unless you have been there, just how quiet a city without horn-blowing can become. Now other cities are adopting the same ban. The public cooperated for several reasons, not the least of which was the intelligent manner in which the aim of the ban was explained.

At another time, a couple of years ago, the same municipal government decided that the time had come to clamp down all the way on commercialized prostitution and gambling. They appealed for our help on that, got it, and I defy you to find a street walker, a house of prostitution, or a big game in Memphis. No, we haven't gone virtuous. We had read the handwriting on the wall; we could foresee some events involving our national security, and now we are in a better position to shoulder our share of the war production effort as a result. Our defense workers are not laying off because of venereal diseases.

The May Act penalizing commercialized prostitution has been invoked in 27 Tennessee counties but Shelby County, in which Memphis is situated, is not one and if I know the present municipal government as I think I do, it will not be imposed there. We will not be tying up FBI Agents and police officers on prostitution and gambling investigations when there is greater need for their efforts on bigger things.

You will forgive me, I am sure, if I seem to be blowing the horn of a particular community. I do not mean to do that. It just happens to be the community I know the most about and I think it has some striking, current examples of law enforcement-press relationship.

I have not cited them all, by any means. There's another - that involving traffic control - a cooperation which has resulted in Memphis twice winning the National Safety Council's grand award, once when Representative Davis, who was here with us this morning, was Police Commissioner and again just last year, under the present commissioner, Joseph Boyle. Incidentally, I might point out to you that our present mayor, Walter Chandler, is a former member of the Congress, a very staunch supporter of the FBI and its Director, and the author of the Chandler Bankruptcy Act which is now in force. This is one of the finest pieces of judicial legislation which has been passed by Congress.

So you see, close, mutually-helpful cooperation between municipal government, police, and press can achieve great things for a community if we just let it.

In your relationships with members of the press let them be the judge of what constitutes news. The name or happening which may seem unimportant to you, may, to a newspaperman, constitute a valid and interesting

news item. It may not necessarily relate to law enforcement. The true cycle of news is that relating to births, weddings, and deaths. Those are the chief events of the human life, certainly life as it relates to the home, and this is a Nation of homes.

The average peace officer, especially the patrolman or precinct officer, if he is on his toes, knows more about what is going on in his neighborhood than any other individual in it. If he does not, he is not a well-rounded officer. He knows when Mrs. Jones is going to have her next baby. He knows when it was that Paddy Sullivan came home drunk and kicked the cat out into the street. He knows how many cases of measles there are in the Smith family. He knows what little Tommy Brown's father did to Tommy when the kid heaved a brick through the baker's window. In short, he knows the thousand and one things, little, intimate things about the lives of the persons he protects and much of it, indeed, is news - news of the very best kind - human interest news.

I do not mean to suggest for one minute that the law enforcement officer, whether in a large or a small city, should provide a "grapevine" for the passage of petty, neighborhood gossip between his beat and a newspaper city desk; but he is in a position to provide many a wholesome news tip to his friend, the reporter, or editor, and he is foolish if he passes up the opportunity to help those who can help him when he needs help.

Those of you who come from cities in which there are two or more daily newspapers will always be confronted with the problem of exclusiveness. Where all things are equal and the relationship between you and all the newspapers is completely equitable the showing of favoritism toward any particular paper or reporter is dangerous business and sooner or later would be sure to bring the anger of the rest of the pack down on you. The best guide in such a situation as that is not to play favorites.

On the other hand, I do not agree with learned colleagues of mine who advise that under no circumstances should the element of favoritism be permitted to enter into your relationship with the press. Such an attitude is ridiculous. If you are dealing with reporters of two newspapers, let us say, and one of those papers is a staunch supporter of law enforcement while the other is constantly nagging, daily attacking, and forever ridiculing your department, you would be flying in the face of all which is human nature if you did not support the newspaper which supported you.

With those reporters whom you discover to be friendly there will be built up a sort of working partnership. Reporters get around. Again, right here I must remind you that they seek the same answers you are seeking. If in their investigative efforts they uncover information of value to you and give it to you, certainly then, when the time comes, the man who has given you a break deserves a break in return.

Bear this in mind, too, that while speed is not always essential in your work it is a major reportorial element. Newspapers start from scratch each new day. There is no other human effort which is quite so highly coordinated. On each new day they start with nothing and end the day with a completed product - a word picture of the whole world which is sold for a few pennies. When you think of newspaper production in that light it seems almost fantastic. Strangely enough though, valuable as is the product at the time you use it, on the morrow it is utterly worthless. News is stale the moment you finish reading it. Tomorrow is an entirely new day. As against this, your investigative effort may extend over periods of months, aye, over years, until you have attained the complete solution.

If the reporter's harrying and haste gets on your nerves at times - and it will - try to bear in mind that he is working with minutes and every minute counts as his "dead-line" nears. You do him a tremendous favor when you deal with him on that basis.

I said at the very beginning of this section of the lecture that there exists no sure formula for the development of a satisfactory relationship between the law enforcement officer and the press. Too, I have tried to indicate to you that every successful newspaper executive, and every good police reporter is "copper-hearted." That's true.

I have a formula of my own. It is a personal one. It has worked with me and still works. It might not work with other newspapermen. I know that when I express it or expound on it I often outrage the feelings of fellow workers who have different ideas. A newspaperman's burning loyalty should be to his newspaper, that's true, but the good crime reporter has got to have a dual loyalty. He has got to play the law enforcement officer's game his way; ride with him when the going is good, and stick by him when the going gets tough; help him get a promotion, if that be possible, and encourage his newspaper to support pay increase bills or pension measures.

And if those officers with whom he works get into "jams" then, if he's really on the job, if he really has a "copper-heart," he'll "front" for them and, as I said, stick with them when the going gets tough.

I have helped break in many a police reporter and that's what I've tried to make them understand. Also, I've advised them to keep out of departmental politics and not to purvey petty departmental gossip and never, under any circumstances, act as a route of information between the officers with whom they work and the heads of the department or the government.

I have sincerely tried to be informative and helpful, but looking back over many, many years of active newspaper work and close association with law enforcement officers and agencies, I feel I could have done a far better job if you were all newspapermen and I was standing up here telling you how to get along with law enforcement folk.

There are a few more bits of advice I want to give you:

Never lie to a reporter, to a newspaperman, or a newspaper.

If you do not know the answer to a question he asks, tell him so, frankly.

If answering his question would ruin your case, explain that to him, tell him you simply cannot answer his question.

Don't meet his questions with silence. Don't answer his question with another question. Don't try to stall and in stalling, lie.

He'll forgive and forget a refusal not to take him into your confidence. But, if you lie to him he will mark you down as a liar, he'll pass the word along to his fellow workers and soon you will be a marked man on his newspaper and one day that newspaper, remembering, will break you.

No newspaper can break an honest law enforcement agency. It can destroy the dishonest. It has been done many times.

Never break your pledged word to him unless unforeseen circumstances compel the violation. When that occurs explain why, fully and frankly.

Do not violate his confidence. You expect him to keep the secrets you entrust him with. Do the same for him. That rule, of course, applies in any human activity. It is part of the gentleman's code.

Newspapermen have their own conceptions of human behaviorism. The greatest tribute they can pay any one, to their way of thinking, is to be able to say of a man, "When he told you a thing it was so. He might not always tell you but when he did he never lied."

Bear that in mind. It will help you.



TWENTY - FIRST SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

First Row, left to right: W. Richard Glavin, William James Chatham, Harry T. Everett, James A. Bowman, Max Larche, Stanley J. Tracy, John Edgar Hoover, Clyde Tolson, Edward A. Tamm, Raymond F. Coakley, George M. Karl, William E. Stuart, Donald E. Schoeneman, Clifford K. Keeter, W. S. Rountree.

