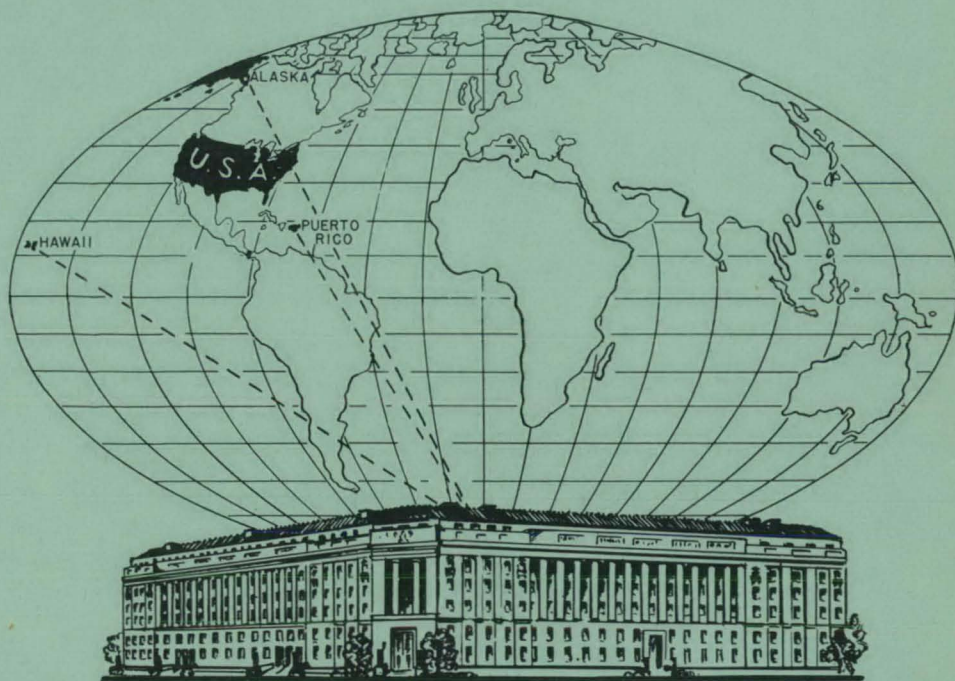


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1942

July August

Vol. 11

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

No. 6

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

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NO. 6

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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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 each month. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1942

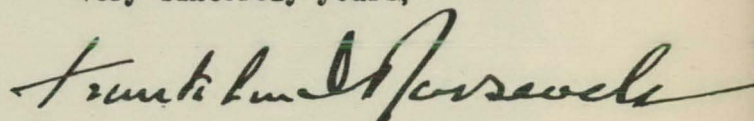
My dear Mr. Hoover:

I extend to you my personal message of greetings on this day which marks the occasion of the graduation of the nineteenth class of the FBI National Police Academy. During my administration I have witnessed the establishment by you of the National Police Academy as an integral part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under your direction and inspiration this Academy has made an important contribution to the police of the Nation. You have trained the teachers who have carried the benefits of their training to more than one hundred thousand American police officers.

This month, I am advised, marks the seventh anniversary of the founding of the FBI National Police Academy. When I issued the Directive of September 6, 1939, designating the FBI as the coordinating agency in the field of counterespionage, countersabotage and in other fields opposed to subversive and fifth-column activities, the FBI and the police of the Nation were ready for prompt action. The FBI and local, county and state law enforcement agencies have joined in an effective and successful undertaking in maintaining our internal security against enemy agents. While our Military, Naval and Air Forces are engaging the enemy wherever they may be found, the FBI and its cooperating agencies are finding the enemies within our gates who seek to destroy our liberty and our freedom. This work, which the men and women of the FBI are doing, is vitally essential to our war effort in order to insure our victory.

I wish to add my personal congratulations to you, since tomorrow, July 26, 1942, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of your official services with the United States Department of Justice. Your leadership, foresight and direction have brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the forefront among all the law enforcement agencies of the world. Your services to our citizens and to our Nation have been conspicuous in efficiency, in effectiveness and in results. I am sure that all our people have just cause to be grateful to you for your fine work and splendid leadership both in peacetime and in war.

Very sincerely yours,



Honorable John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

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.

OUR FUTURE

ADDRESS BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF
NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA,
2 P.M., C.W.T., MAY 10, 1942

You men of Notre Dame University, with hundreds of thousands of other young men standing on the threshold of life, face a future marked with travail and uncertainty. You face difficult times. You face a challenge to prove yourselves worthy of the shining shield of spiritual strength and moral uprightness with which your University has endowed you.

The history of civilization has been marked by periods of stagnation and growth, of war and peace, of depression and prosperity. From periods of uncertainty have come opportunities to profit by the mistakes of the past in building a better future. Our allegiance to each other and to succeeding generations requires the muster of full strength to see each tomorrow through with courage and determination and with confidence that right can still make might.

Today, as you leave college, you ask, "What is my mission in life and what can I expect?" The answer is not easy, but of paramount importance at the moment is the necessity to win this war for America, to insure that opportunity and freedom may prevail. Unless we do, America faces inevitable doom.

In searching for the answers to your questions, seek the facts. Lack of accurate information is responsible for more mistakes of judgment than erroneous reasoning. The present state of world conflict is well known. Tomorrow's historians are best equipped to write of its causes. What is all important is the fact that not since those dark days at Valley Forge, when the immortal Washington prayed for victory, have our ideals and principles upon which our government is based been so dangerously threatened. The horror of Nazi destruction, Japanese plunder, and the Fascist echo of the Hitler call is no longer a fiendish nightmare but a grim reality that ruthlessly reveals our unhappy plight. There can be no middle ground. We will either emerge victorious or submerge to a state of serfdom. We are in the war - we Americans who love peace - but no matter what happens in the future we shall always keep our heads high for God and Country.

Red-blooded Americanism, typified by the valorous men of Notre Dame, will not permit our Nation to bow in defeat. True defense of a democracy comes from unity of mind, soul and body. American patriotism is inseparable from religion; is strengthened by fervent religious expressions and devotions, and Americans should be more and more religious - reverently and ardently and sincerely religious - for the purpose of carrying through to victory in this war. By placing our faith and trust in God, and rising as

one in righteous wrath with every weapon we can muster, democracy will vanquish the godless forces of dictators.

From now on, until victory is achieved and a righteous peace made secure, there can be no deviation or compromise. Appeasement, like a dreaded plague brought by Munich-minded men who surrendered to wrong, must be forever quarantined from America. Cannons are booming, airplanes zooming and bombs are crashing on a hundred fronts, thousands of miles from home. But the war also has reached our very shores. The death-dealing torpedoes of Axis submarines are sending many a supply ship to the bottom of the ocean within sight of either coast.

Increasingly, our homes are proudly sending forth sons to the many battle fronts. With a spirit traditionally American, many of the members of this graduating class await the opportunity to avenge our brave men who have fallen on the battle fronts. But in our eagerness to share their sacrifices, let us not forget that the success or failure of our armed and naval forces, as always, will be predetermined on the home front. The gallant defenders of Bataan and Corregidor proved this. As long as they had food and even a little rest, they could resist the Jap attacks. But once cut off, their disintegrating strength was conquered, not by superior foes, but by natural elements. It was the flesh and not the spirit which weakened.

Given the weapons of warfare, our country's soldiers, sailors and marines will vanquish the enemy. But they must be given every needful help. This is not the time for petty bickerings or internal strife. The day has passed when America can tolerate the ideological demoralizing cry, "Not a man, not a cent, not a gun for military preparations!", heard not so long ago. Today, that is treason. Nor can we as a Nation tolerate the echoes of the Axis boast that what we need is a Hitler in America, nor the insidious plea that the Rising Sun of Japan heralds a better day for some Americans.

Free speech is the incomparable fruit of democracy which not only has the right but the duty to defend itself. Unless democracy jealously defends itself, the free speech and liberty that Americans in every generation have died for will become a meaningless mockery, a tragic memory in a hapless world of subjugation. Would it not have been better had a few Quislings and potential Fifth Columnists been deprived of their license rather than to place millions in a state of unendurable slavery in conquered countries? The happenings of the past, coupled with reliable information of the present, point to the fact that the real Fifth Column does not reveal itself until the hour has arrived to strike.

The threat against the American people from within is not alone a Nazi threat. It is the insidious injection of several European "isms" - gnawing at the sinews of the Republic under the false guise of democracy.

