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Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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

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

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

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of 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. 13

JULY - AUGUST 1944

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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 bimonthly. 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.

ADDRESS OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
JUNE 29, 1944

A GRADUATE'S RESPONSIBILITY

A graduation exercise is like the passing of another milepost. It brings you a little closer to your destination. When you will reach that destination depends on how you have charted your course.

College graduates this year face a detour -- a detour made necessary by a system the world permitted to develop when it failed to recognize human values. Only the value of the human being to the state counted, until four years ago, when the explosion point was reached, causing a world conflagration in which the innocent were forced to suffer with the guilty. The rise of Nazism and the development of Japan's military might were long ago recognized as harbingers of ill omen, but, unfortunately, those who first recognized them were viewed as alarmists.

The Japanese, for decades, have been portrayed as funny little men whose chief trait was politeness. The Nazis were regarded as "crackpots." The past few years have taught us otherwise. Even as we gather here today, precious American blood is being spilled on the world's battlefields because the world was not prepared to act when it might have acted with a minimum of sacrifice.

Here is a harsh lesson, but if heeded the lives of our brave fighting men shall not have been lost in vain. If America is more secure, if the world is more civilized, and if the Brotherhood of Men becomes a reality, the interruption in the lives of young men like you will have been worthwhile.

That the war will be won is certain. After winning it, we should be a little closer to our goal if we but learn from the lessons of the past and present. The heritage of every free-born American is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The founding fathers won it against superior foes and they preserved it against doubt and uncertainty. Now, the responsibility is ours to preserve our heritage for the future. Our own American way has been won through toil and hardship, and we shall defend it at any cost. We would be traitors to our souls if we did otherwise.

The struggle in which we are engaged calls upon every man, woman, and child to be Americans first, last, and always, for America is merely the aggregate of all her peoples. She can never be any stronger than her people. Water does not rise above its level except by force beyond that provided by nature. So it is with a democracy. When the state rises above its people, democracy no longer exists. Fascism, Nazism, or some other

synthetic form of enslaved life is then developed.

Even though you college graduates of today face a temporary detour, you could well resolve now that come what may, you will recognize your own individual responsibility. It will not be easy, because of a current trend that departs from fundamentals. We are living in a sophisticated age. Standards are set, whether we like it or not, on a superficial basis. Thus, individuals too often defer to the opinions of their associates with no thought of whether they are right or wrong.

There was a time when success was gauged in terms of service. Today, a new standard has evolved. Many people regard success only in terms of ornate homes, shiny cars, well-tailored clothes, and glittering tinsel that characterizes superficial forms of entertainment and ultra-sophistication. There is more to life than that; there is the matter of conscience and conduct.

Great and fickle is the tyranny of public opinion, and many lack the fortitude to brave it. People like to be talked about, but not against. Many people, at times, refrain from doing what they should for fear of being criticized. It is well to remember that if you are not criticized at times, you should immediately take inventory of yourself. Criticism from certain sources is a mark of achievement. Sad indeed is the individual who cannot face facts and issues and take a stand for the right. It is never possible to please every one. We might well turn to the Scriptures for our guidance and solace in our daily contact with life, wherein it is written, "...what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." It is important to live so that our actions are the targets of those who adhere to wrong rather than right. If you are true to yourself, you will be true to your fellow men.

And this code of life is as equally applicable to groups and professions as it is to the individual. We of the Federal Bureau of Investigation know that when we protect society by arresting some saboteur or subverter of our institutions, we will be criticized bitterly by the spokesmen of the underworld and their mouthpieces and stooges. If we succeed in bringing to justice a desperate criminal, we know that the last defense of the scoundrel is the cry of deprivation of his liberty.

Criminals are being turned loose in the name of civil liberty, not because there is any question of their guilt, but because certain public officials of our land are prone to guard more zealously the alleged civil rights of confessed criminals at the expense and the detriment of disregarded civil rights of the victims of their crimes. The same standards should govern the rights of the victims of crime as are so rigidly applied to the rights of the criminal transgressor. We need a governmental and national psychology that lends its support to law. We need an end to sentimentalism that favors the killer; an end to sob-sister nonsense that weeps over the kidnaper; an end to petting of youthful desperadoes. We need a revival of old-fashioned discipline.

Liberty, too, has its fundamentals. Liberty is not fool-proof.

It always carries an implication of license to those unsuited to enjoy its fruits. Without discipline, liberty cannot long exist. It must be guarded in order to be enjoyed. Among the corrupt and unprincipled, it is a high-sounding term. Anarchy may be the result.

It was not long ago when whole communities were in the clutches of organized bands of public outlaws. Exacting their tribute from every man, woman, and child, this malignant growth in our body politic obeyed only the laws of its own choice. Liberties of whole communities were endangered. This is not ancient history, for even as I speak to you today, an average of 157 serious crimes are being committed each hour, day and night, throughout the year in this land of ours.

This tragic condition is due to a lack of conscience, which in turn comes from a lack of religious training. There is a necessary connection between crime and the decline of faith and religious practice. When men do not know God and His justice, they do not respect His laws. The way to make America safe from crime, the way to make her people moral, is a return to religion. Religion is a necessary factor in a healthy and well-ordered society.

The criminal who robs and plunders is not the only enemy of society. There are large numbers of persons who would take the law into their own hands. Some, indeed, place themselves above the law and common decency. They scorn justice and fair play. They beat down and trample the fundamental rights of man. The dollar is all that matters, regardless of how it is gained. Bigoted and intolerant, they wax and grow fat from the toil of the less fortunate. It is a blasphemy upon America that people can prosper from class struggle.

The "Dollar Patriot" is more contemptible than the saboteur who attacks as the advance agent of a foreign foe. Enemy saboteurs we have been able to keep from America, but not the "Dollar Patriot" who would, if possible, send faulty equipment to our brave fighting men because of greed and avarice.

The black market would disappear overnight if enough citizens discharged their personal responsibilities by refusing to purchase commodities over illicit counters. If a nation-wide boycott could be organized against dealers in stolen property, burglaries and thefts would radically slump. Extend the boycott to the international confidence men who deal in alien and un-American ways of life, and America would be a cleaner and more wholesome place in which to live.

Ten years before Hitler came to power the seeds of Nazism were being sown in the United States. They sprouted and were beginning to blossom before we became aroused. Even after the Nazi attack on institutions of higher learning, library bonfires, and attacks against temples of God, our people were lackadaisical. We here in America were slow to act while the seeds of hate were taking root in our social structure. We were literally asleep at the switch.

Even now, I shudder at what might have happened had we of law enforcement not been able to act. The FBI went on a full war basis years before Pearl Harbor. The obstacles that were thrust in our way were legion. It is hard to believe, but the fact remains that powerful forces in our national life endeavored to prevent Special Agents of the FBI from ferreting out the potential enemies of America. Every stratagem and maneuver was employed, from the familiar smear attacks to the more subtle technique of applying pressure on higher authority.

You of Holy Cross College will be happy, I know, to learn that one of your own graduates was among our staunchest defenders in our effort to preserve the internal security of our nation. I refer to Honorable Matthew McGuire, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who in those trying days was the Assistant to the Attorney General in the Department of Justice.

The Fascists and Nazis were not the only menace to our internal security. To their forces must be added the American Communists with their Godless, truthless philosophy of life. They are against the America our forefathers fought and died for; they are against the established freedoms of America. They pose behind a dozen fronts; they have endeavored to infiltrate practically every strata of life.

When they preach unity, let us not forget that when we were struggling to prepare for defense, they preached pacifism and fought our efforts to aid our allies and to build our common defenses. For true Americans there can be no unity with the enemy within and no compromise with those who would destroy all that we fight for. There is a distinction between respecting our ally Russia and respecting those within our country who would destroy all that we believe in. No one wishes to detract any from the glorious war history being written by the Russian people in protecting their soil. They are a great fighting nation and have done a masterful job at war.

But when it comes to governmental systems, we prefer our own American way, and we do not want the Communists in this country attempting to undermine our democracy or any of our institutions. I have said it before, and I repeat it now -- America cannot exist half democratic and half Communist or Fascist. The Fascist-minded tyrant is no different from the native-born Communistic corruptionist. We are proud of our American form of government. If we want to improve on it, we will do it in our own way, in our time, and with our own blueprint.

Over the years, the American Communists have developed a propaganda machine and a nefarious and elaborate school system of their own. Their officials in secret and public meetings urge that the propaganda phase of their work must be accelerated. Brazenly, they have urged the development of courses, lectures, and assemblies as media to espouse the ideologies of Marxism and to establish Marxism as a school of thought in the United States. And even in the chameleon cloak with which they have now enshrouded themselves, the American Communists still proclaim their loyalty to Marxism,

the antithesis of American democracy. The Communist Trojan Horse has now become the Trojan Snake in American life.

They continue to pervert and complicate the solution of our perplexing domestic problems. That we have a growing problem of juvenile delinquency is known to all informed persons. The Communists also recognize this and see in it an opportunity for further infiltration. The mere association of the names American and democracy with the Communist youth movement does not make the organization either American or democratic. One Communist "front" organization is now actively engaged in fostering Youth Recreation Centers. A laudable project, were it not for the sinister purposes that motivate it. The enemies of our institutions realize the value of youth and recruit them for their purposes. They make many recommendations, but they overlook the one fundamental cause of delinquency, the American home. In fact, they openly state that the responsibility for the rise in juvenile delinquency must be placed elsewhere than upon "the family in general."

The American home is still the basis of our social order, and the nation will never be any stronger than the home. I urge that you who graduate today resolve, despite the interruption that faces you, to do your bit to preserve an American heritage for your children still unborn and I hope the day will come when you will take your place in American life with a determination to restore it to its honored and rightful place in the social order.

The rising youth problem in crime stems directly from the home. Every day we of the FBI see cases that are heartrending. The one thing that most juvenile offenders have in common is a lack of proper home training. This takes us back to fundamentals. There is no character-building agency that can take the place of a good home. The church alone cannot do the job. We must go back to the basic unit of society -- the home. Things do not just happen -- trees when they are being cut down fall on their leaning side. The place of the family in American life cannot be substituted without undermining the nation's cornerstone. Homes that are blemished or broken by unstable parents, divorce, desertion, or other demoralizing conditions inevitably leave their imprint on children.

The disruption of homes by the departure of fathers to the battle fronts cannot be avoided. The rise of divorces and the breaking of homes because of inordinate selfishness, moral corruption, absence of understanding, and a lack of fortitude is something that can be remedied with tolerance, prayers for Divine guidance and proper conduct.

The future destiny of this Nation rests upon the shoulders of young men like you throughout the land. The future inevitably will bring varying measures of disappointment, suffering and sorrow. There will be times when our faith will be sorely tested. The cynicism of the faltering and unfaithful will have its effect on less resolute wills. Do not let yourselves depart from the guiding voice of the faith and teachings of this great Christian institution. When challenges come, as they will, stand firm. When you need help, seek it from Higher Authority, for in the words of the

Holy Scripture, ". . . there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God."

Another real responsibility which you as graduates should assume is that of tolerance toward your fellow men. Though winning the war, the people of this country could repeat the mistakes of 1919. In the postwar years, America could be plagued anew with the Ku Klux Klan delusion or some similar recurrence of racism, hate, greed and injustice -- such as would shame every patriot and God-fearing man.

The current conflicts between groups in our large cities are not truly religious but racial. Prejudice and hate spring up and break out from hearts, juvenile and adult, where God has not entered and where His word has not penetrated.

Too many do not believe in a religious creed, and therefore do not live it. They bring forth from their personalities no fruits of vital religion.

Bestir yourselves to live by God's word and apply practically in your dealings with your fellow men the teachings of justice and equality toward all in all things. The mere recognition of this principle of tolerance is not enough; it must be translated into fact. The invoking of the procedures of law cannot accomplish it. There must be a willingness and determination by all to recognize it and live it.

What the postwar crime era brings will depend upon how well we can protect the home front. If there is a careful planning, if industry is quickly converted, if women who have left the home to help alleviate the manpower shortage return to their normal pursuits, if we can preserve our democratic ways, America should be bountiful enough to provide those who will work with a living that should satisfy the normal desires of life.

