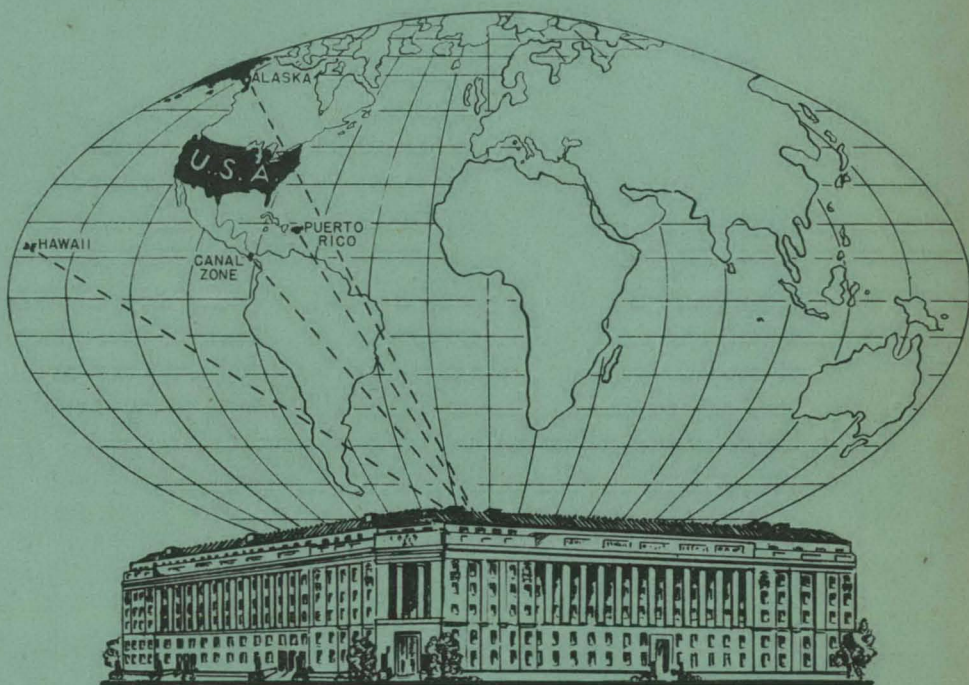


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# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1945

*June*



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

Vol. 14

No.

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



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

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

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

#### Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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

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



FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

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JUNE 1945

No. 6

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

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



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

INTRODUCTION

"CITIZEN-COOPERATION"

Since the late President alerted the Nation on September 6, 1939, by urging cooperation in all matters pertaining to espionage and sabotage, law enforcement has made great progress in "Citizen-Cooperation."

Citizens in all walks of life during the past six years have reported internal security matters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to local police officers who in turn furnished the information to Agents of the FBI - and immediately the necessary action was taken.

Through this system of close cooperation, the internal security of our Nation has been secured during our period of grave emergency. The gains which we have made in winning the cooperation of American citizens are a goal for which we have strived for many years. Today, law enforcement in America stands at its peak in the eyes of our people, and we of the law enforcement profession must guard this gain jealously.

In the postwar years to come we will need the confidence and cooperation of American citizens more than ever before in the history of our country if we are to succeed in handling all of the manifold problems which are bound to confront us.

We cannot afford to ride on the crest of our wave of success which has been brought about because of the interest people of our local communities have manifested in the internal security problems of the country. We must not be misled by the glorious victories of our armies in Germany, as complete victory in Europe does not mean relaxation on the part of America's peace officers. We must prepare for peace as we prepared for war, with a far-seeing eye toward complex law enforcement problems which we know will arise after peace. We must now lay the foundation to retain the respect and cooperation of the American public and be ready to cope with any and all peacetime problems.

Let each of us now give consideration to such problems as the selection of personnel, the obtaining of proper equipment, the training of competent officers and the obtaining of adequate appropriations to maintain our own respective law enforcement organizations on the same high plane or even a higher plane than they have been maintained in the past. We have fought for the cooperation of citizens and we have obtained this cooperation; now let us fight to the last ditch to retain it in the postwar era.

J. Edgar Hoover



## THE POLICE OF TODAY

When I was a boy, we were afraid of a cop  
And we always knew, just where he would stop  
To get out of the weather, and out of the rain  
For to all us kids, a cop was a pain.

The reason for this, to us was not clear  
And when he hollered, we just didn't hear  
Or when with his club, he hit our behind  
And said "damn you kids, I hope you'll mind."

We called him a flatfoot, or there goes the bull  
Who somehow or other, got on with a pull  
He would walk his beat, like a man in a dream  
And when there was trouble, he no where was seen.

The kids of today, are afraid of no cop  
Because he's their friend--just like their pop  
And no club to hit with, or even a snub  
He's more likely to smile, while chewing his cud.

But the cop of today--Why he goes to school  
And believe you me, he's nobodies' fool  
He's friendly and gay, and has learned what to say  
And you'll think him fine, when he says, "Hello Ray."

He smiles while he talks, if wrong you may be  
Is patient and polite, intelligence has he.  
He'll go out of his way, to help you out  
And even in anger, at you will not shout.

The parents of kids know when they're schoolward bound  
That crossing the street, is safe and sound  
For the Policeman is there in the street with a smile  
Although covering his beat, he had walked a mile.

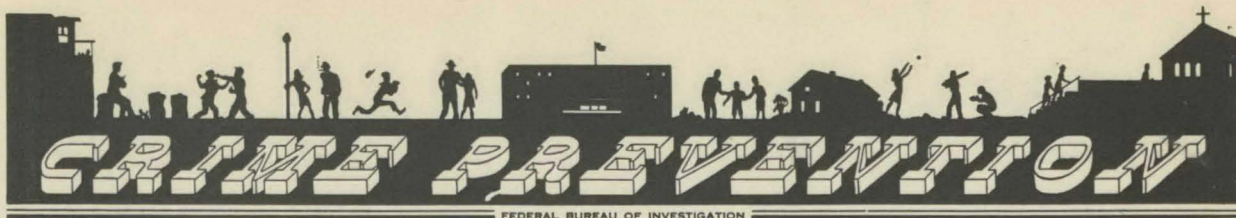
He knows what to do, when things go wrong  
When trouble arises, he's there at the gong  
He's been taught to be cool, and always stay calm  
And never get excited, or show signs of alarm.

Most people today, of a Policeman are proud  
Because he's a gentleman, and known to the crowd  
He is cautious and alert, and a pleasure to see  
In his uniform of blue, in this land of the free.

By Chief of Police J. G. Peterson

The author of this poem is Chief of the Fairmount Association, an annex of the New Haven Police Department but an entirely separate police force. This is printed with Chief Peterson's consent and we feel it is an excellent reflection of the change from the "Cop of yesteryear" to the professional and highly trained police officer of 1945.





## FRANKFORT, INDIANA, JUVENILE AID COUNCIL\*

In the year 1940 the Common Council of the city of Frankfort, Indiana, decided to make the Frankfort, Indiana, Police Department a metropolitan organization and place it under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners. The Board was composed of three men who immediately set themselves to the task of reorganizing the Police Department in order that it would prove of greater service to the community, and a new policy of crime prevention became the goal of the Board.

The Board is now in its fifth year of operation and has made much progress toward its goal, but the members feel that the year 1945 will produce greater achievements and citizen cooperation than any year since its inauguration.

One of the greatest obstacles facing the Board in its beginning was the selection of a competent police chief to carry out its plans. After much study, Mr. Glen L. Nickols was selected as Chief and has proved himself competent in the fight to obtain the objectives of the Board. He has been ably assisted by Mr. Raymond Black as his Assistant Chief, a veteran of many years' experience, and both have had to carry more than their burden due to the fact that the Police Department has lost five of its best men to the Armed Services.

Juvenile delinquency in the city of Frankfort, Indiana, reached its peak in the fall of 1942. On one day in that year the police station received a total of 117 calls, the majority of which were juvenile cases. Many of these cases were of a serious nature and at that time plans were practically completed to create a Juvenile Aid Council within the department.

These plans called for a complete department for handling juvenile work. The City Council was asked to pass an ordinance regulating the bicycle problem, and under the provisions of this ordinance bicycles were licensed and registered. A Bicycle Court was set up and meets each Saturday morning at 9:00 A.M. The Court is composed of a clerk, two judges, and a prosecutor, who are carefully selected from the local high school roster with the assistance of school officials.

\*The information for this article was furnished to the FBI by Police Commissioner John H. Ewing, who, together with Commissioners Earl Buchanan and Don Hackett, compose the Frankfort, Indiana, Board of Police Commissioners.



Subsequently, a Juvenile Aid Council was set up which was composed of a doctor, a minister, and prominent businessmen carefully selected by the Chief of Police, and approved by the Board of Police Commissioners. The members of this council, of course, serve without pay in the interests of the community.

It is the duty of the head of the Juvenile Aid Council to make the necessary calls and investigate all cases that come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile division of the Police Department. When a case is reported to him, he investigates all of the pertinent facts pertaining to the violation and makes a study of the home life, school record, and church life of the delinquent child. These facts are presented in the form of a report to the Police Chief and to the Board of Police Commissioners. In many cases he is able to make satisfactory adjustments of all problems involved without further action. When preliminary adjustments fail, however, the child, together with the investigative report of the case in question, is presented to the Juvenile Aid Council for further consideration.

A hearing before this council in the presence of the parents oftentimes straightens out all difficulties and the case history is completed successfully at that point. If, however, further incorrigibility develops and there appears to be nothing further to be done to correct the child, the case is finally presented to the Judge of the County Juvenile Court. In receiving the case, the Judge is aware of the fact that the child has had the advantage of expert counsel and has failed to take advantage of same. The Judge usually takes severe corrective and disciplinary action by sending the child to a state corrective institution.