For years, our abundant land has drawn foreign agents of every description to our shores. Here, in the security of a people blessed with liberty, they have sought to carry on their treacherous tasks. Like termites, they have bored deep into our social structure with a brazenness that was as daring as the blitzes of Hitler's blood-crazed forces. They insidiously sought the protection of our churches, colleges, clubs and, where need be, they created their own organizations with idealistic-sounding names to bait a gullible public. The alien foes reached their height of perfidy when they devised a program to endow University Chairs to teach young Americans the glories of a New Order, which more correctly can only be described as a state of Hell.

From their vantage points these foreign foes preached their gospel of hate that too often fell on fertile soil, with the result that our Nation has been weakened by forces pulling in every direction. A horde of native, but renegade Americans followed the Axis line. Other forces of misguided Americans lent themselves to the deadly infection of anti-Semitism and the stirring up of class against class while still others, like whirling dervishes, pirouetted first in one direction and then another. From some pulpits, some lecture halls, some radios, some presses and even on some screens, came a subtle appeal, blinding and devastating in its effectiveness in numbing the thoughtless into a state of suspended animation. And then the apostles of doom went to work.

This did not occur overnight. The invasion of America took place years ago. The conspiracies of these traitors have prompted Hitler to boast that America is on the brink of revolution and that, when he desires, he can precipitate a state of civil strife. But Hitler and his human vultures are due for a rude awakening, because America has profited by the mistakes of the past. No longer are we as susceptible to such Nazi lies and propaganda.

One task before college graduates today is to apply their intellectual curiosity to exposing the motives of those who preach a foreign "ism," instead of good old-fashioned Americanism. When you hear wild tales which cause you to wonder, "What's the use?", find out what is back of these foul mouthings before you pass them on as the gospel truth. A rumormonger can do as much damage as an armed invader. Make it a cardinal rule of your life not to become the innocent purveyor of specious gossip.

To illustrate, a current story is being widely circulated. The gossipmongers heard on "good authority" that ground glass had been placed in sponges consigned to our armed and naval forces so that when wounds are treated contamination and infection will set in. When this rumor reached the FBI, Special Agents were detailed to get the facts. This is what happened. An instructor in a medical school had very explicitly pointed out to his class the necessity for the proper handling of sponges. To emphasize his point, he had observed that in the first World War a few sponges had been contaminated by ground glass. A member of the class told the story to a friend. Within a few days, it had been so distorted and

warped that from a propaganda standpoint, it excelled the lies of a Goebbels. Multiply this yarn by ten thousand and you have some idea of the falsity of some of the stories that are being circulated which should be considered an insult to the intelligence of our people. It is such idle gossip that creates hysteria.

During the past two years, there has been a seething undercurrent of hysteria that has permeated every section of the land. The fact that our people have remained calm in their actions is a tribute to the faith and confidence they have wisely placed in constituted authorities that today are trained and equipped to do the job. Let us remain watchful and vigilant, but, at the same time, sensible and calm. The road to victory and peace is not the road of fanciful fears and suspicions.

All law enforcement bodies in the land are banded together with the same determination of purpose of meeting the enemy within with a united front. The fine men of Notre Dame, I am happy to say, have played an important role in this program, for scores of graduates of your University are today enlisted in the ranks of the FBI, carrying on its motto, "Fidelity - Bravery - Integrity." I am hopeful that from the classrooms of your great institution will come more Men of the FBI. Beyond this I would be remiss if I did not express appreciation for the splendid support we have had from the President and the Faculty of Notre Dame.

The years that lie ahead will provide each of you an opportunity to do your bit to aid the cause of law and order. The maintenance of orderly government is the first step toward justice. As you reflect upon the lessons of history, an impressive panoramic view reveals itself. No people ever lost the opportunity for self-government until they first lost the ability to govern. In the latter instance, no people remained free. No nation or civilization ever crumbled until its people first fell in moral principle, in law observance and then drifted into decadence, because they grew soft and lacking in the courage to fight for the supremacy of right.

Young men and women should embark upon a course of action exemplifying the highest principles, from which there should be no wavering. The necessity of this is most apparent in times of emergency. The past two years alone have witnessed an upward trend in lawlessness. Practically all war-torn countries are experiencing a tremendous increase in juvenile delinquency. The causes for this trend also exist in America. Increasingly, there has been a lack of parental control. We have been engulfed with all kinds of new theories, holding that self-expression should not be disciplined, whether it takes the form of petty lies, thievery or outright debauchery. Normal routines have been disrupted, wholesome recreational activities have been curtailed and there has been a growing spirit of general wartime abandon with its attendant philosophy of "Eat, drink and be merry," with no regard for the future and its enriching fruits.

Already, the press has told the story of broken homes. No Nation is stronger than its homes. The home is the cornerstone of democracy. We hear much talk about rights of all kinds, but not enough about the right of a child to be brought up in an atmosphere of decency in a good home. It is a lack of religious training in the home, and in the school, that usually breeds criminals. If this country ever hopes to root out crime, it must begin at the cradle. We must instil a moral sense of responsibility in our youth, through religious instruction.

In the foolish and prosperous years of the past, the seeds of lawlessness were being sown. Now, we are paying the price. Had not the palsy of pacifism swept some parts of the world, stimulated by a doctrine of hate and destruction, democracies would have been prepared and free peoples would have had the courage to say "No" to Nazism, Fascism, and all their fiendish principles and practices, when they started their onward march.

Man cannot violate the fundamental laws of God, or of life, with impunity. That "The wages of sin is death" is painted in the memory of some home within the acquaintanceship of every person here today. There was a time when sophistication was the earmark of smartness. Unfortunately, this is still the case in many quarters. Nations have paid the penalty for smartness which have worshipped at the idolatrous shrine of materialism and license. Let us determine that this can never be said of America. Surely, there is hope when in quietude we realize there is a Supreme Power and when, in the stress and strain of daily life, we live in the pattern and seek the guidance of a kind Providence. But if God is good now, when we are facing tribulation, sorrow and sacrifice, so is He good in periods of peace and prosperity, if we would but give God a chance.

Freedom does not rest upon law but upon men, for men make, obey or break laws. Justice is not the foundation of society - men who do justly are that foundation. In the same way, men are free only if they are just.

America became great because it fused into one great melting pot the best of old world culture, seasoned by the conditions of a young and vigorous Nation. The fact that we are under attack by alien foes does not mean that all aliens or their offspring in our land are un-American. The millions of men and women in these United States who were born abroad or are children of parents born abroad give structural and virile strength to our Nation. Only a few of them lack the qualities essential in a real American.

But those who are not, while numerically small, represent a force that is evil, sinister and potentially dangerous. The time has come when native citizens and foreign-born alike must live and work only for America. The time has come when we must seek the end of the foreign-inspired groups that put their homelands first, such as the "German-American Bund." Even after Pearl Harbor, segments of such groups proclaimed that the real

issue was not so much the American war effort as the "historic task of saving the ... Motherland."

The Shinto Priest who preaches in America that one's body and soul belong to the Emperor of Japan should be incarcerated as a dangerous alien enemy; the alien who places his homeland before America should have no claim to the fruits of American liberty and freedom. It is unfortunate that those who extol the virtues of Hitlerism cannot be packed up and sent to Germany. They have forfeited their claim to the decency and protection of the Stars and Stripes.

By the same token, every red-blooded American should do his utmost to protect and aid the foreign-born whose character of Americanism puts to shame many of our native citizens. Oppression of sincere liberty-loving aliens is one sure way to develop a Fifth Column. Let us counteract it with justice that protects the innocent and sets apart the guilty. We must be vigilant, but not vigilantes.

In the affairs of the State, a willingness alone to bear arms is not sufficient. There must also be a willingness to take an active role in assuming a share of civic responsibility. Should law and order break down, and should there be domestic violence in the future, it will be because citizens have failed in the discharge of their duties. Crime thrives, violence and murder rage, only in that country, state or nation where law and resistance are weak.

Naturally, every university graduate looks to days of security, happiness, good health and success. I know of no easy road to these goals. But one factor is self-evident - success never comes without absolute integrity and never-ending industry. Let your career in life be marked by rugged honesty, austere simplicity and loyalty to high ideals.

