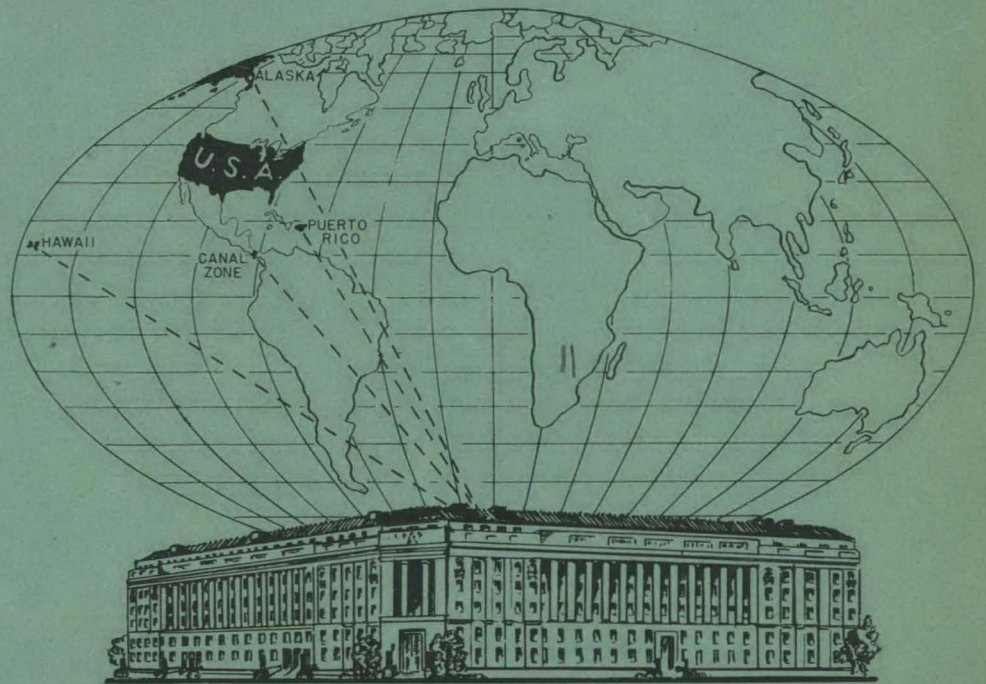


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1946

March

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

Vol. 15

No. 3

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

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

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

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.
- Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 15

MARCH 1946

NO. 3

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein 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.

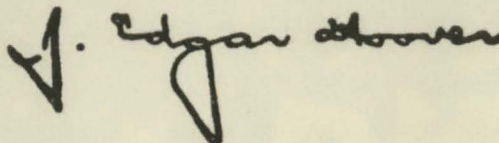
John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

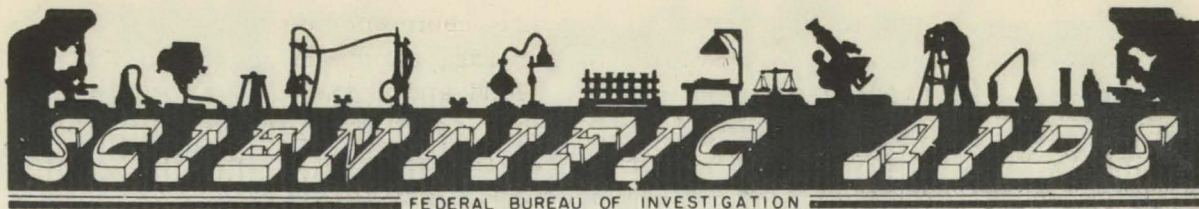
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

With the return of thousands of servicemen to law enforcement agencies throughout the country and the addition of many recruits, it is self-evident that police training must be accelerated more than ever before. The FBI, through the pages of this Bulletin, hopes to aid in every way possible in the retraining of returning officers and in the training of new men. During the war years through which we have just passed it was necessary to restrict the circulation of the Bulletin primarily to ranking law enforcement officers. While for obvious reasons the FBI cannot furnish an individual copy to each officer in the United States at the present time, it is my sincere wish that this publication will be given the widest possible circulation within individual police departments and other law enforcement agencies so that all officers interested in the contents will have access to a copy.

It is hoped that we can make the contents of the Law Enforcement Bulletin just as valuable as possible to law enforcement officers. Accordingly, suggestions pertaining to subject matter and prepared material of possible interest to other officers are earnestly solicited. Interesting investigative techniques used by one agency are believed particularly valuable to other law enforcement officers. New methods of handling juvenile problems and outstanding illustrations of law enforcement service are also desired. Consideration will be given all contributions in the order of their receipt and in line with the current space situation.



Director

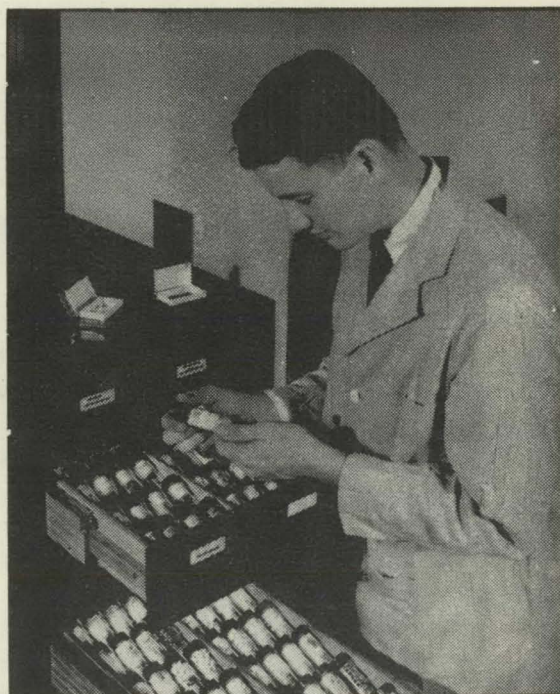


PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS - A VALUABLE AID TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the past few years the examination of materials to determine their effect on the human body has assumed increasing importance in the criminal field. This study, known as pharmacology, when combined with chemical and pharmaceutical analysis, is capable of yielding valuable assistance to the criminal investigator in all types of cases, and in an increasing number of instances has supplied the evidence necessary for proof of guilt and conviction.

The scope of pharmaceutical analysis is broad. Analyses may be requested for the purpose of developing investigative leads, establishing aggravating or mitigating circumstances or to establish facts constituting a criminal violation.

Since the practices of pharmacy and medicine are on a highly individualized basis, it is expected that valuable leads should be obtained from drugs themselves as well as from documents pertaining to medicine, such as original prescriptions and prescription labels. An example of usefulness in establishing leads is the fact that most prescriptions call for materials which indicate by their analysis what general ailment the patient suffers from, the age, sex, type of violation or other pertinent information. For instance, a violation often attempted with drugs is abortion; usually the purpose is self-evident once the identity of the drug is established. A similar situation exists in cases of malpractice and illegal practice of medicine. Then, too, information on the labeling of a prescription may include the patient's name, a prescription number, store name and doctor's name. This



PORTION OF THE FILE OF DRUGS
MAINTAINED IN THE FBI LABORATORY

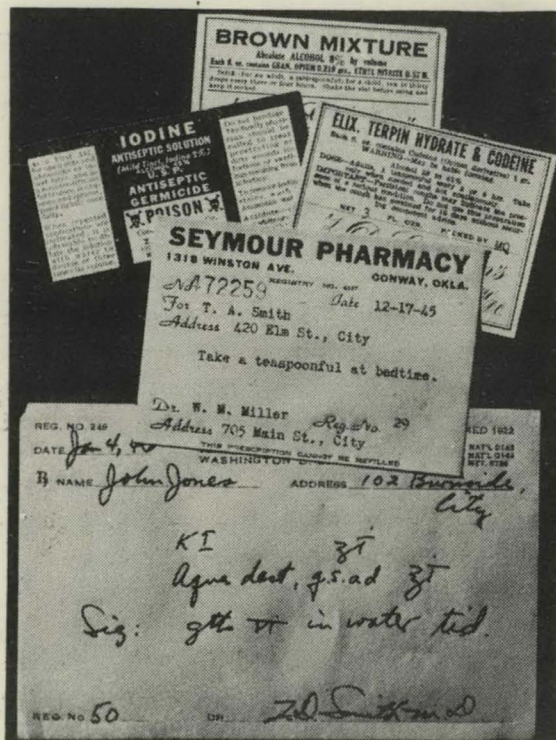
information should also appear on the original prescription written by the doctor, plus the identity of the medicine (the latter information is of special value to the analyst when the available specimen is too small). The

use of various drugs to stupefy a victim has been encountered, with analysis being performed on such material as liquids, capsules, powders, residues from drinking glasses, stomach contents, blood and urine. As an aggravating circumstance, the use of drugs in this manner is often significant. The FBI Laboratory maintains a file of drugs to aid in the identification of unknown capsules and tablets and as a source of comparison material.

For example, in a recent car theft case, a traveling salesman was alleged to have been rendered unconscious by doses of phenobarbital tablets in drinks, whereupon the subjects robbed him of currency and other valuables, took his car and left him "passed out" in a cottage camp. Testimony of a Laboratory pharmacist proved the identity of the pills found in the abandoned car and showed that they could induce the condition in which the victim had been seen by various witnesses before and after he lost consciousness. Thus, the aggravated character of this crime was shown and sentences were imposed.

Increasing knowledge is being developed regarding the criminal aspect of analysis of body fluids for the presence of pharmacological agents such as alcohol, artificial stimulants, stupefying agents or other materials which might tend either to mitigate or aggravate the circumstances. A drug known as benzedrine has been demonstrated in urine specimens, and the Laboratory evidence has supplied the necessary link for conviction on Selective Service charges of raising the blood pressure by the use of drugs in order to fail a physical examination. The degree of alcoholism may be established by examination of suitable specimens. Similarly, insulin coma and barbital "daze" can be differentiated from alcoholism by blood and urine analysis.

In connection with documentary evidence it has been found that the local pharmacist or physician may not desire to become involved in a criminal action because of the inconvenience to him or for business protection, or for the protection he is entitled to give the patient as a matter of ethics. But the records will be made available on the theory they are subject to subpoena and copies so obtained are valuable as a source of information both directly and upon technical examination of them in the Laboratory. In such a case the Laboratory analysis is particularly valuable because of its unbiased character and completeness of



TOP TO BOTTOM: THREE PREPARATIONS USUALLY REQUIRING SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF PURCHASER; A NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTION LABEL AND A TYPICAL PRESCRIPTION FORM.

information furnished.

While the FBI Laboratory is equipped to handle various types of analysis, it does not examine materials involved in cases constituting violations of the Harrison Narcotic Act or the Pure Food and Drug Labeling Laws. These violations are not investigated by the FBI and should be referred to the agencies handling the respective acts. Of course, those foods, drugs and cosmetics on which identification, pharmaceutical examination or other analysis is desired may be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination when the circumstances do not constitute a violation of these acts.

NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE TRIPS BAD CHECK ARTIST

On December 7, 1945, the St. Paul, Minnesota, Police Department sent a fraudulent check signed "Ralph O. Stadig," to the FBI Laboratory. A search of the check file failed to identify it but copies were kept for possible future identification.