In addition to the activities thus outlined above, the local Police Department sponsors a Boy Scout troop. This troop has just been organized and bids fair to become one of the best troops in the city. Mr. Lionel Ayers, who serves as head of the Juvenile Aid Council, is also serving as Scoutmaster of one of the three Boy Scout troops in the city, and devotes a great deal of his time to this work. This is a very important part of every citizen's duty to youth and certainly there is no hope of correcting juvenile delinquency until adult citizens are willing to devote time and effort toward making juvenile delinquents worthwhile citizens in later life. Errant children are often assigned to one of these Boy Scout troops in Frankfort and this gives them a new interest in life. This particular phase of juvenile aid has proved to be an excellent factor in straightening out some of the juvenile delinquents in that city.

Chief of Police Nickols had all of his plans in motion by the early part of 1943 and the delinquency trend immediately began to show a marked improvement. During his tenure of office the attitude of boys and girls toward policemen in the city of Frankfort has changed. Police officers are no longer considered monsters by the children. Instead, they are highly respected and the police station is a sort of headquarters for the kids who have little problems of their own to be settled.



The Bicycle Court operated by juveniles has become a very interesting institution and is fast gaining the wholehearted support of all citizens. Calls are now averaging less than one each day, and it has been found necessary to apply extreme discipline in less than 1 per cent of these cases.

Members of the Frankfort Board of Police Commissioners feel that juvenile delinquency is somewhat comparable to raising a good crop of wheat. Unless the necessary fertilization and cultivation are given to a crop of wheat, the crop is a failure, and the answer to juvenile delinquency is the same. Unless we sow the seeds of good citizenship in juvenile minds and cultivate them with patience and kindness, any juvenile program will be a failure. The Board realizes that the solution to juvenile delinquency begins in the home, in the school, and in the church, and it further realizes that the correction of any juvenile problems requires a substantial amount of hard work on the part of public-spirited citizens and officials. The Board is determined to devote all of the time necessary to accomplish its goal of making good citizens out of those juveniles in Frankfort, Indiana, who might have delinquency trends. Those who comprise the Juvenile Aid Council are: Messrs. Lionel Ayers, Juvenile Officer; Russel Kramer, Jeweler; Pat Sertain, Newspaper Circulation Manager; Joe Rice, High School Principal; Clarence Spencer, Department Store Owner.

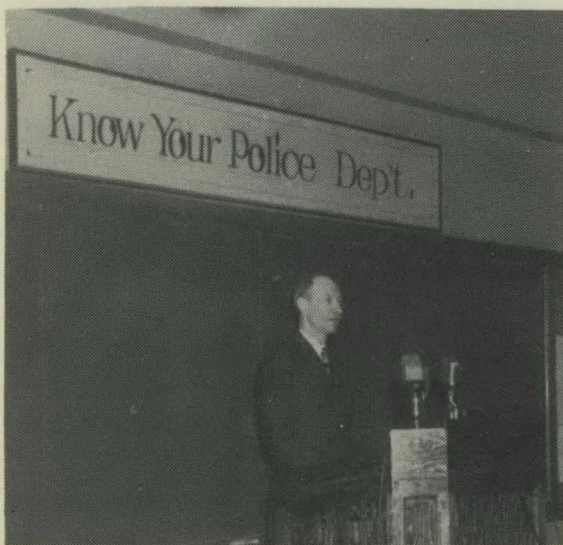


**BICYCLE COURT IN SESSION**  
**STANDING - JANET GRIFFITH - PROSECUTOR**  
**SITTING - JUDGE JOAN MEIFIELD**



# POLICE TRAINING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



MAJOR HERMAN SEIBELS, CHIEF OF DETECTIVES, ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT AT THE LECTURE.



LT. CURTIS BROSTRON, FBI NPA GRADUATE, LECTURING ON CRIME STATISTICS AT ST. LOUIS POLICE SCHOOL.



A VIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, POLICE SCHOOL ORGANIZED RECENTLY BY LIEUTENANT CURTIS BROSTRON OF THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND A GRADUATE OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY. SCHOOLS OF THIS KIND ARE OF A GREAT DEAL OF HELP TO POLICE OFFICERS WHO DESIRE TO KEEP ABREAST OF OUR PROGRESSIVE PROFESSION.





PHOTOGRAPH OF POLICE OFFICIALS AND COMMANDERS OF THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT TAKEN  
AT THEIR TRAINING SCHOOL HELD RECENTLY



**COURTESY TRAFFIC TICKET  
OF  
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA**

In the September-October, 1944, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appeared a "Unique Traffic Ticket" plan evolved by Sergeant P. Frank Crotty of the Marlborough, Massachusetts, Police Department.

Commonwealth of Virginia

Town of Appomattox

**NOTICE OF TOWN ORDINANCE  
VIOLATION**

Date....., 19....., Time.....a.m.  
p.m.

Make and  
Type of Car .....

Driver .....

License Number.....

Registered in Name of:

Address: .....

City.....

Nature of Violation: .....

The above conditions must be

(corrected within.....days)

(discontinued immediately) upon receipt of this notification.

NOTE: If the above registered owner wasn't the driver of the said vehicle, it is his duty to do all in his power to correct this condition. IF THE SAID MOTOR VEHICLE IS DRIVEN IN THIS TOWN AGAIN IN THE SAME CONDITION OR MANNER, AFTER THE SAID TIME LIMITATION HAS ELAPSED, THE DRIVER WILL BE SUMMONED TO COURT.

POLICE NO.....

Date Issued....., 19.....

On December 14, 1944, Deputy Sheriff David T. Robertson, Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification, Sheriff's Office, Appomattox, Virginia, advised the FBI that he had seen the above article in the Bulletin and enclosed a copy of the Appomattox warning ticket, a system evolved by him and put into effect more than a year previously. He stated it has been found at Appomattox that this method has proved a tremendous help toward ridding the town of motor vehicle violators, especially juveniles who borrow their parents' or relatives' cars and drive them at will. In this type of ticket the owners of the cars, who are more concerned than anyone else, are notified and they themselves do much toward eliminating such conditions.

In Appomattox whenever a violation occurs and the seriousness does not warrant a summons, this method can be used without embarrassment or offense to the party receiving same. It is incumbent upon the officer to secure the license number of the vehicle in question and check to ascertain the owner of the car. The warning ticket is sent to the party in whose name the vehicle is registered.

tered. A department record is kept to note the names of repeaters who may be, if so desired, summoned into court. The traffic ticket referred to by Deputy Sheriff Robertson is shown at the left. The back of this ticket reads, "THIS IS A FRIENDLY WARNING AND NOT A SUMMONS TO APPEAR IN COURT, BUT A CHARGE WILL RESULT IF THE ORDERS HEREIN ARE NOT COMPLIED WITH."





## FELLOW OFFICERS WORK OVERTIME TO ASSIST NPA STUDENT

The Livingston, Montana, Police Department is made up of seven regular officers and one special employee. The Chief of Police is Frank M. Olson, and inspired by his example all men on the department have regularly followed the practice of helping others as much as possible.

In 1944 Chief Olson was invited by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI to send a representative to the FBI National Police Academy, and Patrolman Fred J. Bassett was designated and a formal application was filed. When it appeared that this application might be considered favorably, Chief Olson called all of his men together and told them that Patrolman Bassett had a possible opportunity to attend the Academy but that it was not likely the City Council of Livingston would approve Bassett's absence unless others on the department were willing to work overtime. The manpower shortage in Livingston made it virtually impossible to obtain a substitute.

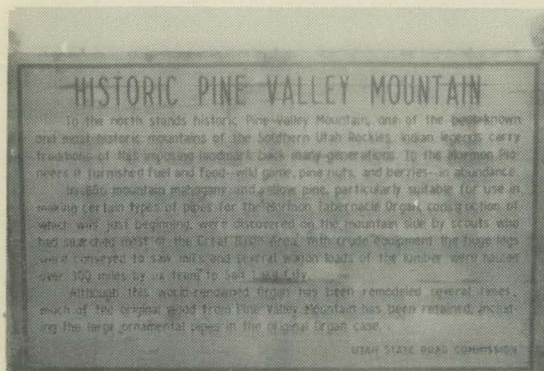
After the situation had been outlined to them, the members of the Livingston Police Department voted unanimously to work seven days a week during the fourteen weeks of Patrolman Bassett's training. It was the practice of the Livingston Police Department for each man on duty to have one day off in each eight days and this decision meant fourteen weeks of work without a single free day.

After this display of unselfishness, Patrolman Bassett's appointment went through as expected and he attended the 26th Session of the FBI National Police Academy. He was graduated on October 28, 1944, and at the class banquet held during the graduation week, Director Hoover paid tribute to the Livingston Police Department for its outstanding demonstration of unselfishness and cooperation with a fellow officer.



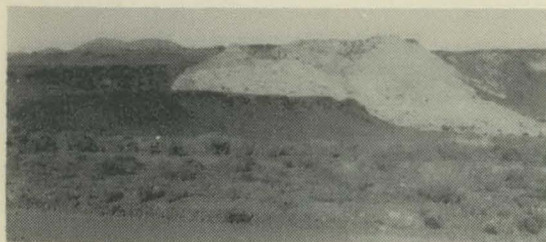
# POLICE OFFICERS TRACK DOWN AND KILL DANGEROUS GUNMAN

THE outstanding cooperation of various law enforcement officials and officers in the State of Utah recently caused the tracking down and killing of a dangerous gunman. These officers surmounted untold difficulties in completing this assignment.



UTAH STATE HIGHWAY MARKER AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PINE VALLEY MOUNTAIN REGION THROUGH WHICH JOE LEWIS WAS TRACKED BY BUREAU AGENTS AND LOCAL PEACE OFFICERS.