As you leave this great University, take with you the faith represented by the serenity and stability of this Institution of Learning. Take with you the lessons you have learned and the principles that brought this Christian Institution into existence. You face uncharted paths that lead to oblivion or success. But, America is still free and we will win the war for democracy if we unite and courageously march forward, because we are on the right side.

Never was the opportunity for service to your God, to your Country and to mankind greater. If that service calls for the utmost in sacrifice, be proud that your intelligence, your training and your courage enabled you to do your bit for America's future. Let us dedicate ourselves to insuring freedom and opportunity for those who follow you from the Halls of Notre Dame. Remember that it has been written in the Holy Script - "And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"



BLACKOUT TRAFFIC CONTROL PROBLEMS

by

WILBUR S. SMITH*

Revolutionary problems in traffic control have quite suddenly been thrust upon the city and state law enforcement officials of our country. Police officers in cities and towns throughout the Nation are much concerned about the situation brought about by wartime blackout requirements.

For many years, traffic officials have seen the development of traffic control along certain well-defined lines. Police have been concerned with the handling of heavier and heavier traffic and ever increasing operating speed. Engineers have progressed a great deal with mechanical control of this traffic, provision for illumination of the roadway at night, stronger and more efficient vehicle headlighting. Now they have a new problem in traffic handling, namely, the illumination of much of the non-vital traffic under blackout conditions. Another fact to be considered is that the traffic that does move must do so at reduced speed. To the engineers it means provision for extreme reduction in street illumination and in vehicle headlighting, and severe restrictions in traffic signaling wherever light is involved.

The uncertainties of this new problem serve to complicate planning for efficient traffic control and regulation under blackout conditions. First of all, we do not know when a blackout may become imperative to protect our lives and property. However, since we are at war, officials are obliged to prepare at once for civilian protection from enemy air raids. Satisfactory solution of blackout traffic problems requires considerable planning. As we all know, most cities, particularly those near the coasts of our country, have done a great deal of work in preparing for blackouts. Even cities in the central portion of the United States are making preparations.

On the other hand, some communities have done very little toward getting ready for blackouts. This is probably due to a lack of appreciation

*The author is a Traffic Engineer for the South Carolina State Department of Highways and has served as instructor before the FBI War Traffic School for Police and the National Police Academy. He is a member of The Institute of Traffic Engineers, The American Society of Civil Engineering, The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and The American Institute of Safety Engineers.

of the complications involved and to uncertainty as to just what should be done. Then, too, we do not know how extensive in length and frequency our blackouts will be.

Short distances from one country to another, as in Europe, means the imminence or threat of aerial attack is practically continuous, and the plan of operation is, as it must be, one of permanent blackout, all night, every night. Where distances are greater and the threat of enemy bombing attacks is less, as in our country at the present time, permanent blackouts can hardly be justified. Thus, the present thought and the actual practice to date in this country is to put on only short or temporary blackouts as may be needed.

In war, however, plans must be made for the most unexpected, adverse conditions. It is certainly logical, therefore, that our planning for blackout traffic control should take into consideration the possibility of permanent blackout operation or for frequent blackouts of considerable duration even though they be of short duration rather than all night, every night.

FBI official observers in England, during the early period of severe air raids, saw evidence of much commendable pioneering work in traffic control under blackout conditions. Obviously, however, there also was evidence of much to be desired in this new field of traffic control. Later, as the accident record began to take shape, mistakes became apparent. Immediately following the outbreak of war, the volume of traffic in England dropped off considerably. This was primarily due to a drastic rationing of fuel. In spite of this fact, however, traffic accidents of a serious nature increased considerably during the first year of the war, a period during which blackouts were not permanent and air raids were not severe. Then, during the second year of the war when nightly blackouts were necessary and air raids were severe, the number of serious accidents increased still more.

In appraising our own blackout traffic control problems, it can be said that the success or failure of our program will depend on three major factors:

First, there must be developed uniform procedures and specifications to be followed by communities all over the country. The lack of such uniform procedures has resulted in considerable confusion and a great deal of wasted effort and money in inadequate and uncoordinated individual tests and experiments. Such uniformity must necessarily be provided by the Federal Government or some Federal Agency. The Office of Civilian Defense is the agency which performs this function and it has been disseminating to local officials the best information and suggestions available to aid them in blackout preparation. Actually, however, it must be

realized that the planning and development of uniform procedure for the whole Nation is a very difficult problem. This is especially true when the problem involves completely new techniques. Although it has not been generally known, our War Department has, during the past several months, been conducting thorough, exhaustive, and competent tests and research leading to the development of efficient blackout equipment of various kinds, including traffic control equipment. Some of these developments have been completed and detailed specifications and designs have been produced. The adoption for civilian use by the Office of Civilian Defense of these War Department devices and designs in considerable detail may occur very soon. This should serve to ease the acuteness of many of the blackout problems which have been concerning public officials generally.

The second important factor in the success of blackout traffic control in the United States is that of intelligent local adoption of any uniform procedures which are developed. There is, in many instances, a more or less natural disinclination on the part of many persons to follow recommended uniform methods. This has been evident in the hesitancy through the years on the part of various municipalities and State governments to adopt the National Uniform Traffic Code. It is true that certain deviations are necessary in adapting standards or uniform measures to local conditions. On the other hand only such deviations as are essential should be made. Individual methods and ideas, especially "pet" ideas, should be set aside in the interest of the general good.

The third important factor which will affect the success or failure of our traffic control under blackouts is that of public attitude. Traffic regulations have been shamefully disregarded in America by drivers and pedestrians of all social classes. Unfortunately, in our present stage of education, such behavior is not considered anti-social by the people in general. However, it may be said that the American public has evidenced an unusual degree of interest in the success of test blackouts. Probably it is a duty to ask ourselves whether this indicates a new attitude of cooperation or is to some degree nothing more than curiosity. Now, with the coming of a radically new situation, there is presented an opportunity, perhaps the opportunity of a lifetime for traffic police, to begin and adhere to a policy of really strict enforcement. Every effort should be made to prevent the public from becoming lax in their obedience to blackout regulations.

The importance of wide dissemination of information backed up by a definite program of education concerning blackout purposes and regulations must not be neglected. The extent to which American people respond to a given situation depends largely upon how well they understand it.

A bird's eye view of our over-all situation brings certain things into sharp focus. One thing is that many important decisions must be made on the basis of our best judgment in the face of a lack of experience and training which are the basis of good judgment. It is well to call to mind that some of these decisions will be even more difficult for officials located in our inland communities where the imminence of foreign attack is much less. We are all united on the question of defense. Public officials, including those concerned with traffic, still must decide what recommendation should be made concerning the amount of public funds which should be spent for this or for that particular step in providing defense measures. For instance, should the recommendation be for expensive traffic control equipment which would be suitable for permanent blackout operation, or should more temporary and less costly methods be employed until such time as the imminence of more frequent and extensive air raids?

Another factor which stands out in sharp focus is that of police responsibility. The police have always had the responsibility of taking over control when an emergency situation arises. This is natural because unusual situations call for unusual control measures which must be taken on the spot and at the moment. War always brings about many varied emergencies or unusual situations. One of these is traffic handling during blackouts. There is not time now for education of a new generation of drivers and pedestrians. There is not time now for construction of major improvements in our highway and traffic control system. The situation calls for quick action by those methods which will produce results rapidly. That is why police have a new challenge to meet. The FBI is vitally interested in assisting the police of the country and successfully preparing for and handling this emergency situation. The first definite step by the FBI in rendering this aid was a program of 120 War Traffic Schools from coast to coast. These schools, recently completed, were held in strategic locations throughout the country so as to offer benefit to those localities where the need for preparation was most urgent.

Clear thinking, immediate planning, the spirit of cooperation and understanding between traffic officials in adjacent communities and between local, State and National officials, will contribute greatly to the success of our preparation for an unknown future in emergency traffic control.



TRANSMITTAL OF EVIDENCE FOR LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION

The following suggestions relative to the transmittal of evidence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for latent fingerprint examination are offered as of possible assistance to the various law enforcement agencies desiring such examinations.