Second Row: Peter P. Krosnicki, Peter A. Dempsey, Eugene Bauer, Alfred T. Smalley, Charles E. Kelley, Porfirio L. Flores, Melville A. Hunter, Herbert Traubert, John J. Morrissey, Ernest E. Williams, J. E. Simco, Albert C. Wallace, George Franklin.

Third Row: Frank Battle, Arthur A. Weller, John F. Brewster, Oran R. Key, James R. Nunn, L. F. Worrell, J. H. Allen, Edgar W. Reeves, Charles F. Middleton, Marvin R. Woodruff, James J. Galvin, W. H. Tyler.

Last Row: Alex Rosen, Arthur Nagel, Richard William Morris, Clarence E. Turner, D. J. Robberts, Floyd E. Davis.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION FBI NPA INAUGURATED

On January 4, 1943, the Twenty-first Session of the FBI National Police Academy began its fourteen weeks course of instruction in Washington, D. C. Thirty-eight representatives from law enforcement agencies throughout the country, representing twenty-four states from Massachusetts to California, made up this session of the Academy. Those who complete the required course will graduate on April 10, 1943.

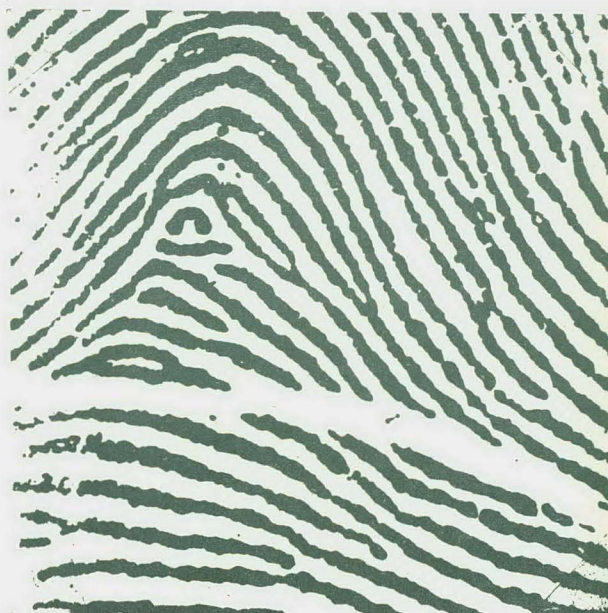
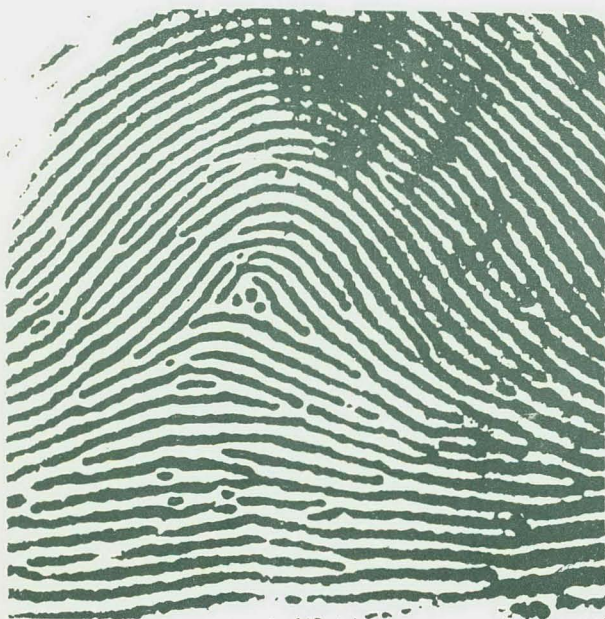
These officers will receive an intensive course of instruction in various phases of scientific crime detection, and particular emphasis will be placed on the multifarious problems which confront law enforcement agencies now in wartime. The FBI National Police Academy was originally established in 1935, and a total of 702 law enforcement officers from every state in the Union and several foreign countries have been graduated during the past seven years. The roster of the Twenty-first Session is as follows:

Sergeant J. H. Allen, Jacksonville, Florida, P.D.; Sergeant Eugene Bauer, Morristown, New Jersey, P.D.; Chief of Police James A. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas, P.D.; Detective John F. Brewster, Jersey City, New Jersey, P.D.; Chief of Police William James Chatham, Salisbury, Maryland, P.D.; Patrolman Raymond F. Coakley, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, P.D.; Chief of Police Floyd E. Davis, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, P.D.; Detective Peter A. Dempsey, Montclair, New Jersey, P.D.; Captain Harry T. Everett, South Bend, Indiana, P.D.; Deputy Sheriff Porfirio L. Flores, Webb County Sheriff's Office, Laredo, Texas; Patrolman James J. Calvin, Atlanta, Georgia, P.D.; Assistant Superintendent Melville A. Hunter, North Dakota State Highway Patrol, Bismarck, North Dakota; Lieutenant George M. Karl, Peoria, Illinois, P.D.; Captain Clifford K. Keeter, Ogden, Utah, P.D.; Detective Charles E. Kelly, Passaic, New Jersey, P.D.; Sheriff Oran Key, Wilbarger County Sheriff's Office, Vernon, Texas; Chief of Police Peter P. Krosnicki, Antigo, Wisconsin, P.D.; Deputy Sheriff Max Larche, Morehouse Parish Sheriff's Office, Bastrop, Louisiana; Identification Officer Charles F. Middleton, Vicksburg, Mississippi, P.D.; Chief of Police Richard William Morris, Geneva, New York, P.D.; Deputy Chief Inspector John J. Morrissey, New York State Police, Albany, New York; Chief of Police Arthur Nagle, Garden City, Michigan, P.D.; Captain James R. Nunn, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Virginia; Patrolman Edgar W. Reeves, Columbus, Ohio, P.D.; Sheriff D. J. Robberts, Wilson County Sheriff's Office, Floresville, Texas; Patrolman W. S. Rountree, Suffolk, Virginia, P.D.; Sergeant Donald E. Schoeneman, Bismarck, North Dakota, P.D.; Sheriff J. E. Simco, Upton County Sheriff's Office, Rankin, Texas; Chief of Police Alfred T. Smalley, Highland Park, New Jersey, P.D.; Chief of Police William E. Stuart, Sharon, Pennsylvania, P.D.; Sheriff Herbert Traubert, Brooke County Sheriff's Office, Wellsburg, West Virginia; Chief of Police Clarence E. Turner, Dyersburg, Tennessee, P.D.; Chief of Police W. H. Tyler, East Point, Georgia, P.D.; Sergeant Albert C. Wallace, Cleveland, Ohio, P.D.; Detective Arthur Weller, Newark, New Jersey, P.D.; Desk Sergeant Ernest E. Williams, Chattanooga, Tennessee, P.D.; Patrolman Marvin R. Woodruff, Redding, California, P.D.; Captain L. F. Worrell, Fayetteville, North Carolina, P.D.

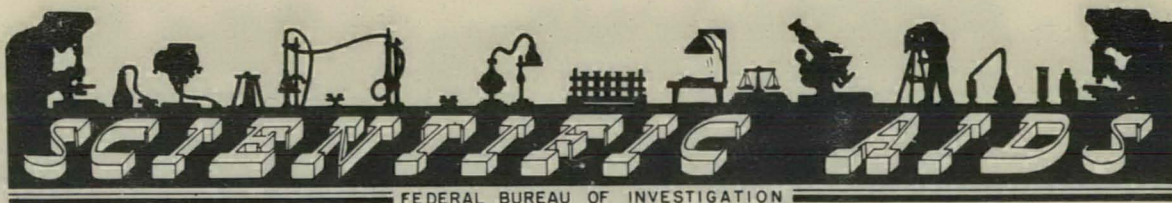


TWO INTERESTING PATTERNS

The two fingerprint patterns illustrated below are presented because of interesting ridge formations which are present and not because of any difficulty in interpretation.