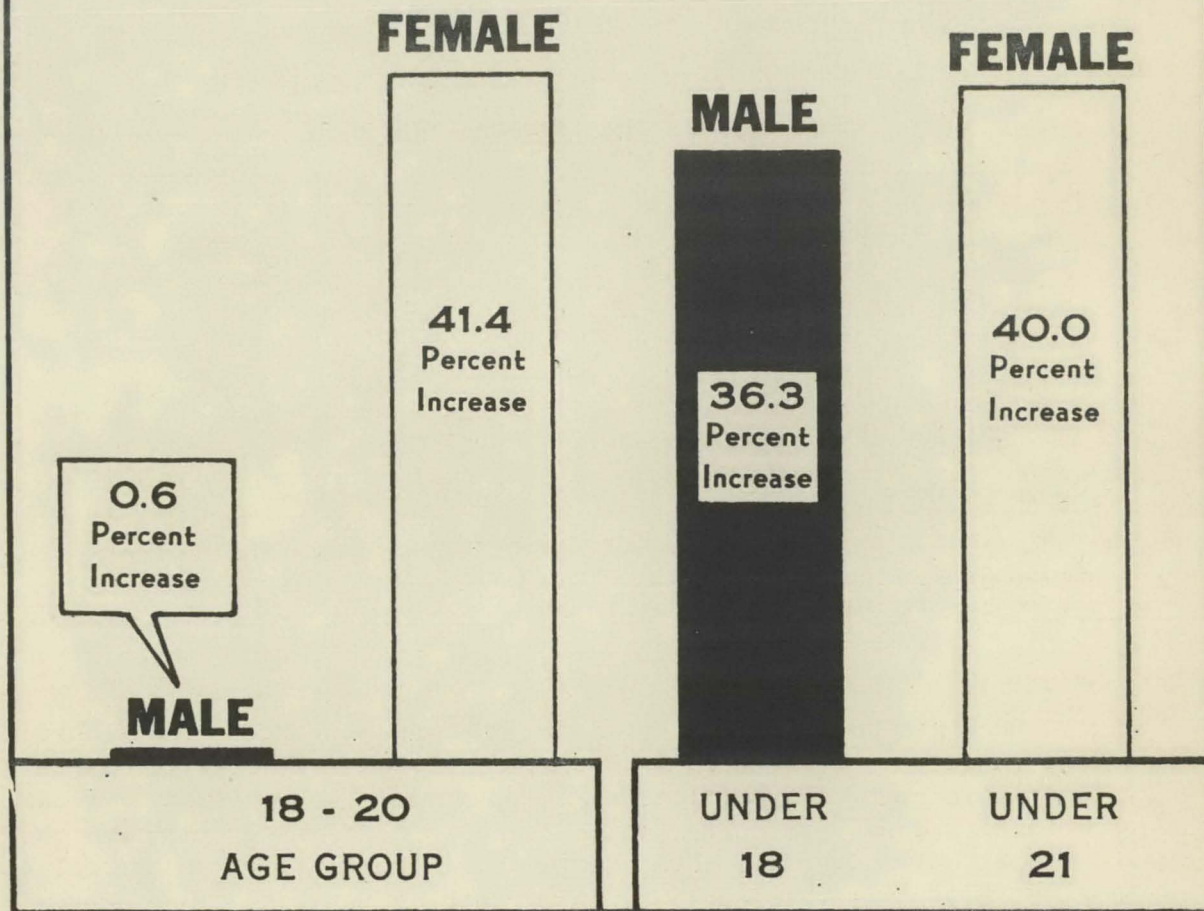
If circumstances force us to revert to fundamentals, if they require that superficialities be eliminated, then that will be a blessing to future generations. The path to truth is found in adversity which leads men to religion. America was ordained from on high, her destinies have been guided from on high, and if we Americans would only return in unison to the faith of our forefathers, to the simple faith that embraces hope and charity, our problems would appear as a mirage of the desert. It will not suffice to have a lofty ideal. There must be a fearless, stronghearted devotion to that ideal if it is to become a part of our American life.

The Nation's call to duty, like God's call to man, is a personal one. It can be answered only by individuals. Care not what others may think! Be right! As you answer the call to duty, you merit the rights which are yours as an American.

As we respond to the duty of discharging our personal responsibilities, we should translate into action the words of George Washington -- "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the rest is in the hands of God."

ARREST INCREASES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS

FIRST 3 MONTHS 1944 - 1943



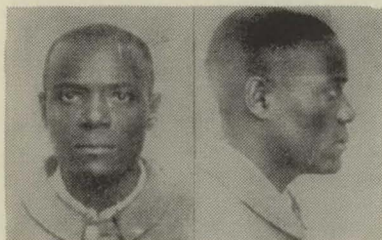
FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The first authentic record of the use of fingerprints in the United States reveals Mr. Gilbert Thompson of the United States Geological Survey utilized his thumb impression to prevent the forgery of commissary orders during his supervision of a survey in New Mexico in 1882.

The first practical introduction of fingerprints for criminal identification in the United States is claimed by the prison system of New York State, based on the adoption of the system at Sing Sing Prison on June 5, 1903, although the files of the Department of Correction at Albany contain fingerprints of State prisoners from the institutions at Sing Sing, Napanoch, Auburn and Clinton, which show that they were classified as early as March, 1903, by Captain James H. Parke, employed in the office of the then Superintendent of Prisons, Cornelius V. Collins.

THE WEST BROTHERS CASE

WILLIAM WEST



F. P. CLASSIFICATION 15 30 W OM 13
28 W 1

WILL WEST



F. P. CLASSIFICATION 10 13 UO 0
32 WI 18

The above photographs show the fallacy of the Bertillon System. Their Bertillon measurements were practically the same and their photographs made them appear identical but their fingerprints were radically different.

On September 24, 1904, Mr. R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, requested authority of the Attorney General to undertake sufficient expenditures for equipment to take fingerprints of Federal prisoners, which authorization was granted him November 2, 1904, only five days after the system was introduced in the police department of St. Louis, Missouri, by an officer of Scotland Yard, who was guarding the Queen's Jubilee presents, on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition in that year.

Subsequently the use of dactylography for the identification of criminals rapidly increased until today it is the most important factor in identification work in the United States.

Local police and other enforcement agencies realized the benefits to be derived from this comparatively simple and positive method of identification and gradually discontinued the use of Bertillon's anthro-

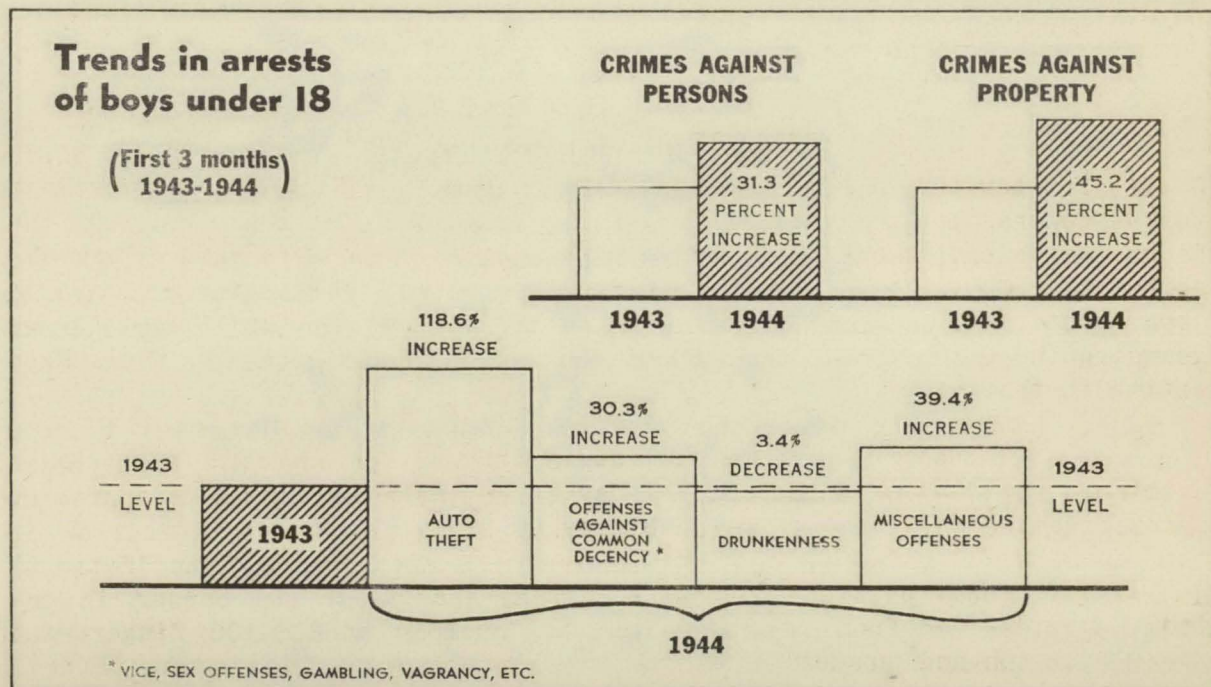
pometrical system. Local bureaus were established and employees instructed in the taking, classifying, searching and filing of fingerprint records. The small cost of the equipment and training readily permitted the adoption of fingerprint identification in all sections of the Country.

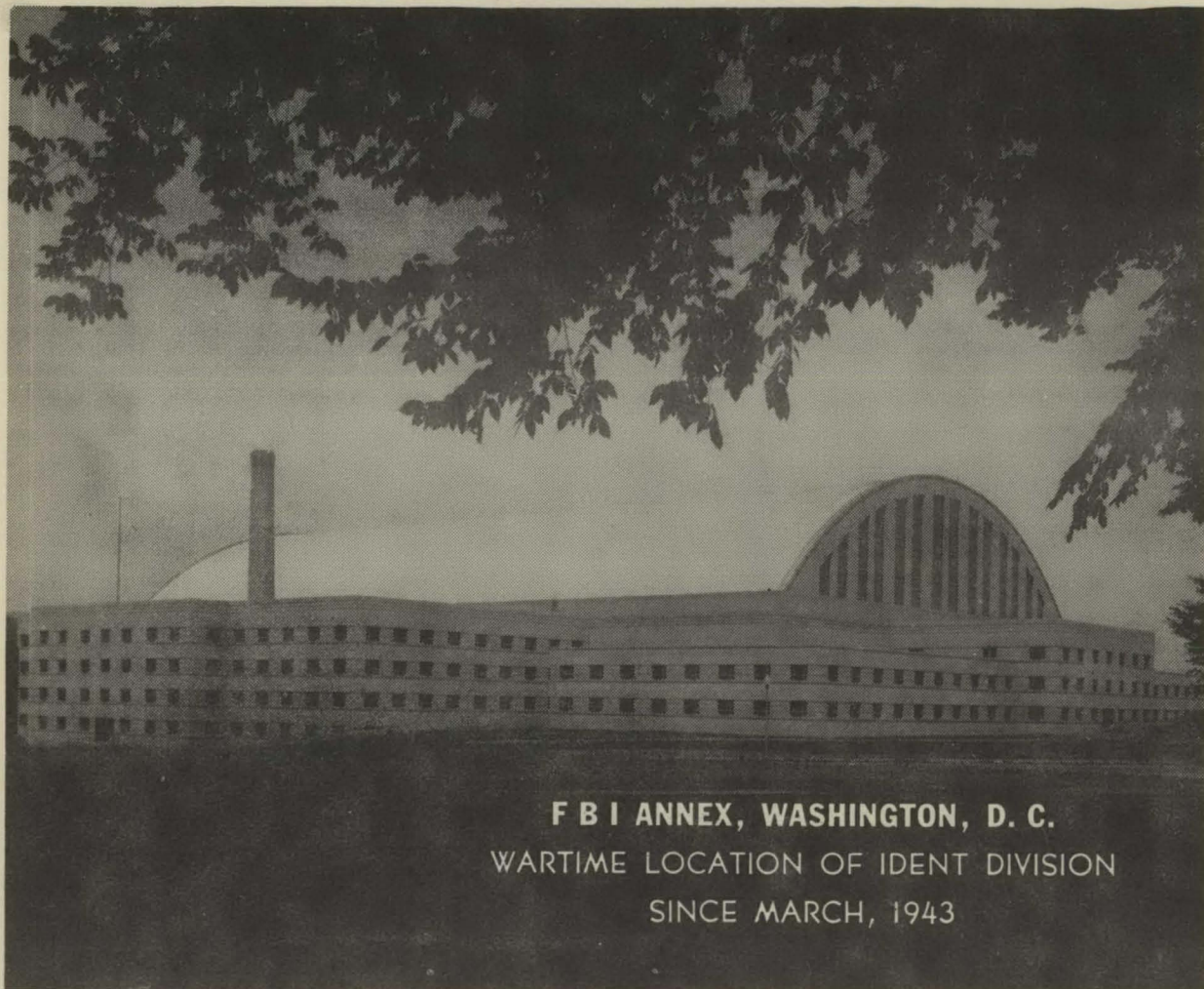
In order to cope with the problem presented by migratory criminals, state bureaus were established to act as local clearing houses for the information submitted by their correspondents. At the present time many states and cities maintain bureaus which contain collections of fingerprint records. These organizations cooperate with one another and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and render valuable service in the identification of criminals.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police, which embraces in its membership the heads of police departments of most of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, in 1896, had established a bureau at Chicago, Illinois, which was removed later to Washington, D. C., known as the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, for the purpose of compiling Bertillon records. As its members discontinued the use of Bertillon measurements and began adopting the fingerprint system, the National Bureau of Criminal Identification gradually acquired a valuable collection of fingerprint records.