On December 18, 1945, the Laboratory received known handwriting of a man using the name of "Ralph O. Stadig," from the Danville, Illinois, Police Department. He had been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Within one hour after receipt of the material from Danville, the writing was identified with that on the fraudulent check from St. Paul, and telegrams advising of the identification had been dispatched to both agencies.

FBI LABORATORY REVEALS DRAFT DODGING SCHEME

The fact that two brothers, twins, of Selma, Alabama, had not been inducted into the armed forces with others of the same apparent age in the community, occasioned considerable comment.

Preliminary investigation by Special Agents of the FBI disclosed the fact that the twins held birth certificates which established their ages below the age of induction. The certificates were based upon an affidavit of G. J. Adams, a notary public, who certified that he had examined the family Bible to establish the birth date, but evidence which was developed indicated that the entries were not correct.

Examiners in the FBI Laboratory checked the Bible. Births of the twins purportedly were listed when they occurred. FBI Laboratory Examiners found that this was impossible for the reason that that edition of the Bible was not authorized for printing before March, 1939. In addition, Examiners found that the Bible in question bore evidence of artificial aging.

Further investigation disclosed that the parents and the notary public had deliberately arranged the preparation of the false birth certificates. All three were convicted of violating the Selective Service Act.



NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATE NEW POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

Inspector Harvey George Callahan recently culminated twenty-six years of service with the Metropolitan Police of Washington, D. C., by being appointed successor to Colonel Edward J. Kelly as superintendent of the Washington Police Department.

Major Callahan's tenure of service began on May 26, 1920. During his police career, which started in the Second Precinct, he was promoted with great rapidity. In 1931 he was made a Lieutenant and on September 1, 1935, a Captain. On August 1, 1939, he was assigned as Chief Clerk and Property Clerk. After a year at this assignment he was reassigned to the First Precinct, Washington's busiest, where he remained until he was promoted to the grade of Inspector on August 27, 1941. On November 1, 1941, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police and Executive Officer of the Metropolitan Police Department.

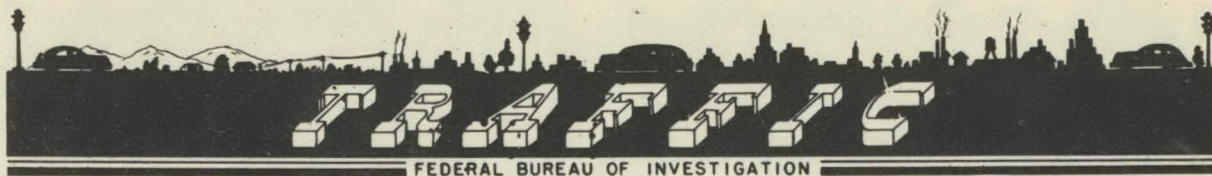
Major Callahan is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, having attended the Fourteenth Session of the Academy in 1940. At that time he was elected Vice President of his class by his classmates. Always a staunch advocate of advanced training in law enforcement techniques, he enthusiastically imparted his training to fellow officers on returning to his department.



HARVEY GEORGE CALLAHAN

At the last retraining class held for National Academy graduates in 1941, Major Callahan was elected by popular vote of his fellow graduates to the office of Second Vice President of the FBI National Academy Associates.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, on June 20, 1895, Major Callahan resided there until he was twelve years old. In October, 1914, he enlisted in the U. S. Army and was in the Mexican Border Service from May, 1916, to May, 1917. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the field artillery on September 1, 1918, and received the Purple Heart for a wound received in action on November 4, 1918. On August 25, 1919, he received an honorable discharge.



SCIENTIFIC AIDS IN HIT-AND-RUN ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Science has provided police with one of their most effective weapons against crime. In hundreds of hit-and-run accident cases annually, the scientific analysis of evidence found at an accident scene and its comparison with that recovered from a suspect's automobile provide important data to locate subjects, secure admissions of guilt, and otherwise assist in the successful conclusion of these cases.

Some of the most common types of evidence found in hit-and-run accident investigations are glass fragments, broken metal parts, paint fragments, soil particles, hairs and fibers, blood stains, tire tracks and foot prints. These are briefly discussed in the following pages.

GLASS FRAGMENTS

Fragments of a broken headlight lens found at the scene of an accident may be the only evidence available to identify or locate a suspected vehicle. Examinations of such fragments may indicate the make and model of the automobile on which the lens was installed as new equipment. Knowing that the lens in question was installed originally on only one make and model of an automobile narrows the possible suspects considerably and greatly assists in conducting a search for the hit-and-run vehicle. Although hundreds of vehicles of the same make and model may be in one city or state, this lead may be of particular value in locating the subject.

In a large mid-western city officers investigating an accident in which a pedestrian was killed found several small fragments of glass at the accident scene. A laboratory examination of the glass indicated that the lens from which the fragments came had been installed originally on only one model of a certain manufacturer's vehicle. Officers were instructed to watch for such a vehicle possibly having a broken headlight lens and damaged fender.

One week after the accident occurred an officer cruising on regular patrol duty in a residential area of the city observed an automobile of the same description approaching him. Noticing that the right front headlight was broken, he stopped the driver and questioned him concerning the broken lens and the accident. The motorist denied having been involved in the accident and stated that the headlight was broken by a truck which had backed into his car. Not satisfied with the driver's statement, the officer asked that he be permitted to take the broken pieces of glass from

the headlight lens. Before leaving the motorist, he obtained his name, address and a complete description of his vehicle.

An examination of the fragments of glass found at the accident scene with those obtained from the vehicle showed that they had come from the same lens. When the officer was advised of the results of the examination he immediately located the suspect and told him of the examination. Presented with these facts, the motorist readily admitted that he was the driver of the hit-and-run vehicle.

Headlight lenses on some models of automobiles are often interchangeable, and it is not unusual that a particular lens originally used on one make and model of an automobile may have been used as a replacement on other vehicles. This possibility must be considered when investigating these cases.

Headlight lenses of most automobiles manufactured since 1940 are of the Sealed Beam type. These units are interchangeable so it is impossible to identify a particular manufacturer of a lens with a certain automobile. There is always the possibility, however, that fragments of the broken lens may be found on the vehicle when it is located and these may be compared with those found at the scene to identify the vehicle. This may be done with any type of lens. All glass fragments collected at the accident scene should be carefully labeled and preserved for this purpose.

In another case involving the fatal injury of a Lieutenant Commander of the U. S. Navy, glass fragments were instrumental in proving the subject's guilt. Investigating officers recovered broken fragments of glass at the scene of the accident and on a road over which the car was believed to have traveled in making its getaway. The following day three policemen in another section of the city stopped a motorist with a broken headlight lens. Subsequently the motorist was taken into custody and questioned concerning the accident. He admitted that he had traveled over the street where the accident occurred and stated that he recalled a "faint bump" against his tire but did not stop to investigate. He also admitted that he had previously been arrested for drunken driving and that his driver's permit had expired. Fragments of glass found on the running board of the suspect's car and that recovered at the scene of the accident and on the road were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination. There an expert determined that the fragments of glass submitted had come from the same headlight lens which was broken on the suspect's car. At the trial which followed, the expert who made the identification was called to testify for the prosecution, and the suspect was found guilty of leaving the accident scene and for driving without a permit. The court sentenced him to 100 days in jail and a fine of five hundred dollars.

The analysis of glass fragments too small for the usual methods of examination may frequently be accomplished spectrographically. This method provides a means of examining tiny fragments of glass found at the scene of an accident or obtained from a suspected automobile. In one such instance small fragments of glass were found on the highway at the scene of

an accident. Considerable time elapsed before the automobile was located. A new lens had been installed to replace the one broken in the accident. Investigating officers, however, removed the new lens and found a small fragment of the original lens under the rim. Upon spectrographic comparison with the fragments found at the scene of the accident, it was determined that the small particle obtained from the suspect's automobile was similar to the fragments found where the accident occurred.

Any glass fragments found at the scene of a hit-and-run accident regardless of how insignificant they may appear should be preserved. In searching an accident scene or a suspect's car for pieces of glass, it should be recalled that the fragments around the outer rim of the headlight lens usually bear numbers or other symbols which are more readily identified than fragments from the open area of the lens.

To preserve and transmit glass fragments to the FBI Laboratory they should be carefully packed to insure their safe transportation. It is sometimes advisable to wrap each piece of glass separately. Fragments of glass found at the scene of an accident should always be wrapped separately from those found on a suspect's automobile. They should also be packed so that they will not be accidentally broken or mixed in shipment.

BROKEN PARTS

Occasionally when an accident occurs broken metal parts will be found at the scene. Such parts might include a section of radiator grille, a radiator ornament, a broken door handle, a bumper guard, a hub cap and possibly springs or clamps. When broken parts are found it may be possible to determine the make and model of the vehicle involved by a simple comparison of the specimen with other like objects on various makes and models of automobiles. If a car is located it may be possible to fit the broken piece into the broken section on the automobile. In any event a laboratory examination should be conducted to definitely determine if the broken part did or could have come from the vehicle.

PAINT PARTICLES

Generally when an automobile strikes a person, another automobile, a bicycle or a fixed object, paint particles will be scraped from the automobile and left on the object struck. Fragments of paint may also be chipped from the car. Particles or smears left on the object which was struck or those found at the scene may prove extremely valuable in locating and identifying the hit-and-run automobile.

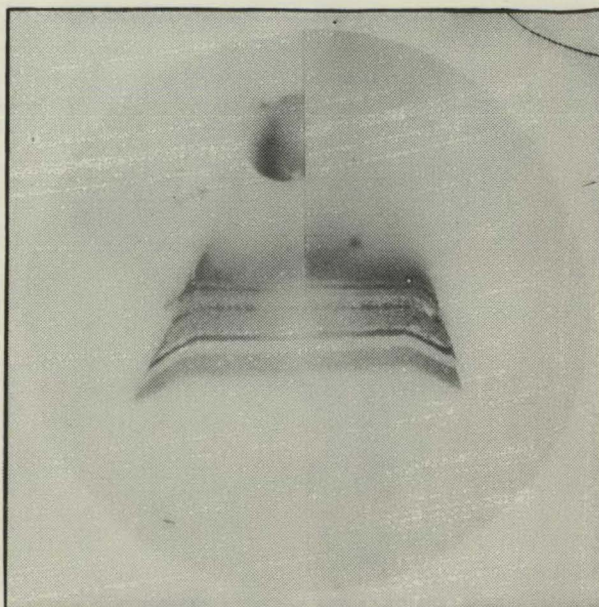
It is possible, for example, to examine small fragments of paint and compare the properties of the paint found with that of known standards which are maintained in the FBI National Automotive Paint File. Many valuable leads have been determined by analyses of fragments submitted in the past.

Paint fragments found at the scene of the accident may also be

of particular value in identifying the suspect's vehicle. Fragments of paint may be obtained from the vehicle and these may be compared by the Laboratory to determine if they have like characteristics and properties.

Since it may be possible to obtain sufficient paint particles from a victim's clothing to conduct an analysis, the clothing should be obtained by the investigating officers in every case involving a pedestrian. It should be carefully wrapped and preserved as evidence.