The evidence should be handled as little and as carefully as possible, with tweezers or gloves, and should be sent to the Bureau without delay.*

Extreme care should be exercised in the manner in which evidence is wrapped so as not to destroy or smear any latent impressions. The objects should first be wrapped in cellophane or other non-absorbent protecting material in such a manner as not to come in direct contact with the latent impressions; otherwise, movement while in transit may destroy the latent prints. Material of a bulky or fragile nature, thus wrapped, should then be packed in either a strong wooden, cardboard, or fiberboard box and packed with crushed paper, excelsior, or similar packing to prevent movement in the box. Particular care should be exercised in the packing of articles easily broken such as the following:

Rearview mirrors
Glassware
Crockery
Pieces of glass
Photographic plates

Electric light bulbs
Bottles
Spectacles
Jars

In transmitting specimens such as bottles and jars, it is sometimes better to construct a simple form around the object to hold it firmly in place, rather than merely wrapping the object in cellophane and then packing with crushed paper. After a breakable object has been packed and the package firmly sealed, the wrapper should be labeled "Fragile" in large letters to insure its being handled carefully.

The photographs appearing on the following pages depict a few fragile articles properly packed for transmittal.

*See FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, May, 1940.

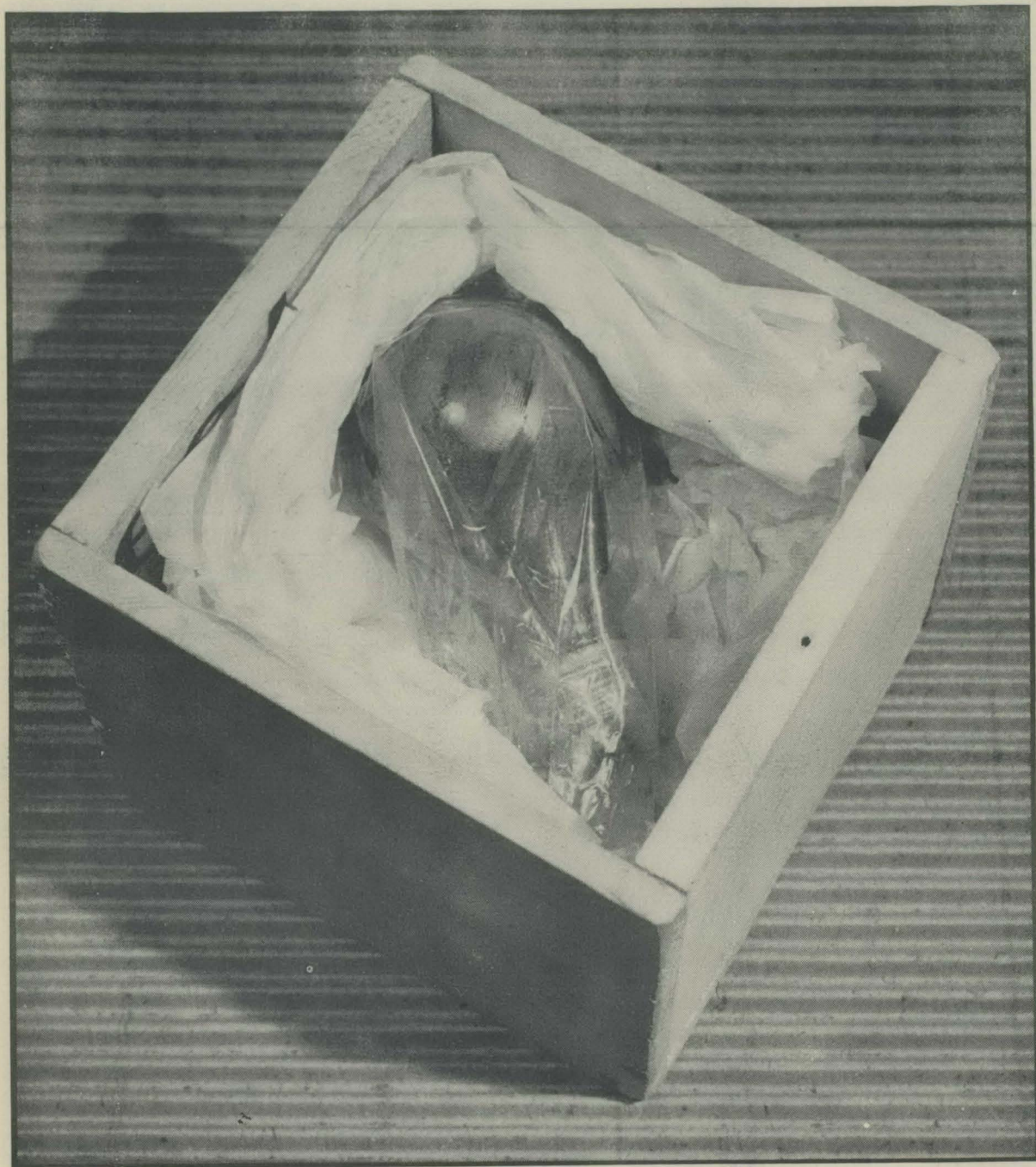


ILLUSTRATION I

Light Bulb



ILLUSTRATION II

Bottle

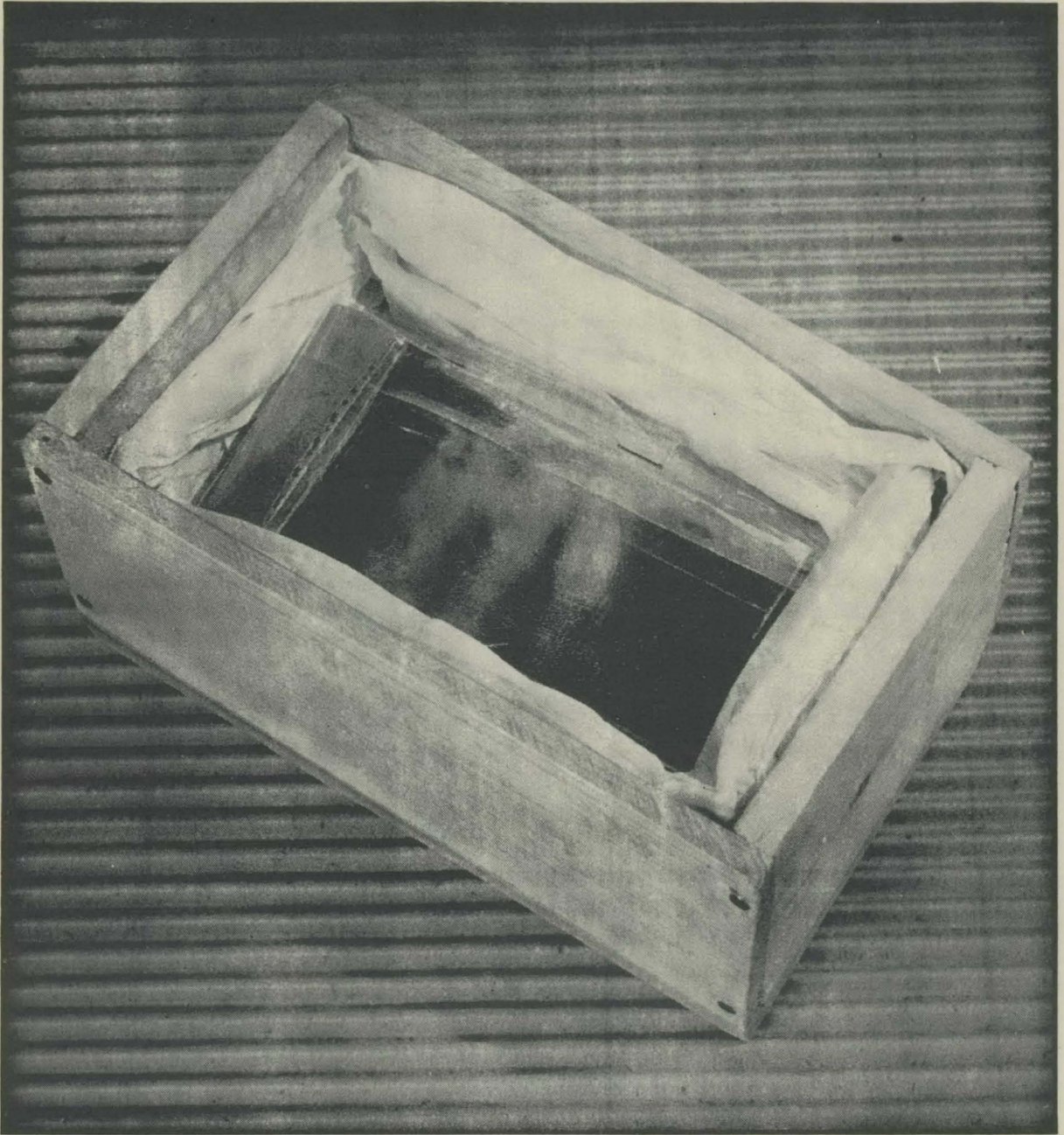


ILLUSTRATION III

Rearview Mirror

Ordinary care in the handling of lifts, photographs of latent impressions, photographic negatives, and paper specimens is usually sufficient in the preparation for transmittal of these specimens. However, paper specimens should be placed in cellophane or paper envelopes and labeled "Evidence, Do Not Handle" to give notice that the papers are for examination.