On the night of September 26, 1944, Joe Lewis, with aliases, fired at Patrolman Loren D. Squire of the Utah Highway Patrol who attempted to stop Lewis for speeding. Lewis escaped in the darkness. The automobile driven by Lewis was found to have been stolen in the State of Oregon and from the guns and other paraphernalia found in the car, together with a combination of circumstances, it was evident that this gunman was involved in the robbery of the Prairie City Branch of the Grant County Bank of John Day at Prairie City, Oregon, on September 20, 1944. Law Enforcement authorities in Washington County, Utah and FBI Agents did an excellent job of tracking this desperado over a mountainous area approximately 1,600 square miles. These officers blocked the roads, patrolled the highways, enlisted the cooperation of residents of the county and then tracked the fugitive on foot for a distance of about 25 miles per day over an extremely rugged area with little or no rest for four days.



LEWIS APPARENTLY RETURNED TO THE HIGHWAY NEAR ST. GEORGE WHERE HE AROUSED THE SUSPICIONS OF A RANCHER. HE LEFT THE HIGHWAY AT THIS POINT AND BEGAN ASCENT INTO THE MOUNTAINS.



DESERTED STONE BUILDING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOQUERVILLE, UTAH WHERE JOE LEWIS FIRED ON UTAH HIGHWAY PATROLMAN. THE AUTOMOBILE DRIVEN BY LEWIS IS ON THE LEFT AND THE PATROL CAR ON THE RIGHT.



AFTER FIRING ON PATROLMAN, LEWIS FLED TO MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND.

Mr. Antone B. Prince, Sheriff of Washington County, St. George, Utah, who is a fearless police officer took up the search for Lewis immediately after he had fired at the highway patrolman. Sheriff Prince is a tireless worker and has in the past proved himself expert in the art of tracking down fugitives. Sheriff Prince assumed a great deal of responsibility in directing the search for Lewis as he was thoroughly familiar with that part of the country. He enlisted the aid of residents of his county and as a result of his work he finally received a telephone call from a rancher which definitely put the FBI Agents and other police



officers on the final trail of the fleeing gunman. A number of the persons who assisted in the search were citizens who had been called in by Sheriff Prince as special deputies.

All of the residents of Washington County were extremely cooperative in being on the lookout for Lewis. Radio Station KSUB located at Cedar City, Utah, put on two separate broadcasts urging all residents of Iron and Washington Counties to be on the alert for the fugitive and to immediately notify the Sheriffs of these counties concerning the activities of any suspicious persons seen in their respective vicinities.



LAVA ROCK NORTHWEST OF ST. GEORGE OVER WHICH LEWIS CLIMBED WHEN CORNERED AT NIGHT BY A POSSE. AT THIS POINT HE ABANDONED PORTION OF FOOD BEFORE SCALING THE ALMOST PERPENDICULAR SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN.



THE TRAIL OF LEWIS LED FROM PINE VALLEY MOUNTAIN PEAK IN BACKGROUND TO BRUSHY RIDGE IN MIDDLE FOREGROUND.



AGENT INDICATING TRAIL TAKEN BY LEWIS THROUGH HEAVY BRUSH TO APPROACH QUAIL CREEK.



AREA NORTH OF QUAIL CREEK WHERE LEWIS WAS SHOT SHOWING THE BRUSHY TERRAIN AND LARGE ROCKS THROUGH WHICH HE WAS TRACKED.



AGENTS AND DEPUTY SHERIFF REACHED THIS CLEARING JUST PRIOR TO SIGHTING LEWIS, WHO WAS STANDING IN DARK FOLIAGE AT RIGHT.



LEWIS WAS SIGHTED THROUGH THICK UNDERBRUSH AT THIS POINT AND FIRED UPON AGENTS AND DEPUTY SHERIFF.



Mr. Karl Caldwell, Deputy Sheriff, Washington County, Leeds, Utah, also performed particularly meritorious work in this case. Deputy Sheriff Caldwell and two FBI Agents searched for the fugitive over a wide mountainous area. In view of his wide knowledge of tracking criminals and his familiarity with the country, he was enabled to pick up the trail which was lost many times in the cliffs and rugged sections and to continue the tracking until the gunman was finally sighted. As soon as Lewis was sighted, a gun battle ensued between Lewis, Deputy Sheriff Caldwell and the FBI Agents. As a result of one particularly well-aimed shot fired by Deputy Sheriff Caldwell, the dangerous desperado, Joe Lewis, was killed.

Mr. Bert Truman, City Marshal of St. George, Utah, as well as Patrolmen Loren D. Squire and L. A. Porter of the Utah Highway Patrol also did exceptionally fine work in this case.



THE END OF THE TRAIL. BODY OF LEWIS IN MORGUE AT ST. GEORGE, UTAH.

It is gratifying to other police officers throughout the country who have had experience in tracking down fugitives to learn of the successful efforts of brother police officers in this regard. And, certainly it shows the inestimable value of cooperation between citizens and police officers as well as the necessity of expeditious and continuous action once the officer has taken up the trail of the criminal.

The FBI was interested in the apprehension of Lewis in connection with the robbery of the Prairie City Branch of the Grant County Bank of John Day, Prairie City, Oregon, on September 20, 1944. Newspapers found in the getaway car which was stolen at John Day, Oregon, and abandoned at Toquerville, Utah, contained the latent fingerprints of Joe Lewis. Subsequent investigation showed that Lewis was involved in five automobile thefts and a burglary in Utah during August, 1944. At the time he was killed he wore a heavy vest containing numerous pockets which contained a file, a pair of pliers, and lock-picking tools. On his person were three rolls of bills tied with string containing \$2,000.00 in currency. He also had in his possession a .380 caliber automatic pistol, a .25 caliber automatic pistol and two boxes of ammunition. He was an escapee from the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, where he was serving a term of 15 years for burglary. He escaped on January 5, 1944.



**MURDERER OF KENTUCKY  
POLICE OFFICER IS  
IMPRISONED FOR 21 YEARS**

EVERY YEAR, GOOD, HONEST, HARD-WORKING POLICE OFFICERS ARE KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY BY MERCILESS CRIMINALS WHO SHOOT WITHOUT GIVING THE POLICE OFFICER A CHANCE TO DEFEND HIMSELF. THE CASE DESCRIBED HERE ILLUSTRATES VERY VIVIDLY HOW HELPLESS A SINGLE POLICE OFFICER IS AT TIMES WHEN ALONE HE CONSCIENTIOUSLY ATTEMPTS TO CARRY OUT THE DUTIES IMPOSED UPON HIM BY LAW. VIGILANCE IS, OF COURSE, A WATCHWORD IN ANY FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ENDEAVOR, BUT THE WORDS "CAUTION" AND "PREPAREDNESS" SHOULD ALSO BE INCULCATED INTO THE MINDS OF EVERY POLICE OFFICER DURING HIS TRAINING AND RETRAINING PERIODS. EVERY TIME A LONE OFFICER STOPS AN AUTOMOBILE ON THE ROAD AT NIGHT HE TAKES HIS LIFE IN HIS HANDS, BUT THE FBI REALIZES THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ASSIGN POLICE OFFICERS IN PAIRS TO PROTECT ALL THE HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. THE ONLY POINT WE MAKE IN REGARD TO CASES OF THIS TYPE WHICH HAPPEN YEAR AFTER YEAR IS THAT EVERY POLICE OFFICER TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION POSSIBLE WHEN HE IS ACTING ALONE BY CONSIDERING THAT EVERY SPEEDING CAR MIGHT CONTAIN CRIMINALS WHO WOULD KILL HIM AND FLEE AT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION. IN THIS CASE OFFICER BRYANT DID EVERYTHING HUMANLY POSSIBLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES BUT IN MANY CASES IN THE PAST OFFICERS HAVE ALLOWED THEIR BRAVERY AND SENSE OF DUTY TO OVERSHADOW PROPER PRECAUTIONS AND HAVE THUS BECOME NEEDLESS MARTYRS.

A short time before midnight on August 16, 1943, Ralph Grover Clark, 21, a discharged Navy veteran; Cecil Robinson, 25; Richard Pruitt, 26; and 14-year-old Tommy Tucker (fictitious name) stopped in front of the home of Colonel A. E. Kimberling, Chief of Police of the City of Louisville, Kentucky. The four pushed a 1942 sedan, the property of the Louisville Police Department, assigned to Colonel Kimberling, from the driveway bordering his home. They did not realize it was a police car, inasmuch as it bore no external identifying marks, until they noticed the two-way aerial.

Clark and Tucker then proceeded to take the two-way aerial off the car and proceeded toward the western section of Louisville, followed by Robinson and Pruitt, who were in Clark's own automobile. Clark and Tucker were stopped by William T. Bryant of the Louisville Police Department, who had been an officer for more than 20 years, a short time before 1 a.m. on August 17, 1943. Bryant was not aware of the fact that the car belonged to the Police Department and he stopped them only for the purpose of warning them against speeding.

Bryant asked the occupants of the car where they were going and instead of replying Clark fired several shots at the officer, hitting him with two and mortally wounding him. Officer Bryant was able to fire three shots but none of them hit their mark. As a result of these wounds Bryant died 24 hours later.

At the time of the shooting Robinson and Pruitt were about two blocks away and they immediately left the scene. There were no other witnesses to the crime. Before the death of Officer Bryant, he was able to give



meager descriptions of his two assailants. Noticeable, however, in these descriptions, was that one was dark headed while the other was blond.

Although Tucker was armed with a .41 Derringer, he did not fire any shots and the boy and his older companion immediately left the scene and proceeded several blocks where they held up a Yellow Cab, which was occupied by two passengers, at pistol point. This cab was later found abandoned several blocks away. Shortly afterwards they held up two other individuals and stole their 1941 sedan.

As a result of the shooting of Officer Bryant the whole Louisville Police Department was put on the alert. Shortly after a police broadcast, Colonel Kimberling, accompanied by Major Carl Heustis of the Louisville Police Department, while cruising around the city, sighted the car driven by Clark. A chase ensued for several miles on the outskirts of the city of Louisville at a rate of speed which was estimated to be about 100 miles per hour. Clark was able to outdistance the officers and later in the day the car was found abandoned at a point approximately twelve miles south of Louisville.