Recently in a small southern city a lady was severely injured by an automobile traveling at a high rate of speed. The driver failed to stop when the accident occurred. Some very small fragments of paint found at the scene of the accident were the only bits of evidence which could be used to identify the car involved. A persistent search by the officers located an automobile which appeared to have been in a recent accident. A small fragment of paint from the suspect's car was sent to the FBI Laboratory for a comparison with the paint found at the accident scene. Under microscopic examination it was observed that the fragments of paint each consisted of nine layers. The sequence and colors of these layers were the same, and the outer layer bore scratches which were generally similar in appearance. Further proof was obtained through a spectrographic analysis which disclosed that the paint particles had the same composition. Fifteen metallic elements were found in each and in approximately the same percentages. When police confronted the driver of the car with the findings of the Laboratory he admitted he was the hit-and-run driver and subsequently entered a plea of guilty when arraigned before the judge.



PHOTOMICROGRAPH SHOWING RESULTS OF HIT-AND-RUN EXAMINATIONS IN WHICH ELEVEN DISTINCT LAYERS OF PAINT WERE IDENTIFIED.

Another case of interest occurred in a small southern town where an eleven-year-old boy on a bicycle was struck by a speeding car and suffered a brain injury. A companion was able to obtain a meager description of the hit-and-run car as it fled from the accident scene. With this description police located a car owned by a Negro. The right front fender of the car was badly dented. Brown and red markings, apparently from paint on the boy's bicycle, were found on the fender. Specimens of the paint from the fender of the car were sent to the Laboratory along with samples of paint from the boy's bicycle. A thorough examination of the paint specimens revealed them to be the same in color, texture and layer structure. The paint in both specimens consisted of a double layer of paint, the outer being brilliant red and the inner a very thin layer of dark brown pigment. Further

examination proved that the two samples were of the same composition. The laboratory examiner appeared at the subject's trial and testified to his findings. Attempts of the defense attorney to rebut the testimony of the technician failed and the driver of the hit-and-run car was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor.

Paint particles should be carefully preserved in small pill boxes sealed with Scotch tape. Identifying data regarding the case, the day located and the officer obtaining the evidence should be placed on the outside of the box.

SOIL EXAMINATIONS

The force of an automobile striking an object frequently dislodges particles of soil or clay which have accumulated under the fenders or on the undercarriage of the vehicle. Whenever soil specimens are found at the scene of an accident they should be carefully preserved and identified. When a suspected car is located specimens should be obtained from the car's undercarriage and framework so that a comparison may be made of the specimens found at the accident scene and those obtained from the vehicle. Large particles of soil collected at the scene of an accident in a Western state in which a young girl was struck and killed by a hit-and-run car on a rural highway were found by investigating officers. Later a damaged car was located in a nearby town and the driver was questioned regarding the accident. He vigorously denied any knowledge of it. Specimens of soil were, however, obtained from his car and were submitted with the samples found at the accident scene. The Laboratory found that the two specimens contained the same minerals and possessed the same physical properties and characteristics. Results of the examination were telegraphed to the police department. When the driver was confronted with this evidence he confessed to the crime and later entered a plea of guilty in court.

When collecting soil specimens at the scene of an accident, known specimens of the native soil from the sides of the roadway should



THE ANALYSIS OF A SOIL SPECIMEN IN THE FBI LABORATORY BY MEANS OF THE PETROGRAPHIC MICROSCOPE.

also be obtained. This permits an examiner to determine if the soil found at the scene is similar or dissimilar to the native soil.

Soil specimens should be packed in small pill boxes. The boxes should be sealed with Scotch tape and properly labeled. They should never be transmitted or packed in envelopes.

HAIRS AND FIBERS

A careful search of all protruding parts of a suspected automobile such as door hinges and handles, radiator ornaments, bumper guards, fenders, headlights and the undercarriage may disclose hairs from the victim or small yarns or threads from the victim's clothing. Any hair or fiber found may be examined in the Laboratory and compared with known specimens obtained from the victim or his clothing.

An examination of a hair specimen will disclose whether it is human or animal hair. Since a suspect may claim that the hair found was animal hair the true origin of the hair is important to know. The properties of the hair may also be determined and a comparison made to determine if the hair found on the automobile has similar properties to the victim's hair.

In North Carolina the body of a colored man was found on the shoulder of a highway by State Police. His skull was crushed and it appeared that he was the victim of a hit-and-run accident. During the investigation a Chevrolet coach was located at a garage where it had been taken for headlight and fender repairs. The car had been hastily but not carefully washed. A careful search of the car revealed some hair and what appeared to be brain substance found near the left side of the windshield.

This material together with a sample of the victim's hair was sent to the Laboratory for identification and comparison. Microscopic examination reflected that the hair corresponded in all characteristics to Negro hair. The substance found was definitely determined to be of human brain tissue.

Expert testimony was given by the Laboratory technician at the trial of the subject. This testimony tended to disprove points raised by the defense to the effect that the subject knew he had hit something, but thought it was a small object and had, therefore, not stopped. The subject was found guilty, sentenced to one year's imprisonment and required to pay a large fine.

Fibers are equally useful in hit-and-run cases as illustrated by a case which occurred in a large eastern city. A man walking at night along the shoulder of a road near the outskirts of the city was struck and severely injured. Officers investigating the case located a car and upon searching it found a thread on the right front fender of the automobile. This thread together with a thread removed from the victim's coat

was sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The two threads were found to be similar in size and type of fiber. Both were composed of the same number of strands with like compositions. Chemical tests indicated that the same type of dyestuff was present in both threads.

A Laboratory Technician testified at the trial giving the result of the examination. Conflicting testimony by both sides gave increased importance to the testimony of the Technician. In the closing remarks to the jury, both attorneys made reference to the evidence given by the expert. Mention was made that this was one case which was indeed hanging by a thread. The jury found the subject guilty and sentenced him to six months in jail and assessed a \$500 fine.

Hairs and fibers may best be packed by placing in clean white glazed paper or clean white bond paper, carefully folded and then placed in a small envelope which is sealed with Scotch tape and properly labeled and identified.

BLOODSTAINS

Bloodstains from injuries sustained when a pedestrian is struck by a speeding automobile may frequently be of considerable value to the investigator. Even though a car may have been washed after an accident occurs, stains may possibly be found in openings in the frame, in crevices, behind the radiator grille, on the undercarriage, and other places. Such stains may vary in color from a bright red to a deep chocolate brown. In some instances they may even have a faint greenish or bleached appearance.

Dried stains believed to be blood should be scraped off by using a clean knife or razor blade and should be placed in a clean pill box. The box should then be sealed with Scotch tape and properly labeled.

Laboratory tests may be conducted to determine the origin of the blood. A suspect may testify that bloodstains on his car were from an animal or bird which he had struck previously. A laboratory examination will establish whether this claim is true or not. If it is found that the blood is of human origin this is valuable information.

Where the stain is sufficiently large, it may be possible to group the blood to determine to which of the four major groups it belongs. A sample of the victim's blood may also be analyzed, and although the blood of many persons may fall within the same group, agreement in the blood groupings would indicate that the blood on the car could possibly have come from the victim.

Whenever the victim of a hit-and-run accident is killed or fatally injured sample specimens of his blood and hair should be obtained for comparative purposes in the event blood stains or hair are found on a suspect's car at a later date.

Liquid blood should be sealed in an ordinary Wassermann tube

or a Shepherd Vacuum tube. No preservative of any kind should be added to the blood, since this might interfere with the tests. The label on the tube should be properly identified and the tube packed in a mailing container for shipment.

TIRE AND FOOT PRINTS

In rural areas and on some city streets tire or foot prints may occasionally be found at hit-and-run accident scenes. Such prints may be of particular value in identifying a suspect or his vehicle if the prints at the scene are properly reproduced and preserved.

Such an impression may be preserved by: (1) preparing a drawing of the print, (2) photographing it with a ruler placed alongside the impression, and (3) making a plaster or moulage casting to obtain a three-dimensional reproduction. The impression and its surroundings should be photographed to definitely locate it with respect to permanent objects. Then the close-up photograph with ruler should be made. If a drawing and photographs are made first, then a record will be available even though the plaster casting is defective. After the plaster casting has been made the print will be destroyed.

Care must be exercised in making the casting. The casting mixture must not be too stiff when poured, for otherwise it will make uneven folds and not flow uniformly into the crevices of the impression. It may be advisable to make a trial batch of the casting material first to determine its proper consistency, before attempting to make the casting of the evidence. After the trial casting of another impression has been made, a new batch should be prepared and used to reproduce the impression for evidence.

The casting may be reinforced with small sticks or wires, and should be sufficiently thick to give it strength.

It must be properly identified by the officer who made it. His initials, date and some other personal mark should be placed on the back of it just before the cast becomes hard.

The cast should then be carefully washed, but care must be exercised so that the ridges of the pattern are not broken while washing.

In preparing the cast for shipment to the Laboratory it should be packed in a shock-absorbing material which will prevent possible breakage in transit.

FINGERPRINT EVIDENCE

The possibility of developing latent fingerprints to identify the driver of a vehicle when such is not known should not be overlooked. If a suspect denies having driven the vehicle in a hit-and-run accident the car should be processed for fingerprints.

Other possibilities of using fingerprints to identify a subject may occasionally occur. Officers should be mindful of any such possibility.

COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF EVIDENCE

The proper collection, preservation and identification of evidence constitute one of the most important phases of investigating hit-and-run accidents. The wide variation which exists in many cities between the percentage of hit-and-run cases solved and the percentage of those in which convictions result indicates the need for greater attention to detail in the handling of evidence.

All evidence must be properly identified and preserved. Original notes must be made by the investigating officer as he conducts his investigation. These notes should contain among other things a description of the evidence, the date and place where found, its identifying marks and characteristics. When complete notes are made during the investigation, much of the difficulty which otherwise might be experienced in introducing the evidence in court will be avoided.

If another officer is present when evidence is discovered, he should record in his own notes data concerning the evidence found and the identification placed upon it.

JAIL TOURS PROVE EFFECTIVE AS JUVENILE CRIME DETERRENT

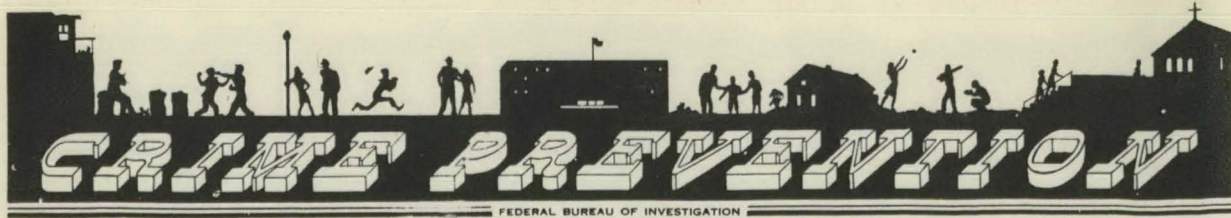
What does it mean to be a prisoner? The boys of White Plains, New York, are learning by seeing with their own eyes.