A letter setting forth the examination desired, the name of the victim, the names and aliases of any suspects, and information concerning the crime, should be transmitted with the evidence. When evidence is sent under separate cover, the letter of transmittal should reflect this information and a copy of the letter should be placed in the evidence package. The reason for this is apparent when it is realized that frequently the evidence is received before the letter. Hence, if a copy of the letter is received with the evidence package, the examination requested need not be delayed pending receipt of the original letter. Specimens are examined for latent impressions in the Single Fingerprint Section of the Bureau. Accordingly, all matter transmitted to the Bureau solely for latent fingerprint examination should be addressed as follows:

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Single Fingerprint Section

However, should any other type of examination such as firearms, document, typewriting, spectrographic, blood analysis, et cetera, be desired in addition to a fingerprint examination, the letter of transmittal should be addressed for the attention of the Technical Laboratory. In these instances, it is suggested that two copies of the cover letter be included in the evidence package in order to expedite the examinations desired.

It is suggested that, if possible, the fingerprints of individuals known to have legitimately handled the specimens be transmitted with the evidence in order that their fingerprints may be eliminated from any latent impressions developed. It should be borne in mind that where the latent impressions are palm prints, palm prints for elimination purposes should be obtained and transmitted for proper comparison.

Consideration should be given to the fact that the original evidence is essential to the successful prosecution of a case and it is, therefore, suggested that such material be forwarded by registered mail or railway express in order to insure its safe delivery.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below possesses the minimum requirements for a whorl. There are two deltas present (marked D1 and D2) with one recurving ridge (marked R) which passes in front of each delta.



This finger impression is classified by the technical experts of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a whorl of the central pocket loop type inasmuch as an imaginary line drawn between the two deltas would cut or touch no recurving ridge within the inner pattern area. The tracing is "meeting."

SPECIAL

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

FUNCTION OF IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF FBI IN CONTROL AND REGULATION OF TRAVEL TO THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

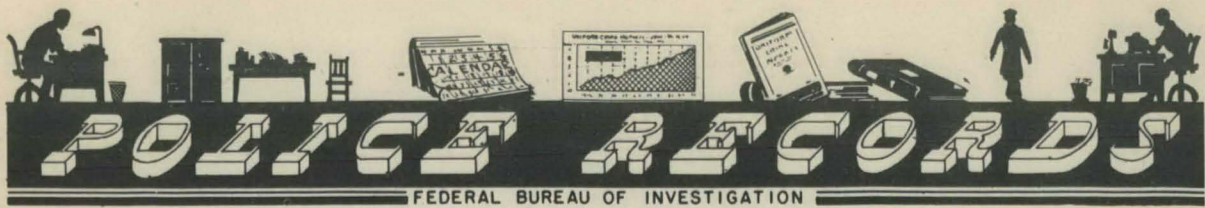
Recently the War Department through the Western Defense Command promulgated regulations to be followed by any individuals in this country who desire to travel to Alaska in the future. In connection with the regulations which were promulgated, the Identification Division of the FBI has been asked to search the fingerprints of all individuals applying for a permit to enter Alaska.

Your attention is directed to instructions issued by the Alaska Travel Control and specifically to Page 4, Section 6(c). For your information and guidance by agreement with the Western Defense Command in charge of Alaska Travel Control, the following should be the method of recording the fingerprints for transmittal by law enforcement agencies to the FBI.

A full set of fingerprints should be taken on the arrest form, that is, U. S. Government Printing Office Form No. 7-2202, and on the reverse side the descriptive data should be indicated as well as the person to be notified in case of emergency. The most important requirement is that the name of the contributor must be shown as "Provost Marshal, Alaska Defense Command, Fort Richardson, Alaska." In other words, this will be shown in the space where ordinarily the name and address of your Department would be indicated. This must be done because records, if any, will be forwarded to the address indicated at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

No photograph need be attached to the fingerprint card, nor should the phraseology "Alaska Visitor" appear on the face or fingerprint side of the card. This can be placed on the reverse side in the space set aside for the photograph. The Alaska Travel Control office has requested that law enforcement offices forward the fingerprint cards immediately after completion so that the search can be completed and advice may reach them in as short a time as possible. The fingerprint cards, of course, should be transmitted to the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Your cooperation in transmitting legible sets of fingerprints, filled out in accordance with the suggestions and instructions above, will indeed be appreciated.



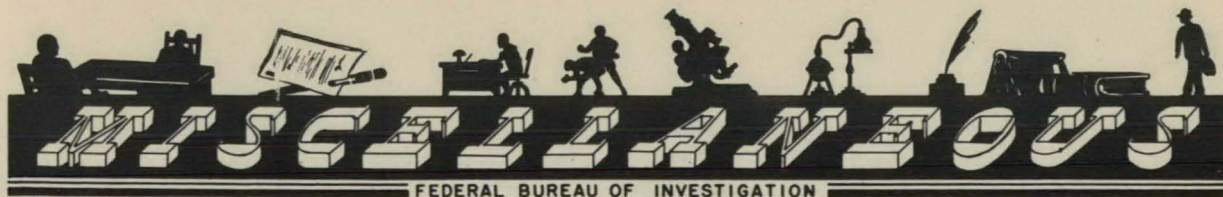
**PRISONERS IN
STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS AND
REFORMATORIES
1940**

Prisoners escaping from State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories during 1940 totaled 1,107; while 1,377 were returned from escape during the same period, according to a recent release of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, based on reports received from 148 State Prisons and Reformatories and 31 Federal institutions.

A 3.5 per cent decrease was noted in the number of prisoners incarcerated during 1940. At the beginning of the year the prisoners numbered 171,626 and those incarcerated on December 31 totaled 165,585.

During the year, 77,484 prisoners were released, 56.6 per cent of whom represented prisoners released under parole, conditional pardon, or other form of conditional release. Prison deaths totaling 990 and executions numbering 86 made up 1.4 per cent of the releases, while 2.1 per cent were pardoned (216) or had their sentences commuted (1,411).

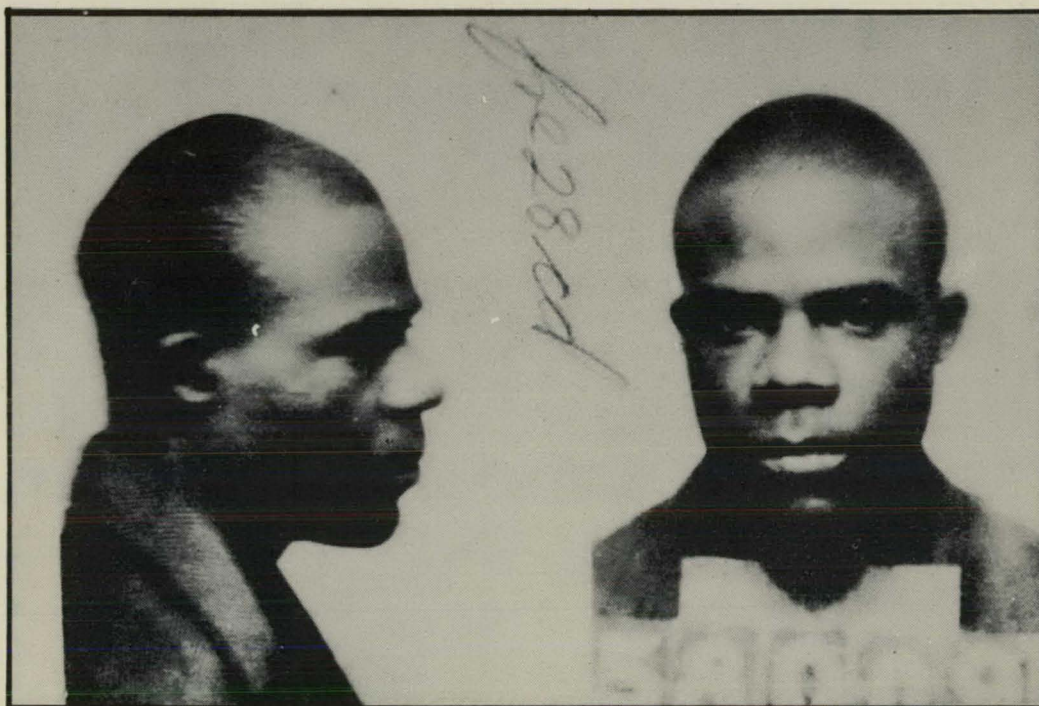
Although only 39.9 per cent of the releases represented prisoners who had been returned to unrestricted freedom of the community after expiration of their sentences, it has been observed that for three successive years there was a decline in the proportion of prisoners released conditionally. During 1938, there were 152.5 conditional releases to each 100 unconditional ones. The figures for 1939 and 1940 were 149.0 and 134.5 respectively.