The United States Department of Justice's Fingerprint Bureau at Leavenworth Penitentiary at first contained the fingerprints of Federal prisoners only, but this bureau soon expanded the scope of its operations by maintaining a free exchange service whereby criminal records were received and circularized among a growing list of contributing peace officers.

* * * * *





F B I ANNEX, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WARTIME LOCATION OF IDENT DIVISION
SINCE MARCH, 1943

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI 1924 - 1944

The growing and insistent demand by police officials throughout the United States for one system of cooperation on a national scale finally resulted in the creation of the Identification Division which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On July 1, 1924, the criminal identification data and records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Fingerprint Bureau of Leavenworth Penitentiary were consolidated with the cooperation and support of the I.A.C.P. into the FBI's Division of Identification in Washington, D.C. under an Act of Congress. It was known as the "National Division of Identification and Information" and began its career in the Hurley Wright Building in Washington with a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprint records and 25 employees.

IDENT MESSENGERS

The messenger force is an important and vital part of the Identification Division. It is the connecting link, in a chain which keeps work moving between the officials and various sections. From the time a fingerprint card or a piece of mail enters the Ident Division until it is answered and filed, the messenger speeds it on its way, delivering it from section to section, as each step in its handling is completed.

Messenger personnel is distributed throughout the huge Armory building in four locations; i.e., the Main Station, which acts as a clearing house for all incoming and outgoing work, and three sub-stations. The Main station is in direct contact with the Justice Department Building at 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue and all incoming work is distributed regularly to the appropriate sub-station, which in turn delivers it to its proper destination. Incoming fingerprint mail is received from the Post Office Department and is delivered to the Recording Section by the messengers. Fingerprint cards constitute the greater part of the work handled by the messengers.

The messengers' duties are two-fold. Each station has established "runs" which include all offices to which work is routed. At regular intervals, all routine work which has come into the station is delivered to these offices, and the outgoing mail is picked up to be sorted and sent on its way. This assures a constant and steady flow of incoming and outgoing work. In the event a fingerprint card requires expeditious handling, certain messengers are subject to call at all times on such "specials." These "specials" involve the immediate personal delivery of material to some particular office in the Ident Division. This special service facilitates an answer to the contributing law enforcement agency in the shortest possible time.

FBI RECORDING AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SECTION

The work of the Recording and International Exchange Section is divided into the four following categories:

1. Tabulation of fingerprints received.
2. Correspondence.
3. International exchange of criminal data.
4. Maintenance of all the Identification Division's statistical records.

The Recording Section has the responsibility of starting the incoming fingerprint cards through the Identification Division in such a manner as to insure correct handling, and an expeditious reply.

Upon arrival in the Recording Section the incoming routine mail, consisting of fingerprint cards from contributors all over the Country, is

carefully examined by recording clerks, who separate applicant and other noncriminal prints from the criminal prints and route all prints to appropriate desks for handling.

This action is necessary, not only on the criminal and applicant prints received from law enforcement agencies, but also on the miscellaneous noncriminal prints which are received at the rate of approximately 30,000 a day from the Armed Services, the various governmental agencies and from persons or organizations submitting prints to be maintained in the Civil Identification files. Since the passing of the law requiring that all aliens be fingerprinted in 1940, this same procedure has been necessary in the handling of over six and one-half million fingerprint cards of alien registrants.

Due to the large volume of fingerprints received in the Identification Division, a machine must be used to date-stamp the prints. Approximately two hundred prints a minute can be handled by this machine.

In addition to the routine fingerprint inquiries, many records requiring special attention are received during the day, which records are handled by a special group of employees, in order to insure their expeditious reply. When the finger impressions recorded on the cards are judged to be impossible for accurate classification by the technical experts of the Identification Division, or if it is noted that some details of the criminal or descriptive data, which information is essential in the maintenance of this Bureau's identification files, have been omitted from the forms, these cards must be returned to the various contributors for reprints or completion. This work is handled by the Correspondence Unit which is the second division of the recording section.

Besides this type of correspondence, all requests for fingerprint supplies which are received from the 12,473 contributors of fingerprints are handled in this Unit.

During the early spring of 1932, the FBI advised all contributors of fingerprints of its new function, i.e., the International Exchange of fingerprints. They were advised that whenever it was desired to ascertain whether a subject had a record in a foreign country, the submission of the individual's fingerprint card in duplicate would insure that service. This phase of the work also is carried out by employees of the Correspondence Unit. Prior to the war, 89 foreign countries, territories and possessions cooperated in the international exchange. However, due to the international situation, there are at present only 44 countries utilizing this service. During the Fiscal Year 1944, there were received 71,248 fingerprint cards from foreign countries, of which 12,458 were identified.

Aside from the exchange of fingerprints for interested law enforcement agencies in this country, it has also been the practice to furnish all international exchange contributors with copies of Identification

Orders issued by this Bureau, these being sent through the International Exchange Unit.

The value of this service was proven on one occasion when the Police Department of Clayton, Missouri, submitted the fingerprint card of an individual named Frank O'Brien, charging him with burglary and larceny. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service became interested in this individual when he admitted having deserted his English ship in Boston. The USINS requested the FBI, through its International Exchange, to secure any criminal information concerning O'Brien in England.

A copy of his fingerprints was forwarded to Scotland Yard, London, England, and their reply revealed that this subject not only had an extensive record in England but was wanted there for the crime of house-breaking and larceny under the name of Albert Horton. The information received from the English authorities was immediately transmitted to the Immigration authorities and they were requested to advise the FBI in advance of the date of this subject's deportation in order that appropriate notification could be made to Scotland Yard. Consequently, it was possible to advise the London authorities the date of Horton's deportation and the port of arrival, in order that he might be taken into custody on debarkation.

As a further illustration that a constant international exchange of fingerprints is a curb to the depredations of roving criminals, the police officials of Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, on April 10, 1943, arrested a drug addict who gave his name as Patton Hilton Martinez. His fingerprints were forwarded to the Identification Division and it was found, upon search of these prints, that Patton Hilton Martinez was identical with Hilton Patton, the subject of FBI #297632, whose record reflected arrests on thirty-one occasions prior to April, 1943 for theft, swindling, illegal transfer of liquor, burglary, vagrancy, adultery, shoplifting, drunkenness and violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, in the United States.

This information was at once transmitted to the police officials in Mexico in order that they might be furnished proof of the criminal tendencies of the drug addict arrested by them.

The Recording and International Exchange Section also compiles all statistical information for the entire Identification Division.

All employees of this Unit are experienced statisticians, whose duty it is to maintain an accurate and up-to-date record of the daily accomplishments of the Identification Division. Detailed personnel production reports are maintained individually for over 3,000 employees of the Division. On these records, individual promotions are based.

Accomplishment reports are compiled showing the number of fingerprints received and retained, listing separately the various types of prints; the number of fingerprints returned to contributors, such as bad, duplicate, requested returns, etc.; the total number of prints received, recorded and retained; prints classified, searched, answered and filed; index

cards made -- in short the progress and current status of the Identification Division.

Originally, the varied tasks of the Recording Section were performed almost entirely by male personnel. Due to the present manpower shortage, however, women are now successfully carrying out the duties of recorders, correspondence clerks and statisticians, in handling the tremendous volume of work flowing into the Identification Division through the Recording Section.

RELATION OF AGE TO INCREASES IN NUMBER OF ARRESTS

(Males & Females Combined)

**FIRST 3 MONTHS
1944 - 1943**

1944

40.1
Percent
Increase

AGE 17 AND UNDER

AGE 18 AND OVER

12.6
Percent
Increase

1943

1943

Level

Level

TECHNICAL SECTION

This Section classifies, searches, and files fingerprint cards after they have been "blocked out" and routed to the appropriate section of the fingerprint files for search. Trained searchers complete the fingerprints against the criminal or noncriminal file, whichever the case may be. And the "Master Fingerprint Files" are maintained in the Technical Section.

Two separate files are maintained in the Technical Section, i.e.,

1. CRIMINAL FILE
2. NONCRIMINAL FILE

The criminal files contain the fingerprints of individuals arrested by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The noncriminal files contain "personal identification" fingerprints such as applicants, honest citizens, Civil Service employees, as well as the officers and enlisted men of all branches of the Armed Forces.

All fingerprints, both criminal and noncriminal classifications, are filed according to their ten-finger classification.

The Technical Section is divided into two units, i.e.,

1. CLASSIFYING UNIT
2. SEARCHING UNIT

All incoming fingerprint cards, which are to be searched against the criminal cards on file, are first "blocked-out" by employees of the Classifying Unit. "Blocked-out" means the process of placing the primary and secondary parts of the classification formula on the fingerprint card to be searched.

This operation expedites the routing of the cards to the proper cabinet of fingerprint cards through which the incoming card is to be searched.

The procedure in handling noncriminal fingerprint cards is different. Such cards are completely classified in the Classifying Unit, then they are indexed and filed in the noncriminal files. No search is conducted in personal identification fingerprints.

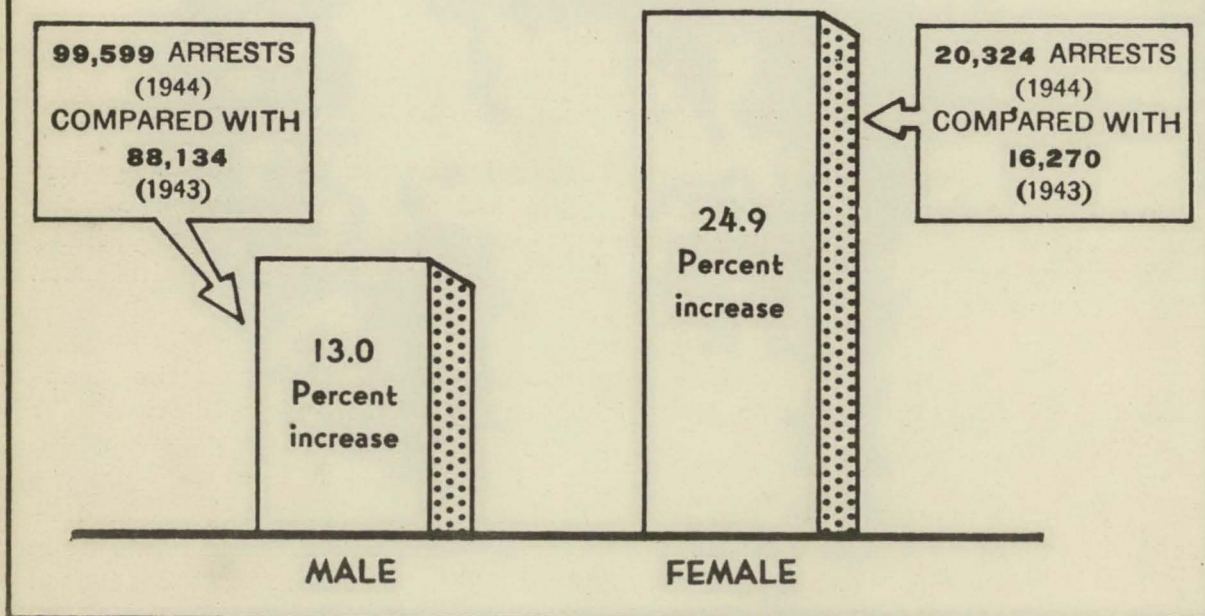
In an effort to minimize delay in the handling of prints, arrangements are in force for all fingerprints, which have been classified, to be routed every thirty minutes throughout the day.