Each Saturday Deputy Sheriff John E. Hoy escorts a group of juveniles through Westchester County's modern and well kept Jail.

They visit the Warden's office as well as the identification and photographing rooms. Each boy is fingerprinted and photographed. He visits the cell blocks, talks to a prisoner or two, absorbs the atmosphere. He sees and hears and feels a number of things that he's not likely to forget.

Deputy Sheriff Hoy, a National Academy graduate, began his unique work when he took his son and a very small group of neighborhood boys on a tour of the County Jail. Requests came in from Boy Scout groups and various boys' clubs for similar tours. Deputy Hoy agreed. On a recent Saturday as many as sixty-two boys were present for the tour.

They've seen what it is to be a prisoner; they aren't going to forget.



THE CRISFIELD PLAN FOR COMBATTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By

Joseph S. McGrath, Editor
The Crisfield Post

The little city of Crisfield, in southeastern Maryland, has a plan all its own for combatting juvenile delinquency, and best of all, the plan works. There is practically no juvenile delinquency in Crisfield.

The Crisfield Plan was conceived by Chief of Police Charles H. Pyke, who inaugurated this project shortly after being appointed Chief of the Crisfield Police Department in July of 1944. Chief Pyke, a veteran of World War II, had previously served as an officer on the Crisfield Police Force for nine years and during that time had gained the confidence and good will of Crisfield citizens. His appointment as Chief, therefore, was a popular selection.

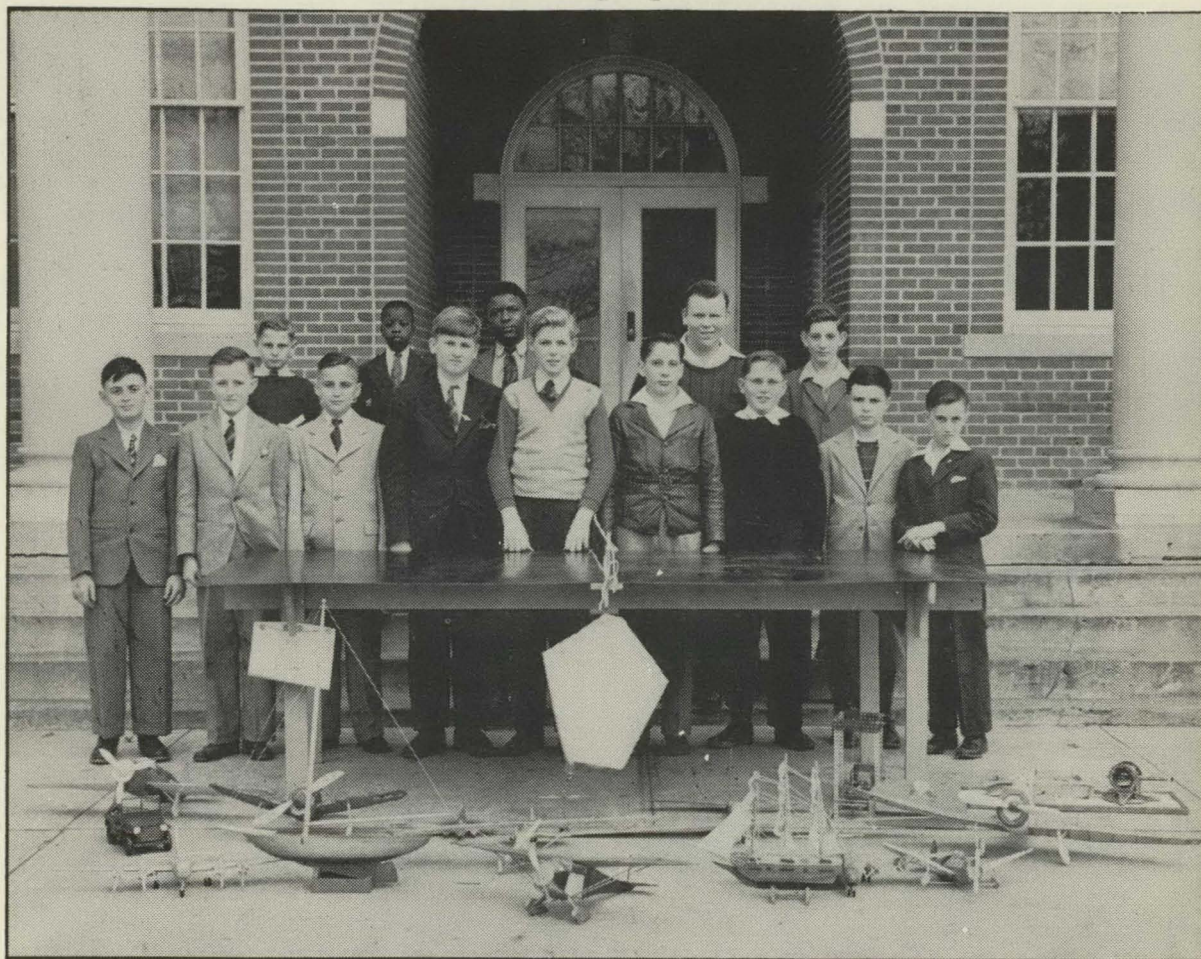
Chief Pyke immediately surveyed the general crime picture in Crisfield and concluded that the city needed a complete overhauling in law enforcement and law observance. Chief Pyke went straight to the heart of the matter by visiting all places and people where infractions of laws were imminent or suspected. He made it known that lawlessness would not be tolerated, that the people of Crisfield were entitled to first-class police protection, and that he wanted the full cooperation of all concerned.

In addition to numerous adult problems Chief Pyke found the juvenile situation far from satisfactory. As soon as the public schools opened for the fall term, Chief Pyke began to organize the youth in all five of the Crisfield schools, white and colored, for better law observance. After consulting Mayor Nelson R. Coulbourn, Pyke enlisted the support of The Crisfield Post and asked the mayor and myself to serve as members of the advisory board.

The "School Patrol Troopers" was organized first at Elementary School Number One. Eligibility for membership required a good record in school attendance and accomplishment, obedience to school regulations, and the promise on the part of the prospective School Patrol member that he would assist the Chief in his efforts to give the youth of Crisfield a better and cleaner environment. His organization was styled somewhat after a combined military and Boy Scout plan, wherein duties and responsibilities are given to every member and accomplishment and eligibility for promotion are based on a point system.

First of all, prospective members were pledged to keep themselves morally clean and to be obedient to law and order on the promise of a worthwhile organization. Points are accrued in a number of ways, such as maintaining perfect school attendance, going to Sunday School, inducing other boys to go to Sunday School, reporting infractions of rules, and remaining on duty at school to direct traffic. Before long Chief Pyke had built around him many of the leaders of the school boys, with ranks ranging from private to major, all selected according to merit.

As soon as the club had taken a firm foothold in Elementary School Number One, Chief Pyke presented his plans to the faculties of the other schools, and gradually the Troopers became a reality in all five Crisfield schools. Officers higher in rank than major were selected to assist in the execution of the work. At present the highest officer is a lieutenant colonel, an honor student at Crisfield High School. One hundred sixty boys are now full-fledged Troopers.



FOURTEEN PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE SCHOOL PATROL TROOPERS HOBBY CONTEST. ENTRIES RANGED FROM A DRAWING TO A PING PONG TABLE, AND PRIZES RANGED FROM 50 POINTS TO \$10.00 IN CASH

Perry-Pix Photographic Illustrations
Salisbury, Maryland

The Patrol not only molds character and develops cooperation and self-reliance, but it also has proved to be of great practical value to the Police Department and citizens of Crisfield. For example, under the point system a boy is rewarded with points for recovering lost articles. As a result, in almost every case lost or stolen articles have been returned to their rightful owners and stolen articles have dwindled to a negligible quantity. Points are also earned by reporting drunken drivers, the destruction of property, and other violations to Chief Pyke, who receives such information in the strictest confidence.

Further results are reflected in the Police Court records which show a reduction in juvenile cases. Delinquents want to reform and join the patrol. Several boys whose home conditions are bad are making an effort to improve their conduct to meet the requirements for eligibility. Consequently, they report regularly to Chief Pyke. Four of these boys have made the grade and have earned a good reputation in the club.

Occasionally the group as a whole participates in some form of recreation. During the winter Chief Pyke and Mayor Coulbourn sponsored a banquet for the boys, at which a Special Agent of the FBI was the guest speaker. Movie parties are frequently held at the local theaters, and theater managers offer concessions to the group.

Sometimes a boy fails to live up to his obligations. If so, he loses some of his points, according to the seriousness of the infraction. A few instances of suspension have occurred, but such cases are rare inasmuch as each boy holds a high regard for membership in the club and is reluctant to lose it. A member who has fallen from good standing may be reinstated only after meeting rigid requirements.

Chief Pyke has not overlooked the value of recreation. A varied program of basketball, baseball, reading, swimming, boating and other sports occupies the boys' leisure time. A number of youthful and adult leaders have offered their assistance in these programs, and several hundred dollars worth of equipment has been procured. Funds for the operation of the School Patrol Troopers were contributed by public-spirited citizens.

One of the first projects undertaken by the Troopers was a campaign to provide clothing for needy children. Another project, a hobby contest, was conducted by Chief Pyke during the winter and was very popular with the boys. Every youth on the patrol was requested to participate in the contest by submitting some article of his own construction or composition, whether an essay, an airplane, a model battleship or a kite. Many boys entered into the competition and prizes were offered for a variety of hobbies with a grand prize of ten dollars awarded to a seventh grade boy who made an excellent model airplane.

After a boy has accumulated 500 points, he is issued a badge. These badges have boosted the morale of the boys and spurred them on to extra work to increase their points. Boys wearing badges are privileged

to carry out special duties.

The influence of the organization has reached out to the parents and created a desire to be better examples for their children. Quite frequently visits to the boys' homes by Chief Pyke have resulted in higher standards of obedience, for the Chief has not infrequently proved himself a good psychologist. The boys have taken part in several civic functions as a body, acquitting themselves with credit to their organization.

Thus, the Crisfield Plan of giving juveniles an active part in civic affairs, teaching them safety, respect for law and order, assisting them with their hobbies, giving them parties, providing better recreational facilities, and encouraging them to make their home town the best town in Maryland and the country, has had a wonderful effect. In fact, all of Crisfield is proud of Chief Pyke and his efforts in organizing and maintaining the School Patrol Troopers, which has almost eliminated juvenile delinquency in Crisfield.

Note: Any specific questions concerning this plan should be directed to Mr. Joseph S. McGrath, or the Crisfield Police Department.



THE NUMBER ONE PRIZE WINNER WAS A SEVENTH-GRADE SCHOOL BOY, WHO MADE A MODEL AIRPLANE. HERE HE IS SHOWING HIS PRODUCT TO CHIEF PYKE. A BOARD OF JUDGES DETERMINED HIS WORK BEST. HE WAS AWARDED A CASH PRIZE OF \$10.00 FOR HIS ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Perry-Pix Photographic Illustrations
Salisbury, Maryland

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT'S RECREATION CAMPS

For the past decade a crime prevention function of the Los Angeles Police Department has been the maintenance of Camp Valyermo for boys and girls under fifteen. Its scenic location provides an ideal spot for varied activities, with the mountains and the Devil's Punch Bowl on one side and the painted desert and Joshua trees on the other. The Department believes that camps such as this are of considerable aid in developing the physical and mental well-being of the children in attendance. Although Camp Valyermo is designated as a summer camp for the children in

the Deputy Auxiliary Police, it also serves other youngsters if recommended by police officers, churches, social agencies or schools. The selection is based upon individual needs.