Both of these patterns are classified as plain arches. The illustration on the left is interesting because of the three dots near the center. Since dots do not have any direction, their presence does not disturb the general flow of the adjacent ridges. In the pattern illustrated on the right it is noted that there is a short arching ridge above a short straight ridge. However, neither of these formations interferes with the even flow of the ridges from one side of the pattern to the other, which is the general characteristic of the plain arch type.



PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS A NEW AID TO POLICE OFFICERS

Pharmaceutical analyses have been found to be very useful and effective in various types of examinations including matters pertaining to the successful prosecution of the war effort.

This article calls to the attention of police officers some of the applications of pharmacy to law enforcement and reflects what the Technical Laboratory of the FBI has done in cases involving pharmaceutical analyses.

The art of treating maladies by means of substances, known to the medical profession as "Materia Medica,"* had its origin in a period of time prior to accurately recorded history.

In ancient days, the substances used in healing were usually of the most crude nature. Herbs were perhaps the most widely used ingredients and they were used in the form of infusions or teas. Knowledge of the correct herbs to use in a particular ailment was passed down from generation to generation apparently by word of mouth. Discovery of the value of various herbs in ancient times came about from sheer necessity and their usefulness was learned through trial and error.

There is little doubt that such an experimental approach to the solution of medical problems caused much suffering and death, as it is now known that many of the crude drugs have potent active ingredients which are deadly in overdose.

The present science of pharmacy had its beginning long before the principles of chemistry, physics, and the other well known sciences were known.

Started as an art, contemporaneously with the art of medicine, pharmacy has progressed with the other sciences until today the greater part of its scope falls into the classification of science.

Even today there exists some of the active and potent constituents of crude drugs which have not been ascertained chemically; but some of

*"That branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their sources, preparations, and uses." (The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary by Dorland.)

these are of prime importance in the present day practice of medicine. To this extent pharmacy remains in the classification of an art. As time goes on and pharmaceutical chemical research progresses fewer and fewer of the secrets locked up in the substances of Materia Medica will be left unknown.

A PERSONAL SCIENCE

From the foregoing it can be seen that pharmacy is a personal science which had its origin with early man in his period of crudity and which has progressed with the progress of man in his eagerness to attain knowledge to the high point where it exists today in its present form.

The fact that pharmacy is a personal science makes it very valuable in the field of law enforcement; because in most instances the criminal investigator is looking for a person - the person or persons who committed the crime.

Ofttimes a prescription carelessly tossed aside by a criminal or left on a bottle or box at his vacated hideout will furnish the investigator with a valuable lead looking toward the apprehension of the fugitive criminal.

On one occasion officers found a written prescription in a rooming house where it was felt the subject had stayed. The prescription was submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI for analysis and comment as to its medical usage. It was found that the prescription called for a series of medicines used in the routine treatment of stomach ulcers. This substantiated the officers' belief that the subject had stayed at the rooming house in question as they had previous knowledge that the subject was afflicted with stomach ulcers.

ACCURATE SOURCE OF MEDICAL INFORMATION

An officer might feel that he can obtain information similar to the above-mentioned by contacting the physician who wrote the prescription or a local druggist. It is true - he might. But such a procedure has more disadvantages than advantages. How does the officer know positively that the data he obtains from the corner druggist are not tinged with modifications which may result in nullifying the value he wished to obtain by such direct and quick contact?

It has been found that a pharmacist will sometimes hesitate to supply information freely to the investigator concerning a prescription because of his dislike for possible later court appearance or because of possible loss of the prescription business sent him by the prescribing physician.

When the close privities of business and business relationships existing between patient and physician, as well as druggist and physician are considered, the police officer appears to be somewhat on the outside of the situation.

Another consideration is the ancient privity existing between patient and physician. This privity makes it impossible even in a court of law to force the physician to make statements concerning his patient after he has claimed his privilege. Here again the investigator is faced with the situation of accepting the information supplied by the physician as final even though it may be completely evasive or purposely inaccurate.

It is in cases where an impartial inquiry is desired concerning the contents of medical substances in prescriptions and otherwise, their medical uses, their toxic effects, and other data, that a laboratory pharmaceutical analysis is indicated. Such laboratory activity is not intended to go behind forbidding ethics or privities existing between the medical professions. Here the information comes not from the person but from the evidence. Here the information can be reduced to testimony if desirable. Information obtained from the thing itself is not only entirely legal but is the very essence of modern laboratory criminology.

JURISDICTIONAL BACKGROUND

Search of forensic medical literature written chiefly by members of the medical profession has failed to reveal any appreciable reference to the analysis of medical prescriptions in connection with criminal investigations. The only treatment of medical substances in such literature appears to be from the toxicological aspect. Personal information, which is so necessary to the criminal investigator in all cases and oftentimes derivable by analysis of the written or filled prescription, has apparently not been sought to any extent.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not investigate violations of the Harrison Narcotic Law, the Food and Drug Laws, or the Federal labeling regulations, all being connected with the drug field. Violations of the foregoing laws are investigated by other Federal agencies and the technical analyses incidental thereto are handled by the laboratories of the respective agency handling the violation.

The scope of the work of the Technical Laboratory in pharmaceutical analysis is quite broad. Analyses may be requested for the purpose of developing investigative leads, establishing aggravating circumstances, or to establish facts tending to make out a criminal violation. Some of the types of cases in which evidence is examined by the Technical Laboratory are: Illegal practice of medicine, fraud, criminal abortion, violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, impersonation (as a Government physician), Selective Service Act violations, espionage and sabotage cases, and negligent homicide.

A number of the cases have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory by local law enforcement agencies. Other cases have involved the submission of medical substances and written or filled medical prescriptions for the development of any investigative leads obtainable from their analyses. Therefore, it may be reasonable to expect that pharmaceutical analysis may be pertinent in connection with the investigation of cases involving bank

robbery, burglary, larceny, murder, rape or any other type of crime, if for no other reason than to suggest investigative leads.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS AS EVIDENCE

In order to reap the greatest benefit from this aid to law enforcement, the officer should develop a consciousness that medical preparations should be considered at least equally valuable with the other physical evidence in his case. For example, in the searches of premises, the half-used bottle of medicine, the few tablets or pills, the ointment, the herbs, and other substances having the appearance of medicine should not be overlooked. In order to complete the investigative details, the prescription number on the bottle or package should be obtained as well as the name and address of the pharmacy where the medicine was compounded.

If for any reason information cannot be fully obtained from the druggist concerning the medicine involved, a copy of the prescription should be obtained in the event laboratory analysis is needed. In such cases, when a copy of a prescription is requested of a pharmacist, it is usually obtained without question. A copy of the prescription is always valuable in addition to the medicine at hand in view of the possibility that the package when obtained may have been used to hold some other substance since its original filling.

It is well to point out here that a pharmacist will usually readily give a copy of the prescription itself when he is unwilling to make a statement concerning it. In other words, the pharmacist is usually willing to let the medical prescription in his files speak for itself. Furthermore, in this way the pharmacist has met with all of the ethical requirements toward the physician and also the patient. His answer to criticism in this regard would properly be that his records were subject to subpoena in any event.