The searching of fingerprints is accomplished by comparing the incoming fingerprints with those in the file under the same general classification. The comparison is carried out by examining the prints in file for an unusual ridge characteristic which has previously been located on the incoming fingerprint card. The search in the fingerprint file is made without regard to names appearing in the fingerprint cards and is based upon the classification of the fingerprints.

When an employee fails to identify an incoming fingerprint card in the files of the FBI, the fingerprint classification which has been placed on the incoming fingerprint card is thoroughly rechecked for accuracy by an experienced fingerprint employee. And it is remarkable to note that two out of every three sets of current fingerprints searched are identified with previous records in the files of the Identification Division.

COMPARISON OF INCREASES IN MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTS

1943-1944
(FIRST 3 MONTHS)



In an effort to expedite the reply to the contributing law enforcement agency collections of completely searched fingerprints are made every thirty minutes. Speed is of paramount importance in the handling of criminal fingerprints from law enforcement agencies, as many times they might be holding dangerous criminals on some negligible charge such as vagrancy, and it is imperative that the FBI inform them immediately of the criminal background of the suspect being held by the agency.

Ulnar loops constitute the most common type of fingerprint pattern. When ulnar loops appear on all ten fingers on a fingerprint card, the section of the file to be searched is extremely large. It has been found that searching the 1 U group (loops in all ten fingers) can be facil-

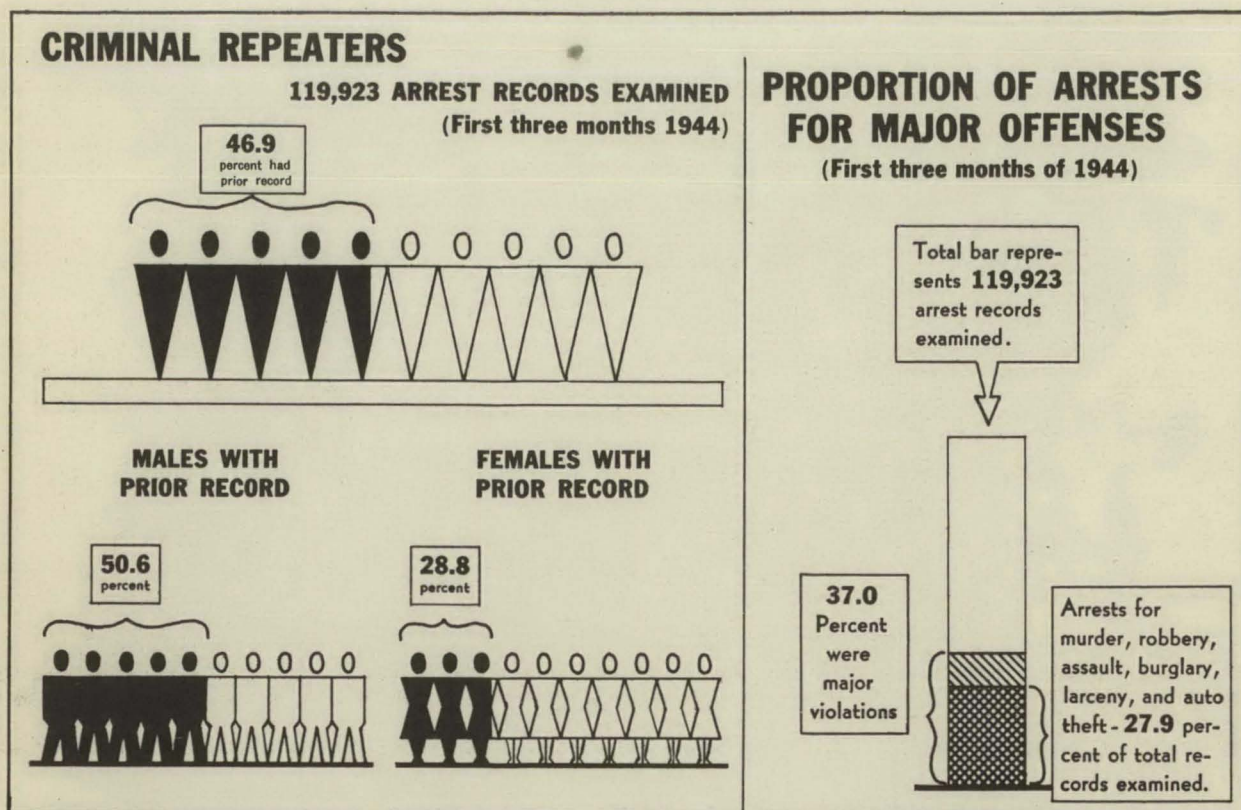
1 U



FINGERPRINT EXPERTS AT THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI USING MACHINES WHICH AUTOMATICALLY SORT CARDS IN THE LARGER FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION GROUPS. THESE MACHINES SAVE A VAST AMOUNT OF THE EXPERTS' TIME IN SEARCHING FINGERPRINT CARDS.

itated and expedited by using a sorting machine. This sorting machine is an adaptation of the International Business Machine adapted to this specific

purpose of fingerprint work. Punch cards are prepared showing the ridge counts of all ten fingers of every fingerprint card in certain portions of the group. This machine sorts punch cards at the rate of about 400 per minute, narrowing the possibilities of a particular search to a few cards. The fingerprint cards, represented by the punch cards, having the same ridge



count as the current print or a ridge count so close as to be possibly identical are then compared with the incoming fingerprints for the purpose of making an identification or a non-identification. In the parlance of the Identification Division this is called "Ident" or "Non-ident."

CARD INDEX SECTION

The Card Index Section of the FBI Identification Division has a total of 96,624 file drawers containing millions of 3 x 5 index cards. A crew of 600 girls handles the work of this section and maintains the files in tip-top condition. The Card Index file consists of the true names, aliases, and nicknames of the criminal and noncriminal fingerprints filed in the Identification Division. The index cards are cross referenced with the fingerprint searching file, as well as the complete criminal record that is contained in each individual's FBI jacket.

Row after row of file cabinets containing index cards stretch down the long drill hall of the National Guard Armory, wartime headquarters of the FBI Identification Division. Employees are constantly engaged in filing, checking, charging out, and searching the millions of index cards now on file in that unit. The average searcher handles approximately 42 fingerprint cards each hour of the day; a filer can average filing 1600 index cards per day; and checkers cover a dozen drawers each day to be sure that the files remain in perfect condition.

Recently in a ten-day period more than 1,000,000 fingerprint cards were searched in the Card Index Section. Top production was reached however, when 107,001 fingerprint cards were handled in one day. As an incentive to spur the employees on, the daily production figure is posted above the words, "Prints Handled Yesterday," each day at the end of the drill hall so the employees will know just exactly their accomplishments of the previous day.

Messenger service takes the fingerprint cards from section to section three times every hour. The first step of handling a fingerprint card in the Card Index Section is to place the card in alphabetical sequence into one of the 216 searching assignments after which it is immediately sent out to the searchers for a check of the files which would indicate any criminal or subversive record. Six times an hour prints are collected from the searching units, sorted and sent on to the other sections for the complete record and for acknowledgment to the original contributor. Before a collection is made of this kind, an employee announces the collection in advance. This increases the speed of the collection since the searchers will have the finished work in the outgoing boxes by the time she reaches the file cabinets.

Mass production and the employment of girls to handle the entire functions of the Card Index Section, necessitate the utilization of carts to pick up the work in bulk lots so that it may be moved on through the various processes in the searching of the records in the Identification Division.

Specially designed card sequencing racks are employed to alphabetize the thousands of index cards placed daily in the files of the Card Index Section. The first process is to separate the cards through the letters of the alphabet while female, nickname, and dead cards are also segregated in this process. After this initial breakdown has been completed, the index cards move on to sequencing units which complete the alphabetizing process and the index cards are then ready to be filed.

The FBI is charged with coordinating the search to locate escaped prisoners of war; therefore, as allied troops take into custody prisoners of war they are eventually returned to and interned within the territorial boundaries of the United States. Their fingerprints are then taken and filed in the Identification Division of the FBI, where they are searched through the records of the Identification Division. If a set of fingerprints is received from a local law enforcement agency and a search of the FBI files reveals that the subject is an escaped war prisoner, a telegram

will be sent out immediately notifying the arresting agency to hold the subject in order that he may be returned eventually to the camp from which he escaped.

The nickname files are a part of the Card Index Section and in the underworld it is just as true as in the upper world that a character may change his name, but he never loses his nickname or moniker. His nickname, sometimes referred to as his trade name, remains through life and it is the knowledge of this peculiarity that oftentimes solves cases that are being investigated by law enforcement agencies. The nickname file of the FBI contains nearly 400,000 index cards with such sobriquets as "Butcher Knife Liz," "Dirty Neck Mabel," "Iron Foot Florence," "Seldom Seen Kid," and "Hot and Heavy."

Records of all "Expert" or notorious criminals are ultimately filed in the FBI's "Dead File." The files of such notorious characters as John Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd, Baby Face Nelson, Verne Miller, Benny Dickson, and a host of others now repose in the "Dead File" of the FBI Identification Division.

Twenty employees constitute the supervisory staff of the Card Index Section. This staff is composed of a supervisor, two assistants to the supervisor and 17 group leaders. Each group leader directly supervises the work of approximately 30 girls and is responsible for one particular unit within the section. Their job is to see that the work moves smoothly, to keep personnel supplied with the necessary amount of work, and to train and grade new employees. New employees are drilled in the extreme necessity of accuracy, constant checks are maintained in order to be positive that the work is being properly handled. Error checkers assist new searchers and point out to the searchers any errors they may have committed in order to continually drive in the necessity of accuracy in their work.

After sixty days a new employee receives an initial efficiency report dealing with the type of work, the amount of work, and the accuracy of the work she has been doing. In addition, her personality, poise, experience, appearance, and ability to advance are also commented upon. Thereafter, monthly efficiency reports are submitted by each group leader and at the end of the year each employee receives an annual efficiency rating. All efficiency reports must be read by the employee before they can be filed, and this system has proved very successful in that it enables the employee to observe the progress she has been making and clarifies any misunderstandings between the supervisor and the employee.

The files of the Card Index Section are continually expanded because of the tremendous influx of new index cards. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly relabel the file cabinet drawers in order to insure the maximum amount of speed when conducting current searches. Two employees are permanently engaged in preparing new drawer labels in the expansion process.

To effectively handle the administrative functions of the Card Index Section, two control centers have been established, where employees

are busily engaged in keeping personnel work records up to the minute.

The Card Index Section has several girls' baseball teams and other types of recreational activity after working hours in order to keep up the morale of the employees who are working in Washington, a long way from home for most of them.

ASSEMBLY SECTION

The files of the Assembly Section contain 5,000 file cabinets. If placed end to end, they would extend a distance of 5½ miles. Records in these files are assets to courts and law enforcement officers but are liabilities to criminals.