The rated capacity of Camp Valyermo is one hundred campers per week. The campers are separated according to divisions of ten, with one leader in each group. In addition to this leadership there are a staff Camp Director, Assistant Director, and specialized counselors who supervise camp activities in a manner which is educational, healthful, and entertaining. New friendships are formed by exercising various talents and individual recognition is given through merit awards such as appointment to serve as officer of the day.

Approximately eighteen hundred boys and seven hundred girls attended Camp Valyermo and Camp Valcrest last summer. Camp Valcrest will open for the second time in the summer of 1946. This camp is located near the San Gabriel Mountains on the Los Angeles Crest Highway at an elevation of fifty-eight hundred feet and has an advantage over Camp Valyermo because of its being cooler, and at a higher elevation and in more scenic country. The Police Department, weighing these factors plus the fact that Camp Valyermo is farther from Los Angeles, plans to eventually do away with Camp Valyermo as soon as Camp Valcrest may be built up.

At Camp Valcrest the lodge building houses a commissary, canteen, and large club room. Scattered throughout the surrounding forty acres are individual camp units, each of which consists of four or five tents and a permanent kitchen. The campers within these groups provide their own leaders and counselors and prepare their own meals.

Both camps are financially supported by all children able to pay \$7.00 a week, including transportation to and from camp, and from proceeds allotted from the annual police show held under the auspices of the Department in Los Angeles. For many of the less fortunate children whose parents are unable economically to send them to camp these advantages are offered for just a registration fee of fifty cents.

Arrangements are made with a doctor at a near-by town to come to camp at any time for medical care of the children. Also there is qualified personnel employed at the camp with American Red Cross First-Aid Certificates.

The children have several conveniences including mail delivery and church services on Sunday for both Protestants and Catholics. A few of the recreational activities they enjoy are hiking, picnicking, stunts, carnivals, games and weekly campfires. The camps are interested in maintaining their excellent cooks who strive to set high standards by serving well-balanced meals daily.

CRIMINALS ACHIEVE 2-1 ADVANTAGE WITH SPLIT LICENSE PLATES

The mutilated license plates pictured in the accompanying photograph were found in the possession of three ex-convicts, all of whom were arrested by the Cincinnati Police Department in connection with a series of holdups in the Cincinnati area.

Each license plate was cut in two pieces. By use of a back plate, four combinations of license numbers were obtained.

The advantage achieved was that while two of the combinations were those of stolen plates, the other two blends were of plates not stolen by the subjects, and which yet may have been in use on other automobiles. Thus, reports made by witnesses might be discounted by investigating officers since subsequent investigation would determine that the real license plates were still in use by the legitimate owner.



SPLIT LICENSE PLATES

In the instant case, the report of one witness was considered incorrect when subsequent investigation determined the license number reported by him had not as yet been issued. Yet he had correctly reported one of the combinations achieved when two portions of the recovered plates were blended on the back plate. A white paint was used to cover the crack where the two portions were joined and a completely normal effect was achieved.

The subjects, August Vern Cummings, Hollis Robert Leigh, and John Francis Mullen, all had prior criminal records. Nine weapons, a quantity of ammunition and numerous license plates were recovered. A Hamilton County Grand Jury indicted Mullen for auto stealing, carrying concealed weapons, and seven charges of armed robbery. Leigh was indicted on two and Cummings on four charges of armed robbery.

On August 7, 1945, they were sentenced by the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati to serve from 10 to 25 years in the Ohio State Penitentiary.



STATE vs. I. M. SNEAKY - BURGLARY

The fall FBI Law Enforcement Conferences in Atlanta, Georgia, were enlivened by a touch of drama which combined a quantity of good laughs with a hundred serious problems.

The activities and downfall of "I. M. Sneaky," burglar, were revealed to an appreciative audience through the medium of the stage - courtesy the histrionic ability of several FBI Agents.

The stage setting for Act I was the darkened home (a simulated side wall containing a window) of Mr. Truly Have Lost, solid citizen, momentarily absent.

I. M. Sneaky, slovenly clad cat burglar, enters. (It is interesting to note that the FBI Agent, dressed in sweater and cap and made up for the part of Sneaky, while awaiting his cue in the hall, was questioned and given a curt "Get going!" order by a visiting officer who thought him, if not a burglar, at least a town bum.) Sneaky cuts the window screen with his pocket knife, unlatches it and, finding that the window won't open, forces it with a jimmy and crawls in.



I. M. SNEAKY AS HE ENTERS THE WINDOW

He loots the house. While examining the silverware he lights a cigarette, using the last match in his folder, whereupon he discards the folder, fills his pockets with plunder and departs via the front door.

Act II introduces Mr. Truly Have Lost who arrives at his home to find it ransacked. Frantically he calls Chief R. U. Smart and informs him of the burglary. Chief Smart gets the name and address, tells Mr. Lost to leave everything exactly as it is, and hurries to the scene equipped with a

fingerprint dusting kit, fingerprint camera and tags, stickers and boxes for evidence. He is accompanied by the most recent addition to the Force, Officer O. S. New, who is sorely in need of training. Officer New is green but willing. He not only furnishes comic relief, but as stooge for Chief Smart, enables the latter to emphasize important points often overlooked in gathering evidence and conducting an investigation.

Chief Smart questions Mr. Lost thoroughly as to descriptions of the missing articles, time element, suspects, etc. He keeps complete notes and insists that Officer New do likewise.

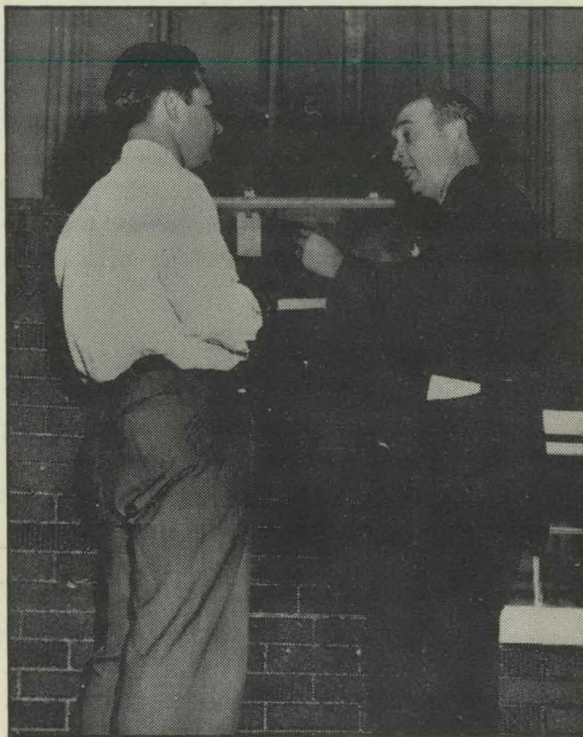
Bit by bit the evidence is gathered, labeled, dated and initialed: the cut screen, a shred of thread caught in the screen, a photograph of a fingerprint, the lifted print, the sawed-out portion of the window frame which carried jimmy marks, the discarded match folder which has printed on it a name and address, Agnes, 387 Oak Street.

The officers then set out to look for: a suspect, the knife which cut the screen, the coat from which the thread came, the finger which left the print on the window glass, and the metal jimmy which forced the window.

The trail leads to Agnes, a waitress, who advises that she had given her name and address to a customer, a Mr. I. M. Sneaky. The latter had asked her for a date and had written her name and address on a match folder. She gives the information that Sneaky lives at a rooming house.

Chief Smart and Officer New seek out Sneaky and question him. The Chief secures Sneaky's pocket knife. It is labeled, dated and initialed as evidence. Sneaky's torn coat is recovered as is a jimmy found in his possession. This is handled carefully to preserve paint flecks clinging to it. Each is packed and labeled. Sneaky's fingerprints are taken. Samples of his handwriting are secured (the Chief has him write different samples on match folders). The suspect is taken into custody and the entire collection of evidence is mailed to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

A courtroom is the setting for Act III. Chief Smart is interrogated and makes an excellent witness. All of the evidence he has collected



CHIEF SMART AND OFFICER NEW COLLECT EVIDENCE AT SCENE OF CRIME

has been properly handled.

Officer New is called to the stand. He commits every possible breach of procedure as a witness; the Judge threatens to cite him for contempt of court and as the conclusion of his testimony rules out all of the evidence introduced by him.

In order to redeem himself, the Agent playing the part of Officer New takes on the businesslike character of the prosecuting attorney for the remainder of the play.

As the trial progresses, an FBI Laboratory expert is called. He explains the tests to which the evidence has been submitted. He reveals the use of the spectrograph in proving that the paint found on the jimmy was identical with the paint on the jimmed window frame. He produces charts and photographs. He proves that metal bits clinging to Sneaky's knife blade are similar to the metal forming the screen. Step by step he brings out the evidence of the handwriting, the thread fiber, the fingerprints and explains how it has been handled in the FBI Laboratory.

As the State rests its case, Sneaky gives up and asks to plead guilty.

Whereupon the judge sentences him to twenty years of hard labor. Court is adjourned and criminal, witnesses, jury, judge and audience trooped out to partake of a waiting barbecue.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ON RAID TRAINING

The deliberate plan of an escaped convict to shoot his way to freedom while arresting officers were taking him into custody failed dismally. Reason: The officers didn't "run true to form."

In the early hours of September 14, 1945, J. T. Lowe, a member of the Duval County (Florida) Sheriff's staff, received information that Jack Gordon White, an escapee from the Georgia State Penitentiary at Reidsville, was to be found in a rooming house in Jacksonville. In company with other deputy sheriffs and Jacksonville city officers, Deputy Lowe, an FBI National Academy graduate, located the house. Men were quickly stationed in positions to avoid danger of cross fire, and Lowe, accompanied by two other officers, entered the building.

The landlord immediately identified the fugitive's picture and advised that the wanted man was sleeping in a front room downstairs. Deputy Lowe promptly regrouped his officers, concentrating on the bedroom. As soon as the men were properly placed, he called the fugitive to come out with his hands up. White was informed that the place was surrounded and was given three minutes in which to come out and surrender; if he refused, tear gas would be utilized.

Within a few moments, White, clad only in a pair of shorts, came out with his hands up. In spite of his urgent request that he be allowed an opportunity to dress, the man was immediately handcuffed and seated in a clear space where two officers could watch him while his clothes were being searched and handed to him.

A quick search of the room revealed the reason for the urgency of the escapee's requests. A fully loaded revolver was found under the pillow on White's bed. A second loaded revolver was located in one of his shoes, which was shoved under the edge of the bed, and a third loaded revolver was found concealed beneath his hat in a closet.