IDENTIFICATION ONLY PRELIMINARY STEP IN PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSES

In a case involving the illegal practice of medicine by an individual not so licensed, there was submitted a small box of dried herbs. It was claimed that this material was "prescribed" for the treatment of tuberculosis by the subject. Microscopical examination of the herb and comparison with known standards maintained by the Laboratory showed the substance to be a drug herb known as Eupatorium. This herb has enjoyed popularity among the laity for various conditions including bronchitis, but cannot be considered as an accepted treatment for tuberculosis. Also submitted in the same case were a few gelatin capsules for analysis. These capsules were also part of the treatment designated by the subject for tuberculosis. The physical characteristics of the capsules, including the color, size and taste of the contents, were found to correspond somewhat closely to a well-known commercial capsule prescribed considerably for colds and fever. Chemical tests based on tests for identity set forth in the United States Pharmacopoeia verified the capsules as being the preparation suspected.

The physical characteristics of another medical substance were of the utmost importance in identifying a product referred to the Laboratory in a recent case. Four very small compressed tablets were submitted. The questions involved concerned the identity and use of the tablets. Microscopical examination of the surface of the tablets revealed a trademark of a well known pharmaceutical company. This fact alone limited greatly the identification possibilities under which the tablets could fall. The taste was found to be characteristic. Chemical tests were applied and the substance identified positively with only one fourth of one of the tablets being used. Information was furnished by the Laboratory as to the identity of the substance, the size tablet, the name and address of the manufacturer, the use, the size package in which it was usually marketed, and the cost.

In a White Slave Traffic Act case, approximately one pint of dark colored liquid was submitted to the Laboratory for analysis. The question involved was whether the liquid could be used as an abortive agent. Positive laboratory findings would materially aid in establishing an aggravating circumstance of the case. Analysis showed that the material was a solution of green soap and silver protein. The relationship of this substance to a commercial product made for effecting legalized abortion was pointed out to the investigators and the comment made that the questioned liquid could be used for the purpose indicated.

As has already been indicated by the foregoing illustrations, the identification of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations is only the preliminary step in pharmaceutical analyses. It is here that the FBI Technical Laboratory goes further than the ordinary laboratory in aiding the investigator. Police officers are not as interested in the fact that a chemical analysis shows the questioned substance to be "para-amino-benzene-sulfonamide," as they are in the medical use of the substance and in its application to the particular individual whom they are investigating.

Consequently no pharmaceutical analysis of a medical preparation is complete without giving the whole story about the substance or substances involved. Such information should include the identity of the preparation, its medical use, the proper dose, the amount and result of overdose, the disease or conditions for which it is normally indicated, whether the preparation is specific or nonspecific in nature, and many other facts concerning particular drugs or drug combinations which may aid the investigator. The foregoing information supplied in ordinary terms to the investigator thus becomes additional material with which he can work against the forces of crime.

A subject in an impersonation case was habitually claiming himself to be a physician in the employ of the Federal government. It was his practice to call on the poor of a certain section of the country and to offer his "medical" services. He stated in each instance that he collected no fee for himself, but that the government was due one dollar for each visit, which he had to collect and turn in. In the transaction the subject would usually give the victim a "prescription." A sample of this material

was sent into the Laboratory for analysis where it was proved to be a mixture of ground corn, ground wheat and salt. In a somewhat similar case, the substance was wrapped in powder papers in a crude manner and the contents found to be an inferior grade of dried powdered yeast.

In other cases, the material may be improperly prescribed and exceedingly harmful if used according to the directions given by the imposter. In a certain case involving frauds the subject would "prescribe" and furnish medicines which he claimed had great curative value for blindness. He would sell the medicine to persons of moderate means at exorbitant prices.

Some of these preparations were sent to the FBI Laboratory for analysis. One of these proved to be a relatively strong solution of sulphuretted lime which was to be applied directly to the eye surface. The normal use of this material in medicine is for dissolving horny tissue in certain skin conditions. It was pointed out that the substance should have a very definite harmful action on the delicate eye tissues resulting in a gradual solvent effect and possible permanent injury. Not only was the Laboratory able to identify and point out the effect of the substance in question, but was also able to show the method of preparation and the slight cost involved to the subject.

A question was submitted to the Laboratory in connection with the investigation of a Selective Service Act violation. The subject selectee was seeking deferment on the grounds of high blood pressure, the cause of which was not apparent to the draft board's physician. A medical preparation, obtained from the subject, was sent in for analysis as to its content and the question asked as to whether its use would cause high blood pressure. Although the material in this case was found to have no tendency to cause high blood pressure, the preparation was identified and its accepted medical properties discussed in the Laboratory report.

In many instances, the rapid identification of a material and a description of its use will prevent unnecessary expenditure of time in investigation. For example, in two recent investigations involving possible sabotage activities, sealed glass ampoules were found in different parts of two plants manufacturing war materials. The ampoules contained a yellow powder which was found to conform to the tests for identity of arsphenamine in the United States Pharmacopoeia. Arsphenamine is a specific substance used in the treatment of syphilis and this information was sufficient to assist in determining the sources of the ampoules and subsequent elimination of the possibility of sabotage.

Foreign agents have been known to employ various pharmaceutical preparations for secret inks. Likewise, in some cases they have been instructed to carry secret inks in containers labelled as medicines. These alleged medicines on analysis have been shown to have no therapeutic value and further analysis has shown them to be secret inks.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS MOST IMPORTANT

Unfortunately there is no purely chemical approach to the identification of many drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. It would appear that the majority of these identifications are based on the physical characteristics of the substances involved. For example, a typical pharmaceutical identification is illustrated by a case submitted to the FBI Laboratory involving negligent homicide by overdose of prescribed medicine. In this case, a six year old child died several hours after being administered a teaspoonful of a liquid medicine prescribed for worms. The bottle, containing the unused portion of the medicine, together with photostatic copies of the original prescription, was submitted for analysis. The prescription was found to be written for one ounce of oil of chenopodium with one teaspoonful of the oil to be administered as directed.

On the results of the whole analysis the Laboratory was able to report that the substance in the bottle was in fact oil of chenopodium within the limits of purity and strength prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, that the oil was a substance specifically used in the elimination of worms, that the oil was poisonous in overdose, and that the dose prescribed in this case was approximately twelve times the average amount mentioned in the United States Pharmacopoeia on the basis of recognized fractional dosage tables.

In this case the oil of chenopodium was identified by its characteristic odor, color, specific gravity, and index of refraction. The strength of the oil was established by assay of the ascaridol content according to the method set forth in the monograph of the drug in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

It is interesting to note that the identifications of numerous drug substances are based entirely on the physical characteristics. Since no chemical methods exist for the identification of those substances in amounts small enough to cause death, their confirmation as being the cause of death when diluted in the organs of the deceased, is not possible. Therefore, the toxicological determination of these relatively unknown substances is approached by study of the symptoms exhibited by the deceased prior to death. This illustrates the necessity for a complete knowledge of the action of drugs as well as identification data. It would appear in instances where no toxicological procedures have been devised for the identification of these substances of unknown character that the pharmacological action exhibited is the only lead to identification.

IDENTIFICATION APPROACH

The pharmaceutical analyst approaches an identification problem by leads in much the same way as the investigator. By an almost automatic process of exclusion, the pharmaceutical analyst is able to reject thousands of drug possibilities and to place in a possible group those drugs which in the light of his prior training and experience could possibly contain

the particular drug in question. Proceeding into the small group, the analyst is able in many cases to establish an even smaller possibility group on the basis of uses. For example, if an uncoated brown tablet is found to be exceedingly bitter to taste, the analyst does not hesitate to apply the qualitative test for emodin. If this test is positive the analyst knows that his drug or drug-combination is quite probably one of laxative nature and he is therefore able to proceed within the laxative drug group for further identification.