On the evening of August 17, 1943, Clark and Tucker contacted Robinson and Pruitt and the four of them proceeded to Bowling Green, Kentucky, in Clark's automobile.

On about August 26, 1943, Clark and Tucker, and Robinson left Bowling Green, Kentucky, and proceeded to Elizabeth, Indiana. The weapon which was used in the fatal shooting was dropped into the Ohio River. Subsequent efforts to locate it were unsuccessful.

On August 27, 1943, the three individuals stole a 1939 sedan. Tucker had been working in a garage in Valley Station, Kentucky, and had acquired a high degree of skill in starting cars without ignition keys. The three proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, with Clark driving the stolen car and the other two following in Clark's machine. In Louisville, Clark picked up a girl friend and they, followed by the other two, proceeded toward Bowling Green, Kentucky, at a high rate of speed.

Members of the Kentucky Highway Patrol sighted the two speeding automobiles at Munfordville, Kentucky. Clark was successful in evading capture but Tucker and Robinson were apprehended and placed in the Hart County jail. While in jail they were questioned by Sheriff A. S. Nunn of Hart County with regard to the murder of Officer Bryant. The Sheriff started this questioning on the basis of information in a newspaper account of the murder which described one individual as having blond and the other as having dark hair. Tucker readily admitted that Clark had committed the murder and that he was with him at the time.

After eluding the Kentucky Highway Patrol at Munfordville, Clark and his girl friend proceeded to Bowling Green, where they stayed for two days in a wayside inn. Thereafter Clark left her and proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he abandoned the stolen sedan, which was recovered in that



city on September 8, 1943.

On September 23, 1943, an authorized complaint was filed in Louisville, charging Clark with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. On March 1, 1944, a Wanted Flyer put out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Clark was received by a railroad depot agent at Thornton, Illinois. When he opened the flyer, a bystander immediately recognized the photograph of Clark as being identical with one Jesse Lee Roberts who was employed by a brewing company in Thornton, Illinois.

Richard E. Loescher, Chief of Police at Thornton, Illinois, was advised and went to the brewery. Clark tried to escape and was captured after being wounded in the leg.

A search of Clark's room resulted in the finding of a .38 caliber revolver and 2 shoulder holsters, three boxes of ammunition, a blackjack, a pocketknife with two six-inch blades, an ice pick, and a forged Selective Service Registration Certificate bearing the name of Ralph Jesse L. Roberts.

On November 14, 1944, Clark entered a plea of guilty in Kentucky State Court to a charge of voluntary manslaughter and was sentenced to serve 21 years in the Kentucky State Penitentiary, Eddyville, Kentucky. On the following day he entered a plea of guilty in the Federal District Court, Louisville, Kentucky, to a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and was sentenced to serve five years concurrently with the sentence imposed by the State Court.

On September 2, 1943, Tommy Tucker, being a juvenile, was transferred to the juvenile court authorities. On December 4, 1943, he was committed to the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, after being adjudged a juvenile delinquent. He is to stay in this institution until he reaches his twenty-first birthday.

On January 17, 1944, Cecil Robinson and Richard Pruitt pleaded guilty in Kentucky State Court at Louisville, Kentucky, to grand larceny charges in connection with the theft of Colonel Kimberling's automobile and were sentenced to serve three years each in the Kentucky State Penitentiary.

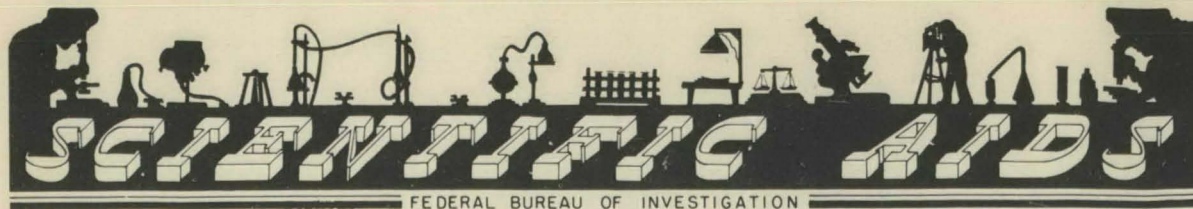
Before the commission of the above-enumerated crimes, the four participants had often hung around together in a bar in the Hay Market section of Louisville, Kentucky. None of the individuals, with the exception of Richard Pruitt, had ever been arrested. Pruitt had been arrested on five previous occasions on minor charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assault and battery.

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## FBI LABORATORY IN WARTIME\*

by  
John Edgar Hoover

CHEMISTRY, physics, and mathematics in their myriad subdivisions and applications have played a highly important role in carrying out the duties imposed upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the President's Directive of September 6, 1939, requesting it to take charge of and to correlate the investigative work in all matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities.

The responsibility of maintaining the internal security of our country increased tremendously the volume of scientific work flowing into the FBI Laboratory from federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies. In the fiscal year ending July 1, 1940, the Laboratory conducted 7,097 examinations involving 39,500 specimens of evidence, whereas in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1944, there were 154,511 examinations and 223,048 specimens of evidence. These figures represent an increase of 2,200 per cent in the number of laboratory examinations performed.



A SPECTROGRAPH EXAMINATION

The present war naturally has wrought great changes in both the industrial and scientific fields. The spectrograph, which for many years was used primarily as a means for providing additional data relating to astronomical phenomena, is now providing both qualitative and quantitative control of the composition of materials vital to the proper and adequate functioning of our war machine.

\*This article appeared originally in the January, 1945, issue of "The Scientific Monthly." The editors of "The Scientific Monthly" very kindly consented to the reprinting of this article in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



The control of the compositions of alloys such as steels, duralumin, and magnalium is now being monitored spectrographically at the furnaces of our industrial plants, thus eliminating time-consuming analytical chemical procedures previously employed.

Spectrographic techniques have been employed in the FBI's Laboratory for many years, and as a result unusual and novel methods of handling and analyzing minute quantities of evidence have been developed. Unfortunately the qualitative and quantitative procedures for analyzing metals in the industrial field cannot be universally employed in the crime detection laboratory, where the examiner cannot control the quantity, shape, and contaminants of his specimens. In the crime laboratory each specimen of material is different from the one that preceded it.

The light radiated when a specimen of material is burned can be readily analyzed spectrographically, and permanent photographic records produced of the chemical constituents of the material burned. In some cases in which the quantity of evidence is extremely small the entire specimen must, of necessity, be burned and destroyed. In such instances the spectrographic plate becomes the only record of the evidence in the case. The spectrographic technique is limited by certain factors; namely, the quantity of light radiated while the specimen is burning, the light absorbing qualities of the mediums through which the light must pass, the dispersing power of the prism or the grating used in the instrument, and the speed and physical properties of the photographic medium. Fortunately even microscopic particles radiate ample ultraviolet, visible, and infrared light to be recorded spectrographically.

Foreign metal fragments found on the cutting edges of tools used as implements of sabotage or spite grievances have been successfully identified with damaged material. In one instance it was possible to identify numerous fragments of glass found in the hydraulic systems of fighter planes as having come from a glass pressure gauge of the hydraulic testing unit in the manufacturing plant. Additional investigation showed that an industrial accident was involved, and not a premeditated act or foreign-directed sabotage.

The use of this equipment has also increased the percentage of solutions of automobile hit-and-run cases. Usually the scene of such an accident lacks obvious clues and evidence, but the searching eye of a thorough investigator seeks out minute particles of evidence, which, small and insignificant as they may at first appear, can become very important clues when submitted to scientific methods of identification and comparison.

Recently a National Automotive Paint File was established in the Spectrographic Section of the Laboratory. Here are maintained specimens and specifications of automobile paints for commercial and private cars, as well as for cars and other mobile units of the armed services. The file is most valuable in assisting the technician to show that the small fragments of paint found at the scene of the accident or on the victim's clothes or motor vehicle came originally from a car of a certain make manufactured in a

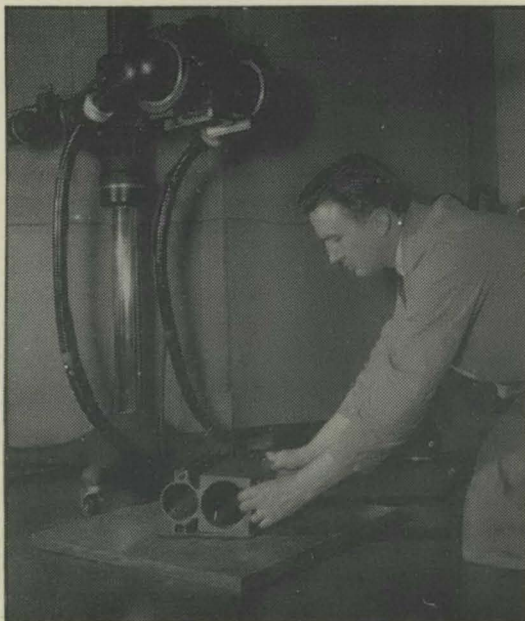


particular year. By the application of microscopic, microchemical, and spectrographic techniques on a few paint particles, several cases involving the collision of military vehicles, as well as innumerable hit-and-run cases wherein private cars have been involved, have been solved through reference to this file.

X-rays have made an invaluable contribution to the FBI Laboratory, particularly in the analyses of defectively and fraudulently prepared material for use in the country's war machine. Castings of airplane parts manufactured by one aluminum company failed to meet specifications relative to their chemical constituents and were welded to shield defects. The evidence developed from X-ray photographs, which were made in the Laboratory, was of considerable assistance in the prosecution of the parties involved.