White frankly admitted that he had anticipated the possibility of being arrested. If the officers ran true to form, he said, two men would arrest him. They would enter, get the drop on him, but allow him to dress. He planned to go first for the revolver under his pillow; if that opportunity did not arise, he certainly would have a chance to get the loaded gun when he bent to put on his shoes. The gun under the hat was a final possibility.

White said he had planned, if possible, to disarm anyone attempting to arrest him, but he had made up his mind to shoot the officers if necessary to make good his escape.

Investigation by Deputy Lowe disclosed that while in Jacksonville, White had committed eight burglaries and had stolen two automobiles. He was sentenced in State court in Jacksonville to serve ten years on each of two counts of breaking and entering with attempt to commit a felony and for grand larceny.

NOTICE ON SURPLUS PROPERTY

The War Assets Corporation has advised that approximately thirty states have passed acts creating a centralized purchasing agency composed of priority claimants. Law enforcement agencies desirous of obtaining small amounts of surplus property can work through the centralized purchasing agency. The substantial quantities of material purchased in this way would then be distributed to departments requesting such equipment. This will be particularly helpful in cases where the War Assets Corporation has placed a limited number of items for a single sale. It is suggested that law enforcement organizations ascertain if their state has such an agency.

The War Assets Corporation has advised that there are available some 2,600 drafting machines. These would probably be of considerable use to large police departments and traffic bureaus as it would permit the easy preparation of charts and maps. The cost of these machines ranges from \$20 to \$95. Some are new and some are secondhand. The machines are available in regions 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10.

THE COUNTRY'S OPPORTUNITY
Article by
DIRECTOR HOOVER OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION REPRINTED FROM THE JANUARY,
1946, ISSUE OF "THE LEATHERNECK" MAGAZINE

A few days ago an acquaintance asked me what I thought of the "veteran problem." "Let's not consider the veteran a problem," I replied. "He is this country's great opportunity, and we can depend upon him to link our present with America's golden future."

My friend agreed, and others have expressed the same sentiments. In fact, I believe that by far the majority of those whose wartime duties have kept them at home feel that way. You who have served and are still serving in answer to our country's urgent call may now realize how earnestly your nation wants you back and how badly we need you.

Things have not been the same since you went away. But the knowledge that you are coming back has brightened our homes and boosted our morale. Those who already have arrived are responsible for a surge of joy which is sweeping the nation. The faithful who have waited, with courage matching your own, share the ecstasy of every reunion. As you come back home in increasing numbers, America really is beginning to live again.

Adjustments to peacetime living will be necessary for us all. They are the fruits of victory. The responsibility for making these adjustments is shared by you and the civilian. We must work together as we have done to win the war, keeping in mind our sacred responsibility to the memory of those who died so that we could live as a free people.

I do not cherish the silly idea that most men and women of the armed services will become "problem children." I agree with the philosophy of those who have seen service and who say, "Just give us a chance, Brother, and see how quickly we can get back to being and acting like civilians."

The doleful predict that we shall require armies of psychoanalysts and other experts to handle individual veteran problems on a large scale. But I believe that our returning service men and women just want an opportunity to act normally. They desire to take up where they left off when the call to arms came, and let GI Joe revert quietly to John Q. Public.

Americans are not, by nature, warlike. This fine attribute will simplify the matter of restoring the veterans of World War II to their proper places in civilian society. For the veteran is a citizen who saw his duty, did it, and is now back where he prefers to be.

You know as well as I that a few pessimistic souls are forecasting an orgy of murders and other crimes when the veterans get home.

Such thinking is a dastardly libel on the men who have done the dirty work in winning the war. It desecrates the memory of your buddies who cannot rise up from beneath their white crosses and come back home. I know that you have been taught to kill. You have killed quickly and efficiently because it was necessary and not because you enjoyed it. But you are glad it is over. You don't want to kill any more; you don't even want people to talk to you about it. You are anxious to forget what you have learned about the art of killing when you return to civilian life.

FBI agents and other law enforcement officers also are taught how to kill. But no one considers the retiring law enforcement officer more dangerous because of his experience or training. So we should not be concerned over the average veteran because he has squeezed a trigger as his sights rested on a German enemy, or has slipped up on a Jap in a jungle and has let him have it the silent way.

I do not mean to give the impression that we shall have no problems. In every group--doctors, lawyers, educators or any other you can name--there are a few weaklings. The same is true of the tremendous segment of our population which made up our armed might at its peak. These few are too weak of character to abide by the laws which have been enacted for the general good of society. But those who will cause the chief trouble would have been problems without the war. The strain of battle and the inability of some to accept discipline already have made weaknesses apparent in a few. Some others will crack up under the excitement and the responsibility of getting back to normal.

My optimism over prospects for the ready and orderly assimilation of the veteran into our peacetime society is based on more than hope.

I have observed thousands of Marines and other service personnel enjoying week-end liberty in Washington and elsewhere. The conduct of these men and women in uniform has been impressively good. They have behaved themselves, enjoying dancing, the company of other young people, sightseeing and additional wholesome activities. I happened to be on the West Coast when the announcement came that the fighting had ceased in the Pacific. There was much thoughtless and some dangerous activity, but I noticed specifically that the men with the most ribbons on their chests were not participating in the reckless acts.

Another sound reason for optimism is our experience after the first World War. The pessimistic expected a gigantic wave of veteran crimes, but it did not develop. And it will not this time if the country provides adequate jobs for those who are leaving the armed services.

Every returning veteran has a right to expect a chance to work, and by his work provide a decent living for himself and his family. We are happiest when we are busy, and the strain of long periods of enforced idleness can prove too much for the resistance of persons who otherwise never would have caused trouble.

It is encouraging to all of us, however, to see the job of reconversion tackled with the same vigor and determination which licked the gigantic problems of the war emergency. Our industrial fortress can perform two miracles instead of one.

Big jobs wait America's attention. Millions of homes must be built and thousands of miles of highways constructed. Rivers must be dammed and dust bowls converted into prosperous countrysides. Pent up demands for automobiles, radios, washing machines and countless other necessities of modern comfortable living challenge our ingenuity. But we were less prepared for total war than we are for the adjustments necessary to achieve a more abundant life.

Millions of our young Americans donned uniforms and went away to war with the usual enthusiasm of youth. They are returning with equal enthusiasm for a long, long term of peaceful living. But now they are more mature. They are men whose citizenship has been tested and whose faith and loyalty have been demonstrated. They have a keen sense of responsibility and have developed a knowledge of how to discharge duties. Some will be welcomed to old positions. Others will have outgrown the limited requirements of former pursuits, but there will be work to match the ability and resourcefulness of all.

I believe we have a far greater reason to be apprehensive over the "bobby-soxer" and the junior "zoot-suiter" than the veteran. They are the Jane and Bill who have grown up since you went away. The war has been difficult for them, because they have found it harder to behave themselves.

During 1944, an estimated 1,393,665 major crimes were committed in the United States. That is at the rate of a major offense every 23 seconds. One out of every 22 persons has a fingerprint arrest record in our Identification Division. During the first half of 1945, as compared with the first six months of 1944, there were increases of 4.3 per cent in non-negligent killings, 9 per cent in rapes, 10 per cent in robberies, 12.1 per cent in burglaries, 11.3 per cent in aggravated assaults, 7.9 per cent in larcenies and 4.6 per cent in automobile thefts.

Of all those arrested during the first half of 1945, 21.4 per cent had not reached the age of 21. More 17-year-olds were taken into custody than any other age group. These figures, based upon fingerprint arrest cards, furnish ample grounds for apprehension. Every law enforcement officer knows that a person finds it much more difficult to behave himself after he has once been in trouble.

The Janes and Bills are not solely to blame for their increased rate of juvenile crime and delinquency. Wartime excitement has produced pressures and strains which some could not withstand.

In many homes, parents have been away so much discharging war-time duties that the youngsters have been deprived of the normal checks and restraints which are so necessary for the proper guidance of adolescents.

Others, too young for service but old enough to work, have fallen victim to the unscrupulous who care not how much they degrade a youngster just as long as they get his money.

This trend has been offset by alert and conscientious parents, ably seconded by the churches, schools, youth-serving organizations and law enforcement. But I think it is significant, too, that so many youngsters have gone into the Marines. At the time in life when they would have shown the greatest inclination to get into trouble, these boys have instead found "something to do" by joining the service which has written glorious new chapters into our history during the late war. Thousands of them have shouldered the responsibilities of manhood while their fellows lolled around unsavory joints and dreamed up mischief and crime with the mistaken belief that they were having fun.

Seventeen is a critical age during which youngsters are trying to find out if they "belong." It is fine to train them, particularly along the lines which have made your Corps famous for discipline and morale. A 17-year-old becomes a man when you let him know he is pulling his full load. Although not completely mature, as we count things, who would dare say that a 17-year-old Marine is not doing a man-sized job? And when he returns to civilian life, he will have reason to appreciate the fine effects of the Marine discipline, emphasis on good health habits and general training. No one will ever know how many youngsters have been saved from pitfalls by these fine influences.

The problem of misbehaving juveniles is one which the returning veteran must shoulder with us. There is grave danger that many of today's delinquents will develop into hardened criminals. We must do everything possible to avoid a recurrence of those fearsome days when there was doubt whether law and order would win out over gangland.

Men and women back from the war can and should be influential not only in the field of juvenile problems but in all others involving civic welfare. When they return to their home communities, the veterans should take a real part in the operation of schools, churches, veterans' organizations and public offices, including law enforcement.

I have noticed that some of our finest and most able returning veterans are rather shy and self-effacing. This modesty is a fine attribute, but to allow a sense of false modesty to prevent full participation in all our civilian affairs would be a tragic loss to our country. Unless the men and women who won the war assert themselves and step into positions of leadership where they are needed, there is danger that the demagogues and professional patriots will crowd in and will be mistaken for persons of true worth. I hope the real heroes of this war will not stand aside for these loud talkers, nor permit them to grab control of affairs they are not competent to manage.

In asserting themselves, the veterans should do so as wide-awake, level-headed citizens who know the value of our American way of life

because they fought for its perpetuation. Law enforcement is the protector of American liberties and traditions in war and in peace, so we need your help. There are many vacancies in our ranks which require men of courage, honesty and persistence. Ours is not a high-paying profession, but there is much compensation in the satisfaction of serving.

Those who may not wish to follow the profession have the opportunity to give their active cooperation to honest and competent officers, so that we shall be able to do an even better job. We of the FBI have found daily inspiration throughout the emergency in the fine and unselfish cooperation of loyal Americans everywhere. Many organizations, particularly the American Legion, have contributed unstintingly toward our efforts. We were joined together on the home front against those of our enemies who tried to penetrate our closest defenses and attack from within. The fact that espionage was under control throughout the war and that we had no cases of enemy-directed sabotage during the entire emergency speaks eloquently in any evaluation of the importance of citizen cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While the fighting has ended on all fronts, and victory is just as glorious as we knew it would be, we shall be foolish indeed if we expect the enemies of democracy to disappear forever. It is well for us all to remember that citizen complacency prior to the war emergency allowed the growth of dangerous ideologies in our midst. These foreign doctrines and the organizations which sprung from them threatened the very existence of our free government.