In view of the many thousands of drugs and drug-combinations existing today as well as daily increase in the present number, no set method of procedure is available to the pharmaceutical analyst. His attack on the problem must utilize every circumstance available. Some of the factors which he considers are: Color, odor, taste, size, shape, specific gravity, index of refraction, boiling point, melting point, solubility, viscosity, directions on labels, trademarks, shape of container, condition for which the medicine was prescribed, and many others. Probably the most valuable single instrument in this type of laboratory analysis is the microscope. Also there is no substitute for an adequate supply of known drug specimens for comparisons, particularly those drugs of natural origin.

LIMITATIONS

In extending criminal laboratory service to the investigator in the field of pharmaceutical analysis, the Technical Laboratory of the FBI is aware of the same limitations in connection with the sufficiency of specimens as are found in every other type of criminal case. Results are definitely dependent on the amount of specimen available for examination even though in some cases identifications have been made on exceedingly small amounts. In many instances, the amount of evidence requires that the examination go no further than placing the drug in a use group. Ultimately, in the light of the foregoing cases, it would appear that identifying the medical use of a drug product would perhaps be the most valuable for investigative purposes in many instances.

In conclusion, it must be pointed out that in any case where a drug or drug preparation is identified, the information which can be furnished the investigator by the Laboratory is not limited to a statement of the identity. Because the medical uses of drugs are so closely associated with them, this information can also be furnished.



WANTED BY THE FBI

EMERY SPEER KING, JOHN GLENN CHANEY, and

HILLERY MAYEN

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT



EMERY SPEER KING



JOHN GLENN CHANEY

HILLERY MAYEN



Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 32 through 41.

WANTED BY THE FBI

Emery Speer King, John Glenn Chaney and Hillery Mayen

Emery Speer King, John Glenn Chaney and Hillery Mayen, all of whom abhor honest employment, are three members of that low class of underworld society known as "con" men. All three are now fugitives wanted by the FBI.

King, Mayen and Chaney have been in the toils of the law since 1915, 1917 and 1924, respectively. Their violations have been constant over the years as well as consistent in that most of their offenses have dealt with confidence games, forgery, bunco games and similar offenses which call for the use of the criminal's wits rather than any physical exertion.

These three individuals acting in concert with others perpetrated their largest swindle in the early months of 1939, when they defrauded a sixty-eight year old widow of her entire life's savings, composed of cash and bonds in the aggregate value of \$62,000.00.

In February, 1940, King engineered a horse race swindle in which he and his wife Erma and others fleeced a La Crosse, Wisconsin, business man of \$17,000.00 worth of bonds. In each instance fictitious names were used by the swindlers which made it very difficult for Agents of the FBI to connect these two swindling operations as being perpetrated by the same individuals. However, after an exhaustive inquiry the principals were identified with their true names and the extensive criminal records of each were revealed in the files of the FBI.

On March 27, 1939, Ned Davis, alias Fred Duffy, one of the individuals who operated with King, Chaney and Mayen, while sitting in a restaurant at McAllen, Texas, overheard an elderly woman remark that she was desirous of selling certain land nearby which belonged to her. Immediately thereafter Davis approached her table and introduced himself as Frank Duffy, a real estate operator, and offered to sell the land for her. Two days later Davis drove this woman to a farm near McAllen, Texas. They were accompanied by Chaney, who was introduced to the woman as Mr. Sloane, a representative of L. R. Hamilton, a wealthy oil man who was presumably interested in buying a farm. Arrangements were made with the widow for her to meet Davis and Chaney in Harlingen, Texas, where they would confer with Hamilton regarding the prospective purchase of her farm.

While waiting for Hamilton, a purely fictitious person, at Harlingen, Emery Speer King appeared on the scene and was introduced to the widow as O. B. Houghton. Davis advised the widow that King was a stock market operator who received advance tips on the market and thus was enabled to make large profits as a result of his market operations. It was then agreed that all would play the stock market at Laredo, Texas, the next day under King's direction.

For this purpose the elderly woman and Davis registered separately the following day at a Laredo, Texas, hotel. After a series of alleged market transactions King finally announced that the total earnings amounted to \$35,000.00. He then sent Davis to secure the money at the "exchange." Davis left and returned shortly to report that the cashier at the "exchange" had refused to release the money.

Soon thereafter Hillery Mayen, posing as a Mr. Goldberg, appeared representing himself as the cashier from the "exchange" and explained that the "exchange" could not pay off until the speculators had produced money in a sum sufficient to demonstrate their ability to have themselves paid off had the market gone against them. King, Davis and the widow agreed to raise the money among themselves and about two days later when it was learned that the widow had secured \$3,500.00 King and Davis appeared at her hotel room.

Davis was delegated to take all the money to the "exchange" including the shares supposedly being put up by King and himself, display it to the "exchange" cashier and return to the hotel with it plus the previous winnings he would thus be enabled to secure. Davis left with the widow's money and returned a short time later to confess that he had gambled the entire sum in the market and had lost. At this point King stated he would play the market again to recoup the money they had allegedly lost.

Of course, this would require additional funds, according to King, but when the victimized widow was approached to furnish a portion of these funds she stated she had no more ready cash. However, she advised that she owned certain bonds which could be used as security. It was agreed that bonds would be satisfactory, whereupon the victim and the con men parted after agreeing to meet again when the funds were secured.

Davis proceeded to Corpus Christi, Texas, and waited at a hotel for about two weeks until contact was reestablished. He then proceeded to Ennis, Texas, and registered at a tourist camp where he was joined by King and the victim.

Again the victim was led to believe that King was playing the stock market on inside tips and that a large profit had been made. At first the victim retained possession of her bonds but finally relinquished them to King when he insisted that he must check the numbers on them. Later he returned with two bank drafts for large sums of money which he claimed represented their profits in the market.

King then stated they would all have to cash the drafts together and that the cashing should be deferred for about a month in order to save a large sum in income taxes in view of the profit thus being taken during a new fiscal year. It was agreed that all would meet later at either Omaha, Nebraska, or Council Bluffs, Iowa, and cash the drafts.

King, who had been staying at a tourist camp at Corsicana, Texas, then agreed to drive Davis to the bus station at Corsicana. When

Davis stepped into King's automobile he discovered the victim's bonds on the floor of the car and after some discussion they were divided up, King taking out the shares for Mayen and Chaney who were to receive a percentage cut for their participation in the fraud. King and Davis divided the balance, Davis taking approximately twenty per cent, after which they parted.

At a later date King and Davis met at Cheyenne, Wyoming, from which place they directed telegrams to the victim at her home in Sioux City, Iowa, requesting her to meet them at a hotel in Casper, Wyoming, to cash the drafts and divide the proceeds. Before the victim's arrival King decided not to participate further in the fraud believing the victim had no more money. Consequently he contacted William Bert Hackett at Salt Lake City, Utah, and arranged for Hackett to take over his place in the scheme whereupon King left presumably for Texas.

About May 15, 1939, Davis and the victim were registered at a Casper, Wyoming, hotel and Hackett was stopping at a nearby tourist camp. Hackett posed as King's representative, J. C. Oliver, and it was arranged for all three to go to Ogden, Utah, again to play the stock market on inside tips. At Ogden the victim was led to believe that Hackett's manipulations in the market had netted large gains and the victim produced another \$5,000.00 in cash, which Davis supposedly took to the "exchange" in order to collect the winnings.