WANTED BY THE FBI

HORACE FANCHER, with aliases

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
(MURDER)**



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

WANTED BY THE FBI
Horace Fancher, with aliases

In an effort to assist local law enforcement officers, the FBI is conducting a Nation-wide search to locate Horace Fancher, a thirty-four year old negro killer who escaped from a Texas State Prison on April 20, 1937, after serving ten years of a fifty year sentence for murder, and subsequently, on August 5, 1940, murdered three more persons in the State of Oklahoma.

On August 18, 1940, a report was received at the Sheriff's Office, Okemah, Oklahoma, regarding the disappearance of a negro family by the name of Smith. This family, composed of Dave Smith, his wife and two of the latter's daughters by a previous marriage, had been working a farm located about five miles south and two miles west of Okemah as share-croppers. Investigation at this farm showed the Smith home to be in a very disrupted condition and revealed that the last time anyone had been seen around the farm was on August 5, 1940, when Dave Smith sold his hogs to an acquaintance.

Searching officers then located a strip of ground which had recently been plowed, located near the barn on this farm. While probing this freshly plowed earth with a long iron rod they struck the body of a negro woman and then located two more bodies. These were identified as being the bodies of Autra Lee Smith, Dave Smith's wife, and Lucille and Ester Mae Phillips, his stepdaughters. A Coroner's Jury determined these three victims met death at the hands of a person or persons unknown.

At this time it was discovered that Dave Smith was in fact identical with Horace Fancher, a convict who escaped from the Clemens State Farm, Texas State Prison, on April 20, 1937, after his receipt at this institution on December 12, 1927, on a fifty-year sentence for the crime of murder. He was received by this prison from the Sheriff's Office, Odessa, Texas, which arrested him for this murder on August 1, 1927.

Soon after his escape from the above penitentiary, Fancher went to Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, where he was employed on a farm for approximately two years by one Morse Hibler. He then married Autra Lee Phillips who was a widow and the mother of Lucille and Ester Mae Phillips, and began working as a share-cropper in this county.

Upon receipt of information to the effect that Fancher had fled to the State of California, at the request of local law enforcement agencies, this matter was presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Muskogee, Oklahoma, which returned an indictment on March 6, 1941, charging Horace Fancher with a violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute in that he fled from Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, to the State of California to avoid prosecution for murdering three persons near Okemah, Oklahoma, on August 5, 1940.

Unverified rumors had been received from time to time to the effect Fancher was in California and attempting to enter Mexico. In view of the success he had in avoiding apprehension after his escape from the Texas State Prison as set out above, it is believed probable that he is presently living quietly under an assumed name in some other section of the United States.

Fancher, the subject of FBI Identification Order Number 1805, is described as follows:

Name and aliases	Horace Fancher, with aliases: Horace Faucher, Dave Smith
Age	34 years (born August 6, 1907, McClennan County, Texas)
Height	5 feet, 8½ inches
Weight	180 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Light brown
Build	Stocky
Race	Negro
Nationality	American
Education	Sixth grade
Occupations	Farmer, car washer, cement worker
Scars and marks	Vaccination scar left arm upper outer; scratch scar right forearm outer; cut scar left cheek; two inch cut scar left shoulder, rear; shot scar, right thigh, front to outer
Peculiarities	Very small ears, size 11 shoes
FBI Number	274,657
Fingerprint Classification	15 I 21 W 100 15 I 17 R 000
Relatives	Mrs. Lizora Fancher, mother, 917 N.E. 3rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Shelby Richard Fancher, brother, 816 Collingwood Boulevard, Toledo, Ohio Mrs. Ezella Gant, sister, 271 Brand Whitlock Homes, Toledo, Ohio Mrs. Hallie Jackson, sister, 318 North Kelley, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Relatives (Continued)

Mrs. Eugene Sails, sister, 917
N.E. 3rd Street, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma
Mrs. Edna Sanders, sister, 1024
N.E. 3rd Street, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma
Mrs. Mary Lee Collins, sister,
1529-3/4 E. 23rd, Los Angeles,
California
Alonzo Evans, half-brother, 1840
West Reno Street, Oklahoma
City, Oklahoma
Ollie Evans, uncle, Box 185,
Clearview, Oklahoma
Walter Evans, uncle, 621 South
2nd Street, Waco, Texas
Edward Eugene Evans, uncle, 255
Rondo Avenue, St. Paul, Minn-
esota
Esther E. Carmen, cousin, Box
210, Route #4, Muskogee, Okla-
homa
E. L. Murray, cousin, 3415 Maple
Street, Omaha, Nebraska
Charles Sanifer, nephew, 318 North
Kelley, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Horace Fancher, #---, arrested Sheriff's Office,
Odessa, Texas, August 1, 1927; charge, murder; dis-
position, sentenced to fifty years on November 22,
1927.

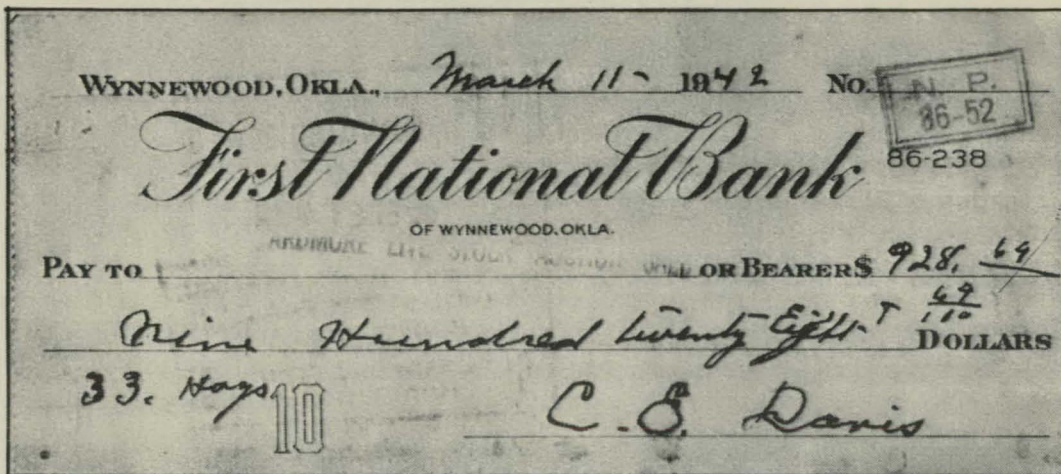
As Horace Fancher, #58009, received State Prison,
Huntsville, Texas, December 12, 1927; charge, mur-
der; sentence, fifty years; transferred to Clemens
State Farm, escaped April 20, 1937.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Horace Fan-
cher it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Invest-
igation be advised immediately, or that the Director, Federal Bureau of In-
vestigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., be con-
tacted by wire.

\$100 R E W A R D
OFFERED BY SHERIFF OF CARTER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FOR ARREST OF
C. E. DAVIS

On March 11, 1942, an individual using the name of C. E. Davis went to an auction sale in Ardmore, Oklahoma, and purchased thirty-three head of hogs valued at \$928.69.

He gave a fraudulent check in payment for these hogs drawn on the First National Bank of Wynnewood, Oklahoma, which has been photographically reproduced below.