Intermediate between the useful energies of X-rays and the energies of visible light is the ultraviolet portion of the light spectrum. This region finds application in the detection of secret writing, a tool of espionage agents and saboteurs. Many chemicals that appear colorless and invisible in sunlight or artificial white light may become visible when exposed to ultraviolet light because of their phosphorescent and fluorescent properties. After ultraviolet irradiation phosphorescent materials radiate visible light for a period of time dependent on the period of excitation and the character of the substance, whereas fluorescent materials radiate visible light only as long as the ultraviolet rays are directed on the material.

Laboratory work in connection with the landing of the eight Nazi saboteurs on the Amagansett shores of Long Island and in Florida in June of 1942 illustrates this type of investigation. Among the numerous articles furnished by their German superiors were boxes of matches tipped with quinine for use in sending invisible secret messages. A message with such an implement could be read simply by treating the document with a dilute acid and viewing the material under the ultraviolet light. The chemical action of the acid produces a different compound that fluoresces and radiates visible light. From X-rays and the ultraviolet one passes through the visible colors in the sun's spectrum into another region of invisible light called infrared. This has been employed extensively by the armed forces in aerial photography because of its ability to penetrate hazy atmospheres and reveal camouflaged buildings and equipment. Owing to these same properties, infrared light is of value in the restoration of altered and forged documents in the Laboratory. It also has applications in infrared burglar



**APPLICATION OF X-RAYS**  
PREPARING A CASTING FOR EX-  
AMINATION BY X-RAYS.





**A COMPARISON MICROSCOPE**  
BEING ADJUSTED FOR EXAMINATION  
OF EVIDENCE

alarms and blackout photography, which employs flash bulbs that radiate only infrared light. With the use of an infrared spectrophotometer, the infrared reflection and transmission properties of surfaces and solutions yield information relative to their composition and physical properties. This region of the electromagnetic spectrum has recently made possible a new spectrophotometric technique for the identification of small quantities and mixtures of complicated organic compounds.

In addition to the spectrograph and the spectrophotometer, the FBI Laboratory is equipped with a densitometer. This instrument is a photoelectric unit for determining the density of the spectral lines appearing on the photographs that are made in the spectrograph. The density of the spectrographic lines is a quantitative measure of the constituents of the material burned. A second

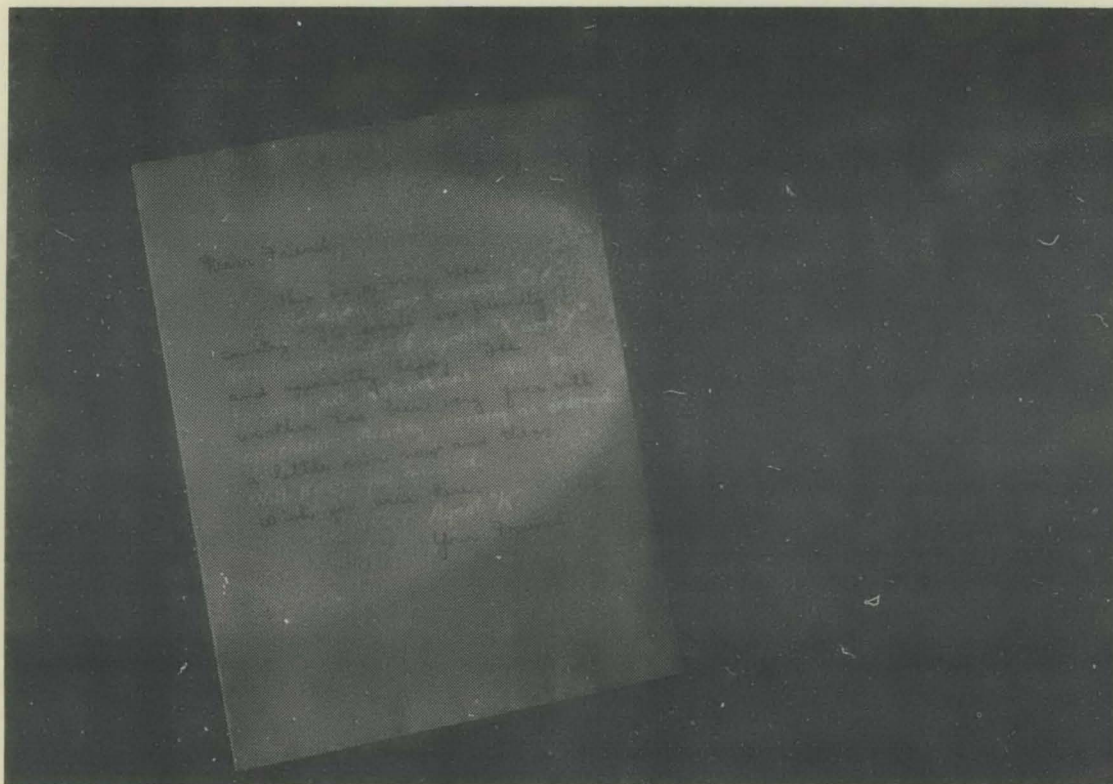
photoelectric unit called an opacimeter is also available for determining the opacity of papers and similar reflecting surfaces.

Electricity is equally as important as optics in the FBI Laboratory. Electroanalyzers for rapid chemical determinations, electrometric pH equipment, and the Magnaflux represent some of the electrical instruments. The Magnaflux is used to determine the presence of surface cracks and defects in magnetic metallic objects. If a magnetizable object, such as an iron bolt, is placed in a magnetic field created by the instrument, the field distributes itself throughout the metal provided it is sound. If cracks and discontinuities are present, however, magnetizable pigments orientated around the breaks indicate their location. This equipment is of inestimable value in conducting some metallurgical examinations.

Metallurgy itself figures significantly in analyses involving cases of real or suspected sabotage. Fractured machine parts, dismembered cables, and metallic fragments of a foreign nature found in the lubricating systems, bearings, and other moving parts of machinery are typical of the evidence received in the FBI Laboratory for metallurgical analysis. In analyzing a particular specimen and comparing it with other specimens, cross and longitudinal sections are so mounted that their crystalline structures may be observed under a metallurgical microscope. Thus the similarities or dissimilarities between specimens may be revealed. In addition, the nature of the industrial treatments initially employed in the manufacture of the specimens as well as the functions the specimens were made to perform as component parts of a machine may be evident to the metallurgist.



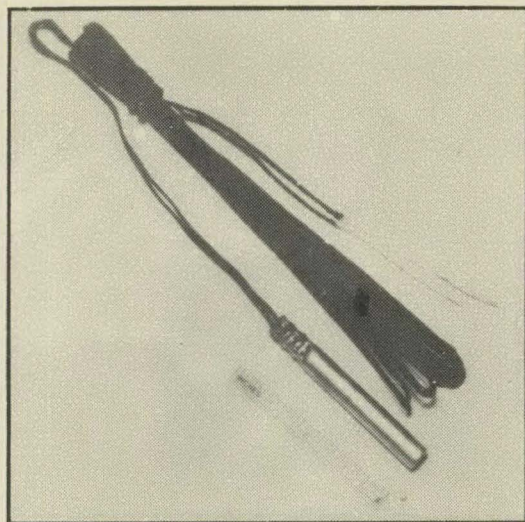
A case depicting the part metallurgical examinations are playing in security work involves a tractor that was manufactured in a plant in the Middle West and exported to Melbourne, Australia. When it was received in that city, a large deposit of fine iron granules was found in the oil pan. The tractor's timing gear, crankshaft, and bearings had been ruined by the granules, and it was believed that an act of sabotage could have been committed. A quantity of similar metal was discovered around the oil level gauge sleeve of the tractor, adhering under paint which had hardened. Inasmuch as the paint had been applied in the United States, these granules must have been present prior to the exportation of the vehicle. The tractor was of the type that some foreign governments have converted into armored tanks for military purposes. A metallurgical examination was made, and the



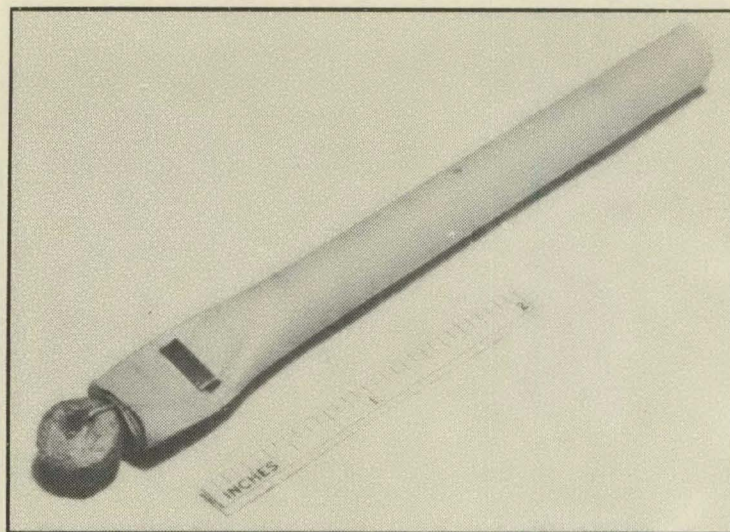
#### AN EXAMPLE OF SECRET WRITING REVEALED BY USE OF ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT

samples were revealed to be white cast iron. The polished sections of these specimens revealed them to be composed of cementite and pearlite with no graphite plates such as occur in gray cast iron. White cast iron is extremely hard and brittle, and because of this hardness it was suggested that it may possibly have been used as an abrasive. Further investigation utilizing the leads revealed by the laboratory examination brought the case to a logical conclusion.