Davis, however, returned with the story that all had been lost again, whereupon Hackett ostensibly became incensed, struck Davis a blow on the chin and ordered him to leave. Taking his cue Davis immediately proceeded to Salt Lake City, Utah, and waited for Hackett at a hotel where the loot was later split up between them, after Hackett had set aside shares for King and Mayen.

The bonds stolen from the victimized widow soon began to appear in large brokerage houses in various parts of the country. King was identified as the swindler posing as O. B. Houghton and certain of the bonds appeared at Kansas City, Missouri, as a result of sales made by King.

On February 6, 1941, an indictment was returned against King by a Federal grand jury at Dallas, Texas, charging him with violating the National Stolen Property Act by transporting fraudulently obtained securities valued at \$5,000.00 in interstate commerce from Ennis, Texas, to Kansas City, Missouri. Similar indictments were returned on the same date against Chaney, Davis, Hackett, Mayen and two other subjects who assisted in disposing of the bonds.

However, subsequent investigation by FBI Agents revealed that King had already participated in an additional swindle with a La Crosse, Wisconsin, businessman as the victim. It was learned that about February 8, 1940, the intended victim met one Johnny Ryan at a hotel in Tucson, Arizona, and thereafter through casual daily meetings Ryan built up the victim's

confidence in him during which he represented himself as a former grocery-man from Portland, Oregon. They dined together, attended movies and went sightseeing.

About February 16, 1940, while both were riding in Ryan's car, Ryan pointed out a man on the street saying that he had known him in Salt Lake City, Utah. He stopped the car and engaged the pedestrian in conversation but was met with a denial of any acquaintanceship. However, a general discussion ensued and the alleged stranger sat down in Ryan's car, eventually informing Ryan and the victim that he was a representative of a firm which controlled the horse race situation in the entire United States and that he received coded messages daily from his company's seventeen offices advising of the horse race winners in advance of the actual races.

He produced a "newspaper clipping" from a Salt Lake City, Utah, paper showing his photograph and a detailed summary of his activities there, indicating that local residents had profited thereby to the extent of more than \$300,000.00. To demonstrate his ability the stranger, who gave his name as I. W. Benson, left the car and returned shortly thereafter advising he had been to a bookmaking agency and that he had won \$1,500.00 for himself and \$500.00 for the victim.

On the promise to double this amount on the next race, he left again and returned within ten minutes to advise that they had won again and that a man known only as Mr. Berg would deliver the money to them at the hotel. Later Berg did appear at the hotel with what purported to be \$15,000.00 in \$100.00 bills for the victim. He also had \$15,000.00 for Ryan and \$60,000.00 for himself.

However, Berg advised that since the names of Ryan and the victim "do not appear on our books" they would have to establish credit before the money could be paid over. This procedure was alleged to be ordinary in that the betters must prove their ability to have paid off had they lost. Ryan stated he would go to Portland, Oregon, and secure \$6,000.00 and Benson agreed to raise the other \$9,000.00 whereupon the victim advised that he could go to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and get \$15,000.00 in bonds to substantiate his credit. It was agreed and Ryan left allegedly for Portland, Oregon.

On February 17, 1940, the victim left Tucson, Arizona, for La Crosse, Wisconsin, by plane and secured from his safety deposit box bonds with a market value of \$17,000.00, arriving back in Tucson on February 20, 1940, where he was met by Ryan and Benson.

They went to a hotel room where the victim placed his small traveling bag containing bonds on the table. He then left the room on an errand and when he returned Ryan was gone. Benson explained that Ryan had thrown his money in with the victim's bonds and had taken it all over to display it to Berg to establish their credit. He added that Ryan was to place bets in the amount of their previous winnings only on another horse race.

When Ryan returned the victim demanded his bonds whereupon Ryan explained that he had wagered not only the previous \$15,000.00 winnings of each but an additional \$15,000.00 each because it was "a good bet on a sure thing." At this point Benson exclaimed that he told Ryan to bet on the particular horse to place second rather than to win and then ran out of the hotel to try to cancel the bet. He returned to explain that he had been too late and upbraided Ryan stating he was through with him and would himself stay with the victim to help recover the losses. Ryan begged Benson to let him remain in the deal promising to mortgage his home in Portland, Oregon, and repay Benson the original \$9,000.00 loan.

Benson then told the victim to go to Memphis, Tennessee, and register at a certain hotel where Benson would contact him before February 23, 1940. On February 22, 1940, the victim received a wire at Memphis, Tennessee, from Denver, Colorado, signed "Benson" advising that the latter's plans had been changed as his "house" was investigating the last "deal." The victim was requested to go to a hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, where Benson would see him before March 1, 1940, and that he would also notify Ryan of the arrangements.

The victim proceeded to New Orleans but soon continued on to Tucson, Arizona, where he notified the United States Attorney that he had been defrauded of his savings. Investigation by the FBI revealed that on February 21, 1940, one A. C. Pollack left approximately \$25,000.00 worth of bonds at the Savilla County Bank, Crystal City, Texas, for sale there. There being no stops against these bonds parts of them were sold on March 4, 1940, Pollack receiving \$8,350.00 in currency and a draft for \$3,384.88, which was cashed the following day at a San Antonio, Texas, bank. On March 5, 1940, it was determined by the bank that the bonds were stolen.

When photographs of Emery Speer King were displayed to officials of the bank at Crystal City by FBI Agents they were positively identified as being the individual from whom the bonds had been originally purchased.

Further inquiry by the FBI established that when King had left Crystal City on March 5, 1940, he was accompanied by his wife Erma. Extensive investigation was conducted and on September 15, 1941, FBI Agents filed a complaint before a United States Commissioner at Tucson, Arizona, charging the swindlers with a violation of the National Stolen Property Act by transporting fraudulently obtained securities in the amount of \$11,000.00 in interstate commerce from Tucson, Arizona, to Crystal City, Texas. King's wife Erma was included as a subject in this complaint and she also became a fugitive from justice. Benson, Berg and Ryan, who have not been identified with previous criminal records, were charged with the same offense.

After the principals in the stock market swindle had been identified FBI Agents methodically compiled background data regarding each subject which included information that Ned Davis, who assumed the role of Frank Duffy in that swindle, had been connected with carnivals and other

types of road shows in the past particularly those including animal exhibits. The trail of one such carnival with which he had been associated led FBI Agents to Flagstaff, Arizona, early in June, 1940, and although no carnival was playing there at that time investigation revealed that a small roadside zoo had been set up by strangers near an automobile service station about ten miles out of town.

On June 5, 1940, an FBI Agent, accompanied by a representative of the Flagstaff, Arizona, Sheriff's Office, apprehended Davis at this miniature zoo as he tried to elude capture. Davis admitted his identity but at first denied participation in the scheme to defraud the elderly widow. Later he confessed having played the part of Duffy and on September 24, 1941, was sentenced on a plea of guilty in Federal Court at Dallas, Texas, to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary.

It had been determined by the FBI that William Bert Hackett, who assumed the role of J. C. Oliver in the stock market swindle, had also been connected with carnivals as an advance agent. However, FBI Agents located him at the U. S. Public Health Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas, he having been sentenced by a Federal court to serve a four-year term of imprisonment for a violation of the Narcotic Laws. On February 20, 1942, Hackett was convicted for violating the National Stolen Property Act and received an additional eighteen-month sentence to run consecutively with the previously imposed four-year term.

Emery Speer King, John Glenn Chaney, Hillery Mayen and Erma King are still being sought by the FBI.