Davis hired a local truck and took the truck load of hogs to Oklahoma City where he sold them on the following day to a commission company for cash. He thereupon went to an auction sale in Paulsvalley, bought another load of hogs, sold them to the same commission company and then disappeared.

Davis' mode of operation which helped him carry out his fraudulent scheme follows:

He first stopped at Wynnewood, Oklahoma, registered at a local hotel, and then opened an account at the First National Bank, depositing \$300.00 in currency. His announced business was buying livestock.

He made the acquaintance of livestock dealers there and then made a few small purchases and gave checks in payment which were promptly paid by the bank. This procedure of course assisted him in establishing himself in the community and won for him the confidence of the local livestock dealers.

With this "build-up" Davis had no trouble passing the worthless \$928.69 check pictured above.

Due to his apparent knowledge of the livestock business it is felt Davis must have had a great deal of experience in such business.

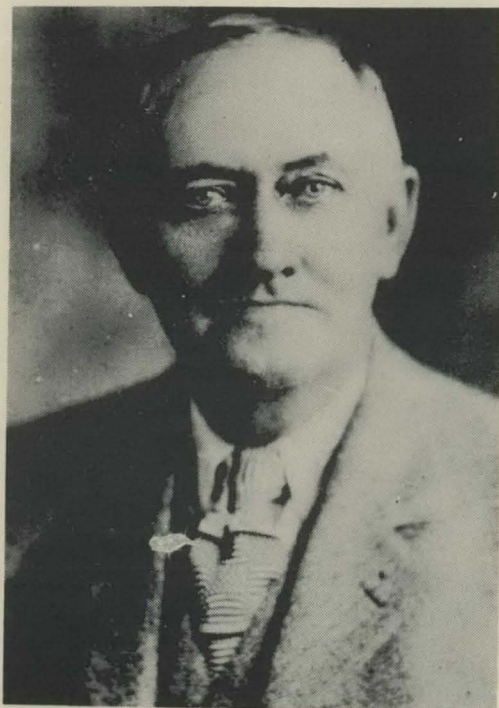
Mr. Floyd Randolph, Sheriff of Carter County, Ardmore, Oklahoma, has advised the FBI that he holds felony warrant number 1157 charging Davis with obtaining property under false pretenses relative to the sale of thirty-three head of hogs for \$928.69.

Sheriff Randolph has further advised that he feels Davis is identical with Eugene H. Van Buskirk who defrauded a number of farmers in Jefferson County, Oklahoma, in 1933, by purchasing livestock from them and giving them worthless checks in payment of same.

Eugene H. Van Buskirk, FBI #690603, has been carried in the files of the FBI as a fugitive wanted by the Sheriff of Jefferson County, Oklahoma, since August 1, 1933. At that time Van Buskirk used the alias of C. E. Jones and was also known as E. H. Vanbuskirk.

Sheriff Randolph has furnished a physical description of Davis as well as a photograph of Van Buskirk, and states this photograph is a good likeness of Davis except that Davis looks older.

It is interesting to note that Van Buskirk used the alias of C. E. Jones in 1933 and Davis' initials are C. E. giving further credence to the possibility that C. E. Davis is merely another alias used by E. H. Van Buskirk.



Left: Photograph of Eugene H. Van Buskirk, FBI #690603.

In 1933 the Sheriff of Jefferson County, Oklahoma, gave Van Buskirk's age as 58 or 60, weight 170 pounds, complexion light.

The physical description of Davis furnished by Sheriff Randolph on March 23, 1942, follows:

Name	C. E. Davis
Height	5' 10"
Weight	175 to 180 pounds
Hair	Dark grey
Eyes	Color unknown, but one eye is weak and watery requiring Davis to wipe it often with handkerchief he carries in lapel pocket of coat
Glasses	Wears cheap dime store type of glasses part time
Peculiarities	Pulls hat down over weak eye

If any information is obtained relative to E. H. Van Buskirk or C. E. Davis, please advise the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., immediately.

W A R N I N G

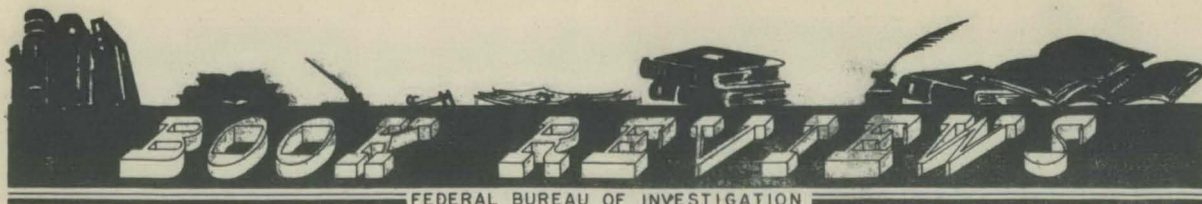
DO NOT BE MISLED BY LETTERS BEARING SUCH TITLES AS:

" \$\$\$\$ MONEY IS BEING HELD IN TRUST FOR YOU \$\$\$\$ "

During the past several years the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been called to the activities of various individuals operating services for the location of delinquent debtors, whose approach envelopes a theme similar to the caption of this article. The first letter sent to the individual concerning whom information is desired states that money is being held in trust for them and that to facilitate payment, it will be necessary for the recipient to fill out a questionnaire which is attached.

This questionnaire elicits information as to the age, employer, sources of income, bank accounts, former addresses, et cetera. If the individual answers the questionnaire satisfactorily, he will usually in the course of a few weeks receive a second letter from the operators. This letter will contain one cent and state that it is the entire amount which was held in trust.

The information contained herein is supplied so that law enforcement officials may be in a position to advise citizens who inquire regarding activities of the character outlined.



**AIR CORPS BASIC PHOTOGRAPHY TRAINING MANUAL, No. TM 1-219,
342 pp. Compiled by the War Department, July 1, 1941,
and Published by the Government Printing Office,
Washington, D. C. Price 35 cents**

In the January, 1941, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin the previous edition of this Technical Manual, dated March 1, 1930, was reviewed. The present edition is a more condensed and thoroughly modern treatment of this most vital subject. Designed by the War Department as a reference to basic photographic principles, and to the technique of military photography, it embodies a clear and understandable treatment of elementary photography, chemistry, sensitized materials, optics, filters, photographic sensitometry, ground camera photography, negative making, printing, copying, lantern slides, color photography and laboratory operations.

The lengthy exercises included at the end of each section in the former edition have been eliminated, relieving it of its severe character as a textbook, and it serves more as an "explanation manual," each section being simply and logically explained in relation to the other sections.

This manual should prove of equal interest to the beginner at photography, in view of the lucid manner in which its various phases are discussed and to the advanced student because of the thoroughness of its treatment. It is not concerned with the mechanical features of the several types of cameras currently in use. It considers the fundamental principles of photography in such complete detail as to enable the reader to apply them to the particular branch of photography in which he may be interested.

Of particular significance to the law enforcement officer should be the dealing with "Identification Photography" for it is of the utmost importance that the photography of persons apprehended for identification purposes be technically perfect in order to insure uniformity in the finished prints. Photography has definitely taken its place in the scientific kit-bag of law enforcement and this manual offers to the profession an excellent opportunity for individual officers to become familiar with photography and its possibilities.



ALABAMA

Mr. Edmond F. Jeffries has been appointed Chief of Police at Fayette, Alabama.

Mr. L. B. Lybrand is now Chief of Police at Oxford, Alabama.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Fred H. Parrott was recently appointed to the position of Chief of Police at El Cajon, California, succeeding Mr. Charles E. Golden.

Mr. Sam R. Spear has been named Sheriff of Inyo County, Independence, California, replacing the late Thomas F. Hutchison.

Mr. Richard C. Worden has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Isleton, California, succeeding Mr. Edward Reyes who is now with the California Highway Patrol.

Mr. Joseph D. Corby has succeeded Mr. Walter W. Bathrick as Chief of Police at King City, California.

DELAWARE

Mr. George Bowdon has been reappointed Chief of Police at Seaford, Delaware, having recovered from a period of ill health.

FLORIDA

Mr. M. E. Decker has been named Chief of Police at Fort Pierce, Florida, having succeeded Mr. C. F. Tyson.

Mr. W. D. Joiner is now Chief of Police of the Gainesville, Florida, Police Department.

Mr. Asa Coleman, Junior, has succeeded Mr. S. R. Green as Sheriff of Baker County, Macclenny, Florida.