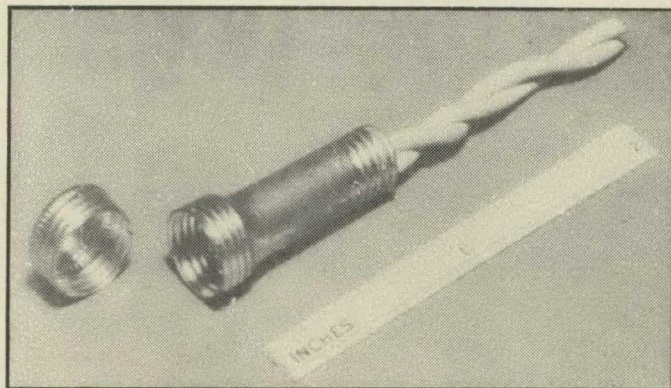




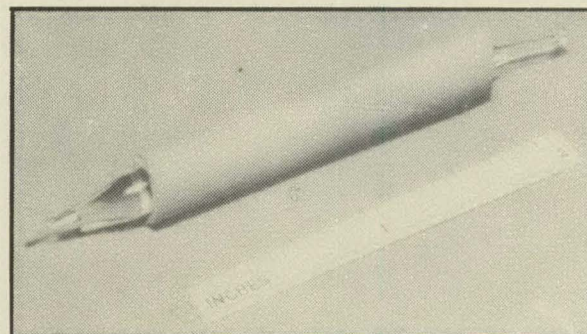
ELECTRIC BLASTING CAP WITH  
COPPER WIRES



SAFETY FUSE LIGHTER FOR THE IGNITION  
OF STANDARD SAFETY FUSE



ELECTRIC MATCH WITH SCREW CAP REMOVED--USED IN  
CONJUNCTION WITH TIMING MECHANISM AND BATTERY



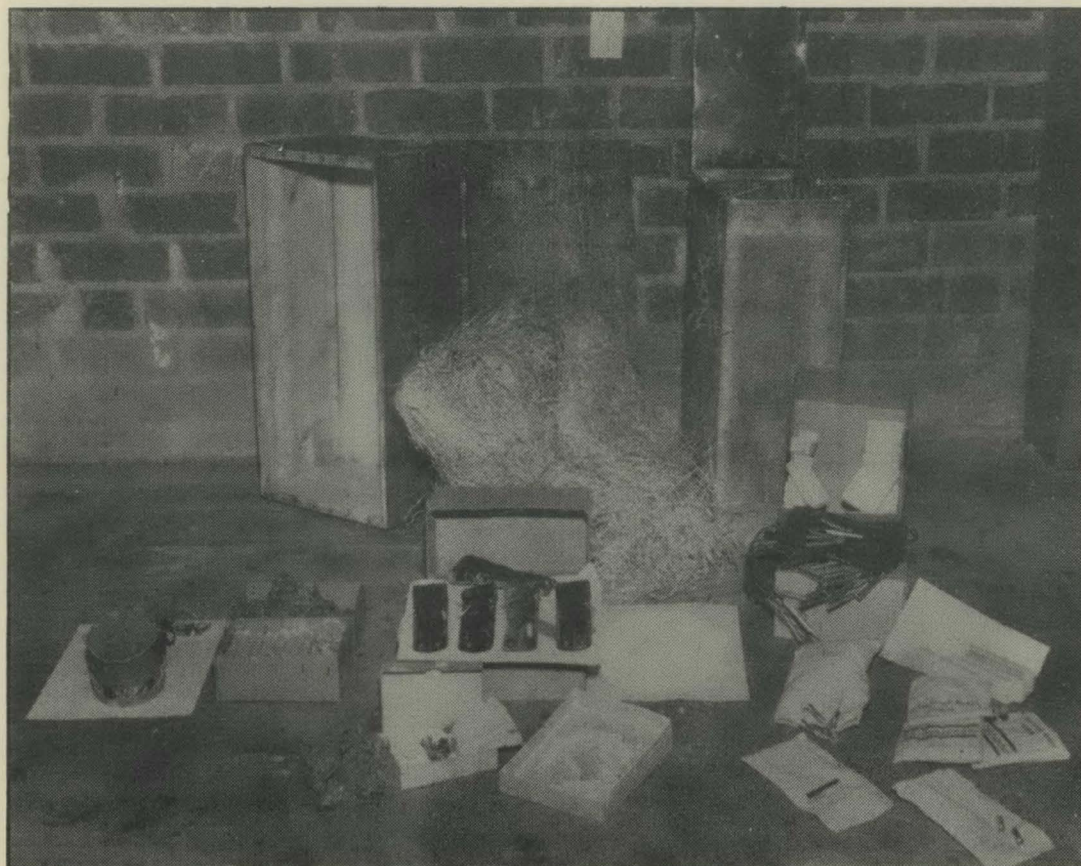
CAPSULE CONTAINING SULPHURIC ACID ENCASED  
IN RUBBER TUBING FOR PROTECTION

**SABOTAGE EQUIPMENT BROUGHT TO UNITED STATES BY THE EIGHT GERMAN SABOTEURS IN 1942**



Petrographers in the FBI Laboratory who handle analyses of abrasives, minerals, and soils employ many of the principles of the physical sciences in the determination of the optical and physical characteristics of these materials. Through use of the petrographic microscope, polarized light, and the refractometer the refractive, axial, and the polarizing properties of crystals, the crystalline form, if any, and the cleavage of the substance being examined can be determined optically. Consequently, in scientific criminal examinations of this type in which comparisons of the samples are desired, a great significance is attributed to the optical properties that are observed by the petrographer. To assure high accuracy in the determination of the indices of refraction of particles of soils, crystals, minerals, or glass, a double variation method may be employed. This utilizes two methods of varying the index of a liquid, changing the temperature of the comparison-standard refracting oil, and changing the wave length of the light used as an illuminating source.

In many petrographic analyses, specimens of oils and grease are examined in order to determine whether foreign materials or abrasives are present. An oil cup containing oil or the catch-pan from the disrupted piece of machinery might be submitted for examination. The foreign materials present are first separated from the oil by centrifuging, and the residue is



### THE CASE OF THE EIGHT GERMAN SABOTEURS

ELECTRIC BLASTING CAPS, PEN AND PENCIL DELAY MECHANISMS, DETONATORS,  
AMPOULES OF ACID, ET CETERA.



then analyzed to determine the abrasive nature of the material. Mechanical separations are made by sifting and by sedimental procedures employing differences in the specific gravity of the constituent parts of the foreign materials. The abrasives thus recovered may be compared with known abrasives that are maintained in the Laboratory in the Standard Abrasives File or with abrasives obtained from particular sources. By this method it is often possible to localize the source of the contamination and the destruction.

On one occasion the Laboratory received one quart of lubricating oil taken from the oil system of a steam turbine, and it was believed that an act of sabotage had been committed by the inclusion of abrasive material in the unit. The specimen of oil was found to contain considerable foreign contaminants, which were removed in the Laboratory and identified as silicon carbide abrasive consisting of crystals and crystal fragments varying greatly in size and shape. The abrasive was unusual in that it was not derived from a grinding wheel or a grinding compound but from some process similar to a sand blasting method employed in the surfacing of metals. Further investigation by Agents of the FBI uncovered similar specimens of abrasives that led to the successful solution of the case.

Chemical tests of various types likewise play a major role in the wartime work of the FBI Laboratory. Many examinations result from the destruction of or damage to war goods by acids or other chemicals. To determine the nature of the chemical employed and to observe the nature of the surface destruction require unlimited effort and acute and persistent observation.

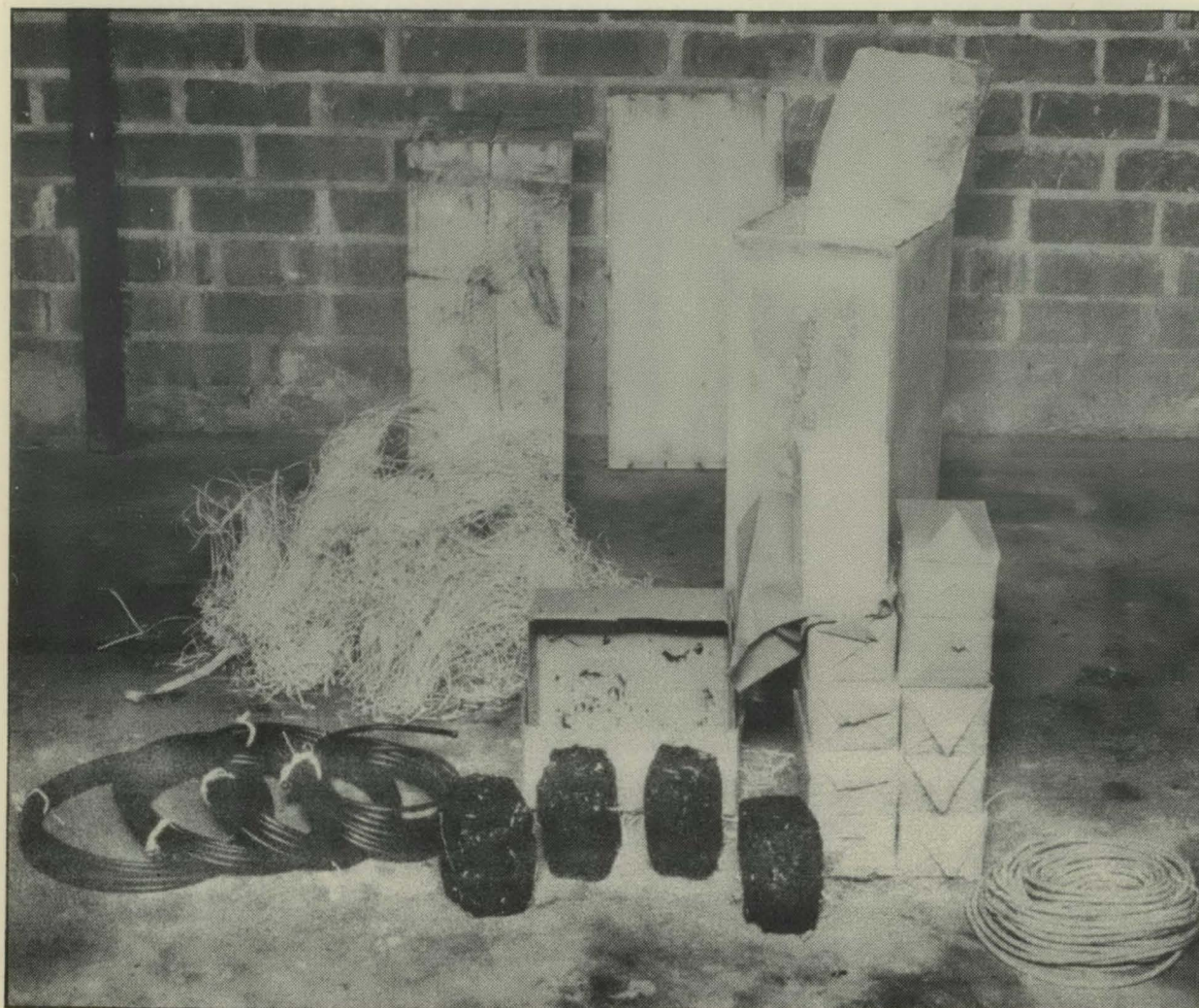
Another type of case which has come to the attention of the Laboratory since the advent of the war involves violations of the Selective Service Act by individuals attempting to avoid being drafted. In Los Angeles, California, a radio repair shop owner notified the FBI that he had been contacted by the owner of a firm that produced pills and tablets. The vendor advised him that he could be provided with tablets that would "fluff up" his heart and as a result make him unfit for military service. Accompanied by an Agent of the FBI, the radio man contacted the pill manufacturer, and the two received pills, which according to the Laboratory analysis contained thyroid, pituitary, and prostate extract. Nine of the tablets were to be taken each day so that there would be no question of rejection at the Army Induction Station. At the time of contact the owner of the firm mentioned that he had helped numerous others to evade service in this manner. He was brought to trial on June 28, 1944, and convicted on the strength of the laboratory examination and other testimony. The evidence completely contradicted the contention that the pills were composed of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.