Descriptive and other data of each are as follows:

Name and Aliases



EMERY SPEER KING

Emery Speer King, with aliases:

Judge Anderson, G. W. Clarke, John D. Day, D. Houghton, Harry Houghton, O. B. Houghton, O. H. Houghton, John Jackson, John D. Jackson, Emery Scott King, Emery S. King, Emery Shakespeare King, E. S. King, Emory S. King, Emory Speer King, Emory Shakespeare King, Emory Shekespere King, Emory Shakespeare King, Emory Scott King, E. Guy King, Scott King, J. C. Lee, Ed Miller, John D. Miller, A. C. Pollack, A. C. Pollock, D. A. Ray, J. D. Ray, John D. Ray, C. C. Walker

FBI Number 9858

Fingerprint	16	M	1	R	III	6
Classification	M	1	R	III		

Age	56 years (born May 1, 1886, Leslie, Arkansas)
Height	5' 11½"
Weight	205 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark brown, turning gray, part white
Complexion	Medium, inclined to be florid, broken veins in nose and cheeks
Build	Heavy
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Fifth grade
Occupation	Newspaperman, farmer, salesman, confidence man
Teeth	Lower front bridged, lower back gold crowned, upper front bridged
Peculiarities	Continually smokes cigars; wears rimless reading glasses
Relatives	<p>Erma (Ford) King, wife, address unknown</p> <p>Peter T. King, father, R. F. D., Picton, Texas</p> <p>Ernest Paige King, brother, 224 Allen Building, Dallas, Texas</p> <p>James C. King, brother, Sulphur Springs, Texas</p> <p>Shelby Joe King, brother, Lancaster, Texas</p> <p>Nettie Smith, sister, Picton, Texas</p> <p>Dora Allen, sister, Picton, Texas</p> <p>Bertie Clark, sister, Como, Texas</p> <p>Ofia Cloud, sister, Malakoff, Texas</p> <p>Ona King, sister, 707 Nesbitt Street, Dallas, Texas</p> <p>Charles B. Ford, father-in-law, Laferia, Texas</p>

Criminal Record:

Emery Speer King's criminal record dates back to August 17, 1915, when he was arrested by the Police Department of Denver, Colorado, on a charge of investigation, vagrancy and bunco.

Thereafter he was arrested in Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Tulsa, Oklahoma; St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Worth, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; and finally on December 19, 1939, he was arrested at Waxahachie, Texas.

Name and Aliases



John Glenn Chaney, with aliases:

Glen Chamy, Glen Chemy, Glen Chaney, Glenn Chaney, Glen Boyd Chaney, Glen John Chaney, Glenn John Chaney, John G. Chaney, John Glen Chaney, Johnie Glen Chaney, Glen John Cheney, Glen Jno. Cheney, John Glenn Cheney, Glen Cheny, Charlie Gilber, Charlie Gilbert, ----- Scott, Raggy Sloan

FBI Number 197434

Fingerprint 20 M 9 U OOI 9
Classification L 1 U OOI

JOHN GLENN CHANEY

Age	34 years (born December 20, 1908, La Vaca County, Texas)
Height	5' 8"
Weight	145 pounds
Eyes	Gray
Hair	Black, thin on top, parted right side
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Fifth grade
Occupation	Gambler, confidence man, carnival concessionaire
Scars and marks	One inch cut scar from upper lip straight line toward right eye
Peculiarity	Trousers always baggy at knees
Relatives	Ruby Chaney, wife, address unknown, probably traveling with fugitive Boyd Lastrode Chaney, brother, 1606 Bingham, Houston, Texas Mrs. Albert F. (Mae) Flescher, sister, 7332 Walker, Houston, Texas Mrs. Della Lewis, sister, 1507 Crawford, Houston, Texas Mrs. Mattie Lewis, sister, 6602 Eureka Road, Houston, Texas Mrs. Elizabeth York, sister, 2201 Roosevelt Avenue, San Antonio, Texas

Criminal Record:

John Glenn Chaney was first arrested according to the FBI files on January 4, 1924, by the Houston, Texas, Police Department. Thereafter he was arrested at Rankin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas;

Colorado Springs, Colorado; Fort Worth, Texas; Joplin, Missouri; Houston, Texas; Sweetwater, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; and on July 16, 1938, he was arrested at Corsicana, Texas.

Name and Aliases

Hillery Mayen, with aliases: George Arnold, Fred Costello, George Horton, ----- Goldberg, Fred Martin, Fred A. Martin, Fred H. Martin, Fred Manez, Fred Mayen, Freddie Mayen, Fred Mayne, Fred Mian, Fred Miam, Fred Moyne, Joseph Rosenbloom, Joseph Rosenblum, "Skinny" Rosenblum, H. I. Sirmans



FBI Number - 87475

Fingerprint Classification:

3 0 11 U IOO 19 Ref: U
M 25 U IIO T

HILLERY MAYEN

Age	51 years (born Laredo, Texas)
Height	5' 9"
Weight	182 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, graying, curly
Build	Stocky
Complexion	Dark
Race	White
Nationality	Spanish-Mexican descent
Occupation	Salesman, confidence man

Relatives

Herminia E. de Mayen, mother, 202 Josephine Tobin Drive, San Antonio, Texas
Ralph Mayen, brother, 202 Josephine Tobin Drive, San Antonio, Texas,
Tom C. Mayen, brother, 202 Josephine Tobin Drive, San Antonio, Texas
Theodore Mayen, brother, 137 Yale Avenue, San Antonio, Texas
Joe S. Mayen, brother, 517 Viendo Street, San Antonio, Texas

Criminal Record:

Hillery Mayen was first arrested under the name of Fred Moyne by the Jacksonville, Florida, Police Department, on January

11, 1917. Thereafter he was arrested at Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Diego, California. His last arrest was on March 5, 1935, when he was arrested by the United States Marshal at Los Angeles, California, for using the mails to defraud. He was released on a \$25,000 bond which he forfeited on March 22, 1935.

As King's wife, Erma (Ford) King, was included as a subject in the complaint filed before a United States Commissioner at Tucson, Arizona, on September 15, 1941, she also became a fugitive from justice.

Her description is as follows:

Name and Aliases	Erma (Ford) King, with aliases: Mrs. Emery Speer King, Irma King, Theresa King, Mrs. A. C. Pollack
Age	34 years
Height	5' 4"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Race	White
Nationality	American
Peculiarities	Believed blind one eye, white spot on pupil, wears rimless glasses
Criminal record	No criminal record reflected in the files of the Federal Bureau of In- vestigation.

If any information is obtained concerning Emery Speer King, John Glenn Chaney, Hillery Mayen or Erma (Ford) King, it is desired that you notify the nearest Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or wire the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



ALABAMA - Ernest Hall, Ch. of Police, Brewton

J. R. Prater, Ch. of Police, Florence

Hiram Lester, Ch. of Police, Haleyville

H. J. Jones, Ch. of Police, Heflin

Glennie Nesbitt, Ch. of Police, Muscle Shoals

J. E. White, Ch. of Police, Oxford

S. B. Wright, Ch. of Police, Sheffield

Robert Woodson, Act. Ch. of Police, Uniontown

ARKANSAS - John C. Turner, Ch. of Police, Hope, succeeding Finos V. Haynie

CALIFORNIA - George Richard Doran, Ch. of Police, Alameda, succeeding late Vern Smith

T. L. Wilder, Ch. of Police, Anaheim, succeeding James F. Bouldin

Jay Meuser, Ch. of Police, Corte Madera, succeeding Leo Bunner, Jr.

Walter Edward Hook, Ch. of Police, El Cajon, succeeding Fred H.

Parrott

Paul H. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Laguna Beach, succeeding Jack L.