I believe we shall have to depend upon the veterans to keep alert for these enemies who work quietly to take advantage of the liberties which they themselves would deny to others. We can be sure our foes will try a comeback, and their goal will be the destruction of the rights and privileges which you have protected by your personal contribution to our victory.

I realize, of course, that returning servicemen will have individual problems. Some have been disabled for life and others must spend weary months regaining their health. If you happen to be such a veteran, remember that every real American deeply appreciates your sacrifices. Care and assistance most certainly will be provided for those who require it. And we have a similar obligation to the widows and orphans of your buddies who won't come back.

The return to civilian life, however joyous, may present dangers. There are a craven few who are waiting to grab your savings and convert them to their own uses. Many of these scavengers put up convincing stories of great opportunities, but you will find that they always want to operate with your money.

In our work, we have experienced difficulty with operators of fake civil service schools who give the impression of government approval and connection without actually saying so; with operators of "schools"

which take a lot of money for a minimum amount of practically worthless specialized training, with impersonators and confidence men promoting various fraudulent schemes, and other racketeers whose palms itch to get into your pockets.

While peace has brought its problems, they are not problems of the veterans and problems of civilians as separate groups. All of us, as Americans, must stand shoulder to shoulder and solve them as successfully as we did the difficulties of war.

America knows that her fighting men do not want something for nothing. Back from the distant battle zones, you will ask only the opportunity to work and act like normal, law abiding citizens. We are determined that you shall have this chance. Given it, I am confident that the men and women who won the war will lead our nation onward to an even greater future.

POLICE GET PRIORITY ON SURPLUS PROPERTY

According to the War Assets Corporation, law enforcement organizations will receive priority treatment in connection with the disposal of surplus property. State governments have the highest priority rating aside from the federal government. Veterans follow next and then come all other persons and organizations interested in surplus property.

Most of the surplus goods are to be sold on a fixed-price basis though some items will be disposed of by bids. Police departments will be able to purchase surplus articles at wholesale prices. This is the lowest price with the exception of material sold to health and educational institutions for health and educational purposes. This type of article will be disposed of at a 40 per cent reduction from wholesale prices except that federal agencies do not get this reduction. The reduction does apply, however, to police departments which are buying solely for educational purposes.

While very little property of possible value to law enforcement organizations has been declared surplus up to the present time, it is anticipated that there will be a great number of articles available in the future.

Surplus property is being distributed through eleven regional offices and it is suggested that law enforcement organizations may desire to request that they be placed on the mailing list of the appropriate regional office so that they will be notified as to what property is being declared surplus. A list of regional offices together with the territory

covered by each follows:

| | ADDRESSES | STATES THEY SERVE |
|-----------|--|---|
| REGION 1 | 600 Washington St. Boston 11, Mass. Telephone: Lafayette 7500 | Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island |
| REGION 2 | Sixty-first floor, Empire State Building New York 1, N. Y. Telephone: Murray Hill 3-6800 | New York, New Jersey |
| REGION 3 | Lafayette Bldg. 5th and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, Penn. Telephone: Walnut 4400 | District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia |
| REGION 4 | 704 Race St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio Telephone: Parkway 7160 | Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia |
| REGION 5 | 209 South La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill. Telephone: Franklin 9430 | Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin |
| REGION 6 | 105 Pryor St., N. E. Atlanta 3, Ga. Telephone: Walnut 1301 | Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee |
| REGION 7 | 609 Neil P. Anderson Bldg. Box 1407 Fort Worth 1, Texas Telephone: 2-1287 | Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma |
| REGION 8 | 2605 Walnut St. Kansas City 8, Mo. Telephone: Harrison 0375 | Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska |
| REGION 9 | 728 15th St. Denver 2, Colo. Telephone: Keystone 4151 | New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming |
| REGION 10 | 30 Van Ness Ave. San Francisco 2, Calif. Telephone: Underhill 1922 | California, Arizona, Nevada |
| REGION 11 | 2005 Fifth Ave. Seattle 1, Wash. Telephone: Maine 2782 | Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Washington |

All communications should be addressed to the above addresses as follows:

War Assets Corporation
Attention: Government Requirements Division



VICTIM IDENTIFIED BY MEANS OF FINGERPRINTS WITHIN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES

On January 6, 1946, a young man walked into a Wilmington, Delaware, police station and stated that he had lost his memory.

Officers made a quick check of cleaning establishments and haberdasheries in an effort to identify him, but without success. Because the man wore an Army shirt with his civilian clothes, Lieutenant of Detectives Charles E. Bryan, a graduate of the FBI National Academy and head of the city police identification division, thought it probable that his fingerprints would be on record in the FBI's Army Identification File.

Accordingly the officer telephoned the FBI in Washington, D. C., giving the victim's fingerprint classification. Forty-five minutes after the call was made, the FBI Identification Division telephonically delivered a message that the amnesia victim had been tentatively identified as twenty-three-year-old James Reese Purdham, veteran of the Battle of the Bulge. A check with Purdham's wife promptly verified the identification.

The young ex-soldier had seen 199 consecutive days of action while fighting in Europe.

MASQUERADING DESERTER REVEALED BY FINGERPRINTS

On May 27, 1943, Howard Tracy Day deserted from the United States Army at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He was apprehended in November of that year. Nine days later he escaped from the guardhouse at the United States Army Air Base at Mattydale, New York, went to the home of his mother, collected the Selective Service Classification and Registration cards of his brother, Marvin Lavern Day, and began a masquerade which was to last until November 23, 1945.

Day went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was arrested on one occasion by the Police Department. He was still using his brother's name when he met and married his present wife, nor did he reveal his identity even to her.

Taken into custody on November 23, 1945, by an FBI Agent and a Detective of the Chester, Pennsylvania, Police Department, Day denied his identity until his fingerprint classification was telephoned to the FBI. Two hours later, when verification that the fingerprints actually were those of Howard Tracy Day had been received, the suspect admitted his identity.

WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE WILLIAM WHITE

As George William White told his sixteen-year-old brother while driving from their home in Kirkland, Texas, to a movie in Crowell on the afternoon of May 6, 1943, "Irene's not going to give me the air. I set her up in that cafe and if she thinks she can just walk out on me ..."

The thirty-two-year-old Texan kept his word about Irene, his second wife. On returning from the show late in the evening he drove straight to the Spanish Inn, a small cafe operated by his estranged wife and her mother in Vernon, Texas. It was approximately 11:30 p.m. Walking to the rear of the Inn, he waited in the darkness. Irene White, on her way to the rest room, stepped out the back door. An argument ensued and Irene's mother, hearing the voices, rushed to the back door. She recognized White immediately and tried to intercede. However, White ignored her and grabbing his wife about the neck dragged her a few feet away. Suddenly, he dropped her to the ground and ran off into the darkness. The police were summoned. They found Irene White's throat had been cut with a sharp instrument which had about decapitated her. An empty straight-edged razor box was found at the scene of the crime as well as a gallon jar of gasoline and kerosene. The victim died shortly thereafter from loss of blood.

The police arrested White two days later, May 8, 1943, at his parents' home in Kirkland, Texas, where he was hiding. Questioning of the sixteen-year-old brother who had been with George White the day of the murder further implicated the latter. He revealed that George had purchased a gallon jar of mixed gasoline and kerosene before going to the movie on that afternoon and had claimed that he was going to set fire to the Spanish Inn if necessary. The brother also claimed that on that particular day George had a pistol in his possession as well as a straight-edged razor and pocket knife.

Placed in the County Jail at Vernon, Texas, George William White was indicted on June 9, 1943, for the murder of his wife, Irene, at Vernon, Texas, on May 6, 1943. Trial was set for November 2, 1943; however, on July 3, 1943, White executed a \$10,000 appearance bond. On November 2, 1943, George White did not appear and his bond was forfeited. Since that time he has been a fugitive from justice. On November 15, 1943, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Dallas, Texas, charging White with unlawfully fleeing from the state to avoid prosecution for murder. Since then the FBI has been conducting a nationwide hunt for the murderer.

George William White was born at Kirkland, Texas, February 25, 1911, and was one of thirteen children. His parents still reside there. He is reported to be an excellent carpenter and was initiated into Local #285, Carpenter's Union, Altus, Oklahoma, on October 1, 1942. It is said that he is also a fairly good mechanic, pipe fitter and constructional oil

worker. During his early life he was employed on farms and ranches and is a lover of horses and knows how to handle them.

White was married twice. His first wife and three children live near Henrietta, Texas. His first marriage ended in a divorce in October, 1942, at which time White was living with Irene Coones in Amarillo, Texas. He married Irene the day after the divorce was granted.

George William White's criminal record includes arrests for burglary and adultery. No information has been developed to indicate that he has a criminal specialty although from the nature of the crime from which he is a fugitive, it is believed that he will probably be armed and will resist arrest.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

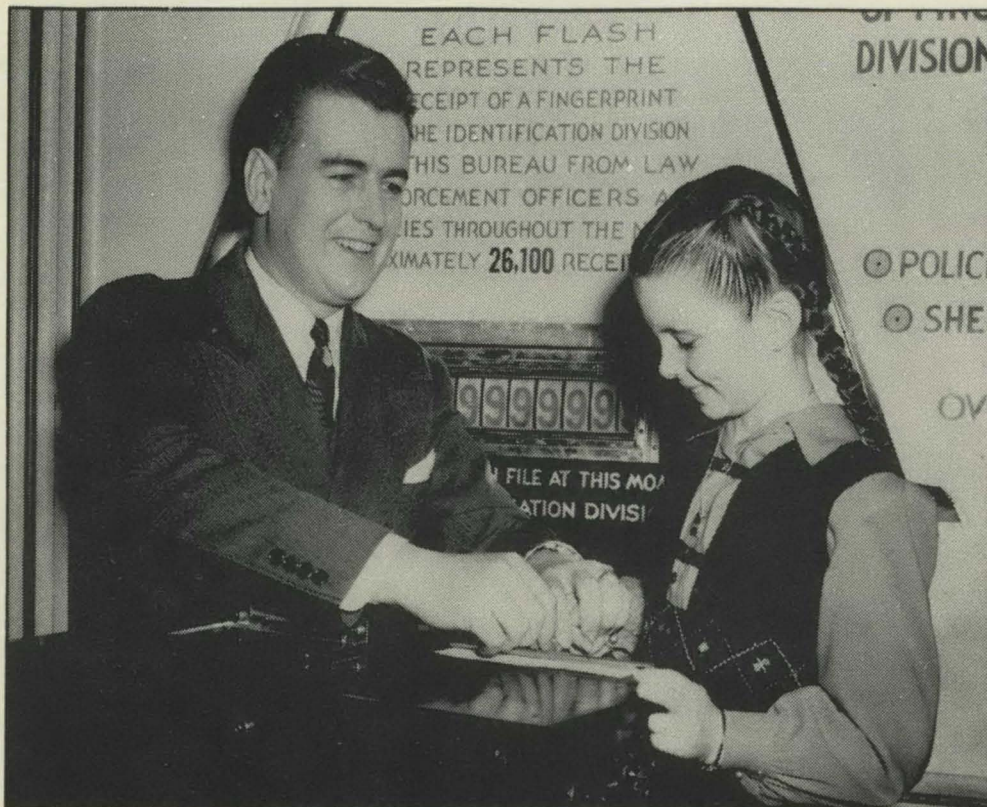
| | |
|-------------|--|
| Name | George William White |
| Aliases | None developed |
| Age | 35 |
| Birth | February 25, 1911 |
| Height | 5'7" |
| Weight | 160 |
| Eyes | Green-gray |
| Hair | Brown |
| Complexion | Ruddy |
| Build | Medium |
| Race | White |
| Nationality | American |
| Education | Grade School |
| Occupation | Carpenter, steamfitter, painter, (brush and spray gun), farmhand, and laborer. |
| FBI Number | 987,069 |

Photograph of George William White appears on back cover.