Examinations involving the analyses of firearms, toolmarks, explosives, and incendiaries in the FBI Laboratory frequently are directly connected with the war effort. The case of the eight Nazi saboteurs represents a cross section of this type of work. The major portion of the equipment carried by these individuals was of a destructive nature and included such articles as demolition blocks, brass and plastic delay devices, fuse lighters,



blasting caps, pen and pencil incendiary sets, electric match heads, safety fuse and detonating fuse, as well as numerous other articles including some glass ampoules containing powders of unknown composition. The determination of the constituents of these explosives and their uses, effects, and operation required a large number of detailed analyses.

The magnitude of the application of the sciences in the FBI Laboratory can be appreciated when it is realized that thousands of examinations are conducted each month. Laboratory analyses and field investigations both indicate that there has been no successful foreign-directed sabotage to date. From January 1, 1940 to September 1, 1944, 17,060 cases of reported sabotage were investigated by the FBI. While sabotage of some form was found in 1,837 instances, the vast majority of the acts were due to spite, carelessness, and similar reasons. As of September 1, 1944, a total of 542 convictions resulted from prosecutions in the courts.



#### THE CASE OF THE EIGHT GERMAN SABOTEURS

CONTENTS OF BOX: SAFETY FUSE, DETONATING FUSE, TEN BLOCKS OF TNT,  
AND FOUR BOMBS RESEMBLING COAL.



## NATIONAL HANDWRITING FILE TRIPS EXTORTIONIST

By using their file of anonymous letters, examiners in the FBI Laboratory connected three extortion notes and produced leads which resulted in the solution of the cases, all of which were the result of one man's activities.

In February, 1938, the Sheriff at Trinidad, Colorado, sent an extortion note and envelope to the FBI requesting that appropriate examination be made. The note demanded that a local resident pay the extortionist \$500 on threat of death. After the note had been examined, a copy was placed in the FBI's National Anonymous Letter File. More than a year and a half later, in November, 1939, the operator of a hotel in Denver, Colorado, received a threatening letter demanding \$150. The letter stated that a member of her family would "turn up missing" if she disobeyed.

When the Denver letter was searched by an FBI examiner through the Anonymous Letter File, he noticed similarities between it and the note which had been sent in by the Sheriff at Trinidad, and a comparison of distinguishing characteristics soon produced positive evidence that the same individual had prepared both communications.

During their investigation Special Agents of the FBI recontacted the Sheriff of Trinidad and found that another note had been delivered to a Trinidad resident and that it also demanded a payment. This was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory where examiners determined that it was written by the same individual who had prepared the other two.

Through work in the FBI Laboratory it thus became evident that the extortionist was an individual who knew the two intended victims in Trinidad as well as the intended victim in Denver. A short time later, one of the victims in Trinidad recognized the name of Leonard Patterson as the husband of a servant who had worked for her daughter and who also had worked for the other victim in Trinidad. Patterson had formerly worked at the hotel operated by the Denver resident and Special Agents of the FBI quickly located him there, but when they questioned him he denied knowledge of the letter.

Specimens of his handwriting and handprinting were obtained and when they were examined by experts in the FBI Laboratory, it was determined positively that Patterson was the author of all three extortion communications. When confronted with this information, Patterson confessed and was indicted by a Grand Jury for violating the Federal Extortion Statutes in connection with the Denver note, which had been sent through the mail. Since the other notes had not been mailed, he also was prosecuted in a State Court at Trinidad, Colorado.

Upon entering pleas of guilty, Patterson received a sentence of 30 days under the Federal indictment and a term from one and a half to 3 years in the State Penitentiary at Canyon City, Colorado, on the state charges.



## FIRST HIT-AND-RUN CONVICTION IN ALASKA OBTAINED WITH AID OF FBI LABORATORY

At about 6:30 P.M. on April 27, 1944, the badly-mutilated body of a 17-year-old Indian girl was found on the South Tongass highway about one mile south of Ketchikan, Alaska. An examination reflected that the girl had been struck by an automobile traveling at a high rate of speed. No witnesses to the accident could be found.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, accompanied by a United States Marshal, began an investigation of the case. They examined the automobiles of all persons who were known to have driven along the South Tongass highway on that night. The following day they located a truck on which the bumper and radiator grilles appeared to have been damaged. A closer examination disclosed that a fibrous material resembling hair was present on the clamp lock of the left front headlight, the right bumper bolt, and under the right running board of the truck. In addition, a white material was found on the undercarriage of the vehicle.

This evidence was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, together with known head hair specimens of the victim. An examination of the fibrous material removed from the truck disclosed that it was human head hair bearing characteristics of the Mongoloid race and similar in its observable characteristics to the known head hair specimens of the victim. The white tissue removed from the undercarriage was identified as human brain tissue.

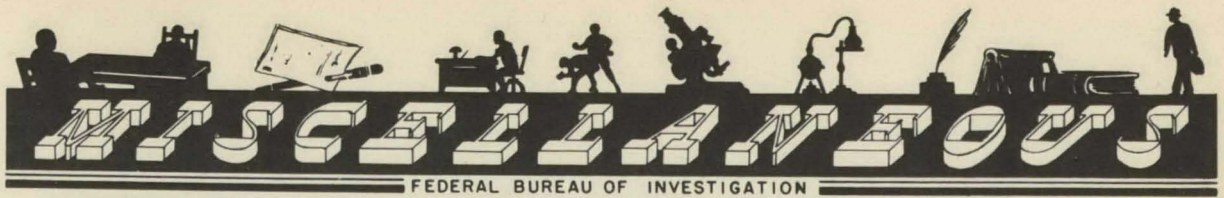
The trial of the driver of the truck, Edward Ross Kimball, was set for November 7, 1944. The FBI technician who had examined the hair and brain tissue was called to Ketchikan, Alaska, to testify. A great deal of interest was centered in the trial since it was the first hit-and-run case and the second negligent homicide case ever to be tried in Alaska.

At the beginning of the trial the defendant pleaded not guilty. Under cross-examination on the stand, however, Kimball admitted having run over something in the road that could have been a body, but insisted that if it was a body it was lying in the road and was not in a standing position.

The Laboratory examiner testified that the three strands of hair which had been removed from the clamp lock of Kimball's truck were human hairs bearing characteristics of the Mongoloid race, which would include the Indian, and could have come from the victim's head. Using this testimony, the prosecution pointed out that the victim must necessarily have been in a standing or semi-standing position at the time she was struck.

On November 10, 1944, Kimball was found guilty of negligent homicide and sentenced to 18 months in prison.





# WANTED BY THE FBI

**WILLIAM J. HOLLAND, with aliases**

## UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 28 through 30.



**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**William J. Holland, with aliases**  
**Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Murder**

On the night of May 24, 1936, Miss Bertha Wright of New Durham, New Hampshire, was shot and killed by William J. Holland in the presence of two of her neighbors upon returning to her home at about 11:30 P.M.

From information developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it seems that William J. Holland appeared at the farm of Miss Wright's parents several weeks prior to the murder at which time he was furnished with food and given the privilege of sleeping in the barn. He began to do small jobs about the farm and was finally given a room in the house where he lived for several weeks prior to the shooting. He had apparently fallen in love with Miss Wright and on the night of the murder immediately upon her arrival at her home she and her two neighbors found Holland asleep on the couch in the farm house and partially intoxicated. When they entered he got up and immediately began to accuse Miss Wright of having an affair with another man. An argument ensued and when Miss Wright stated she was going to leave, Holland picked up a shotgun and inflicted a wound which caused her death. He then ran out of the house, into the surrounding woods and has not been seen or heard of since that date.

Investigation has been conducted by the FBI throughout the country in an effort to locate this criminal but to date no information of value has been developed as to his whereabouts.