Blakeney

Lowell O. West, Sheriff, El Dorado County, Placerville, succeeding George M. Smith

George G. Boyd, Ch. of Police, Santa Ana, succeeding Earl B. Lentz

Harry L. Patteson, Sheriff, Santa Rosa

O. L. Richardson, Ch. of Police, Selma

J. W. Bain, Ch. of Police, West Covina

Curtis Hollingsworth, Ch. of Police, Willits, succeeding William White

Roy S. Duggins, Sheriff, Shasta County, Woodland, succeeding Al Meeker

COLORADO - Joe Imherr, Ch. of Police, Julesburg, succeeding F. J. Repp

GEORGIA - Hugh McLarty, Ch. of Police, Douglasville, succeeding Harold Barrow

Wood Quarles, Ch. of Police, Rome, succeeding late C. I. Harris

B. F. Self, Ch. of Police, Woodbury, succeeding late J. L. Bearden

IDAHO - Jack Conard, Sheriff, Orofino

ILLINOIS - August Damin, Ch. of Police, Bluffs

C. F. Mindrup, Ch. of Police, Edwardsville

Charles Bernaix, Ch. of Police, Granite City, succeeding John Tappel

Frank Goosens, Act. Ch. of Police, Kewanee, succeeding G. Nelson

ILLINOIS (Continued)

Roy A. Brees, Ch. of Police, Pekin
Steve Hoover, Sheriff, Pittsfield
Carroll Vroman, Ch. of Police, Port Byron, succeeding W. Ernst
Roy Peters, Sheriff, Adams County, Quincy
Marshall Kagy, Ch. of Police, Salem, succeeding Richard W. Barnhill

INDIANA - Louis Kreilein, Ch. of Police, Jasper, succeeding E. J. Merkley
Jess Harpe, Ch. of Police, Tell City, succeeding Pete Ludwig
John Flake, Ch. of Police, Tipton, succeeding John Boyd

IOWA - Josh Eblen, Ch. of Police, Cumberland, succeeding Ivan Brown

LOUISIANA - Robert O. Torrence, Ch. of Police, Hammond
Claude C. Russell, Ch. of Police, Shreveport, succeeding H. Grady
Williamson

MAINE - Hormidas J. Aube, Ch. of Police, Westbrook

MASSACHUSETTS - John A. Litchfield, Ch. of Police, Abington, succeeding
late Thomas F. Lynch

MICHIGAN - Earl A. Willert, Ch. of Police, Alma, succeeding James R.
Campbell
John Garrow, Sheriff, Cheboygan, succeeding Charles E. Gilpin
Leo Mulholland, Ch. of Police, Mount Pleasant, succeeding W. K.
Willman

MINNESOTA - Arnold Eckhart, Sheriff, Mower County, Austin, succeeding
Ira L. Syck
Torkel Knutson, Sheriff, Polk County, Crookston, succeeding Julius
Spokely

MONTANA - W. E. Dobson, Act. Ch. of Police, Glendive, succeeding H. L. Rust
James D. Duncan, Ch. of Police, Whitefish, succeeding R. E. Edmonson

NEBRASKA - Lester Van Scoy, Ch. of Police, Chadron
William Ballard, Ch. of Police, Fremont
Clyde H. Lunberg, Ch. of Police, Oxford
Robert Malmin, Ch. of Police, Stromsberg
Dwight W. Cotton, Sheriff, Hitchcock County, Trenton

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Merton J. Sargent, Ch. of Police, Newport

NEW JERSEY - William J. McGovern, Sheriff, Hudson County, Jersey City,
succeeding Eugene Ertle
Thomas Marks, Ch. of Police, Long Branch, succeeding late Fred A.
Wardell

NEW YORK - Joseph R. Garrett, Ch. of Police, Cohoes
William J. Griffith, Ch. of Police, East Greenbush

NEW YORK (Continued)

Clifford B. Decker, Ch. of Police, Greene, succeeding H. Nelson Elliot
Jeremiah F. Hartnett, Act. Ch. of Police, Little Falls, succeeding Francis Reardon
John Shene, Ch. of Police, Lake Placid
G. C. Boucher, Ch. of Police, Mechanicville

NORTH CAROLINA - T. J. Davis, Ch. of Police, Laurinburg
Dewitt Ormsby, Sheriff, Richmond County, Rockingham
W. Y. Wilkins, Ch. of Police, Tryon, succeeding J. E. Scoggins

NORTH DAKOTA - Leonard Kerling, Sheriff, Forman

OKLAHOMA - C. C. Fisher, Sheriff, Kingfisher
Lester O. Maze, Ch. of Police, Pawhuska, succeeding O. W. Henson
Elmer Perry, Ch. of Police, Pawnee
Homer L. Boughton, Ch. of Police, Stillwater

PENNSYLVANIA - Raymond Schaffer, Ch. of Police, New Holland, succeeding Reuben Sweigart

SOUTH CAROLINA - Hubert Randall, Act. Sheriff, Beaufort, succeeding J. E. McTeer
J. W. Merck, Ch. of Police, Central
Bass Owens, Ch. of Police, Liberty
C. A. Fleming, Ch. of Police, McCormick
W. E. Evans, Ch. of Police, Whitmire, succeeding R. R. Gilliam

SOUTH DAKOTA - H. Kiel, Ch. of Police, Alcester, succeeding Alf Amundson
Carl Wohler, Sheriff, Clear Lake, succeeding Joe Staley
Ross Dunn, Ch. of Police, Deadwood, succeeding Nestor Erickson
Bruce B. Gardner, Ch. of Police, Doland
Harry Shedden, Ch. of Police, Edgemont, succeeding W. A. Fay
Andrew Lynch, Sheriff, Watertown

TENNESSEE - Ralph Brantley, Ch. of Police, Shelbyville
W. C. Hale, Ch. of Police, Tullahoma, succeeding Frank Wade

TEXAS - A. D. Lindsey, Sheriff, Hardin County, Kountze, succeeding Miles D. Jordan
R. F. Bass, Act. Ch. of Police, Orange, succeeding J. B. Hudson

VIRGINIA - A. W. Dennis, Ch. of Police, Chincoteague, succeeding James Davis
E. W. Savory, Ch. of Police, Radford

WASHINGTON - Merlin Cooney, Ch. of Police, Pasco, succeeding Alfred Buchanan

WYOMING - A. M. Spielman, Ch. of Police, Gillette, succeeding Charles E. Tyrell
Fred Avery, Ch. of Police, Newcastle, succeeding Joe Walkup

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Brown, D. K.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Madigan, J. T.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo, New York	Traynor, D. L.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Belmont, A. H.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Danner, R. G.	Riverside 6101	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatechio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lopez, J. M.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi	Untreiner, R. J.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Kitchin, A. P.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3432	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Donegan, T. J. (Acting)	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk, Virginia	Henrich, C. E.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Rhodes, M. B.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 5500	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Kramer, R. P.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Miller, A. W.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	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:-

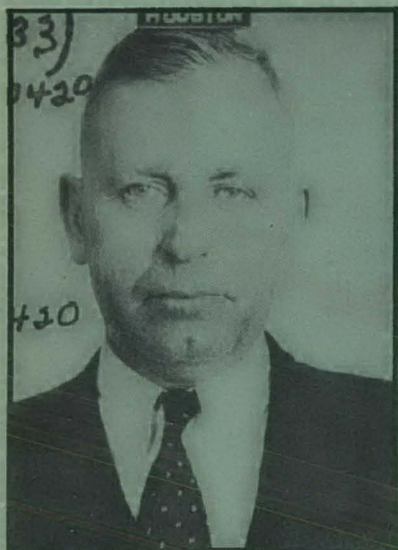
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



EMERY SPEER KING



JOHN GLENN CHANEY



HILLERY MAYEN

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 32 through 41