As soon as a second set of fingerprints is identified with a set previously on file in the FBI, both fingerprint cards are routed to the Assembly Section where they are given a serial number which from that time on is known as that individual's "FBI number." These numbers in addition to keeping a criminal's record straight are a boon to local law enforcement officials, who, although they do not have a copy of a criminal's fingerprints handy, may obtain them by simply quoting the criminal's FBI number in their inquiries. The personnel of the Assembly Section selects the best set of fingerprints of the two sets now on file in the FBI and stamps it in red ink "MASTER." The other set is then filed under the FBI number in another section apart from the active fingerprint files. Likewise, if twenty law enforcement agencies have each submitted a set of fingerprints on a criminal, only one set is retained in the fingerprint files for searching and that is the master set. The other 19 are filed in the Assembly Section under the subject's FBI number as a constant reminder of his utter disregard of the law.

An employee in the Assembly Section assigns FBI numbers at the rate of 100 per hour. More than 2,000 master numbers are assigned daily. Law enforcement agencies will render the FBI a great deal of assistance by quoting a criminal's FBI number in all inquiries concerning this criminal whenever possible.

As current identifications, made on individuals having FBI numbers, are received in the Section, they are sorted by serial numbers and assigned to various employees who then remove the records from the Assembly files and carefully check them to see that each record is correct and complete.

In addition to this all fingerprint cards in a subject's file are carefully checked for identity by a fingerprint expert of several years' experience before any transcript of the record is prepared.

Some criminals specialize in major crimes and their fingerprint jackets, therefore, contain only a few prints, as the sentences for their

violations of criminal laws are sometimes quite extensive. Others are addicted to less violent, but more frequent violations of misdemeanors, and have more extensive criminal records. One individual whose record is contained in the FBI's files has a record of 61 arrests due to his excessive intake of alcoholic concoctions.

Instead of waiting for records previously charged out to be returned to the file before answering current prints which have been received while the records are still charged out the Bureau assigns a group of employees to locate these files. Thus every effort is made to acknowledge fingerprint inquiries expeditiously.

Each fingerprint expert makes hundreds of comparisons daily and most of the FBI's experts handle more identifications per month than the average identification officer in a police department handles during the course of a year.

The fingerprint records of the FBI are always available for court presentation and also serve as an effective means of aiding a criminal who is suffering temporary loss of memory to recall his past.

TYPING SECTION

At the time the Identification Division was established in 1924, the Typing Section did not exist as such by name. Three or four typists handled the work similar in nature to that performed in the Typing Section today. In addition these typists had other duties which are handled at the present time by the Assembly and Posting Sections. At the end of the fiscal year 1924, the personnel of the Typing Section had increased to 10 employees.

By 1930, this Section had grown in size and consisted of 22 employees, including 18 typists, 2 readers, 1 mail clerk and 1 posting clerk. By 1934, the number of personnel was 57 and at the outset of World War II, the total number of personnel had increased to approximately 400 employees. At the present time 1,000 employees are necessary to carry on the manifold functions of this section. This tremendous increase was necessitated by the vast volume of fingerprint cards which were received subsequent to the beginning of the war from various National Defense industries throughout the country.

It is the broad general duty of the Typing Section to furnish answers to contributing agencies on all fingerprint cards received in the Identification Division. To facilitate the work and to expedite the answering of fingerprint cards, the work is divided into two categories in the Typing Section. One section handles the answers in those cases in which a prior record has been located and the other section deals with those cases in which a search has failed to reflect any previous record on the individual. In addition to these two main types of work, a small select group of older employees, known as Correspondence Typists, handles inquiries concerning

records which are not accompanied by fingerprints.

The preparation of the records in those cases in which identifications have been effected are handled by employees known as Ident Typists. These typists are highly trained in this type of work and are responsible for placing on the record the additional entry reflecting the current arrests of the individual in question. The distribution of the work to the Ident Typists is handled by routing clerks. These clerks also handle the transportation of the finished records from the Ident Typists to the Reading Room.

The employees in the Reading Room are among the older and more experienced employees. It is their duty to check the work of the typists in order to certify that all entries appearing on the criminal records are correct and that no erroneous information is furnished to the contributing law enforcement agencies.

From the Reading Room, the records then go to the Duplicating Room where the necessary number of copies of each record are run off by means of a duplicating machine. The use of this machine prevents the necessity of having to retype the complete record of an individual each time an additional fingerprint card is received on the individual.

When the records have been completed and assembled in the Duplicating Room, they are transmitted to the Mail Room where they are sorted according to contributor, and addresses which have been prepared previously are pulled and stapled to each record.

The records are then run through a folding machine which folds them automatically with the address on top. They are then placed in window envelopes and run through a sealing machine which automatically seals each envelope. The records are picked up twice daily at the Armory by the United States Postal Service. This intricate process assures law enforcement officers of the most expeditious service possible on fingerprints which are sent to the FBI for search in the Identification Division.

When fingerprint cards are received in the Typing Section and no prior record is located they are sorted and distributed to Non-ident Typists who prepare index cards for each name appearing on the fingerprint card and at the same time prepare replies to the contributors advising the contributors that each individual has no prior criminal record in the Identification Division.

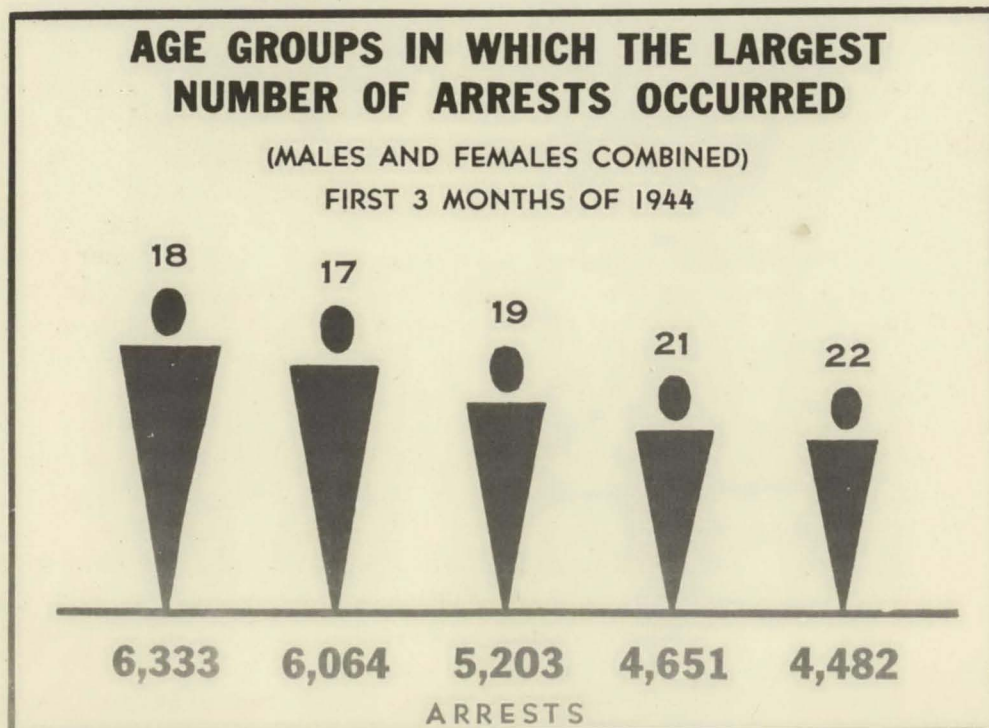
To carry on the tremendous volume of work handled in the Typing Section each day, large quantities of supplies are necessary. The efficiency of the work in the Typing Section is aided materially by a public address system which covers the entire unit and over which announcements concerning the work of that section can be called to the attention of all employees quickly.

POSTING SECTION

The investigative activities of the FBI are limited by Congressional legislation to certain Federal statutes over which the FBI has jurisdiction. It cannot spend Federal funds in investigating purely state or local crimes. It can, however, render material aid to police agencies throughout the country in locating fugitives from justice by placing wanted notices in its fingerprint files. When future fingerprint cards are received on such wanted persons, both the agency submitting the prints and the agency desiring custody are notified by telegraph.

The Posting Unit handles the correspondence relative to wanted notices, dispositions of charges on which fingerprints have been previously submitted to the FBI, missing persons, and also prepares FBI Identification Orders and inserts for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Fifty-one employees are assigned to this task and these employees handle over 100,000 items each month. There are now 57,000 wanted notices in the Identification Division's files placed there at the request of local law enforcement agencies from Maine to California.

Besides placing a notice in a subject's fingerprint record, a reference card is prepared and retained in the Posting Section to expedite the acknowledgment of future correspondence. Such notices prove a handicap to persons who flee after committing crimes as these notices hamper their ability to travel around the country unmolested as they did in previous days. Prompt notifications of apprehensions and cancellations on the part of law enforcement agencies will keep the files of the FBI at "peak" efficiency. When placing wanted notices on Bureau fugitives, the Posting Section makes reference cards of its own, making it possible to ascertain in a



few minutes' time the nature of the violation, the Field Office desiring the subject's location, and descriptive data concerning the individual. At the present time 950 fugitives from Federal justice are listed as well as 5,500 Selective Service delinquents who have not been located.

One of the tasks delegated to the FBI in connection with the war effort is the location of men who fail to keep their draft boards informed as to their exact residence. If these Selective Service delinquents cannot be readily found by the FBI's Field Offices, requests are made to the Identification Division to place wanted notices on the delinquents in the Ident files of the Bureau. As a result of these notices, searches are made in the name files and fingerprint files which often reveal the fugitives' exact location, thereby saving the taxpayers of the country a great deal of money and also saving countless hours of investigative effort.

Besides maintaining fugitive notices in the Identification Division's files, the FBI will aid close relatives and law enforcement agencies in locating missing persons to the extent of searching the fingerprint and name files of the Ident Division for any information concerning that person. These notices are placed at the request of law enforcement agencies or in favor of sincerely interested close relatives of the missing person. Stop notices are also placed so that the interested individual or law enforcement agency will be notified if the missing person is located. No information, however, will be furnished to people attempting to locate relatives in connection with family feuds, civil legal entanglements, or marital difficulties except where the interests of minor children are involved.

Missing person notice #1 was placed in the files of the FBI on May 11, 1933. Since that time more than 7,400 such notices have been placed in the file and approximately two-thirds of these are still active cases. About 300 inquiries are received in the Posting Section each month concerning missing persons and all such inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. If missing persons are located, the agency or interested individual in whose behalf the notice is maintained should notify the FBI promptly so that all inactive cases can be removed from the files.

Of great interest to all police officers is the "Insert" which is regularly included in each issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This insert is prepared largely for the benefit of local police agencies and lists approximately 175 fugitives in each issue together with descriptive information and fingerprint reproductions so that an arresting agency can make a positive identification immediately. Photographs and descriptions of ten to fifteen missing persons and all cancellations of fugitive notices previously published also appear therein.

If intensive investigative efforts over a long period of time fail to locate an FBI fugitive, or if a fugitive is urgently sought relative to a violation of a Federal law, the FBI issues an Identification Order consisting of a printed card eight inches square showing the subject's photograph, fingerprints, criminal record, relatives, physical description, correct

name, and all known aliases. Copies of this Identification Order are then distributed to thousands of police agencies and post offices throughout the United States. All such forms are originally prepared in the Posting Section.

LIAISON SECTION

The Identification Division exchanges information with many government departments and bureaus. The quickest method of obtaining facts from outside sources is by direct contact, to which task five employees are presently assigned. Fugitives from justice form the primary object of the Liaison Section's work and 175 inquiries of this nature are received from local law enforcement officials and FBI Field Offices weekly. By coordinating information obtained from other agencies with the Identification Division's fingerprint records, the total amount of time spent in actually locating a law violator is often a few hours, where otherwise it might require days or months of investigation with proportionate expenditures of the taxpayers' money to take a fugitive into custody.

Members of the Liaison Section obtain information from other government agencies, coordinate it with fingerprint records of the Identification Division in efforts to locate fugitives from justice for local law enforcement agencies and Bureau Field Offices. The major part of the letters concern draft delinquents, scores of whom are found to be in the armed forces. In some instances, however, it has been found that previous desertions from the armed forces, previous criminal records, and last but not least, unorthodox or intolerable marriage difficulties influence men to register with draft boards under assumed names, thus adding to the problem of locating them.

Local authorities often send telegraphic requests for information concerning suspected deserters and impersonators of members of the armed forces. Any claims made by these men may be verified or disproved in a matter of hours so that proper dispositions may be made of the charges.

SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION

The Single Fingerprint Section, a part of the Identification Division, was created in February, 1933. The personnel of this Section, in addition to the clerks and stenographers, consists of ten of the most experienced fingerprint examiners in the FBI. These men have an average of thirteen years' actual experience in fingerprint work exclusively. One of these examiners began his fingerprint career in 1924, the year that the Identification Division was formed in the FBI.

In order to be an examiner of the Single Fingerprint Section an employee must have five years' continuous experience of classifying and searching in the Technical Section where the main fingerprint files are maintained in the Bureau. He must then serve a two year probationary or trial period under intensive instruction in the art of classifying and filing single fingerprints, as well as examining specimens for latent fingerprint

impressions.

The Single Fingerprint Expert must become proficient in the use of the various fingerprint powders, the use of iodine fumes, and obtain sufficient knowledge to make and use the silver nitrate solution in developing latent fingerprints. He must also learn to use the fingerprint camera to its best advantage and learn the art of "lifting" latents. He is then carefully trained to compare latent fingerprint impressions with inked prints and to compare the minute characteristics which he will probably observe for the first time in the Single Fingerprint Section.

The final step in preparing a Single Fingerprint Expert is his preparation for the courtroom. He is given a hypothetical case and must make all of the initial preparations, such as assembling the material for trial, and learning the fundamentals of court procedure so he can not only qualify as an expert but can testify in a manner which will do credit to the FBI, and present the evidence clearly to the jurors. A moot court session is held and the trainee acts as the "expert witness." Regular examiners act as Judge, prosecutor and defense attorney. After several of these moot court sessions, the trainee accompanies one of the regular examiners to a trial solely as an observer. This completes his training and on the next occasion he goes out alone to testify, oftentimes accompanied by one of the regular examiners who acts as an observer and critic. If the trainee has successfully performed all of the duties imposed upon him during the training period, he receives the rating of "Specialist in Fingerprint Identification."

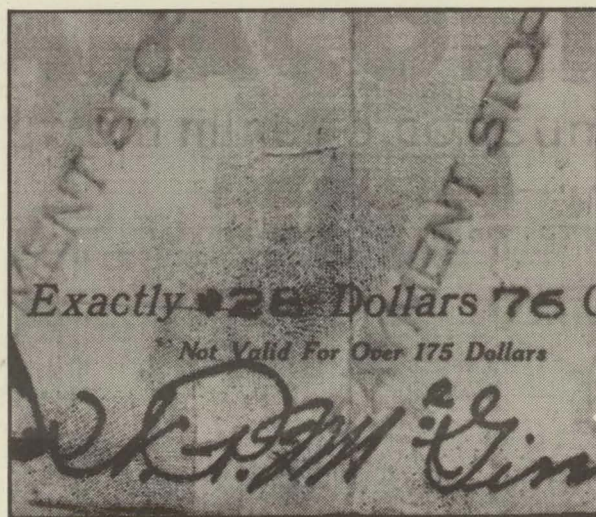


FIGURE 1

Since the inauguration of the Single Fingerprint Section, thousands of cases involving latent fingerprint examinations have been handled for the various District Attorneys' Offices, Police Departments and Sheriffs' Offices throughout the United States at no cost or charge to them. Specimens of all types and descriptions ranging from postage stamps to parts of Flying Fortresses have been forwarded to the Single Fingerprint Section for latent examinations, and in most instances the FBI experts have been



FIGURE 2

There follow some of the cases solved by the Single Fingerprint Section solely by an identification effected by searching a latent fingerprint through the Single Fingerprint Section's file:

A prominent family received a series of extortion letters, threatening the family with violence and death unless a certain stipulated sum of money was paid to the sender at a specified time and place. As fast as the extortion envelopes and letters were received, they were transmitted to the Bureau and forwarded to the Single Fingerprint Section for latent fingerprint examinations. It was not until the thirteenth specimen had been received, however, that a latent fingerprint was developed. The impression, fortunately, was suitable for classification, and it was searched through the Single Fingerprint File and resulted in an identification. The extortioner was identified as an individual who had recently been released from prison where he had served a term for bank robbery. This information was immediately telephoned to the interested FBI Field Office. Up to this point, despite a vigorous and intensive investigation, Special Agents of the FBI had been unable to identify the extortionist.

In June, 1933, there occurred in Kansas City a despicable episode in the history of crime in the United States which subsequently was referred to as the "Kansas City Massacre." Three police officers and a Special Agent of the FBI, as well as an escaped Federal prisoner, were shot down in cold blood by gangsters who, in trying to liberate one of their own members, killed not only the officers but the very individual they were trying to liberate. In this case a latent fingerprint was taken from a beer bottle in the hideout of a suspect, and this print was searched through the Single Fingerprint File and helped to establish the identity of the murderers. This latent fingerprint served as a valuable lead in identifying the murderers as "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Verne Miller, and Adam Richetti. Verne Miller was eventually killed in the typical underworld fashion by his own associates. "Pretty Boy" Floyd was killed by Special Agents of the FBI when he resisted arrest, and Adam Richetti was tried, convicted and electrocuted for his participation in this Massacre.

In those cases in which latent fingerprints have been developed and are reported as suitable for comparison purposes only, thousands of identifications have been made by what is referred to as direct comparison. That is, when fingerprints of suspects are submitted or suspects are named, their fingerprints are compared with the latent fingerprints developed in the case. The following cases are illustrative of the cases solved by this method.

On February 16, 1944, the Single Fingerprint Section received from the Police Department at Bristol, Tennessee, a glass "Piggy" bank for latent fingerprint examination. Between twenty and twenty-five dollars had been stolen from this bank, which was used for the purpose of collecting money for the U.S.O. The fingerprints of ten suspects were also submitted for comparison with any latent fingerprints developed on the bank. The bank had been broken into numerous pieces, and these pieces were examined for latents. Two latent fingerprints were developed and upon comparison, one was found to be identical with the fingerprints of one of the suspects. A search of the suspect's prints in the FBI's main fingerprint files revealed that he had a long criminal record and was wanted by the FBI as a Selective Service violator. The Police Department at Bristol, Tennessee, was notified immediately by wire.

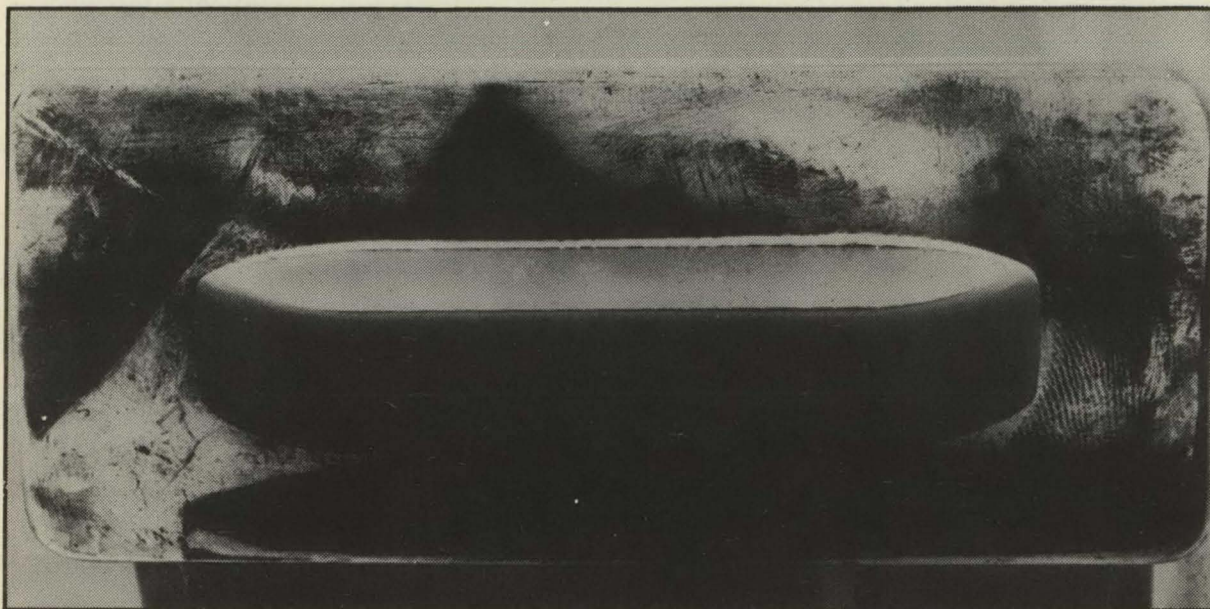
In another case, the Single Fingerprint Section received some news publications for latent fingerprint examination. These publications were connected with an investigation of possible sabotage in the setting of fires of an incendiary nature in a dormitory and chapel of Notre Dame University. The building had been turned over to the United States Navy in connection with its training program. There was also submitted to the Single Fingerprint Section a twenty-three page list of possible suspects. The publications were examined and four latent fingerprints were developed thereon. The fingerprints of possible suspects were secured and upon comparison, the latent fingerprints were identified as being the fingerprints of one of the trainees.

Comparisons are not confined solely to the tips of the fingers. Numerous identifications have been made of latent impressions left by the joints of the fingers. Testimony of such examinations is as readily accepted by the court as testimony concerning the identification of a fingerprint.

The criminal in leaving latent impressions has in many instances left impressions of the palms of his hands. The experts of the Single Fingerprint Section have been successful in identifying latent palm prints which are as positive for identification purposes as fingerprints. In the following case a fragmentary latent palm impression proved to be the deciding factor in positively identifying one of the criminals involved:

There was received in the Single Fingerprint Section for latent fingerprint examination a number of miscellaneous specimens in connection with an investigation of a kidnaping and a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. These specimens were examined and a fragmentary latent palm print was developed on an automobile ash tray which was among the spec-

imens submitted. Subsequent to the submission of the specimens the palm prints of a suspect were received, and upon comparison with the latent impression of the palm print taken from the automobile ash tray, the suspect was identified as having left an impression of the palm of his right hand on the ash tray. A search through the regular fingerprint files of the FBI showed that this individual had a prior criminal record. This information was wired to the interested authorities and subsequently the subject pleaded guilty to kidnaping and was sentenced to serve a term of twenty-five years in prison. There is shown below a photograph of the fragmentary latent palm print which was developed on the ash tray removed from the automobile.



FRAGMENTARY LATENT PALM PRINT DEVELOPED
ON ASH TRAY

FOOTPRINTS:

Footprints, as well as fingerprints, have played their part in identification work. Latent impressions left by the feet have been identified just as definitely as latent fingerprint impressions. The following case is an example of this type of identification:

Last year there was received in the FBI Single Fingerprint Section a "lift" of a latent impression for examination from a local police department in West Virginia, together with the heelprints of a suspect. This evidence was submitted in connection with an investigation of a series of house burglaries by that department. An examination of the "lift" disclosed a latent heelprint and upon comparison, it was ascertained that the impression was not identical with the heelprints of the suspect which had been forwarded along with the latent. Therefore, an innocent man was proved innocent. Subsequently, the FBI received a heelprint of the right foot of another suspect who had been arrested as a suspected convict and had upon arrest attempted to mutilate his heels with a razor or sharp knife. Upon comparison with the latent impression previously submitted, however,

the FBI's fingerprint experts were enabled to establish a positive identification.

Although thousands of identifications have been made by the Single Fingerprint Experts, it is a matter of record that the FBI's experts have been called upon to give testimony in only a relatively small percentage of the cases. The answer is simple. When the criminal is confronted with the fact that his fingerprints, palm prints, or footprints were found at the scene of a crime, he nearly always enters a plea of guilty. It is only the most stubborn or hardened criminal who insists on entering a not guilty plea on the theory of "What do I have to lose?" Even though the case goes to trial, the verdict is inevitably "guilty as charged."

When the Single Fingerprint Section first began to function, fingerprint testimony was in some instances accepted by the courts and jury throughout the country with reservations. Today, however, the picture has changed. All of the courts in the United States and its territorial possessions readily accept this type of testimony with full faith and confidence that fingerprints, footprints, and palm prints do not lie.