A posse was formed immediately after the shooting and a detailed search was made by neighbors, local and state police aided by bloodhounds throughout the entire area. Holland was traced to a railroad some miles away where it is believed he boarded a freight train which passed on the night of the murder.

On September 6, 1936, an indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at Strafford County, New Hampshire, charging William J. Holland with the murder of Bertha Wright at New Durham, New Hampshire, on May 24, 1936.

A complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Concord, New Hampshire, on December 29, 1938, charging William J. Holland with a violation of the Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute, in that he fled from New Durham, New Hampshire, to parts unknown in order to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, committed in New Hampshire on or about May 24, 1936. A certified copy of the above complaint, with the United States Marshal's non est return made on the warrant, is presently contained in the Boston, Massachusetts, Field Division of the FBI.

The criminal record of Holland shows that in 1932 he was arrested at Unity, New Hampshire, for breaking and entering and sentenced to a period of three to five years. On January 12, 1936, he was arrested for intoxication and breach of the peace, by the State Police, and was sentenced to sixty days in jail. As to the violation in 1932, Agents of the FBI



ascertained from the Superintendent of the Sullivan House of Correction and Jail that Holland was committed on March 31, 1932, from Sunapee, New Hampshire, by the police, this being his first commitment by the Justice of the Sullivan County Superior Court. The complaint, signed by the County Solicitor of Claremont, alleged that William Holland broke into the Herbert Welch cottage at Sunapee, New Hampshire, on March 27, 1932, and stole one pair of shoes and 1 target rifle. He was held for the September term of Sullivan County Superior Court and after trial was discharged September 19, 1932, with a sentence of one year suspended.

On one occasion the FBI interviewed an individual who knew Holland and he stated that Holland talked a great deal particularly about himself and believed himself to be a good detective; that he indicated he had worked for the City Police Force at Concord, New Hampshire, at one time and made the statement that the best way to avoid capture would be to stay in the vicinity where the crime had been committed.

It is known that on one occasion Holland went to a race track looking for work as a hostler but no further information was developed as to any particular line of endeavor Holland might follow.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted a detailed investigation in the State of New Hampshire in an effort to ascertain background information concerning Holland, and the following data was developed.

In 1936 Holland had frozen feet and received medical treatment and thereafter remained at the Concord, New Hampshire, Police Station as a handy man for sometime. He conversed freely with one of the Police Captains during the evenings and talked a great deal about having been a lumberjack and lumber camp cook. He mentioned Bangor and Portland, Maine, and stated that a certain unnamed employment agency knew him well and knew they could get paid when he got a job. He stated that he worked for a lumber company in the Northern part of Maine. He talked about lumber camps and also mentioned houses of prostitution but did not mention anything which has thus far furnished any clues as to his whereabouts.

A woman interviewed at Dairy, New Hampshire, stated she knew Holland well as he had worked for her aunt for several years. She stated he was a man of violent temper and that her aunt had advised her she should never leave such things as knives, axes, scissors or other such instruments lying around where a person could pick them up readily as Holland was not responsible for his actions when he became intoxicated and angry. She also told Agents that Holland's family lived in several places in Connecticut among which she remembered were Montville and Naugatuck; that she believed his father's name was John and that he disappeared many years ago following which Holland's mother married someone named Mallo or Milo. This man allegedly was in the lumber business in some small town near Hartford, Connecticut. She also stated that Holland had an uncle named William and another named Martin. He also allegedly had a sister named Edna and his relatives were supposed to have resided somewhere near Somerville, Connecticut.



This woman further stated that Holland never spoke of doing anything in Connecticut except working on tobacco farms but did name several places he had worked on such farms.

Another individual informed FBI Agents that Holland had gone through the last World War as a cook and was drawing a Government pension; that he had spent much time in hospitals and that at one time he was employed by the Empire State Nursery Company in New York in the selling of shrubs.

At Stratham, Agents learned that Holland was ordered to leave that town by the Board of Select Men as he was always fighting and causing trouble through his habit of getting drunk once or twice a week. It was also ascertained that Holland had worked on several different laboring jobs in the vicinity but no information concerning his immediate past or whereabouts at that time could be ascertained.

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

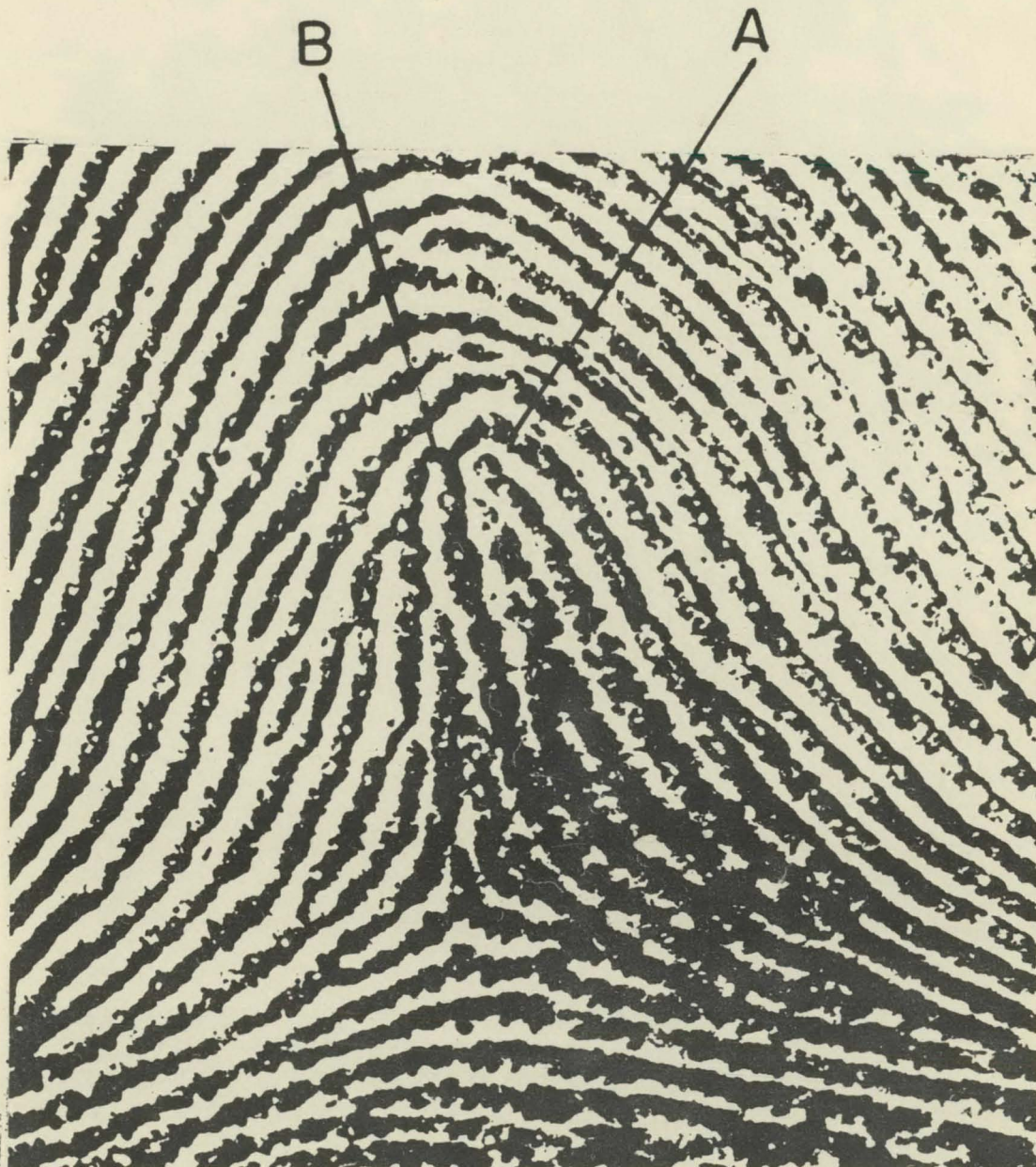
Name	WILLIAM J. HOLLAND, with aliases: John Holland, William Holland
Date of Birth	January 1, 1888 (57 years of age, 1945)
Height	5'7½"
Weight	155 pounds
Color of Eyes	Blue
Color of Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Stocky
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Laborer
Peculiarities	Heavy drinker; stoop-shouldered; has square chin and two lower front teeth missing
Relatives	E. Scruton, brother-in-law, Auburn, Massachusetts; Annie Golbreith, aunt, Somers, Connecticut
Fingerprint Classification	2 S 9 U IIO 11 Ref: U S 1 T IO A
FBI Number	1,058,575

IF ANY INFORMATION IS DEVELOPED CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THIS FUGITIVE, IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU ADVISE BY TELEGRAPH THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF ANY FBI FIELD OFFICE, THE ADDRESS OF WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN.



## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

In order to correctly classify a pattern which lies close to the borderline between a loop and a tented arch, it is necessary to examine the pattern closely to ascertain whether or not the three essential requirements for a loop are present. A loop must have a delta, a ridge count, and a sufficient recurve.



The pattern illustrated above has a delta and a ridge count. It is noted, however, that recurving ridge (A) is spoiled by a right angle appendage at point (B). Therefore, a sufficient recurve is lacking.

This pattern would be classified as a tented arch. A reference search would be conducted as a loop having three ridge counts.



**NOTICE**

IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS FOR SEARCH AND FILING IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL POLICE NUMBERS, AND ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORY. SUCH INFORMATION NOT ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

## FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, JUNE, 1945



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	Crowl, A. H.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Smith, R. E.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kubnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Suran, K. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Stein, C. W.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	McSwain, G. R.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
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	Morley, D. R.	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.	Weeks, C. E.	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	Kimball, H. M.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Legan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2600	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. 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	Traynor, D. L.	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



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**WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .**



**WILLIAM J. HOLLAND, with aliases**

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 28 through 30.

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