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION ON WHITE IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE FBI LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN WHICH IS NEAREST HIS CITY.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONTH FINGERPRINT CARD RECEIVED

The one hundred millionth fingerprint card was received by the Identification Division of the FBI on January 31, 1946. This card was a civil one containing the fingerprints of Margaret O'Brien, young movie actress.



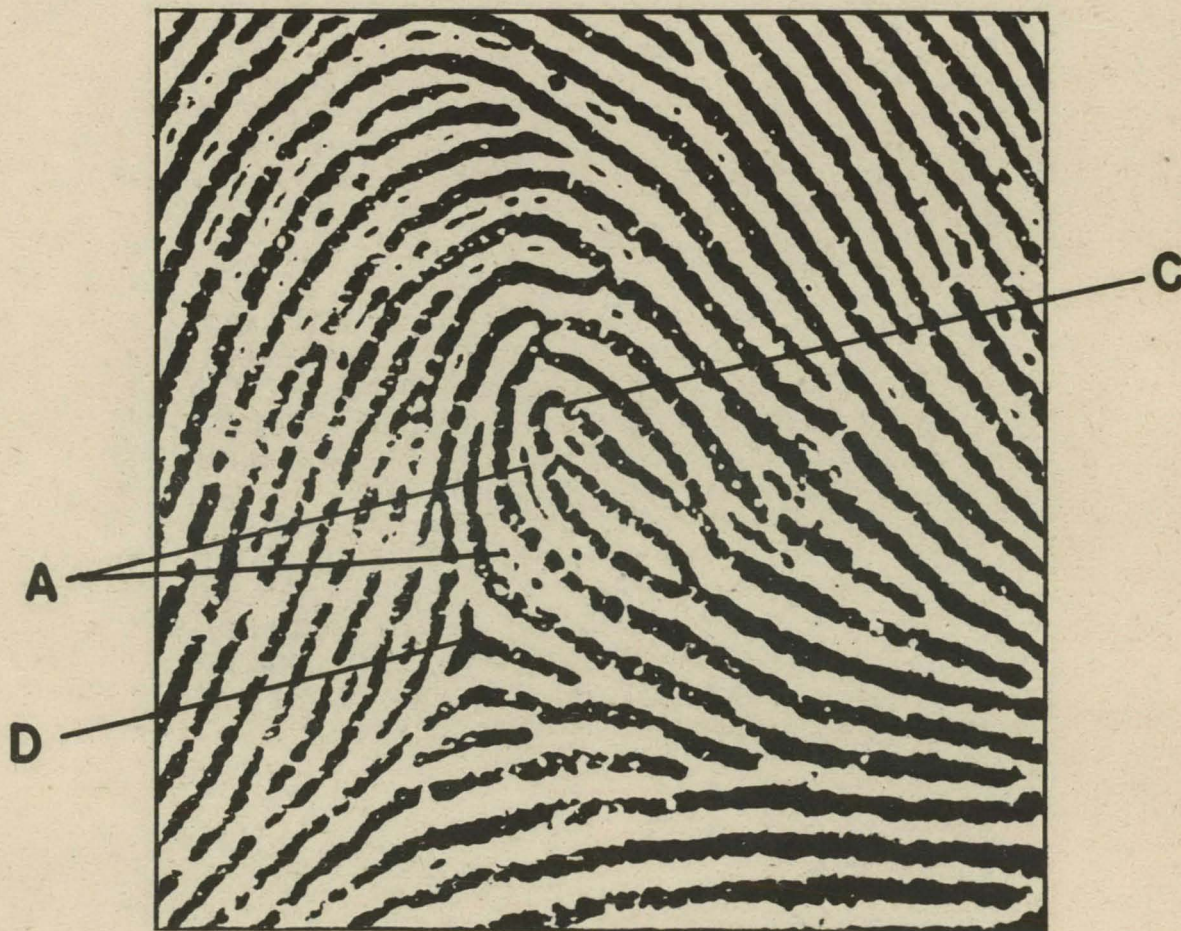
MARGARET O'BRIEN BEING FINGERPRINTED BY A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI

Established in 1924 with a nucleus of 810,188 cards, it now has 100,000,000, which represent a growth of over 12,000 per cent in twenty-two years. The vast majority of the records are non-criminal in nature and were contributed by the armed forces, civilian agencies of the Government, and war industries. Over 22,000,000 fingerprint cards were received from the armed forces, while the Personal Identification File contains the prints of over 5,300,000 persons who have placed them on record for personal identification reasons.

The Identification Division of the FBI furnishes invaluable insurance against the loss of identity. Its records are constantly being utilized to identify amnesia victims, unknown dead, and those killed in disasters of various types. The voluminous file was particularly valuable during the war emergency in the identification of numerous battlefield casualties whose identities probably would never have been known otherwise.

AN INTERESTING FINGERPRINT PATTERN

This loop illustrates a problem in ridge counting. Occasionally light, thin lines appear between the normal ridges, caused by the splitting or fraying of ridges, or possibly by the presence of ingrained dirt on the hand at the time of printing. These lines (A) are not considered ridges and should not be counted.



In the Identification Division of the FBI this loop would be given a ridge count of three.

*
* NOTICE *
*
* IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS *
* FOR SEARCH AND FILING IN THE IDEN- *
* TIFICATION 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 CRIMI- *
* NAL HISTORY. SUCH INFORMATION NOT *
* ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFICATION DI- *
* VISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE *
* INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW *
* ENFORCEMENT. *
*
*

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 | Cornelius, A. | 5-7551 | 707 National Savings Bank |
| Anchorage, Alaska | Teague, L. O. | Main 521 | Federal Building |
| Atlanta 3, Georgia | Trost, J. F. | Walnut 3605 | 501 Healey |
| Baltimore 2, Maryland | Hallford, Frea | Lexington 6700 | 800 Court Square |
| Birmingham 3, Alabama | Abbaticchio, 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 | McSwain, G. R. | Randolph 2150 | 1900 Bankers' |
| Cincinnati 2, Ohio | Holloman, F. C. | Cherry 7127 | 637 U. S. Post Office & Court House |
| Cleveland 13, Ohio | O'Connor, H. T. | Prospect 3550 | 900 Standard |
| Dallas, Texas | Wyly, P. | Riverside 6101 | 1318 Mercantile Bank Building |
| Denver 2, Colorado | Kramer, R. 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 | Suran, R. C. | Main 1711 | 202 U. S. Court House |
| Honolulu 16, Hawaii | Moore, R. L. | 4977 | 206 Dillingham |
| Houston 2, Texas | Willis, G. N. | Charter 4-6061 | 1221 Niels Esperson Bldg. |
| Indianapolis 4, Indiana | Dalton, J. L. | 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 | McCabe, N. H. | 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 | Thornton, J. E. | 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 | Gleason, J. J. | 4-5441 | 411 Flatiron |
| Oklahoma City 2, Okla. | Bryce, D. A. | 2-8186 | 940 First National |
| Omaha 2, Nebraska | Logan, K. | Jackson 8220 | 629 First National Bank |
| Philadelphia 7, Pa. | Fletcher, H. B. | Rittenhouse 5300 | 500 Widener Building |
| Phoenix, Arizona | Maynor, H. G. | 4-7133 | 307 W. C. Ellis |
| Pittsburgh 19, Pa. | Fletcher, F. A. | Grant 2000 | 620 New Federal |
| Portland 5, Oregon | Bobbitt, H. I. | Broadway 1167 | 411 U. S. Court House |
| Richmond 19, Virginia | Kimball, H. M. | 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. | Stein, C. W. | Sutter 6367 | One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729 |
| San Juan 21, Puerto Rico | Schlenker, A. C. | 2-0125 | 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 |
| Springfield, Illinois | Traynor, D. L. | 2-9675 | 1107 Illinois |
| 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:-

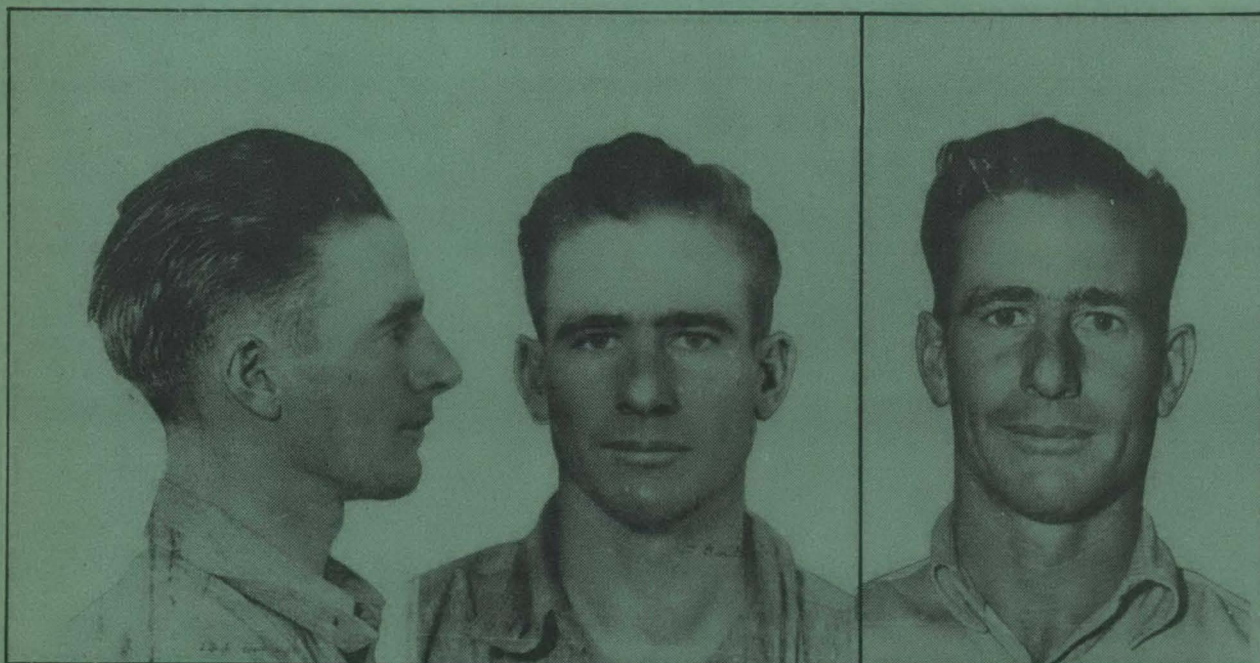
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



GEORGE WILLIAM WHITE

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 34 through 35.