The Single Fingerprint Expert, when advised that he is to testify in a case, has the full responsibility of making all necessary preparations. This means assembling all of the material which may be needed at the trial; the gathering together of inked prints, lifts or photographic negatives of the latents, photographs of the inked impressions and latents, copies of the criminal record of the subject, if any; and the making of charted enlargements for use in the courtroom. These charts are prepared by first blocking out the exact respective areas of the latent impression and the inked impression on the photographic negatives. These areas are

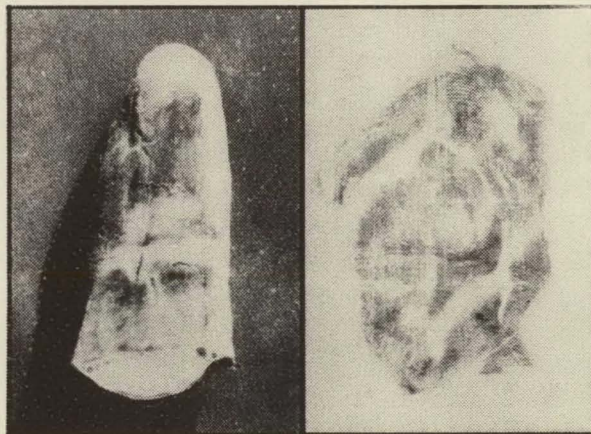


FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4

each enlarged approximately ten times. The examiner then charts the characteristic points, usually twelve. All of this material is then taken to the trial and offered into evidence in its proper sequence.

The following is a case in which an identification was effected

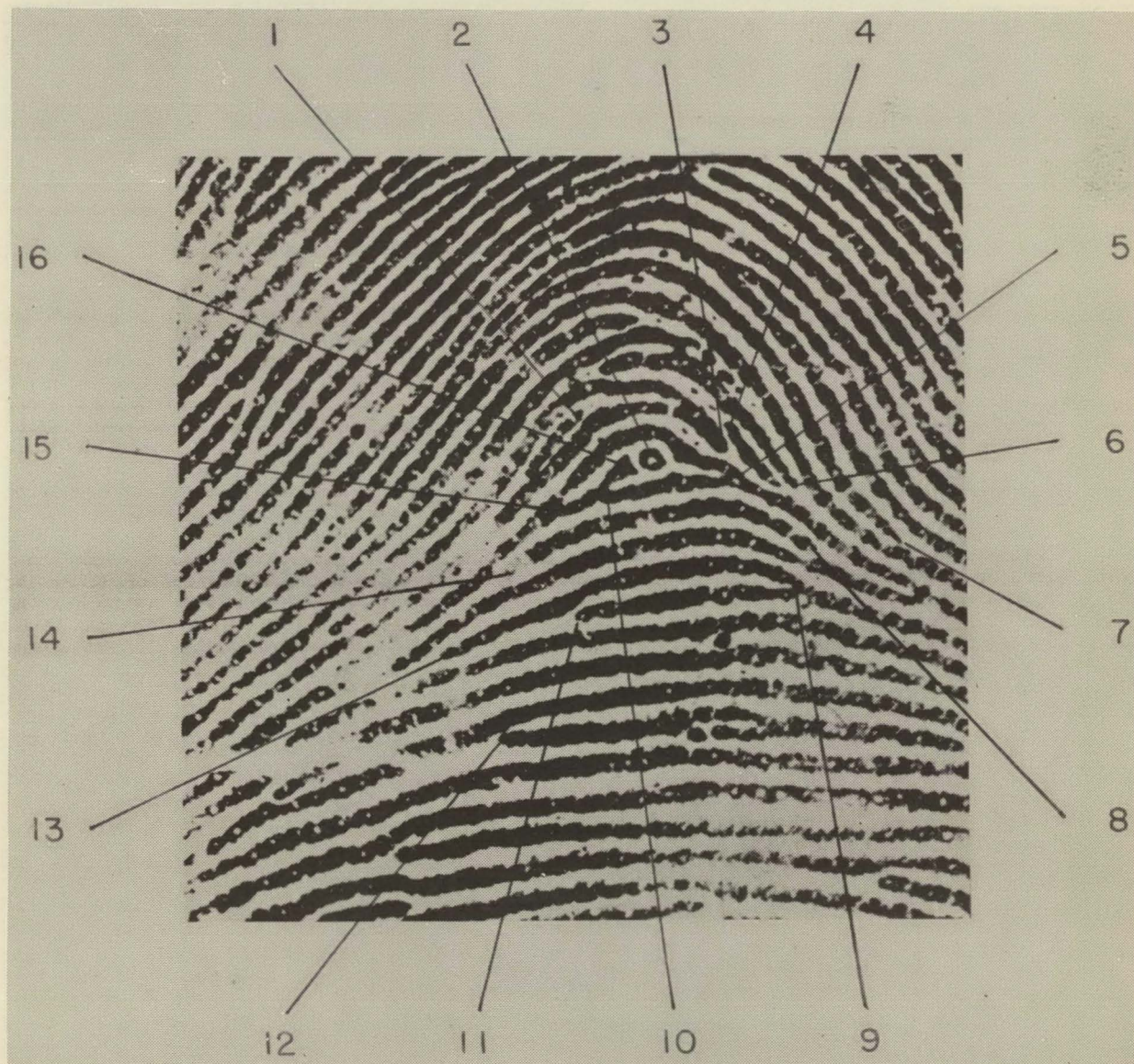


LATENT PRINT

in the Single Fingerprint File. One of the FBI Fingerprint Experts testified in this case recently:

On September 13, 1933, the Union State Bank at Amery, Wisconsin,

was robbed and in connection with the investigation conducted at the crime scene by members of the St. Paul, Minnesota Police Department who conducted the investigation in the interest of the local authorities, the officers were successful in developing a latent fingerprint on a rifle handled by the bandits. A photograph of the latent fingerprint was forwarded to the



INKED PRINT

FBI for search through the Single Fingerprint File. The latent was searched with negative results. At the time the search was conducted, however, the file was not complete and the fingerprints of numerous individuals were being added each day. After the file had grown a great deal, it was decided

that all latent fingerprints submitted prior to that date should be searched again and as a result, the impression submitted in the bank robbery case was identified with the right ring finger impression of a member of the once-active Dillinger gang. At the time this identification was made, the subject was serving a sentence of ten years in the Minnesota State Penitentiary and, therefore, it was not until April of this year that the case finally came to trial. The FBI's fingerprint expert who effected the identification testified at the trial and as a result, the suspect was found guilty and was sentenced to serve a sentence of 15 to 40 years in the Wisconsin Penitentiary for his participation in the robbery of the Union State Bank at Amery, Wisconsin, on September 13, 1933.

The charts shown on pages 32 and 33 are reduced replicas of those used at the trial.

In addition to the regular examinations made by the experts, the Single Fingerprint Section is called upon in extraordinary cases such as those which involve the hands and fingers of unknown dead persons in an effort to establish their identity. Since the beginning of the war, the fingers of unknown dead men which have been washed up on the beaches of the Eastern shores of the United States, victims of U-boat activities, train wrecks, plane crashes, explosions and fires have been received in the FBI's Single Fingerprint Section for the purpose of identification. The fingers and hands from some of the bodies showed that the individuals had been dead for more than a year but regardless of this, every effort has been made to

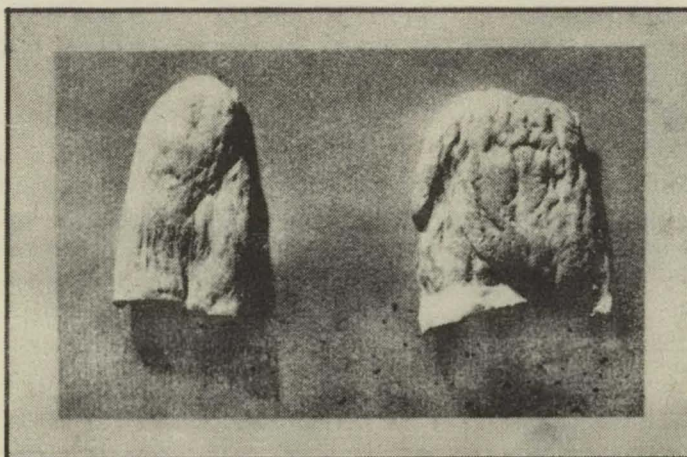


FIGURE 5

effect an identification. The specimens received are examined and treated with various processes so that suitable fingerprint impressions may be made. These cases usually require all the technical skill of the expert because of the decomposed condition of the fingers. The fingers may be soaked or boiled in various solutions or simply coated with chemicals in order to make the fingerprint ink adhere to the skin. If efforts to secure ink prints fail, photography is used as a last resort. The photographic process is accomplished by first removing the skin bearing the pattern area and scraping the back until the skin is so thin that by transmitted light the characteristics are legible. Photographs are prepared and searches or true comparisons are made from the photographs of the skin. Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6, on pages 31, 34 and 35 portray the condition of some of the fingers received in the Identification Division for examination and identification.

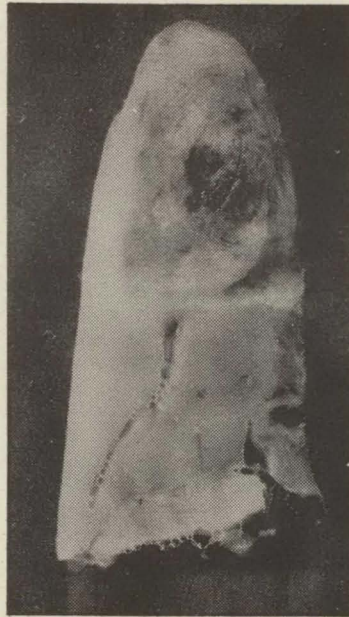


FIGURE 6

The Single Fingerprint Experts have from time to time been called upon to make comparisons of footprints of infants in order to establish their identity. Most hospitals today, as a practical measure, take the footprints of all new-born infants. In some instances the impressions of the baby's footprints are recorded on the birth certificate. This practice proved of material assistance in a case which occurred several months ago. In making a routine check of the nursery of a hospital it was noted that an infant, only a few days old, was missing. The authorities were notified and an investigation followed. Eventually a woman was located who had in her possession an infant who she could not prove was her own. She later confessed to having abducted the child but no one was able to definitely state that the infant found in her possession was actually the infant missing from

the hospital. The authorities sent two photographs of footprints to the FBI. One was the footprint appearing on the missing baby's birth certificate and the other was that of the footprint taken by the investigating officers of the baby found in the custody of the suspected woman. The photographs were received in the Single Fingerprint Section for comparison and the conclusion was reached that the right foot of the same baby made both impressions. This identification proved that the authorities had located the right baby and had taken the baby's abductor into custody. It also served to assure the distraught parents that the baby in question was their own child.

One of the most lucrative crimes of today is the passing of fraudulent checks. The Single Fingerprint Section has been successful in identifying the "bum check" passer not only by latent impressions, but also by the inked impressions which the check passer is required to place on the checks by some banks in the presence of the person cashing the check. The following case is an example of a check passer who in an effort to gain the confidence of the bank teller, volunteered to place his fingerprints on the fraudulent check he attempted to pass which proved to be his undoing:

An individual recently represented himself to be a First Class Gunner's Mate in the United States Navy and presented a \$500 check for payment at a large bank in an Eastern City. He indicated to a bank official that he was having the money transferred from a city in the South. He requested that the check be used to open an account with the Eastern bank. This person tried unsuccessfully to draw \$50 from the bank on the strength of the fact that he was depositing a \$500 check. The check was found subsequently to be fraudulent. According to the bank officials, the subject voluntarily placed his right thumb print on the face of the check. He succeeded in cashing four checks at a hotel in the same city in the total amount of \$100, all of which were returned eventually and marked "no funds." A photographic copy of the \$500 check was transmitted to the Identification Division by one of the FBI Field Offices. A fingerprint record was located in the FBI's files under one of the names the subject had used. Upon comparison six latent fingerprints appearing on the check were found to be identical with the fingerprints of this individual. The interested Field Office of the FBI was notified concerning these identifications by teletype. Consequently, numerous other checks which the subject had passed were turned over to FBI Agents, who transmitted them to the Laboratory and Single Fingerprint Section for examination. Numerous other fingerprint identifications were effected on these checks which bore the inked fingerprints of the subject.