Mr. Jack A. Thompson has replaced the late Frank H. Packwood as Chief of Police at West Palm Beach, Florida.

IDAHO

Mr. Edwin L. Jacks has succeeded Mr. Frank L. Jacobs as Chief of Police at Lewiston, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Homer Jenkins is now Chief of Police at East Alton, Illinois, replacing Mr. Henry Obermiller.

Mr. Charles Barfield is now Sheriff of Massac County, Metropolis, Illinois, having been appointed to serve out the unexpired term of former Sheriff John Steele.

Mr. Marvin C. Dooley has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Watseka, Illinois.

Mr. Henry Swartz has been appointed Chief of Police at Wenona, Illinois.

INDIANA

Mr. William F. Taylor has been designated Chief of Police at Lafayette, Indiana, replacing Mr. Edward J. O'Connor.

Mr. Eldon Chittum recently became Chief of Police of the Peru, Indiana, Police Department.

IOWA

Mr. Joseph F. Loehr recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS

Mr. Clarence A. Bliesner has succeeded Mr. R. W. Dicker as Chief of Police at Lawrence, Kansas.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Albert E. Bergeron has been named Chief of Police at Marlboro, Massachusetts, replacing Mr. Francis Bastian.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Max E. Harroun has been appointed Chief of Police at Big Rapids, Michigan, having succeeded Mr. Harold Mehl.

Mr. Ed Anderson has been named Sheriff of Mason County, Ludington, Michigan, succeeding Mr. George Colver.

MINNESOTA

Mr. R. W. Castle has succeeded Mr. John Melberg as Chief of Police at Anoka, Minnesota.

MISSOURI

Mr. Roy M. McLaury has replaced Mr. Walter Taylor as Chief of Police at Carthage, Missouri.

Mr. Eugene T. Durrett recently succeeded Mr. Joe Strong as Chief of Police at Marshall, Missouri.

MONTANA

Mrs. Clarice M. McDonald has been named Sheriff at Philipsburg, Montana, succeeding Mr. Angus McDonald.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Ralph E. Clements is now Sheriff at Hartington, Nebraska.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Clinton McIntire has been elected Chief of Police at Jefferson, New Hampshire.

Mr. Gerland Lorman is presently Chief of Police at Plymouth, New Hampshire, replacing Mr. Felix McCarthy.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. John Jameson has been appointed Chief of Police at Nutley, New Jersey.

Mr. Charles E. Ayers is now the Sheriff of Union County, Union, New Jersey.

Mr. Russell Earley has been appointed Chief of Police of the Borough of Woodbury Heights, New Jersey, to succeed Mr. Leroy C. Henning.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Mark Severinson has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Reynolds, North Dakota.

OHIO

Mr. Otto Truax has been appointed Chief of Police at Barnesville, Ohio, replacing Mr. George M. Douglass.

OHIO (Continued)

Mr. Wilbur Kirk has succeeded Mr. Victor A. Bailey as Chief of Police at Bethesda, Ohio.

Mr. Earl B. Nance has been named Chief of Police at Coal Grove, Ohio, to succeed Mr. A. J. Dalton.

Mr. Paul T. Kindinger is now Chief of Police at Crestline, Ohio.

Mr. Samuel Link has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Delphos, Ohio, replacing Mr. Glenn M. Ditto.

Mr. Henry L. Walton is now Chief of Police at Fairview, Ohio, succeeding Mr. H. E. Sampsell.

Mr. Otto Hacker has replaced the late R. W. Jacobs as Chief of Police at Jackson, Ohio.

Mr. E. M. Harrold is now Chief of Police of New Waterford, Ohio, replacing Mr. Ross Bevington.

Mr. C. L. Rymers has been appointed Chief of Police of Oak Harbor, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Ruebon C. Kern.

Mr. Ross Enright is Chief of Police of the Perrysburg, Ohio, Police Department.

Mr. William C. Murphy has succeeded Mr. Charles J. Lohman as Chief of Police at St. Bernard, Ohio.

Mr. Harold J. Fraley has succeeded Mr. Charles J. Mutchler as Chief of Police of Tiffin, Ohio.

Mr. George Jackson was appointed Chief of Police at West Lake, Ohio, having replaced Mr. Clarence Grube.

Mr. L. R. Montgomery has succeeded Mr. C. C. Silsbee as Chief of Police at Wickliffe, Ohio.

Mr. W. W. Vogel is now Chief of Police at Willard, Ohio, replacing Mr. C. D. Bohn.

Mr. James G. Billson has replaced Mr. William Evans as Chief of Police of the Willoughby, Ohio, Police Department.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Bob Withrow recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Blackwell, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

Mr. Ted Guffy has been elected Sheriff at Cherokee, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Andrew J. McDevitt has been named Chief of Police at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to succeed the late Harry F. Klink.

Mr. Peirce L. Richards is now Chief of Police at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, succeeding Mr. Frank B. Titus.

Mr. Howard O. Landis has been appointed Chief of Police at Lewis-town, Pennsylvania, replacing Mr. Norris M. Houser.

Mr. Charles Dietrich has replaced Mr. Frank McKinley as Chief of Police at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Joseph J. Miller is presently Chief of Police at New Oxford, Pennsylvania.

Mr. William E. Stuart has been appointed Chief of Police at Sharon, Pennsylvania, having succeeded Mr. Charles B. Steger.

Mr. J. W. Hutchinson has replaced Mr. A. D. Mencer as Chief of the Tyrone, Pennsylvania, Police Department.

Mr. Robert Graess is now Chief of Police at Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, having succeeded Mr. William J. Mead.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Jerry Ferry is now the Chief of Police at Branchville, South Carolina.

Mr. Julian A. Price has succeeded Mr. W. W. Gregg as Chief of Police at Florence, South Carolina.

Mr. A. A. Finley has been appointed Chief of Police at Greer, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. W. J. Tapp.

Mr. David H. Bramlett is now Chief of Police at Iva, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. Joe M. Kemp.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Al J. Varin is now Chief of Police at Custer, South Dakota.

Mr. J. W. Galvin has been named Chief of Police of the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Police Department.

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	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Madigan, J. T.	Liberty 5533	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	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	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.		2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lopez, J. M.	Market 6415	323 Federal
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
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
	Drayton, S. J. (Assistant)		
Norfolk, Virginia	Hennrich, 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	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	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	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico		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	1437 K Street, N. W.

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

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

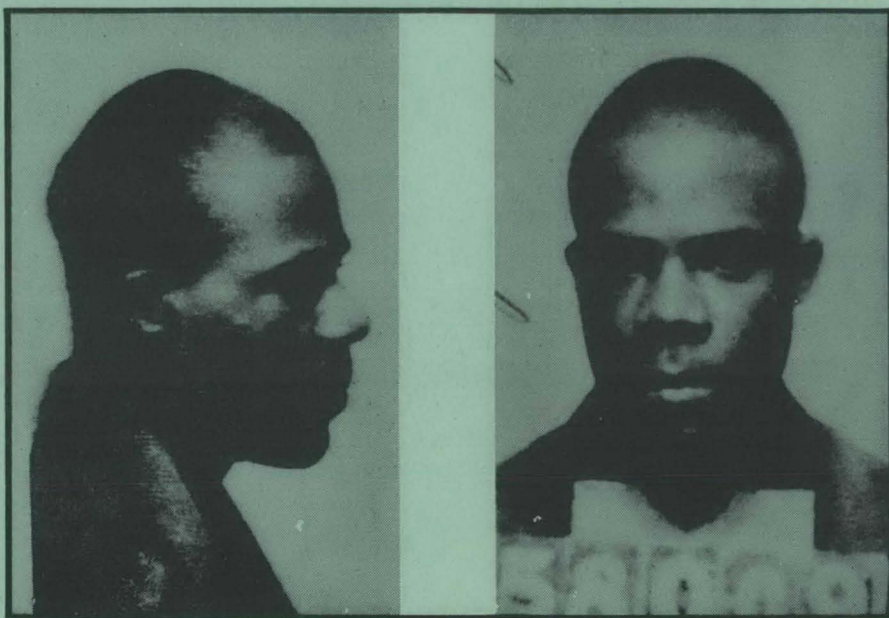
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



Horace Fancher

with aliases

**Unlawful Flight to Avoid
Prosecution - Murder**

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