The experts of the Single Fingerprint Section have been called upon from time to time to make latent examinations where the purpose was not to aid in the solving of a crime but to assist in the prosecution of a "harboring" case; that is, the harboring of a fugitive or the tracking down of the fugitive by establishing the locale, and after it has been established, possibly by a latent fingerprint impression, the law enforcement officials have been able to concentrate on that area. Many such examinations have been made and have proved of material assistance in locating fugitives.

In conjunction with the regular work of the Single Fingerprint Section, is the maintenance of a file known as the general appearance file. This file contains the photographs of approximately 16,500 notorious criminals. The purpose of this file is to make identifications on the basis of the physical description of a criminal which has been secured from a witness to a crime. Searches are made mechanically using a punch card system. This file has proved invaluable as an aid to law enforcement officers.

A regular program is maintained by the examiners for research and experimental work. In conjunction with Laboratory experts, new fingerprint powders and chemicals are tested. New types and qualities of lifting tape, as well as new methods of fingerprinting and palm printing, are tried. The development of latent fingerprints on all types of materials is constantly tried in an effort to improve the present method. Constant contacts are maintained with the various FBI Field Offices to test new methods reported in connection with the fingerprint work. Various systems and means of identification are tested.

An integral part of the program of the Single Fingerprint Section is the regularly scheduled conferences of fingerprint examiners to discuss subjects pertaining to identification work. New ideas are exchanged, talks are prepared on specific problems and subjects. It is now, and has been, the aim of the FBI to have the finest, most up-to-date and best trained fingerprint experts in the world in an effort to be of all possible service to law enforcement officials throughout the United States.

FBI LABORATORY WORK AS CORRELATED WITH THE WORK OF THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The work of the FBI Laboratory, being of a technical nature, is of necessity closely related to and correlated with the work of the Identification Division which primarily is a service division of the FBI, as is the Laboratory. These two divisions work hand in hand in solving the various problems which arise in their respective fields in order that the utmost value and information may be obtained from all evidence submitted, and the utmost service can be rendered to the contributing agency.

In the field of Document examinations frequent contact is had with the Identification Division because of latent fingerprints on documents which are developed in the Laboratory and then referred to the Single Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division for study and comparison.

Also, in the Laboratory, handwriting and handprinting appearing on documents are compared with handwriting and handprinting appearing on the fingerprint cards of individuals whose names are furnished as suspects in a case, or whose fingerprint cards are requested by the Laboratory due to a similarity of names.

From time to time, the Laboratory conducts scientific research which is of interest and advantage to the Identification Division and police

agencies.

A research project of this type was completed in 1939 when an article was prepared on the Laboratory's research work as to the "Seasonal Effects of Humidity in the Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints," on documents.¹ Much research work has also been done to further the development of latent fingerprints by the use of silver nitrate and iodine fumes. The photograph appearing on page 39 shows a Laboratory expert treating documents for latent fingerprints.

Extensive research has been done in the Laboratory in the way of testing new chemicals to determine their value as developers of latent fingerprints. At fairly frequent intervals the Laboratory has been called upon by the Identification Division or by law enforcement agencies throughout the country to test certain compounds which have been prepared and advertised as being developers of latent fingerprints. The determination of the chemical make-up of these developers and their physical characteristics are important factors in determining their value as latent fingerprint developing agencies. The permanent effect of such proposed developing reagents is a very important factor inasmuch as a reagent might be very efficient in bringing out latent fingerprints, but if the paper upon which the latents appear is injured or destroyed it will be valueless. The ability of the developed print to retain its color and consistency is an important factor in the study of these reagents.

All extortion letters and ransom notes are treated for latent fingerprints in the Laboratory and the developed prints are referred to the Single Fingerprint Section where comparisons are made with the fingerprints of any suspect. It has been possible in the past to effect the identity of several individuals as having handled a particular extortion letter even before the individuals have been taken into custody and known writing specimens obtained from them and submitted to the Laboratory. A search is also made against the unidentified fingerprints in file in the Single Fingerprint Section.

If an identification is effected in the "Anonymous Letter File" in the Document Section, good leads might be furnished to the Single Fingerprint Section as to certain fingerprints which might be compared with those developed on the documents. Likewise in those cases where a positive identification has been accomplished in the Document Section by writing, hand-printing, or typewriting, the identity of the individual is furnished to the Identification Division in order that his fingerprints may be compared with any latents developed on the documents; and in the event sufficient latents are present to make possible an identification, the Laboratory substantiates collateral proof. The identification of latent fingerprints with a suspect's fingerprints proves that he handled the documents. Of course it is possible for a suspect to have handled a document and yet not be the author of it. The handwriting examination of the document, therefore,

¹ November, 1939 issue of this Bulletin - page 21



**FBI LABORATORY EXPERT TREATING DOCUMENTS FOR LATENT
FINGERPRINTS WITH THE IODINE FUME PROCESS**

specifically identifies the suspect as being the individual who wrote the document in question. It will be seen from this that the Identification facilities and the Laboratory facilities of the FBI are coordinated to furnish the investigator with information of vital assistance in the investigation and presentation of a case.

One of the criminal activities of this Country which is of vital concern to a great percentage of the law enforcement agencies and one which has been present for many years and continues to be present in wartime as well as after the war, is the passing of fraudulent checks. Experience shows that the victims of fraudulent checks usually fall into one or two categories. One is represented by the person who is so ashamed of the fact that he has been made a "sucker," he will not mention the fact to anyone; therefore, neither the FBI nor the local police get those checks. The other category is represented by the individual who gets angry at being made the victim and seeks police assistance. It is the check passed on this latter individual which the police officer obtains and forwards to the FBI.

There is a large number of checks received in the Document Section at the present time from which many latent fingerprints are developed and immediately referred to the Identification Division for study.

Furthermore the fingerprint cards are utilized to advantage in the study of the fraudulent checks as the names appearing on the checks are compared with writings appearing on the fingerprint cards of persons arrested using such names.

During the fiscal year 1944 a total of 385 individuals were identified by means of comparing the handwriting specimens on checks with the handwriting on fingerprint cards. During the past several weeks latent fingerprints have been developed on over 10% of the checks examined.

A Sheriff in Idaho last year submitted two checks which had been forged upon a well-known sheep ranger in that state who had been murdered. The investigation conducted indicated that the checks were forged by the individuals who had killed the sheep ranger. As a result of a name search in the Fingerprint Section of the FBI, a fingerprint jacket was obtained and the handwriting thereon was compared with the checks in question. The Document examination resulted in the identification of Albert Theodore Vercanterun, FBI #2660344, as the individual who endorsed the two checks. This information was furnished to the Sheriff by telegraph. Vercanterun and a second suspect, James Herbert Cuddeford, were subsequently apprehended and admitted the murder.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ATTENTION - IDENTIFICATION OFFICERS

NOTIFY THE FBI OF DEATHS COMING TO YOUR ATTENTION BY FILLING OUT AND MAILING FORM R-88 SHOWN ON NEXT PAGE.

AT THE PRESENT TIME THE FBI HAS OVER 91,000,000 FINGERPRINTS ON FILE IN ITS IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, BUT HAS ONLY 75,000 FINGERPRINTS IN ITS "DEAD FILE." SUCH A RADICAL DIFFERENCE IS DUE PARTLY TO THE FACT THAT POLICE AGENCIES ARE FAILING TO NOTIFY THE FBI OF KNOWN DEAD WHOSE PRINTS ARE CARRIED IN THE FBI'S ACTIVE FILE. IT IS, THEREFORE, URGED THAT ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES NOTIFY THE FBI IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DEATH NOTICES COMING TO THEIR ATTENTION ON INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FINGERPRINTS ARE NOW ON FILE IN THE FBI.

ALL AGENCIES ARE URGED TO EXECUTE IN DETAIL FORM R-88, A COPY OF WHICH IS SHOWN ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE, AND FORWARD SAME TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., IN FRANKED ENVELOPES WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ON REQUEST ALONG WITH A SUPPLY OF FORM R-88.

THE FBI NUMBER SHOULD BE FURNISHED IF IT IS AVAILABLE, AND IF NOT THEN A LOCAL REGISTRY NUMBER SHOULD BE FURNISHED. ALSO WHENEVER POSSIBLE THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE DECEASED PERSON'S FINGERPRINTS SHOULD BE FURNISHED FOR ASSISTANCE IN EXPEDITING THE SEARCH IN THE FILES OF THE FBI. FURTHER, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, THE ROLLED INK IMPRESSION OF THE RIGHT INDEX FINGER OR OTHER FINGER IMPRESSIONS SHOULD BE FURNISHED AS THEY CAN BE UTILIZED FOR FINAL POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION BY THE EXPERTS OF THE FBI IN COMPARING SAME WITH THE FINGERPRINT RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.

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

RECORD OF DEATH SHEET FORM

Institution_____

Police or Designated Agency_____

Name of Prisoner_____Number_____

Alias_____

FBI File Number_____

Fingerprint Classification_____

Death Caused by_____

Date of Death_____

Signature_____

TITLE_____

Rolled impression of

.....

:

:

:

:

: (Use optional) :

:.....:

Right Index Finger.

**Read
Carefully**

**YOU MAY BE
ABLE TO FUR-
NISH VALUABLE
INFORMATION**

UNKNOWN

DECEASED

Chief of Police Walter H. Lentz of Long Beach, California, has sent to the FBI a photograph of an unidentified white woman who committed suicide in a Bus Depot in that city on May 27, 1944, by taking poison.

In an effort to help Chief Lentz identify the unknown woman the FBI is publishing a photograph, fingerprint classification, and physical description of the woman. If any police officer has any information concerning this woman, Chief Lentz should be notified immediately.

Deceased had an upper partial denture restoring the left central and lateral incisors, the left cuspid and the right second bicuspid.

It is retained with an Akers-type, half-round gold clasp engaging the distal (back) bicuspid. This clasp goes through the embrasure on the mesial. The teeth used are "Trubyte" manufactured by the Dentist's Supply Company. It is believed that this denture was made at least five years ago.

She was dressed in an inexpensive bright red cotton dress, with white polka dots, cheap cotton pants and brassiere, black patent leather shoes with high heels, black wool ribbed coat with a rabbit fur collar attached with a safety pin. She carried a black broadcloth purse containing a package of Kool cigarettes, lipstick, rouge and powder. No identifying marks were found on the clothing.



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

PERSON	White female
AGE	28 to 33
WEIGHT	100 pounds
HEIGHT	5' 3"
HAIR	Dark brown
FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICA'N	1 a A 2a 1 a A 3a
EYES	Grey blue
SCARS	Scar tissue in breast area, apparently from burns. 8" scar under right arm pit extending to and be- low right breast. Line scar on throat probably from thyroid operation. Two ribs have also been removed from right side.



SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

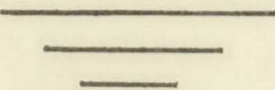
RADIO

THE FBI HAS BEEN RECEIVING REQUESTS FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR CRIMINAL RECORDS OR THE POSTING OF WANTED NOTICES BY RADIO TRANSMISSION FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU THROUGH VARIOUS LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT THE FBI DOES NOT MAINTAIN RADIO FREQUENCY FACILITIES OPERATING ON THE SAME FREQUENCY AS POLICE RADIOS AND FOR THIS REASON THESE MESSAGES ARE NOT BEING RECEIVED DIRECTLY BY THE FBI. THEY ARE FORWARDED IN SOME CASES BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGH TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION. HOWEVER, IT IS FELT THAT THIS IS UNDESIRABLE BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THIS BUREAU HAS NO WAY OF DEFINITELY KNOWING THAT IT IS RECEIVING ALL SUCH MESSAGES TRANSMITTED TO IT BY VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

REQUESTS FOR EXPEDITIOUS SEARCHES OF THE BUREAU'S IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES CAN BEST BE HANDLED BY TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

DON'T RADIO YOUR MESSAGES TO THE FBI - TELEGRAPH THEM



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

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

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

